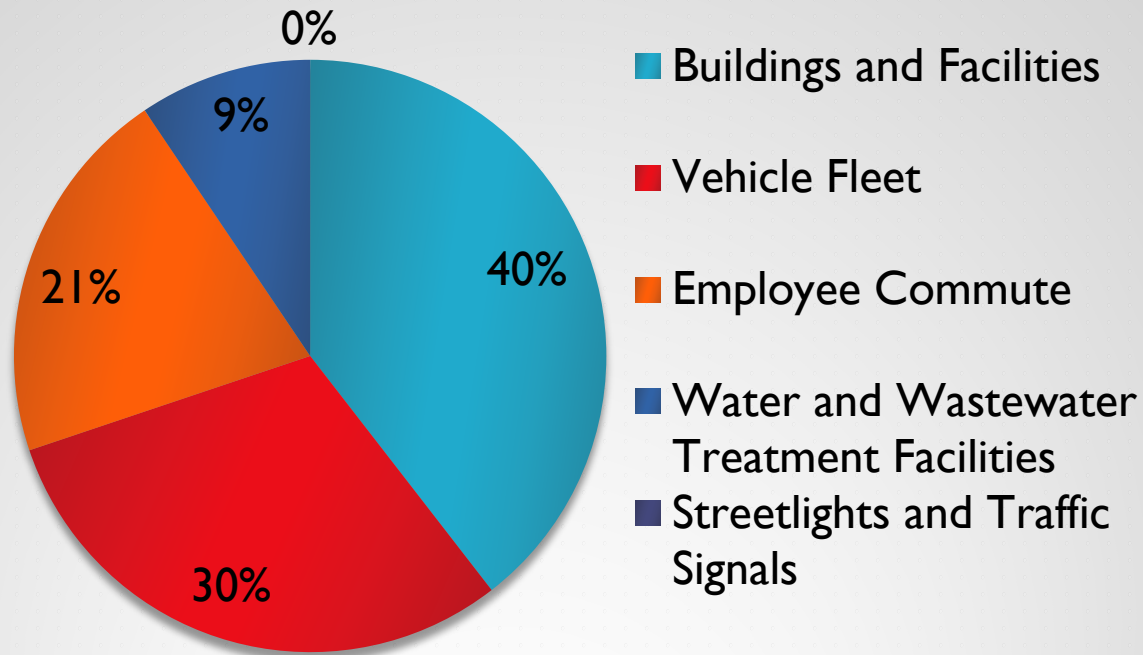


# **Missoula County Operations 2016 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory**



# RESULTS

- ▶ Missoula County operations emitted a total of **6,810 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e** in 2016



Metric Ton, 2,200 lbs

Equivalent

MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

Carbon Dioxide





1 metric ton= 2,200 lbs



Missoula County emitted 14,982,000 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub>e, the weight of ~3,745 cars

Monthly demand of  
average American  
household

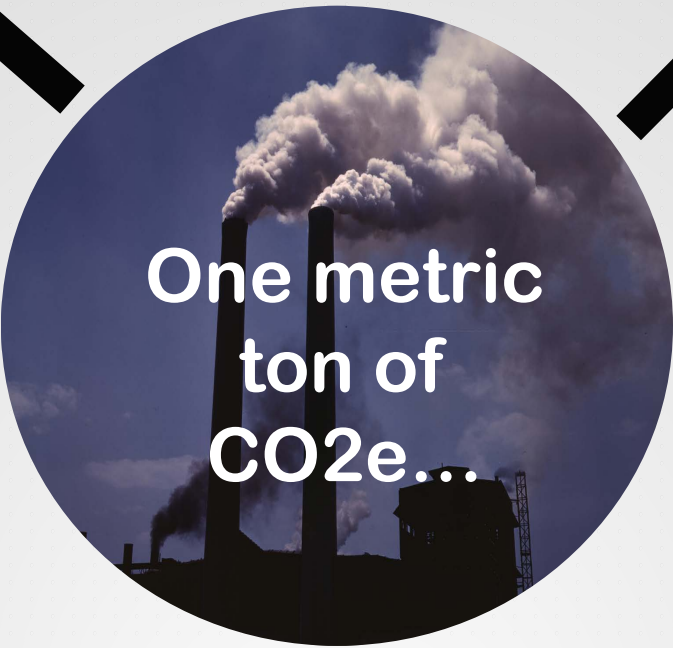
Produce  
~143lbs of  
poultry

Drive ~2,500 miles in  
medium-sized car

Produce  
~48lbs of  
pork

Produce  
~40lbs of  
beef

One metric  
ton of  
CO<sub>2</sub>e...



# Emissions categorized into following scopes:

- ▶ **Scope 1:** All direct emissions from on-site fossil fuel combustion
- ▶ **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from energy generated in one location but used in another
- ▶ **Scope 3:** Indirect emissions that occur outside the scope boundary as a result of activities within the boundary

## Why do we categorize emissions into scopes?

- ▶ To get a better idea of where emissions come from, and how easy or difficult it would be to set reduction targets for different scopes. It would be easier, for example, to reduce emissions from scope 1 than it would be from scope 3.

