FY2024 - Annual Sustainability Report



Travis County Sustainability Team
Internal Operations

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WELCOME TO TRAVIS COUNTY'S FY24 SUSTAINABILITY REPORT.

Sustainability is about our ability to continuously maintain and support the wide array of things that we do as a community and as an organization to deliver services and enhance the quality of life in our community. Sustainability means developing processes and nurturing them continuously over time - or adapting to changing conditions. The basic concept is to create and maintain conditions under which we can exist in productive harmony as a community with nature, while ensuring social and economic well-being for our present-day community and for future generations.

The intent of this report is to provide an overview of sustainability efforts and performance across Travis County operations including energy and water usage, waste management, diversion and recycling, transportation, and other County policies and practices. These activities affect our contributions to climate change as well as our efforts to mitigate climate change and adapt to a changing climate.

We are taking a new approach to the report this year to better align ourselves with other jurisdictions focused on standardized reporting of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. All of this is described in the body of the report.

As always, collaboration and coordination are essential to our success. We continue to enjoy excellent support from the Facilities Management Department, the Office of Emergency Services, the Purchasing Office, the Planning and Budget Office, the offices of our Travis County Commissioners, and many others. We look forward to continuing these valuable relationships.

Thank you to all who contributed to the information presented in this report. Sustainability is an organization-wide effort, and the results reported here would not be possible without the efforts of many County employees who are engaged on a daily basis in promoting positive change.

SINCERELY,

Jon A. White
Director, Natural Resources & Environmental Quality Division
Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources Department

Highlights

By participating in Austin Energy's Demand Response Program, Facilities Management Department facilities saved 427 KW and earned $23,382 in incentives.

In 2024, the Sustainability Team facilitated several activities in recognition of Earth Month (April):
Earth Month Expo at 700 Lavaca
Green Team Clothing Swap
Prescription Drug Take Back Day
1st Annual Spring Clean
Creedmoor/Mustang Ridge Bulky Cleanup
Gardner-Betts Educational Presentation

Agreement with City of Austin to expand Purple Pipe Reclaimed Water System to:
Civil and Family Court Facility (1700 Guadalupe St)
Probate Court Building (200 W. Eighth St)

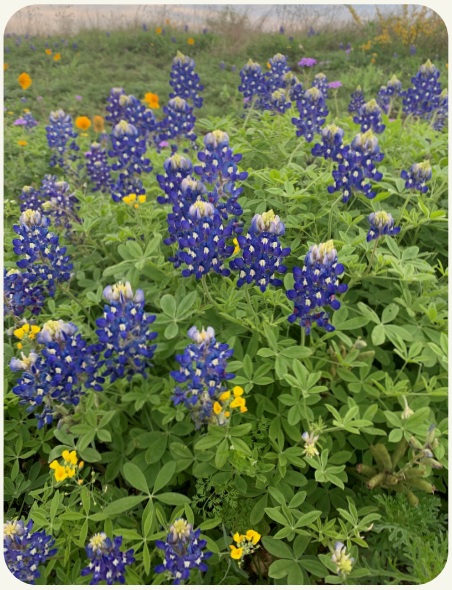
57 Facilities Management Accounts joined Austin Energy's GreenChoice program:
19,443,503 KWh of Wind Energy
4,374.4 MT of CO_2e Reduced

Relaunch of Battery Ambassador Program with 6 new Battery Ambassadors

First Annual Travis County Spring Clean
7 Travis County Parks in East Austin, Pflugerville, Manor, Del Valle, and Webberville
104 Volunteers
1100 lbs. of litter
145 lbs. of recyclables

24 Water Bottle Refill Stations were installed by Travis County's Facilities Management Department in 16 locations/facilities

Reimplementation of the Travis County Reuse Store where unwanted/extra office supplies can be donated and reused.



# of Individuals that Received In-Person New Hire Orientation Training on Sustainability at the County: 96

20 New Employee Green Team Members

Travis County Parks spread 325 lbs. of wildflower seeds - enough to cover around 10-12 acres of parkland for the public to enjoy.

Expanded sharps disposal assistance to Park Rangers

Climate Action Plan Update

The internal Climate Action Plan was approved by the Travis County Commissioners Court in 2020, right at the onset of the Covid-19 global pandemic. The intent of the plan was to act as a roadmap to help Travis County departments move towards greener business practices.

7 Key Focus Areas

Energy Consumption

Water Consumption

Waste & Recycling

Transportation & Fuel

Purchasing & Procurement

Culture & Process Improvements

Resiliency

Creating goals and implementing practices within each of these focus areas helps County departments reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that are produced as part of business operations.



In 2024, staff began the process of updating the plan by meeting with 23 different work groups across County departments. These discussions aimed to capture information that would enhance our understanding of Travis County's progress in reducing its carbon footprint as an organization.

Next steps are to analyze the data, update the Climate Action Plan, and present it to the Commissioners Court for approval in FY2025.

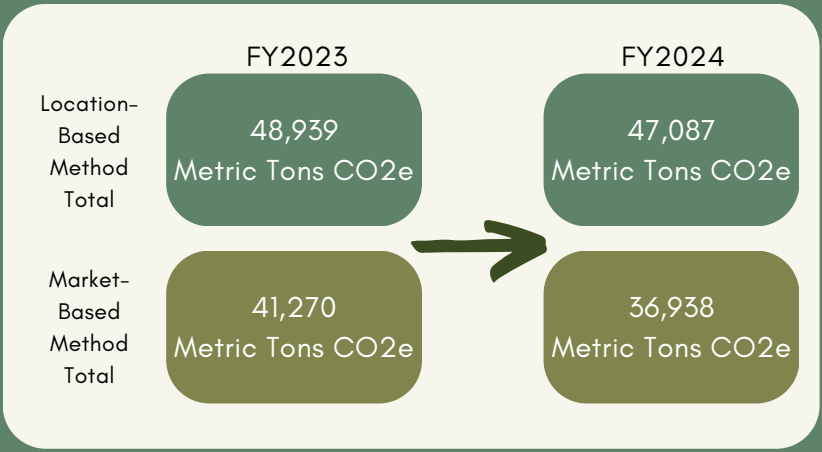
The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory serves as a critical foundation for understanding emissions sources and tracking progress in reducing environmental impact. However, the Climate Action Plan extends beyond emissions alone, encompassing interconnected areas such as Energy and Water Consumption, Waste, Transportation, Culture and Process Improvements, and Purchasing.

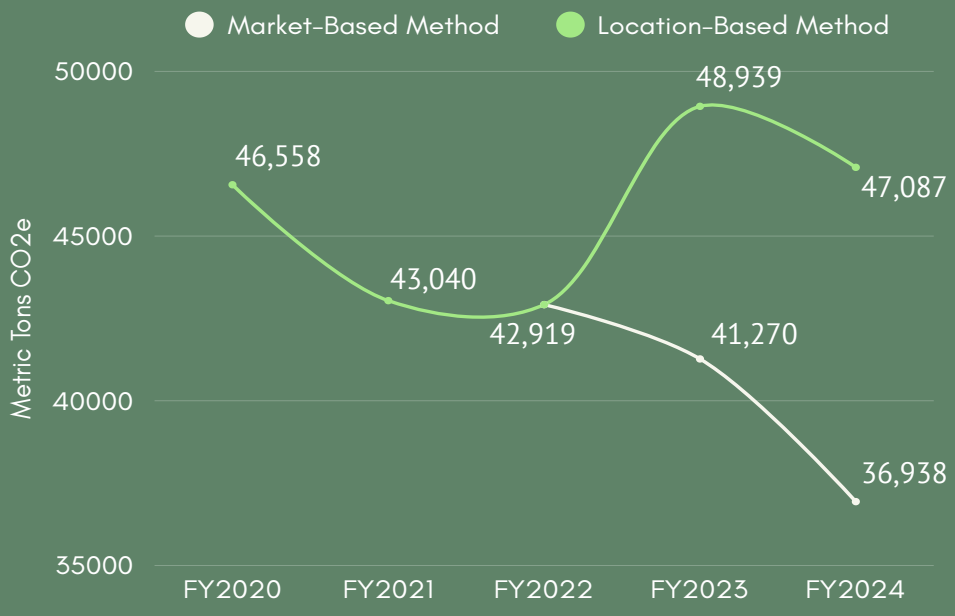
While some of these categories directly influence the GHG Inventory, they collectively reflect a comprehensive approach to sustainability. Each component plays a vital role in the County's ongoing journey toward a more sustainable future, demonstrating a commitment to holistic and systemic improvements that align with long-term environmental goals.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory: Summary

In this year's report, we have introduced enhancements to our greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory methodology to provide a clearer and more comprehensive understanding of our emissions. Key updates include:

- **Shift in categorization methodology:** Emissions are now categorized based on scope (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3), replacing the previous sector-based approach.
- **Expanded Scope 2 reporting:** In alignment with updated best practices, Scope 2 emissions are reported using both the location-based and market-based methods.





Depending on the method used to calculate Scope 2 emissions, Travis County's **total greenhouse gas emissions decreased by either 10.5% or 3.8%.**

The most significant factors contributing to this reduction are enrollment in Austin Energy's GreenChoice program and an increase in the share of renewables on the statewide electric grid

Greenhouse Gas Inventory - Methodology

Travis County conducts its annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory using the ClearPath tool developed by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and follows the **Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP).**

The LGOP serves as a standardized framework to help local governments accurately measure and report their GHG emissions. These emissions encompass various government sectors, including buildings, fleet vehicles, waste management, and employee commuting. By adhering to the LGOP, local governments like Travis County can establish emission baselines, formulate and implement climate action plans to mitigate their environmental footprint, and monitor progress toward sustainability goals.

In the past, Travis County has categorized its emissions based on sectors. However, to enhance accuracy and better align with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and ICLEI's LGOP standards, this year's inventory will adopt a scope-based reporting approach. Use of these standardized scopes facilitates consistent reporting and comparison across organizations and industries.



SCOPE 1

Direct Emissions:
Fleet Vehicles
Fuel Combustion



SCOPE 2

Indirect Emissions:
Purchased Electricity



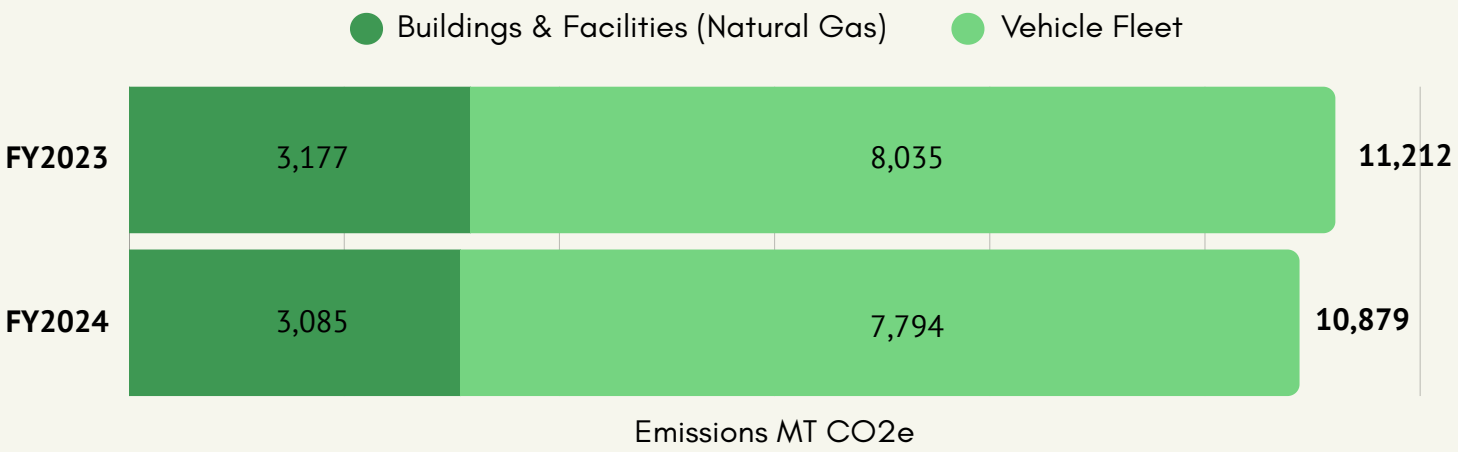
SCOPE 3

Other Indirect Emissions:
Solid Waste
Employee Commutes

Metric Tons (MT) CO2e: CO2e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, is a metric that expresses the impact of various greenhouse gases in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide needed to produce the same global warming effect.

Scope 1: Emissions

Direct Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by Travis County



Buildings & Facilities: Scope 1 emissions from buildings and facilities arise from the combustion of natural gas used in building operations.

Vehicle Fleet: Scope 1 emissions for the vehicle fleet are determined by the volume and type of fuel consumed.

In FY2024, Scope 1 Emissions **declined 2.97% overall** with most of the reduction occurring due to changes in the composition of Travis County's Vehicle Fleet. Characteristics such as vehicle types, fuel types, engine efficiency, vehicle age and condition all influence Scope 1 emissions.

In FY2024, Travis County **purchased 92 all-electric, hybrid, or electric utility vehicles.** Phasing out internal combustion engine vehicles that rely only on fossil fuels for electric vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles have contributed to Travis County using **11,388 less gallons of fuel** in its ground vehicle fleet than it did in FY2023, **saving $105,805 dollars** and approximately **241 Metric Tons of CO2e**.

CHANGE FROM FY2023

-3.0%

SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS
Emissions from Scope 1 sources declined 3% from FY2023.

-11,388 GAL

FUEL USED BY COUNTY FLEET
~241 MT of CO2 were saved by reductions in fuel consumption.

11

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGERS
Installed for fleet use.

-2.9%

NATURAL GAS USAGE
~ 1.7 million less cubic feet of natural gas used in FY2024.

Scope 2: Emissions

Scope 2 Emissions refer to indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam, heating, or cooling. Currently, Travis County only makes use of purchased electricity.

Renewable Energy Credits (RECs): A REC is a tradable certificate equivalent to one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity generated from a third-party verified renewable energy resource.

On April 2, 2024, Travis County joined Austin Energy's GreenChoice Program to cover all facilities managed by the Facilities Management Department (FMD).
As part of this program, Austin Energy allocates Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to the County, derived from wind power generated at South Texas Wind Farms and certified by Green-e® Energy.

In May 2024, ICLEI USA released updated guidance for U.S. local governments, reflecting the rising adoption of RECs and utility green power programs. The revised protocol now requires reporting both Location-Based and Market-Based Scope 2 emissions.

