



# SpotLight on Maintenance

OPFMA Newsletter - Connecting Knowledge with Public Facilities' Needs!  
Spring 2013

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## Ohio Public Facilities Maintenance Association

OPFMA is a not for profit (501) (c) (3) independent educational trade organization



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### Editor's Note:

Next Edition - **June 2013**  
 Deadline to your articles **June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013.**  
 Follow the Publication Terms on page 8 .

### OPFMA 2013 First Quarter

By Alexandra Schneider, OPFMA Administrator/CEO

OPFMA 2013 first quarter was a productive and good quarter!

First OPFMA Board meeting was on Mar 14<sup>th</sup>. OPFMA 2013 activities were reviewed and the new Education & Publication Chairman, John C. Wolf, Buildings/Grounds Supervisor, Columbiana City Board of DD, was voted in!

Special appreciation to all members renewing their commitment to OPFMA in 2013, and the new OPFMA members, that made possible a 6% membership volume increase this quarter as compared to 2012, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter!

BOC training activities produced 57% volume increase over 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2012. OPFMA administered (9) BOC level-1 training classes; provided (303) student manuals, (321) breakfast, (321) lunches, disbursement for (9) instructors and (9) site-coordinators provided. In parallel OPFMA organized and opened registration for BOC Level -1 Series starting on Apr 18<sup>th</sup> in Toledo, and May 14<sup>th</sup> in Dayton. The Solon Mar 20<sup>th</sup>, BOC Level-1 Pilot C-Vent Series, on-line-registration only, needed to be rescheduled for the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of May 2013.

BOC Level-2 training, offered every three years - OPFMA sent out a survey and we need to hear from you!

It is not required to be a BOC level-1 graduate to apply for BOC Level-2 Series certification! For BOC Level-2 requirements, visit: [www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org), or contact OPFMA Program Coordinator: [bocc@opfma.org](mailto:bocc@opfma.org)

2013 OPFMA Conference and Trade Show registration is moving faster than in previous years. Register early for special benefits!

**2013 Conference volume is 243% higher than the 2012 first quarter!**

To register visit: [www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org)

### OPFMA 2013 Conference & Annual Trade Show Oct 21<sup>ST</sup> & Oct 22<sup>ND</sup>

Registration started!

Early Bird Registration deadline  
Aug 30<sup>th</sup> 2013



Location: Columbus Crowne Plaza Hotel

### Exhibitors,

Register before July 1<sup>st</sup> and save \$\$\$!

Booth distribution is done on a "first-come first-served" basis!

**OPFMA 2013 Trade Show 25% of Booths Already Reserved!**

Register early and learn how you could be **selected to be a workshop presenter** at the OPFMA 2013 Conference!

Contact our office or let us know via email: [info@opfma.org](mailto:info@opfma.org)

OPFMA Chapters development is based on membership's interest and support offered by leaders from towns across Ohio working closely with OPFMA's Marketing & Membership Committee chairman.

Cleveland and Mansfield Chapters are undergoing transition to new leadership. Interested in the chapters' development?

Contact us via [www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org)

A new OPFMA Chapter was founded in North-East Ohio. See page 2!

## OPFMA New Members – Welcome Aboard!

### Individual Member

Paul W. Hawk - ODRC - Chillicothe - Locksmith  
 Robert Baker - City of Kettering - Assistant Public Service Director  
 Robert A. Pillsbury - ODOT - Jacksontown - Management Analyst  
 William Dick - Pymatuning Valley LS - Transp. Super of B & G  
 Donald Davidson - Kirtland Local SD - Director of B & G  
 John Lipps - Kirtland Local School District - Head Maintenance  
 Ted Charles Roseberry - Painesville City L.S. - Business Manager  
 Tim Dufner - Lancaster City Schools - Supervisor Maint Dept  
 Ed Leitch - Geneva Area City S.D. - Director of Maint and Transp  
 David S. Webb - Ironton City Schools - Maintenance Supervisor  
 James Eritano - Barberton Public Library - Bldg Superintendent

