ENEGRY & SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

Policy Title: **Energy & Sustainability Policy**

Policy Type: Administrative

Policy Number:

Approval Date:

Responsible Office: Department of Energy & Sustainability

Responsible Executive: Vice President for Finance and Administration

Applies to: Faculty, Staff, Students, Visitors and Contractors

POLICY STATEMENT

It is the responsibility of each employee, student, visitor, contractor, and volunteer to conduct work, research, instructional courses, and activities in a manner that will not adversely impact them, others, surrounding community, university property, or the environment. In addition to personal conduct, it is expected that individuals will familiarize themselves with the relevant Energy & Sustainability policies and procedures related to their work or activities on campus.

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DEFINITIONS

Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE): The higher education association that sets sustainability standards for universities and colleges. Its mission is to support sustainability in higher education through empowering faculty, administrators, staff, and students to be effective change agents and drivers of sustainability innovation.

Diversity: Differences in the lived experiences and perspectives of people that may include race, ethnicity, color, ancestry, caste, place of origin, political belief, religion, faith, marital status, family status, physical disability, mental disability, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, age, class, and/or socio-economic situations. Variation includes differences in power, privilege, and status.

Fleet: University-owned or operated vehicles and mobility equipment (e.g., passenger vehicles, trucks, vans, shuttles, agricultural vehicles, marine equipment, etc.), including vehicles operated under contract with the University and for which the University/Campus maintains operational control.

Food Service: Dining establishments such as cafeterias, restaurants, cafes, retail stores, or similar places where food or drink is stored, prepared, packaged, served, or sold for consumption on premises or elsewhere. This includes locations that administer meal plans. Health location foodservice is defined as cafeterias.

Industrial Water: Water provided for specific industrial applications such as heating, cooling, or lubricating equipment.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)TM: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. LEED is a registered trademark of the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). This trademark applies to all occurrences of LEED in this document. LEED is a green building rating system developed and administered by the non-profit U.S. Green Building Council. The four levels of LEED certification, from lowest to highest, are Certified, Silver, Gold, and Platinum. LEED has several rating systems. This Policy refers to the following rating systems:

- LEED for Interior Design and Construction (LEED-ID+C) for renovation projects.
- LEED for Building Operations and Maintenance (LEED-O+M) for the ongoing operational and maintenance practices in buildings; and,
- LEED for Building Design and Construction (LEED-BD+C) for new buildings and major renovations of existing buildings.

Compostable: Products that can be composted in the local facilities that provide service to the campus. Acceptable products will vary by facility. Locally compostable may include but is not limited to products made of plastic, paper, wood, and bamboo.

Recyclable: Products that can be recycled by the local facilities that provide service to the campus. Acceptable products will vary by facility.

Municipal Solid Waste: Garbage, refuse, sludges, and other discarded solid materials resulting from residential activities and industrial and commercial operations, which are legally accepted in permitted landfills. Municipal Solid Waste does not include any regulated hazardous/universal waste, medical waste, or other material used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC); however, it does include construction and demolition waste, diverted recyclables and organic waste. Non-health location waste targets refer to municipal solid waste only.

Plastic Bags: A carryout bag, regardless of the thickness of the material, made of plastic that is provided by a store or foodservice facility to a customer at the point of sale to hold customer's purchases. This does not include bags that are locally compostable.

Potable Water: Water that meets state water quality standards for human consumption**.**

Reclaimed or Recycled Water: Wastewater treated with the intention of reuse, including:
Direct Potable Reuse: Treated wastewater reused for human consumption.

Indirect Potable Reuse: Treated wastewater blended with groundwater or other water sources reused as potable or non-potable water.

Non-Potable Reuse: Treated wastewater reused for purposes other than human consumption, such as irrigation, fire suppression, and industrial processes.

Renewable Energy: Energy generated from inexhaustible sources, such as the sun or wind, or from sources that can quickly be replenished, such as biomass.

Single-Pass Cooling: Single-Pass or once-through cooling systems flow water through a piece of equipment to absorb heat and dispose of the water down the drain without recirculation. Replacing and managing these types of systems is a recommended best practice by the International Institute for Sustainable Laboratories (I2SL), the U.S. Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy, and the EPA. Equipment typically using this type of cooling includes hydraulic equipment, distillation condensers, refrigeration condensers, air compressors, vacuum pumps, electron microscopes, mass spectrometers, lasers, helium recovery, and electro-magnets.