Going forward, the County plans to maintain this dual-reporting method as long as it receives Renewable Energy Credits.

GreenChoice

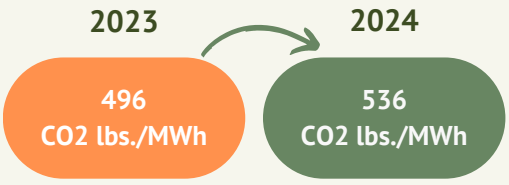
Since Travis County's **57** FMD accounts joined GreenChoice partway through the year, **0%** emissions can only be claimed for the months when GreenChoice was active. For the months prior to enrollment, emissions for these accounts must be calculated using the residual mix.

Residual Mix

The residual mix represents the remaining sources of electricity generation on the grid after renewable energy claims have been accounted for. This prevents double-counting of renewable energy claims and ensures emissions are accurately attributed to their sources. Similarly, accounts not enrolled in GreenChoice must also rely on the residual mix.

Austin Energy determines its local emissions factor to quantify the CO2 emissions associated with each unit of electricity consumed by its customers. Austin Energy reported its current Customer Carbon Factor as **536 pounds of CO2 per megawatt-hour (MWh)** for 2024, up from **496 pounds of CO2** in 2023.

For other electrical providers serving Travis County, local emission factors and grid mix data were unavailable. Emissions for these accounts were calculated using the 2024 residual mix data for the ERCOT grid provided by Green-e®.



Austin Energy Customer Carbon Intensity

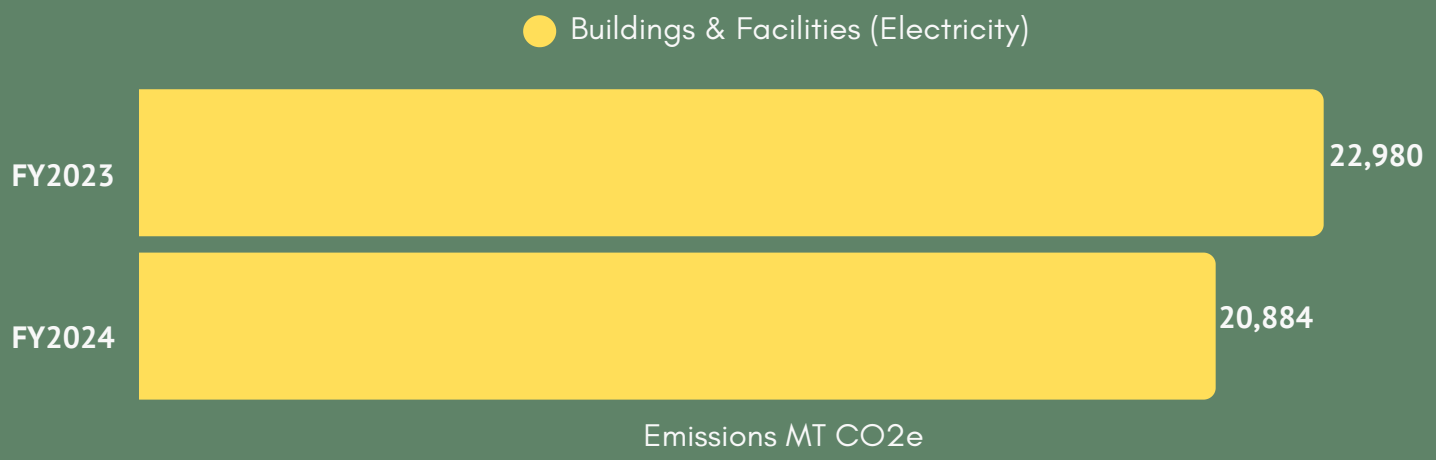
2024

774.298
CO2 lbs./MWh

ERCOT Grid - Residual-Mix Carbon Intensity

Scope 2: Emissions - Location-Based Method

Location-based Scope 2 emissions reflect the average emissions intensity of the electric grid where the energy consumption occurs.
In prior GHG inventories, Travis County utilized this approach for all our Scope 2 emissions.



Buildings and Facilities: Travis County Scope 2 emissions associated with buildings and facilities arise from the consumption of purchased electricity.

+0.25%

ELECTRICAL USAGE
Electrical usage stayed relatively static between FY23 and FY24

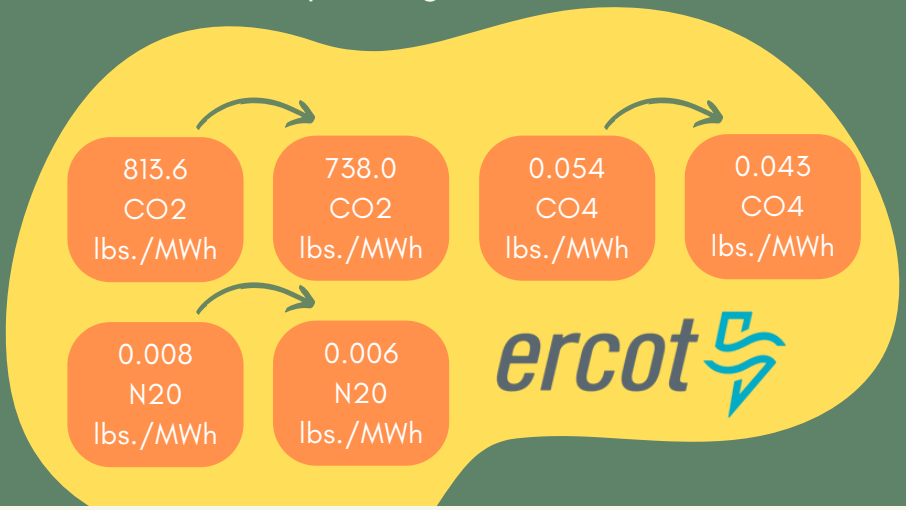
-9.1%

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS
Due to a large amount of renewables joining the Texas (ERCOT) Grid, the average carbon emissions factor for the Texas grid decreased from 2023 to 2024.

Travis County's **total electrical usage went up by 0.25%** in FY2024, but we saw a **9.1% decrease in location-based Scope 2 Emissions.** This is largely due to shifts in the composition of the electrical grid, which refers to the varying mix of energy sources used to generate electricity.

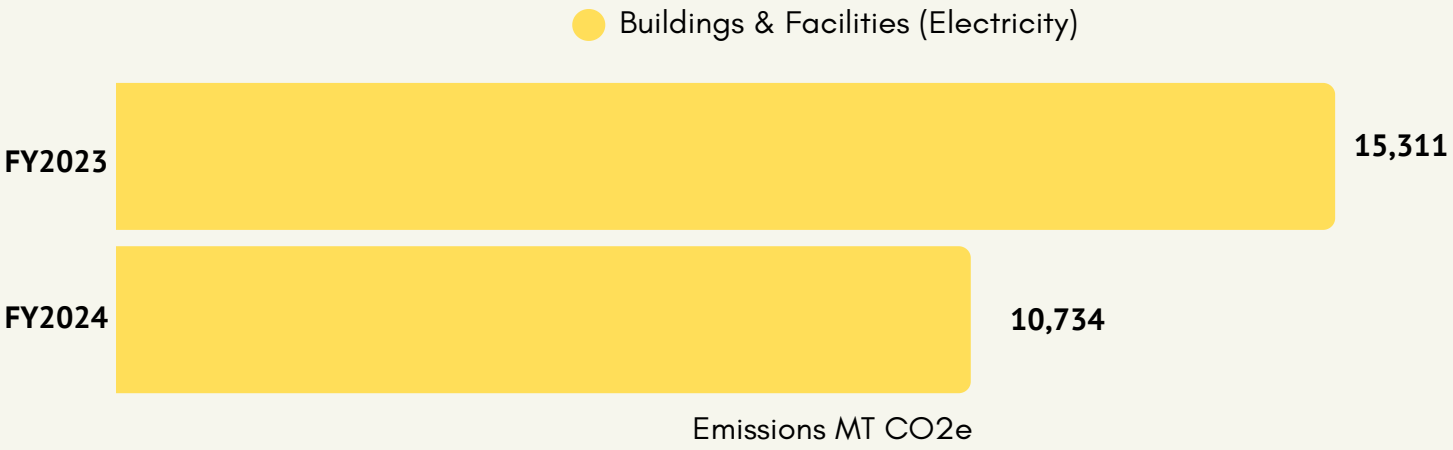
Annually, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) publish data on the makeup of the electrical grid and provide an emission factor that outlines how much greenhouse gases are emitted for each unit of power generated.

Between 2021 and 2023, the ERCOT energy grid, upon which Travis County relies, saw an increase in the share of renewables powering the grid. As a result, the Greenhouse Gas emission factors for the ERCOT grid changed as follows:



Scope 2: Emissions - Market-Based Method

Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated based on specific energy contracts, choice of utility provider, or renewable energy purchases made by an organization. These emissions represent the greenhouse gases generated from the electricity that Travis County is "responsible" for.



Since this was the first year that the County has used the Market-Based method, we went back and calculated out what Market-Based emissions looked like in FY2023. FY2024's **10,734 MT CO2e** mark a **29.9% drop** compared to FY2023.

The larger decrease in Market-Based Scope 2 emissions, **29.9%**, compared to Location-Based Scope 2 emissions, **9.1%**, can be attributed to two main reasons:

1. Travis County buildings and facilities enrolled in Austin Energy's GreenChoice Program contribute zero emissions due to the Renewable Energy Credits.

2. Austin Energy's carbon intensity is lower than the rest of the Texas grid

CHANGE FROM FY2023

+0.25%

ELECTRICAL USAGE
Electrical usage stayed relatively static between FY23 and FY24

-29.9%

SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS
Primarily due to enrollment of FMD's Austin Energy accounts into the Green Choice program.

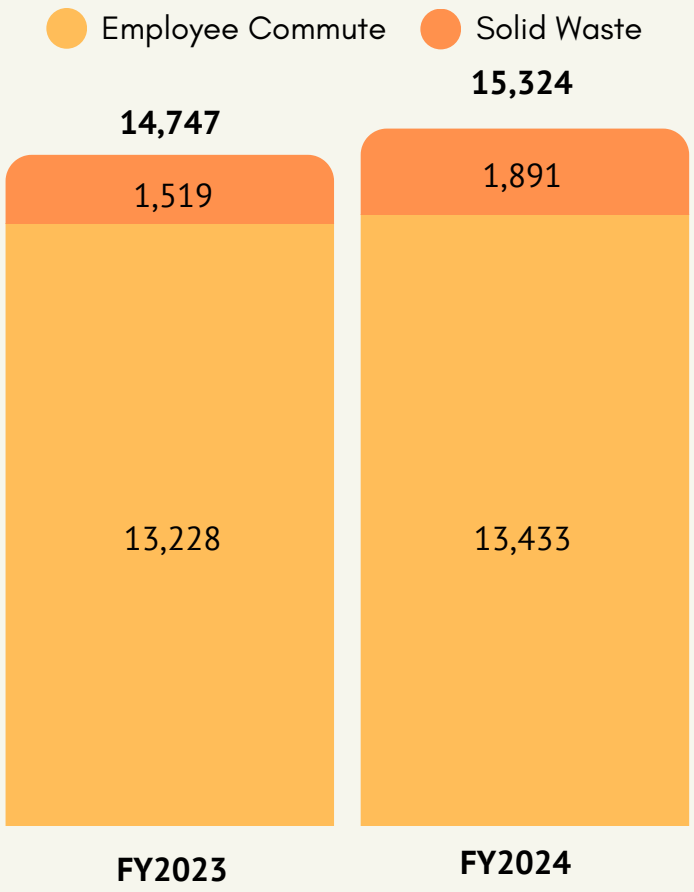
4374.4

MT OF CO2 EMISSIONS SAVED BY GREEN CHOICE
Without GreenChoice, emissions would only have declined by 1.3%

Market-based emissions can sometimes obscure the actual environmental impact by focusing on energy procurement choices, like renewable energy credits (RECs), without reflecting the emissions from the local grid's energy mix. This approach may create a disconnect between the company's reported footprint and the grid realities, especially in regions with varying emissions intensities. Reporting both location-based and market-based emissions ensures transparency, showing not only procurement efforts but also the true environmental impact of energy use.

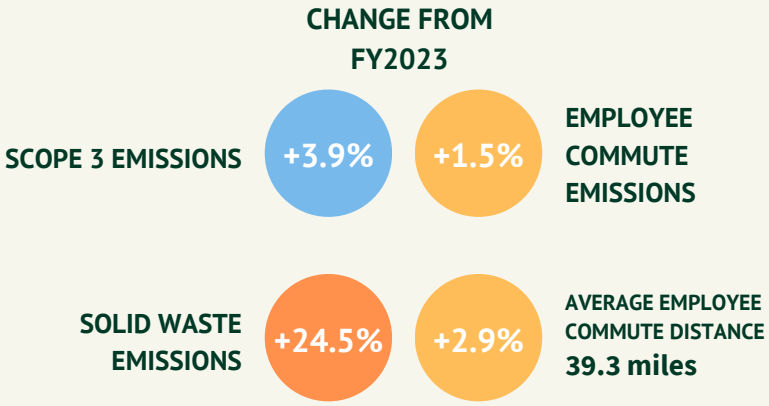
Scope 3 Emissions:

For local governments, Scope 3 emissions are indirect greenhouse gases resulting from activities within their operations but outside their direct control. These can include emissions from the goods and services they purchase, employee commute and business travel, waste disposal, and the lifecycle of infrastructure projects. Currently, the County only reports emissions associated with waste disposal and employee commutes, though is investigating quantifying and reporting additional Scope 3 emissions in the future.



Employee Commute: Emissions generated by employees traveling to and from work, primarily through personal vehicles, public transportation, or other commuting methods.

Solid Waste: Emissions released during the decomposition and incineration of organic materials in landfills, wastewater treatment, and other waste management processes.



Between FY2023 and FY2024, Scope 3 emissions **rose by approximately 3.9%**, driven by increases in both employee commute and solid waste emissions.

Employee commute emissions grew by 1.5%, despite more employees using Transit in FY2024, due to fewer trips being recorded; likely stemming from CapMetro's billing/tracking system errors in Spring 2024. The primary factor, however, was a rise in the **average roundtrip commute distance from 38.2 to 39.3 miles**. Teleworking hours remained relatively steady, **decreasing by just 0.36%**, but teleworking hours per capita dropped as the number of Travis County employees increased, which contributed to higher commute emissions. The County **saved 4,236.3 MT CO2e** by teleworking in FY2024, which is roughly equal to **24.6 thousand** flights from Austin to Los Angeles. Employee commute emissions would have been **24% higher** if not for teleworking.

