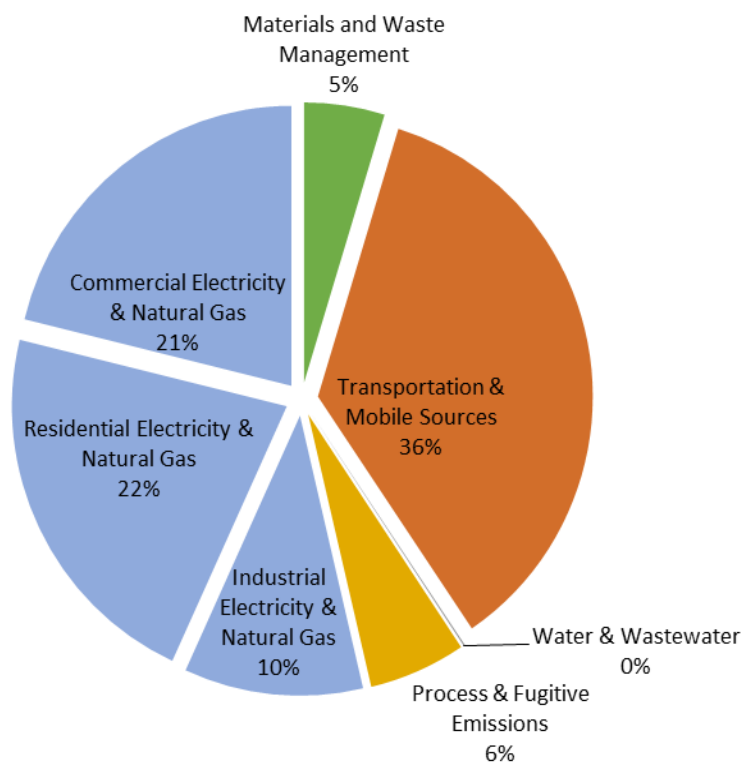


2013 AUSTIN COMMUNITY CARBON FOOTPRINT

The Austin community greenhouse gas emissions inventory for calendar year 2013 follows the U.S. Community Greenhouse Gas Protocol developed by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and includes all sources of emissions in Travis County. Collecting this information is used to track progress towards the target set by Council of net-zero community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

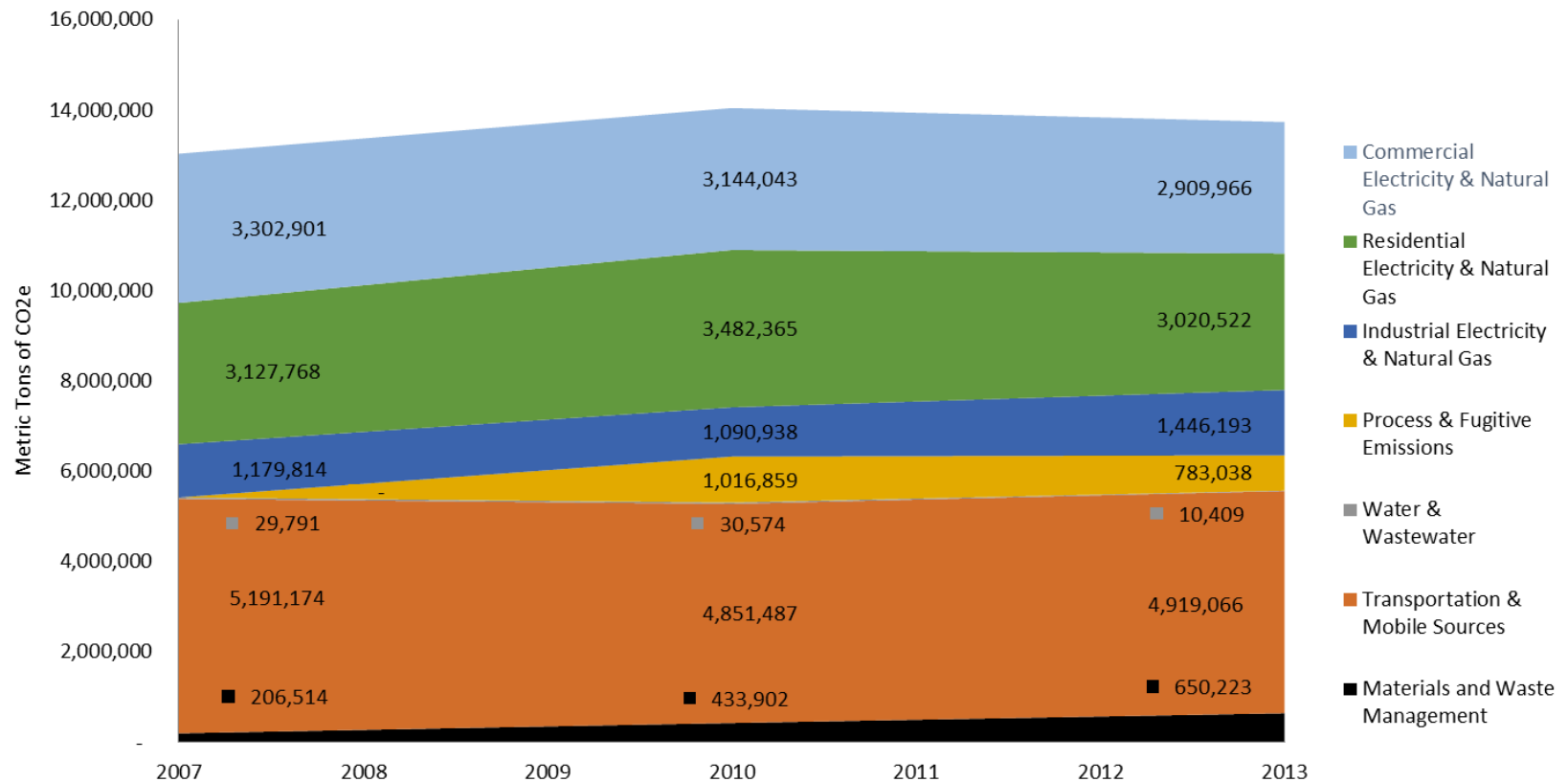
The major sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Travis County come from the use of electricity and natural gas in residential, commercial, and industrial facilities; transportation and mobile sources; waste management; water and wastewater processing; and fugitive emissions from industrial facilities:

