

Eagle County Community Energy Inventory

2025 data on energy use and emissions



Prepared by Clean Energy Economy for the Region (CLEER) for Eagle County

EAGLE COUNTY COMMUNITY ENERGY INVENTORY

2025 data on energy use and emissions

BACKGROUND

Each year, Eagle County tracks community-wide greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) to measure progress toward its climate goals and identify where reduction efforts are having the greatest impact. This report summarizes findings from the 2025 GHG inventory, highlighting key trends across the built environment, transportation, waste, agriculture and land use sectors, along with the data updates and methodology changes reflected in this year's results.

KEY FINDINGS

Eagle County's **GHG emissions** totaled 1.175 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) in 2025 — an 18% decrease from the 2014 baseline and more than an 8% reduction from 2024.

Most of the 2025 reduction resulted from electric utilities replacing fossil fuels with clean energy sources. This durable change reflects a more permanent shift in how local electricity is generated, and will provide similar reductions in the years ahead. A “less durable” contributing factor was the unusually warm, dry winter which drove down the need for heating with natural gas. Local weather conditions and temperatures vary year to year, so these reductions are not guaranteed in the years ahead, and future totals could be higher in a year with a more typical winter.

Goals vs. Outcomes

2025 25% reduction goal - 1,067,881 MT CO_2e

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Short by 100,000 MT CO2e

2030 50% reduction goal - 711,921 MT CO_2e

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400,000 MT CO_2e to go in less than 5 years

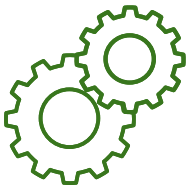
The majority of Eagle County’s GHG emissions are the result of burning natural gas to heat buildings and burning gasoline and diesel to power vehicles. While supporting progress in all areas that emit greenhouse gases is important, continuing to focus on electrification and increased efficiency of buildings and transportation will deliver the greatest reduction. The totals below reflect several data updates detailed in this report.



Electricity emissions have decreased by 81% since 2014. Holy Cross Energy (HCE) and Xcel Energy are making strides toward cleaner electricity grids through increased investments in renewable energy, which have supported this reduction. In 2014, HCE had a 20.3% renewable grid. For 2025, HCE reports an 85% renewable grid and is making progress toward even higher levels in 2026. This is very significant considering the state’s renewably-sourced electricity stood at 44% at the end of 2025[2].



Natural gas emissions totaled 2% higher than 2014 but decreased over 6% compared to 2024, continuing the decrease seen over the previous two years. The recent decreases are due to several variables, most significantly warmer average temperatures. Leading natural gas reduction strategies include updated building codes[3,4] and incentive programs[5] that encourage weatherization and electrification of homes, businesses, and government buildings.



Industrial emissions, new in 2025, are incorporated from data that was previously unavailable, as the natural gas is sourced through private third-party supply contracts. In this case, industrial emissions are categorized by the state as those which are produced by 17 separate manufacturing facilities in Colorado which emit 25,000 or more MT CO_2e annually. Eagle County is home to one such facility: American Gypsum's wallboard plant located in Gypsum, CO. The plan establishes a baseline of 75,047 MT CO_2e, reduced by 1.75% to 72,819 MT CO_2e as of 2024. Strategies may include collaboration and partnerships to develop and utilize incentives for reducing emissions.



Transportation emissions in 2025 totaled nearly 4% less than what they were in 2018 — the earliest point with comparable data. The most effective tactics to reduce transportation emissions include boosting public transit ridership, accelerating electric vehicle (EV) adoption, and expanding EV charging infrastructure. EVs currently make up 3% of vehicle registrations countywide, just below the statewide average of 4%.



Solid waste emissions have risen 14% since 2014, reflecting a 2% annual increase in landfill waste alongside a roughly 2% reduction in the diversion rate. Diversion includes recycling, composting, reuse, and proper handling of construction and demolition waste. Although waste accounts for 8% of the County's total emissions, reduction efforts here tend to be highly visible and can meaningfully boost public awareness and engagement.



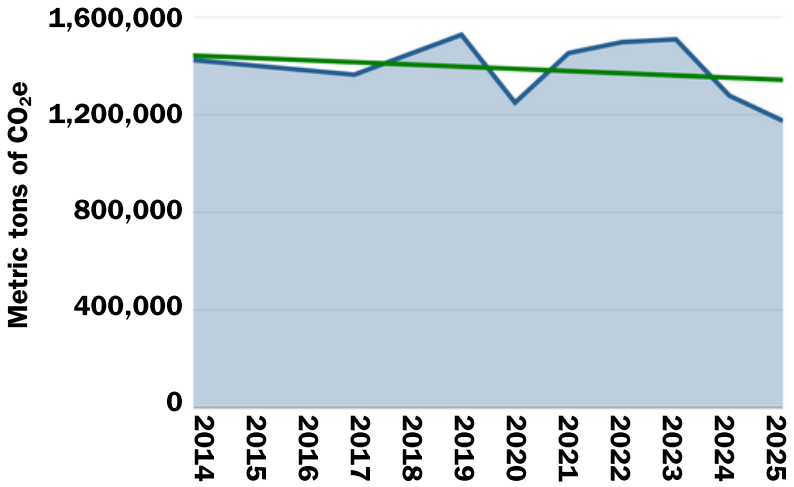
An analysis of the **Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)** sector's most recent data available from 2021-2023 showed an estimated net average of 340,155 MT CO_2e removed from the atmosphere annually. This data highlights the impact of natural and working lands on total emissions for the County and the value of protecting and conserving natural areas.

This year's inventory continues to show the tangible emissions decreases seen last year, highlighting the progress made to affect change. With significant decarbonization already achieved in the electric grid — thanks largely to Holy Cross Energy — further reductions will need to focus on buildings and transportation. This includes direct strategies and investments that support and incentivize retrofits to existing and aging buildings, large building electrification, and rapid adoption of EVs, among other measures.

Overview of emissions

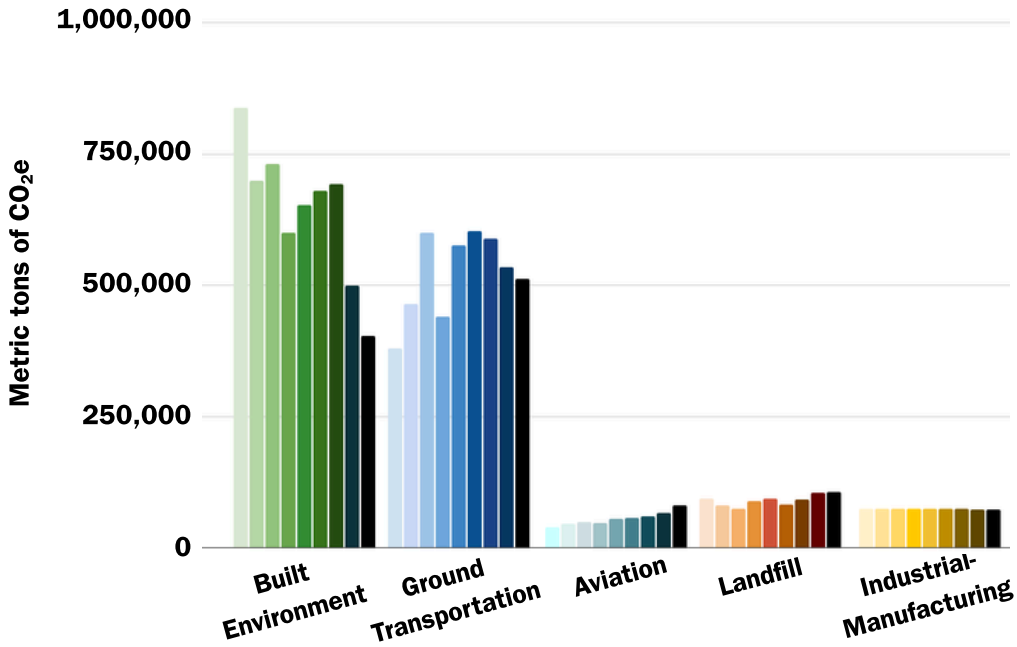
TOTAL EMISSIONS

Eagle County set goals of reducing emissions 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030, compared to 2014 levels. As of 2025, emissions have decreased by 18% compared to 2014, from 1,423,842 to 1,174,749 MT CO_2e. This progress is mainly attributed to Holy Cross Energy's cleaner grid. Further emission reductions will hinge upon significant changes in energy use and transportation.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 1

