

<p align="center"><b>TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE GREEN TEAM COMMITTEE MEETING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 2021, 2:00 PM TO BE HELD AS A HYBRID MEETING IN-PERSON TOWN HALL, CONFERENCE ROOM VIRTUALLY VIA ZOOM LOG-IN INFORMATION BELOW</b></p>					
Item	Time	Min	Presenter	Type	
1.	2:00		Berry		Call to Order
2.	2:00	5	Berry	Public Comment	Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items
3.	2:05	60	Kim	Informational	Quarter 4, 2021 Environmental Efficiencies Staff Report
4.	3:05	15	Kim	Informational	Climate Action Plan Comparison
5.	3:20	10	Berry	Informational	Other Business
6.	3:30		Berry		Adjourn

**Zoom Information:**

**Topic:** Green Team Committee Meeting

**Time:** Dec. 7, 2021 02:00 PM Mountain Time (US and Canada)

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82281048927?pwd=N0VMV1pBYlpuNENuZVg0Yjk0MjNvdz09>

**Meeting ID:** 822 8104 8927 | **Passcode:** 543501

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To: Town of Mountain Village Green Team

From: Lauren Kirn, Environmental Efficiencies and Grant Coordinator  
Zoe Dohnal, Business Development and Sustainability Director

For: Meeting, December 7, 2021

Date: November 30, 2021

Re: Environmental Quarter 4, 2021 Report

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### SUMMARY:

The report for the Environmental Department summarizes how key performance measures were accomplished as of November 30, 2021, compared to the previous year over year (YOY) and provides a summary of department highlights for the year and department focuses for the first half of 2022.

### SECTION IV: ENVIRONMENTAL EFFICIENCIES OVERVIEW

1. Environmental Policy and Regional Collaboration
  - a. Staff participates in Colorado Communities for Climate Action (CC4CA), Sneffels Energy Board, and the Telluride Ecology Commission when requested or appropriate. Staff has attended 3 of 4 monthly Telluride Ecology Commission meetings, the CC4CA Virtual Board Retreat in October 2021 and has contributed to the Sneffels Energy Board's regional climate action plan that was issued in October 2021.
  - b. After **8 committee meetings**, and **35 subcommittee meetings** in 2021, staff assisted restructuring the Green Team into a community advisory board with quarterly meetings and no subcommittees. With the hiring of the Town's Environmental Efficiencies and Grant Coordinator, staff now works with members to develop the department's annual narrative focusing on attainable goals that ultimately reduce TMV's greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Zero waste by 2030
  - a. Farm to Community initiative served **85 families (171 people)** a weekly CSA share for 14 consecutive weeks from June 9 through September 15 accumulating to **13,035 pounds** of local produce distributed. The average daily distribution **increased 16%** from 799 pounds in 2020 to 931 in 2021.
  - b. Community Clean-Up Day occurred on Saturday, August 21, in Sunset Plaza. A total of **59.95 pounds** of trash was removed from the environment.
  - c. Recycling
    - i. Mountain Village **residential recycling** is tracking to be around **27%** for 2021. Plastics made up 18% of the recycled materials. This surpasses the 2020 Colorado statewide recycling and composting rate of 15% and the statewide plastic containers and packaging rate of 9% recycling. The Town's residents have avoided **472.75 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e** in 2021 to date. This is equivalent to removed annual emissions from 100 vehicles, conserving 53,196 gallons of gasoline, or conserving 19,698 propane cylinders for home barbeques. The Town's residents have decreased



