



Glenn Hegar Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

Utility Management Report 2019

Biennial Report on the Status of Utility Management and Conservation Efforts of Texas State Agencies and Institutions of Higher Education



Utility Management Report 2019

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Utility Management Report 2019

“Even in an era of relatively low prices and rapidly changing technology, it’s important to taxpayers that state government spend no more than it has to on utilities. Our agency is doing all it can – both internally and externally – to ensure that the state is conserving energy and water wherever feasible and reducing utility costs whenever possible. As the Lone Star State continues to grow, we remain committed to the challenge of efficient and effective utility practices that give Texans the best value for their money.”

-Glenn Hegar, Comptroller of Public Accounts

Overview

Pursuant to Section 447.009 Texas Government Code, state agencies and public institutions of higher education are directed to set percentage goals for reducing their use of electricity, water, natural gas and transportation fuel and to include these goals in a comprehensive energy and water management plan. This biennial report is a summary of these conservation efforts and an overview of state utility consumption data.

State agencies and public institutions of higher education (public universities) submit their consumption of electricity, water, natural gas and transportation fuel to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) on an annual basis. SECO requires that the utility data be submitted using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager®, a free online platform provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. State entities are encouraged to benchmark their buildings in Portfolio Manager as a way to identify potential savings.

In addition, state agencies and public universities are required to submit an annual Energy and Water Management Plan to SECO. This plan is intended to help identify, implement and measure the effectiveness of utility cost-reduction measures. Energy and Water Management Plans include a progress report of all current and completed projects, goals for future utility conservation, an implementation schedule, finance strategy and an employee awareness plan.

This report summarizes the aggregate utility consumption data and highlights the conservation efforts reported by state agencies and universities in their Energy and Water Management Plans.

Appendix A provides a complete list of all state entities that submitted reports for FY18 to SECO.

State Agencies

Utility Data

The table below lists the 10 largest utility consuming state agencies in fiscal 2018, with electricity, natural gas and water consumption provided separately where available.

Utility Consumption Among Providing Agencies, Fiscal 2018

Agency	Electricity (kWh)	Natural Gas (kBtu)	Water (kgal)
696-Texas Department of Criminal Justice	697,542,995	3,563,147,270,000	10,789,413
601-Texas Department of Transportation	246,022,719	164,470,306	332,186
303-Texas Facilities Commission	168,024,786	201,801,002	214,019
529-Health and Human Services Commission	158,429,236	376,017	353,502
405-Texas Department of Public Safety	73,635,008	51,087,169	50,305
802-Parks & Wildlife Department	45,679,769	8,558,524	142,698
401-Texas Military Department	43,694,014	63,461,000	43,765
644-Texas Juvenile Justice Department	20,145,722	127,760,120	18,557
320-Texas Workforce Commission	12,961,212	4,226,883	13,959
582-Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	4,363,007	577,576	2,464

Notes:

(1) Consumption totals presented as reported by each entity in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager. Consumption data were corrected where obvious errors were noted.

(2) Consumption totals do not include supplemental district chilled water, district hot water, district steam or onsite generation.

Conservation Efforts: Providing Agencies

Providing agencies are those state agencies that directly pay for their utility services. Providing agencies typically have more control over their utility consumption and efficiency efforts than agencies that are tenants of another agency or located in a lease space. In most cases, providing agencies own their buildings and thus can undertake larger-scale conservation efforts. The most common efficiency measures undertaken by providing agencies include:

- Comprehensive lighting retrofits
- Equipment upgrades or replacements
- Building upgrades
- Energy management systems and automation
- Energy performance services
- Equipment maintenance

The following Texas state agencies report the highest levels of energy and water consumption. Information on their conservation efforts comes directly from agency Energy and Water Management Plans submitted to SECO each year.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

Utility and energy consumption reduction remains a high priority of the agency, and TDCJ is committed to the goal of a 2.5 percent reduction for electricity, natural gas and water. All TDCJ regions and individual units were provided quarterly information to track their electricity, natural gas and water consumption, compared to their individual targets, and the relationship to the overall agency goal.