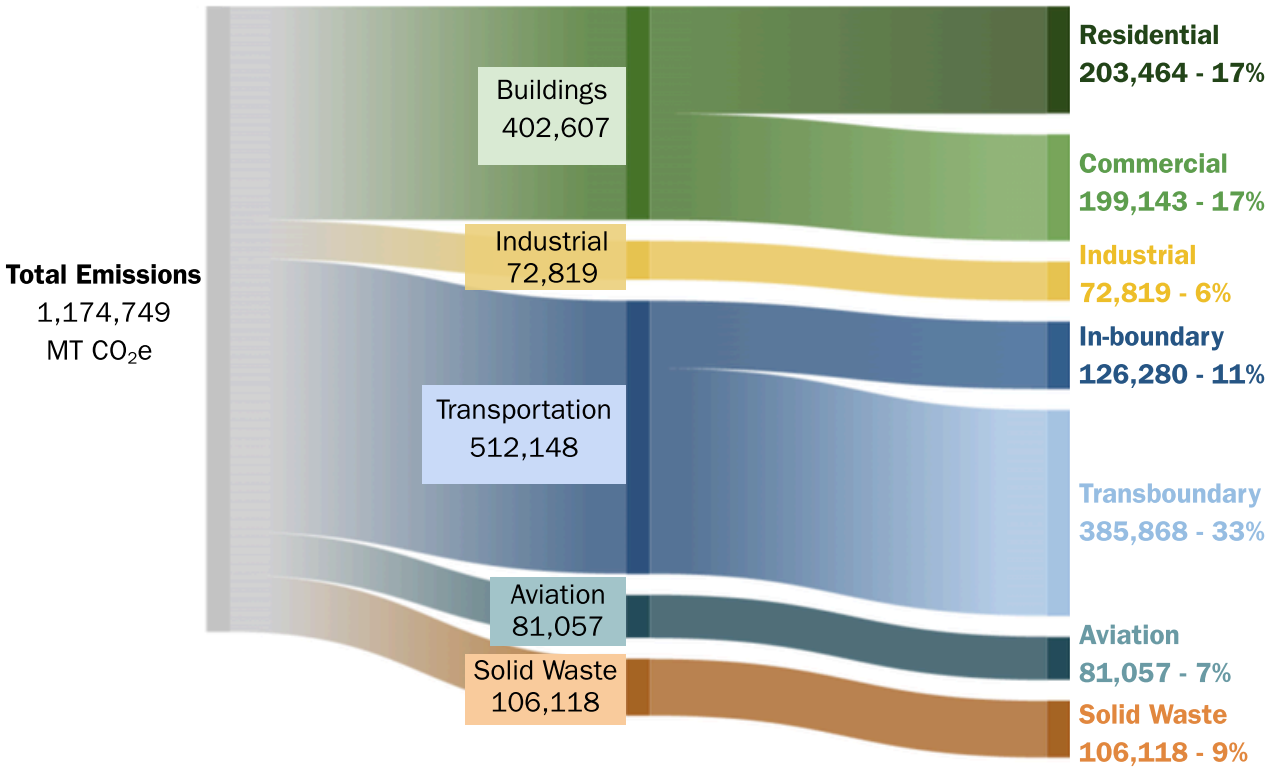
CHANGE IN EMISSIONS BY SECTOR, 2014-2025



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 2

The built environment has seen a significant emissions decrease of 48% since 2014. Building energy use has been steadily increasing over the last four years, but this rise has been more than offset by an increasingly clean electricity grid. Transportation saw a 4% decrease over 2024. However, transportation emissions remain 35% higher than 2014 due to a steady increase in vehicle miles traveled and increased accuracy in transportation reporting. Aviation emissions increased by 105% due to increased flight activity and landfill emissions increased by 14% over 2014. New industrial data is included and described later in the report.

TOTAL EMISSIONS BY END USE, 2025



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 3

Chart 3 breaks down the two greatest emissions-producing sectors by end-use. In 2025, commercial and residential emissions are nearly the same. There is also the addition of Industrial emissions. The largest share of transportation emissions results from “transboundary” travel, presumably due to commuters and tourists traveling to and from Eagle County (This is discussed in more detail in Section 5). Public transit, though normally a small portion of transportation, was not singled out this year due to data availability. Aviation and landfill emissions contribute a small portion of total emissions.

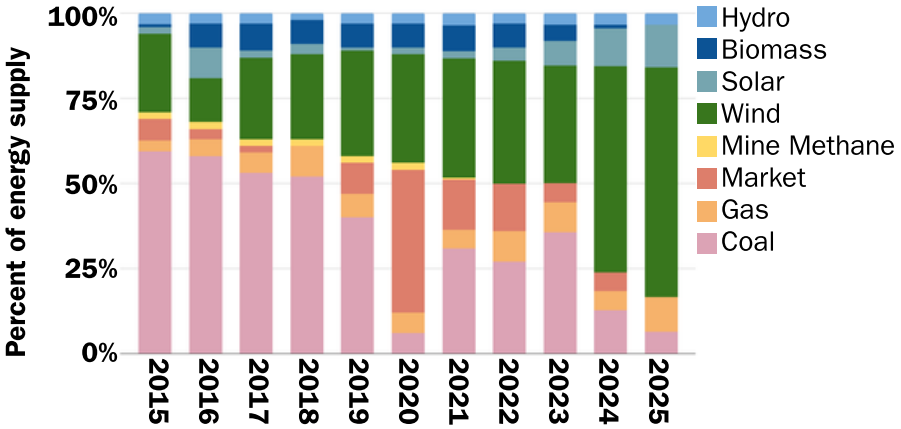
Electric Energy Emissions

HOLY CROSS ENERGY ELECTRICITY BY SOURCES, 2015-2025

Holy Cross Energy (HCE) supplies 95% of the electricity consumed by Eagle County residents and businesses, contributing the greatest influence over electric-related emissions in the built environment. As of 2025, HCE reported 85% of their energy is from renewable sources and continues to push that figure higher, anticipating reaching 90% in 2026.

HCE holds power purchase agreements for a 200 MW wind farm, 35 commercial solar arrays, and 8 small hydroelectric generators. HCE also owns 2.7 MW of solar, mostly located in neighboring Garfield County.