### Institutional I Member

New Richmond Schools - Glenn R. Beyer - Head of Maint.  
 Edison Community College - Douglas K. Riehle -  
 Director of Facilities  
 Geauga County Maint. Dept - Glen W. Vernick - Director

### Corporate Associate Member

Belzona (Molecular Repair Syst., Inc.) - Randy Kanz -  
 President  
 Reallighting Inc. - Shawn Sanders- CEO  
 911Cellular - Alexander Salahshour - Director

## New OPFMA Chapter - North East Ohio Chapter

Preparatory work and planning to form the North-East Ohio Chapter, started early last fall.

Initially the founders were members of the Cleveland Chapter, just as the founders of the East-Central Chapter initially were! The long distance inspired them to work on creating an OPFMA Chapter in their area.

The North East group's representative, Jim Byler, worked close with Constantin Draganoiu, CSU Manager of Utilities and Energy, OPFMA Membership & Marketing Committee Chair, and on Jan 23<sup>rd</sup> 2013 the North-East Ohio Chapter of OPFMA has held its forming meeting.

Upon introduction to OPFMA and Chapters By-Laws, the North-East Chapter elected their first Chairman, Ted Roseberry and Secretary, Jim Byler. The Chapter meets on monthly basis in the early stage. Meetings' topics are planed accordingly with Chapter's member needs and interests, expressed via a survey Chapter's Secretary provided.

### North East OPFMA Chapter Members:

#### Chairman:

Ted Roseberry - Painesville City Schools, Business Manager

#### Secretary:

Jim Byler - Cardinal Local Schools - Maintenance Supervisor

#### Members:

Tom Byich,	Kenston Local Schools	Edward Leitch,	Geneva Local Schools
Paul Byler,	Grand Valley Local Schools	John Lipps,	Kirtland Local Schools
Don Davidson,	Kirtland Local Schools	Gary Pascarella,	Jefferson Local Schools
Bill Dick,	Pymatuning Valley Local Schools	Pat Smith,	Madison Local Schools
Greg Hogue,	Orwell Water Department	Kevin Warren,	Conneaut Area City Schools
Rich Kreisher,	Buckeye Local Schools	Kerry Kern,	Bloomfield Local Schools

#### Corporate:

Gardiner - Jeff Covert & Cory Kiewatt  
 Garland - Tim Hollo  
 North Coast Sales - Jim Toth, Jr

#### Editor's Note:

OPFMA Chapters' meetings are open to local interested individuals. It would be advisable to Contact Chapter's Chairman for next meeting's date and location. For Chapter's Chairman contact info visit: [www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org)

## ◆ BOC Level-1 Graduates – Cleveland Solon ◆

Sept 21, 2012 – Mar 7, 2013

OPFMA praises all facilities for investing in their employees' training and giving them the opportunity to obtain the BOC Certification!

*OPFMA continues to offer assistance to the BOC graduates beyond the Graduation Day as well as assisting those who need to make up some exams!*

### OPFMA Board of Trustees and Administration Congratulates the Graduates!



#### Meet the BOC Graduates:

Randy Allen (Orange City Schools), Kyle Asbury (Geauga County Commissioners), Tom Clemens (United Local School District), Tod Davis (Medina City Schools), James Eritano (Barberton Public Library), Bryan Geisey (Osnaburg Local School), Steve Henry (ODOT District 12), Jeff Hill (ODOT District 5), Andrew Hunt (Geauga County Commissioners), Donald Janes (Marion Correctional Institution), Christopher Kaufman (Ohio Veterans Home), Jeff Kilby (Hamilton City School District), Greg Kuhan (Southern Local Schools District), Thomas Kushner (ODOT District 6), Ed Leitch (Geneva Area City Schools), Karen Marshall (Polaris Career Center), Edward McGregor (Orange City Schools), Brian McIntire (ODOT District 11), Andy Rataiczak (Noble Local School District), Gary Shaw (Medina City Schools), Randy Stewart (Erie County Board of DD), Walter Sturgill (Richland Correctional Inst.), Thomas Vanek (ODOT District 12), Thomas Wathen (ODOT District 4), Paul Wieber (ODOT District 5), and Dan Williams (Aurora City Schools)

