



LOS ALAMOS

Environmental Sustainability Plan

Approved by Environmental Sustainability Board on December 21, 2017

Introduction

Appreciation and respect for the natural environment of northern New Mexico has long been a cultural value shared by the residents of Los Alamos County. In 2005, the Los Alamos County Council recognized the public's desire to preserve this environmental amenity through the adoption of "maintain environmental quality" as one of its six core goals.

The County created the Environmental Sustainability Initiative (ESI) in March 2008. This initiative narrowed the County's focus from the broad concept of sustainability to eight focus areas:

- 1) Environmental sustainability policy
- 2) Waste and recycling
- 3) Hydrocarbon independence
- 4) Water
- 5) Land use
- 6) Economic development
- 7) Education and outreach
- 8) Measurement and reporting

Within these eight focus areas, short and long term programs and activities were proposed to enable Los Alamos County to become a more sustainable community. Since then, the County has made significant progress on a variety of short and long term activities identified in the ESI. Policies were passed to ensure sustainability is at the forefront of decisions made now and into the future, and significant infrastructure improvements have occurred, including the formation of the Environmental Sustainability Board. The County has taken actions to educate all of its employees on the importance of sustainability in internal operations with the formation of the County Green Team and County Fleet Team. These teams help ensure that the County government is leading the way in transitioning Los Alamos into a more sustainable community.

In addition, the County Council reinforced the importance of the environment in the 2011 Los Alamos County Strategic Leadership Plan by updating one of the goals to read: "enhance environmental quality and sustainability." Later, at the County Council Workshop on November 16, 2013, County Council asked the Environmental Sustainability Board to consider the definition of environmental sustainability to include the "balance of costs and benefits" in response to the desire to include an evaluation component to the goal. The Environmental Sustainability Board accepted the recommendation. Currently, the 2017 Los Alamos County Strategic Leadership Plan defines the County Council's goal for environmental stewardship as "Enhance environmental quality and sustainability balancing costs and benefits including County services and utilities."

"Enhance environmental quality and sustainability, balancing costs and benefits including County services and utilities."

2017 Los Alamos County Strategic Leadership Plan Goal

With environmental sustainability included in the County Council's Leadership Plan, what remains is the roadmap. In many ways, the County took progressive steps toward the goal, and a cohesive, expanded vision and strategy as laid out in this document, is proposed as the next step.

Definitions

Before laying a framework to work toward the County's environmental stewardship goals, key terms need to be defined as they pertain to the needs of the Los Alamos community. This Environmental Sustainability Plan proposes the following definitions:

Environmental Stewardship refers to management of the environment, with the intent to provide protection or care.

Environmental Sustainability is the ability to continue a defined behavior indefinitely. It is a broad concept that incorporates a variety of criteria including economics and the environment that will enable the community to thrive well into the future. Environmental sustainability is a state that allows for indefinite support of the community, its built and natural environment, its quality of life, and future ecosystem health. In order to achieve environmental sustainability, it requires a balance between the rates of resource depletion and generation, while minimizing the rate of pollution.

Environmental Quality refers to the current state of the natural environment.

Purpose

The Environmental Sustainability Plan establishes a roadmap for accomplishing the Council's goal to "enhance environmental quality and sustainability, balancing costs and benefits including County services and utilities." This plan outlines a set of quantifiable goals, referred to as sustainability indicators, chosen after balancing the costs and benefits. In addition, the plan outlines a strategy for tracking progress for each of the sustainability indicators and thus measuring Los Alamos' progress toward reaching the Council's goal. The Environmental Sustainability Plan will be updated every two years in order to track progress, evaluate strategies, and when needed, modify or develop new strategies based on data and experience, which is important for attaining the sustainability goals outlined in this document.

Scope

All indicators and goals in this plan apply to the community of Los Alamos County; however, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) energy and water usage is not included in the data reported. The decision to exclude LANL energy and water usage from this plan was based on several reasons:

1. Being a Department of Energy facility, LANL must follow federal mandates that would supersede any local goal developed in this plan.
2. LANL has their own environmental sustainability plan called "Long-Term Strategy for Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability."

On the other hand, LANL waste generation and diversion numbers are included, since LANL is a major commercial customer for Los Alamos County. Almost all waste generated at LANL, excluding radioactive and other special waste, is disposed at the Los Alamos County Eco Station. The County is also responsible for the collection of solid waste and recycling from a few LANL facilities located throughout the community. Given the amount of integration in terms of waste and recycling services, LANL is included in Los Alamos County commercial customer data.

Relation to Energy and Water Conservation Plan by Department of Public Utilities

The Environmental Sustainability Plan is a separate plan from the Los Alamos County Department of Public Utilities Energy and Water Conservation Plan (DPU Plan). The information presented in the DPU Plan is specific to the utility systems operated by the Department of Public Utilities: water, natural gas and electricity. The DPU Plan is a requirement of operating the utility system and it identifies goals for water, natural gas and electricity usage. The goals and baselines used in the DPU Plan are also used in the Environmental Sustainability Plan to demonstrate how the County is reducing energy and water usage. The Environmental Sustainability Plan looks beyond the areas of energy and water usage by establishing goals in other areas crucial to creating a more environmentally sustainable community. For a visual representation of how these plans relate see Figure 1.

