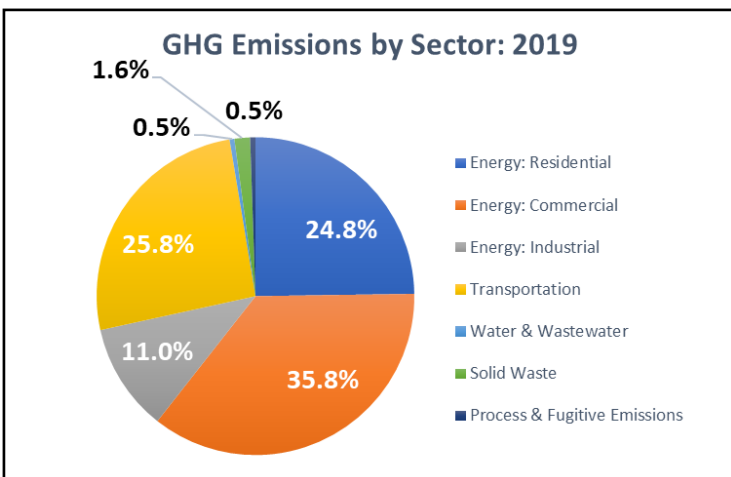
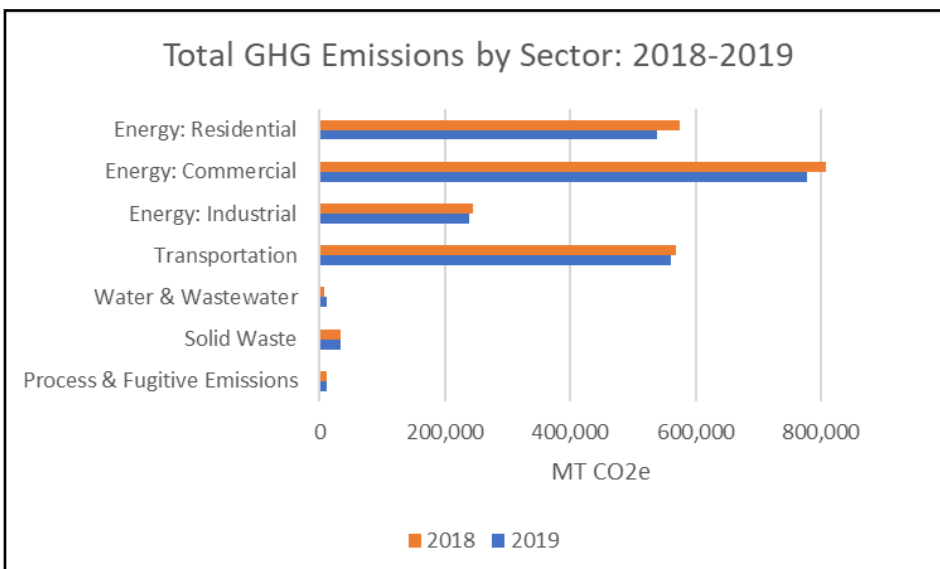


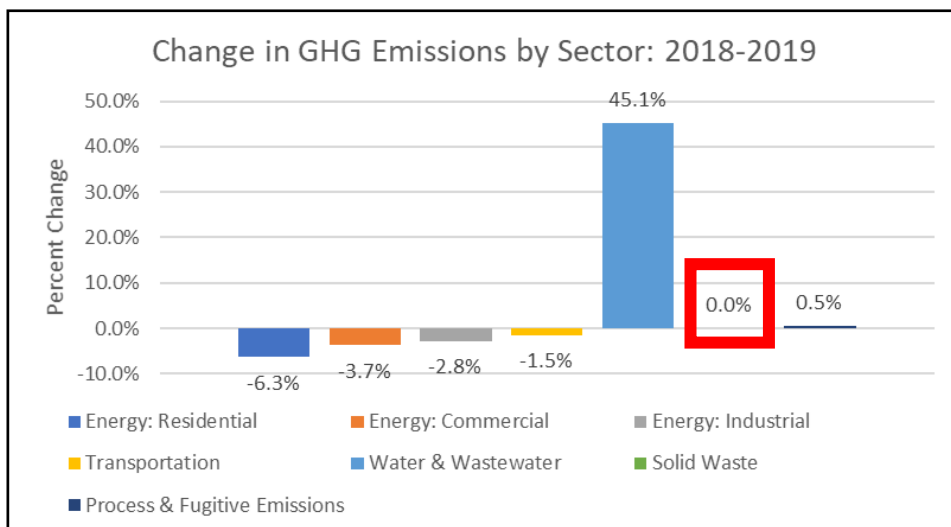
**Figure 1 (right):** The total community greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) for 2019, across all sectors, was 2,172,790 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e. The cumulative total had decreased by 78,373 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e, or 3.5%, from the previous inventory year. The emissions per capita had decreased by 4.9%, from 18.3 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e/person in 2018 to 17.4 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e/person in 2019.

More information on why these changes occurred can be found on the back side of this page.