Additionally, a pamphlet was developed to increase employee awareness about the importance of reducing energy consumption and how employees' actions can make a difference. To further emphasize utility and energy reduction awareness, a presentation on managing and consuming energy is given regularly to supervisory staff. Regional directors receive monthly consumption and cost reports for each unit within their region.

TDCJ performed preliminary energy audits (PEAs) for all of its facilities. The TDCJ engineering staff continues to closely scrutinize all facility repair and renovation projects to ensure they meet mandated energy design certification requirements. The most energy efficient products are incorporated into each design.

Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

During FY18, TxDOT had a 1.3 percent reduction in electrical usage. However, natural gas usage increased more than 30 percent due to colder than normal winter temperatures. Here are some of the agency's energy-saving programs implemented during the past year:

- Completed capital construction projects in Kingsville, Pecos, Glen Rose and South Tarrant County that included exclusive LED lighting and newer energy efficient HVAC systems.
- Replaced high bay shop and warehouse lighting with LED fixtures.
- Continued testing network-capable thermostats in facilities at the Austin Headquarter campuses. Remotely accessible thermostats can set back the temperature during unoccupied periods, have a limited adjustment range and can monitor the systems for proper operation. The new thermostats have performed well, and as a result, the thermostats will be the standard for TxDOT in the future.
- Completed the installation of LED lighting throughout the Austin Greer Building and currently installing LED fixtures and automation control system in the building.
- Began a preventive maintenance contract for the HVAC units at Austin Headquarter campuses to ensure optimum efficiency.
- Replaced 67 outdated and inefficient HVAC systems at the Riverside campus.

Texas Facilities Commission (TFC)

TFC's goal is energy usage reduction of 2 percent per year; the commission is currently exceeding that rate. TFC has reduced its utility expenditure consistently over the last five years.

In FY18, TFC has:

- Signed a power purchase agreement with the General Land Office to acquire 100 percent green power for all facilities located outside of greater Austin and save close to \$100,000 per year during the next five years powering these facilities.
- Completed its first energy performance contracting project using a SECO grant. The project cost TFC \$3.6 million and will result in approximately \$450,000 in savings per year.
- Participated in Austin Energy Load Co-Op program with realized rebates of more than \$45,000.
- Maintained a close relationship with Austin Energy and received technical assistance in reviewing the state's facilities and ongoing construction projects to identify energy saving scopes and rebates. This cooperation identified more than \$300,000 in savings.

Going forward, TFC plans to take on one to two energy performance contracting projects per year using SECO's LoanSTAR funds, reinvesting the energy cost savings in more energy saving projects.

Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC)

Beginning in 2017, the facilities under the Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) and the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) became known as the Health and Specialty Care System.

HHSC goals for conservation are to:

- Determine and implement system-wide, cost-effective energy conservation measures that are compatible with the needs of HHSC clients.
- Develop and implement system-wide, effective utility conservation staff awareness.

Texas Department of Public Safety (TXDPS)

During FY18, TXDPS retrofitted various areas with new lighting fixtures that reduce energy consumption by more than 70 percent. Additional floor renovation continues, and TXDPS is currently retrofitting showerheads in buildings, reducing the water flow rate by 40 percent. In addition, many of the agency's buildings have converted to automated systems. This allows for a greater control and maintenance of energy usage. TXDPS is also working with Austin Energy to seek out new opportunities to further reduce electricity usage.

TXDPS' energy conservation goals call for a 5 percent annual reduction of electrical consumption for 10 years beginning Sept. 1, 2011. As the department continues to serve Texas' expanding population, TXDPS will measure conservation based on a ratio of occupied space relative to energy consumption. A 2 percent reduction goal has been established for natural gas and water.

Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD)

TPWD's "2020 Sustainability Plan," a five-year plan adopted in November 2014, helped define the agency's efforts in resource conservation and environmental stewardship. TPWD's energy goals for 2020 are:

- Reduce net consumption of electric energy and natural gas by 10 percent from 2010 levels through investments in energy-efficient equipment and behavioral changes.
- Install or acquire more than 1 Megawatt of solar photovoltaics for TPWD facilities.
- Track energy use at all applicable facilities through the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.
- Develop and implement division-level plans to educate staff and/or constituents about energy conservation and efficiency.
- Convert 75 percent of all agency vehicles to alternative fuel or low-emission vehicles.