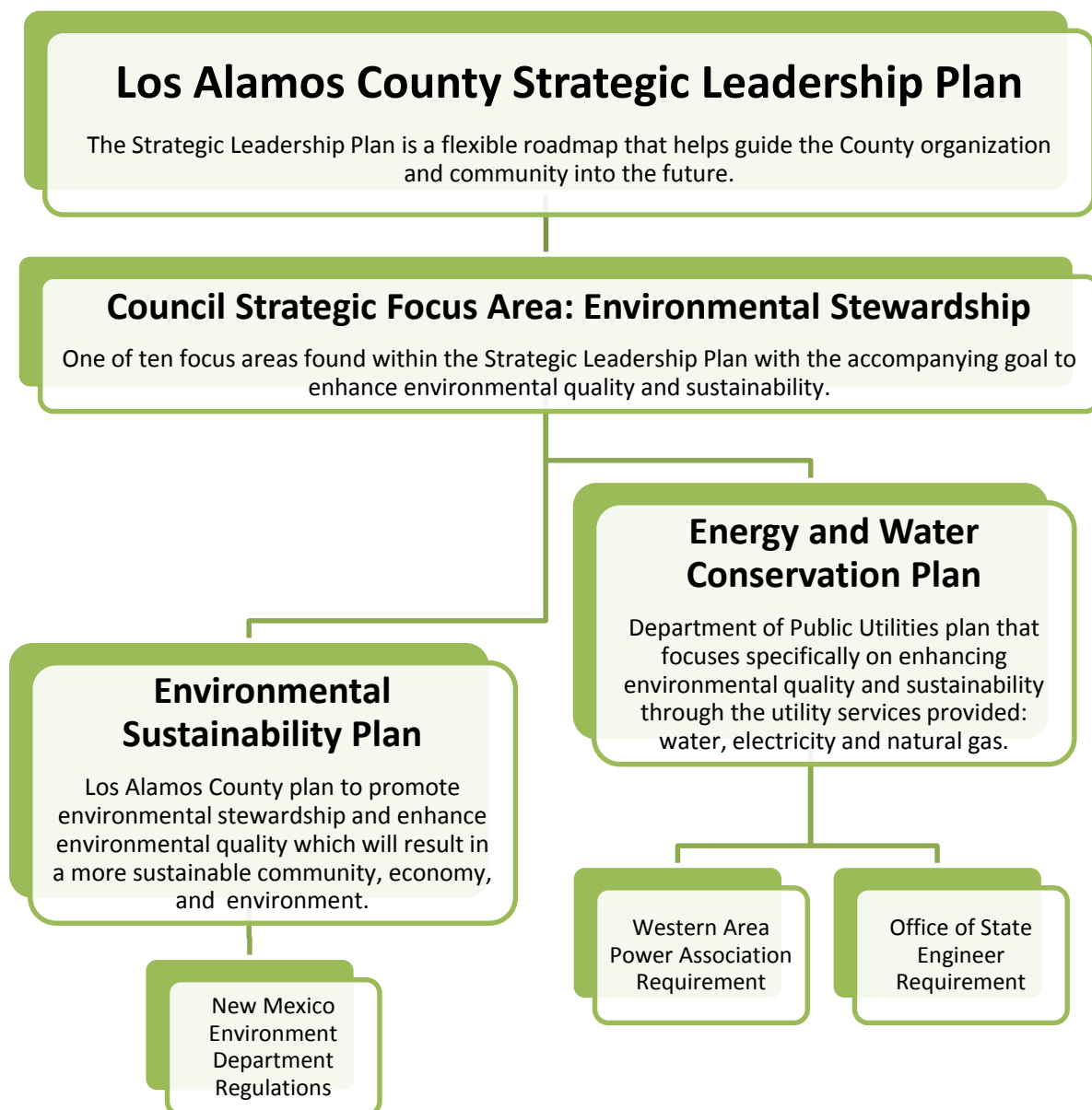


Figure 1: Flow chart showing the relationship of the Environmental Sustainability Plan to Council's Strategic Leadership Plan and the Energy and Water Conservation Plan.

Sustainability Indicators

The Environmental Sustainability Plan includes two distinct categories of sustainability indicators: Community Indicators and Local Government Indicators. These indicators will serve as the County's measuring stick, enabling the County to quantify progress in reaching its sustainability goals. The sustainability indicators incorporated into the Environmental Sustainability Plan are identified in **Table 1** below.

| Sustainability Indicators |
|---|
| Community Indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions2. Public Transit Ridership3. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Recycling Rate4. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste Diversion5. Quality of Residential Recycling Services |
| Local Government Indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. LEED Certified County Facilities2. County Operations Greenhouse Gas Emissions3. Energy Usage of County Facilities4. Water Usage of County Facilities |

Table 1: Sustainability indicators for Los Alamos County Community and Local Government.

Although the sustainability indicators do not cover all aspects of sustainability, they do represent the major focus areas adopted by Los Alamos County Council in the Environmental Sustainability Initiative. This plan represents these focus areas with the least number of indicators possible to enable easier and more effective understanding of County goals, and increase the ease of public education. The following is an analysis of each sustainability indicator via three sections:

- (1) The **goal section** presents the goal that the County is striving to obtain. Goals were selected based upon research on actions being taken by federal, state, and local entities across the country, and input from knowledgeable individuals within the County.
- (2) The **performance section** provides quantitative and qualitative information on how the community is performing in each indicator. Community wide indicators have a baseline year of 2006, based on data availability. The local government indicators have a baseline year of 2012. The local government indicators have a different baseline as a result of the major changes that have occurred since 2006 in the County.
- (3) The **strategy section** provides a brief description of proposed actions that will enable the community to reach the established goal for each indicator.

| Sustainability Indicator | Goal | Metric | Performance (2012) | Performance (2016) |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Community Indicators | | | | |
| 1. Community greenhouse gas emissions | Decrease greenhouse gas emissions based on 2006 – 2012 average. | Metric tons of CO ₂ e from energy and waste | 159,431 metric tons CO ₂ e (baseline; average of 2006-2012 emissions) | 125,807 metric tons of CO ₂ e from energy and waste |
| 2. Public transit ridership | Increase annual transit total passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations to 25 by 2020. | Total passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations | 20.59 total passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations | 13.32 total passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations |
| 3. MSW recycling rate | Meet or surpass EPA MSW recycling rate of 40% by 2020. | % of total waste recycled | 22% of waste recycled | 24% of waste recycled |
| 4. C&D waste diversion | Achieve 75% diversion of construction and demolition (C&D) materials and debris (waste) by 2020. | % of total C&D waste diverted | 64% of C&D waste diverted | 83% of C&D waste diverted |
| 5. Quality of residential recycling services | Receive an excellent or good rating from at least 75% of respondents in 2020 survey. | % of residents rating program as good or excellent in Los Alamos County Customer Survey | 73% of respondents ranked as excellent or good | 89% of respondents ranked as excellent or good |
| Sustainability Indicator | Goal | Metric | Performance (2012) | Performance (2016) |
| Local Government Indicators | | | | |
| 1. LEED certified County facilities | 100% of total County facilities over 5,000 sq. feet shall meet or exceed LEED Silver certification. | % of total County facilities over 5,000 sq. feet that are LEED Silver (or higher) certified | 40% of total County facilities over 5,000 sq. feet meet at least LEED Silver certification | 60% of total County facilities over 5,000 sq. feet meet at least LEED Silver certification |
| 2. County operations greenhouse gas emissions | Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from County operations by 22% or by 2,771 metric tons below the 2012 levels by 2020. | Metric tons of CO ₂ e from energy and vehicle fuel usage | 12,597 metric tons of CO ₂ | 11,458 metric tons of CO ₂ . This is a 9% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions |
| 3. Energy usage of County facilities | Reduce the energy usage of County facilities by 15% per square foot or 19.61 BTU's/square foot below 2012 levels by 2020. | Million BTU's of energy, includes electricity and natural gas usage | 72,907 million BTU's. 130.74 BTU's/square foot | 66,670 million BTU's. 119.55 BTU's/square foot. This is a 8% reduction in energy usage by County facilities |
| 4. Water usage of County facilities | Reduce potable water usage in Los Alamos County facilities by 20% or 18,252 thousands of gallons below 2012 levels by 2020. | Thousands of gallons of water used by County facilities | 91,261 thousands of gallons of water | 83,114 thousands of gallons of water. This is a 9% reduction in water usage by the County |

Table 2: List of sustainability indicators with corresponding goals, metrics and performance

Community Indicators

Community Indicator 1: Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Goal: Decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions based on 2006 – 2012 average.

Performance: This measure includes greenhouse gas emissions from electricity usage, natural gas usage and solid waste generation. **Figure 2** shows total energy usage, including electricity and natural gas, for Los Alamos County by customer class from 2007 to 2016. The emissions that resulted from energy usage for the same time period can be found in **Figure 3**. Greenhouse gas emissions from natural gas usage were determined by utilizing World Resource Institute (2008), GHG Protocol tool for stationary combustion, Version 4.0.