### Scope 1:

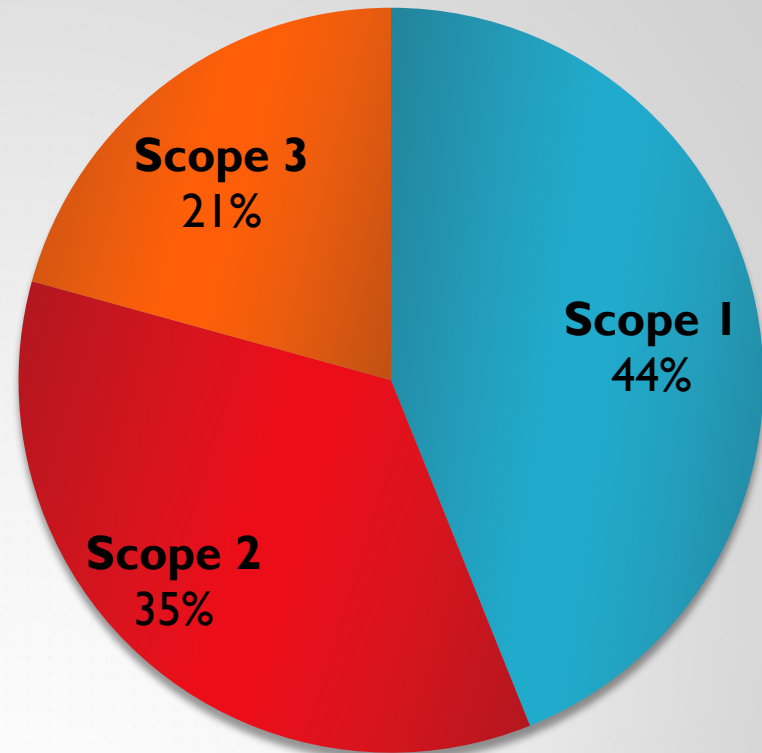
- Use of petroleum-based fuel in vehicle fleets (69%)
- Use of natural gas or propane for heating facilities (23%)
- Fugitive emissions from water and wastewater treatment facilities (8%)

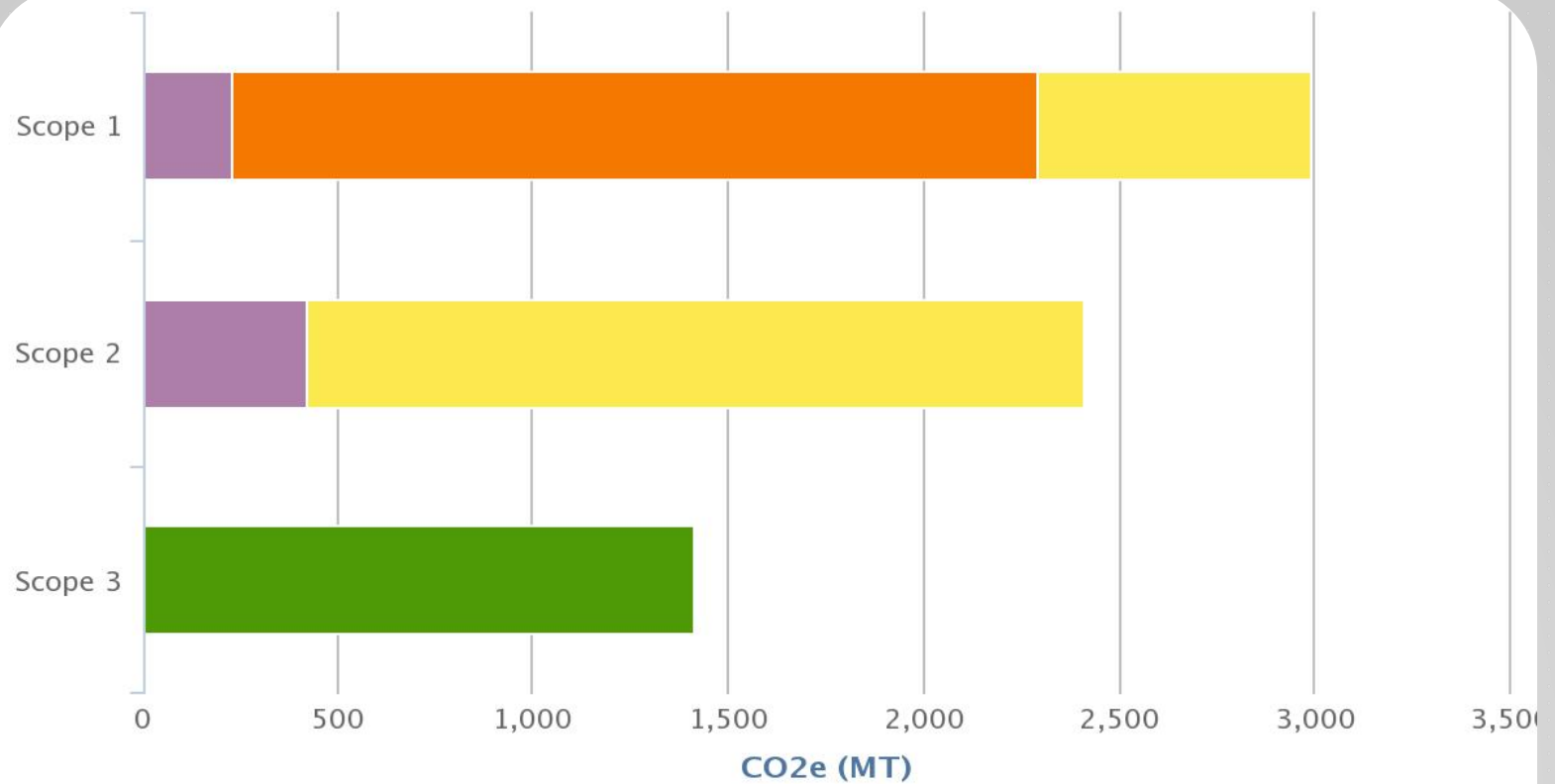
### Scope 2:

