



City of Smithville

Energy Conservation

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OFFICE OF
SUSTAINABILITY

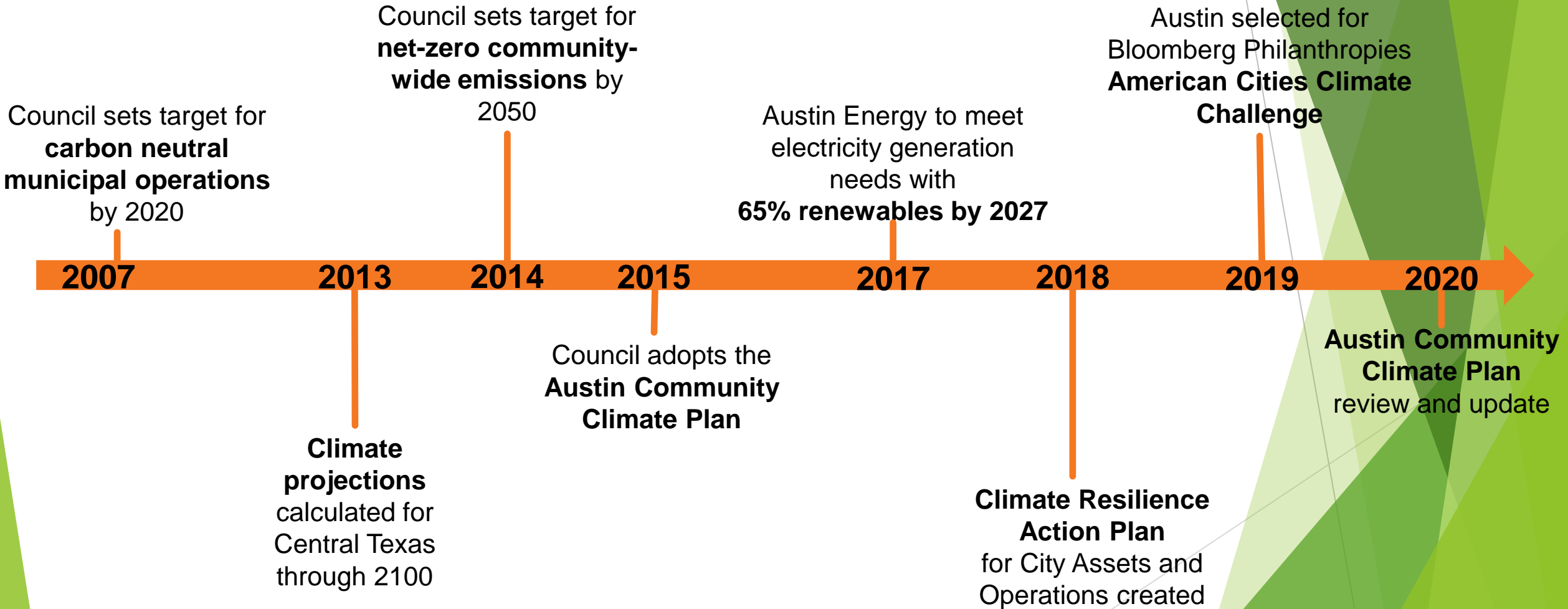
CITY OF AUSTIN

OUR MISSION

To protect and improve Austin's quality of life now and for future generations by leading efforts to achieve:

- Net-zero community-wide greenhouse gas emissions
- A healthy & just local food system
- A climate resilient and adaptive city