To supply the remainder of its grid power, HCE maintains long-term contracts with Public Service Company of Colorado (a subsidiary of Xcel Energy), holds an 8% ownership stake in Unit 3 of the Comanche Generating Station in Pueblo, CO, and purchases hydropower from the Western Area Power Administration. The Energy Authority acts as HCE's real-time agent and provides renewable energy from the market when practicable.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 4

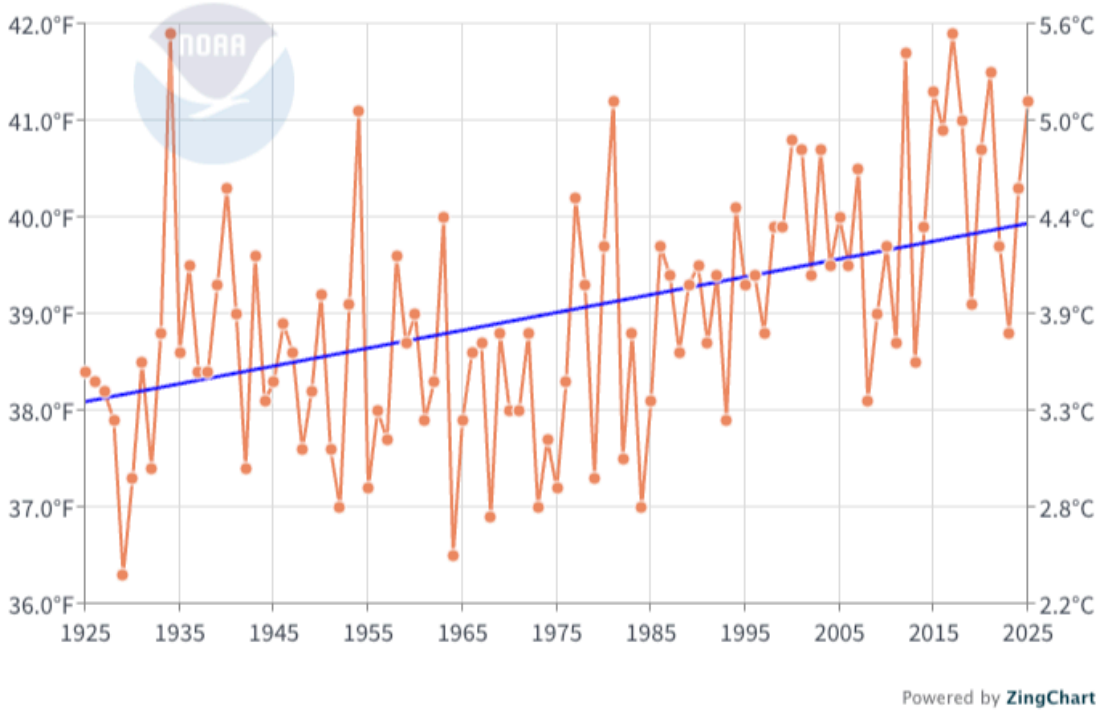
Climate Conditions

The last three years have been the warmest globally on record. Eagle County's temperature increases are milder than the worldwide average, but the community is still experiencing impacts of climate change. Precipitation levels are lower, average temperatures are slowly increasing, and snowpack is reducing. The county is also seeing a reduction in energy use that is in part impacted by the warmer weather. Warmer winters require less natural gas, and as summers get warmer and fires more prevalent, more buildings are adding air conditioning. However, weather-related energy emission reductions are less durable than proactive mitigation strategies will be.
Below are several images detailing the impact on Eagle County in 2025 of temperature and precipitation changes.

EAGLE COUNTY, CO AVERAGE TEMPERATURE TIMELINE, 1925-2025

Annual average temperatures in Eagle County have trended a 2-degree Fahrenheit increase over the last century. This timeline was used to best show the trend over time, as temperatures since the baseline of 2014 are high and generally stagnant comparatively.

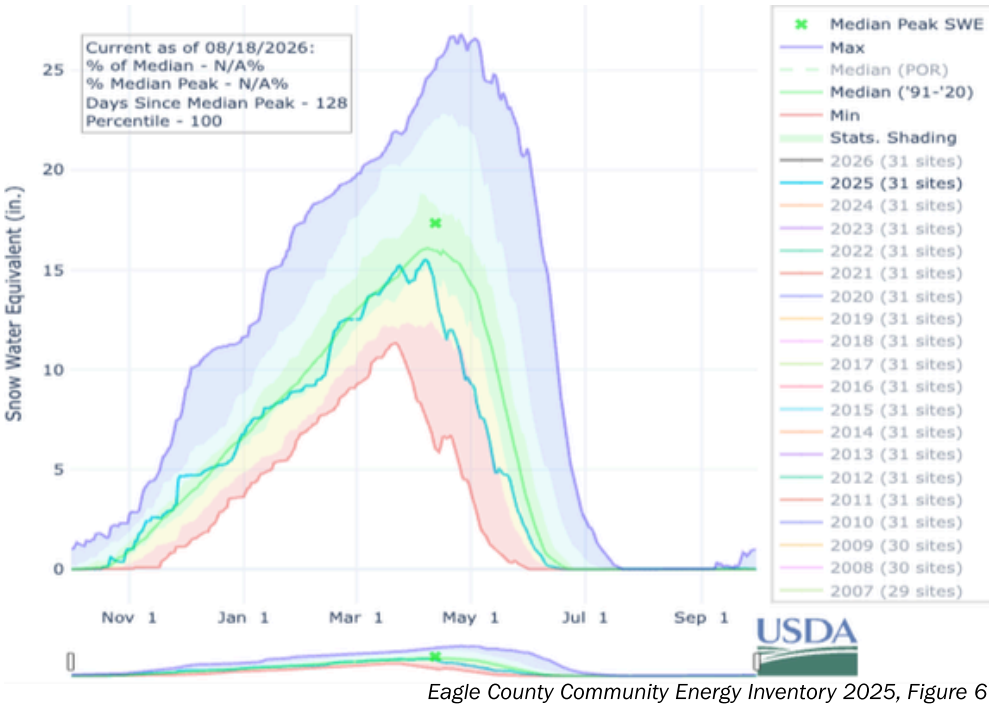
Image from NOAA



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 5

SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN COLORADO RIVER HEADWATERS

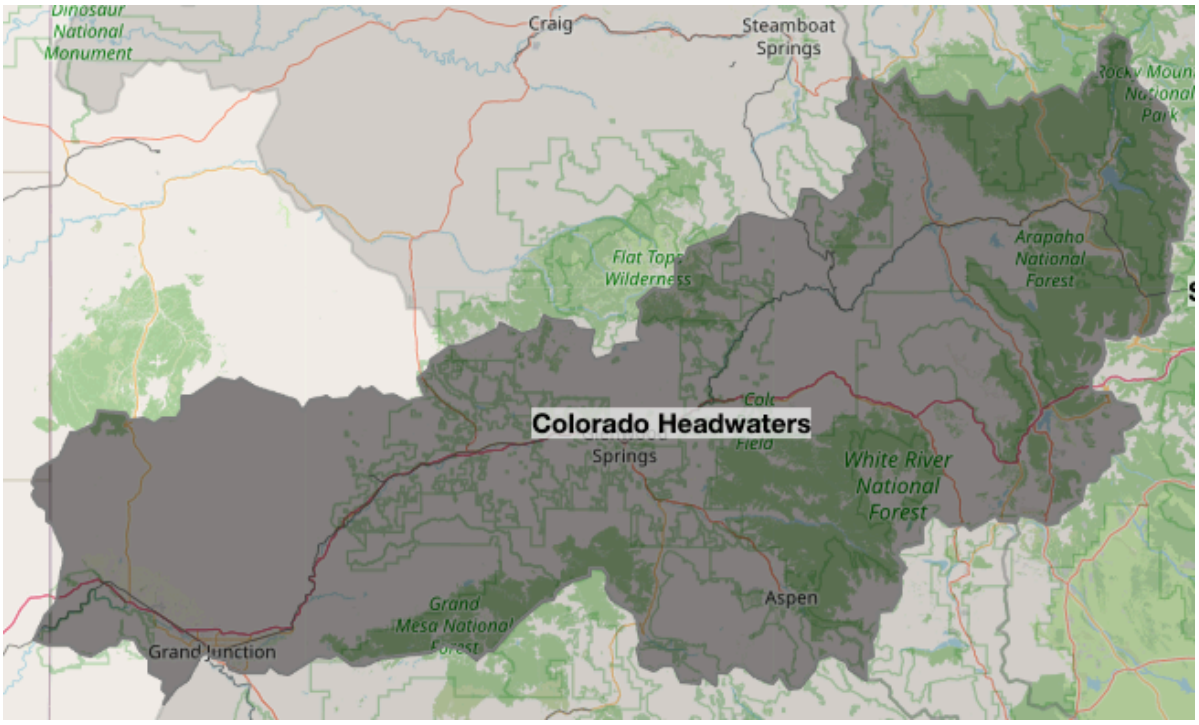
The snow water equivalent in the Colorado River Headwaters details the snowmelt and runoff that occurs during the year. The blue line in figure 6 shows 2025. Although the year started with a median snow water level, levels began tapering off sooner than average and ended early and on the low end.
Image from USDA