- Electricity use in buildings (83%)
- Electricity use in WWTP (17%)
- Electricity use from streetlights (<1%)

### Scope 3:

- Employee commute (100%)





Employee Commute Street Lights & Traffic Signals  
Water & Wastewater Treatment Facilities Vehicle Fleet Buildings & Facilities

Highcharts.com

Highcharts.com

Water & Wastewater Treatment Facilities Vehicle Fleet Buildings & Facilities  
Employee Commute Street Lights & Traffic Signals

CO2e (MT)

0

500

1,000

1,500

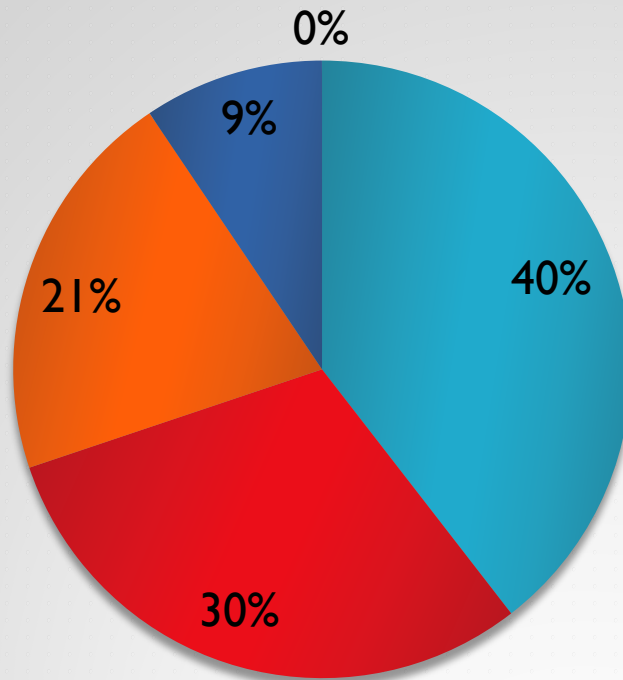
2,000

2,500

3,000

3,500





■ Buildings and Facilities

■ Vehicle Fleet

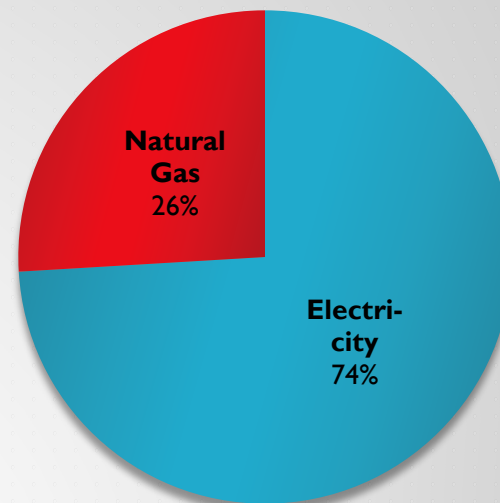
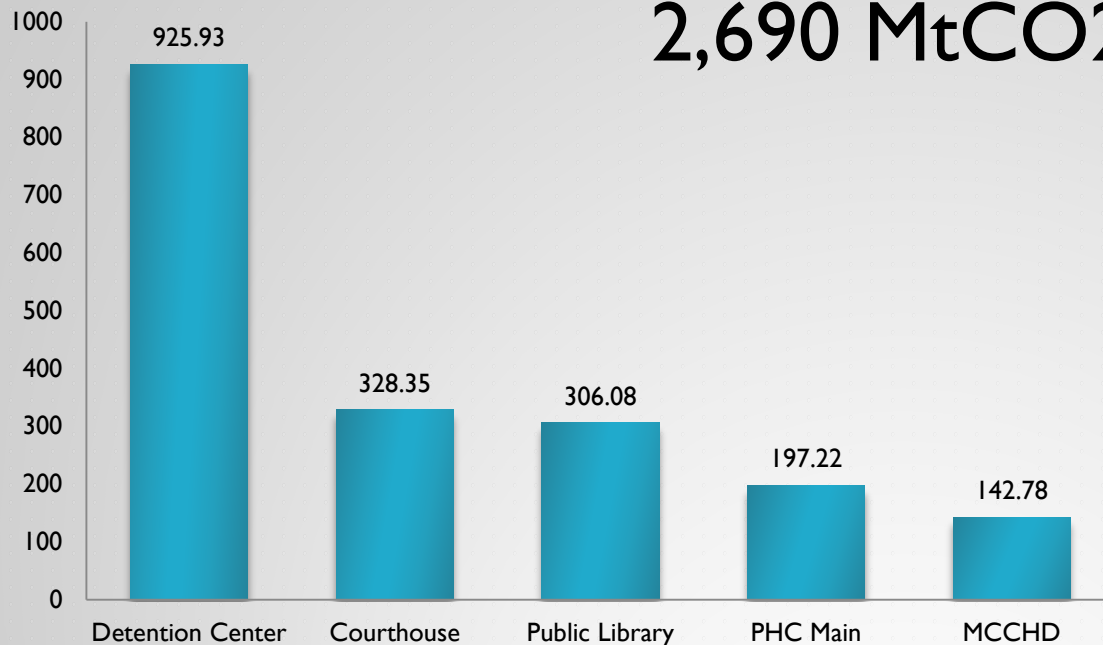
■ Employee Commute