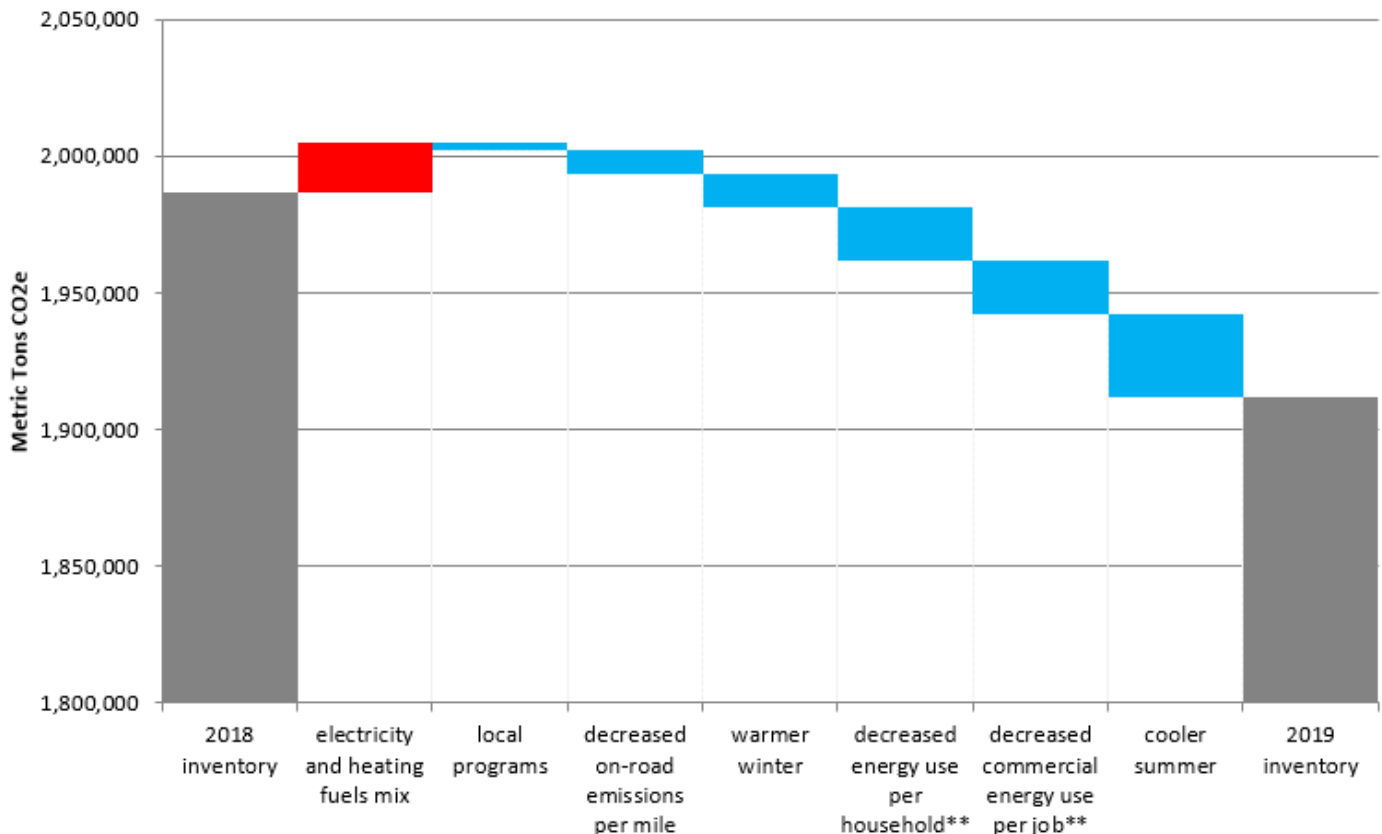


**Figure 2 (left):** Sectors can be prioritized based on their impact on the total GHG emissions. These percentages have slightly changed year-to-year, but the order has not changed. The energy sector remains the largest contributor to our community GHG emissions, at 71.6%, with most of those emissions coming from commercial properties. The transportation sector continues to be around one-fourth of our total community emissions, which is similar to residential energy. Solid waste and other emissions remain at less than 3% and have a relatively small contribution to our total community emissions.

**Figure 3 (right):** The sectors that contribute the most to our GHG emission totals, energy and transportation, have decreased between 2015 and 2019. Solid waste emissions did not change between these two years because we are still waiting on the 2019 data to become available. Until then, we temporarily entered the same solid waste emissions that were reported in the previous year, 34,486 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e.



### Contribution Analysis: 2018-2019



**Figure 4 (above):** The contribution analysis tool by ICLEI can be used to help determine why GHG emissions increased or decreased between two inventory years. Some years are primarily impacted by weather patterns, while others are more influenced by the fuel efficiency or energy fuel mix (e.g. renewable energy).

\*Includes effects of population on residential energy, VMT, and waste generation

\*\*After accounting for weather. This change is the net effect of factors that may include occupant behavior, changes to building types and uses, federal appliance standards, utility programs, and new electronic devices.