## ◆ Jackson Center - BOC Graduate Testimonial Letter ◆

The BOC (Building Operator Certificate) course had a tremendous impact on making the buildings at Jackson Center Schools more efficient. I implemented the training and have had good success in the following areas:

- Monitoring the HVAC system - We have changed the delivery times that the HVAC system is in operation and changed the air flow setting so the VFD's work properly. We have lowered the temperature on the boilers and steam boilers according to outside temp and turn them off as often as possible. We have also lowered the temp in halls and other rooms that are not used as much (store rooms). As a result, we have experienced a 30%-40% drop in our monthly electric expenses this year (12-13) in comparison to our 5 year average costs and sometimes a 50% reduction in natural gas costs. There are other variables in the equation to lower cost so significantly, but certainly our efforts in conservation have helped.
- We changed the lights in the elementary classrooms, hallways, both gyms and cafeteria in our k-12 facility to T-8 bulbs and have put in auto light switches in most of the bathrooms and some offices. We changed the light switches in the gym from keyed to normal switches so they can be turned off more easily when not in use.

We have also requested that computers and monitors are turned off at night and fans on the Univent blowers are turned off when not needed.

- We have inspected some of the contracts with outside vendors to make sure we are getting all the required services. For example, natural gas and waste disposal contracts were renegotiated to lower the monthly cost and in the summer months we reduced the number of dumpsters being used.
- Inside and outside maintenance costs have dropped dramatically because many items that were previously subbed out. So far this year, we have experienced about a 50% reduction in costs.
- Staff cooperation has been tremendous. They are the ones that turn off the lights and monitor all the energy using devices that are not needed.

We are currently applying for the Energy Star award from the Environmental Protection Agency because of our current rating of 87.

Ted Rostorfer  
Maintenance Supervisor  
Jackson Center Schools



## The Preventive Maintenance adds Real Value

By Charles Alvis, Schneider Electric

When evaluating the business gains and risks associated with an increasingly critical power infrastructure, decision-makers often need to quantify the value of maintenance services, just as they would any major business purchase. A regularly scheduled electrical system preventive maintenance program is vital in detecting, repairing, or replacing affected electrical components, parts, or equipment before any damage or wear can cause catastrophic damages, significant power interruptions, and loss of business functions. In fact, lack of a routine preventive maintenance program places a facility in a "run to failure" mode. IEEE Standard 902 states that "a lack of maintenance eventually results in failures and a high cost to a plant," and "Having a preventive maintenance program in place can reduce the risk of unplanned downtime by as much as 66 percent."

A comprehensive and routine preventive maintenance and testing program should incorporate all electrical power distribution equipment, regardless of the manufacturer, to ensure that all electrical equipment and components operate as originally designed and intended during their entire expected operational use life. The ultimate goal is to minimize equipment malfunction, power outages, or service interruptions to business operations or services. All studies of electrical maintenance programs show a direct correlation between levels of routine maintenance and the reliability of electrical equipment and the power distribution system.

### Choose the right maintenance contractor

An industrial facility's electrical infrastructure typically consists of service entrance switchgear and switchboards, distribution panel boards, power panels, motor control centers, circuit breakers, distribution transformers, fused disconnect switches, PDUs, UPS units, battery banks, standby generators, paralleling switchgear and switchboards, and automatic transfer switches.

Very few electrical maintenance or contracting companies can perform all the required maintenance activities for an electrical distribution system. It is important that the maintenance protocol follow rigorous process steps as defined by the leading maintenance standards bodies and the manufacturer. Selecting a qualified electrical maintenance contractor will ensure that the electrical distribution equipment is properly rated, set and labeled.

Quality reports should be an outcome of the maintenance, providing valuable information concerning the present state of an electrical power distribution system and its associated equipment, functionality, and reliability relative to the present needs of a facility's operations.