■ Water and Wastewater  
Treatment Facilities

■ Streetlights and Traffic Signals

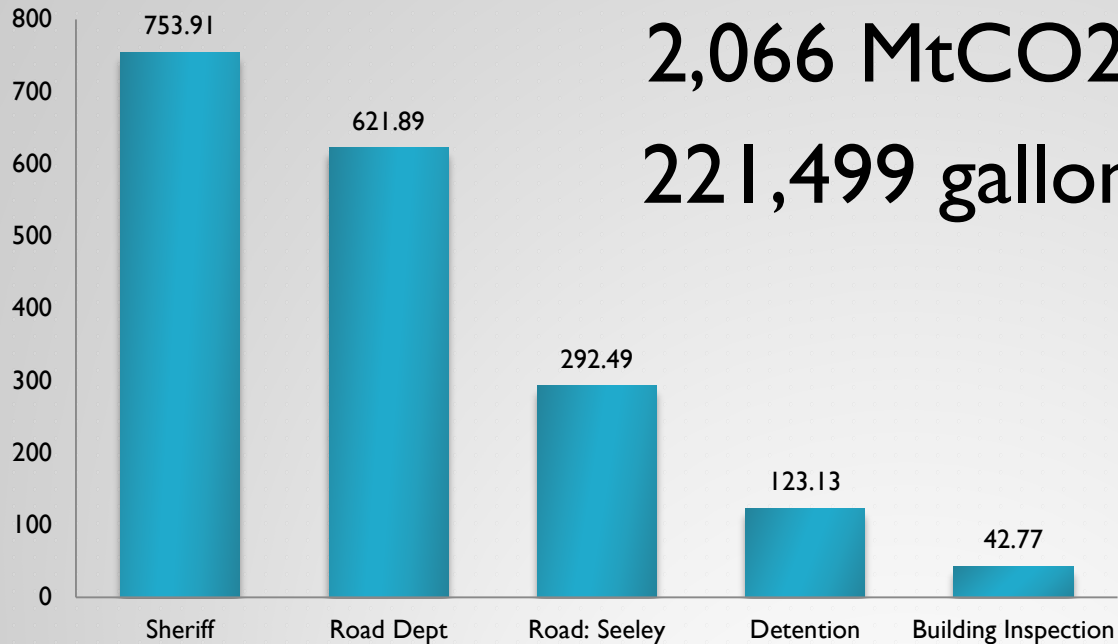
# BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2,690 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e