Private-Occupancy Vehicle (POV): A vehicle driven by a private driver with no passengers. POV percentages may separate the percentage of vehicle trips occurring in zero- or low-emission vehicles from carbon-fuel vehicles.

Solicitation: The process of seeking information, bid proposals, and quotations from suppliers.

Sustainability Tracking, Assessment and Rating System (STARS): A transparent, self-reporting framework for colleges and universities to measure their sustainability performance. STARS provides a framework for understanding sustainability in all sectors of higher education through using a common set of measurements that enables meaningful comparisons over time and across institutions.

Sustainable Procurement: Purchasing that considers the economic, environmental, and socially responsible requirements of an entity's spending. Sustainable Procurement allows organizations to procure their goods and services in a way that achieves value for money on a whole-life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organization but also to society and the economy, while remaining within the carrying capacity of the environment.

Sustainable Water Systems: Water systems or processes that maximize water use conservation or efficiency, optimize water resource management, protect resources in the context of the local watershed, and enhance economic, social, and environmental sustainability while meeting operational objectives.

USGBC: U.S. Green Building Council. The USGBC is a membership-based non-profit organization dedicated to sustainable building design and construction and is the developer of the LEED building rating system.

Wastewater: Water that is discharged from domestic, industrial, or other use.

Zero-emissions vehicle (ZEV): A vehicle that emits no tailpipe pollutants (e.g., criteria air pollutants, precursors, or greenhouse gases) from the onboard source of power under any possible operational modes or conditions. Common examples include battery electric and fuel cell vehicles.

Zero waste: Zero waste is made up of incremental waste reduction and waste diversion targets. The University recognizes the attainment of reduction goals of 80% diversion of municipal solid waste as minimum compliance standard to be defined as zero waste for locations other than health locations.

CONTACT(S)

Facilities Management and the Department of Energy & Sustainability officially interpret this policy. The Vice President for Finance and Administration is responsible for obtaining approval for any revisions as required by BOV Policy # 01 (2014) *Creating and Maintaining Policies* *https://www.nsu.edu/policy/bov-01.aspx* through the appropriate governance structures. Questions regarding this policy should be directed to Facilities and/or Department of Energy & Sustainability.

STAKEHOLDER(S)
Faculty, Staff, Students, Visitors, and Contractors

ENEGRY AND SUSTAINABILITY POLICY CONTENTS
Norfolk State University is committed to leading the Commonwealth of Virginia as an environmental steward focused on research and education in emerging areas of technology, science, and learning. This includes excellence in advancing environmental stewardship, energy, and sustainability on our campus, in our academic and research programs, and in our public service and outreach activities. Norfolk State University is obligated to ensure full compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal environmental laws and regulations. Efficient energy use is central to this objective and energy conservation efforts provide a means to save money, foster environmental awareness, reduce the environmental consequences of Norfolk State University activities, and provide educational leadership for the 21st century.

This policy establishes guidelines for the conservation of energy and sustainability in the design and operation Norfolk State University facilities through the most economical and environmentally friendly manner possible, educate the Norfolk State University community on energy and sustainability measures, and consider conservation in purchasing decisions and transportation. Our day-to-day decisions and actions will be guided by Norfolk State University's Energy and Sustainability Policy.

Energy Efficiency and Carbon Reduction

1. Norfolk State University will be carbon neutral by 2030 as compared to a 2019 baseline and fossil fuel free by 2050.
2. Norfolk State University will move towards a reliable, affordable and clean energy future in Virginia by implementing energy conservation measures (ECMs), new or optimized HVACs for office buildings/areas/classrooms, microgrids, integrated open protocol EMIS (Fault Detection Devices and BAS), ISO50001 compliant, renewable energy systems, fuel cell, energy storage systems, energy efficiency for data center and labs, retro/recommissioning, Demand Response via Grid-interactive energy building (GEB) technologies, electrical/water/natural gas distribution infrastructure systems upgrades, and advanced energy and water meters.
3. To minimize use of natural gas, Norfolk State University will transition from fossil-fuel sourced equipment to electric equipment as replacements or renovations are needed. Any in-kind fossil-fuel sourced equipment will be justified through an analysis which demonstrates why that solution represents the most cost-effective option and what alternatives were analyzed for comparative purposes.
4. The intention of item number three (3) shall be limited to no new investment in, or renewal of, natural gas assets or infrastructure as part of campus projects starting **July 1, 2035,** except for critical academic program needs.
5. All Norfolk State University buildings and facilities, regardless of the source of funding for their operation, will be operated in the most energy efficient manner and transition to a low carbon strategy without endangering public health and safety and without diminishing the quality of education and the academic program.