- energy consumption by **3,071.83 million BTU**, which is equivalent to conserving 34 households' annual energy consumption, 529 barrels of oil, or 25,502 gallons of gasoline.
- ii. Mountain Village **commercial recycling** is tracking to be around **16%** for 2021. Plastics made up 17.9% of the recycled materials. This surpasses the 2020 Colorado statewide recycling and composting rate of 15% and the statewide plastic containers and packaging rate of 9% recycling. The Town's commercial properties have avoided **601.93** metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2021 to date. This is equivalent to removed annual emissions from 128 vehicles, conserving 67,732 gallons of gasoline, or conserving 25,080 propane cylinders for home barbeques. The Town's commercial properties have decreased energy consumption by **3,852.20 million BTU**, which is equivalent to conserving 42 households' annual energy consumption, 663 barrels of oil, or 31,981 gallons of gasoline.
  - iii. Terracycle **disposable mask recycling bins** are on order. One bin will be placed at each gondola station, plaza, and the Village Market to divert disposable masks from ending up in landfills, the environment, and the community.
- d. Composting
    - i. Compost initiative awarded **14 participants** an individual compost unit. In 2021, **1,040.16 pounds** of food waste was diverted from the landfill, generating **531.9 pounds** of compost as of November.
    - ii. A **free composting event** was held from November 1 through November 10 in partnership with the Town of Telluride. A total of **2 tons** of organic waste was diverted from the landfill and **2.93 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent** in greenhouse gas emissions was avoided. This is equivalent to removing one car from the roads, conserving 330 gallons of gasoline, or conserving 122 cylinders of propane for home barbeques.
    - iii. Staff is in discussions with 3xM Grinding and Compost for a potential **compost collection pilot** program for Mountain Village. If implemented, a compost bin would be available to the public for collection of compostable materials **throughout the year**. Residents will have the option of receiving an at-home compostables storage bin, which they would empty into the larger community bin when full.
    - iv. Staff is evaluating additional long term options for composting services to Mountain Village and the surrounding region.
  - e. Single-Use Plastic Reduction
    - i. The Town recycles **plastic film** collected in a bin outside of the Town Hall entrance. The bin is filled **every month**. The collected plastic film is dropped off in Montrose to be sent to a company called Trex where it is transformed into composite decking. After evaluating the current process, staff will be piloting the **Terracycle Zero Waste Box for plastic packaging** (e.g., bubble wrap, shrink wrap, takeout containers, food containers, plastic bags, cereal box liners, etc.). Informational posts and educational materials will be distributed when the boxes arrive.
    - ii. The State of Colorado passed **House Bill 21-1162** - legislation reducing **single-use plastics** - in July 2021. The Bill bans single-use plastic **carryout bags** and **expanded polystyrene products** from specific stores and retail food establishments and establishes a **bag tax**; however, some products and establishments are exempt from the ban and bag tax. As part of HB21-1162, the Town of Mountain Village may enact, implement, or enforce an ordinance or similar that meets or exceeds the requirements of the Bill. Town staff are closely monitoring for state updates on legislation implementation, funding opportunities, and additional information.
3. Carbon Neutral by 2050, using 2010 as a benchmark.



- a. Staff provided Lotus with required data for the 2020 report and were trained on the Excel reporting tool to provide data monthly. This task has now been taken in-house.
- b. Mountain Village **municipality reduced** its emissions by **25%** in 2020 vs 2019 (2019 Emissions: 4,383 mt CO<sub>2</sub>e; 2020 Emissions: 3,266 mt CO<sub>2</sub>e)
- c. Mountain Village **community reduced** its emissions by **9%** in 2020 vs 2019 (2019 Emissions: 74,265 mt CO<sub>2</sub>e; 2020 Emissions: 67,243 mt CO<sub>2</sub>e)
- d. The **region reduced** its emissions by **12%** between 2018 and 2020. (2018: 350,700 mt CO<sub>2</sub>e; 2020: 307,586 mt CO<sub>2</sub>e.)
- e. Lotus reported that Mountain Village **municipality reduced** its emissions by **28%** between 2010 and 2020, while the **region** has **reduced** its emissions by **20.3%** 2010 and 2020.
- f. The Town of Mountain Village is a U.S. EPA Green Power Partner. The U.S. EPA's Green Power Partnership requires a minimum of 25% green power usage. The Town uses **38% green power**.
- g. Solar Co-Op Incentive has led to **14** contracts being executed for solar installation with Alternative Power Ent; **9** of which are for deed-restricted homes. This equates to a total of 68.8KW of solar capacity under contract to be installed. This is a **37.8%** close rate from the **37 qualifying members** in the Solar Co-Op, which is the second highest close rate in the state. A total of **\$60,000** in incentive funds were awarded. Carbon offset over 25 yrs of 1,517.3 metric tons, or 3,345,073.9 pounds, which is comparable to taking nearly 13.2 cars off the road one year, every year, for 25 years. It is a projected **energy cost savings of \$418,068** over 25 years.
- h. Deed-Restricted Workforce Housing incentive awarded approximately **\$3,665.23** in fee waivers with a valuation of \$262,200 for deed restricted housing to date.
- i. The Town of Mountain Village is over **50% open space**, which is a significant source of carbon sequestration. Out of the total 2,095.551 acres, Mountain Village has 1,050.3 acres in open space. Staff is working to quantify the emissions avoidance due to this open space.
- j. Mountain Village purchases **1,813,680 kWh/year** in **green power** from SMPA. The distribution is **10% hydropower, 50% solar power, and 40% wind power**. The Town also pays into the Waste Water Treatment Plant, which installed an **onsite solar array** to serve as a renewable energy source for a portion of the plant's electricity. The plant is located outside of Mountain Village's municipal boundaries.
- k. Staff is researching and evaluating opportunities for improved building efficiencies, including **retrofits, renewable energy, and net zero construction**. Staff have met with other municipalities including the Town of Breckenridge, the Town of Vail, San Miguel County, and San Diego County as well as agencies like the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), Energize Colorado, and the Colorado Energy Office (CEO) to discuss initiatives, policies, funding opportunities, projects, and programs.
- l. Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
  - i. The Town offers one ChargePoint **Level II, dual port charging station** and eight **Tesla Supercharger** stations in the Gondola Parking Lot. The ChargePoint station opened in May 2019 and has avoided **13,735kg** of greenhouse gas emissions to date, which is equivalent to planting **352 trees** and letting them grow for **10 years**. The Tesla Supercharger stations opened for public use in November 2021.
  - ii. Tesla will be providing **two Level II charging stations** with **11772 ports** for installation in Heritage Parking Garage.
  - iii. The Town was awarded the **Charge Ahead Colorado** grant in November for two Level II electric vehicle charging stations. One charging station will be installed in Meadows Parking Lot and one station will be installed in Heritage Parking Garage in 2022.



