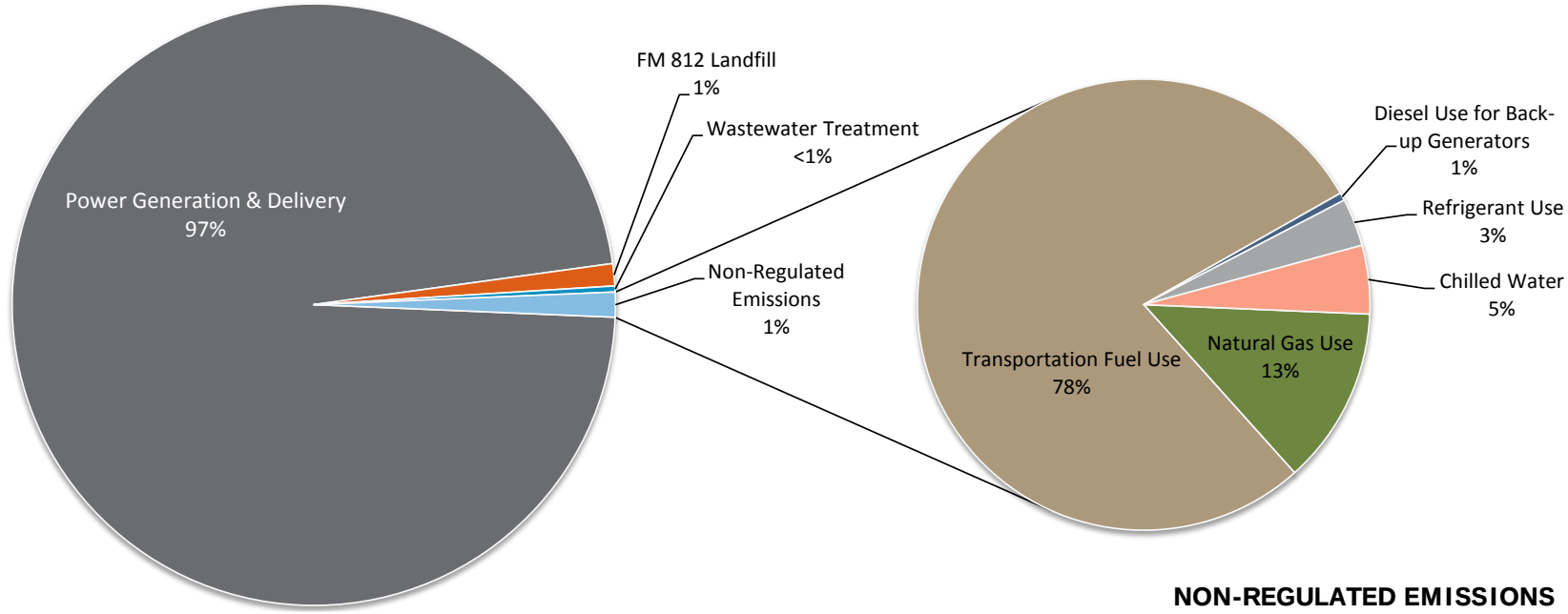
2014 CITY OF AUSTIN MUNICIPAL CARBON FOOTPRINT

The City of Austin's greenhouse gas inventory for calendar year 2014 follows the Climate Registry's General Reporting Protocol, which sets consistent and transparent standards to calculate, verify, and publicly report greenhouse gas emissions. According to this protocol, the following regulated and non-regulated emissions-generating activities included:



REGULATED EMISSIONS
4.4 MmtCO2E

NON-REGULATED EMISSIONS
59,301 mtCO2e

Regulated Emissions. Austin Energy power plants, Austin Water wastewater treatment facilities, and the City-owned landfill are regulated by other entities and contribute 97% of the total greenhouse gas emissions inventory. These emissions are shared across the entire community who receives electricity, water, or waste service from the City of Austin and are estimated to be **4.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e).**