6. Norfolk State University shall continue to identify energy efficiency and carbon reduction improvement measures to the greatest extent possible, undertake steps to seek funding for their implementation and, upon securing available funds, expeditiously implement the measures.
7. Norfolk State University will cooperate with federal, state, and local governments and other appropriate organizations in accomplishing energy conservation, and carbon reduction, objectives throughout the state; and inform students, faculty, staff, and the public of the need for and methods of energy conservation, and carbon reduction.
8. Norfolk State University will monitor monthly energy and utility usage and will prepare a systemwide annual report on energy utilization and greenhouse gas emissions. The Department of Energy & Sustainability will maintain a systemwide energy database in which monthly campus data will be compiled to produce systemwide energy reporting.
9. Norfolk State University affiliated organizations will provide the Department of Energy & Sustainability the necessary energy and utility data, such as electricity and natural gas consumption; water and sewer usage; fuel consumed by fleet vehicles, for the systemwide database in a timely manner.
10. Norfolk State University shall develop and maintain an Energy & Sustainability Strategic Plan to provide the implementation roadmap for energy and sustainability at Norfolk State University over the next 10 years. The Energy and Sustainability Strategic Plan presents a newly unified vision for coalescing, implementing, and measuring cross-cutting energy and sustainability initiatives within the university.
11. Norfolk State University shall develop and maintain an Campus Energy Water Plan which includes an integrated strategic energy resource plan, with tactical recommendations in the areas of new construction, decarbonization, deferred maintenance, climate resilience, facility renewal, energy projects, water conservation, which supports the Campus Energy Water Plan. This plan will be updated every 5 years and guides the overall energy and carbon reduction on campus.

University Sustainability

1. Norfolk State University will seek to further integrate sustainability into the academic curriculum working within the normal campus consultative process. Activities can include but will not be limited to supporting multi-disciplinary course development, utilizing the campus as a living laboratory model, connecting sustainability with social justice, strengthening community partnerships, and creating appropriate learning outcomes.
2. Norfolk State University sustainability progress shall be measured with the AASHE STARS platform.
3. Norfolk State University will develop employee and student workforce skills in the green jobs industry, promote the development of sustainable products and services, and foster economic development.
4. Norfolk State University will pursue sustainable practices, using AASHE STARS for guidance and reporting, in all areas of the university, including: business operations such as procurement; information technology; student and employee services; food services; events, habitat and land-use management, facilities operations; design and construction; and self-funded entities such as student housing, student unions, parking and transportation, children's centers, and auxiliary operations.
5. This policy is intended to position the university as a leader in the teaching and use of applied research to educate students equipped to solve the complex challenges of the world and prepare them for an evolving workforce. In addition, the policy encompasses the tenets of human and ecological health, social justice, economic vitality, and promotes the environmental sustainability of Norfolk State University operations for our built environment.

Water Conservation

1. Norfolk State University shall set a minimum standard for all water-related equipment and fixtures to meet or exceed the Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992/2005 (EPAct) or EPA WaterSense requirements.
2. Norfolk State University shall pursue a cost-effective water resource conservation to reduce consumption by 20 percent by 2030, as compared to a 2019 baseline, including steps to incorporate native landscaping, reduce turf, install controls to optimize irrigation water use, reduce water usage in restrooms, showers, fountains, and decorative water features.
3. Norfolk State University will consider the capture and re-use of water in new buildings via systems of greywater and rainwater harvesting. The systems will be evaluated on a whole life costing basis which also considers the carbon cost of pumping water from collection tanks.
4. Using existing sub-meters, Norfolk State University will monitor water consumption at the entrance point to site and buildings. Additional sub-meters will be installed where there is a lack of visibility. Major water consuming equipment will also be monitored. By understanding the usage trends and patterns, abnormal usage will be identified including areas suspected of having leaks.
5. Norfolk State University Facilities Management will set domestic hot water temperatures to 120 deg F unless medical, instructional, research or other specific requirements necessitate the use of other temperatures.

6. Norfolk State University Facilities Management will maintain and operate cooling towers used for heat rejection in a manner to minimize the evaporation of water while ensuring proper scale control and chiller plant operation.
7. Norfolk State University shall implement water conservation projects and activities to reduce water consumption campuswide and create a Sustainable Water System.
8. Norfolk State University shall provide educational opportunities for staff, students, visitors, and the local community to learn about good water management.