### Make maintenance a priority

The risk to a facility's operations in deferring maintenance should not be ignored. A multiyear, stable, fixed-cost maintenance agreement could be a helpful tool to streamline approval of the budget to carry out ongoing maintenance activities. A quick assessment of what might be paid in ad hoc maintenance and emergency break/fix service fees often reveals some troubling results compared to the term of a fixed-cost maintenance agreement.

### Resources:

- National Electrical Code Article 708 (NEC Article 708)
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standard 902 (IEEE Standard 902)
- American National Standards Institute/ InterNational Electrical Testing Association MTS-2011 (ANSI/NETA MTS-2011)

## Life's Lighter Side



3 friends die in a car accident and they go to an orientation in heaven. They are all asked, "When you are in your casket and friends and family are talking about you, what would you like them to say?"

The first guy says, "I would like to hear them say that I was a great doctor of my time, and a great family man."

The second guy says, "I would like to hear that I was a wonderful husband and school teacher which made a huge difference in our children of tomorrow."

The last guy replies, "I would like to hear them say ... Look, He's Moving!"

### Call for backup:

A police recruit was asked during the exam: "What would you do if you had to arrest your own mother?" He answered, "Call for backup."

### Creation Order Joke:

God made man before woman so the man would have time to think of an answer for the woman's first question.

### Actual quotes of what people said in court:

Q: And where was the location of the accident?

A: Approximately milepost 499.

Q: And where is milepost 499?

A: Probably between milepost 498 and 500.

## Poor Sequence of Operations for Demand-Controlled Ventilation

By: Peter Kleinhenz, M.S., PE & Gregory Raffio, M.S., PE, LEED AP BD+C

*The following is an excerpt from "How the Culture of Inefficiency is Out-Foxing LEED, ASHRAE, and Efficiency Programs in the Midwest", published to the proceedings of the ACEEE 2012 Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Buildings, August 12, 2012.*

Energy efficient and LEED-certified buildings have gained popularity in the Midwest. However, there are many design and implementation deficiencies preventing achievement of the intended energy efficiency savings. Due to the complexity of modern building systems, the attention to detail required for their installation, and a culture of inefficiency among designers and contractors, energy efficiency features are commonly implemented incorrectly, resulting in not meeting energy savings goals. Here, we will focus specifically on Demand Control Ventilation.

Traditionally, ventilation systems are safely designed to always provide ventilation to an area as if it were at maximum occupancy conditions. However, building zones are rarely at maximum occupancy, making the supplied ventilation air excessive. Excessive ventilation air causes increased heating and cooling energy to condition outside air. Demand-controlled ventilation (DCV) is a control setup that allows building ventilation systems to automatically vary ventilation to an area based on occupancy. ASHRAE 62.1 standards describe an acceptable methodology for applying DCV to a building using carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) sensors. If a zone is unoccupied and CO<sub>2</sub> levels approach ambient conditions, the ventilation rates can be reduced to a rate designed for an area with little to no occupants. As occupants enter the space and CO<sub>2</sub> levels increase, the ventilation rate begins to incrementally increase back to the design rate for maximum ventilation.

DCV is very advantageous in areas with intermittent occupancy and large occupancy swings, since this provides the best potential for ventilation reductions. DCV is often installed in areas such as offices, meeting rooms, gymnasiums, presentation halls and cafeterias. Through building energy modeling and energy auditing experiences, we often find DCV to be one of the most effective technologies for reducing heating and cooling costs. Throughout past projects we commonly calculate DCV to have the potential to save total space heating energy consumption by 15%-30% in Ohio regions. In retrofit projects, we typically estimate DCV to have a simple payback of less than four years. This simple payback is much faster in new construction projects.

Unfortunately, we rarely see this technology properly implemented without the strong assistance of an outside commissioning agent.

Between 2009 and 2013, our team commissioned or provided review for ten LEED buildings in Ohio and Tennessee with DCV. Of these ten facilities, only two initially designed and installed the DCV in a way in which energy savings could be achieved. The other eight projects initially implemented DCV incorrectly so that it saved no energy or even increased energy use. In most of the projects, the issues were due to insufficient construction document instructions to the contractors. In some of the facilities, the DCV was never programmed at all.