Meanwhile, the largest change in Scope 3 emissions came from a **24.5% surge in solid waste emissions**, driven by **an additional 1,776,042 pounds of waste** sent to landfills compared to FY2023.

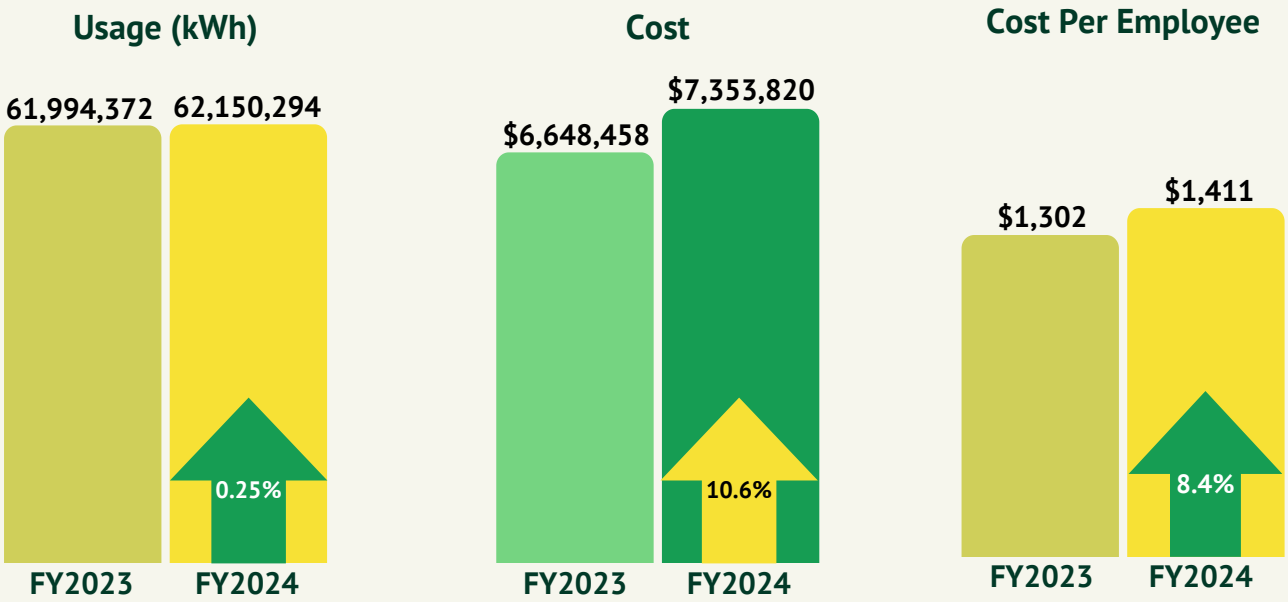
Utilities: Electricity

Electrical Usage

Travis County relies on a diverse energy mix to power its facilities. The County primarily receives its electricity from Austin Energy (non-renewable and renewable), but also receives power from Bluebonnet Electric Co-op, Pedernales Electric Co-op, and TXU Energy.

Travis County's electrical usage is one of its largest contributions to its total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, comprising approximately **44.4% (Location Based)** or **29.1% (Market Based)** depending on methodology.



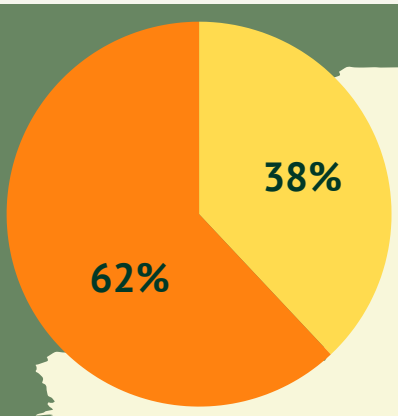


Electricity usage from all sources stayed relatively flat between FY2023 and FY2024, however the costs of electrical usage increased by **10.6%** across all County Departments. This can be attributed to enrolling in Austin Energy's Green Choice Program, as well as changes in variable charges and adjustments.

AUSTIN ENERGY GREEN CHOICE PROGRAM

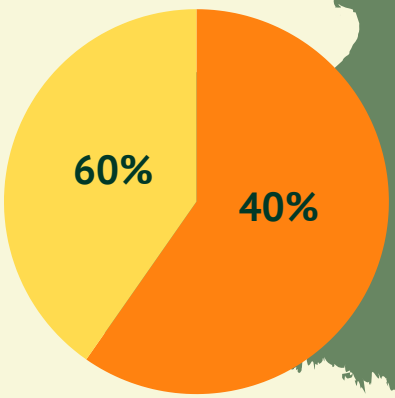
Starting in May 2024, Travis County facilities managed by the Facilities Management Department (FMD) subscribed to Austin Energy's GreenChoice renewable energy program. The GreenChoice program allows residential, commercial, and industrial customers of Austin Energy to promote clean, renewable energy by selecting wind power as their energy source. As one of the largest green power programs nationwide, GreenChoice enables participants such as Travis County to receive verified Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) corresponding to their electricity usage.

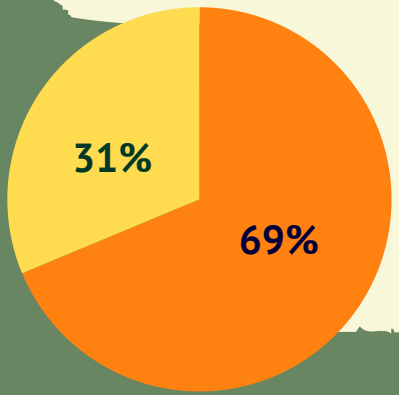
Currently, all 57 of Travis County's FMD Austin Energy accounts are enrolled in the GreenChoice Program.



62% of Travis County's Austin Energy accounts are enrolled in the Green Choice program.

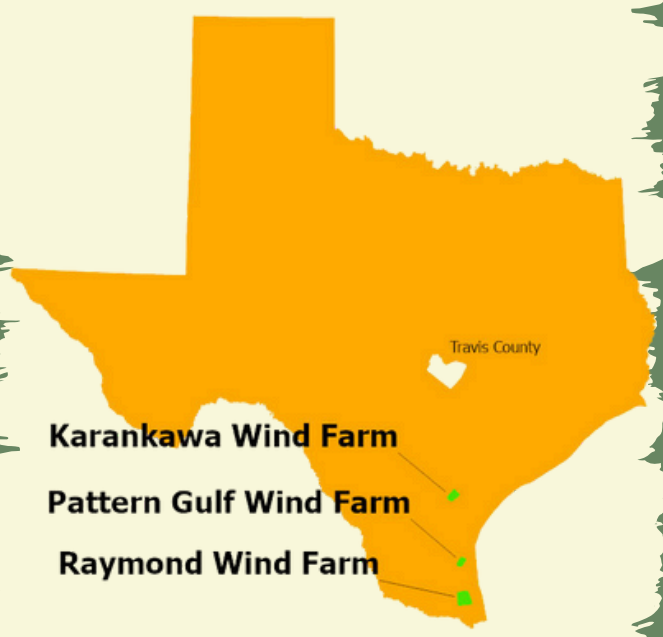
Green Choice enrolled accounts comprised 59.7% of the electrical usage at the County in FY2024





31% of total electrical usage in FY2024 was from wind energy at time of use.

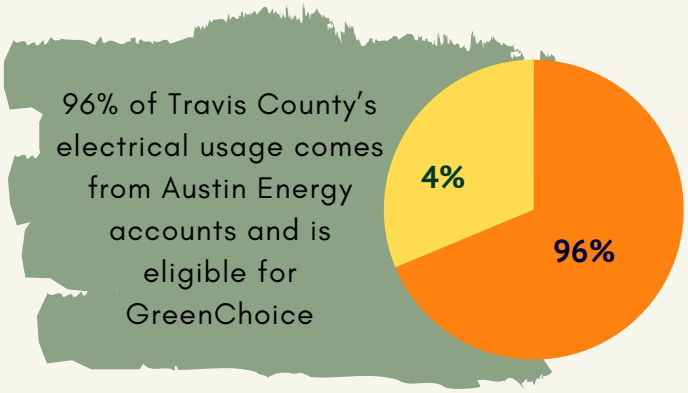
The renewable energy for Austin Energy's GreenChoice program is produced by 3 wind farms located in South Texas.



By switching to GreenChoice, Travis County reduced its emissions by approximately 4374.4 MT of CO2e in FY2024. 2025 will be the first full fiscal year in which Travis County is a member of GreenChoice.

Since the total electricity from the County's GreenChoice enrolled accounts will have zero emissions, the County is projected to reduce its emissions in FY2025 by 8347.8 MT CO2e based on FY2024 usage.

Further emission savings can be realized by enrolling all of Travis County's Austin Energy Accounts (96.2% of total electrical usage) in the GreenChoice program.





AUSTIN ENERGY DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM

Demand Response (DR) programs, such as the one operated by Austin Energy, help to reduce strain on the electric grid and keep the overall cost of electricity as low as possible. When a DR event occurs, participating organizations voluntarily reduce their energy use temporarily and are eligible to earn incentives. Customers can earn up to $50-$80 per average kilowatt (kW) saved during DR events.

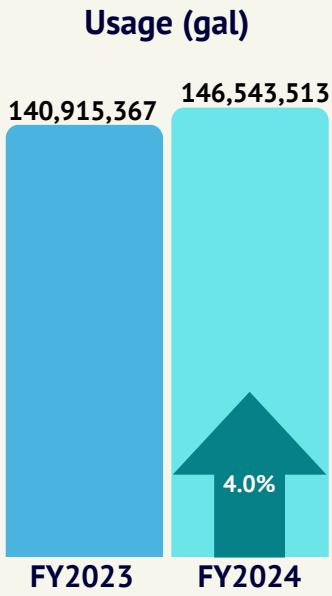
Organizations can also enroll in Automated Demand Response where Austin Energy can remotely activate energy-saving measures.

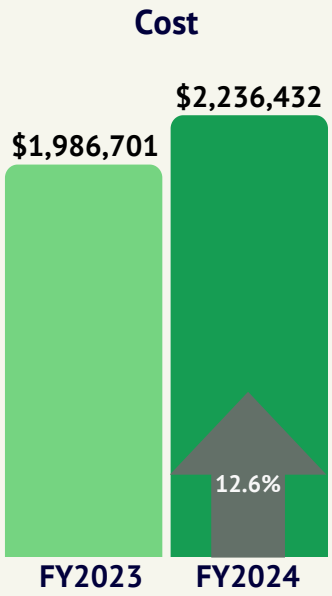
In FY2024, all 57 of FMD's Austin Energy accounts participated in the Demand Response Program, 4 of which were upgraded into the Automated Demand Response program. By enrolling in Austin Energy's Demand Response Program, Travis County's FMD department has **averaged 457 kw of savings** in FY2024. As a result, the County has received an incentive of **$25,062** for its participation. This was a **36%** increase in electrical savings and incentives compared to FY2023.

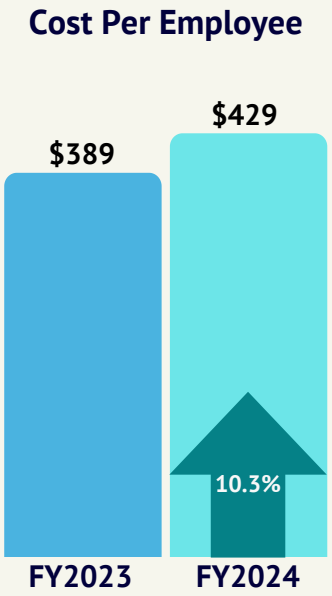
	FY2023	FY2024	PERCENT CHANGE
ELECTRICITY SAVED	336 kw	457 kw	36%
REVENUE	$18,447	$25,062	36%

The Travis County Sheriff's Office also participates in Austin Energy's Demand Response Program and received approximately **$9,853** in incentives for FY2024.

Utilities: Water









Travis County experienced a notable increase in water usage and associated costs between FY2023 and FY2024. Total water usage rose from 140,915,367 gallons in FY2023 to **146,543,513 gallons** in **FY2024**, reflecting a **4.0% growth**. However, **water-related costs surged** by a more significant margin of **12.6%** during the same period.

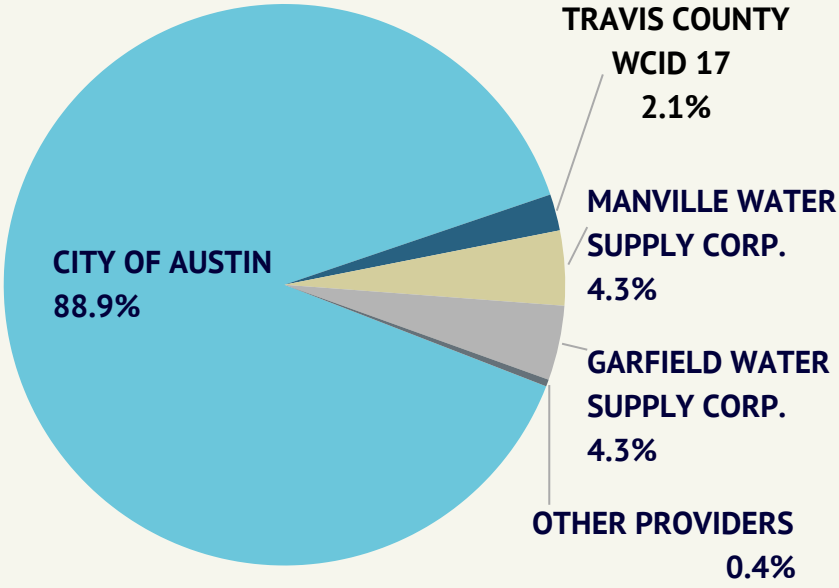
This disproportionate rise in costs can likely be attributed to several factors. One major contributor is increased water demand during peak billing months, which typically coincide with higher rates or tiered pricing structures. Additionally, a reduction in the use of reclaimed water, an often more cost-effective resource, may have played a role in driving up the overall expenditure.

Travis County Water Sources

More than **97%** of Travis County's water is sourced from the Colorado River, specifically the Highland Lakes, with a small percentage coming from groundwater wells drawing on the Edwards and Colorado River Alluvial Aquifer.