- m. The gondola runs on electricity sourced from **100% renewable energy**. Solar panels on the gondolas provide **40%** of the total electricity needed to run the gondola system. In 2021, the gondola served **2,478,204 riders** as of October 17.
        - n. Mountain Village hosts **50%** of all **affordable housing** in the region through deed-restricted housing and the Village Court Apartments. This provides a **base for the local employees** and limits driving distance and the number of vehicles on the road, further decreasing our greenhouse gas emissions.
4. Water Conservation and Water Loss Prevention
  - a. **Smart Irrigation Controls Incentive** has **4** participants to date. Public Works and the Environmental Efficiencies Departments are collaborating to create a **database** for yearly water use and water use reductions associated with **smart irrigation controls**.
  - b. Staff will be applying for the **Engagement & Innovation Grant** funding for community education and outreach on the Smart Irrigation Controls Incentive Program and for **irrigation audits**. The intent of the irrigation audits is to identify inefficiencies (leaks, unintentional bends, etc.) in existing irrigation systems to inform home and property managers how to effectively upgrade or repair their systems.
  - c. San Miguel Watershed Coalition (SMWC)
    - i. The Town contributes **\$10,000** in annual funding to SWMC for **water sampling and monitoring** to ensure the quality of municipal water, surface water, aquatic species and riparian plant communities within Mountain Village.
    - ii. Staff has met with SMWC to discuss partnership opportunities, including **beaver awareness and education** for the community and developing an **integrated climate hydrologic model** of the watershed. These discussions are ongoing.
  - d. Water Conservation Advisory Board
    - i. The Environmental and Public Works Departments formed a **Water Conservation Advisory Board** to discuss and evaluate water conservation measures, discuss opportunities and challenges, and develop a **long-term strategy** for water conservation.
5. Natural Resources Management and Education
  - a. Noxious Weed Management: Staff dedicated 350 man hours to conducting weed control activities for both Town-owned and private properties. Mountain Village addressed noxious weeds on all Town-owned open space areas and contracted with San Miguel County to address noxious weeds along all road system rights-of-way. Staff also coordinated with Telluride Ski & Golf to assist with weed control on open-space around the golf course. Town staff identified homes requiring noxious weed control and sent notices to these properties. Over the winter, staff will be reaching out to homeowners in affected areas to inform, educate, and provide resources for next summer's control efforts.
6. Wildfire Mitigation and Education
  - a. Cedar Shake initiative has awarded approximately **\$96,197** in fee waivers to date.
  - b. Defensible Space initiative has awarded **\$104,937.50** in reimbursements to date.
7. Department Environmental Goals
  - a. Staff has met with all Town departments to understand their environmental goals and identify opportunities for advancement.
  - b. Staff is evaluating the potential for Mountain Village to become certified to the **Mountain IDEAL Standard**, formally recognized by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC). Staff have had conversations with the Town of Breckenridge, the Town of Vail, and Walking Mountains Science Center to understand the certification process, auditing process, and costs. The standard is in the process of being revised. Staff are monitoring this revision and are continuing to review the **pros and cons of certification** and its alignment with the Town's Climate Action Plan.