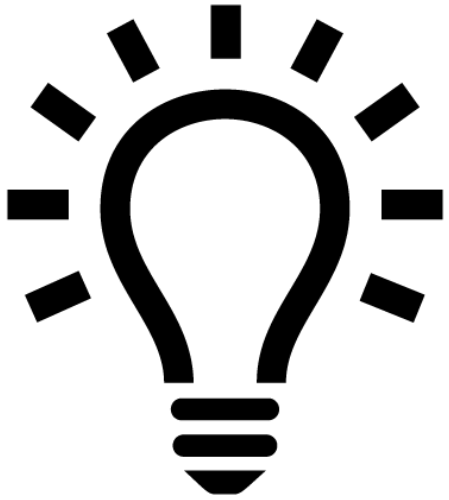
Local Action on Climate Change



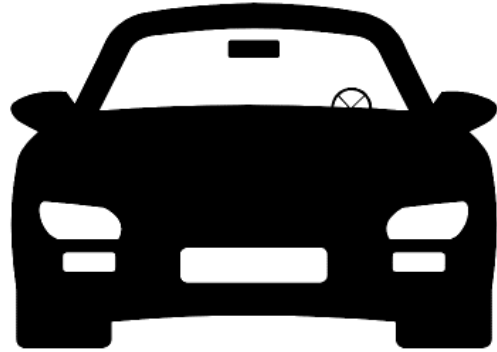
NET ZERO BY 2050



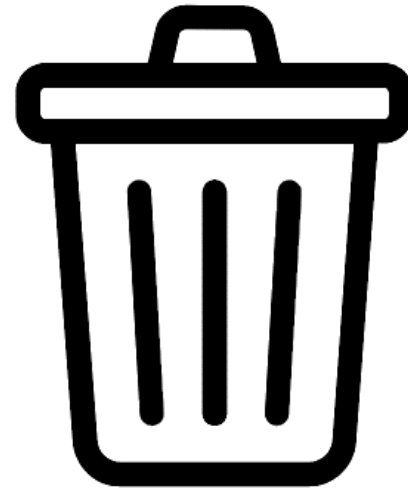
What produces emissions in Austin?