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 6

MAP OF COLORADO RIVER HEADWATERS AREA FOR ANALYSIS

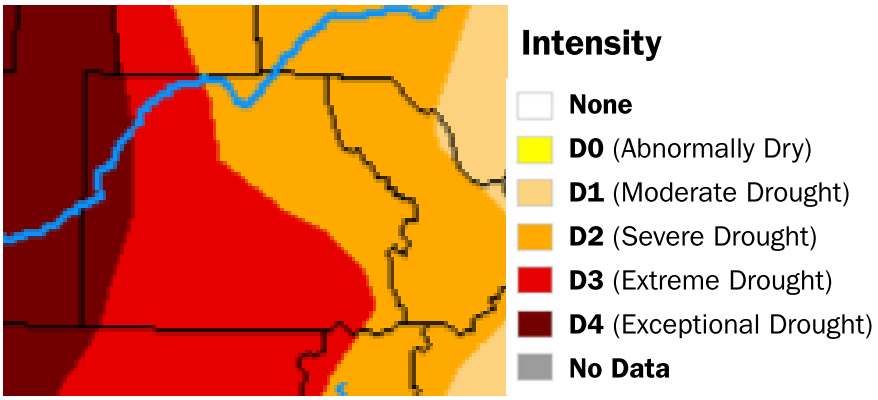
The image below represents the area referenced in the chart above. The Colorado River headwaters encompass Eagle County as well as areas of Pitkin, Garfield, Mesa, Routt, Grand, and Summit counties.
Image from USDA



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 7

EAGLE COUNTY, CO DROUGHT MAP, 2025

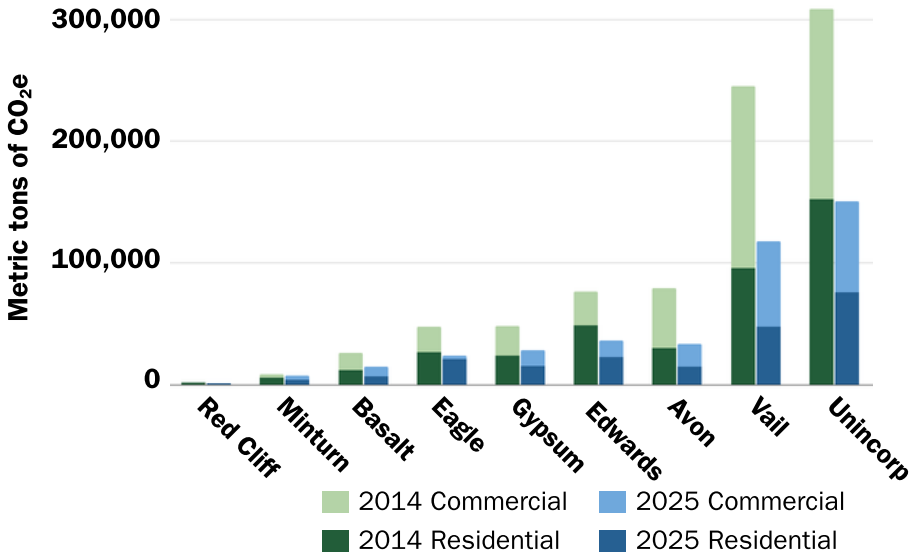
In 2025, all of Eagle County experienced some level of drought conditions. Figure 8 details the county using the Drought Severity and Coverage Index (DSCI). The DSCI is an experimental method for converting drought levels from the U.S. Drought Monitor map to a single value for an area. DSCI values are part of the U.S. Drought Monitor data tables. Possible values of the DSCI are from 0 to 500. Zero means that none of the area is abnormally dry or in drought, and 500 means that all of the area is in D4, exceptional drought. In 2025, Eagle County measured at 382, with most of the county in extreme drought conditions.
Image from US Drought Monitor



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 8

Emissions from the Built Environment

BUILT ENVIRONMENT EMISSIONS BY COMMUNITY, 2014 VS. 2025



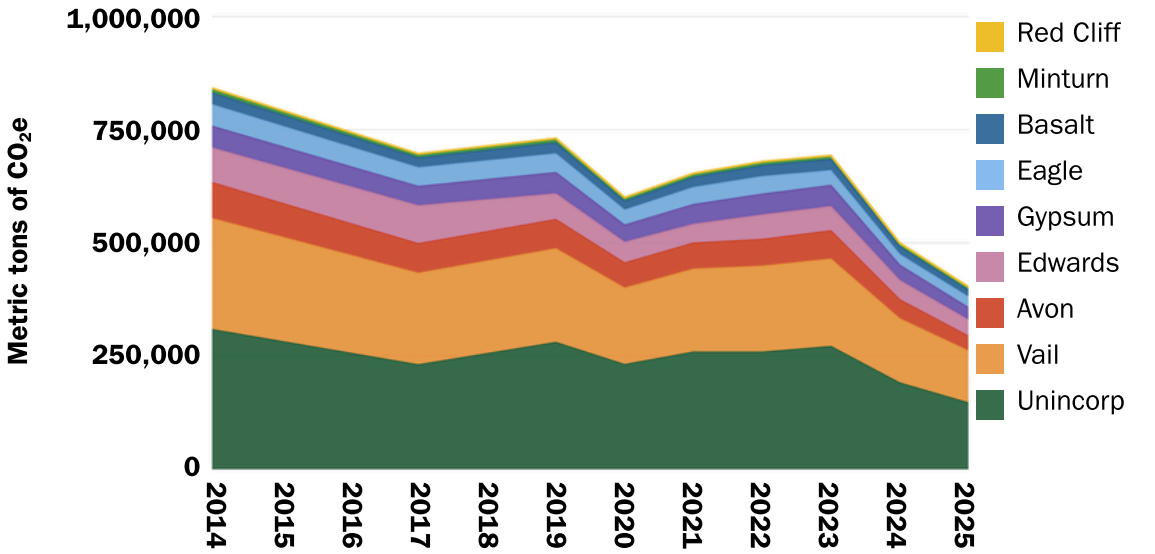
Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 9

Due to Holy Cross Energy's increasing renewables, every major community in Eagle County has decreased its building emissions as of 2025. As highlighted in Chart 9, the most significant reductions have been in commercial buildings, although residential emissions have reduced substantially as well. Commercial buildings are designated by the utilities and include hotels, multifamily complexes with a single meter, recreational facilities (e.g., ski lifts and snowmaking equipment), government buildings, schools, retail, industrial, and manufacturing facilities.