### HIGHLIGHTS OF 2021

1. The Environmental Efficiencies and Grant Coordinator position has been filled and pre-employment onboarding is complete. The new hire started full time remotely on August 16<sup>th</sup> and full time in the TMV office on August 30<sup>th</sup>.
2. The Solar Incentive Program had a 37.8% close rate, the second highest in the state. Solar arrays will provide 68.8KW of solar capacity on homes in Mountain Village through this program.
3. A total of 9 electric vehicle charging stations are available for use within Mountain Village, with 4 more in the pipeline for 2022.
4. The Farm to Community Program served 85 families and the average daily distribution increased by 16%.
5. Mountain Village has diverted 2.5 tons of waste from the landfill through the Compost Incentive Program and November's Free Composting Event.
6. Mountain Village's recycling rates for both residential (27%) and commercial (16%) are higher than the statewide combined recycling and composting rate of 15%. Disposable mask recycling boxes and plastic packaging recycling boxes will further increase the Town's recycling rates.
7. The Water Conservation Advisory Board was formed to address long term strategies and measures for water conservation and water loss prevention in Mountain Village.

### LOOKING AHEAD TO 2022

1. The Solar Incentive Program has been renewed for 2022 and will launch in February. The program will be expanded to include San Miguel County as a pilot collaborator to promote and increase solar energy in the region.
2. Mountain Village was awarded the Charge Ahead Grant to install two Level II electric vehicle charging stations; one in the Meadows Parking Lot and one in the Heritage Parking Garage. The electrical work and charging station installation will be scheduled for the first half of 2022.
3. Disposable mask recycling bins will be placed at the gondola stations, plazas, and Village Market to divert disposable masks from landfills, the community, and the environment. These will be replaced as needed.
4. Mountain Village is working to establish a potential 2022 compostables collection pilot program for the community whereby a compost bin would be available for public use.
5. Staff will be launching educational campaigns for solar energy, electric vehicles, energy-efficiency rebates, irrigation water conservation and recycling and waste diversion.
6. Staff will review Mountain Village's building codes and provide recommendations for incorporating green building measures.
7. Staff will develop a database for energy and water consumption to establish a baseline and track historical and future performance.
8. The Green Living webpage will be update to include an interactive dashboard showing Mountain Village's climate action goals, indicators, and progress to date.
9. Staff will continue to evaluate current incentive programs for efficiency, participation, and impact.
10. Mountain Village is monitoring state and federal legislation, programs, and funding opportunities for environmental sustainability.
11. Staff will continue to research grant opportunities to maximize our environmental efficiency efforts.

**Agenda Item 4**

**Town of Mountain Village**  
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TO: Green Team

FROM: Lauren Kirn, Environmental Efficiencies and Grant Coordinator  
Zoe Dohnal, Business Development and Sustainability Director

DATE: December 7, 2021

RE: Climate Action Plan and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Comparison

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**Summary**

The Town of Mountain Village reviewed the climate action strategies and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) inventories for Mountain Village, Telluride, the Region (San Miguel & Ouray Counties), and the State of Colorado. The purpose of this comparison is to understand the baseline, current state, and goals for each area, to identify and understand the discrepancies between areas, and to consider emissions sectors, strategies, and actions illustrated by other areas for application to Mountain Village. In reviewing the similarities across areas, all areas have goals to reduce carbon emissions. Mountain Village, Telluride, and San Miguel County have goals of carbon neutrality, with Mountain Village setting the goal's date of 2050; the other two areas do not specify a date (pending Telluride's CAP updates). The State of Colorado has a goal of reducing emissions by 90% by 2050. The largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions for all areas include buildings and transportation, with the addition of energy production (coal, oil and natural gas, electricity) as the highest emissions source for the State of Colorado. Due to the overlap of emissions goals and the areas' reliance on each other to reduce emissions, particularly with the Region and State's inclusion of Mountain Village and Telluride within their total emissions, it will benefit every area – and the world as a whole – to implement strategies and actions to reduce GHG emissions.