To properly install DCV, a lower ventilation rate for zero occupancy and an upper ventilation rate for maximum occupancy (commonly referred to as the minimum ventilation rate) must be specified by the design team along with instructions of how to modulate ventilation between these two limits based on the zone's CO<sub>2</sub> levels. These specifications did not exist for six of the ten projects and were ignored on two others. In general, we typically observe the CO<sub>2</sub> sensors not communicating with the ventilation system. Thus, the ventilation rates are kept constant at the maximum occupancy design rate.

On the projects where specifications did exist and they were not ignored, the specified logic was incorrectly written so that ventilation could only vary between the maximum occupancy design rate and 100% outside air, based on CO<sub>2</sub> levels. Therefore, ventilation rates would actually rise higher than necessary in these buildings if CO<sub>2</sub> sensors were reading high levels. This has the potential to actually increase energy consumption.

In energy efficiency programs, the poor implementation of DCV can easily go unnoticed. On most of the projects we have worked on, the design teams had no awareness of how the systems were actually being installed. Additionally, most energy modeling software, such as Trane Trace and eQuest, simply provide a DCV button that simulates a best case scenario of reducing ventilation rates. Therefore, energy modelers can unintentionally overestimate the energy savings from installing DCV.

In summary, a better understanding of DCV by design teams can help to reduce instances where CO<sub>2</sub> sensors exist but are not properly utilized. Enhanced Commissioning with a strong focus on energy efficiency enables poor installation and programming to be corrected before the building begins operation.

DCV is an energy efficiency strategy that offers too great an impact on a facility's energy consumption to continue being ignored.

## The Coming Spike in Electrical Capacity Costs

By Ryan Zimmerman, Senior Electrical Engineer - D.L. Steiner, Inc.

Most companies feel their electricity charges are already too high. But what if in the next few years, your electric bill increased 30% to 80% over what you now pay? How would this impact your ability to compete?

For industrial, commercial, and public facilities in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other states served by the PJM regional transmission organization (RTO), this unpleasant scenario could become a reality in the not-too-distant future. Those in the northern section of Ohio (the Toledo, Cleveland, Akron, and Youngstown areas) could be especially hard hit, seeing price increases near the 80% mark mentioned above. How is this even possible? It's all because of a little-understood aspect of the power bill called capacity costs.

### What Are Capacity Costs?

Capacity costs are the monies paid to electricity generating companies to ensure they maintain the generation capacity necessary to supply customers with the electricity they need during periods of peak demand (e.g., summer afternoons). Think of capacity costs as the "upkeep fees" used for maintaining the generation facilities required to ensure electrical reliability.

Capacity costs have historically averaged about 5% of the total monthly electric bill but can vary widely from one June-to-June delivery year to the next. In the PJM area, capacity costs are presently \$20.46 per megawatt day (MW-day) for delivery year 2012-2013, but they will increase to \$27.73 per MW-day for year 2013-2014.

### PJM and the Base Residual Auction

As mentioned, the PJM, or Pennsylvania, Jersey, Maryland Power Pool, is an RTO serving Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan—as well as 10 other states and the District of Columbia. It is PJM's responsibility to maintain electrical service reliability in this part of our nation's power grid. To ensure sufficient generation capacity for this area and to obtain capacity at the lowest price, PJM went to a long-term procurement system, the Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) in 2007. Under the RPM, PJM holds an annual auction, the Base Residual Auction (BRA), every year in May for electricity capacity three years in advance of when it is actually needed.

During each auction, PJM seeks to establish a fixed price per MW-day for the capacity it wants to secure. Generation facilities then decide if they can supply electricity at this price and submit offers for the number of MW-days of capacity they can provide.

Eventually, PJM obtains commitments for the capacity needed and the auction closes. The price per MW-day at close, then, becomes the marketing clearing price for the auction.