Buildings and Construction

1. A new building entering the design phase of construction that is greater than 5,000 gross square feet in size, or the renovation of such a building where the cost of renovation exceeds 50 percent of the value of the building, shall meet the Virginia Department of General Services (DGS), Division of Engineering and Buildings, Virginia Energy Conservation and Environmental Standards for energy performance and water conservation. All such buildings shall conform to U.S. Green Building Council Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standards. If constructing a new building or leasing space in an area where public transportation is available, the university shall seek to build or lease within a quarter mile of a transit or commuter rail stop and seek locations that are pedestrian and bicycle accessible.
2. The Norfolk State University Office of Capital Planning and Improvements shall monitor building energy and sustainability performance and maintain information on design best practices to support the energy efficiency goals and guidelines of this policy. The energy and sustainability performance shall be based on Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) principles with consideration to the physical diversity and microclimates on the Norfolk State University campus.
3. Norfolk State University shall design, build all new buildings, and major renovations to meet or exceed the minimum requirements equivalent to LEED Silver. Norfolk State University shall strive to achieve a higher standard equivalent to LEED Gold or Platinum within project budget constraints. Norfolk State University may pursue external certification through the LEED process or alternative sustainable building rating systems. If the project is not registered through U.S. Green Building Council, then a qualified campus staff member shall evaluate the documentation necessary to determine LEED equivalence and shall attest that equivalence has been achieved.
4. The Norfolk State University Office of Capital Planning and Improvements shall consider features of a sustainable and durable design to achieve a low life cycle cost for state, non-state facilities and infrastructure. Norfolk State University shall design, construct, operate, and maintain green building certified high performing buildings, regardless of funding source, which improve occupant productivity and wellness, optimize life-cycle costs, and minimize carbon impact. Principles and best practices established by leading industry standards or professional organizations shall be implemented to the greatest extent possible.

5. Existing building energy performance will be optimized through improved operation, maintenance and repair, and capital improvement, enabling Norfolk State University to meet carbon reduction goals. Energy and sustainable design for capital projects is a process of

balancing long-term institutional needs for academic and related programs with environmental concerns. In the context of designing to provide for the university and academic needs, the following attributes will be considered "sustainable:"

- Siting and design considerations optimize local geographic features to improve the energy and sustainability of the project, such as proximity to public transportation and maximizing use of vistas, microclimate, and prevailing winds.
- Design, renovate, and operate building lighting, heating, and cooling systems to align space use and occupancy patterns with a goal of reducing energy use during unoccupied periods.
- Durable systems and finish with long life cycles that minimize maintenance and replacement.
- Incorporate solar-ready, cool, or energy-efficient roofs with as high a solar reflectivity as practical for the situation and application on all roofs.
- Optimization of layouts and designing spaces that can be reconfigured with the expectation that the facility will be renovated and re-used (versus demolished).
- Optimization of indoor environmental quality for occupants.
- Utilization of environmentally preferable products and processes, such as long life-cycle materials and components, recycled-content and recyclable materials.
- Procedures that monitor, trend, and report operational performance as compared to the optimal design and operating parameters.

6. To implement energy and sustainability building goals in a cost-effective manner, the process will: identify economic and environmental performance measures; determine cost savings; use extended life cycle costing; and adopt an integrated systems approach. Such an approach treats the entire building as one system and recognizes that individual building features, such as lighting, windows, heating and cooling systems, or control systems are not stand-alone.
7. In informal or landscaped areas, and where appropriate, Norfolk State University will work to support a naturally functioning habitat, promote biodiversity, and preserve native landscapes.

Operation and Maintenance

1. Norfolk State University shall operate and maintain a comprehensive energy management system or building automates system (that will provide centralized reporting and control of the campus energy and carbon reduction related activities).
2. The necessary arrangements to achieve optimum efficiency in the use of natural gas, electricity, or any other purchased energy resources to meet the heating, cooling, and lighting needs of the buildings and/or facilities.

3. Norfolk State University shall strive to adhere to Statewide energy efficiency guidance regarding appropriate indoor temperature setpoints during heating and cooling:
   - **Heating**
     - During the heating seasons, room temperatures should be maintained at between 70-degrees F and 72-degrees F when occupied.
     - Whenever it is economically and technically feasible, night setback features of the BAS system will be utilized to allow temperatures to drop to by 2-degree F of occupied heating setpoint during unoccupied periods.
     - The only exceptions to this policy are specific areas such as animal care units or research facilities that require constant or warmer temperatures.
     - Norfolk State University will utilize the most energy efficient means of supplying heat for approved off-hour/holiday requests.
     - The use of space heaters is prohibited in university buildings and should be minimized. Areas that are either too hot or too cold should be reported as soon as possible to the Facilities Management - Operation and Maintenance.
     - Any deviation from these parameters will be granted only with the expressed permission of a department head level (as a minimum).