Texas Military Department and Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG)

TXARNG's mission is to provide the Governor and the President with ready forces in support of state and federal authorities at home and abroad. Energy costs are an integral part of TXARNG's mission and affect both operational readiness as well as funding for various functional areas.

To significantly reduce energy costs and improve energy security, TXARNG has benchmarked its Readiness Centers and Field Maintenance Shop facilities and is participating in multiple Texas utility energy efficiency programs. These no-cost programs help identify energy reduction opportunities in buildings and help:

- Reduce energy requirements.
- Leverage incentives to improve facilities.
- Provide updated and more usable facilities.
- Focus on reducing energy and resource use to support the Army's Energy Security and Sustainability vision and goals.
- Effectively carry out Texas' Energy Security and Sustainability strategy.

TXARNG's efforts will result in upgraded facilities that enhance mission capabilities and reduce operational costs. TXARNG has prepared an Energy Master Plan to outline steps to improve the operational energy requirements of TXARNG buildings from 2016 and beyond.

Texas Workforce Commission (TWC)

TWC's active initiatives to enhance energy conservation include:

- Trinity Parking Garage LED lighting upgrade: This project provided new motion-controlled LED lighting with a possible energy rebate.
- Waxahachie lighting upgrade: This project removed existing lighting fixtures and replaced them with new LED lighting.

-
- Fort Worth 4th Floor Air Handler Unit Replacement, Asbestos Containing-Material Abatement and Build Back: This project includes duct work modifications and lighting upgrades and will reduce utility costs.
 - Annex AHU Reconfiguration: This project will remove select units and replace them with new modular fan wall systems, coil units and hydronic piping and controls.
 - Trinity Boiler Replacement: This project will remove and replace an existing boiler and associated controls and utilities, and will result in reduced utility costs.
 - Trinity Plaza Waterproofing: This project will correct structural damage due to water infiltration, possibly reducing utility costs.
 - Fort Worth Window Tint: This project will remove and replace existing window film with the goal of reducing utility costs.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

TCEQ has the following ongoing initiatives:

- Identification and purchase of ENERGY STAR-rated information technology equipment.
- Ongoing employee awareness initiatives, including displaying educational information in common areas.
- Monthly after-hours inspections for the purpose of energy conservation.
- Assistance to TFC for energy savings performance contracting request for qualifications.

Conservation Efforts: Tenant Agencies

Two-thirds of all state agencies are tenant agencies, located in buildings owned or managed by another entity (such as the Texas Facilities Commission). Most tenant agencies do not pay their own electric bills but have implemented conservation strategies, relying almost completely on employee awareness and involvement to reduce utility costs.

Tenant agencies report their utility consumption when available and submit an Energy and Water Management Plan to SECO each year. The most common conservation efforts tenant agencies report are:

- Training and educating employees about energy conservation.
- Procurement policies regarding energy-efficient products.
- Prohibition of appliances in personal work spaces.
- Regular communication with building landlord regarding maintenance.
- After-hours shutdown and maintenance.

Institutions of Higher Education

Utility Data

The table below lists the 15 largest utility consuming institutions of higher education in fiscal 2018, with electricity, natural gas and water consumption provided separately where available.

Utility Consumption Among Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal 2018

University	Electricity (kWh)	Natural Gas (kBtu)	Water (kgal)
711-Texas A&M University	423,189,994	2,328,133,580	1,766,191
729-University of Texas Southwestern Medical	334,774,600	1,173,040,285	592,098
506-UT MD Anderson Cancer Center	315,626,972	330,676,714	Not Available
723-University of Texas Medical Branch Galveston	199,350,310	1,040,898,605	433,411
733-Texas Tech University	154,689,090	788,980,341	777,994
745-UT Health Science Center at San Antonio	132,586,020	596,489,570	179,998
754-Texas State University	122,946,564	378,119,180	63,560
714-University of Texas at Arlington	120,451,269	353,724,785	347,521
743-University of Texas at San Antonio	115,894,439	278,259,393	158,568
752-University of North Texas	111,563,895	238,801,380	Not Available
738-University of Texas at Dallas	108,939,650	358,581,877	234,044
721-University of Texas at Austin	100,479,620	4,432,786,300	509,991
746-University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	90,596,156	65,401,357	191,559
753-Sam Houston State University	82,806,165	120,817,970	Not Available
744-UT Health Science Center at Houston	73,254,133	89,363,571	165,094

Notes:

(1) Consumption totals presented as reported by each entity in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager. Consumption data were corrected where obvious errors were noted.