All facilities whose offers were accepted during the auction receive this amount per MW-day when they supply the electricity three years later.

### The EPA Factor

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) often mandates that generation companies update their facilities to comply with the latest environmental policies—something these companies must do if they want to continue operating. Naturally, such updates cost money, which ultimately impacts the amount of capacity costs per MW-day electricity suppliers feel they must have to stay EPA compliant.

This is especially true in Ohio, where nearly 90% of all electricity is generated by coal-fueled facilities. These facilities typically need extensive—and expensive—updating to meet EPA standards. Increasingly, then, Ohio generation companies are feeling the impact of EPA regulations.

### 2015-2016 Auction Results

In May 2012, PJM completed its RPM auction for the 2015-2016 delivery year...and the results shocked many analysts. For most of the PJM area, the auction closed at a hefty \$136 per MW-day—more than five times the present capacity costs rate! But in northern Ohio (the area served by FirstEnergy® and its subsidiaries), the news was far worse. Here, market forces combined to produce a delivery constraint that will cause capacity costs for 2015-2016 to spike to an unheard of \$357 per MW-day—over 17 times what this area now pays!

So what's the upshot for industrial, commercial, and public facilities in the PJM area? Within three years, these operations could see their monthly electricity costs soar by 30% to 80% over what they are presently paying!

### Coping with High Costs

Higher capacity costs cannot be avoided completely, but there are actions you can take now to minimize their financial impact when they finally do arrive.

These strategies and more are presented in a FREE white paper by D.L. Steiner that you can download at our Web site. Just visit [www.dlsteiner.com/energy-management-demand-control/](http://www.dlsteiner.com/energy-management-demand-control/) and click the [January 2013 whitepaper](#) link.

### Editor's Note:

For more info on surviving the coming capacity costs spike, feel free to contact Ryan: ([ryan.zimmerman@dlsteiner.com](mailto:ryan.zimmerman@dlsteiner.com))



## COMMISSIONING

By Frank A. Mauro, PE, LEED AP BD+C, CCP

In the 1990's the discipline of 'Commissioning' was solidified in the construction industry. What 'pressures' formed this discipline, why did an industry adopt a process that should have been embedded in the construction industry, and why has it grown so successfully?

During the 1970's and the 1980's, automatic temperature controls industry (ATC) introduced the computer into the mechanical and electrical systems of construction projects. The integration of the computerized, operational systems in new and renovated buildings became more and more complicated; the construction projects continued to have compressed timelines; and the budgets associated with each project were 'tight' for designers, construction managers, and contractors alike. Many buildings and renovation projects did not meet the owner's expectations, and yet the designed systems were using the latest energy saving technology and equipment.

As owners looked for an independent company to test the systems designed for their buildings, Commissioning—in its infancy—began to develop. A boost to commissioning growth was an organization called "Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)". This organization grew into a 'watchdog' of our country's resource. LEED recognized the importance of commissioning and required commissioning to be a prerequisite in construction projects, in order for that project to gain a LEED certification. Together LEED, with commissioning as an integral part of the it's process, developed into a useful tool, providing a method to save resources, to provide energy savings for the life of the building, and to assure that the systems met the owner's requirements.

*Building Commissioning is a process of documentation, adjustment, testing, verification, and training performed specifically to ensure that the finished facility operates in accordance with the owner's documented project requirements and the construction documents. It begins in pre-design and continues through design, construction, and occupancy of the facility. (Building Commissioning Association—BCA.)*

In conjunction with this definition, ASHRAE provided a protocol that defines the Commissioning process for the industry. LEED also requires a certain, minimum amount of equipment to be included in a commissioned building. Together these leaders of the industry defined the commissioning process, outlined a path to allow the owner to expect a working, energy-efficient building.

When Commissioning is done correctly, the owner benefits from systems that work properly—as designed, and as expected to perform! What does 'correctly' mean.