   - **Cooling**
     - During the air-conditioning season, the room temperature should be maintained between 72 and 74-degrees F when occupied. Whenever it is economically and technically feasible, night setbacks feature of the BAS system will be utilized to allow temperatures to rise by 2-degree F of occupied cooling setpoint during unoccupied periods (and/or a maximum relative humidity of 60%) during unoccupied periods.
     - The only exceptions to this policy are specific areas such as animal care units, research facilities, library special collection spaces, and art galleries that require constant humidity levels, constant temperature levels or cooler temperatures.
     - Consideration will be given to the installation of separate and dedicated, stand-alone dehumidification equipment if this equipment's operation will allow the lowering of the use of the building's cooling systems. Window air conditioners will continue to be used in areas that lack central cooling. Temperatures settings for these units should be raised manually or the unit should be turned off when areas are not in use.
     - Occupants who control their own thermostats are required to maintain a 70-degree set point in the heating months, and 72 degree set point during cooling months. A four-degree setpoint variation, plus and minus, is allowed to compensate for local conditions.
     - Norfolk State University will support management to accommodate reasonable requests from employees who wish to wear more casual clothing because of the increased temperatures.

4. During unoccupied periods, on a building-by-building basis and depending on the nature and use of the facility, set points shall be adjusted to provide for maximum energy savings,

while also providing efficient warm-up / cool-down moving from unoccupied to occupied periods.

5. Norfolk State University campus-wide schedules for office and classroom buildings provide for occupancy from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., and thermostat set points will be adjusted accordingly. Schedules outside of these hours can be accommodated as necessary by contacting facilities management work control.
6. Areas that are experiencing heating, cooling, lighting and/or buildings equipment/ malfunctioning issues should submit a Facilities Management - Work Order Request with all the pertinent details about the issue, provide your contact information so a work order request number can be provided. https://facilities.nsu.edu:82/home.html
7. Any deviation from these parameters will be granted only with the expressed permission of a department head level (as a minimum).

Recycling

1. Norfolk State University Energy and Sustainability will remove as much recyclable material from the University's waste stream as possible, while providing the best and most efficient service to our customers. The entire campus community is expected to actively participate in Norfolk State University recycling and waste reduction efforts. Norfolk State University recycling and waste reduction efforts will reduce landfill bound waste to 30 percent of total campus waste by 2035, divert at least 50 percent from landfill by 2040, and move toward zero waste.
    - Reduce the consumption of paper and other office supplies and encourage the use of electronic transactions and publications.
    - Reduce the use of disposable materials and use only compostable or recyclable materials if available.
    - Recycle paper (white, mixed, cardboard, other), plastic, batteries, printer cartridges, aluminum, glass, tin/steel cans, and other related items.
    - Recycle electronic waste (computers, monitors, fax machines, etc.).
    - Recycle construction debris, carpet, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, fluorescent lamps, and ballasts.
    - New copiers, faxes, printers, and other such office equipment purchased or leased that use paper shall be recycled-paper compatible.
    - Purchase only recycled paper except where equipment limitations or the nature of the document preclude the use of recycled paper.
    - Norfolk State University will purchase materials and supplies with a minimum of packaging.
    - Norfolk State University will encourage composting and food diversion programs.
    - Plastic individual-serving-sized containers may be used in emergencies, or for safety or health reasons.
2. Norfolk State University will encourage the procurement of alternatives to, with the intent to phase out, plastic individual-serving-sized containers for use during normal operations.

3. A monthly reports of the recycling rates per building will be submitted to the Department of Energy & Sustainability so a Commonwealth of Virginia Locality Recycling Rate Report

can be developed and submitted by the Department of Energy & Sustainability Program to the VA Department of Environmental Quality.