Non-Regulated Emissions. 3% of the total inventory is considered to be the municipal carbon footprint, which includes electricity, natural gas, and fuel used for day-to-day operations in City-owned buildings, facilities, and vehicles. In 2014, municipal operations emitted **59,301 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e).**

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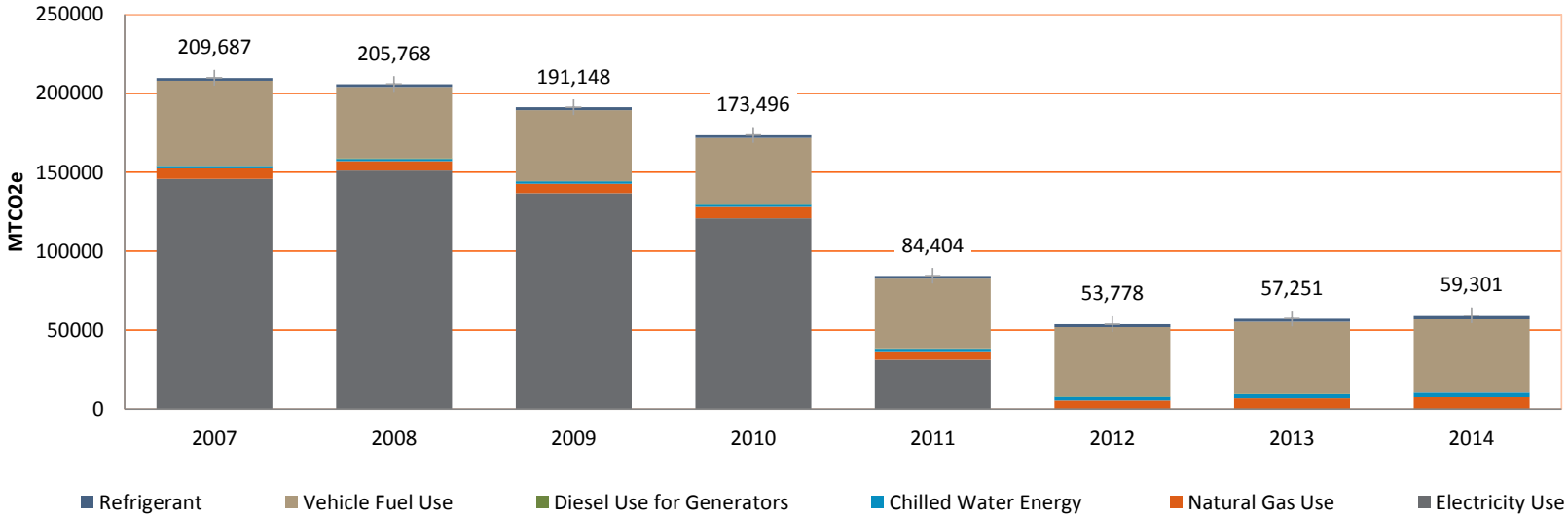
CITY OF AUSTIN

MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS EMISSIONS SOURCES

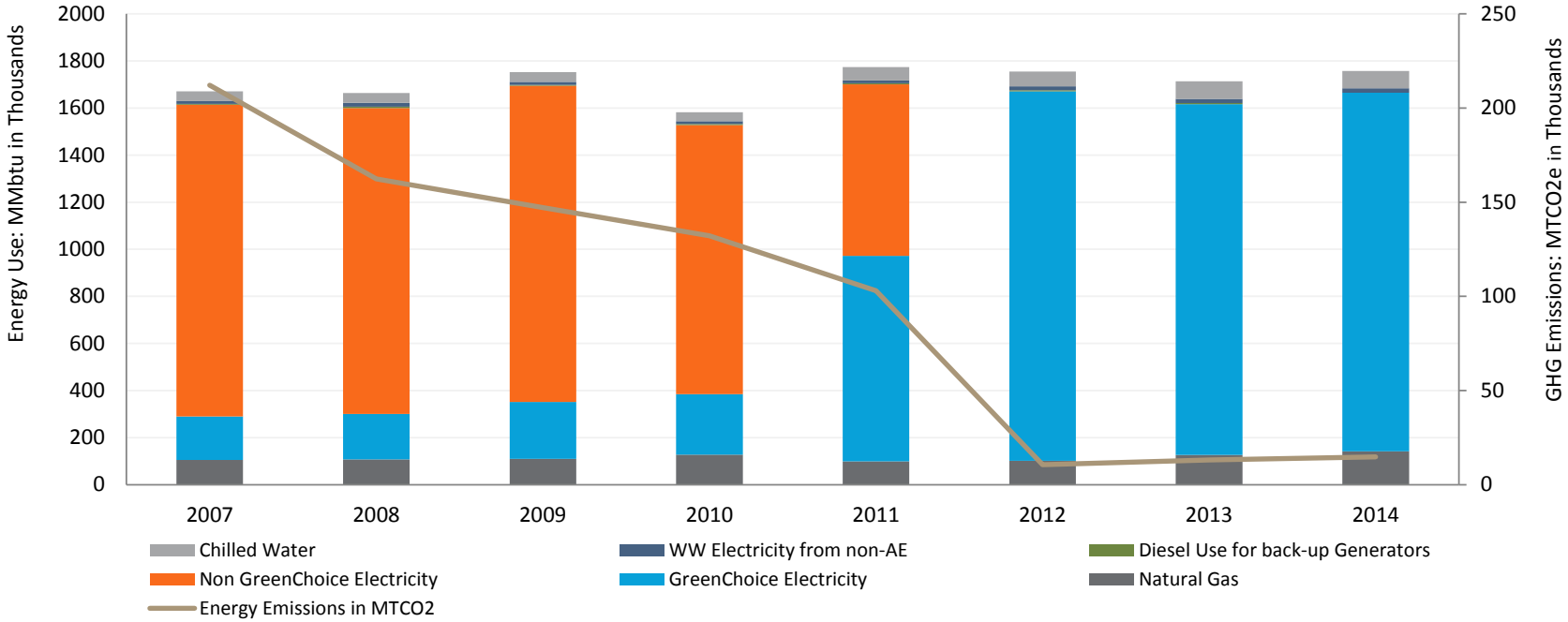


The carbon footprint for City of Austin operations has ***increased by 4%*** **since 2013, but** ***decreased overall by 72%*** **since 2007.**

In the past, the municipal carbon footprint was predominately the result of emissions from electricity use. When the City of Austin subscribed to 100% renewable energy to power all City-owned buildings and facilities through the GreenChoice program in 2012, those emissions were substantially reduced.

Today, the municipal carbon footprint is primarily composed of emissions resulting from the City's vehicle fleet.

ENERGY USE AND EMISSIONS



Energy use in City facilities has remained fairly stable over time, although there has been a slight increase in recent years due to a growing number of buildings and facilities owned or used by the City, as well as more equipment that has aged and become less efficient.

Electricity is still the largest source of energy for City buildings and facilities, but purchasing renewable power through GreenChoice has dropped associated emissions to near zero since 2012.

Currently, **natural gas** used for heating is the largest contributor of greenhouse gas emissions, followed by **chilled water** used in downtown facilities for air conditioning. Diesel used for backup generators contributes a very small amount of the emissions associated with energy use.