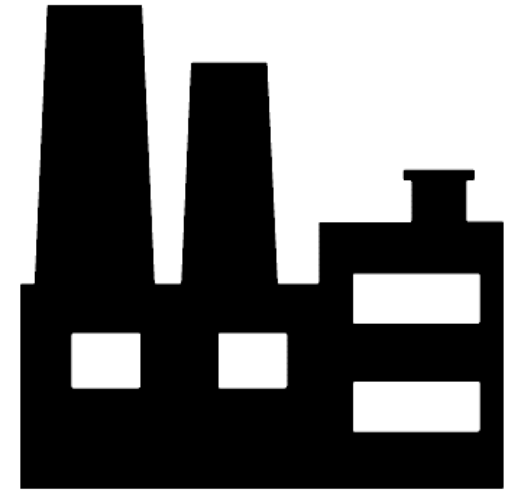
ENERGY USE



TRANSPORTATION

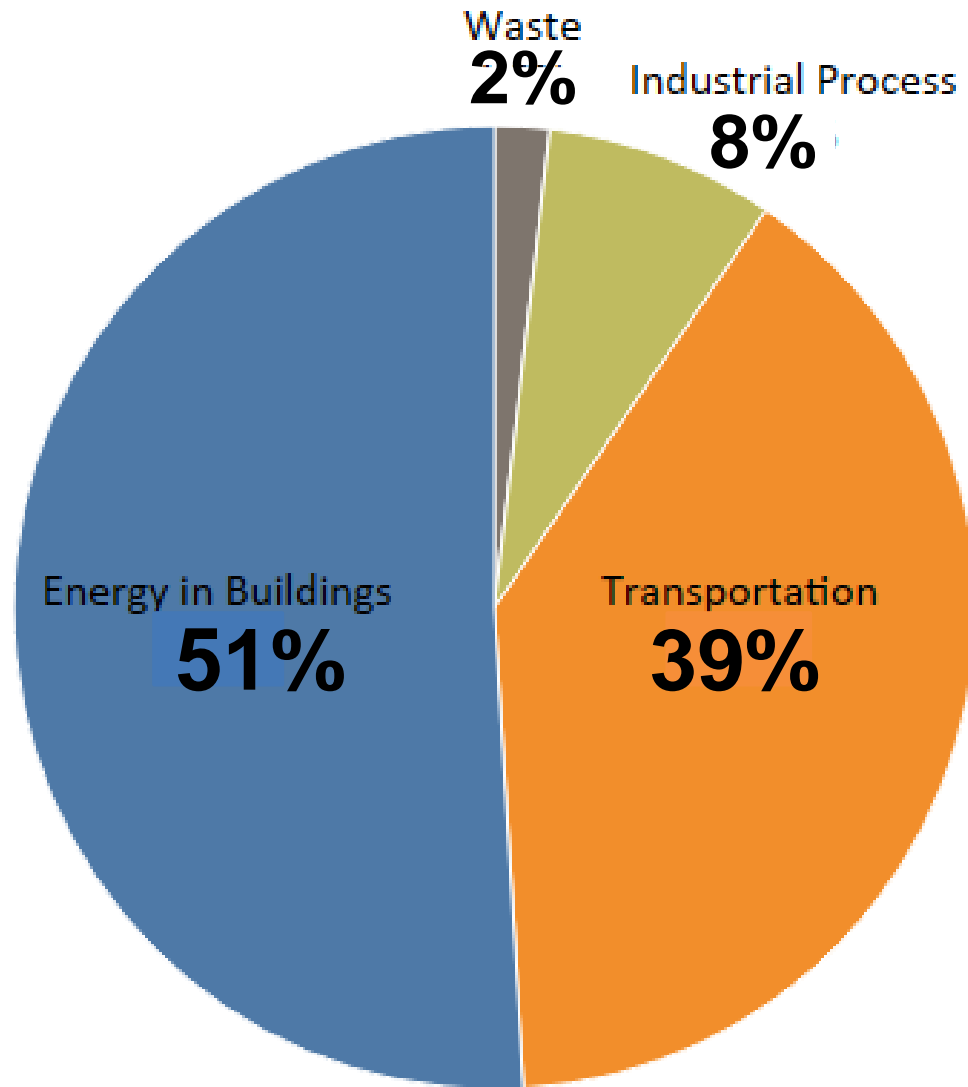


WASTE DISPOSAL



INDUSTRIAL
PROCESSES

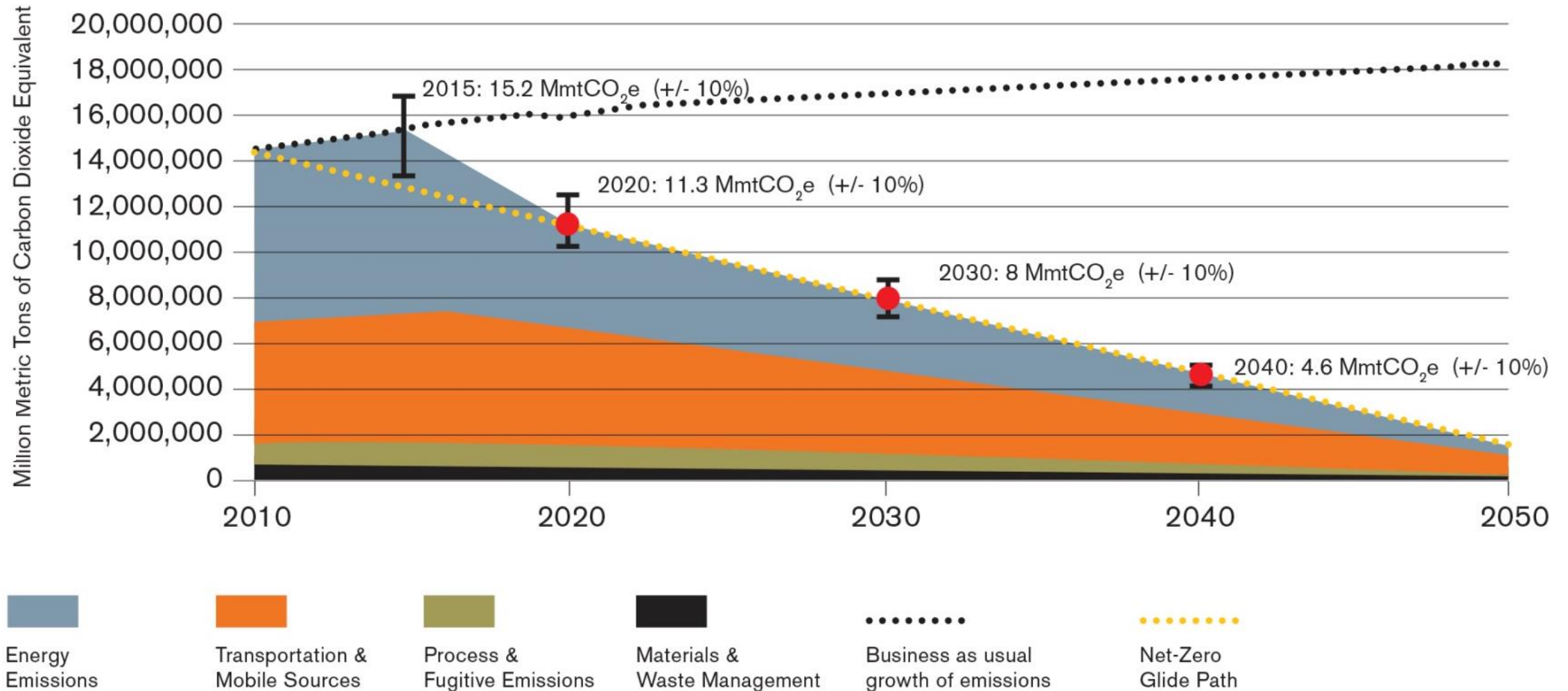
Austin's Carbon Footprint




2017 TOTAL:

12.5 million metric tons
carbon-dioxide equivalent

What does net-zero in 2050 mean?



An aerial photograph of the Fayette Power Plant. The plant is a large industrial complex with several tall, cylindrical smokestacks. One of the smokestacks is actively emitting a thick plume of white steam or smoke that rises into the sky. The plant is situated near a large body of water, likely a reservoir or lake, which is visible in the background. The surrounding landscape is a mix of green grass and brownish-yellow fields. The sky is clear and blue.