The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) manages the water in the lake reservoirs, ensuring an equitable distribution for municipal, agricultural, and industrial use, as well as environmental needs.

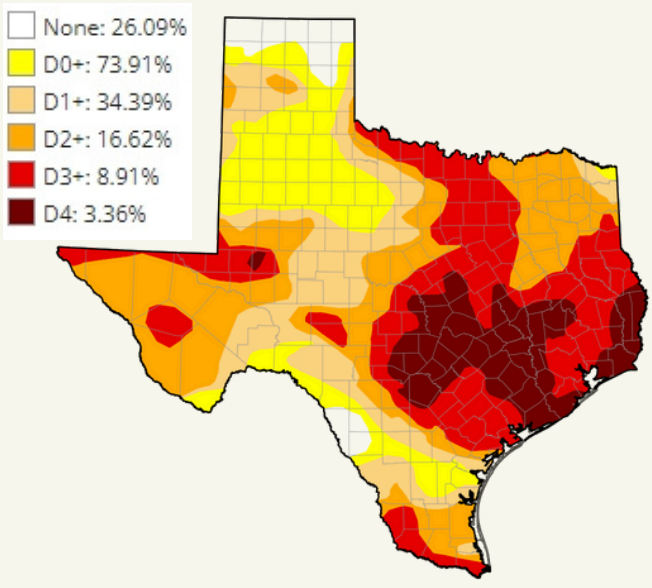
Because the majority of Travis County's water comes from one source, it is extremely susceptible to climatic conditions such as drought.



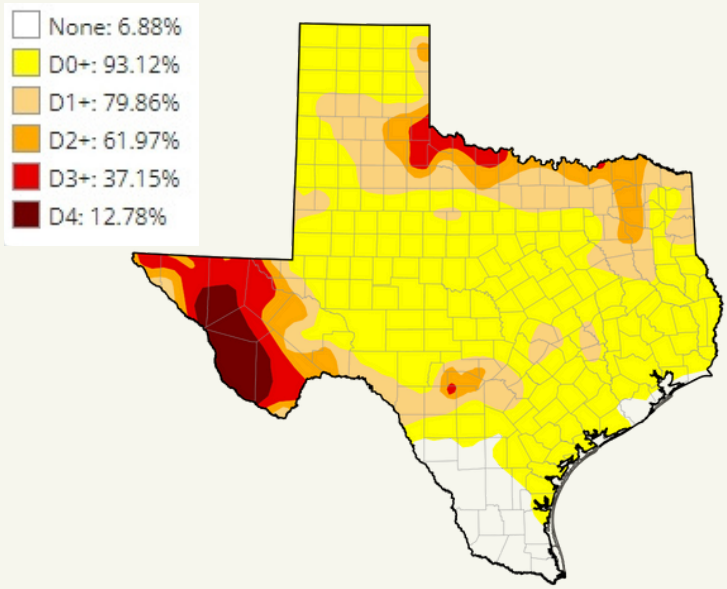
Conditions Affecting Travis County's Water Supply in FY2024

Since the majority of Travis County's water is sourced from LCRA-managed supplies, the organization plays a significant role in the County's water management. During Fiscal Year 2024, Central Texas faced varying degrees of drought. From September 2023 to June 2024, an "extraordinary drought" was declared, prompting the activation of Stage 2 in the LCRA's drought response plan. Under Stage 2, utility water customers, such as Austin Water, were required to implement additional water conservation measures to achieve a 20% reduction in water usage. For the remainder of the fiscal year, the County's water supplies remained under Stage 1 conditions.

Map of Texas Drought Conditions: 10/3/2023



Map of Texas Drought Conditions: 10/1/2024



None - No Drought | **D0** - Abnormally Dry | **D1** - Moderate Drought | **D2** - Severe Drought | **D3** - Extreme Drought | **D4** - Exceptional Drought

U.S. DROUGHT MONITOR: NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND THE NATIONAL DROUGHT MITIGATION CENTER (NDMC)

Reclaimed Water (Purple Pipe)

What is Reclaimed Water?



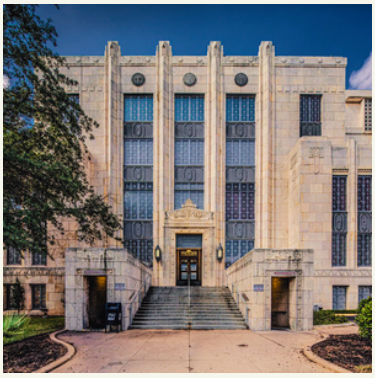
Reclaimed water is treated water that has been recycled from wastewater generated by homes and businesses. It is safe to use for non-potable uses such as landscape irrigation, feeding cooling towers, and flushing toilets. Reclaimed water is clear, has no noticeable odor, and is harmless to humans through normal contact.

Reclaimed water is also less expensive to use or treat and can cost as little as half the price of drinking water.

Travis County has been a member of City of Austin's reclaimed water system, nicknamed Purple Pipe after the color of its pipes, since 2018 and is its largest commercial customer. Currently, 4 FMD facilities and the Travis County Correctional Complex are enrolled in the program.

Participating Facilities

Heman Marion Sweatt Courthouse
1000 Guadalupe St



Travis County Correctional Complex
3614 Bill Price Rd



Administration Building
700 Lavaca St



Ned Granger Building
314 W. 11th St

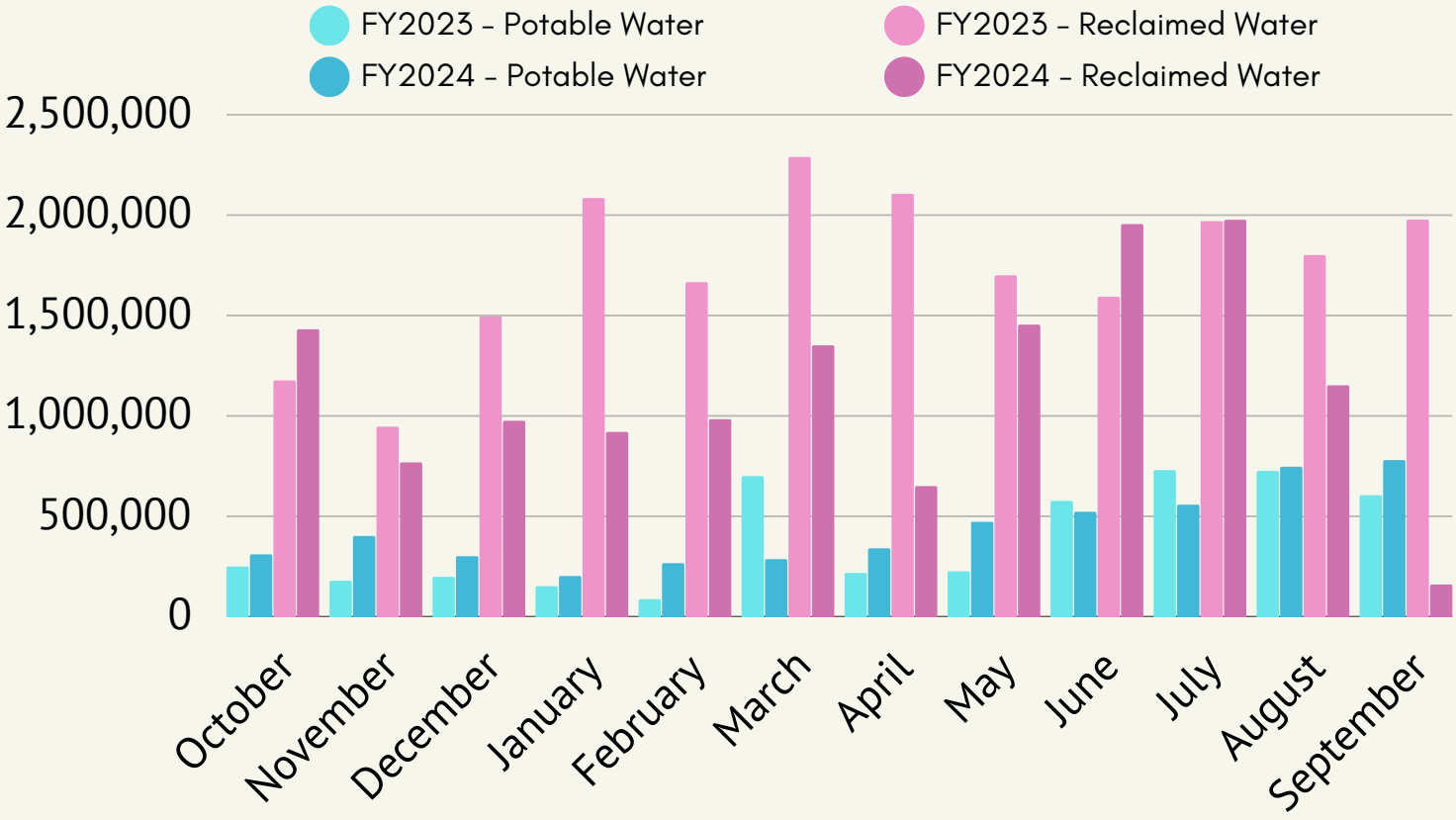


Criminal Justice Center & Gault Building
509 W. 11th St



FMD Reclaimed Water Usage (Purple Pipe)

Potable & Reclaimed Water Usage FY2023 & FY2024 (Gal)



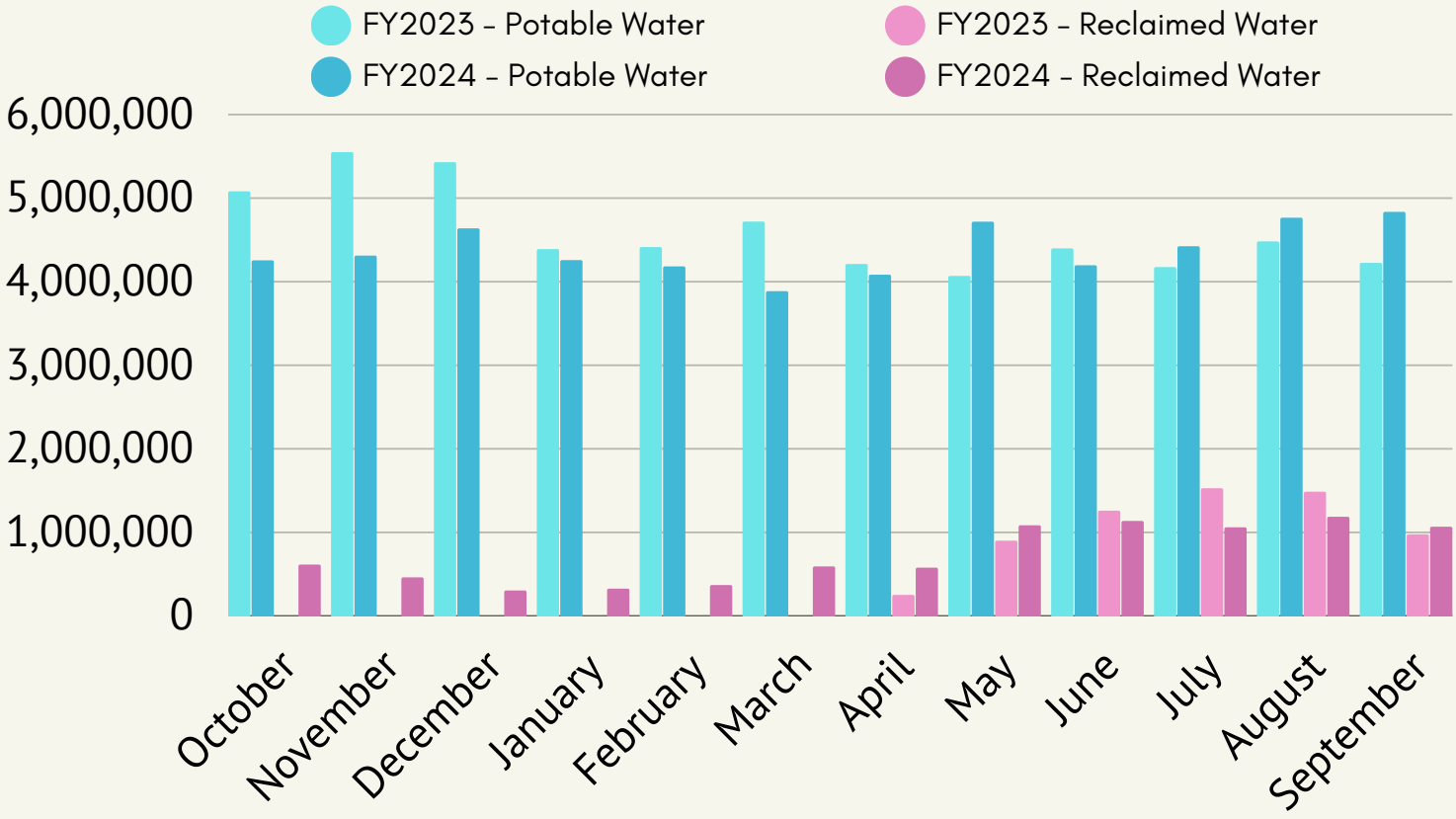
At the four FMD facilities that use purple pipe, **potable water usage increased by 11.6 percent**, likely driven by heightened operational demands. In contrast, **reclaimed water usage**, used for toilets, cooling systems, and landscaping, **declined significantly by 33.8 percent**. This drop signals changes in facility needs, voluntary reductions due to upgrades/drought response, and involuntarily reductions due to maintenance. For example, the Administration Building at 700 Lavaca underwent a cooling tower repair and replacement project in FY2024.

Overall, **total water consumption fell by 25.5%** at these four facilities, reflecting impressive efficiency in managing water resources.

	FY2023	FY2024	PERCENT CHANGE
Potable Water Usage	4,650,000 gal	5,191,200 gal	+ 11.6%
Reclaimed Water Usage	20,807,300 gal	13,781,200 gal	- 33.8%
Total Water Usage	25,457,300 gal	18,972,400 gal	- 25.5%
% Purple Pipe	86.7%	75.3%	- 13.1%
Cost Savings	$219,368,60	$166,132.87	- 24.3%

TCSO Reclaimed Water Usage (Purple Pipe)

Potable & Reclaimed Water Usage FY2023 & FY2024 (Gal)



The Travis County Correctional Complex (TCCC) was connected to the purple pipe system in **April of 2023**. While the buildings at the TCCC are not plumbed to use reclaimed water for toilets, it remains a valuable resource for cooling and irrigation.

