Edmonds Greenhouse Gas Inventory Update - Fast Facts

Edmonds 2017 GHG emissions were estimated to be about 750,000 Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MT CO_2e), including both "**Local**" and "**Imported**" emissions. "Local" emissions are emissions that occur within the city limits, plus emissions that result from electricity consumption within the city limits. "Imported" emissions are generated outside of Edmonds to produce the goods, food, and services imported and consumed in Edmonds, or by the people of Edmonds while traveling, such as air travel.

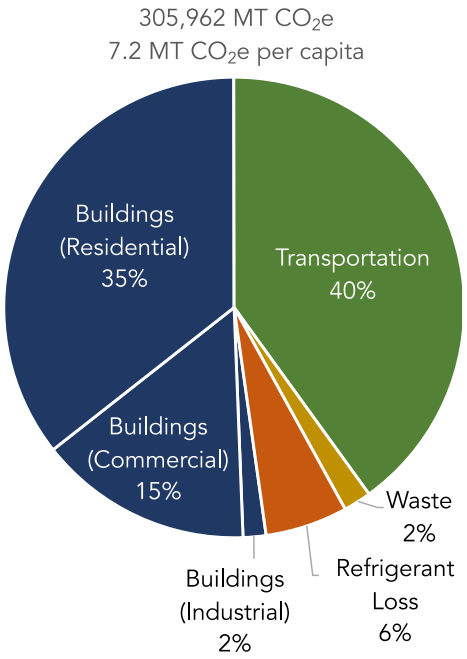

Figure 1. Edmonds 2017 Community GHG Emissions (Local, Sector-based Emissions)

Local emissions in 2017 totaled about 306,000 MT CO_2e, or 7.2 MT CO_2e per Edmonds resident.

➢ GHG emissions from electricity consumption decreased 7% between 2000 and 2017, while other GHG emissions rose. The largest driver of Edmonds emissions increases is related to emissions from on-road transportation which have increased 27% between 2000 and 2017.

➢ Homes in Edmonds have more than double the impact of commercial buildings. For 2017, 65% of electricity was consumed in residential buildings, 29% in commercial, and 6% in industrial. For 2017, 75% of natural gas was consumed by the residential sector, nearly 25% by the commercial sector, and less than 1% was consumed by the industrial sector.

➢ On-road transportation of passengers is Edmonds' leading source of transportation-related Local GHG emissions.

Imported emissions are larger in scale than Edmonds Local Emissions (see the magenta stack in Figure 2).

➢ Edmonds Imported Emissions total 444,163 MT CO_2e. This quantity of GHGs is equivalent to 95,000 passenger vehicles annual emissions, or the carbon sequestered *annually* by over 500,000 acres of average U.S. forest – a land area about 40 times the size of the City of Edmonds.

➢ These imported emissions are not required reporting in the GPC protocol, due to accuracy limitations. However, the scale of consumption-based emissions is large enough to warrant inclusion in community climate action plans.

➢ Households with larger annual incomes typically consume more and therefore generate more imported GHGs than households with smaller incomes. For example, GHGs emissions from material goods for a household with an income above $120,000 is typically double that of a household with an income of $10-40,000.

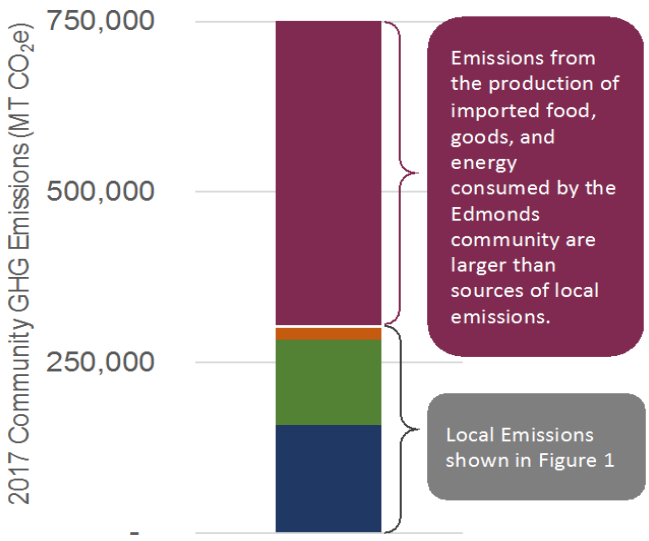

Figure 2. Comparison of Local to Imported Emissions

Edmonds Greenhouse Gas Inventory Update - Fast Facts

For more information about the City of Edmonds Climate Action Plan, visit our website:

http://climateaction.edmondswa.gov

If you have comments on the Climate Action Plan, you may email them to:

climateaction@edmondswa.gov

or mail to:

City of Edmonds Development Services Department
attn.: Climate Action Plan Team
121 5th Ave N
Edmonds, WA 98020