13.7 Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide-Equivalent





TRAVIS COUNTY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS TRENDS

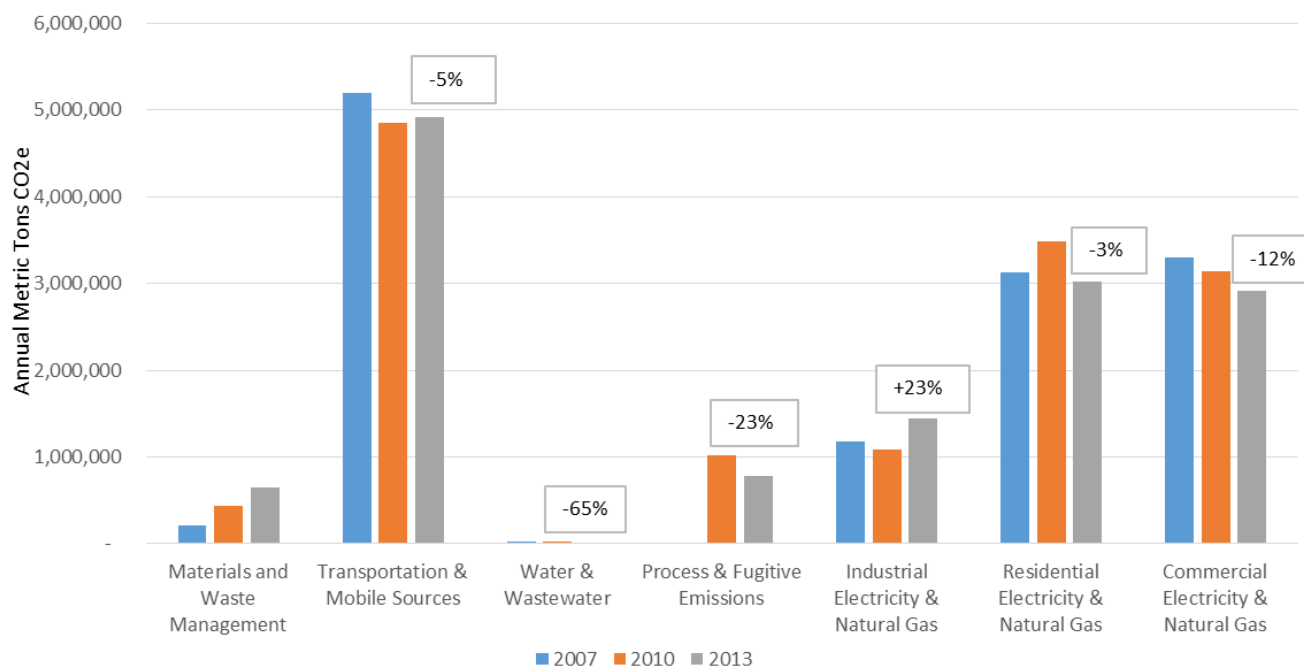


Overall, **Travis County greenhouse gas emissions decreased by approximately 2% between 2010 and 2013**, even as the population increased from 1.03 million to 1.21 million. However, some categories of emissions increased:

- Industrial electricity and natural gas use
- Transportation and mobile sources
- Methane from landfills



EMISSIONS TRENDS BY SOURCE



Materials & Waste: Emissions from landfills result from methane unless it is captured and destroyed. Methane loss and an increasing amount of waste being processed accounts for the emissions rise in this area.