As part of the Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) with Schneider Electric, the TCCC upgraded to a centralized chilled water plant, replacing multiple inefficient air-cooled systems with water-cooled systems that are **3 to 4 times more efficient**.

The new systems remove heat by circulating water, transferring the heat to an air-conditioning unit where evaporation helps dissipate it efficiently. By connecting to Austin's reclaimed water system, TCSO **saved about 8.8 million gallons of potable water in FY2024**.

	FY2023	FY2024	PERCENT CHANGE
Potable Water Usage	55,148,500 gal	52,558,600 gal	- 4.7%
Reclaimed Water Usage	6,405,000 gal	8,788,000 gal	+ 37.2%
Total Water Usage	61,553,500 gal	61,346,600	- 0.3%
% Purple Pipe	11.6%	16.7%	+ 44.0%

Reclaimed Water Line Expansion

In 2024, Travis County and City of Austin entered into an Interlocal Agreement to allow for cost sharing of designing and building reclaimed water mains and pipes to the Civil and Family Court Facility and Probate Court Building. The estimated cost of construction and design for the reclaimed water mains is $5.3 million, of which Travis County would be responsible for approximately 42 percent.

Civil and Family Court Facility (1700 Guadalupe St)

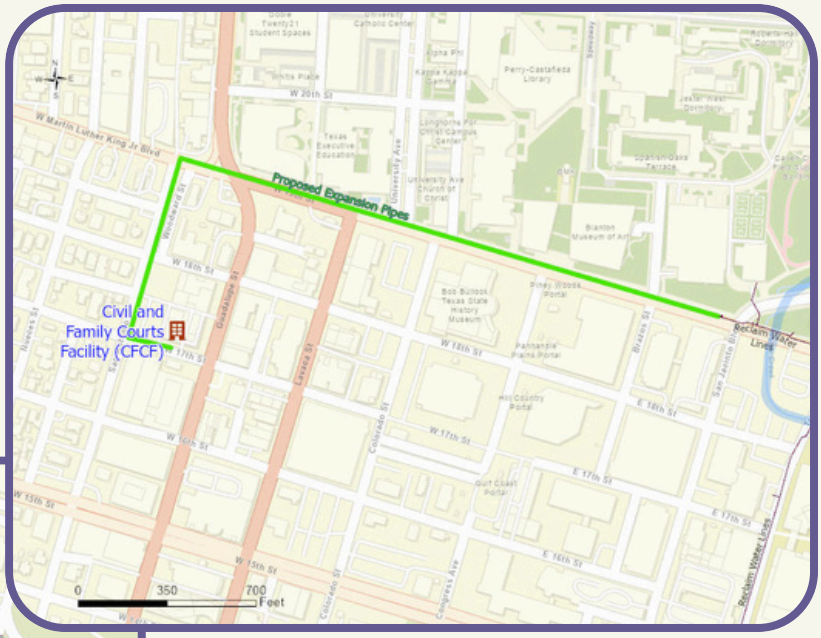
The Civil and Family Court Facility (CFCF) was intentionally designed to make use of the City's purple pipe system. Once the City's reclaimed water system is extended to the facility, it is expected that approximately 90 percent of the building's water usage will be from non-potable sources such as rainwater, collected condensate from cooling systems, and reclaimed water from purple pipe.

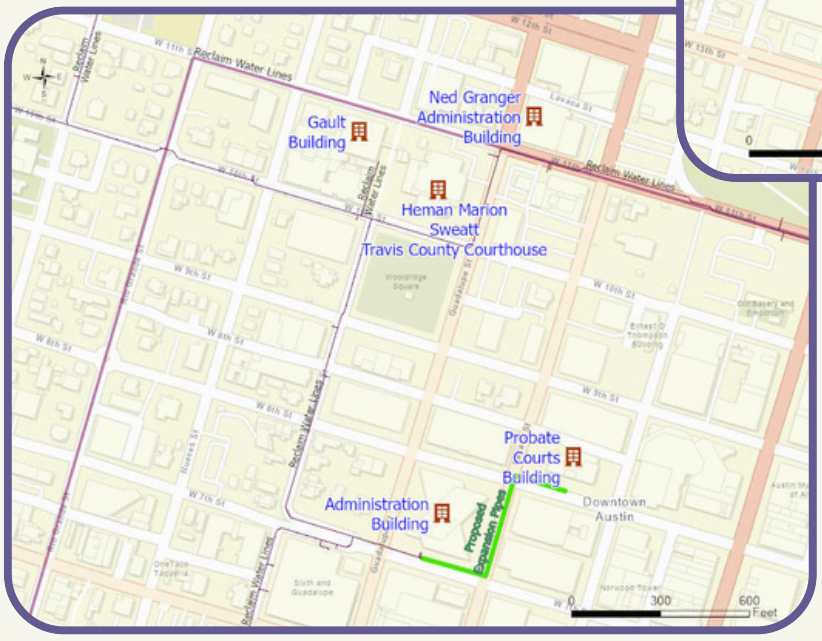
Probate Court Building (200 W. Eighth St)

Travis County's Probate Courthouse is the former federal courthouse in downtown Austin. Built between 1935 and 1936, Travis County acquired the building in 2016 and moved into the courthouse in 2020 following substantial renovations. Although its plumbing prevents full integration with the purple pipe system, the building will still utilize reclaimed water for its cooling system and other purposes.



Civil and Family Court Facility





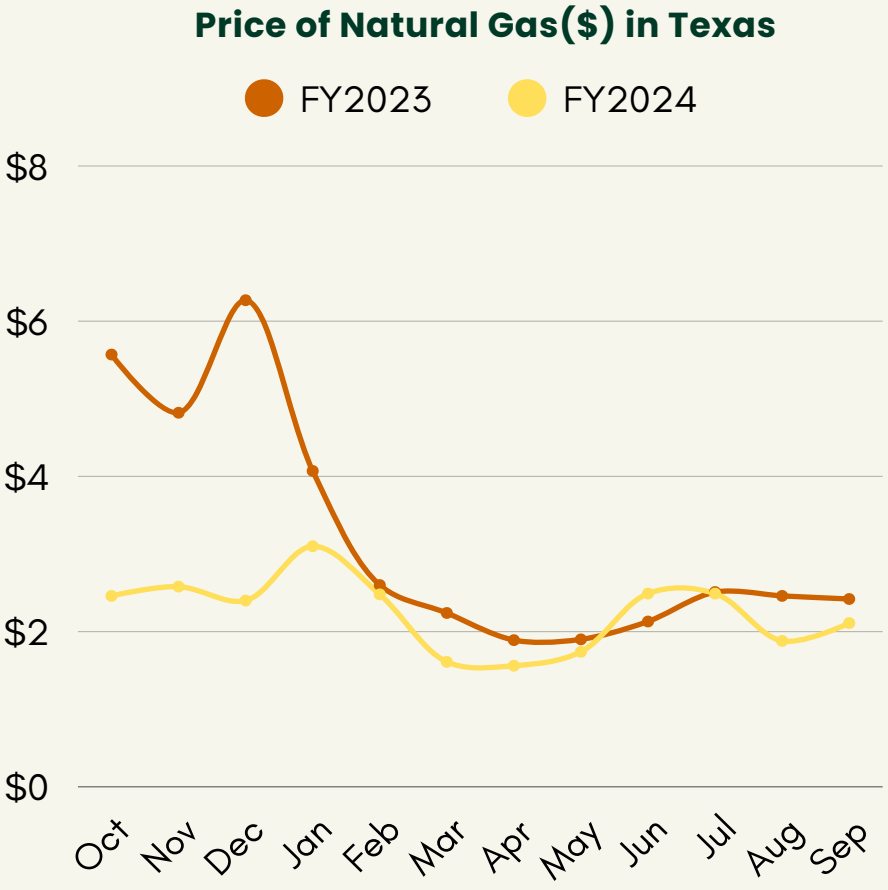
Maps displaying the proposed reclaimed water extension, marked in green, connecting to the Civil and Family Courts Facility (top) and the Probate Courts Building (left). The existing reclaimed water system is highlighted in purple.

Utilities: Natural Gas

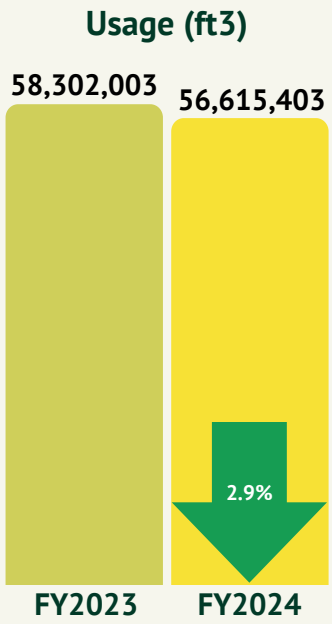
Natural Gas Usage

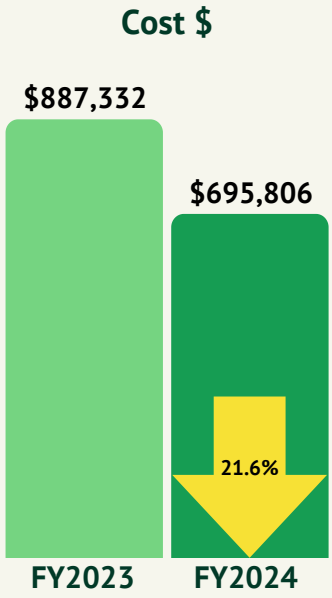
At Travis County, natural gas is primarily utilized for hot water production or heating facilities that do not have electric-powered heating systems. In FY2024, natural gas usage in County facilities contributed approximately **3,085 MT CO2e** to Scope 1 emissions.

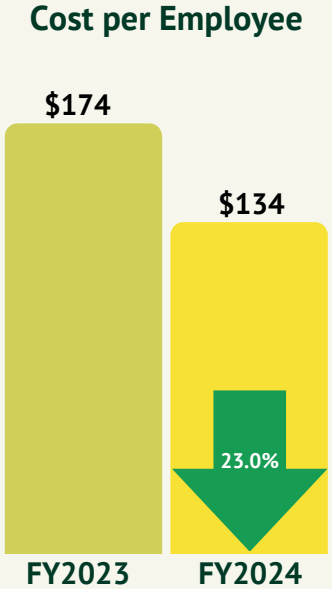
This represents either **6.5%** or **8.3%** of Travis County's total emissions, depending on whether the Location-Based or Market-Based methodology is applied for Scope 2 emissions.



In FY2024, Natural Gas usage and its resulting CO2 emissions **declined 2.9%** year over year. Despite usage staying relatively flat, **costs went down ~21.6%**. The most likely cause for this decline appears to be a drop in price of natural gas from FY2023 to FY2024.



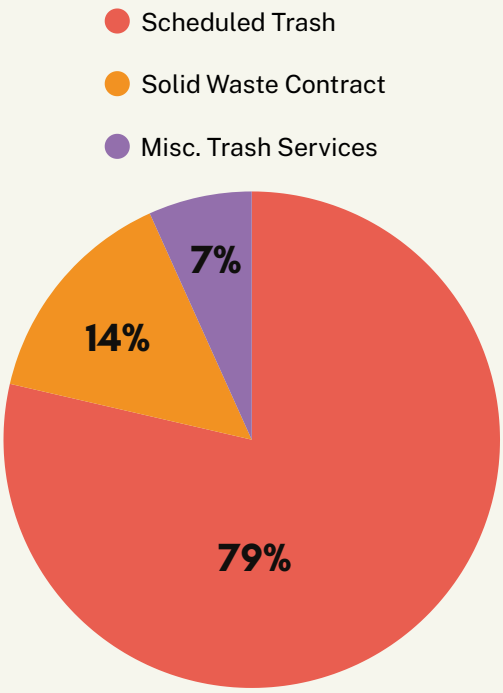




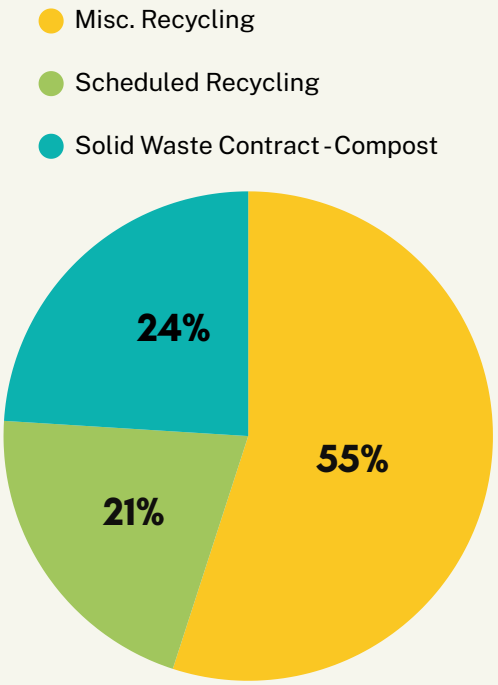
Waste & Recycling

FY2024 Totals	% Change from FY2023
WASTE SENT TO LANDFILL 9,046,000 lbs.	+24.4%
WASTE DIVERTED 3,761,298 lbs.	-17.4%
TOTAL WASTE: 12,807,298 lbs.	+8.3%

Landfill



Diverted from Landfill



Category Descriptions

Scheduled Trash Services
Regularly planned pickups of non-recyclable waste.

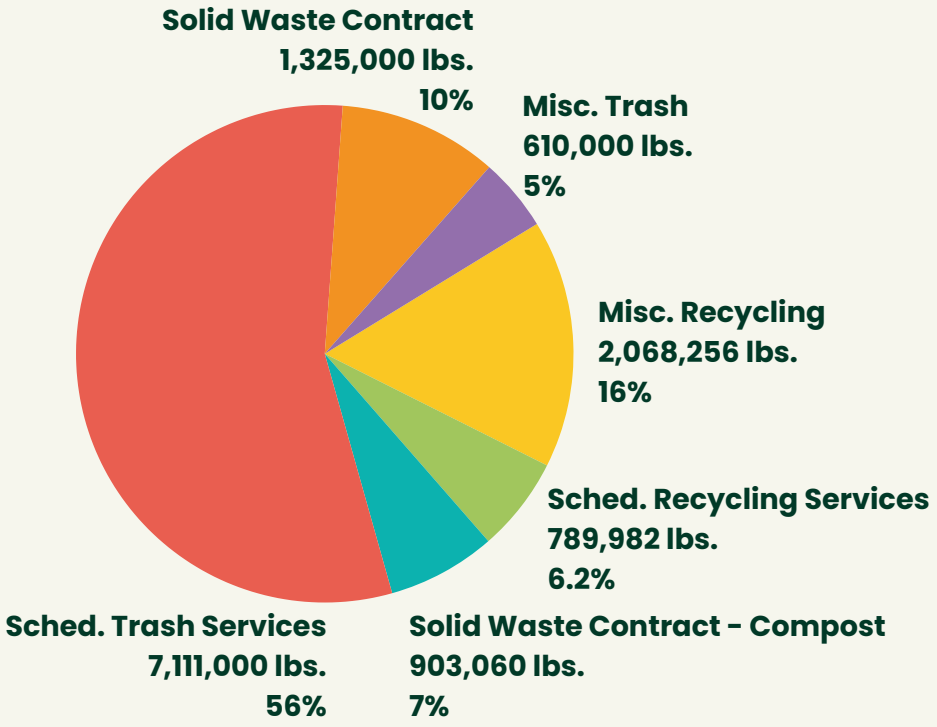
Scheduled Recycling Services
Regularly planned pickups of recyclable materials.