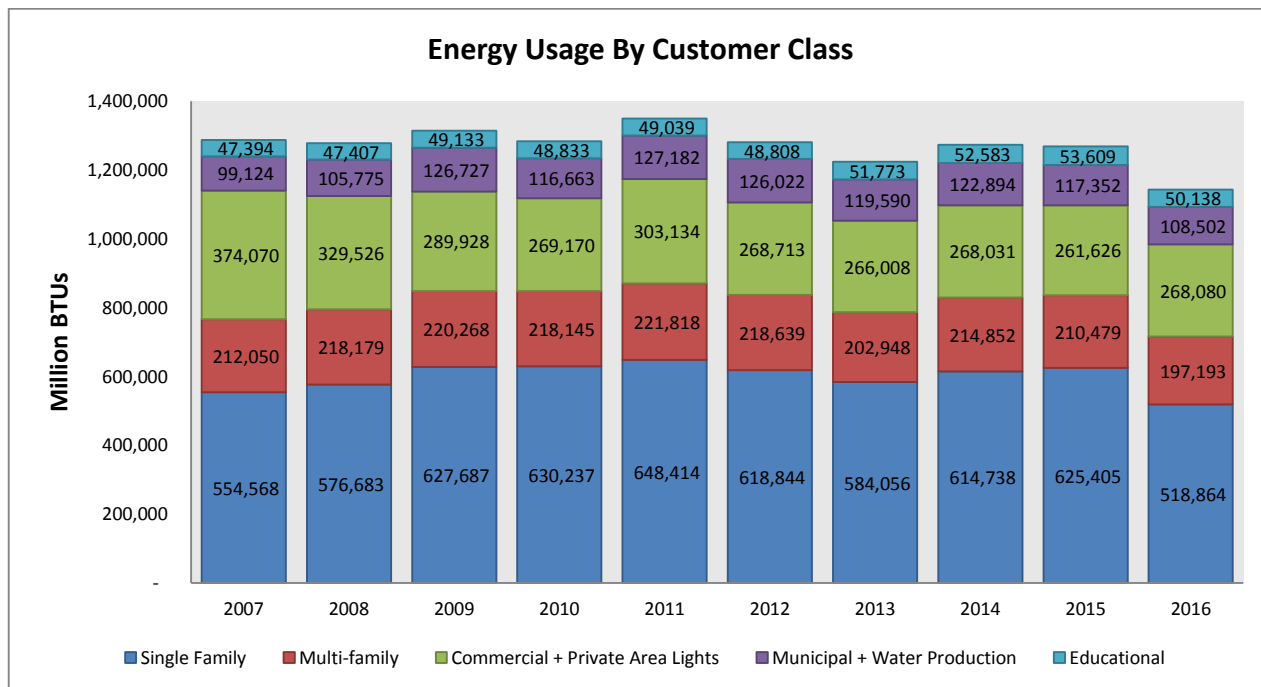


Figure 2: Los Alamos County energy usage which includes natural gas and electricity usage from 2007 – 2016.

Greenhouse gas emissions from solid waste include the emissions from the disposal of municipal solid waste generated by the community and LANL; this does not include the disposal of any non-routine waste from LANL. When waste is deposited in the landfill it breaks down over a 20-plus year timeframe and emits greenhouse gases, specifically methane.

When determining emissions generated from solid waste stored in landfills this plan utilizes the cumulative emissions estimation methodology. Emissions from solid waste were found using the methodology presented in Chapter SW.4 Community-Generated Waste Sent to Landfills of the ICLEI Community Protocol. The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) is a global network of local governments dedicated to sustainability, resilience, and climate action. Waste from Los Alamos County is currently shipped a distance of 89.4 miles to landfills in Rio Rancho, NM.

Figure 3 summarizes Los Alamos County greenhouse gas emissions from electricity usage, natural gas usage and the disposal of solid waste. The seven year average usage is 159,431 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents. The County, in conjunction with LANL, has recently undertaken two major renewable energy projects that enable the County to receive electricity without creating harmful greenhouse gas emissions. The first project was the installation of a low-flow turbine at the Abiquiu hydroelectric facility. This turbine generates an additional 6,468 MWH of electricity from a renewable energy source on an annual basis. The other renewable energy project was the installation of a 1 MW solar array on the closed Los Alamos County landfill through a partnership with the Japanese agency NEDO.

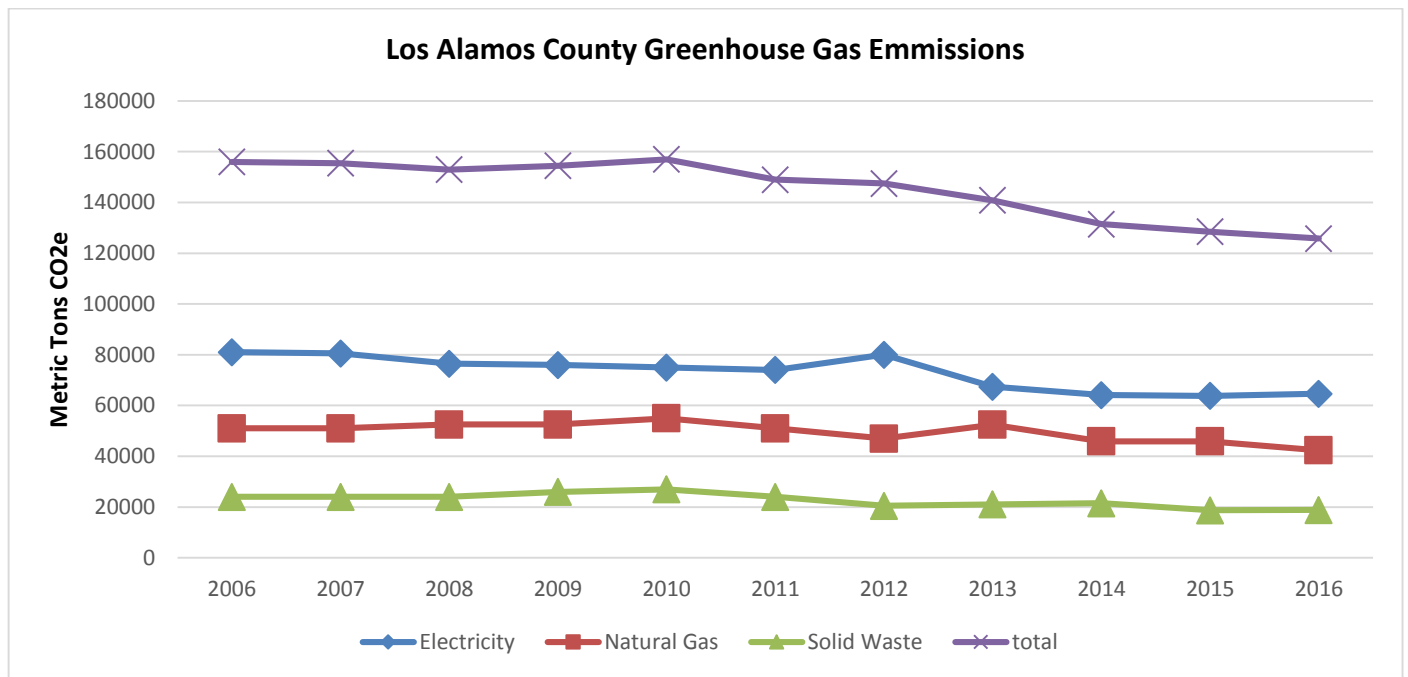


Figure 3: Los Alamos greenhouse gas emissions in metric tons of Carbon Dioxide equivalents for 2006 – 2016.

Strategy: The strategy for decreasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is inherently tied to reducing solid waste along with reducing electricity and natural gas usage. The County should continue to shift the power supply from hydrocarbon electricity sources toward renewable energy sources (see Department of Public Utilities Energy and Water Conservation Plan).

Community Indicator 2: Public Transit Ridership

Goal: Increase annual transit total unlinked trips per revenue hour 25 by 2020.