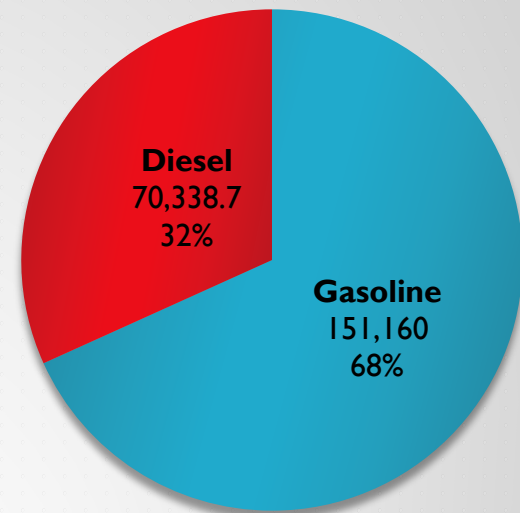
Top 5/ 56 buildings and facilities

# VEHICLE FLEET



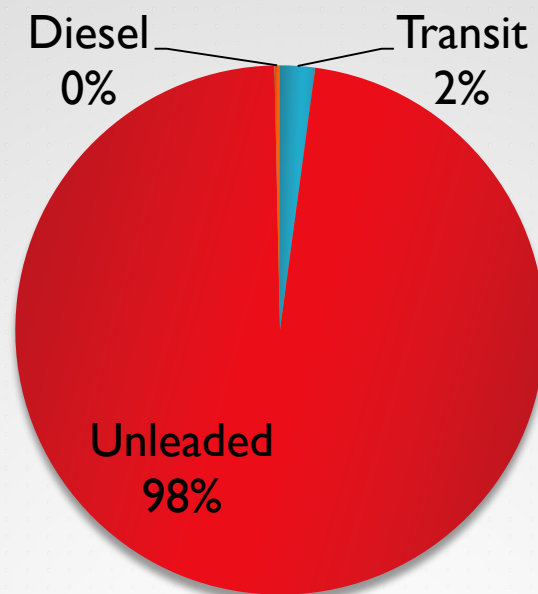
Top 5/ 31 vehicle fleets

2,066 MtCO2e  
221,499 gallons



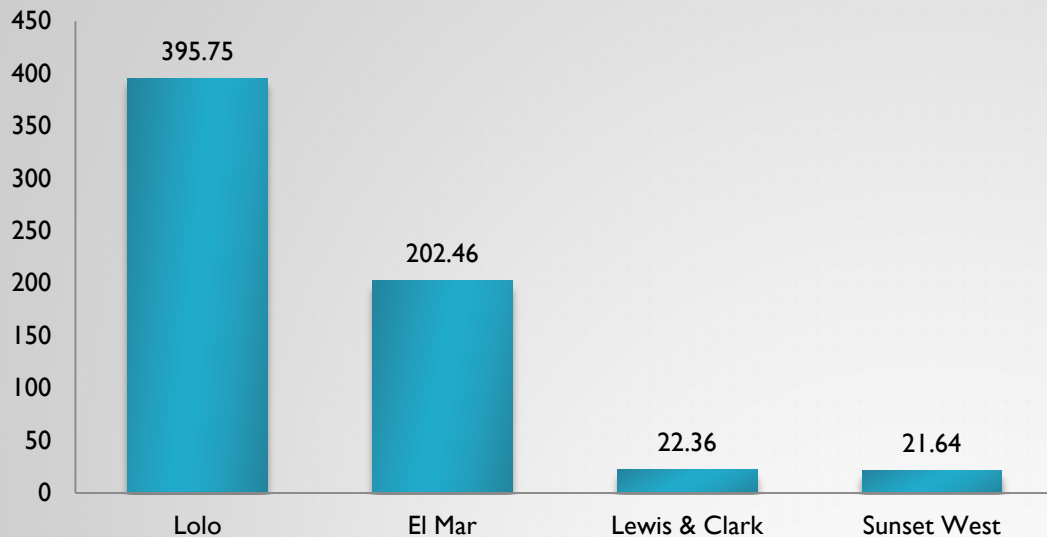
# EMPLOYEE COMMUTE

1,411 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e



# WATER & WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

642 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e



Population Served