Miscellaneous Recycling
Unscheduled or ad-hoc recycling efforts, which may include special recycling programs for items not covered by standard recycling services.

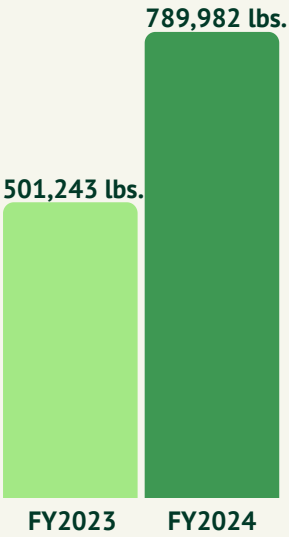
Miscellaneous Trash
Unscheduled or irregularly collected waste that falls outside the scope of scheduled services.

Solid Waste Disposal Contract
Brush or solid waste that is taken directly to landfill by Travis County.

Travis County FY2024 Waste Totals



Waste - Scheduled Trash and Recycling Services



Scheduled Recycling Services

Travis County practices single stream recycling, which means that all recyclable materials can go into one collection bin. Collected materials are taken to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), where they are sorted and processed.

Scheduled recycling services saw an increase of approximately 289,000 pounds compared to the previous year. This growth may be attributed to a mix of heightened awareness, improved training programs, and the expansion of recycling services.

In FY2024, Travis County **expanded recycling services to three new locations:** Bee Creek Sports Complex and Arkansas Bend Park in western Travis County, and Webberville Park in eastern Travis County, bringing the total number of parks receiving scheduled recycling service to 13 of 28.



CHANGE FROM FY2023

SINGLE STREAM RECYCLING
+288,739 lbs.
+57.6%

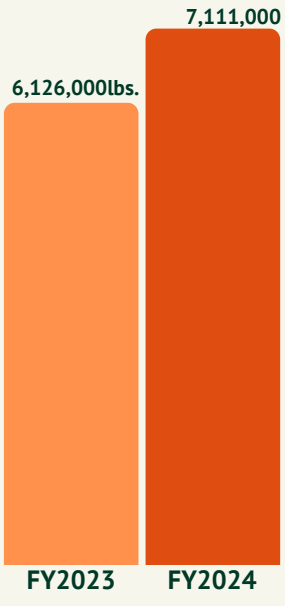
SCHEDULED TRASH SERVICES
+985,000 lbs.
+16.1%

Scheduled Trash Services

Travis County's routine trash services handle Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), as defined by the EPA and State of Texas. MSW is composed of everyday items discarded by households and businesses in urban areas. This waste is collected and disposed of in one of the five active landfills in the Austin area.

In FY2024, waste collected from scheduled trash services was up approximately 985,000 lbs. (16.1%). The most likely explanation for this is an increased physical presence by staff and the public compared to FY2023.

The waste totals here are estimated based off the size of the containers when full and potentially do not reflect the amount of waste actually collected.



Miscellaneous Recycling

Travis County contracts with vendors to manage specialized recycling services for materials such as tires, batteries, and metal. These items are not included in the County's single-stream recycling service, but collectively account for a significant portion of the County's overall waste streams.

Commodity (lbs.)	FY2023	FY2024
Shredded Paper	594,124	740,340
Pallets	111,825*	90,272
Construction & Demolition Debris	353,247	380,800
Metal	360,315	289,100
Tires	196,980	247,960
Cardboard	92,800	108,480
Compost	52,253	159,550
Automotive Fluids	25,619	21,114
Universal Waste (Batteries & Lamps)	4,749	26,692
Printer/Toner Cartridges	2,500	3,840
Other	7,338	230



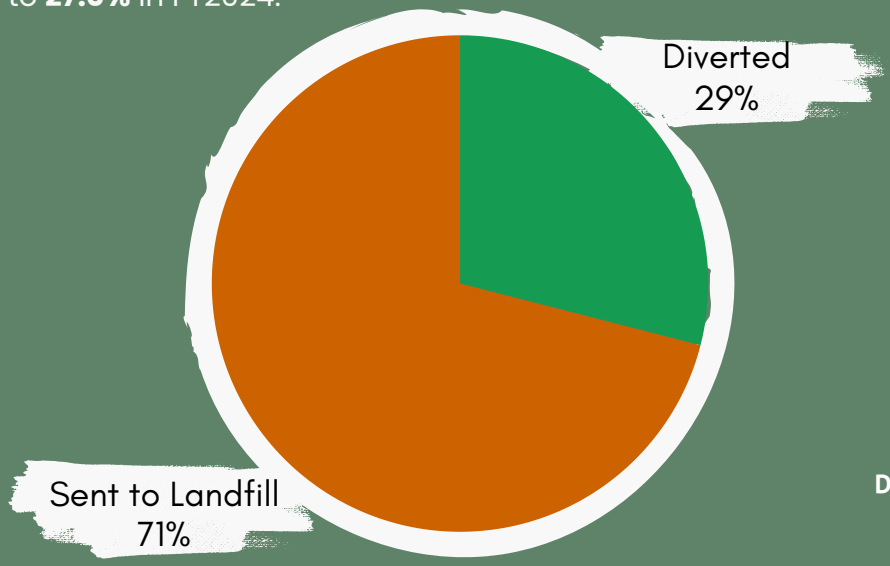
*FY2023 number was unavailable so FY2022 number was used instead.

Waste: Diversion Rate

A diversion rate is a measure of the amount of waste material diverted away from landfills and instead redirected to recycling, composting, or reuse programs. It is calculated as the percentage of total waste that is not sent to landfills or incinerated. Higher diversion rates indicate more effective waste management and sustainability efforts.

Between FY2023 and FY2024, the **diversion rate fell from 39% to 29%**. While scheduled trash services produced **16.1% more waste** in FY2024, their recycling rate saw a dramatic **57.6% increase,** contributing positively to the diversion rate. However, a significant **59.9% decline** in brush delivered to the landfill under the Solid Waste Contract outweighed this gain and drove the overall rate lower.

The FY2023 diversion rate had been boosted by the aftermath of an ice storm, which created substantial brush debris processed as compost. With no comparable event in FY2024, diversion rates naturally decreased. If the Solid Waste Contract were excluded from calculations, the diversion rate would have experienced a smaller shift, from **27.3%** in FY2023 to **27.0%** in FY2024.



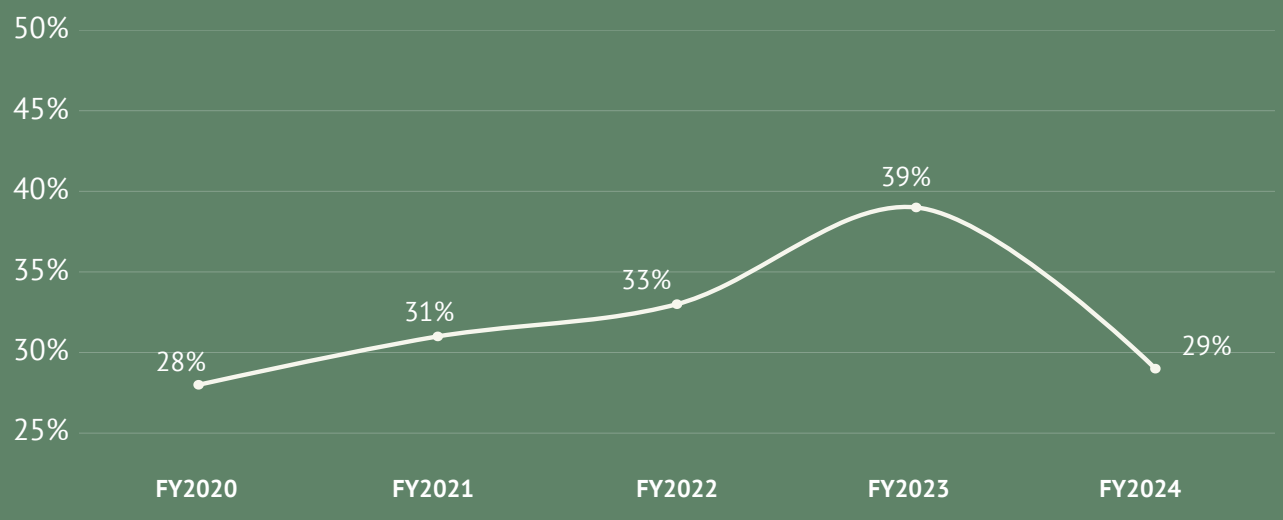
CHANGE FROM FY2023

DIVERSION RATE
29%
-25.6%

SOLID WASTE CONTRACT - COMPOST
-1,347,040 lbs. than FY2023
-59.9%

DIVERSION RATE EXCLUDING SOLID WASTE CONTRACT
27.0%
-1.1%

Diversion Rate: FY2020 - FY2024



County Clerk Expansion Project

County Clerk Expansion: Nelda Wells Spears Building (2433 Ridgepoint Drive)

The County Clerk's office will expand into the space previously occupied by the Tax Office in the Nelda Wells Spears Building. This relocation will bring the entire County Clerk staff together in one centralized location.

Like single stream recycling, where various recyclables are mixed in one bin, concrete, aggregates, untreated wood, cardboard, plastics, and metals are placed in a special dumpster for Construction and Demolition (C&D) recycling. These materials are then transported to a C&D recycling facility, where they are sorted and then repurposed, recycled, or sent to a landfill.



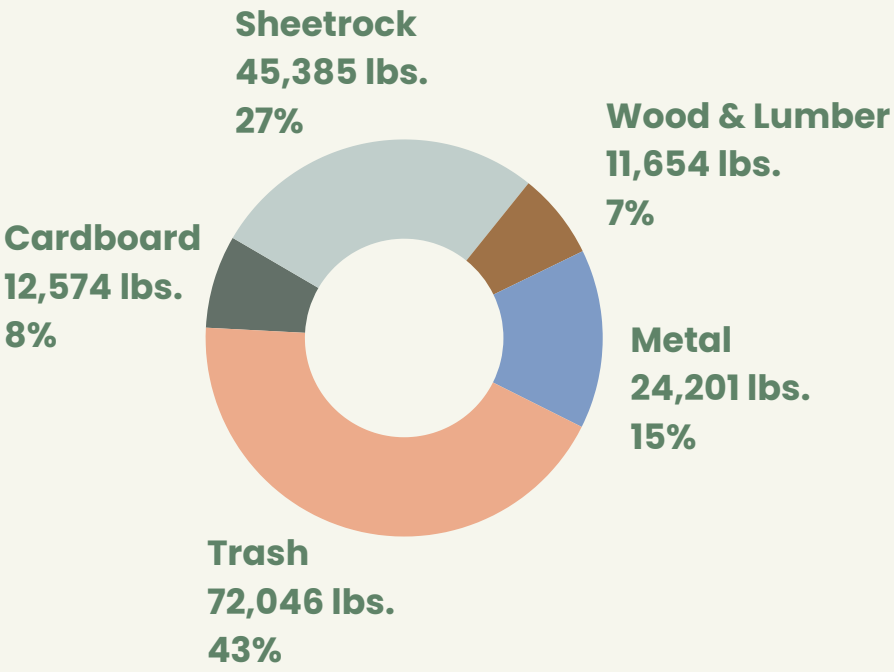




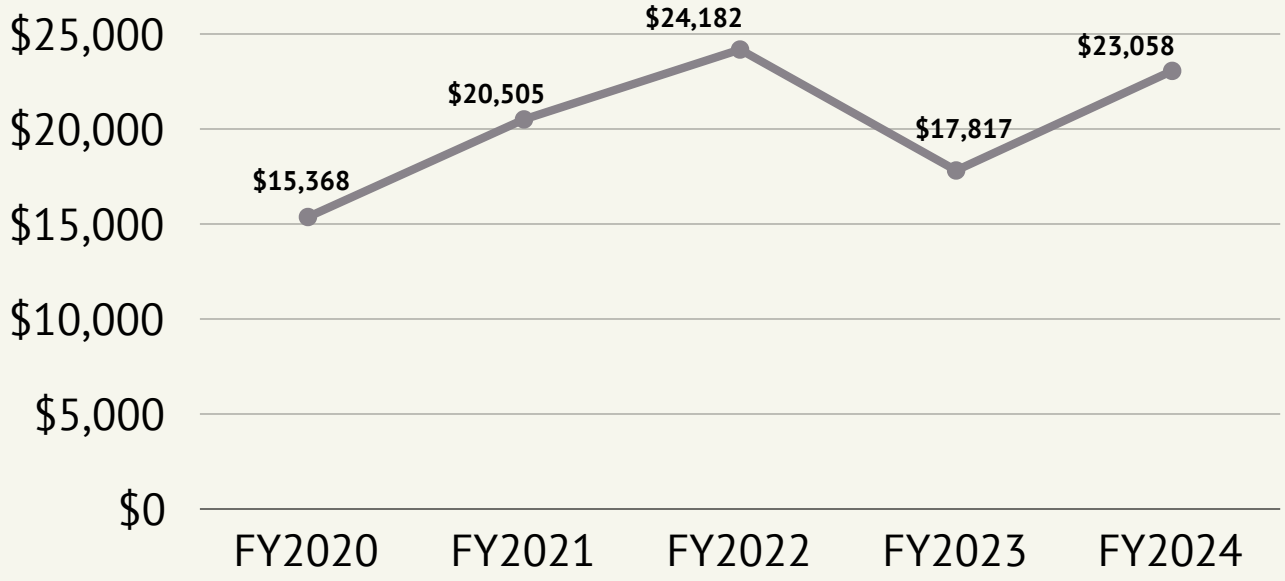
Photo of Texas Disposal System's C&D Recycling Facility taken by Green Team Member during tour.