Performance: Total passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations is an industry standard used to measure the efficiency and impact of public transit systems. It is determined by dividing the annual ridership by the hours the buses are on route. Atomic City Transit began service in October 2007 and had steady ridership through 2013. Ridership increased 120% from approximately 255,000 riders in 2007-2008 (the first full year of operation) to over 562,000 in 2011-2012. Services have also expanded with the addition of AM/PM peak service in 2008, the addition of routes that serve the Eastern Area neighborhoods and Pajarito Cliffs Site in 2010, and seasonal shuttle service to Bandelier National Monument. From the first full year of operation through 2013, the number of passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations has been approximately 20. For 2014 and subsequent years the ridership

numbers have decreased, but are still above the national average as depicted in **Figure 4**. The performance indicator from July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016, is 13.32 passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations. Although the trend is a decrease in trips per hour since 2013, reaching double-digits in unlinked passenger trips per revenue hour is considered to be a successful ridership program in the transit industry. The other important factors that can be correlated to this decrease in ridership are lower fuel prices as well as an extensive service plan implementation changing almost every route. A drop in ridership is typical when making such changes until the ridership understands how to use the new timetables and services.

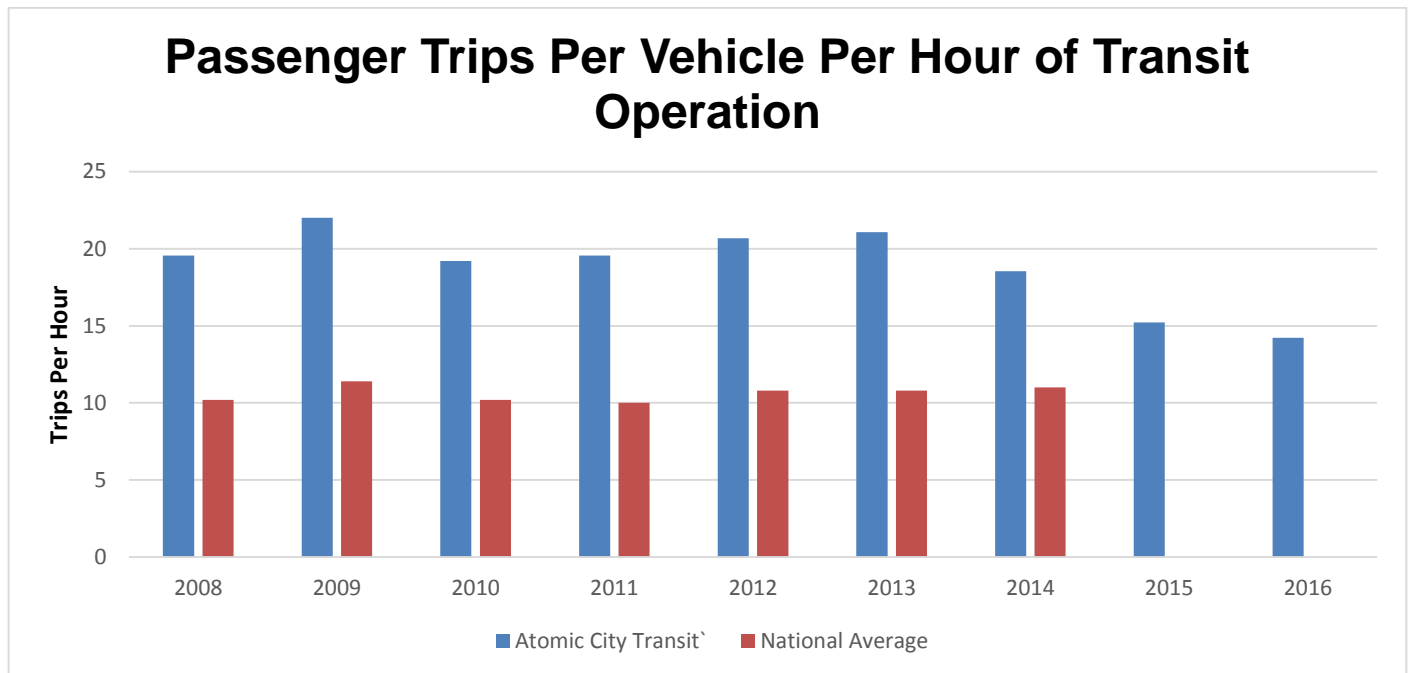


Figure 4: Atomic City Transit passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations compared to the national average. Atomic City Transit ridership includes fixed-route and dial-a-ride services. National average comes from the 2016 Transit Fact Book, Small Urban & Rural Transit Center, 2015 and 2016 data not yet available.

Strategy: In 2014 the County added services that have reduced the amount of personal vehicle miles travelled. The County also partnered with the National Park Service to provide ongoing shuttle service to Bandelier National Monument, which is provided annually from Memorial Day weekend through the end of October. The County is also focused on increasing rider amenities. New bus shelters have been installed throughout the community, with more planned in the future. Automated vehicle location and analytic software was implemented beginning in 2014 to assist transit users in connecting with transit services, as well as transit management in measuring performance and making adjustments to the service where needed – all of which is designed to increase passenger trips per vehicle per hour of transit operations sustainability indicator. Technology advancements that had been implemented in late 2015 include ACTracker on the Atomic City Transit website, which provides real time transit data, including the locations of buses on their routes and a Trip Planner that enables individuals to plan their own trips using a variety of modes; digital message displays at major transit stops; MyStop mobile app on both Apple and Android devices; QR Code on bus stop signs, which leads users to the website; and, for those who do not have a smart phone, SMS texting capability at bus stop signs to obtain next-bus information at individual stops. A comprehensive transit study and five-year plan was completed by an outside contractor and approved by the County Council early in 2015. The plan made recommendations for route and schedule adjustments, as well as vehicle requirements for the service, and was

implemented in early 2016.

Community Indicator 3: MSW Recycling Rate

Goal: Meet or surpass EPA MSW Recycling Rate of 40% by 2020.

Performance: Environmental Services handles all waste and recycling functions for the community of Los Alamos and processes the majority of routine municipal solid waste (MSW) and recycling from Los Alamos National Laboratory. In 2012, Los Alamos County recycled 17% of all municipal solid waste received. Since 2012, the County has taken action to increase recycling and waste diversion. In 2014, the County expanded the mixed recycle program to include plastics #1 through #7, instead of only plastics #1 and #2. In 2014, the recycle rate was reported to NMED as 19.1%, and increased to 24.4% in 2016. The expansion of the mixed recycle program is expected to have a significant impact as now there are more opportunities to recycle plastic products. The County’s recycle rate is still below the national average recycle rate of 34.6%.

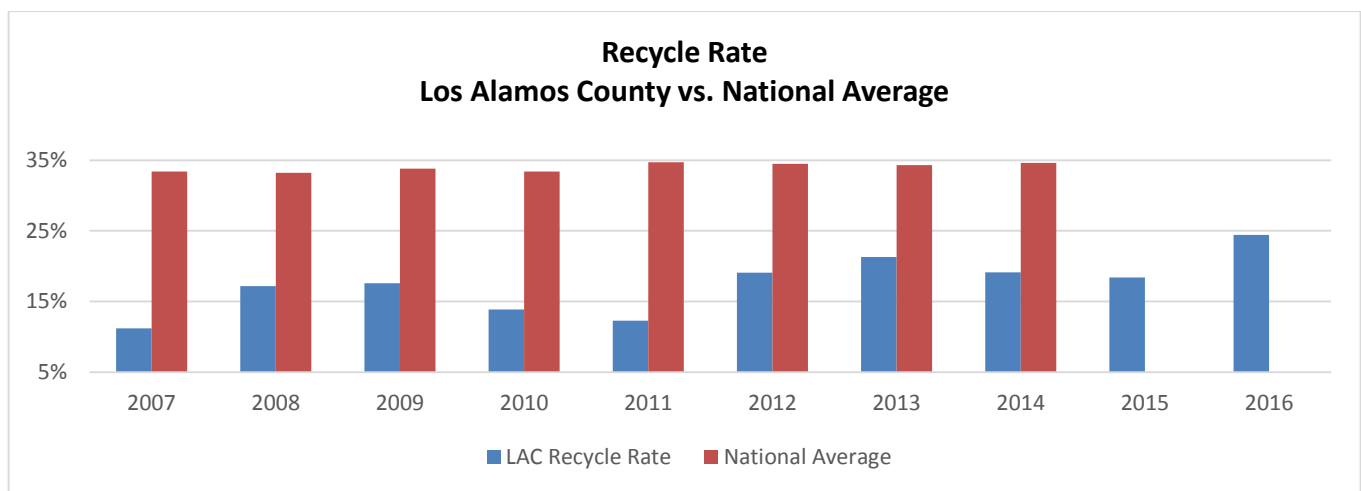


Figure 5: Los Alamos County recycling as percentage of total waste generated from 2007 to 2016 versus national average for same time period, 2015 and 2016 data not yet available. This measurement does not include Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) sludge, asphalt, concrete, clean dirt, or construction and demolition debris.

