

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Energy consumption, via the burning of fossil fuels, is a major contributor to global warming. Buildings account for roughly 40 percent of energy demand in the United States.



Title 24, California's Energy Efficiency Standards for buildings, was designed to reduce California's energy demands by emphasizing energy efficiency measures. By improving the energy efficiency of California buildings, Title 24 ensures that new buildings will require less energy and will therefore lead to the release of fewer greenhouse gases.

SURPASSING ENERGY STANDARDS

This building will perform roughly five percent better than required by Title 24. Santa Clara University also uses LEED

(Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) for establishing sustainable design criteria for all new buildings and major renovations.



DAYLIGHTING

One major way the new building reduces energy consumption is through the use of natural light and automated lighting controls. During the day, over 90 percent of publicly accessible space is lit by the sun. At times when daylight is low, automatic light sensors control indoor lighting systems to ensure adequate light levels. Motion sensors control lighting and eliminate unnecessary energy use, such as lighting unoccupied rooms.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT:

Harrington Learning Commons, Sobrato Technology Center, and Orradre Library
Sustainability at SCU
University Operations
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, US Green Building Council

www.scu.edu/newlibrary
www.scu.edu/sustainability
<http://university-operations.scu.edu>
<http://www.usgbc.org>