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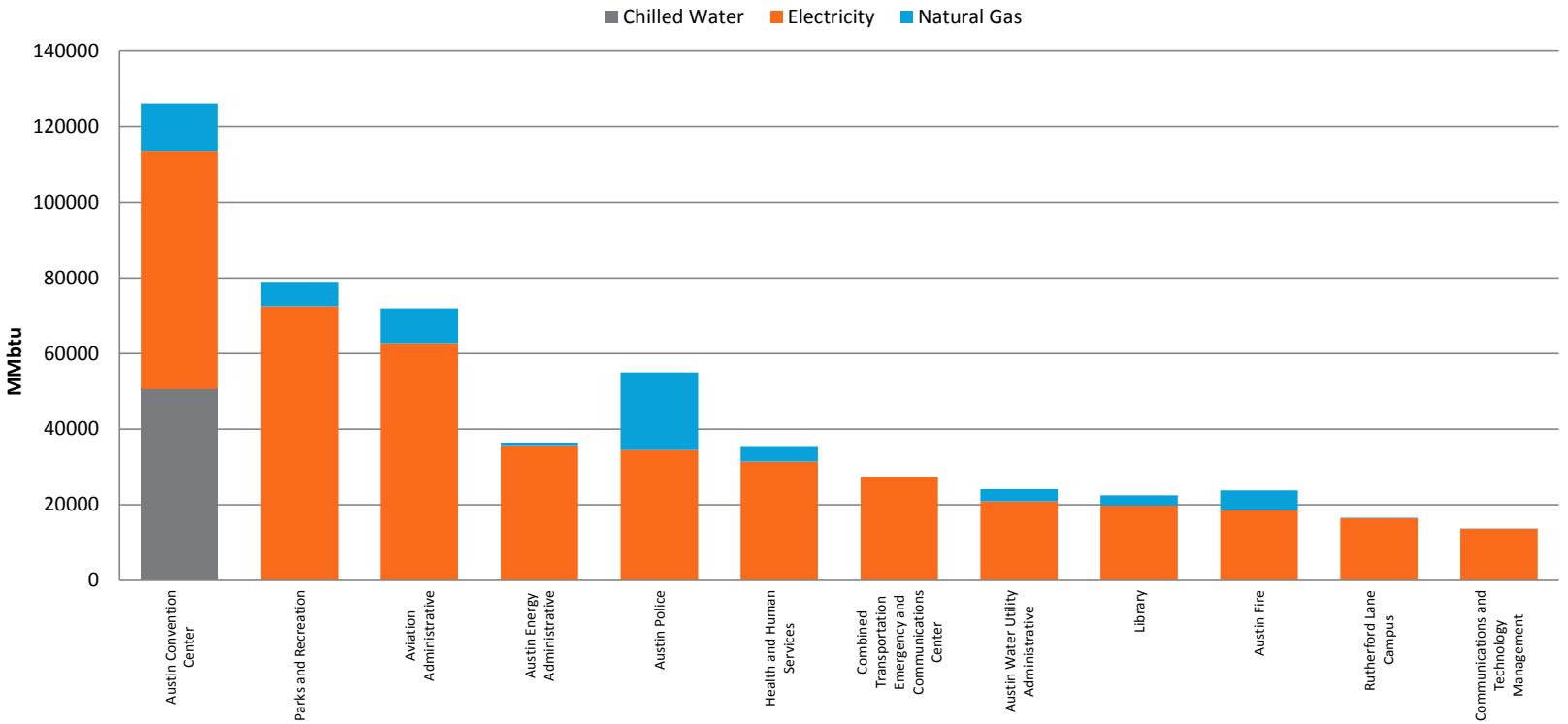
TOP DEPARTMENTAL ENERGY USERS



Electricity, natural gas, and chilled water are all tracked by building and tied to departmental use.

The **Austin Convention Center** is the highest energy user among City departments, due to its very large building footprint.

The next largest is the **Parks and Recreation Department** because of its large number of specialized facilities.

The **Aviation** and **Police Departments** also use a large amount of energy due to the 24-hour nature of their operations.