To determine the recycle rate, the following categories of recycle material are included: residential curbside recycling, commercial recycling, Los Alamos National Laboratory recycling, recycling at the Sullivan Field and Overlook Park convenience centers and recycle received at the Eco Station. The scope of materials included in the standard Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) recycle rate include: routine solid waste, food scraps, glass containers, lead-acid batteries, aluminum/tin/steel cans, other ferrous metals, consumer electronics, household hazardous waste, light bulbs, brush and wood pallets, tires, paper product, plastics #1 through #7, and oil. This measurement does not include Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) sludge, asphalt, concrete, clean dirt, or construction and demolition debris.

Strategy: In order to effectively increase the recycling rate in Los Alamos County it is important to have an understanding of the waste stream. Two waste audits were performed in March 2016 and September 2016 to better understand the composition of the waste stream and to identify the materials that make up a large percentage of the waste stream in order to direct effective diversion strategies. **Table 3** shows the results of the audits performed in 2016. It is also important to note that in September 2017 a survey of approximately 500 homes was conducted to better understand the participation rate of recycling. The survey found that 65% of residents set out their recycle bins

on a weekly basis. Los Alamos County’s recycling program is voluntary so more outreach on the importance of recycling may help increase the recycling rate in Los Alamos County.

| SORTED MATERIALS | March 25, 2016 Weight in (lbs.) | September 29, 2016 Weight in (lbs.) | Total Weight (lbs.) | Percentage of Material Total |
|---------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Total Sorted Waste | 6,280 | 8,170 | 14,450 | 100% |
| Food | 880 | 1,580 | 2,460 | 17% |
| Yard Trimmings | 720 | 1,340 | 2,060 | 14% |
| Mixed Recycling | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | 7% |
| Glass | 400 | 475 | 875 | 6% |
| Cardboard | 180 | 20 | 200 | 1.4% |
| Trash | 3,700 | 4,025 | 7,725 | 53% |

Table 3: Results of waste audits performed on residential municipal solid waste.

Figure 6 is a breakdown of the U.S. waste stream for 2010. More than half of the waste typically generated falls into the categories of paper, food scraps, and yard trimmings, making these materials important areas to focus recycling efforts. Other opportunities to explore are incentive based programs such as RecycleBank as well as to continue to educate the public regarding reduce, reuse and recycle.



The reestablishment of a composting program in Los Alamos County has recently enabled the County to better capture organic yard trimmings. In 2013, the County implemented a fully functioning windrow composting facility in Bayo Canyon at the site of the old wastewater treatment plant.

The windrow composting facility has the potential to provide opportunities to expand beyond organic yard trimmings and accept food scraps which will keep more materials out of the landfill and further decrease greenhouse gas emissions. The County will continue to investigate the addition of food scraps to the composting stream to ensure it will not negatively affect the quality of the finished compost product and/or cause operational problems. A food scrap composting program could also accept soiled paper, which is not currently being recycled.

10. The County also worked to increase local business participation in the recycling program. An analysis was performed, identifying a handful of businesses that were estimated to generate a decent amount of recyclables who were not recycling due to cost. In response, the County decreased the commercial recycling rates to incentivize more commercial recycling. Outreach and education to businesses informing them about these adjusted rates and the benefits of recycling will continue.

The County glass drop-off recycle program started in late September 2012, and has certainly helped increase the

recycle rate. Initially, the glass recycle program was estimated to divert 100 tons of glass from the waste stream on an annual basis. In 2012, the County recycled 54.81 tons of glass, by 2016, glass recycling increased to 194.38 tons. The glass is crushed and then given away for free for use in landscaping and other projects. The County also uses the crushed glass in a variety of different projects including fill material for roads for street projects.

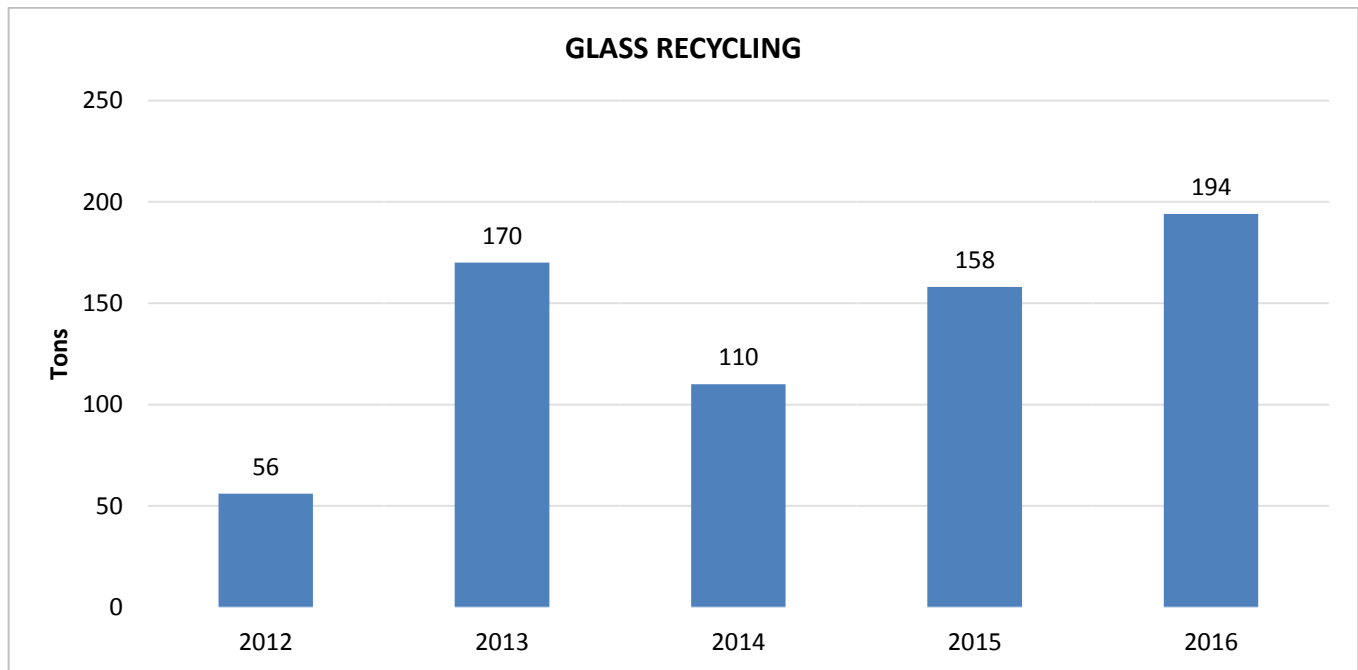


Figure 7: Total amount of glass recycled in tons from 2012 – 2016. Glass is sent to Santa Fe and crushed into cullet for landscaping and used as fill for other projects.