While Edwards is unincorporated, its emissions can be tracked separately by analyzing data for the 81632 ZIP code area. That is not the case for all other unincorporated parts of the County, including Eagle-Vail, El Jebel, McCoy, Bond and Burns, which are aggregated in the "Unincorp" category. These unincorporated areas have a higher population and more housing units than any of the county's individual municipalities. The unincorporated category does include commercial energy use from Black Hills Energy (BHE) for the Town of Eagle because BHE combined its commercial data for the Town of Eagle with the unincorporated totals to comply with the 15/15 customer privacy rule (explained later in Methodology).

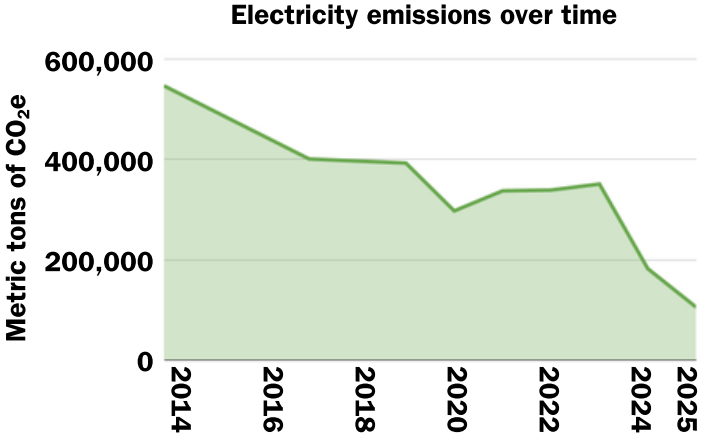
BUILDING EMISSIONS BY COMMUNITY, 2014-2025

Since 2014, Eagle County communities have significantly reduced building emissions. This change has made a tangible impact on overall emissions and is largely due to Holy Cross Energy's decarbonization progress.

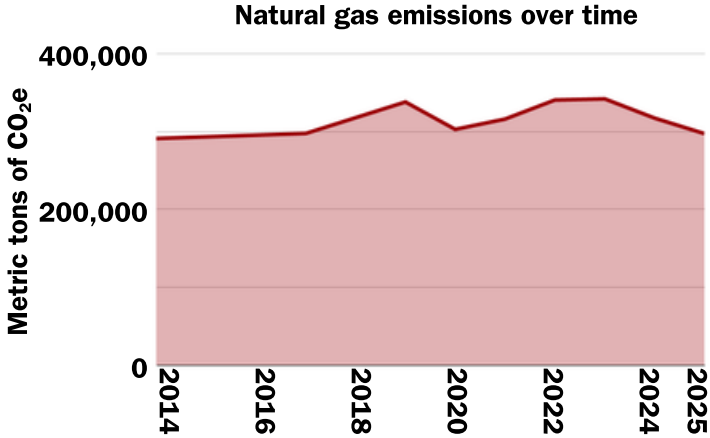


Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 10

BUILDING EMISSIONS BY FUEL OVER TIME, 2014-1025



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 11



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 12

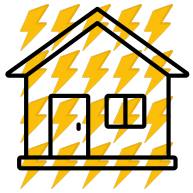
Since 2014, Eagle County has experienced significant growth in its building stock. Despite this growth, a cleaner electricity supply has driven down electricity emissions. Natural gas emissions, by contrast, generally rose alongside this growth — but have declined over the past two years, likely due to increased temperatures reducing natural gas use. Continuing to electrify buildings offers significant potential for further emissions reductions. Engaging key stakeholders such as property owners, developers, and grid operators will be key to increasing Eagle County's building electrification progress.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS IN EAGLE COUNTY

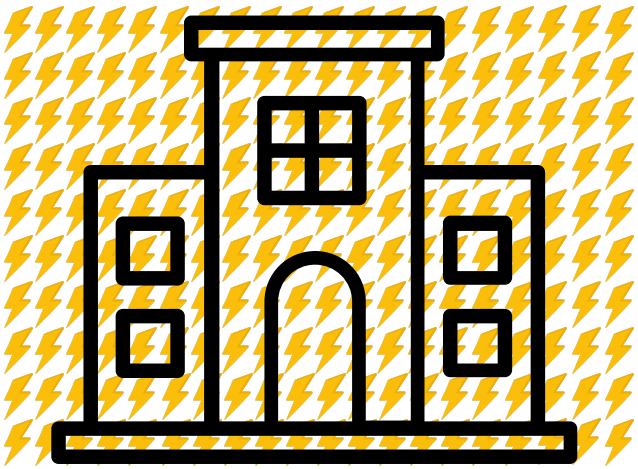
Building data provided by the utilities breaks their accounts down into residential homes or commercial buildings, which can include government buildings, industrial buildings, and multifamily housing. The account total is not representative of all buildings, but helps to detail the usage by building type. In Eagle County, there are 7,500 listed electric and 2,200 natural gas commercial accounts (15%) as well as 33,600 electric and 20,600 natural gas residential accounts (85%). Despite only making up about 15% of the total accounts, commercial buildings consume about 50% of all the energy used through the utilities. An average commercial account consumes 10 times as much energy as an average residential account annually, measured in million British thermal units (MMBtu).

Following the enactment of Colorado's "Energy Performance for Buildings" statute (HB21-1286) in 2023, owners of commercial, multifamily, and public buildings 50,000 sq. ft. or larger are required to benchmark their whole-building energy use annually and meet building performance standards (BPS). Of the 4,404 commercial buildings in Eagle County, 117 are subject to this requirement, including hospitals, lodging, multifamily housing, schools, government buildings, and large retail buildings.

The average home uses 20 MMBtu of energy



Average commercial building uses 200 MMBtu



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 13

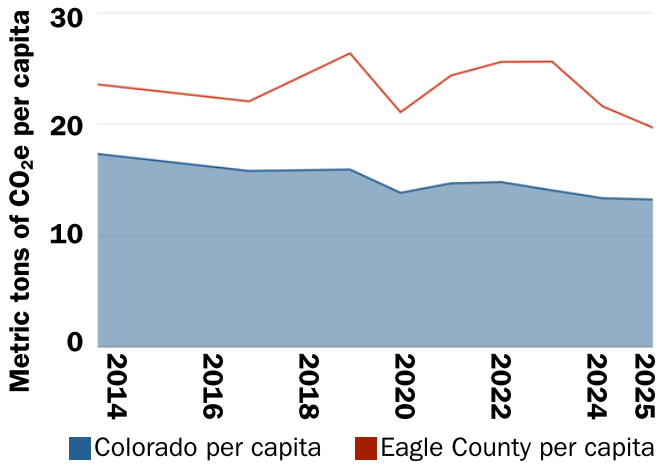
Of those 117 buildings, 65 were in compliance with the state benchmarking law for the 2025 reporting year; 52 were not yet in compliance. There are now penalties for not being in compliance with benchmarking. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) has announced it will begin enforcing Building Performance Colorado (BPC) compliance. A table of buildings with compliance status is included in the appendix.

Benchmarking tracks energy use and estimates emissions. As buildings become more efficient and use less energy, their emissions decrease. Emissions increase exponentially as the square footage of a building increases, according to a Pitkin County study, so reductions in the largest buildings will provide noticeable results.

EMISSIONS PER CAPITA, 20214-2025

On a per-capita basis, Eagle County's greenhouse gas emissions have historically been higher than the Colorado average— 19 MT CO_2e compared with 14 MT CO_2e statewide. Contributing factors include: per-capita transportation and commute emissions that are nearly double the state average, second homes that make up an estimated one-third of County housing stock, and lodging emissions generated by visitors who aren't counted in the permanent population.