**Attachments:**

- Exhibit A: Climate Action Plan and GHG Emissions Comparison Spreadsheet

**Comparison Notes***Climate Action Plans and GHG Emissions Inventories*

All areas are tracking their greenhouse gas emissions and have goals to reduce carbon emissions. However, the areas reviewed are in different phases of climate action and greenhouse gas emissions tracking. The comparison performed by the Town of Mountain Village is based on publicly available information from greenhouse gas emissions inventories and climate action plans, as

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applicable. The following is an overview of the state of each area's emissions inventory and climate action plan:

- The Town of Mountain Village published a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in September 2020 that provides recommended strategies and actions to reduce community-wide emissions by 85% between 2020 and 2050 based on the 2010 emissions baseline. The CAP was prepared by Lotus Engineering & Sustainability and the Town of Mountain Village.
- The Town of Telluride issued a CAP in 2014 and is currently in the process of updating it. The updated Climate Action Plan is expected to be issued in April 2022. A 2020 GHG Inventory is in process and is expected to be issued before the end of the year. The Town issued a 2019 TOT Energy Use Summary. For the purposes of this comparison, the community of Telluride's GHG emissions and Regional GHG emissions were referenced.
- The Region of San Miguel County and Ouray County issued a CAP in October 2021. The CAP was presented by the Sneffels Energy Board and prepared by EcoAction Partners. The 2019 TOT Energy Use Summary includes a GHG emissions summary for Ouray and San Miguel counties, which was used for this comparison as the GHG emissions referenced in the Regional CAP are from 2020.
- The State of Colorado issued a *Colorado Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap* in January 2021 and published a GHG Inventory Report in 2021. The GHG Roadmap includes an emissions summary by sector in Exhibit 1-1.

### *Baselines*

The baseline for emissions serves as a reference point against which emissions generated within a subsequent reporting period are measured. The baseline for Mountain Village, Telluride, and the Region's emissions is 2010. The baseline for the State of Colorado's emissions is 2005.

### *Scope*

Due to the differences in size, nature, and priorities of the areas reviewed, the GHG emissions amounts (totals and sector-based), goals, strategies, and actions differ by area. Therefore, this is not a 1-to-1 comparison. The GHG emissions percentages are referenced rather than raw data as they are intended to provide a more neutral and digestible format for comparing the areas. An exhaustive list of strategies and actions for each area are not included within this comparison for the purpose of brevity. The data presented in this comparison is based on GHG emissions from 2019 for all parties, as emissions data for 2020 is not publicly available for all areas at this time.

Mountain Village does not currently account for open space and the avoided emissions associated with carbon sequestration. These avoided emissions are captured in Telluride's Energy Use Summary, the Regional CAP, and the State of Colorado's GHG Inventory Report. Mountain Village is over 50% open space. Staff is working to quantify the emissions associated with Mountain Village's open space and to incorporate it into the CAP.

With the previously mentioned differences in areas comes differences in scope of GHG emissions. The State of Colorado accounts for GHG emissions from agriculture, coal mining and abandoned mines, and industrial processes. These are not accounted for in Mountain Village or Telluride's emissions scopes as these categories are not applicable to these communities. Additionally, all areas include emissions from wastewater treatment processes, but the State of Colorado classifies this under "Waste Management", not water like the other three areas. Additionally, while the local wastewater treatment plant serves Mountain Village, it is located outside of Mountain Village's boundary. Therefore, the emissions from the local plant are less than that of Telluride. The Town of



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Telluride Energy Use Summary and the Regional CAP include consumption-based emissions, which is defined as including waste, food, and cement. Mountain Village does not account for these items, except waste, and the State of Colorado accounts for cement production, not consumption. Mountain Village is the only area with a goal of zero waste (pending Telluride's CAP updates).

*Goals*

The percentage in emissions reductions goals represent the maximum emissions reduction an area can achieve based on its assumptions about reduction potential per action and assumes that all recommended strategies and actions are implemented.

Due to differences in methodologies and assumptions, percentages were used to standardize the expected emissions reductions under the "Goals" column. Percentages also provide context for the reduction in emissions in relation to the area's emissions as a whole and in relation to the other areas. Mountain Village's CAP expresses emissions reduction potential in percentages, the State of Colorado Roadmap expresses it in mtCO<sub>2e</sub>, and the Regional CAP expresses them in leaves – which are associated with an estimated range of mtCO<sub>2e</sub>.