The public was asked to prioritize other possible strategies to reach the goal of a 40% recycling rate by 2020. Input was collected during two public meetings and through an online survey, **Table** shows the results.

| Rating | Recommended Strategy | Total Score |
|--------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Increase materials accepted in curbside mixed recycling | 100 |
| 2 | County reuse center | 96 |
| 3 | Save-As-You-Throw (SAYT) | 72 |
| 4 | Curbside collection of organic yard trimmings | 71 |
| 5 | Mandatory commercial recycling | 70 |
| 6 | Commercial glass recycling pickup | 64 |
| 7 | Landfill ban | 19 |

Table 4: Results of prioritization exercise in which public was asked to rank their three favorite strategies to reach recycling goal.

The County recently pursued the recommended strategies rated #1 and #2 in Table 4. A new Material Recycling Facility was constructed in Albuquerque that accepts commingled materials including plastics #3 through #7, paperboard, aluminum and tin cans and mixed paper products. In 2014, Los Alamos County expanded the list of materials accepted in curbside mixed recycling including plastics #1-#7, aluminum and tin cans, and mixed paper products. The County also opened a reuse center located at the Eco Station. The reuse center accepts all gently used items and is another opportunity to divert waste from the landfill. Residents can place items for reuse such as tires, old sewing fabric, dishes and furniture. Other residents can collect items from the reuse area free of charge.

Recommended strategy #3, Save-As-You-Throw (SAYT), has been reviewed briefly by the Environmental Sustainability Board (ESB) and requires more research and analysis as well as public comment. A SAYT program charges variable rates dependent upon the amount of waste generated by each customer, thereby financially incentivizing waste reduction. SAYT programs have been successfully adopted in cities across the country and around the world and are found to be a very effective means of increasing waste diversion. The cities who have adopted the SAYT strategy have realized a 50% waste reduction. The County and ESB are currently analyzing the option of switching to a SAYT system. The County and ESB will utilize the results of the prioritization exercise in future program planning and development.

Recommended strategy #4, curbside collection of organic yard trimmings, was approved by County Council in February 2017 and the program is expected to roll out at the beginning of FY19. This program will eliminate the quarterly brush and bulk item collection program and is expected to significantly reduce the amount of organic yard trimmings entering the waste stream which is currently 14% (1,017 tons/yr) of total material sent to landfills.

Community Indicator 4: Construction & Demolition Waste Diversion

Goal: Achieve 75% diversion of construction and demolition (C&D) materials and debris by 2020.

Performance: The Eco Station receives the majority of the construction and demolition materials generated throughout the County and within the LANL complex. In 2012, approximately 64% of construction and demolition materials was diverted from the landfill. By 2016, approximately 83% of construction and demolition waste was diverted from the landfill. The concrete and asphalt were crushed and reused in a variety of construction projects including roads and streets projects. To calculate the C&D diversion rate the following materials are included: C&D debris, asphalt, concrete, shingles, gypsum (drywall), and carpet.

Strategy: Environmental Services will evaluate the current marketing approach to target construction contractors to expand the customer base and increase all opportunities to capture C&D materials at the Eco Station. The County offers a discounted tipping fee of \$5.00 per ton for clean asphalt and concrete. As a result of marketing and financial incentives, the C&D diversion rate reached 83% in 2016 surpassing the goal of 75%. The Environmental Sustainability Board will continue investigating other opportunities to divert C&D waste such as roof shingles and lumber.

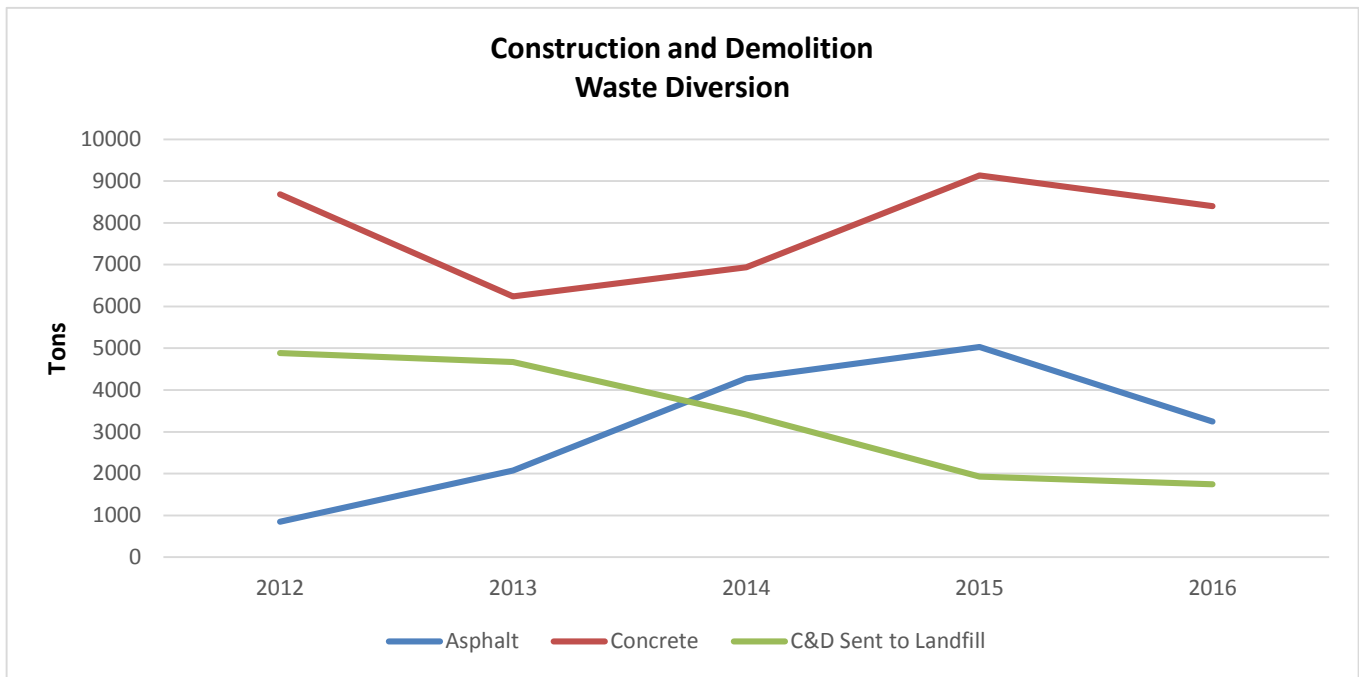


Figure 8: Total asphalt, concrete and construction & demolition disposed of at Eco Station from 2012 – 2016.

Community Indicator 5: Quality of Residential Recycling Services

Goals: Receive an excellent or good rating from at least 75% of respondents in 2020 survey.

Performance: Performance for this measure is based on responses to the following statement in the community survey conducted every other year: Quality of residential recycling services. **Table 5** shows citizen responses to the statement in the 2010 - 2016 surveys.

| Do you feel the quality of residential recycling services is: | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Excellent | 16% | 12% | 36% | 46% |
| Good | 50% | 61% | 52% | 42% |
| Fair | 24% | 22% | 10% | 7% |
| Poor | 8% | 5% | 1% | 1% |

Table 5: Responses from 2010 to 2016 community survey question regarding the quality of the residential recycling services

Before 2014 Los Alamos County only accepted plastic #1 and #2, paper goods (newspaper, office paper, magazines, etc.), aluminum cans, and corrugated cardboard for recycling. In 2014, with the construction of the Friedman Recycling facility in Albuquerque the County was able to add plastics #3 - #7 as well as ridged plastic toys, hard/soft back books, phone books, and cereal/cracker boxes. This change increased the citizen satisfaction with residential recycling services and brought us well above the goal of 75% of residents rating the quality of residential recycling services as excellent or good.