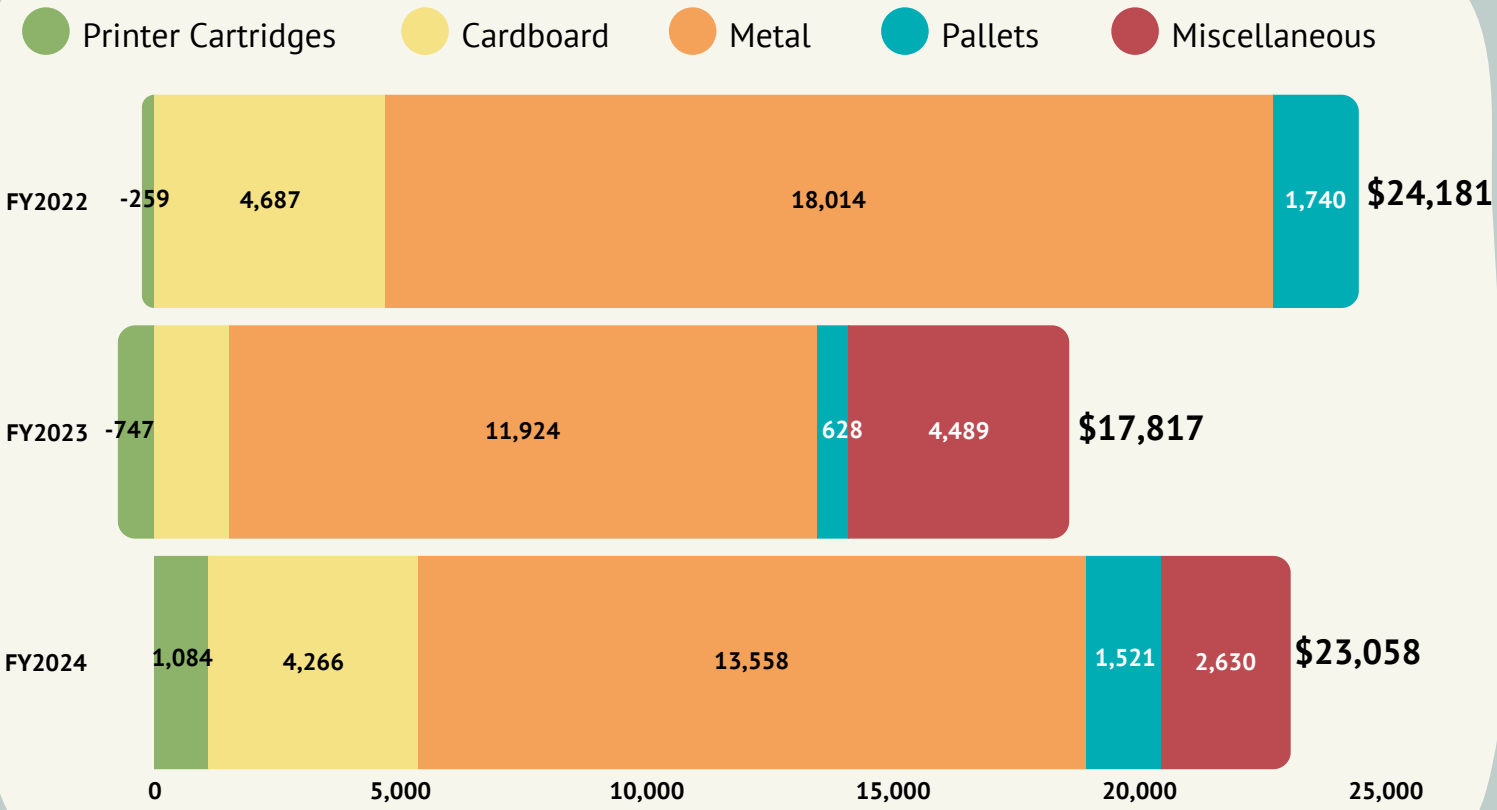
In 2009, Travis County passed a Green Buildings Ordinance Resolution directing the adoption of LEED principles to the greatest extent practical and reasonable for renovation and rehabilitation projects. In 2015, Austin City Council enacted a "Construction and Demolition recycling ordinance," requiring affected C&D projects—including the County Clerk Expansion project—to divert a minimum of 50% of C&D debris from landfills.

Approximately **94,000 lbs.** or **57%** of the Construction and Demolition debris from the County Clerk Expansion project has been diverted from the landfill.

Recycling Revenue

Travis County's recycling revenue went up in FY2024 compared to FY2023, but it was still below FY2022's levels. It remains to be seen if these increases will hold steady as the market and oversupply affect some of these commodities in FY2025.





Universal Waste

Universal Waste refers to products commonly used in businesses that can be dangerous to human health or the environment if not disposed of properly. These items often contain toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive ingredients. The most common categories of UW that Travis County generates are light bulbs, ballasts, electronics, and lead-acid, alkaline, and lithium-ion batteries.

In FY2024, Travis County employees collected and properly disposed of an estimated **26,600 pounds of used batteries** and **86 pounds of fluorescent lamps**.

Alkaline Batteries	199 lbs.
Lead-Acid Batteries	106 lbs.
Lithium-Ion Batteries	38 lbs.
NiCad Aircraft Batteries*	3 Units
Vehicle Core Batteries*	600 Units
Miscellaneous Batteries	1,133 lbs.
Ttall Weight:	26,600 lbs.

*Unit to weight conversion factor from EPA used.

Household Hazardous Waste

ILA with City of Austin; Austin Resource Recovery Center

Travis County and the City of Austin have an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) to provide Travis County residents the opportunity to use Austin Reuse & Recovery's (ARR) Drop-Off Center for safe disposal of their household hazardous waste. The center accepts a wide range of materials in addition to HHW, including (but not limited to) recyclables, Styrofoam, e-waste, tires, and bulky items.



	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
# of County Households Served	4,268	4,762	5,721
Cost $	$197,442	$228,406	$255,665
Cost per Capita	$46.26	$47.96	$44.69
% Diverted	35%	42%	42%

The City of Austin bills Travis County based on the County's share of the cost of disposal for the residents who use of the facility. In FY2024, Travis County saw a **20.1%** increase in the number of County households residing outside Austin municipal limits using the recovery center, but the cost to Travis County increased by only **11.9%**.

Travis County residents who live inside Austin's city limits can now schedule appointments to have their household hazardous waste and other items picked up by ARR.

Transportation

Electric Vehicle Fleet Transition

Travis County is working diligently to implement its comprehensive fleet electrification policy by prioritizing the purchase of electric vehicles (EVs) and hybrids, with a goal of achieving a net-zero fleet.



Travis County Ford F150 Lighting Truck

Travis County's Vehicle Fleet contributes approximately **7,794 metric tons of CO2e**; or about **16.6-21.1%** of the County's FY2024 carbon emissions.

In FY2024, the County's vehicle fleet consumed **748,684 gallons of fuel**, **11,388 less gallons** than in FY2023, resulting in savings of approximately **241 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions** and **$105,805**.

By transitioning away from vehicles that rely on fossil fuels, Travis County will reduce its carbon footprint further in future years.

In FY2024, Travis County purchased **15** all electric vehicles, **69** hybrids, and **8** EV utility vehicles. The County also installed **11** charging stations for fleet use.

Travis County is working to upgrade its chargers in FY2025 to allow for better fleet management and tracking of electric vehicle charging quantities.


EV Chargers at NE Metro Park

FY2024 Electric Vehicle and Equipment Purchases:

Electric Vehicles: 15

5 Toyota BZ4X EVs
2 Chevy EV Blazers
6 Ford 150 Lightning Trucks
2 Ford E-Transit Vans

Hybrid Electric Vehicles: 69

11 Toyota RAV4 Hybrids
6 Ford F-150 Hybrids
52 Ford Explorer Hybrids

Utility Equipment: 8

1 Gravely EV Mower
5 Ford EV Mowers
2 Cushman EV Carts

ALTERNATIVE COMMUTES

Alternative commutes like biking, walking, carpooling, or using public transportation help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by keeping cars off the road. Travis County employees can join the Commuter Leave Incentive Program (CLIP), which offers additional PTO as an incentive for adopting specific alternative commute methods.



Change from FY2023

NUMBER OF TELEWORKING HOURS 2,161,670	+2.9%
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO TELEWORKED 2,946	+1.2%
EMISSIONS SAVED BY TELEWORKING 4,236.3 MT CO2e	-11.8%
VEHICLE MILES SAVED BY TELEWORKING 10,657,513	-11.8%
NUMBER OF TRANSIT PASSES ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES 691	+12.2%
NUMBER OF RECORDED TRANSIT TRIPS 16,947	-11.7%



The number of CapMetro transit passes provided to employees and average number of transit riders per month went up, however the total number of trips taken declined by 11.7%.

In Spring 2024, CapMetro's digital payment system had technical issues that may have resulted in a significant number of trips remaining unrecorded. This could explain the decrease in reported ridership. CapMetro has implemented a new payment system in Spring 2025, allowing for consistent payments and tracking of ridership metrics.

Nature-Based Solutions Resolution

On June 18th, 2024, the Travis County Commissioners Court reaffirmed its commitment to sustainability by passing a resolution directing staff to prioritize the use of nature-based solutions in all future Travis County-funded public works, construction, and maintenance projects, including those under the 2023 Capital Improvement Bond package. This includes incorporating these principles in design standards and evaluation criteria for project proposals.

BENEFITS OF NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

Combatting Urban Heat: Nature-based solutions like expanding greenspaces, green roofs, and tree canopies mitigate the urban heat-island effect, providing cooling oases in urbanized areas.

Flood and Water Management: Green infrastructure and alternate stormwater practices such as Low-Impact Development practices, permeable surfaces, vegetative filter strips, and rainwater collection systems help to absorb and redirect stormwater runoff, support recharging of aquifers, and offer cost-effective flood management strategies.

Climate Mitigation: Nature-based solutions contribute to Travis County's climate goals by sequestering carbon in soils and vegetation, which helps to offset other operational greenhouse gas emissions.

Public Health and Quality of Life: Nature-Based Solutions promote physical and mental well-being, which enhances the County's capacity to adapt to climate-related challenges.

LOOKING AHEAD

Next year's Sustainability Report will provide updates on the progress and implementation of these initiatives.



RAIN GARDEN AND GREEN ROOF AT THE CIVIL AND FAMILY COURTS FACILITY: 1700 GUADALUPE ST

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

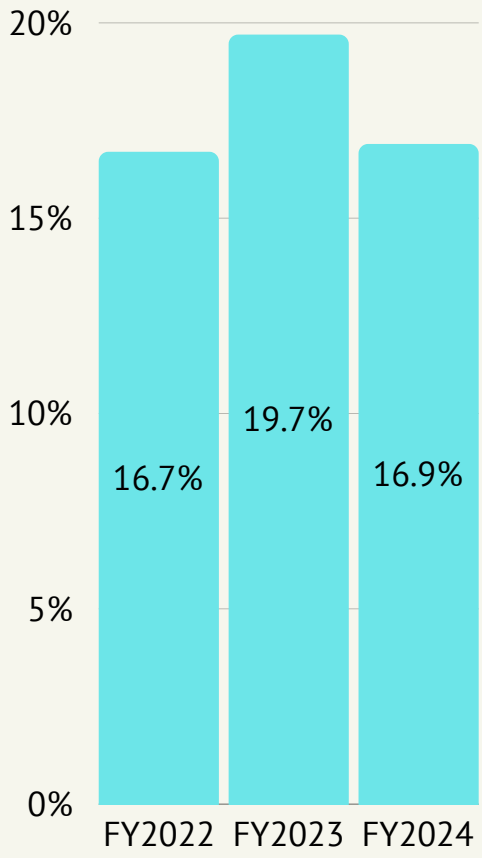
Travis County's Environmental Preferable Purchasing (EPP) policy encourages County staff to purchase products and services that have a reduced impact on human health and the environment.

Once a year and upon hiring, shoppers and Purchasing Office staff are required to take a training on the County's EPP policy. Trainees learn about the policy's goals and processes, how to track it within the County's SAP system, and about alternative options such as the County's Reuse Store and Purchasing Warehouse, where used but still functionable Office Supplies and Furniture can be acquired. In FY2024, **887** employees took the EPP policy training, up from 836 in FY2023 and 282 in FY2020 when the policy was implemented.

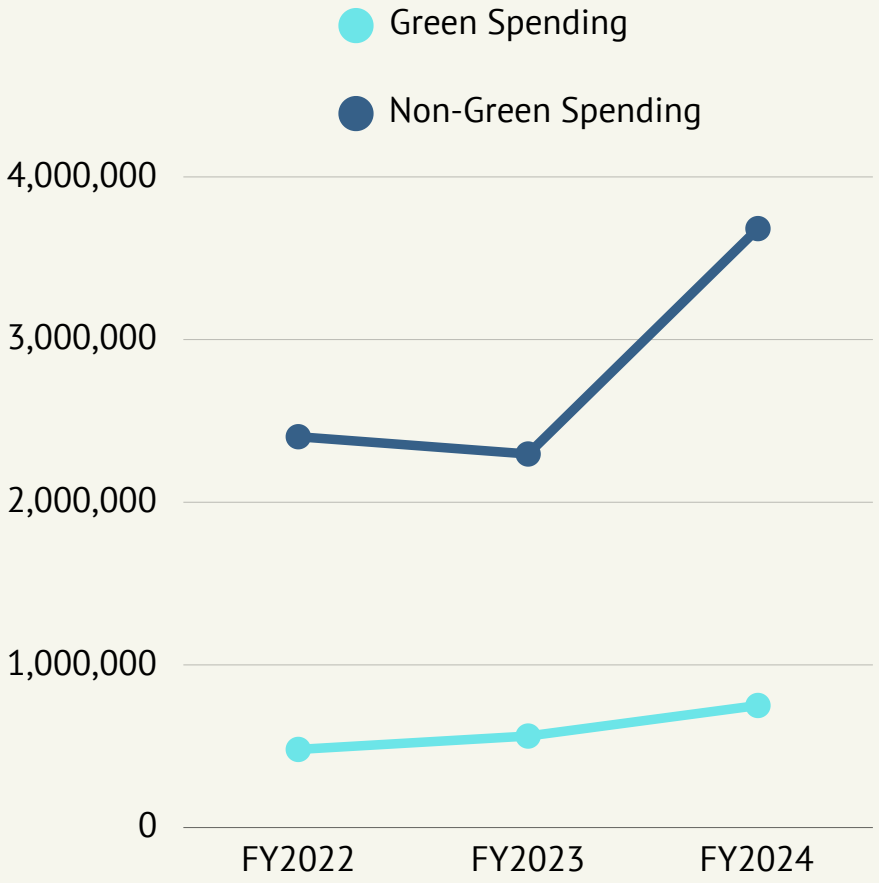
GREEN SPEND & TOTAL SPEND FOR LARGE VENDORS

The County requested data on "green spend" or environmentally friendly purchases from some of its largest vendors: Office Depot, Grainger, and Pollock. At these vendors, green purchases accounted for **16.9%** of the total goods purchased by Travis County in FY2024. The number of green purchases at these vendors decreased by **2.8**% from FY2023 to FY2024, primarily attributed to price hikes resulting from inflation.