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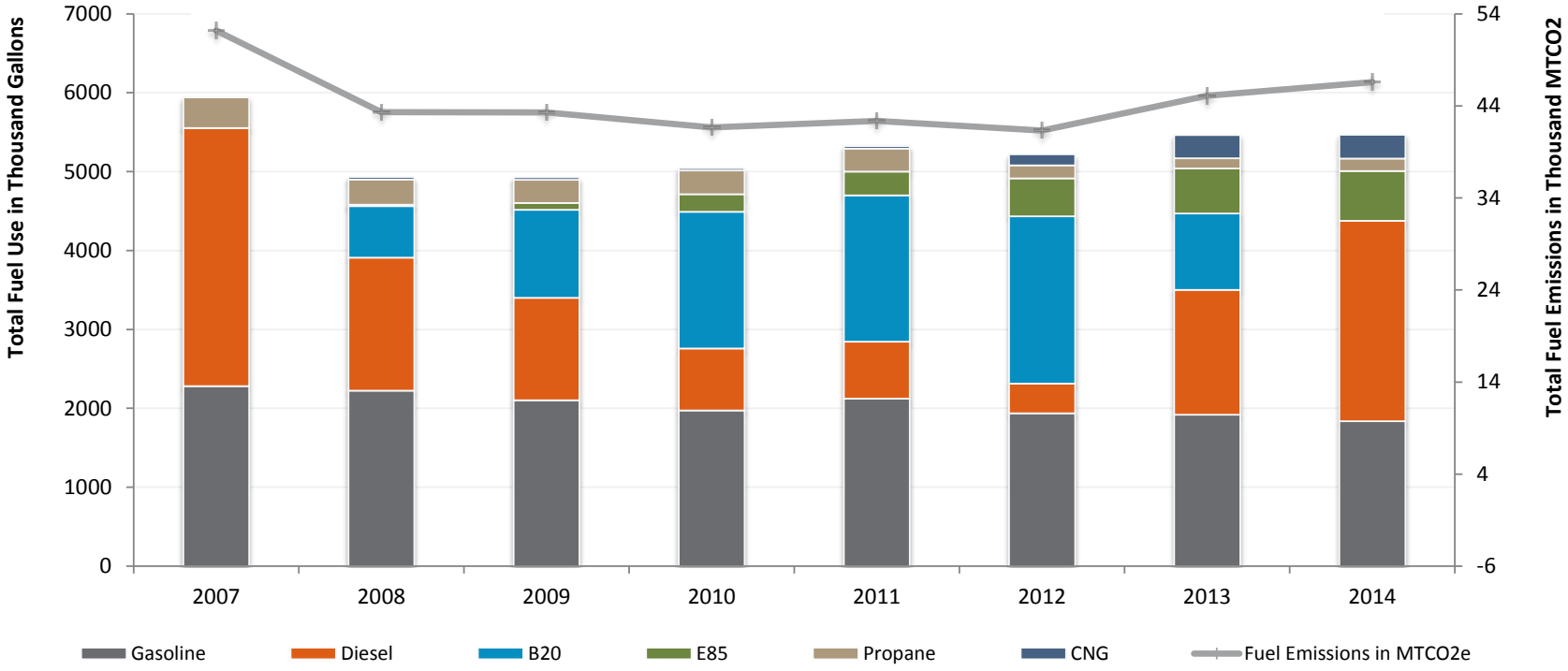
VEHICLE FUEL USE & EMISSIONS



Fleet fuel use has risen over time with the increasing number of vehicles required to provide service delivery to our growing city.

As identified in the Carbon Neutral Fleet Plan, using more **B20 biodiesel, E85 ethanol, propane, and compressed natural gas**, while minimizing the use of traditional gasoline and diesel, will reduce the municipal carbon footprint.

In 2014, no B20 biodiesel was used due to fuel quality issues; in 2015 B20 biodiesel will be available again and using it will help reduce the municipal carbon footprint.