Transportation: Emissions in this sector typically rise because of population growth and the associated increase in the number of cars on the road. However, newer model vehicles tend to be more fuel efficient, which has helped minimize impacts from the region's growing population.

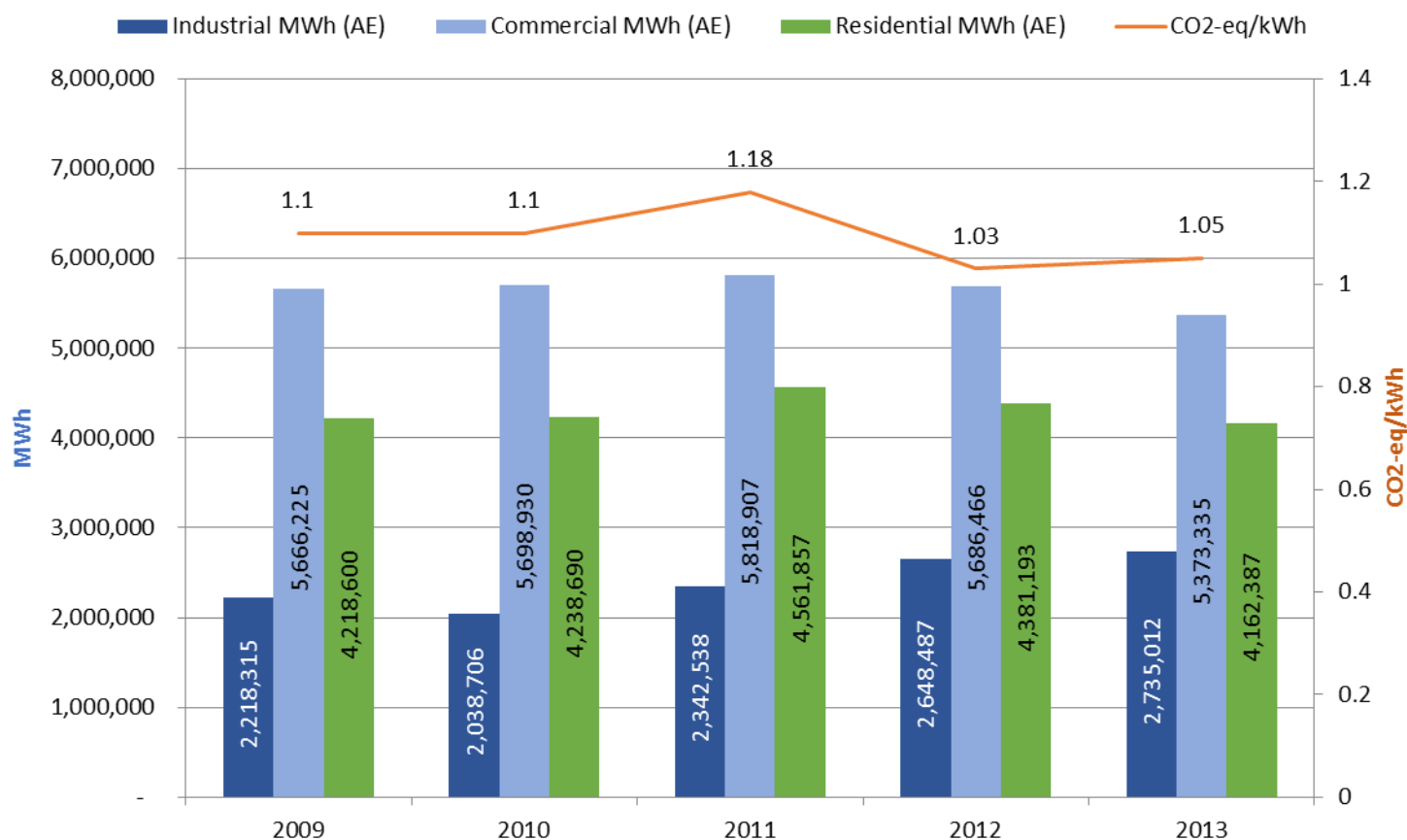
Water & Wastewater: More accurate measures than what were used in 2007 and 2010 account for the apparent reduction in this area.