Because Eagle County's emissions include those from resort visitors and year-round tourism, per-capita comparisons with other communities may be less meaningful than other metrics. These figures are included primarily to track changes over time relative to the state, rather than for direct community-to-community comparison. Notably, grid improvements are helping shrink the emissions gap between Eagle County and Colorado overall.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 14

Emissions from Industrial Manufacturing

INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS IN EAGLE COUNTY

Recently, Eagle County learned of a local industrial emissions source previously believed to be included in the utility fuel emissions. The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) requires industrial manufacturing facilities producing more than 25,000 MT CO_2e to submit a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan to conform with Colorado Air Quality Control Commission Regulation 27. In Eagle County, the American Gypsum Wallboard plant triggers Regulation 27 and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Management for Manufacturing 2 rule (GEMM 2). American Gypsum has submitted its Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan detailing its current emissions and its strategy for reducing or offsetting them.



Image credit by Adventure_Photo via Getty Images Signature/Canva

American Gypsum's report establishes a baseline of 75,047 MT CO_2e, with a small reduction to 72,819 MT CO_2e in 2024. These emissions are primarily a result of using natural gas to generate on-site electricity for operations and wallboard product manufacturing within the plant.

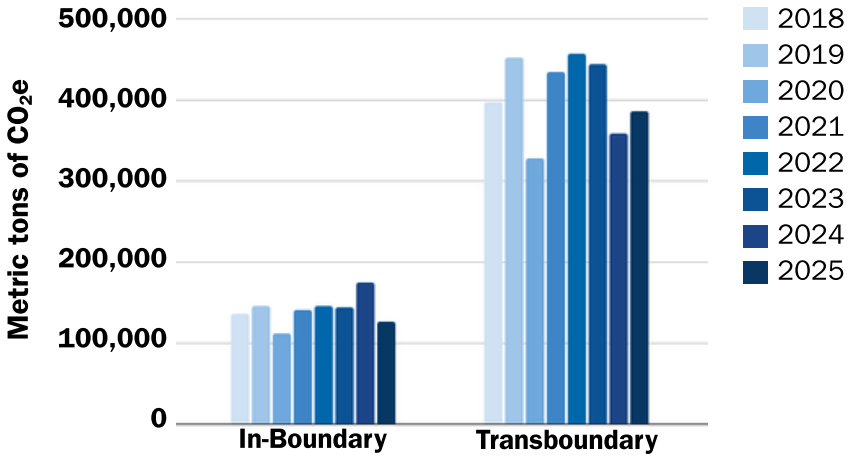
Since 2025 data was not available, the most recent figures are being applied until updated data is released, and the baseline has been extended retroactively to prior years. A small amount of other industrial emissions are included in utility data, but cannot be separated from the dataset and are aggregated within the electric and natural gas emissions.

With this new data source available, this report will include a dedicated industrial emissions section moving forward. It is important to note that incorporating American Gypsum's emissions does modestly increase the County's total; however, by applying the data to previous years, proportionally the data does not show a significant impact on the percentage changes across sectors. The American Gypsum Corporation is considering making efficiency improvements at the local plant.

Transportation Energy Use and Emissions

TRANSPORTATION EMISSIONS BY TRIP TYPE, 2018-2025

Transportation emissions declined by 4% relative to 2018, driven largely by in-boundary emission reductions. The reductions in the sector may be partly attributable to Eagle County's public transit becoming mostly free since July 2024, making it an accessible alternative to driving. As the in- and out-bound traffic are not within the control of the county, a focus on in-boundary travel through boosting public transit ridership, accelerating EV adoption, and expanding EV charging infrastructure will support emissions reductions.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 15

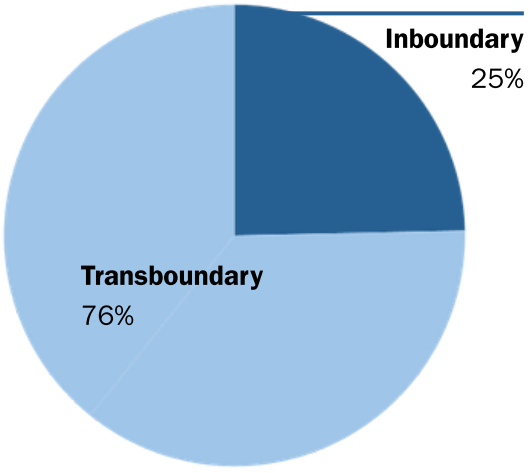
Transportation data for 2018–2023 was collected using Google's Environmental Insights Explorer (EIE), which draws on location services from individual electronic devices to estimate vehicle miles traveled and emissions across three categories: in-boundary trips (starting and ending within Eagle County), inbound trips (entering the county from elsewhere), and outbound trips (leaving the county). This dataset, available starting in 2018, offers greater accuracy than pre-2018 data, which was derived indirectly from Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) trip data.

EIE data has limited availability after 2024 due to new location tracking restrictions; an alternative approach is now used to ensure the most accurate calculations possible. Transboundary mileage was sourced and analyzed using state highway data from CDOT's Online Transportation Information System (OTIS), while in-boundary mileage was estimated through a series of origin-destination reports generated by Streetlight Data. While these methods introduce a small margin of error due to resource limitations, the resulting analysis still reflects high confidence in the reported totals.

TRANSPORTATION EMISSIONS BY TRIP TYPE, 2025

The updated data sets for this year show a decrease to in-boundary transportation emissions. The greatest portion of transportation emissions remains the result of transboundary travel, trips coming in or leaving the county, much of which can be attributed to commuter trips and tourism.

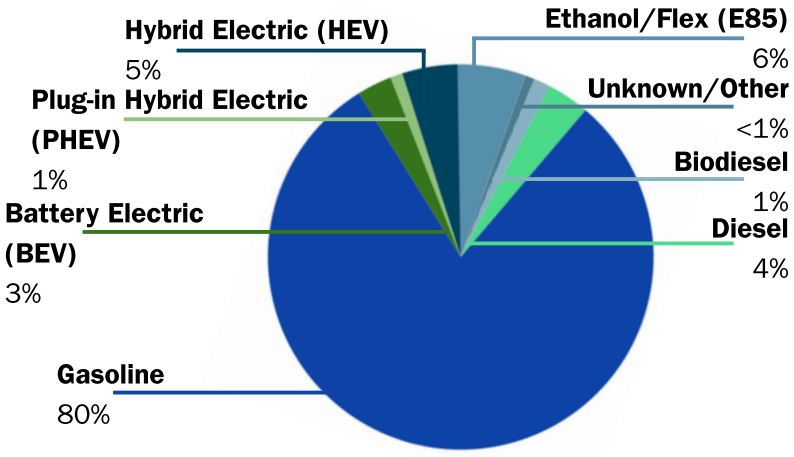
Addressing emissions from transboundary sources might be attempted through tourism fees that support infrastructure upgrades or rebates, as well as by supporting mode share for commuters. Efforts to reduce local transportation emissions can include boosting public transit ridership, promoting carpooling, accelerating EV adoption, and continuing to expand EV charging infrastructure.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 16

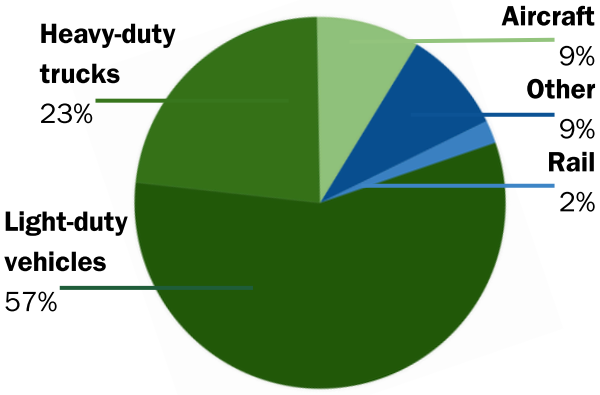
TYPES OF VEHICLES REGISTERED IN COLORADO