(2) Consumption totals do not include supplemental district chilled water, district hot water, district steam or onsite generation.

Conservation Efforts: Institutions of Higher Education

In most cases, universities own the buildings they occupy and thus can undertake larger-scale conservation efforts. Various universities' Energy and Water Management Plans as submitted to SECO are excerpted here. These plans highlight the conservation efforts of the universities with the highest utility consumption. As with providing agencies, the most common efficiency measures taken by universities include:

- Building upgrades
- Comprehensive lighting retrofits
- Equipment upgrades or replacements
- Energy management systems and automation
- Energy performance services
- Equipment maintenance

Texas A&M University (TAMU)

TAMU has had significant success with energy reduction over the years. In FY02 the energy use intensity was 364 mBtu/GSF, and in FY18 it was 191 mBtu/GSF, a reduction of 48 percent over a 15-year span. This reduction was accomplished by improving the efficiency of the electrical and thermal generation plants, as well as demand side reductions in the building. TAMU's central utility plant has 6,000 tons of chilled water capacity and a new combined heat and power plant. In addition, TAMU has completed over \$30 million in SECO-funded projects in the past six years.

In FY18 the campus grew by 1 million GSF, and more energy-intensive buildings were added, such as the Zachry Engineering Education Complex and the Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Lab. Staff from TAMU's Utility & Energy Services actively engage with these buildings' managers to ensure that building performance is acceptable and continues ongoing efforts in all other campus buildings.

In spite of the continued growth, total water consumption for the campus has been flat since FY02 at about 1.6 billion gallons annually. In FY02 water consumption was 78 gallons per GSF, and in FY18 it was 59 gallons per GSF, a reduction of 24 percent.

University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center (UTSMC)

The conservation goal of UTSMC is to reduce energy consumption per square foot (EUI/ft²) by 10 percent by FY21 from the FY12 baseline. Currently, UTSMC has achieved an approximate 7.3 percent reduction.

Progress has been made related to the implementation of projects from the previous Energy and Water Management Plan, including continuation of energy audits, execution of capital projects for buildings and utilities infrastructure renovations and upgrades, and operational initiatives that optimize energy usage at thermal plants and by HVAC equipment.

Additional energy reduction efforts include evaluation and resetting of indoor air exchange rates, optimization of thermal plants, fume hood audits and modifications to face velocities, monitoring temperature settings and programming setback temperatures during low occupancy periods, building reheat valve adjustments, replacement of energy intensive HVAC components and multiple lighting retrofits. Water reduction efforts include continued installation of low flow water fixtures and the installation of water filling stations for reusable water containers.

University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center (MDA)

As a prominent health institution of the University of Texas System with facilities that encompass more than 16 million square feet and as one of the largest employers in Texas, MDA aggressively manages its utilities and resources. Recognizing the potential to operate in a more responsible manner, MDA established energy and environmental sustainability as a key strategy for its Operations and Facilities Management Division.

Each MDA building presents a distinct set of opportunities. For general building categories like outpatient clinic, hospital, laboratory and office/administrative, code requirements and basic operating parameters for performance are established. Beyond that, other criteria define the pace

and scope of what is achievable: infrastructure age, space accessibility, long-term capital plan project projections, HVAC system layout, building automation system capability, availability of record drawings and availability of facility personnel to focus on building systems performance. The following summarizes energy reduction opportunities within MDA's environment:

- Replace malfunctioning and outdated HVAC equipment and controls through planned renewal projects; further implement HVAC energy efficiency training for operations staff.
- Develop a process to identify utility reduction projects in the pre-design phase and monitor development throughout the project.
- Engage energy conservation at the pre-design phase and develop a common project delivery process that enables consistent design review.
- Enforce and continuously update MD Anderson Design Guidelines and Construction Specifications for energy efficiency.
- Reduce and optimize the use of once-through outside air to minimize chilled water consumption.
- Define and maintain meters and submeters to document energy metrics per building and building type for diagnostic information, trending and benchmarking.
- Establish real-time energy monitoring with alarms to enable HVAC systems' continuous monitoring; develop improved controllability and controls integration.
- Prioritize and deliver projects to best utilize current staff resources; optimize use of key manpower resources such as operation and maintenance.
- Evaluate and pursue new energy-efficient technologies and retro-commissioning activities.