Process Emissions: Lower emissions may be the result of less activity, process improvements, or emission control activities.

Industrial, Residential and Commercial Electricity & Natural Gas: Emissions increases or decreases are based on energy use and the carbon intensity of that energy.



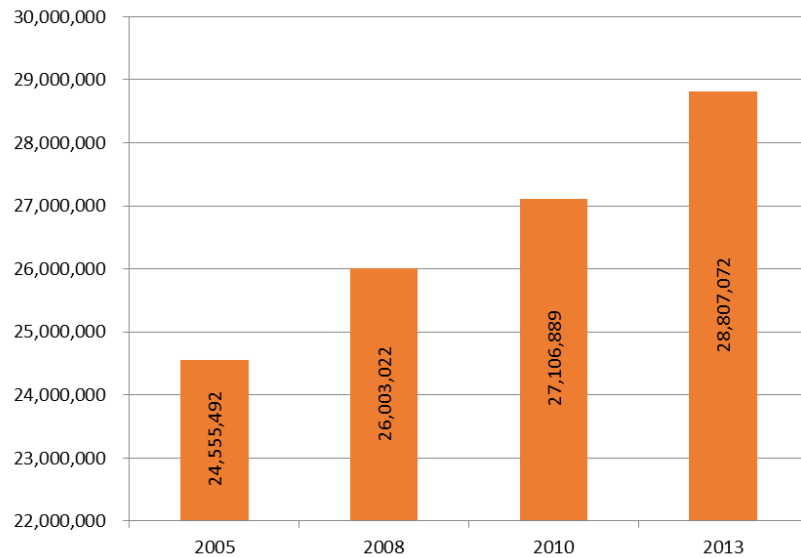
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION AND EMISSION FACTORS



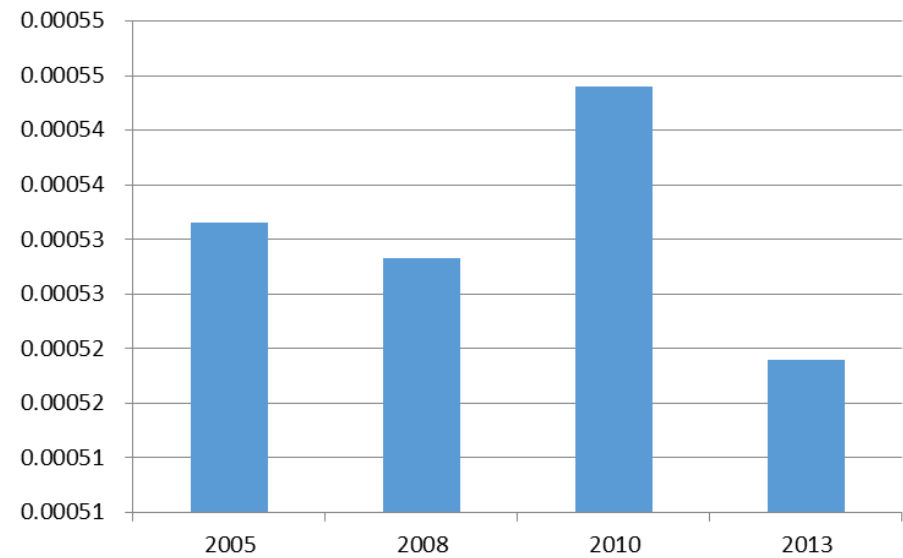
Two factors affect emissions that are produced from electricity use: 1) the amount of energy used and 2) the carbon intensity of that energy. Conservation, efficiency, and weather can lower energy use. Using less fossil fuel power and more renewables reduces the carbon intensity. Industrial electricity use has increased substantially, while electricity for commercial and residential use has decreased slightly. However, the carbon intensity of that energy has been reduced from 1.1 pounds per kWh to 1.05. This means that **total emissions from electricity were 5% lower in 2013 from the baseline in 2010**. This is particularly great news given the population increase during this same time period.



MILES TRAVELED PER DAY



EMISSIONS PER MILE



Emissions produced from transportation sources are the result of: 1) the amount of miles driven per day and 2) emissions per mile, based on vehicle efficiency and traffic congestion.

The amount of miles driven in Travis County continues to increase, but as emissions standards improve fuel efficiency and as older inefficient vehicles are retired, emissions per mile decrease. The outcome: **While overall emissions from transportation have increased since 2010, they are lower than they would have been without vehicle efficiency improvements.**