

THE NFL TACKLES SUSTAINABILITY

The National Football League (NFL) is big business. Each week, millions tune in to watch pin-point passing and bone-crunching tackles. While the NFL sets the standard in high-performance play, it has also taken the lead in energy efficiency and sustainability. In 2008, the league formed the NFL Green Team Committee to share best practices and reduce the environmental impact at NFL facilities and events.

At the league's premier event, the Super Bowl, renewable energy credits (RECs) are used to offset all energy used, and thousands of native tree seedlings are planted in the host community. In addition, a number of NFL franchises are saving energy and reducing their impact on the environment through green initiatives.

Read more: [THE NFL TACKLES SUSTAINABILITY](#)

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BE A TEAM PLAYER

Classroom doors are to be kept closed. The temperature in the hallway is maintained at a lower level than a classroom. Leaving the classroom door open will negatively impact the room temperature. There should be no door stops on interior doors.

Ceiling fans often will have a reverse switch on them. Reversing the fan during heating season and on low speed will pull warmer air down from the ceiling.

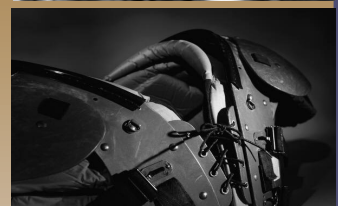
All unoccupied spaces must have lights turned off; this includes lamps and decorative lighting. Staff can be "energy buddies" for each other; turning lights off in unoccupied rooms, even if it's not their room. Instructors could use only half of their lights during planning time.

DMPS SCORES THE TWO-POINT CONVERSION!

Des Moines Public Schools has saved \$2.4 Million in energy costs since 2007-08

Audibles to ease into the cooler temps:

- Wear sweatshirts, sweaters, or dress in layered clothing
- On cold nights turn window blinds upward to trap the cold air against the windows
- Keep vents clear to allow proper circulation which will also help with better indoor air quality



COMMON ENERGY MYTHS EXPOSED!

Some ideas are so widely held that they bear little scrutiny or even a second thought. While often factual, such common wisdom can also be based on outdated or erroneous information, old wives' tales, or urban legends. Widespread misconceptions about energy use—often taken as fact—can cost facilities on their energy bills and lead to unnecessary maintenance, lower productivity, and reduced comfort. Are the common energy myths that follow costing your facility? Test your knowledge: [FACT OR FICTION](#)

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Iowa Energy & Sustainability Academy
Des Moines Public Schools

Tidbits

We have currently been working on tidbits for IESA (Iowa Energy and Sustainability Academy), which are things, people, or events that are important in history. We have learned about some interesting things, our first was about the Apollo 8 mission and the picture from it (earthrise), which was taken on a camera through the window of the spacecraft. Also about Earth Day, and how it started on April 22, 1970 by United States Senator Gaylord Nelson. Also, we did one about "Water always wins" which was how a drop of water hitting the same spot over and over, over time can break down and wash away even the strongest rock, or metal. Our last tidbit is on Jane Goodall, who is a famous researcher, who has worked with monkeys, and is considered the world's expert on chimpanzees.

JOE TOMLINSON • LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL

ISEA

It has been a great start in our IESA class, (Iowa Energy and Sustainability Academy) at Central Campus. We have been studying many subjects already on how all organisms effect our environment. Most recently we have been doing case studies of both humans and animals. We researched different populations across the globe and how different events changed the way each population lives in that region.

Some groups studied the human population of China; others studied the population of India, while my group studied the population of the marine iguanas that live exclusively on the Galapagos Islands which are located off the western coast of South America. We identified the long term history of each population, determined population growth rates over extended periods, and then compared human impacts to natural impacts.

Throughout our investigations, we realized that humans can cause great devastation on different populations, through the way we live our lives. We often spread harmful diseases, invasive species, and cause problems throughout the world that can cause an unbalanced ecosystem. With awareness, through programs like IESA, we have an extremely bright future, if we apply ourselves to what we believe to be important.

BEN PETERSON - ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL

BIOMES

In the month of October we are going to be learning about 11 of the land Biomes. What is a Biome? A Biome is a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat. Flora means plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. Fauna is the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period. We are also taking a joyful learning experience to Minnesota to learn about the ecosystem.

With the Biome project we are going to learn and write about the 11 land Biomes which are:

- Tropical Rain Forest
- Tropical Dry Forest
- Tropical Savanna
- Temperate Grassland
- Desert
- Temperate Woodland & Shrubland
- Temperate Forest
- North Western Coniferous Forest
- Boreal Forest
- Tundra
- Mountain & Ice Caps

We students choose whatever one we want to learn and write about. We have to write about the temperature, precipitation, Abiotic Factors (non-living), Biotic Factors (living), Geographic location, and we can add any interesting facts too. October 12th is when we will be presenting our projects to the class.

On October 8th and 9th we will be in Minnesota. We are going to go to the Zoo and Aquarium one day to learn about the animals and different aquatic environments. Another day we are going to The Mall of America to learn about how they keep their things energy efficient. We are going to be learning a lot but also having fun by shopping and having a Pizza Party.

KELSEY UTTERSON • LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL

SITE ENERGY USAGE
JULY 2012—AUGUST 2012

Percentage of change as compared to same time period from previous year

SCORECARD

TOUCHDOWN		1st and Goal		OFFSIDE	
Site	% Chg	Site	% Chg	Site	% Chg
Studebaker	-79.20%	Mitchell	-9.70%	Park Avenue	1.30%
Lovejoy	-46.20%	Pleasant Hill	-6.50%	Oak Park	2.20%
Smouse	-36.00%	Phillips	-1.20%	Greenwood	3.30%
Monroe	-34.20%	Brubaker	-0.40%	Garton	3.40%
Casady	-22.20%	King	-0.40%	McKee	3.60%
McKinley	-22.10%	Windsor	0.00%	Perkins	4.50%
Woodlawn	-22.10%			Hubbell	5.50%
Wright	-20.00%	Weeks	-6.60%	River Woods	6.80%
Morris	-17.70%			Howe	7.10%
Jefferson	-15.20%	North	-5.50%	Cattell	7.20%
Moulton	-14.90%	Aviation Lab	-5.30%	Stowe	7.20%
Capitol View	-12.60%	Van Meter	-3.90%	Hillis	11.30%
Jackson	-12.20%			Hanawalt	11.90%
South Union	-11.90%	Prospect	-7.10%	Madison	12.80%
Carver	-11.80%	Walnut Street	-2.10%	Willard	12.80%
		CNC	-0.10%	Cowles	15.60%
McCombs	-45.40%			Findley	15.60%
Hiatt	-34.50%			Edmunds	20.00%
Goodrell	-13.10%			Samuelson	30.30%
Hoover/ Meredith	-27.20%			Callanan	12.50%
Moore (Scavo)	-22.90%			McCombs GH	47.60%
Kurtz	-18.10%			Hoyt	56.60%
Lincoln	-15.60%			Brody *	84.10%
Central Academy	-12.40%			Merrill *	95.20%
East	-11.70%			Harding *	246.20%
				Central Campus	4.60%
				Roosevelt	20.30%
				Walker Street	22.40%
				Dean	12.60%

Blue indicates ENERGY STAR® labeled buildings

* Buildings under construction during same time period last year

Visit www.dmschools.org for more details of the district's energy mission and building performance. **Tell us about it!** Do you want to share your ideas for saving energy or helping our environment, or want to let us know about your projects? E-mail: brenda.walker01@dmschools.org