Strategy: County staff will continue to work collaboratively with community groups to increase awareness and citizen education in terms of recycling. Over the past several years, the County has had great success partnering with

community groups to develop new programs and increase the effectiveness of existing programs. The work of County government teams focused on the topic of sustainability will also assist greatly in increasing awareness internally, and generating more educated employees who can interact with the community. The publication and annual updates to this document will be integral in raising citizen awareness and participation in the community sustainability programs.

Local Government Indicators

Due to many recent changes to County facilities it was determined that in order to accurately set local government goals 2012 should be used as the baseline year for facilities-related indicators. For non-facility related measures 2006 is utilized as the baseline.

Local Government Indicator 1: LEED Certified County Facilities

Goal: 100 percent of new County facilities over 5,000 sq. feet will meet or exceed LEED Silver certification.

Performance: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is an internationally recognized green building certification system developed by the US Green Building Council. With the completion of the Judicial Complex and Pajarito Cliffs Site in 2010, approximately 40% of the total square footage of County facilities was at least LEED Silver Certified. The Pajarito Cliffs Site and the Municipal Building was awarded LEED Gold and the County will continue to strive towards LEED Gold when cost effective. In 2015, the County completed construction of the Los Alamos Nature Center, a 6,000 square foot building which was awarded LEED Gold certification. In 2016, the Los Alamos Community Building (now the Los Alamos Teen Center) was remodeled and is working toward LEED Silver Certification. Due to the Environmental Sustainability Initiative, the County increased the percentage of total building square footage that is LEED certified from 0 to 60%.

Strategy: All new County buildings over 5,000 square feet will meet or exceed the LEED Silver building standards. As old buildings are replaced, LEED Silver certified or better facilities will take their place.

Local Government Indicator 2: County Operations Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Goal: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from County operations by 22% below 2012 levels by 2020.

Performance: This measure includes emissions from fuel usage in County vehicles, and electricity and natural gas usage in County operations, **Table 6**. One common measure that was not included is emissions from waste due to the fact that there is no accurate way to ascertain County government waste from total County waste figures.

| | | Electricity (MWH) | Natural Gas (MMBTU) | Gasoline (Gallons) | Diesel (Gallons) | Total Emissions |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 2011 | Usage | 10,084 | 36,501 | 163,762 | 141,594 | 11,493 |
| | Emissions (Metric Tons) | 6,300 | 2,169 | 1,441 | 1,583 | |
| 2012 | Usage | 11,014 | 37,581 | 183,378 | 167,164 | 12,597 |
| | Emissions (Metric Tons) | 6,881 | 2,233 | 1,614 | 1,869 | |
| 2013 | Usage | 10,628 | 42,725 | 151,487 | 122,065 | 11,876 |
| | Emissions (Metric Tons) | 6,639 | 2,539 | 1,333 | 1,365 | |
| 2014 | Usage | 9,977 | 38,165 | 144,245 | 131,490 | 11,240 |
| | Emissions (Metric Tons) | 6,233 | 2,268 | 1,269 | 1,470 | |
| 2015 | Usage | 9,779 | 32,500 | 143,097 | 145,507 | 10,927 |
| | Emissions (Metric Tons) | 6,109 | 1,931 | 1,259 | 1,627 | |
| 2016 | Usage | 9,435 | 32,952 | 153,035 | 174,324 | 11,458 |
| | Emissions (Metric Tons) | 6,130 | 2,180 | 1,346 | 1,802 | |

Table 6: County electricity, natural gas and vehicle usage and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions for 2011 - 2016.

Through the formation of the Green Team, the County has created a centralized body to work on developing policies and implementing specific sustainability initiatives to reduce energy and fuel usage. The team is comprised of County employees from a wide range of County departments and divisions tasked with creating a more sustainable County government. This team has also spawned a new team focused specifically on greening the County vehicle fleet. This internal team, combined with ideas and support provided by the Environmental Sustainability Board will ensure that the sustainability efforts of the County continue to move forward.

Strategy: Because buildings play a significant role in energy usage, they also play a significant role in greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, when focusing on reducing emissions, the County must utilize the strategies mentioned in the following section focused on the energy intensity of facilities. Another approach the County is pursuing is the installation of on-site renewable energy systems at County facilities. On-site renewable energy systems generate electricity from a renewable source such as sun or wind, and result in no greenhouse gas emissions. These sources can be used in place of carbon intensive electricity that results in high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. On-site renewables in the form of solar thermal panels to generate hot water are currently in use at the new Justice Center, Animal Shelter and at the Eco Station.

Local Government Indicator 3: Energy Usage of County Facilities

Goal: Reduce the energy usage of County facilities 15% per square foot below 2012 levels by 2020.

Performance: Energy usage is a measure of the total annual amount of purchased energy used in County facilities; this includes natural gas and electricity, **Figure 8**. In 2012, County facilities utilized a total of 130.74 BTU’s per square foot of energy; 46% from electricity and 54% from natural gas. This was a 6% increase from the 123.45 BTU’s per square foot of energy used in 2011. In 2014, County facilities utilized a total of 125.82 BTU’s per square foot. This is a 4% decrease from the 130.74 BTU’s per square foot of energy; 45.6% from electricity and 54.4% from natural gas used in 2012. In 2016, County facilities utilized a total of 119.56 BTU’s per square foot of energy; 46.4% from electricity and 50.6% from natural gas. This is a 5% decrease from the 125.82 BTU’s per square foot of energy used in 2014. Total