Lolo: 2,800

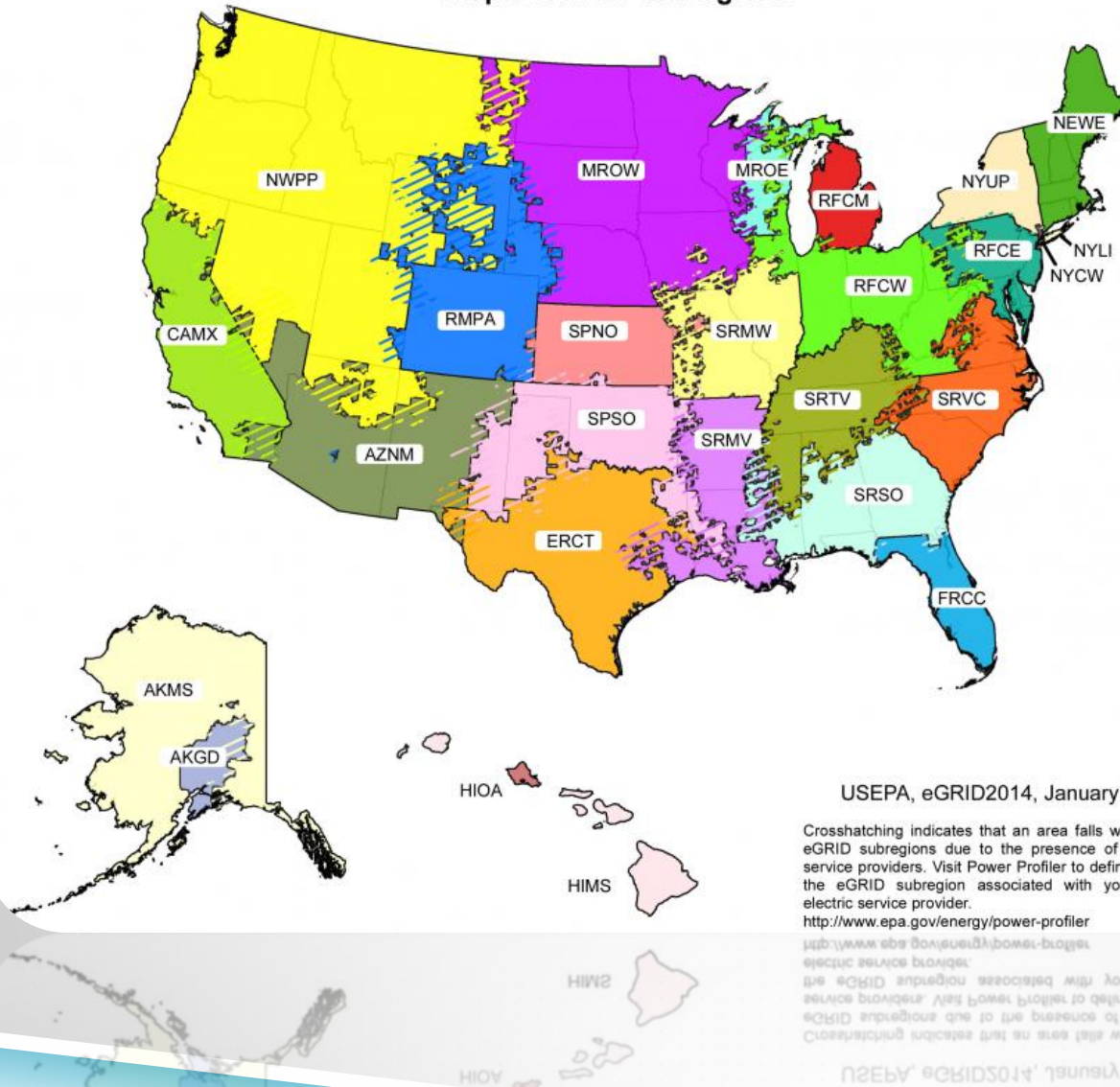
El Mar: 1,243

Lewis & Clark: 105

Sunset West: 98



Map of eGRID Subregions



USEPA, eGRID2014, January 2017

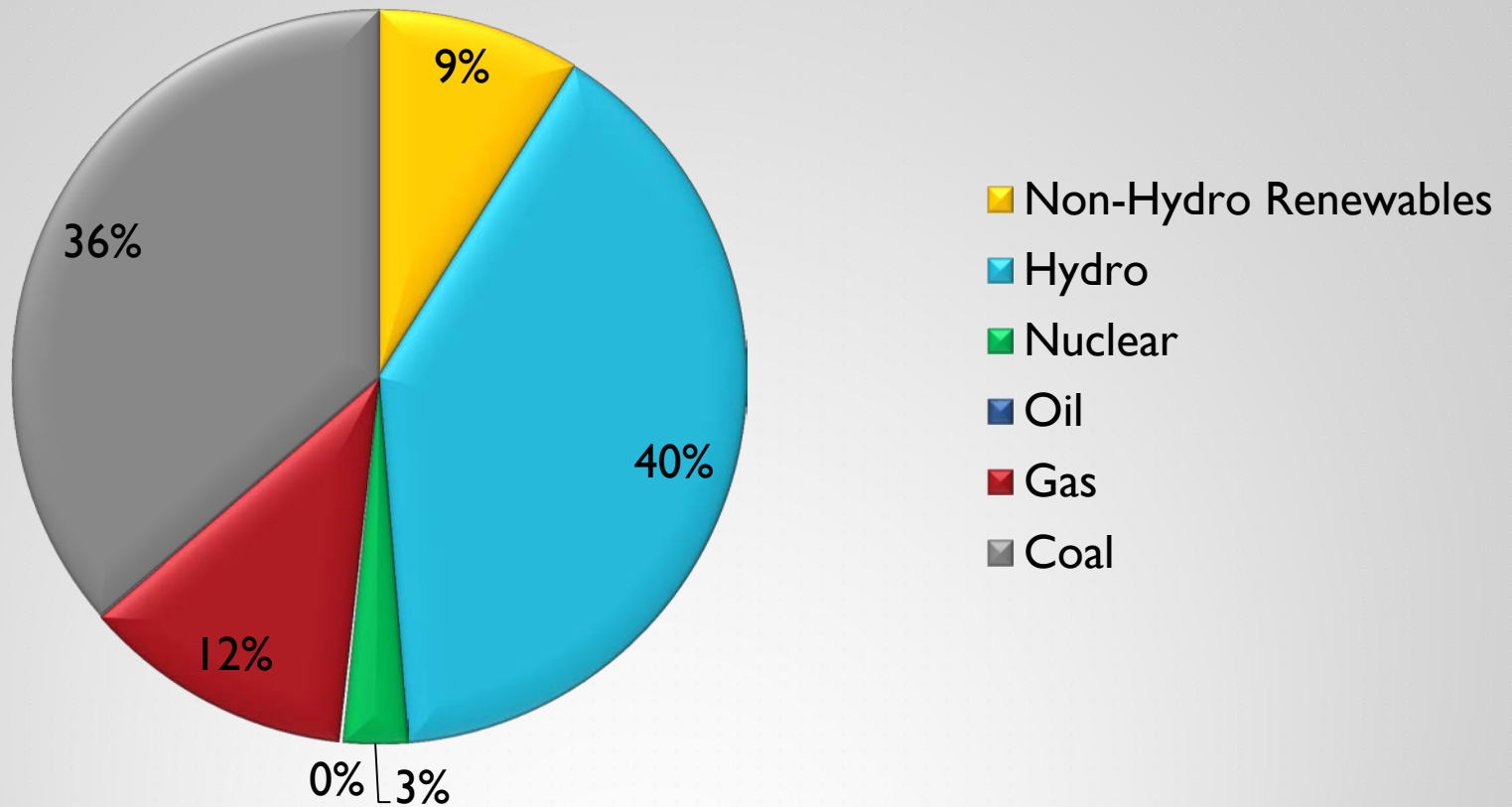
Crosshatching indicates that an area falls within overlapping eGRID subregions due to the presence of multiple electric service providers. Visit Power Profiler to definitively determine the eGRID subregion associated with your location and electric service provider.