**Looking Ahead**

The Town of Mountain Village has decreased its greenhouse gas emissions by 9% from 2019 to 2020 (74,265 mt CO<sub>2e</sub> to 67,243 CO<sub>2e</sub>). Across all sectors in 2020, only one sector – Solid Waste – experienced an increase in emissions: a 125% increase. This upturn correlates to the COVID-19 pandemic, as consumption and disposal of single use plastics and disposables increased multi-fold. While the pandemic continues in 2021, restaurants are seating indoors, and less take-out is being consumed; a stark contrast from 2020. Mountain Village is making great strides in continuing to implement GHG emissions-reducing actions and realize emissions reductions. In 2021, eight Tesla Supercharger electric vehicle charging stations were installed and are operational to the public. The Town will be installing two new Level II electric vehicle charging stations in 2022; one in Meadows Parking Lot and one in Heritage Parking Garage. In 2021, the Compost Incentive Program and November's free composting event diverted 2.5 tons of organic waste from the landfill, equating to 2.93 mt CO<sub>2e</sub> of GHG emissions avoided. Mountain Village's recycling rates for both residential (27%) and commercial (16%) are higher than the statewide average of 15% for compost and recycling combined. This equates to an offset of 1,074.68 mt CO<sub>2e</sub> of GHG emissions avoided. In 2021 and 2022, the Town is working to address its largest source of GHG emissions: buildings. Staff will be evaluating the Town's building codes and existing buildings and work cross-departmentally to develop a path forward.

**Exhibit A: Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Action Comparison**

Town/Region	Carbon Emissions		Waste		Transportation		Buildings		Water		Energy	
	2019 GHG Emissions	Goal	Percent of 2019 Emissions	Goal*	Percent of 2019 Emissions	Goal*	Percent of 2019 Emissions	Goal*	Percent of 2019 Emissions	Goal*	Percent of 2019 Emissions	Goal*
Mountain Village	74,265 mt CO2e	Carbon neutral by 2050	3%	Zero waste by 2030	4%	Reduce emissions by 7%.	93%***	Reduce emissions by 28% by 2050.	0.1%		See building section	Increase renewable energy use to reduce emissions by 33%.
Telluride	71,800 mt CO2e	Carbon neutral	7%	Reduce waste	30%		35%***					
Regional: San Miguel County & Ouray County	364,000 mt CO2e	50% reduction by 2030	4%	Reduce emissions by 6% to 14% by 2050.	26%	Reduce emissions by 10% to 43.5% by 2050.	48%***	Reduce emissions by 17.5% to 61.5% by 2050.	1.8%	Reduce emissions by 1% to 3.3% by 2050.	8.4%****	Increase renewable energy sourcing.
		90% reduction by 2030										
		SMC has a goal of carbon neutrality**										
State of Colorado	129.2 M mt CO2e	26% reduction by 2025	3%	Reduce methane waste from landfills, wastewater, and other sources by 2030.	22%	Reduce emissions by 40% by 2030. 100% electric vehicles by 2050.	22% (fuel use)	Reduce emissions from gas utilities by 19% by 2030.	8% (agriculture)		41%****	Reduce emissions from electricity by 80% by 2030. Reduce emissions from oil & gas by 60% by 2030. Source electricity from 100% renewable energy by 2040.
		50% reduction by 2030										
		90% reduction by 2050										

*Note: The GHG emissions numbers and percentages are based on 2019 data. The baseline for Mountain Village, Telluride, and Regional is 2010 and the baseline for the State of Colorado is 2005. Mountain Village does not account for emissions or carbon sequestration from land, food (other than solid waste), or cement; Telluride and Regional do, and the State of Colorado accounts for agriculture, land use, forestry, and cement production (not consumption like Telluride and the Region).*

*\*In the Regional CAP, the goals are for carbon emissions; actions recommended within each sector serve to reduce the overall carbon emissions. These actions range in emissions reduction potential from 0.001% to 12.6% of 2019 GHG emissions. TMV's CAP has a separate goal for waste with associated actions. For brevity, only overall goals, not specific actions, are included. The goals listed include the range of minimum to maximum percent reduction based on total GHG reduction potential if all proposed actions within a sector were to be implemented.*

*\*\*Noted in the Regional CAP's executive summary*

*\*\*\*Mountain Village: 48% residential, 45% commercial & industrial; Telluride: 21% residential, 14% commercial; Regional: 29% residential, 19% commercial*

*\*\*\*\*Regional: Fuel production: 7%, Government energy: 1.4%; State of Colorado: 16% natural gas & oil, 24% electric power, 1% coal mining & abandoned mines*