energy use reduction from 2012 to 2016 is 8%

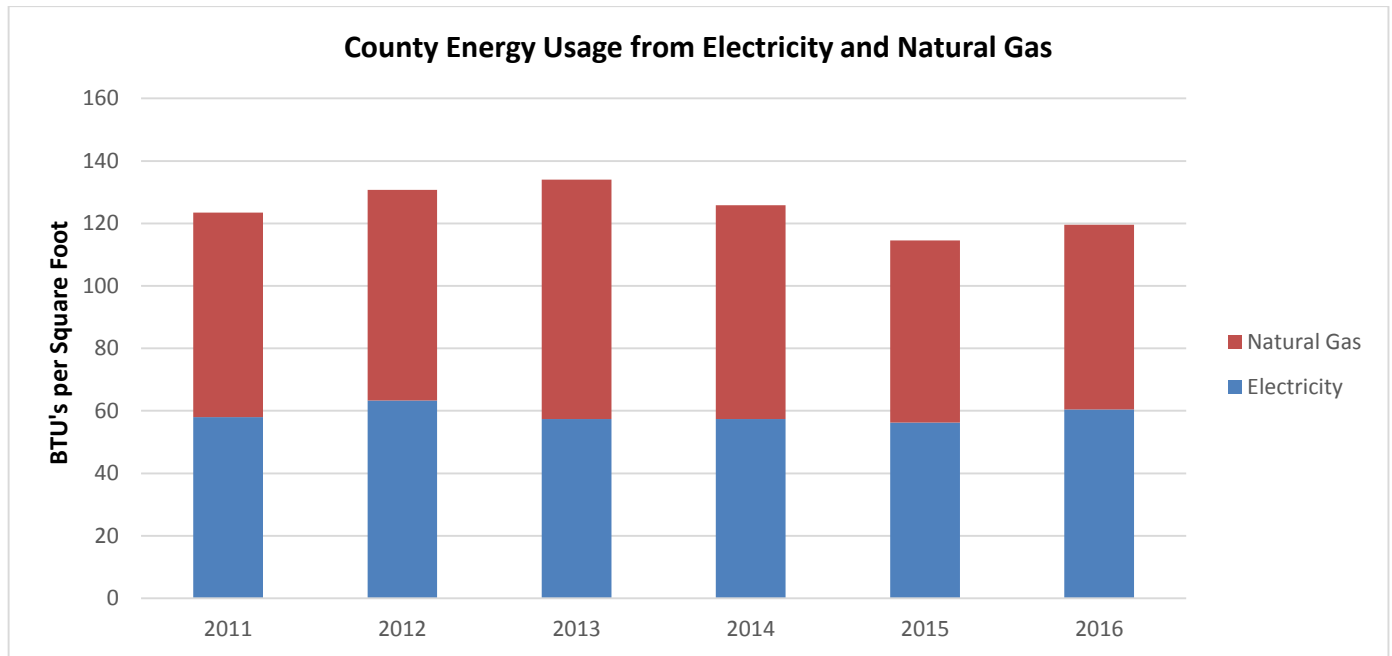


Figure 9: County facilities energy usage in millions of BTU's 2011 - 2016

One policy that will continue to greatly assist in minimizing emissions resulting from energy usage is the County Green Building Policy. This policy reduces energy usage by ensuring that all new County facilities are built in a way that maximizes energy efficiency and promotes alternative transportation. The County also performed building assessments and energy audits on all county facilities expected to be in operation into the foreseeable future. These audits identified approximately 50 potential modifications and energy management changes that have a simple payback of less than ten years. Implementing these changes will greatly reduce building energy usage and save the County money.

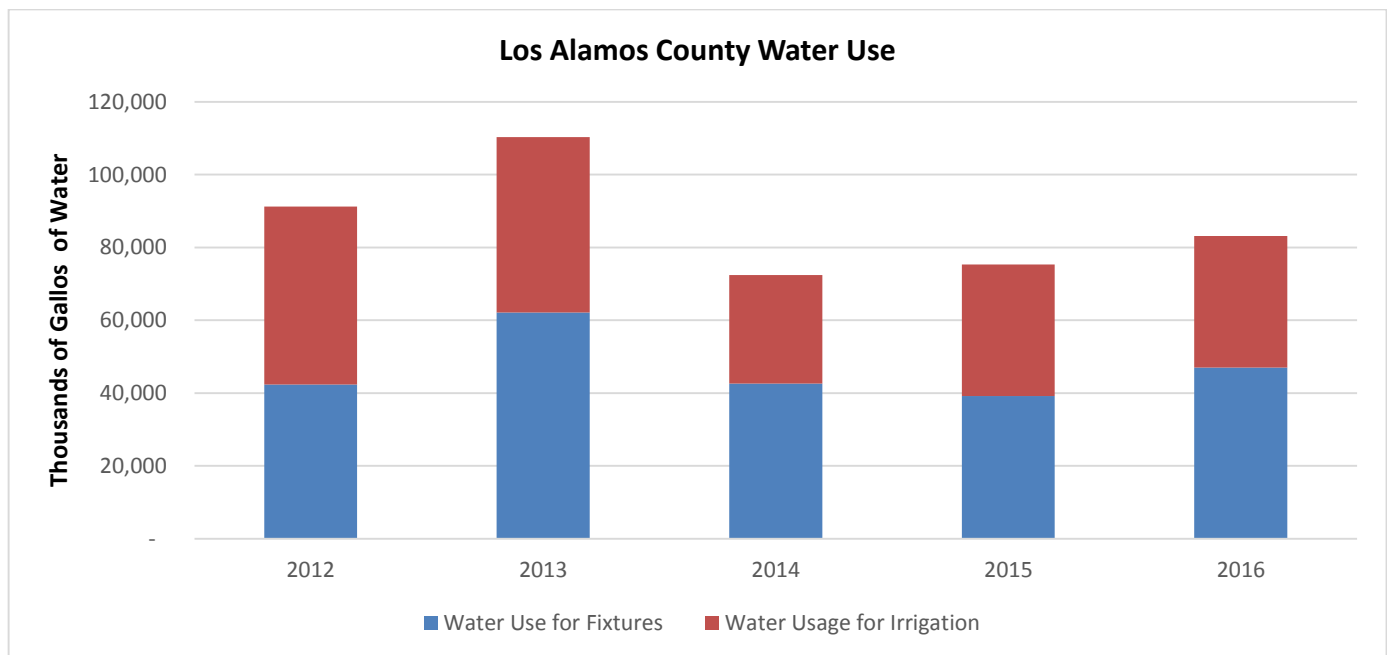
Strategy: The County must ensure that the Green Building Policy continues to be implemented, thereby ensuring new facilities are energy efficient. In terms of existing facilities, the County needs to enact the energy saving measures identified in the recent energy audits. These energy saving measures may come with a high upfront cost, but all identified measures will pay themselves off within ten years and result in more efficient and greener County infrastructure. The implementation of these energy saving measures in conjunction with the building assessment strategy used by the County will ensure existing facilities are performing efficiently.

Creating energy efficient facilities is only part of the solution since it is the behavior of building occupants that leads to a significant portion of energy usage in County facilities. Therefore, the County will continue to educate its employees in order to reduce inefficient behaviors, such as reminding County employees to turn off their computers at the end of the work day in order to help reduce electricity usage. The amount of education and information disseminated to County employees will increase, spearheaded by the Green Team. Changing wasteful and inefficient behaviors such as leaving the light or computer on when not in the office, or using a space heater during the cooler months, can have a noticeable impact on energy usage, and can also help develop behaviors in employees that will save them energy and money at home.

Local Government Indicator 4: Water Usage by County

Goal: Reduce potable water usage in Los Alamos County facilities by 20% below 2012 levels by 2020.

Performance: In 2012 water fixtures in County facilities used 42,337 thousands of gallons of potable water, while 48,923 thousands of gallons of potable water were used for irrigation of County parks and other green space. In 2016 water fixtures in County facilities used 46,972 thousands of gallons of potable water, while 36,142 thousands of gallons of potable water were used for irrigation of County parks and other green spaces. This is a 2% increase of use by water fixtures and a 26% decrease from use for irrigation. Overall, the total reduction in water usage was 9% from 2012 usage. The Parks Division continues to take proactive measures to help minimize the water needs per acre of grass. Frequently aerating grassy areas and planting grass species best fit for the local environment ensure that a beautiful landscape is created while minimizing water use.



Strategy: Reduce the amount of water used by indoor water fixtures and for irrigation through the installation of timers and evapo-transpiration sensors, and expand the availability of an effluent water supply system that will increase the acreage that can be irrigated with effluent water. Reducing water use will require thorough facility water audits and irrigation audits in order to identify potential areas to be converted from high water use to low water use without negatively affecting community usage of facilities and/or significantly increasing labor requirements.

Plan Update Process

A report will be published every two years collaboratively by the Environmental Services Division and Environmental Sustainability Board, updating the County's progress towards the established goals. The report will contain updates on the sustainability indicators, provide information on accomplishments and cite any necessary adjustments to strategy as a result of unsatisfactory performance. The Environmental Sustainability Plan is meant to be a very dynamic document allowing for the addition of new goals or significant changes to current goals. Critical analysis of goals and strategies on a biennial basis by the Environmental Services Division and Environmental Sustainability Board will ensure that issues of environmental sustainability are continually at the forefront of importance in Los Alamos County, guiding the community toward a sustainable future.