<http://www.epa.gov/energy/power-profiler>

**eGRID:** Emissions & Generated Resource Integrated Database.

Standard source of emissions data for electricity generated in the U.S.

# NWPP ENERGY MIX



# WHY MEASURE GREENHOUSE GASES?

- ▶ Growth Policy, Goal 4: Reduce Missoula County's contribution to climate change while building resiliency
- ▶ How much is Missoula County contributing to climate change?





# HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECT MONTANA?

In a business-as-usual scenario...

- ▶ 4-5 degree increase by 2055, 6.5 degrees in winter, according to recent report by Montana Wildlife Federation
- ▶ Less snow, increased rate of runoff, less runoff into streams
- ▶ Summer droughts, increased wildfire potential



# OUR CHANGING ECOSYSTEMS

- ▶ 200-500% increase in acreage burned by 2055
- ▶ Ponderosa pines, Douglas firs → Spruce-fir
- ▶ Grasslands → sage, scrubs
- ▶ Less moisture + higher temperatures= more disease and beetle kill



- ▶ Increased stream temperatures + decreased water levels due to less snow runoff = decrease in native fish populations
- ▶ Increase in competition with invasive species more suitable for warmer water environments
- ▶ Cutthroat trout habitat has declined by 85%, with expected additional 58% decline by 2080





# HEALTH IMPACTS



- ▶ **Changes in temperatures and precipitation will have profound impacts on human health and wellbeing:**
  - ▶ Increase in wildfires → increase in particulate matter → decrease in air quality → respiratory and cardiovascular illness
  - ▶ Increasing temperatures → decrease in body's ability to thermoregulate → heat stroke, sometimes death
  - ▶ Increase in CO<sub>2</sub> levels and temperatures and altered precipitation → higher pollen concentration and longer pollen seasons → worsened allergy conditions



# IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE

- ▶ **Increase in CO<sub>2</sub> → plants grow faster and take-up less nitrogen → less plant nutrients (both wheat and plants for livestock)**
- ▶ **Decrease in moisture during summer + increase in CO<sub>2</sub> → fast growing, dry plants → increase in wildfire → degradation of vegetation for livestock**
- ▶ **According to a 2016 report by the Montana Farmers Union, by 2050...**
  - ▶ **Cattle raising: 20% decline in production**
    - ▶ **Loss in jobs: 12,167 = \$364 million labor earnings**
  - ▶ **Crops: 25% decline in production**
    - ▶ **Loss in jobs: 12,457 = \$372 million labor earnings**



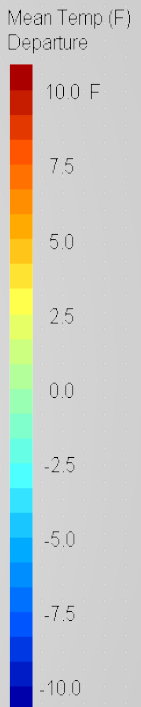
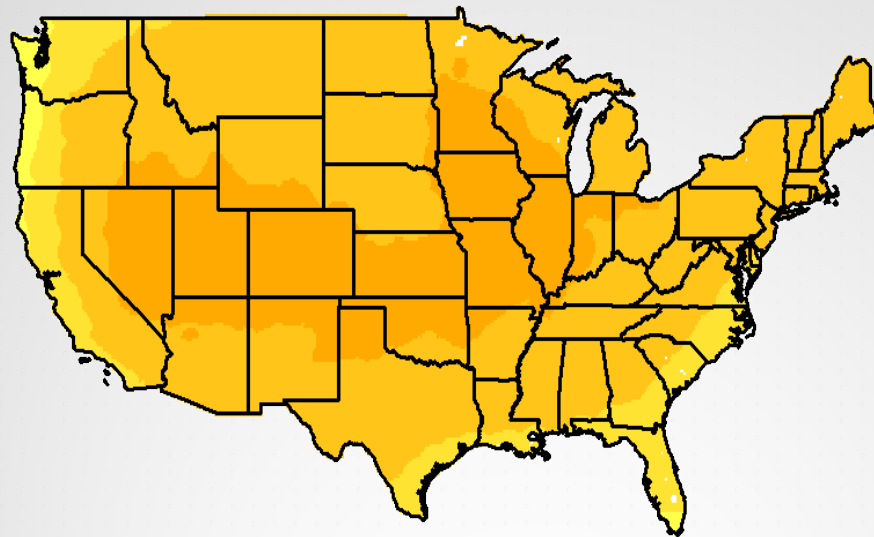
# ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

- ▶ **Tourism second largest industry in Montana**
- ▶ **3.1 million people visit Missoula every year and spend around \$310 million, according to the Missoula Economic Partnership**
- ▶ **Increased temperatures → shorter winters → less winter tourism; 1/3 decrease by 2050**
  - ▶ **Loss of 1,500 winter-sport jobs**
  - ▶ **\$37 million in labor earnings**
- ▶ **Montana's outdoor economy could experience a total loss of 11,000 jobs and \$281 million**

# CLIMATE REFUGEES

- ▶ People from coastal regions and the South will be likely be seeking refuge in Missoula

**a2 Mean Temperature Departure  
2040 - 2069 Compared to 1961-1990**



Map produced by ClimateMazard (c) University of Washington and The Nature Conservancy, 2009.  
Base climate projections downscaled by Maurer, et al. (2007). We acknowledge the modeling groups,  
the Program for Climate Model Diagnosis and Intercomparison (PCMDI) and the WCRP's Working Group  
on Coupled Modelling (WGCM) for their roles in making available the WCRP CMIP3 multi-model dataset.  
Support of this dataset is provided by the Office of Science, U.S. Department of Energy.