University of Texas Medical Branch Galveston (UTMB)

UTMB's utility plants are powered by energy produced by on-campus and natural gas-fueled cogeneration combined cycle heat (CHP), as well as from electricity purchased off the grid.

Completion of the West Plant hardening project in December 2017 increased the onsite CHP and thermal energy storage (TES) capability on the Galveston campus. The addition of a 5.5 MW combustion turbine, 250 psi heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) and a 2-million-gallon TES tank at the West Plant brings total CHP production capability to 13 MW power generation production ability and 150 pounds/hour steam generation. The steam generated either directly serves the remaining overhead steam distribution or is converted to 210° F hot water to serve the new high temperature heating hot water distribution system, thus fully utilizing the combined cycle efficiencies of the CHP system.

CHP is nearly twice as efficient as conventional means of electricity generation and dramatically reduces air pollution. Imported power accounts for between one-half and two-thirds of UTMB's total electricity consumption, with the remainder generated by the CHP system.

In addition, the utility's chilled water system includes two, 2-million-gallon TES tanks that provide 28,000 ton hours of chilled water storage capacity. Discharging this capacity over a typical eight-hour period will result in decrease of 2 MW of "on peak" electrical demand.

Texas Tech University

Texas Tech has accomplished the following energy reduction measures:

- Provided more than 2,311,307 tons (5.7 percent of total chilled water produced) of free cooling this fiscal year (an estimated savings of \$41,852) via the water side economizer at the Central Heating and Cooling Plant #1 (CHACP).
- Supplied 10 percent of the plant's electrical use (a cost avoidance of \$160,262) using the back pressure turbine at CHACP #1.
- Analyzed annual utility bills and annual meter data to determine why Rec Center utility bills increased \$35,000 in FY17. Concluded that \$22,000 was due to electric utility rate increases. The remainder was due to incorrect dollar inputs for steam in December 2016 and July 2017.
- Identified a low chilled water delta T (1°) on nights and weekends, and a nonfunctioning mixing valve in Art 3D.
- Identified a chilled water meter factor error in two residence halls: Chitwood and Coleman.
- Completed a chilled water pump balance audit for the whole campus.
- Identified high chilled water flow at the Law School due to a failed variable-frequency drive unit.
- Completed an audit of Holden Hall and proposed a project for converting the existing lights to LED lights.
- Completed a campus-wide projection of the costs to convert all interior lighting to LEDs.
- Participated in a meeting to delineate the desired lighting standards for future construction projects. The meeting also covered revising Division 16 standards to reflect the university's shift to all LED luminaries to conserve energy and reduce maintenance costs.
- Participated in a meeting to discuss the inclusion of meters on all future projects that can send data to the eSight Energy Accounting System.
- Prepared an analysis comparing energy use intensities for education and general buildings and auxiliaries, demonstrating poor performance among all campus buildings due to decommissioning of chilled water mixing valves. Prepared work orders to correct the problem in 39 buildings.
- Identified and corrected an errant chilled water meter factor in Jones Stadium. This will save approximately \$100,000 per year.
- Integrated four chilled water meters, nine steam meters, one electrical meter and 43 data points into the eSight Energy Accounting System.