While a breakdown of transportation emissions by vehicle type is not available at the county level, the relative proportions for Eagle County are believed to be consistent with state and national figures. The most recent update from the State of Colorado, using 2025 data, breaks down the types of vehicles registered in the State by fuel use. These percentages, in addition to fuel efficiency and mileage estimates, are used to calculate vehicle emissions from travel in Eagle County.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 17

U.S. TRANSPORTATION SECTOR EMISSIONS BY SOURCE



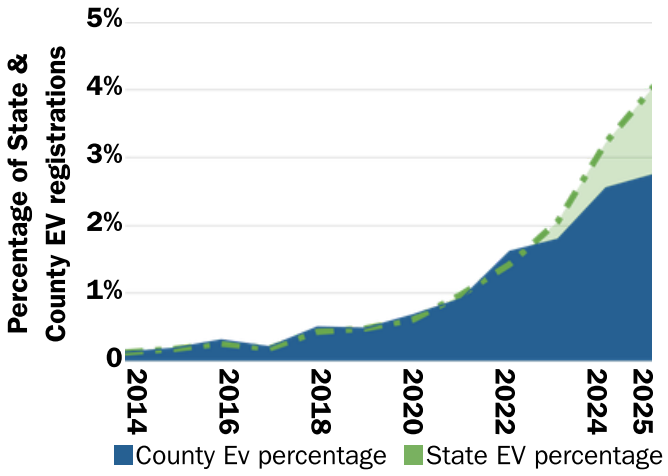
Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 18

Nationally, light-duty vehicles (including passenger cars and light-duty trucks) are the largest emitting vehicle category. These, combined with medium- and heavy-duty trucks, account for 80% of national transportation emissions. These figures from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were last updated in 2022.

EVS REGISTERED ANNUALLY, 2014-2025, EAGLE COUNTY VS. COLORADO

EVs accounted for nearly 3% of all registered vehicles in Eagle County in 2025, slightly below the state figure of 4%. This data includes both plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEV) and battery-electric vehicles (BEV). Similarly, the county's EV adoption rate has tracked very closely with the state's since 2014, until slowing down in 2024.

Incentives for residents and organizations to purchase EVs and install EV chargers can help achieve the 2% annual increase in EV adoption as detailed in the Eagle County Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Plan. With the state and federal incentives being reduced or eliminated in 2025, the rate of adoption may slow over the next couple of years.



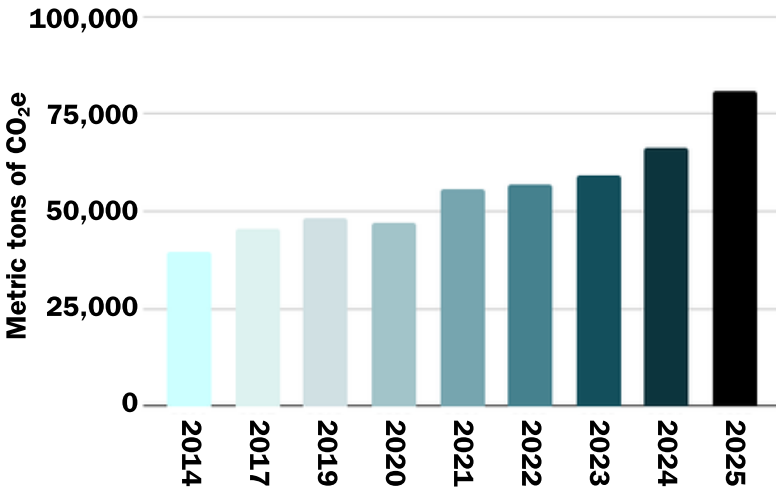
Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 19

Aviation Fuel Emissions

AVIATION EMISSIONS OVER TIME, 2014-2025

Aviation emissions are based on fuel usage throughout the year. These emissions in Eagle County have historically remained relatively stable. In 2025, however, emissions at the Eagle County Regional Airport (EGE) rose sharply — up 22% over 2024 and 105% over 2014 — reflecting a substantial increase in fuel use, likely driven by expanded flight offerings or increased airport operations.

Regionally, the Aspen/Pitkin County Airport is projected for an extended closure in 2027, and the EGE airport plans to increase weekly flights by 130%. This will likely result in emissions increases at the EGE airport as those flights are diverted to Eagle County.



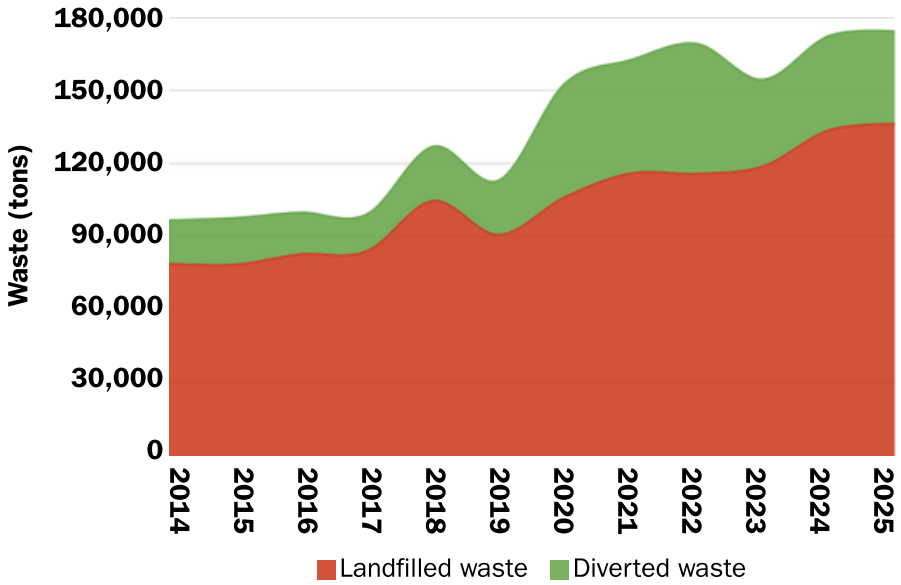
Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 20

Solid Waste Emissions

AGGREGATED EAGLE COUNTY SOLID WASTE BY CATEGORY, 2014-2025

The Eagle County Landfill received 136,000 tons of disposed waste in 2025, resulting in 96,205 MT CO_2e emissions. The County's diversion rate — the percentage of waste recycled or composted rather than landfilled — stood at 22% in 2025, outperforming the statewide average of 16%.

Methane generated by decomposing organic material is the primary source of solid waste emissions. Efforts should focus on continuing to reduce organic waste (landscaping debris and food waste) while increasing the diversion of recyclable materials.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 21

Landfilled food waste produces 20x more methane than food waste that has been composted, and when applied to soil, compost's benefits result in net negative emissions. The best way to maximize the potential savings from composting food waste will be to require commercial operations, such as grocery stores and restaurants to compost their food waste.

Note: Walking Mountains, who performs the diversion reports for the landfill, made some minor corrections to the data for the last few years, and emissions totals were mildly impacted.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 22

Natural Climate Solutions

This 2025 inventory includes data from an analysis performed for Eagle County Communities, which quantifies the estimated carbon emissions and removals from the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector (AFOLU).