Sustainable Procurement

1. Norfolk State University recognizes that the goals of this policy range from short-term to long-term and adds further emphasis on the importance of the aspirational nature of the highest ideals of energy and sustainability.
2. Norfolk State University values the health and wellbeing of its students, staff, faculty and other academic appointees, visitors, and suppliers. Norfolk State University seeks to provide healthy and accessible conditions for the communities it serves, and this will be considered as a fundamental factor when making procurement decisions. Where functional alternatives to harmful products or impacts exist, they are to be strongly preferred.
3. Norfolk State University shall promote use of suppliers and/or vendors who reduce waste, re-purpose recycled material or support other environmentally friendly practices in the provision of goods or services to the Norfolk State University under contract. This may include additional evaluation points in solicitation evaluations for suppliers integrating energy, sustainable and socially responsible practices.
4. Norfolk State University shall reduce waste when considering materials purchases, including but not limited to, office supplies, equipment, classroom supplies, and promotional and giveaway items by minimizing purchase of items that have a short useful life, are unable to be recycled, and/or are made of unsustainable or carbon.

Transportation

1. Norfolk State University will encourage and promote the use of sustainable alternative transportation and/or alternative fuels to reduce GHG emissions related to university associated transportation, including commuter and business travel.
2. Purchase fuel-efficient and low-emission state-owned vehicles. Strive to achieve a passenger fleet vehicle average fuel efficiency of 30 miles per gallon or as appropriate to be consistent with Federal fuel efficiency guidelines.
3. Complete the transition of Norfolk State University shuttle-bus fleet to electric by 2030.
4. Install transportation device electric charging infrastructure for university vehicles and equipment.
5. For leasing vehicle requirements, encourage the use of compact, fuel-efficient, and low-emission vehicles.
6. Continue to promote the use of carpooling and alternative modes of transportation including, but not limited to, utilizing bicycles, walking, and alternatively fueled vehicles. Encourage the use of carpooling to meetings both on and off campus.
7. Norfolk State University shall strive to increase Private-Occupancy Vehicle (POV) that are Electric Vehicle (EV), electric bicycle, and other electric mobility and incentive programs to further support campus carbon reduction strategies.

8. Norfolk State University shall strive to develop and maintain a long-range plan for transitioning fleet, and ground equipment to zero emissions, excluding public safety patrol vehicles if necessary.

9. Norfolk State University shall develop and maintain a transportation demand management (TDM) plan to reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and carbon emissions. This plan will be updated every five years and guides the overall transportation and parking program.
10. Fifty percent of all light duty vehicle purchases will be ZEV by 2035, with no addition of gas-powered light duty vehicles to the fleet after 2035.
11. All small off-road engine (SORE) equipment used for campus grounds will be all-electric by 2035.
12. All buses and heavy-duty vehicles will be ZEV by 2045 in alignment with State regulations.

PUBLICATION

The policy may be found in the Norfolk State University Policy Library and the Facilities Management Department of Energy & Sustainability webpage.

EDUCATION AND COMPLIANCE

The Department of Energy & Sustainability will provide education and training for all stakeholders and appropriate audiences on the purpose of the policy.

All stakeholders have a shared responsibility for complying with this policy, and specific stakeholders have additional compliance related responsibilities and authorities as follows:

A. The Department of Energy & Sustainability may suspend or cease activities and operations that are not in full compliance with university the Energy & Sustainability plans, policies, and procedures.

B. Supervisors are responsible for implementing corrective and disciplinary actions for employees under their supervision when the Department of Energy & Sustainability plans, policies, and procedures are not followed.

C. Faculty and other employees who, as a part of their job responsibilities, work with students is responsible for implementing corrective and disciplinary actions for students under their supervision when Energy & Sustainability plans, policies, and procedures are not followed.

REVIEW SCHEDULE

- Next Scheduled Review: 04/11/2024
- Approval by, date: Board of Visitors, 00/00/0000
- Revision History: 04/11/2024
- Supersedes: None

RELATED DOCUMENTS

ASHRAE 90.1 (Energy Standard for Buildings except Low-Rise Residential Buildings) **https://www.ashrae.org/resources--publications/bookstore/standard-90-1**

Commonwealth of Virginia Governor's Executive Orders relevant to campus energy use, water use, waste reduction, transportation, and travel.
https://www.governor.virginia.gov/executive-actions/

National Appliance Energy Conservation Act, 42 USC, Ch. 77, Subch. III, Part A, §6291 et seq. https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/chapter-77/subchapter-III/part-A

National Energy Conservation Policy Act, 42 USC, Ch. 91, §8201 et seq. **https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/chapter-91**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 USC, Ch. 6A, §300f et seq. https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/chapter-6A/subchapter-XII

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Water Conservation Plan Guidelines,
https://www.epa.gov/watersense/water-conservation-plan-guidelines

Commonwealth of Virginia's 2022 Energy Plan
https://energy.virginia.gov/energy-efficiency/documents/2022_Virginia_Energy_Plan.pdf

FORMS: None