A commissioning agent should follow the protocol set up by the industry, and this includes following the direction given by the BCA in their definition. The Commissioning agent should adhere to the protocol given by ASHRAE and LEED. Templates, as developed by the BCA and other commissioning organization for the testing of the equipment, should be used; and completed templates should be left with the owner's Facilities department at project's end. The commissioning agent should be involved at each part of the construction project, as defined in the ASHRAE protocol. And most importantly, the commissioning agent—even though he cannot add equipment and labor to make the equipment work (the contractors' responsibilities)—should stay involved and be a part of the problem resolution team.

*"Experience is not merely the best teacher, but the only possible teacher. Theory should supplement the practice, not precede it." Thus spoke Charles F. Kettering, a leading inventor from Dayton, Ohio, at the beginning of the 1900's.*

So should the commissioning agents be defined? Commissioning agents should be experienced personnel who understand the construction process, are able to functionally test systems, and know the process required to make the systems operate properly in a project. As part of the construction team the agent can provide invaluable insight to both design and construction issues, support the owner's project requirements, and help in the resolution of issues to allow for a properly functioning, energy efficient project.

### OPFMA Conference 2013

**OPFMA 2013 Conference will be held on Oct 21<sup>st</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> in Columbus at the Crowne Plaza North Hotel**

**Exhibitors Already Started Registering!**

Early registration assures you a better booth and chances to be a presenter in 2013!

Visit OPFMA website to download Exhibitor's 2013 Registration Form - <http://www.opfma.org/>

### OPFMA Chapters

**Cleveland and Mansfield Chapter – undergoing change & development – Get involved!**

E-mail: [c.draganoiu@csuohio.edu](mailto:c.draganoiu@csuohio.edu)

**2013 Board Meetings**

Schedule:

Mar 14<sup>th</sup>June 13<sup>th</sup>Sept 12<sup>th</sup>Dec 12<sup>th</sup>

Broad Meetings are held  
in Columbus!

**Phone-Conference**

2<sup>nd</sup> Friday of Month  
when not holding  
a Board Meeting

**2013 Conference &  
Trade Show****Crowne Plaza Hotel:**Oct 20<sup>th</sup> 5:00pm

**Conf. Committee  
meeting**

**Oct 21<sup>st</sup> & Oct 22<sup>nd</sup>  
Conference**

For newsletters' archive visit  
our website!

[www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org)

**2013 OPFMA Board of Trustees & Contact Information****Executive Committee**

<b>President:</b>	<b>Ron Atkins</b> - Trustee at large - <a href="mailto:ratkins6@woh.rr.com">ratkins6@woh.rr.com</a>
<b>Vice-President:</b>	<b>Randy Crossley</b> - Lima City Schools - <a href="mailto:rcrossley@limacityschools.org">rcrossley@limacityschools.org</a>
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<b>John Wolf</b>	Columbiana City Board of DD, East Central Ohio Chapter - <a href="mailto:wolf@spii.net">wolf@spii.net</a>
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**A Note from the Editor:**

Dear reader, OPFMA publishes the "SpotLight on Maintenance" for your benefit; for serving better your interests - your feedback is of a paramount importance!

**Suggestions – Sharing Experiences – and Constructive Criticism are welcomed!** Your contribution could help other readers simply by bringing in "SpotLight" topics and ideas that are of special interest to you!

**Let Your Voice be Heard** - Just drop a note at: [editor@opfma.org](mailto:editor@opfma.org) or visit [www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org) and click on "Contact us" – I would be happy to bring your ideas and comments in The SpotLight!

Thank you,  
Alex

**Publication and Submission – Terms & Info**

"Spotlight on Maintenance" is the official publication of the **Ohio Public Facilities Maintenance Association**, a 501(c) (3) not for profit organization for educational and professional development of public facilities maintenance employees.

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A special edition would be added as events dictate.

All materials published are copyrighted. SpotLight on Maintenance Editor/publisher is Alexandra Schneider.

**Deadline for articles & photos submission is the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the month of publication.**

All documents must be submitted in Word format and sent as an e-mail attachment.

All photos and ads must be in JPEG format and sent as an e-mail attachment.

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