Retire share of Fayette
Power Plant

2023

65%

renewables by 2027



200 megawatts of local solar by 2027



900 megawatts reduced demand through energy efficiency





>600

Level 2 charging ports
for Electric Vehicles



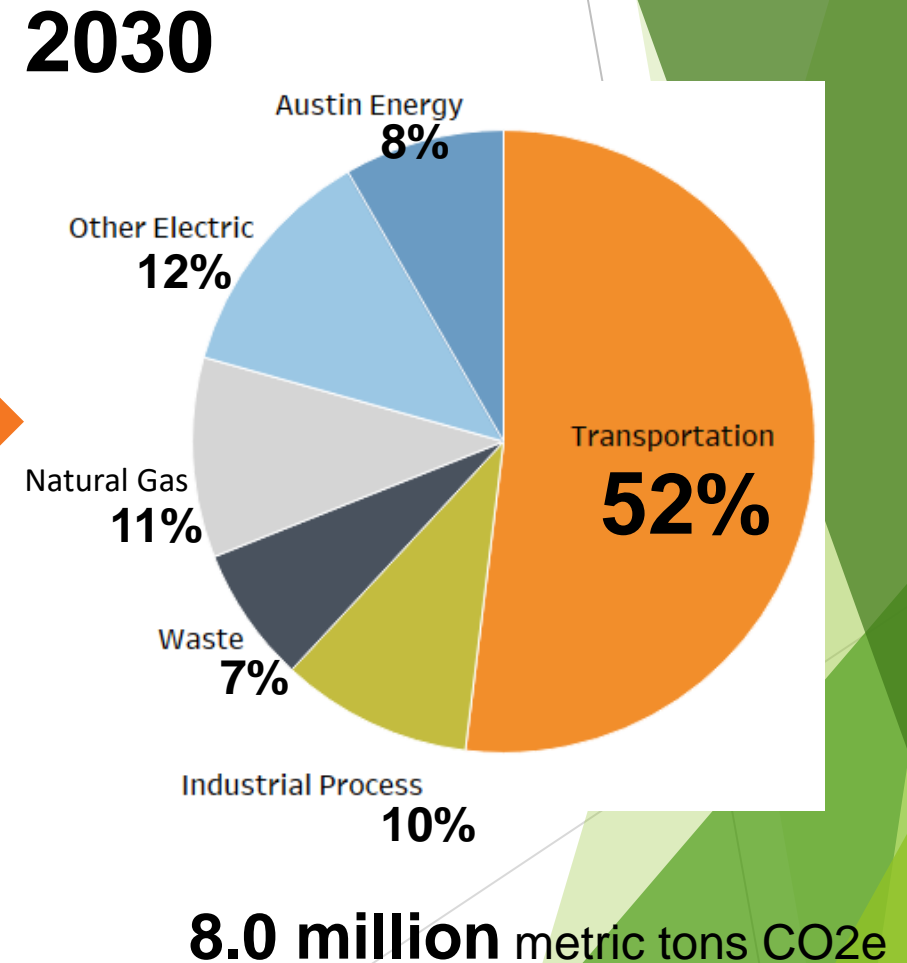
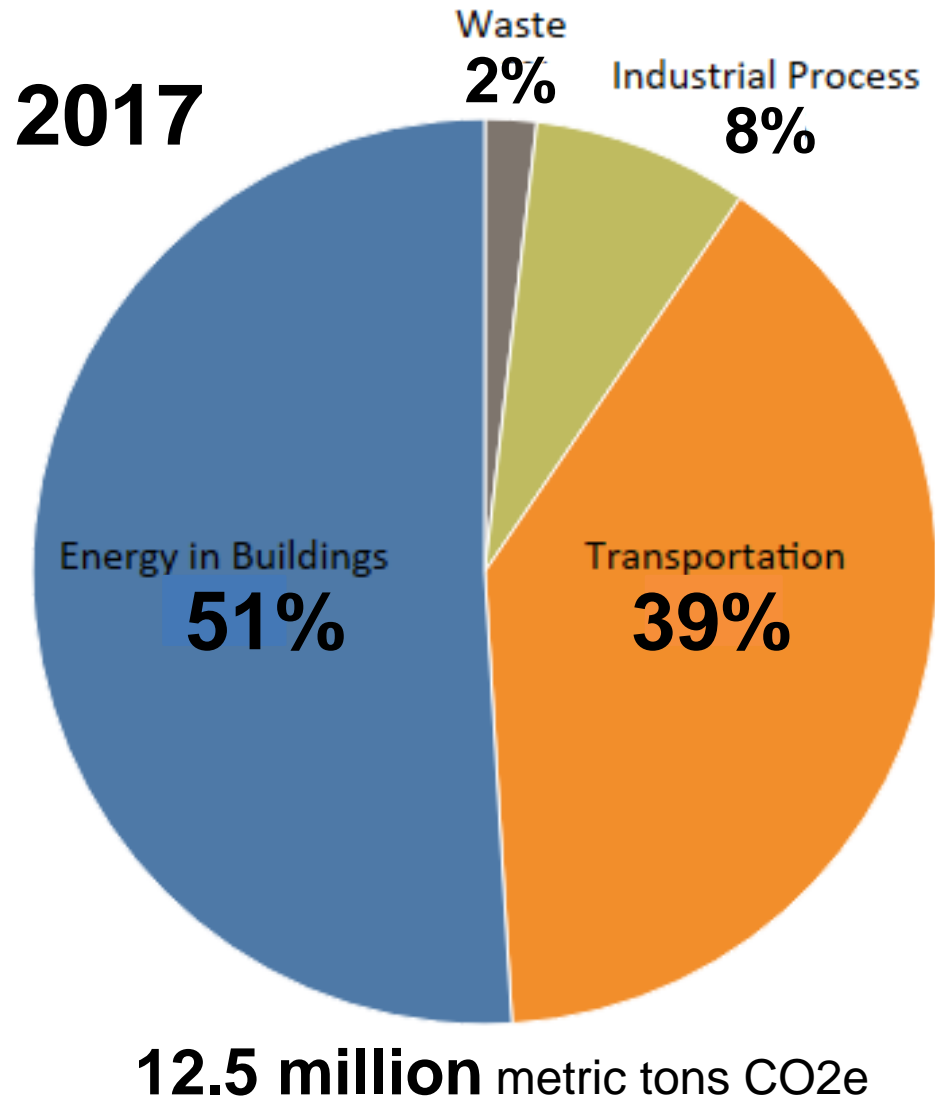