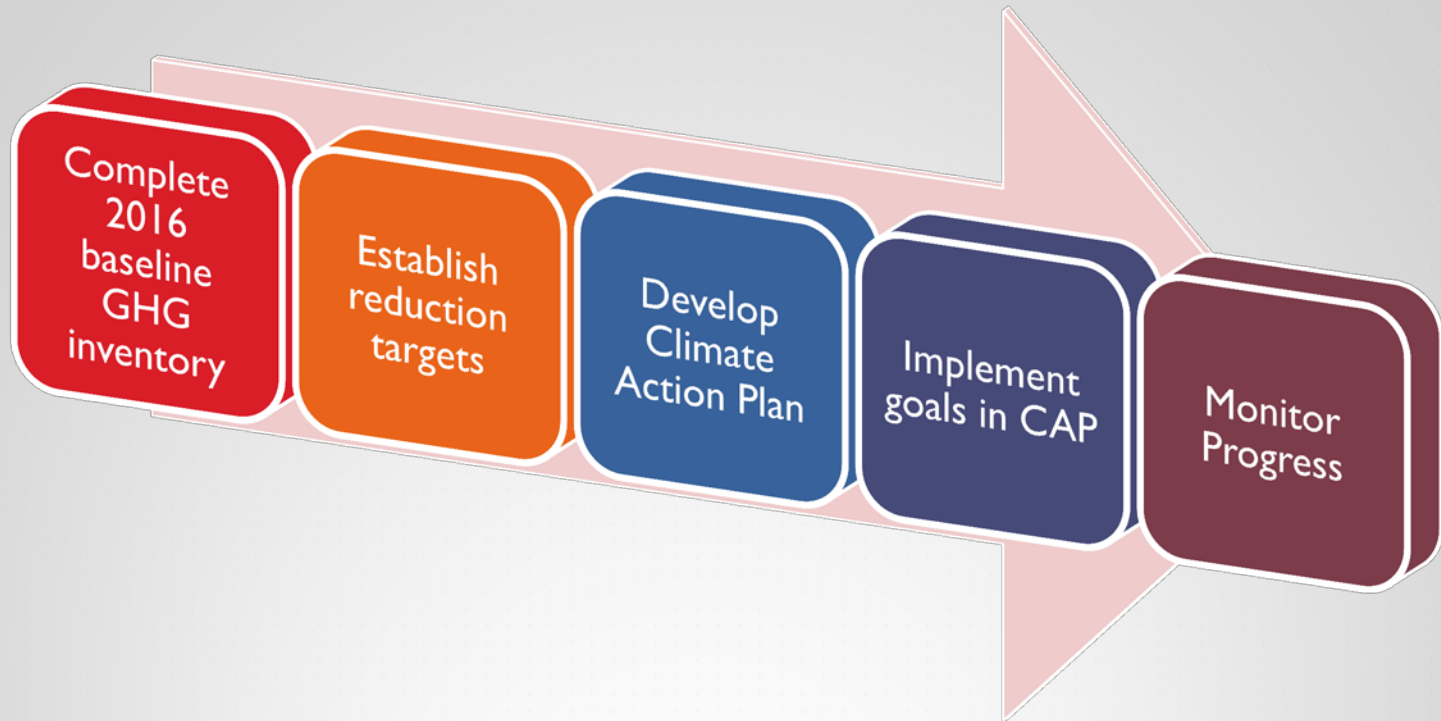


# WHERE ARE WE NOW?

## Efforts already made in sustainability:

- ▶ Waste Reduction and Recycling Policy (Policy No. 2012-04, November 13, 2012)
- ▶ Green Building Policy (Resolution 2010-070, June 10, 2010)
- ▶ Motor Pool Vehicle Procurement Policy (Policy No. 2007-04, September 20, 2007)
- ▶ Disposal of County Surplus Property Policy (Policy No. 2011-02, May 31, 2011)
- ▶ Addition of Climate Change Provisions in County's Growth Policy
- ▶ SITES Certification of Fort Missoula Regional Park (FMRP)
- ▶ LEED Certification of County Courthouse
- ▶ Upgrades to Lighting, Heating, Cooling, and Ventilation Systems (HE appliances)
- ▶ Commitment to Renewable Energy through Community-Oriented Programs
  - ▶ MEC Solar
  - ▶ SolSmart
- ▶ Habitat Certification of 5 County Parks

# LOOKING AHEAD



- ▶ Facilities Locator and Emissions map:
- ▶ <http://172.16.33.28/CAPS/MissoulaCountyFacilityLocator/>