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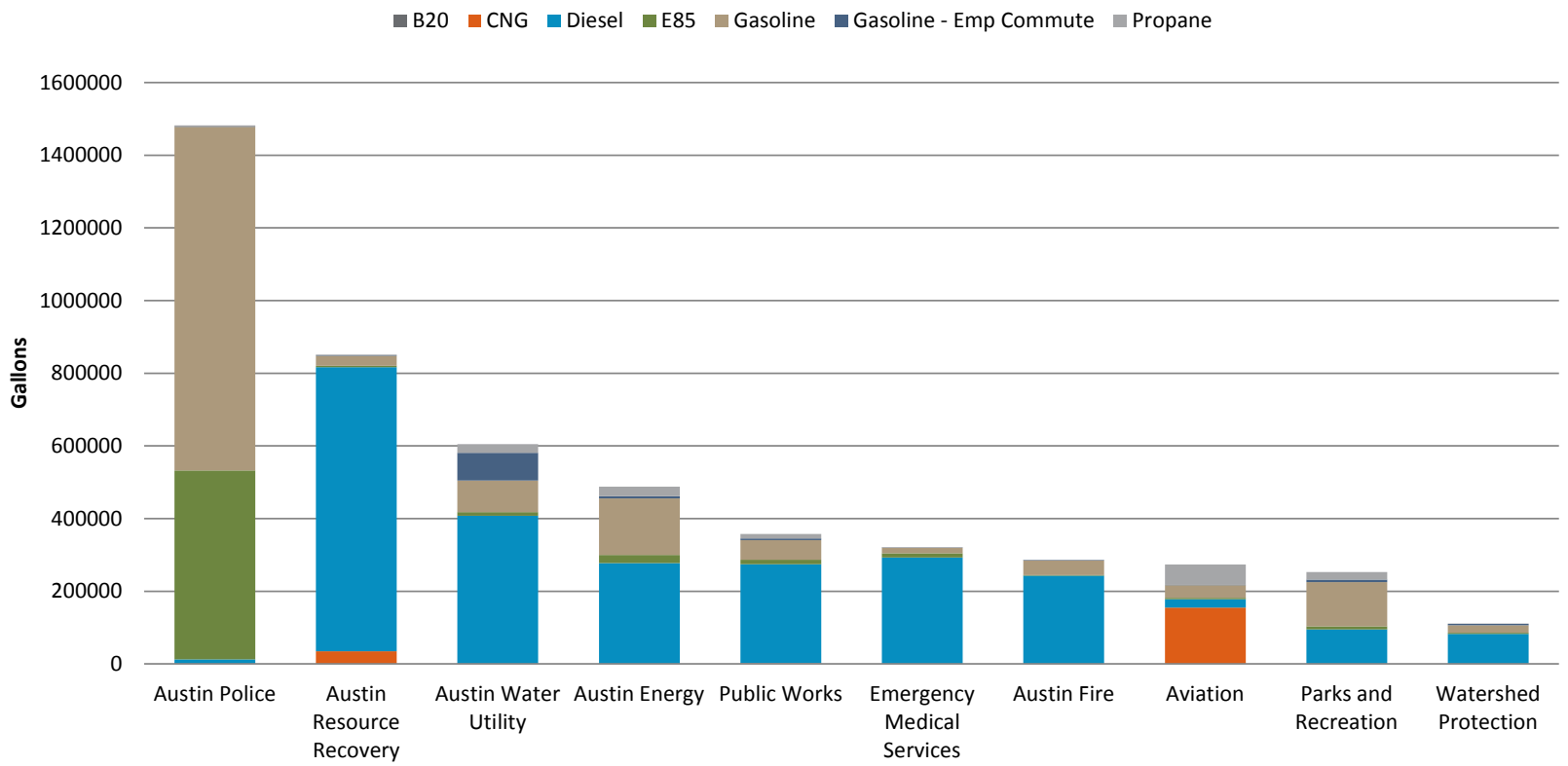
TOP VEHICLE FUEL USE BY DEPARTMENT



The greatest amount of vehicle fuel is used by the **Austin Police Department**, which primarily uses gasoline and E85 ethanol to fuel patrol cars.

The next three largest users are **Austin Resource Recovery, Austin Energy, and Austin Water Utility**; each department relies on large vehicles, primarily fueled with diesel, to provide service throughout the city.

The **Public Works Department** is next due the large number of construction and maintenance vehicles used for activities in the right-of-way.

The **Aviation Department** is applauded as a leader in alternative fuel usage for using compressed natural gas in many vehicles to reduce air pollution and their departmental carbon footprint.