



Los Angeles Community College District
Proposition A Bond Program

**Proposed Amendment to
III. Sustainable Standards – New Construction
of**

**Sustainable Building -
Principles, Standards and Processes**

Planning and Accreditation Committee Recommendations

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B. Standards (continued)

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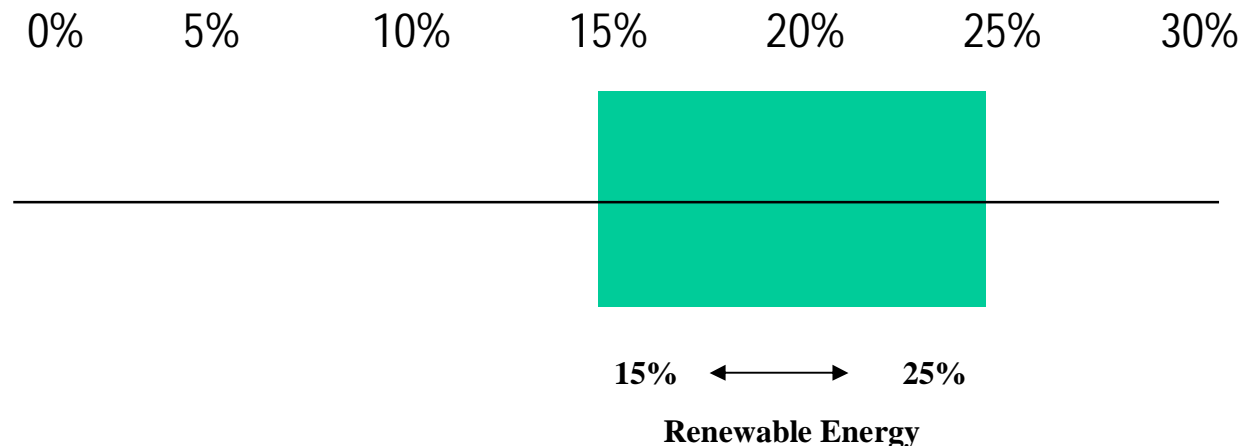
In addition to the target Sustainable Building Range of 26 to 36 LEED™ points, new construction should meet specified energy standards. For that reason, the following energy conservation and generation standards are a subset of the overall Sustainable Building Standards set forth in this policy. The specific goals of energy generation and conservation include minimizing energy costs, reducing financial risk, reducing environmental impacts, improving reliability, maximizing efficiency, and exercising local control of energy costs.

- **Energy Efficiency**

Two types of building projects are addressed in the Sustainable Building policy: major renovation projects and new construction. For the energy conservation target applicable to major renovation projects, see page 21 of this Policy, below. For new construction the energy efficiency target is to exceed Title 24 by 20%.

Examples of methods for achieving this target include: insulating roofs with high thermal insulation values, providing high performance glazing (windows) systems, using high efficiency lighting systems, using energy efficient mechanical equipment, minimizing the use of skylights, insulating floors over outdoor air or unconditioned space; i.e., underground garages.

- **Energy Generation**



To meet the specified range for renewable energy generation, projects may utilize a combination of on-site generation of energy and the purchase of utility generated “Green Power,” provided that at least 10% of the project’s energy is from renewable energy generated on-site. In addition, any purchase of “Green Power” from a utility shall be pursuant to approved long-term energy contracts.

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Examples of methods for achieving this target through on-site energy generation include:

- Renewable
 - o Installing photo-voltaic (PV) systems on a roof area, parking lot, or integrated into the building
 - o Wind turbines
 - o Geothermal systems

Other methods that are not renewable, but are considered “Green Sources” of power (less polluting than fossil fuel power plants), are micro-turbines, fuel cells, co-generation systems, and thermal storage systems.

Utility generated “Green Power,” currently available at normal rates plus a premium of approximately 6%, will complement on-site energy generation.