> 700,000 bike trips



Zero Waste by
2040

How far will these actions take us?



What can I do to help?



A Few Simple Actions

1. Shutdown your computer

Computers are some of the biggest energy users in office buildings. Turn your monitor off at night and ditch the screensaver. Today's computers can be turned on and off over 40,000 times. Opting to shut down over using a screensaver does not affect your computer's lifespan. (EnergyStar). So power down!

2. Choose the right light

LED bulbs are the most energy efficient lighting option. LED bulbs use 75% less electricity than incandescent bulbs (Energy Star). They also have no mercury, and last about 25 times longer than traditional incandescent bulbs (DoE).

3. Eliminate vampire power: unplug idle electronics.

Devices like televisions, microwaves, scanners, and printers use standby power, even when off. Some chargers continue to pull small amounts of energy, even when plugged in (a good judge of this is if a charger feels warm to the touch). In the US, the total electricity consumed by idle electronics equals the annual output of 12 power plants (EPA).

4. Use a power strip to reduce your plug load.

To avoid paying for this "vampire power," use a power strip to turn all devices off at once. Flipping the switch on your power strip has the same effect as unplugging each socket from the wall, preventing phantom energy loss.

5. Turn off the lights

Just one switch and you're done!

A Few Simple Actions

1. Drive less

Think of alternatives such as riding a bike or walking, if possible. Using ride-sharing services and carpooling with a friend or neighbor at least one or two days a week will also help. Your vehicle emits 20 pounds of carbon dioxide for each gallon of oil burned

2. Drive sensibly

You can **reduce driving emissions** by 20% just by going easy on the gas pedal and brakes. If you are a city mouse, being aware of your daily commute routes and the traffic will help to avoid the frequent slamming of brakes and pounding the accelerator. The benefits - fewer carbon emissions and less wear and tear on the engine components.

3. Idle less

Cutting just five minutes of idle time each day will lower 220 (for a 4-cylinder engine) and 440 (an 8-cylinder engine) pounds of carbon dioxide a year! Many people do it thinking that restarting the vehicle will burn more gas than idling.

4. Use the AC smartly

A trick is to turn the AC off just five to ten minutes before reaching the destination. The cold air will keep circulating for a few minutes even after the system is off.

5. Consider a hybrid or electric car

For every 12,000 miles of driving, an average vehicle discharges over 8,000 pounds of carbon dioxide each year. A hybrid or electric automobile is able to **reduce driving emissions** by 4,000 pounds of carbon dioxide per year.



Thank you!

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Learn more at austintexas.gov/sustainability