University Perspective
In 2007, JHU committed to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 51% by 2025. This includes emissions derived from electricity, natural gas, distillate oil, and gasoline consumed by university owned properties and vehicles. In addition to carbon dioxide, methane (CH4), nitrogen dioxide (N2O), and refrigerants are measured and normalized based on their global warming potentials. While Johns Hopkins University continues to grow in size, the rate at which energy consumption increases is at a much slower pace as a result of energy conservation measures that have been implemented.

Act on Climate.
President Daniels joined other university Presidents for the White House’s Act on Climate Initiative in advance of the Paris Climate negotiations in 2015. In doing so, President Daniels reaffirmed the university’s own commitment to reduce its GHG emissions.

Total Energy:
University energy consumption is tracked in MMBTU, which combines kWh of electricity, therms of natural gas, and the energy content of liquid fuels for transportation and buildings. Since FY08, total energy consumption has increased by 4.6%.

Building Footprint:
As the university often has less ability to implement conservation measures in leased spaces, only properties owned by Hopkins are tracked. In FY15, university-owned buildings increased by almost 25,000 square feet. Since FY08, the university has grown by 9.3%.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction:
In FY15, the university emitted 304,490 metric tons CO2-equivalent (MTCO2e), a 30% reduction since FY08. Much of the change is attributed to the regional electric grid, which has been consuming proportionally more natural gas and renewable sources, while reducing its reliance on coal.

Energy Density:
New construction and vacating of existing buildings can drastically affect the university’s total energy consumption, and therefore make it difficult to see the benefits of energy conservation measures. An energy density calculation—energy per gross square foot—is a useful metric that normalizes energy use with the size of facilities. In FY15, university-owned properties averaged 203 kBtu/sq ft, almost a 5% reduction since FY08. This reduction in energy, and ultimately GHGs, can be attributed to a number of initiatives including lighting retrofits and the implementation of high performance building guidelines for new construction and major renovations.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions
MCC’s emissions have dropped by 36% since FY08, from 3,213 MTCO2e to 2,056 MTCO2e. This is equivalent to taking 240 cars off the road or saving 2,690 barrels of oil each year.

Domestic Water Consumption
Domestic water consumption was almost 800,000 gallons, which was slightly lower than in previous years. The university consumed an estimated 360,000,000 gallons in all of its owned buildings in FY15.

by the numbers:

Capital Bikeshare
With the campus’s proximity to Washington, D.C., MCC students and staff are able to utilize the Capital Bikeshare program. Dozens of bike docks are within walking distance of the campus, including the following locations:
- Medical Center Dr & Key West Ave
- Broschart & Blackwell Rd
- Shady Grove Hospital

Membership information and additional details can be found online at capitalbikeshare.com.

Total Energy Consumption
Through energy conservation measures, MCC has reduced its overall energy consumption in recent years. In FY08, it consumed 17,085 MMBTU, and in FY15 it consumed 16,050 MMBTU—a 6% decrease.

Energy Density
MCC’s building area has remained the same, but its energy consumption has fallen, which has led to an improvement in its energy density. In FY15, MCC consumed 150 kBtu/sq ft in its owned facilities, a 6% decrease from FY08.

Waste Diversion
MCCs had an estimated diversion rate of 17% in FY15. By comparison, the average rate was 44% for the entire university.

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