Gasoline Consumption and Conservation Efforts

Thirty-one state agencies and universities reported gallons of transportation fuel used by on-road fleet vehicles, off-road equipment and stationary equipment. In addition, many agencies with fleet vehicles reported fuel-efficiency strategies in their conservation efforts document, including:

- Employee carpooling to off-site meetings
- Meetings and trainings held via phone or webinar
- Proper and consistent maintenance of fleet vehicles
- Procurement of more fuel-efficient vehicles and electric vehicles

Transportation Fuel Consumption by Agency or Institution, Fiscal 2018

Agency	Transportation Fuel (gal)
405-Texas Department of Public Safety	7,684,470
696-Texas Department of Criminal Justice	4,033,160
601-Texas Department of Transportation	3,438,746
710-Texas A&M University System	913,483
529-Health and Human Services	738,282
743-University of Texas at San Antonio	240,827
721-University of Texas at Austin	156,711
729-University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	137,239
755-Stephen F. Austin State University	133,318
746-University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	118,337
506-UT MD Anderson Cancer Center	98,096
714-University of Texas at Arlington	87,464
724-University of Texas at El Paso	82,242
732-Texas A&M University-Kingsville	69,364
718-Texas A&M Galveston	65,665
745-UT Health Science Center at San Antonio	55,200
757-West Texas A&M University	52,321
715-Prairie View A&M University	47,754
738-University of Texas at Dallas	43,320
751-Texas A&M University – Commerce	43,131
739-Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	34,881
713-Tarleton State University	36,202
737-Angelo State University	29,012
742-University of Texas of the Permian Basin	27,600
760-Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	17,619
774-Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso	14,751
749-Texas A&M University-San Antonio	5,787
770-Texas A&M University-Central Texas	4,873

Agency	Transportation Fuel (gal)
727-Texas A&M Transportation Institute	4,810
744-UT Health Science Center at Houston	3,091
764-Texas A&M University – Texarkana	2,863
761-Texas A&M International University	2,394
720-University of Texas System	1,301

Source: As reported by each agency in their Energy and Water Management Plans.

Appendix A

Reporting Agencies and Institutions of Higher Education

The following Texas state agencies and institutions of higher education reported utility consumption data in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager and/or submitted an updated energy and water management plan. It's important to note that some of the agencies listed below are “tenant” agencies and therefore not required to submit utility data in Portfolio Manager.

Agency / University	Submitted an Energy and Water Management Plan	Reported Consumption Data in Portfolio Manager
302-Office of the Attorney General	X	
303-Texas Facilities Commission		X
304-Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts	X	
312-State Securities Board	X	
320-Texas Workforce Commission	X	X
327-Employees Retirement System of Texas	X	
360-State Office of Administrative Hearings	X	
362-Texas Lottery Commission	X	
401-Texas Military Department	X	
405-Texas Department of Public Safety	X	X
409-Commission on Jail Standards	X	
460-Texas Board of Professional Engineers	X	X
479-State Office of Risk Management	X	
529-Health and Human Services Commission	X	X
580-Texas Water Development Board	X	
582-Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	X	X
592- Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board	X	
601-Texas Department of Transportation	X	X
696-Texas Department of Criminal Justice	X	X
727-Texas A&M Transportation Institute	X	X
802-Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	X	X
506-UT MD Anderson Cancer Center	X	X
710-Texas A&M University System	X	X
712- Texas A&M Engineering Experiment Station	X	X
713-Tarleton State University	X	X
714-University of Texas at Arlington	X	X
715-Prairie View A&M University	X	X
718-Texas A&M Galveston	X	X
720-University of Texas System	X	X
721-University of Texas at Austin	X	X
723-University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston	X	X
724-University of Texas at El Paso	X	X

Agency / University	Submitted an Energy and Water Management Plan	Reported Consumption Data in Portfolio Manager
729-University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center	X	X
732-Texas A&M University-Kingsville	X	X
733-Texas Tech University	X	X
735-Midwestern State University	X	
737-Angelo State University	X	X
738-University of Texas at Dallas	X	X
739-Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center	X	X
742-University of Texas of the Permian Basin	X	X
743-University of Texas at San Antonio	X	X
744-UT Health Science Center at Houston	X	X
745-UT Health Science Center at San Antonio	X	X
746-University of Texas Rio Grande Valley	X	X
749-Texas A&M University-San Antonio	X	X
750-University of Texas at Tyler	X	X
751-Texas A&M University - Commerce	X	X
752-University of North Texas	X	X
753-Sam Houston State University	X	X
755-Stephen F. Austin State University	X	X
757-West Texas A&M University	X	X
760-Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi	X	X
761-Texas A&M International University	X	X
764-Texas A&M University - Texarkana	X	X
770-Texas A&M University - Central Texas	X	X
774-Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center El Paso	X	X

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