Percent Green Spending
Grainger, Pollock, Office Depot



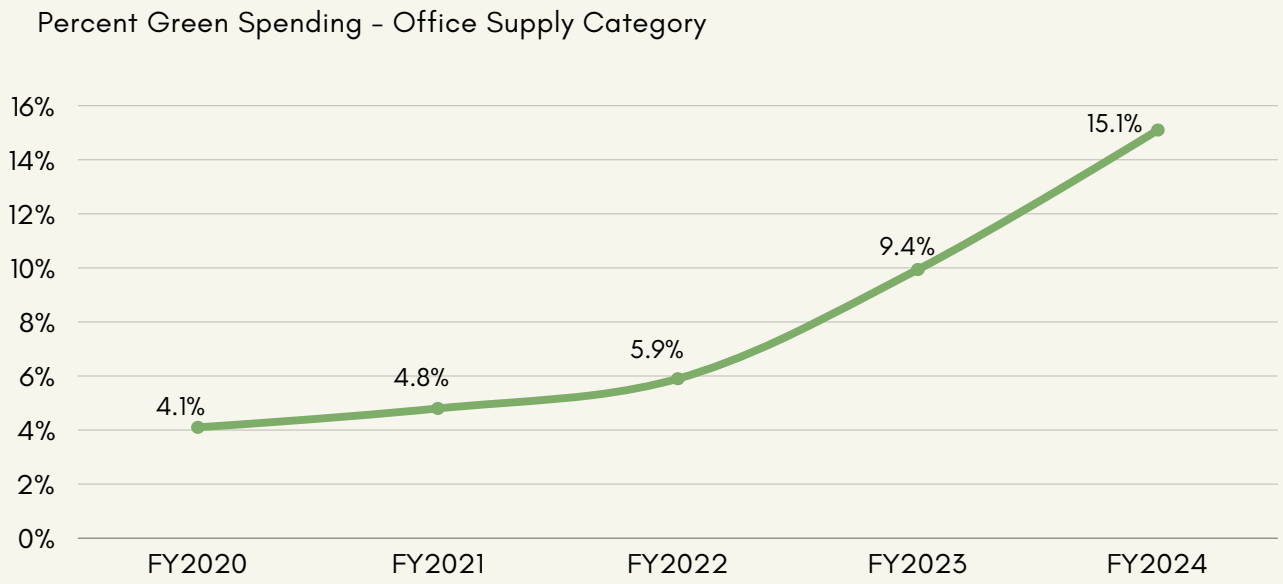
Green & Total Spend
Grainger, Pollock, Office Depot



Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

OFFICE SUPPLIES CATEGORY (ALL VENDORS)

The County's EPP policy states that departments should strive for a minimum of 50% of office supply purchases to be environmentally preferable products. In FY2024, **15.1%** of office supplies purchased from all vendors were environmentally preferable.



Since many of the green spend items at the County's largest vendors are not classified as office supplies, they are not reflected in this increase.

The increase of green spending in the Office Supply category could be due to a variety of factors such as increased awareness of environmentally friendly choices, a decrease in price of green items compared to non-green items, training, and better classification within the County's purchasing system.



887

 # OF EMPLOYEES WHO TOOK EPP POLICY TRAINING

10.0%

30 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 328.203 PURCHASING PREFERENCE FOR RECYCLED MATERIALS

EPP items can not exceed 10% of the cost of their non-environmentally preferable counterparts.

Outreach and Clean-Up Events

OCTOBER 2023 - SEPTEMBER 2024

Travis County works to keep the community clean and green through events like trash pick-ups, Christmas tree recycling, and prescription take-back events. The Sustainability Team helps organize these events, engaging the community and providing support to ensure their success. This year, they launched the first-ever East Side Spring Clean, further promoting sustainability across the County.

LOCO TRASH BASH

225 Volunteers
11 Sections
5,840 lbs. Trash
2,480 lbs. Recycleables

Oct 28



Dec-Jan

X-MAS TREE RECYCLING EVENT

Sustainability Team,
Road & Bridge, and Parks
5 Locations
750 Trees

1ST ANNUAL SPRING CLEAN

104 Volunteers
7 East Side Parks
1,095 lbs. Trash
145 lbs. Recycling

Apr 20



DEA NATIONAL Rx TAKE BACK

Apr 27

CREEDMORE BULKY CLEAN UP

11 Volunteers
30.23 tons Trash
4.55 tons Recycled

NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG TAKE-BACK DAYS

5 Locations
Oct 2023: 302 lbs.
Apr 2024: 559 lbs.
5 Permanent Kiosks: 504 lbs.

Apr/Oct

30TH ANNIVERSARY
LAKE TRAVIS UNDERWATER & SHORELINE CLEANUP

Sep 15

30TH ANNUAL LAKE TRAVIS CLEAN-UP

595 Volunteers
15 sites and parks
4980 lbs. Trash
85 lbs. Recycling

Travis County ESPC Program

In Fiscal Year 2024, the Travis County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) successfully completed the first year of full implementation of its Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) program in partnership with Schneider Electric. This initiative, centered on enhancing sustainability and operational efficiency within the Jail and Correctional Complex, has already yielded significant environmental benefits. By integrating energy-saving technologies and infrastructure improvements, TCSO is reinforcing the county's commitment to sustainability.

Savings as compared to baseline

ELECTRICITY SAVINGS

Replacing inefficient HVAC infrastructure, upgrading interior and exterior security lighting to energy-efficient systems, and expanding building automation capabilities have resulted in a substantial reduction in kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption, lowering overall energy demand and costs.

FY2024 kWh Savings: 5,758,401 kWh
Net kWh Savings: 22,108,584 kWh

PEAK DEMAND REDUCTION

Optimized energy systems have decreased kilowatt (kW) usage, improved efficiency and reduced strain on the grid as well as reduced demand charges on electrical bills.

Net kW Savings: 45,962 kW

NATURAL GAS USAGE REDUCTION

By replacing inefficient HVAC systems and boilers, the county has significantly reduced natural gas (CCF) consumption.

FY2024 Savings: 89,029 CCF
Net Savings 193,108 CCF

WATER CONSERVATION

Upgrading flushing fixtures and connecting the Central Chilled Water Plant to the City of Austin's reclaimed water system has significantly reduced potable water use.

FY2024 Water Savings: 27.2 Mil Gal
Net Water Savings: 48.9 Mil Gal
FY2024 Reclaimed Water Usage: 8.9 Million Gallons

COST SAVINGS

The county is already realizing millions of dollars in operational and energy savings, allowing reinvestment into additional sustainability initiatives.

FY2024 $ Saved: $2,869,328
Net $ Saved: $5,354,348

GHG REDUCTIONS

The infrastructure upgrades have led to notable reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, supporting Travis County's goal of achieving Net-Zero emissions from Internal Operations by 2030.

Emissions Avoided - Electricity

FY2024: 1,935 or 1,400 MT CO2e*
Net: 7,429.3 or 5,375.2 MT CO2e*

Emissions Avoided - Natural Gas

FY2024: 491.5 MT CO2e
Net: 1,066 MT CO2e

*Location-Based Method and Market-Based Method respectively.

Travis County Sheriff's Office (TCSO)

FY2024 ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

The Travis County Sheriff's Office has introduced various environmental initiatives at their facilities in FY2024, achieving the following:



Travis County Jail

- **Boiler Upgrades: Installed high-efficiency boilers in Correctional Complex buildings to save energy and cut costs.**
- **Laundry Equipment Upgrade: Introduced new washer-dryers that cut water use by 30%, saving thousands of gallons yearly.**
- **Disinfectant Stations: Installed systems at the TCCC and Travis County Jail that produce effective cleaning agents, reducing reliance on disposable products.**

- **Building Automation Software (BAS) Expansion: Connected HVAC systems in the Health Services Building at the Travis County Correctional Complex (TCCC) to a centralized network for improved energy efficiency and equipment life with plans for future expansion to two additional buildings in FY2025.**
- **HVAC Air Duct Cleaning at Travis County Jail: Cleaned air ducts to remove decades of buildup, improving airflow, indoor air quality, and system efficiency.**
- **Emergency Power Generators: Installed new fuel-efficient generators in two Correctional Complex buildings.**



Service Wing Anolyte Cleaning Generator

Environmental Resilience Team

The Environmental Resilience Program works to reduce greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, mitigate the effects of climate change by focusing on nature-based solutions, and foster local resilience to climate hazards.

In 2024, the Environmental Resilience Program Team:

ENHANCED COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Actively supported the Austin-led 5-county Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) planning process and by extending the reach of their community engagement, especially with smaller cities, organizations, residents in Travis County outside of Austin.

GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION PLANNING

Engaged ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability to develop a road map for implementation of community greenhouse gas reduction strategies specifically in Travis County, building upon the CPRG process.

CLIMATE EMERGENCY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Worked closely with Texas State University's Institute for Government Innovation to develop an assessment of the County's vulnerability to climate emergencies such as wildfires and flooding (completed in FY2025). This involved compiling more than 40 relevant reports and plans and arranging meetings with more than 70 county staff across departments.

LOCAL PLANNING CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributed to local planning efforts and committees including the Travis County Parks Comprehensive Plan update, the Austin-Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan update, the Urban Land Institute's Local Climate Impacts Strategic Council, Austin Public Health's Climate and Health Committee, and the Austin Home Repair Coalition.

Recommendations

This section highlights staff recommendations to further enhance the County's sustainability efforts. These recommendations focus on improving resource efficiency, driving innovation, and supporting long-term environmental goals to help create a healthier future for our community and the planet. The proposed actions are a mix of achievable and aspirational goals; achieving all of them is possible, but would require additional resources, commitments, and thoughtful planning to implement.

GREENHOUSE GASES

- Update the Climate Action Plan and develop processes on quantification and prioritization of strategies.
- Refine methodology for GHG inventory to prevent double counting.
- Update past inventories/data based on consistent standard/methodology.
- Draft an SOP/Guidebook on Sustainability Report methodology and processes.
- Investigate ICLEI's ClearPath 2.0 for developing future Operations inventories.

WASTE

- Install additional water bottle refill stations throughout the County.
- Perform a waste analysis of contents of trash cans to determine potential areas of improvement.
- Update core battery tracking process/provide training to employees at East and West Service Centers.
- Restart composting program at the Del Valle Correctional Complex.
- Encourage waste vendors to adopt on-board scale/weighing systems to remove estimations and uncertainties.
- Provide trainings on responsible disposal to key groups, including custodial staff.

CULTURE

- Increase Green Team participation by adding impactful projects and in-person activities.
- Implement Green Team Incentive Program
- Work with vendors and Purchasing staff to improve Environmental Preferable Purchasing tracking and reporting.
- Revisit recycled paper policy and tracking of County's paper consumption
- Encourage more frequent collaboration and information sharing across departments regarding sustainability initiatives and efficiency improvements.
- Update the Travis County and Conserve webpages to allow for better transparency and regular updates of sustainability initiatives/processes.

Recommendations Continued

UTILITIES

- Expand participation in Demand Response Programs
- Upgrade facility HVAC systems to allow for participation in Automated Demand Response Programs.
- Enroll additional electrical accounts in Green Choice programs at Austin Energy and other providers.
- Encourage additional tracking, quantification, and reporting of water/energy efficiency projects.
- Investigate options for solar installation.

TRANSPORTATION - EMPLOYEES

- Expand awareness/training on Commuter Leave Incentive Program (CLIP)
- Update tracking and reporting of employee transit use based on new CapMetro payment system
- Conduct an annual/biannual employee commuter survey to determine composition of the commuter fleet
- Install additional public facing EV chargers for employees and public use
- Update processes for calculating average employee commute distance.

TRANSPORTATION - FLEET

- Develop a tracking and reporting system for fleet EV vehicle charging.
- Report on fleet EV infrastructure development.
- Conduct a fleet analysis/assessment to quantify fleet composition and develop metrics for implementation of Fleet Electrification plan.

NATURE

- Develop metrics for tracking and reporting implementation of Nature-Based Solutions resolution.
- Develop methods and means to quantify sustainability benefits from ecosystem restoration projects, tree plantings, prescribed burns, etc.

Acknowledgements

As we present this year's annual sustainability report, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has contributed to our journey toward a more sustainable future. This report is the result of the collective efforts and dedication of our elected officials, employees, partners, stakeholders, and communities, who share our commitment to making a positive impact on the world around us.

WE ARE ESPECIALLY GRATEFUL TO THE INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHO MADE THIS ALL POSSIBLE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

Travis County Judge - Andy Brown
Precinct 1 Commissioner - Jeff Travillion
Precinct 2 Commissioner - Brigid Shea
Precinct 3 Commissioner - Ann Howard
Precinct 4 Commissioner - Margaret Gómez
Travis County Sustainability Team
Travis County Environmental Resilience Team
Travis County Air Quality Staff
Travis County Parks Staff
Travis County Road & Bridge Staff
Travis County Fleet Staff
Travis County Facilities Management Department
Travis County Sheriff's Office
Gardner Betts Juvenile Probation Staff
Travis County Information Technology Services
Travis County Human Resources Management Department
Travis County Purchasing Office
Travis County Finance Office
Travis County Auditor's Office
Travis County Public Information Office
Travis County Constables
Travis County Green Team Members
Austin Energy
Balcones Recycling
Republic Services
Texas Disposal Systems
JJ's Waste & Recycling
Reliable Tire
Austin Metal & Iron
CMC Recycling
Veolia