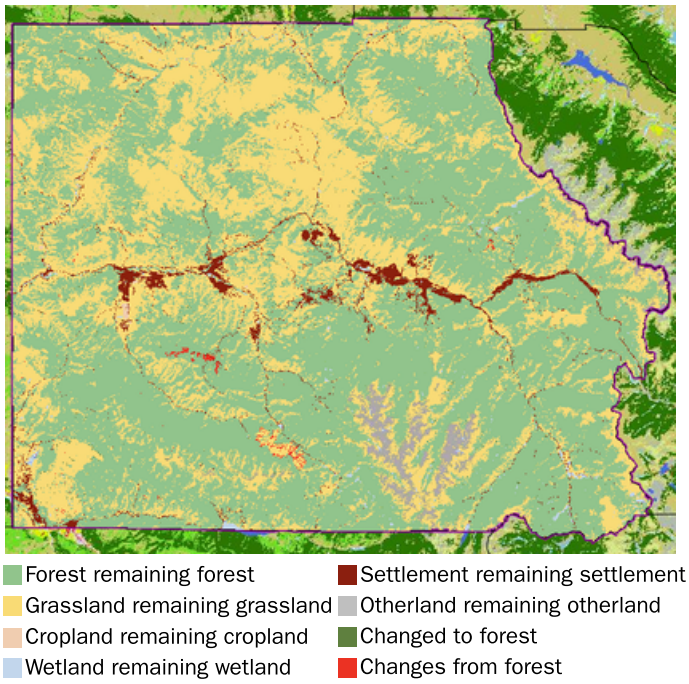
The analysis estimated that during the period 2021-2023, the sector emitted 348,600 MT CO_2e, primarily from disturbances such as fire, timber harvesting, and development. Over the same period, the AFOLU sector removed an estimated 688,770 MT CO_2e through carbon sequestration — a process that occurs when healthy forests and landscapes are preserved over time and when disturbed sites are reforested. Together, these figures result in an estimated net total of 340,155 MT CO_2e removed from the atmosphere, equivalent to about 29% of the County's total 1,175,000 tons of GHG emissions.

This total is 68% greater than the last analysis period, likely due in part to a reduction in fire activity compared to earlier years.

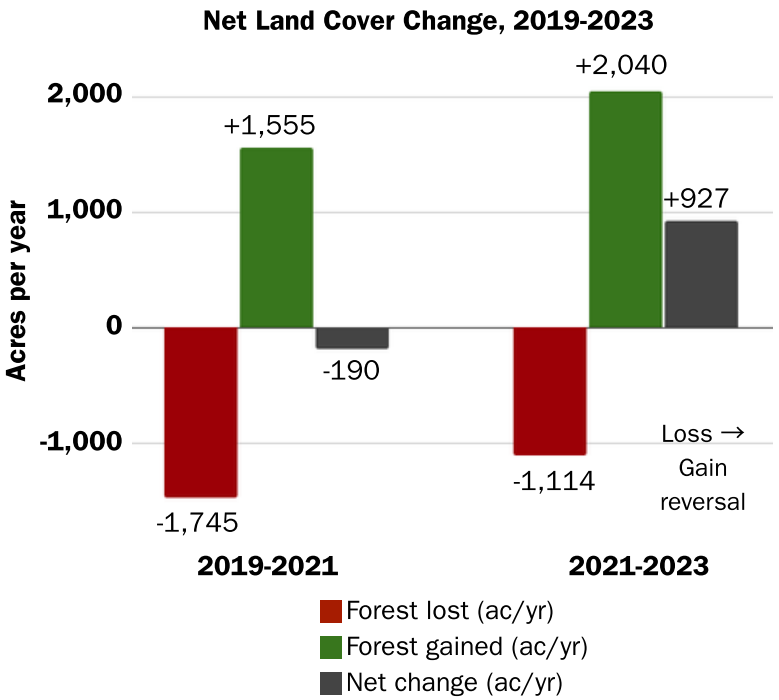
This data provides some insight into the impact of the AFOLU sector on total emissions for the county. While this report does not apply sequestration as a credit against human-caused emissions, the analysis establishes a baseline condition that should be maintained going forward, highlighting the important role natural lands play in emissions management. Strategies to maintain ecosystem health include encouraging regenerative farming practices such as no-till and cover crops, thinning dry brush and timber to reduce wildfire fuels, prioritizing the reuse of existing developed land rather than green spaces for new development, and utilizing land-use planning and policies for density development rather than sprawl.

EAGLE COUNTY LAND COVER CHANGE, 2021-2023

Though largely unchanged, a large portion of Eagle County in the Roaring Fork Valley changed from forest to grassland following the Lake Christine Fire in 2018. Other portions of the county, including the south and northwest, were also changed from forest to grassland, highlighting the importance of protecting fire-prone areas and restoring those areas damaged by fire or timber harvests.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 23

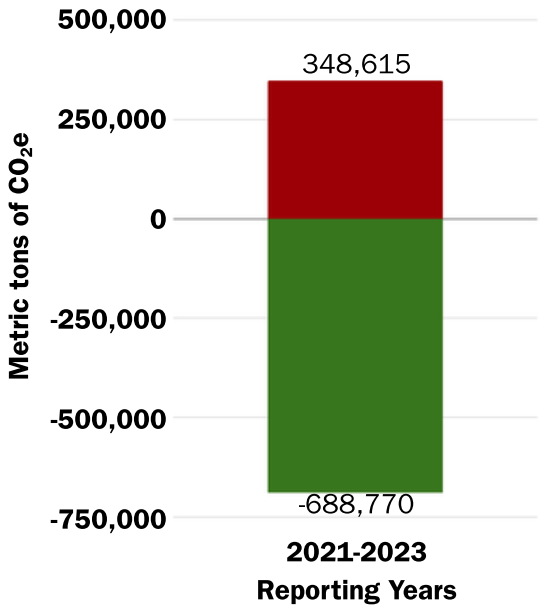


Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 24

EAGLE COUNTY NET EMISSIONS CONSIDERING AFOLU SEQUESTRATION, 2021-2023

Unlike other sectors, land use (in this case, forests and trees) not only emits GHGs, but also removes CO_2 from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, playing a critical role in regulating the planet's climate.

The County's AFOLU emissions are calculated by adding the total emissions coming from land use or other naturally emitting processes to the total greenhouse gases removed through natural processes. The result is a net negative number as more emissions are sequestered than are emitted from land use.



Eagle County Community Energy Inventory 2025, Figure 25

Commercial and Residential Energy Efficiency Resources

There are numerous opportunities for rebates and funds from utility providers and organizations in the area. Below are external links to such entities.

Holy Cross Energy
Northwest Colorado Council of Governments, Energy Program
ReEnergize Eagle County
Walking Mountains
Community Office For Resource Efficiency (CORE)
Energy Smart Colorado
CLEER

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Data collection and analysis by Christina Matzl. Editing and layout by Peter Baumann.
Special thanks to Eagle County Commissioners Jeanne McQueeney, Matt Scherr, and Tom Boyd for their continued leadership in guiding local governments' role in addressing climate change and for commissioning this emissions inventory, which the Climate Action Collaborative will use to measure progress toward its goals.
The following individuals provided data, insight, support, and expertise for this report: John Gitchell and Kate Kirkman, Eagle County; Mike Steiner and Christina Conley, Holy Cross Energy; Mike Beyer, Yampa Valley Electricity Association; Heather Baldwin, Black Hills Energy; and Melissa Kirr, Walking Mountains.

METHODOLOGY

Inventory Protocol

The Eagle County Emissions Inventory quantifies total energy use, costs, and carbon emissions by sector and by fuel and utility source, using 2014 as the baseline year, incorporating an improved transportation metric in 2018, and adding new data in 2025. The emissions inventory data is compiled and entered into the ICLEI ClearPath 2.0 platform, operated by Climate View, for calculation.

The inventory identifies how and where energy is used and emissions are generated. With this information, each energy-using sector can identify opportunities to increase efficiency, reduce emissions, and reduce costs.

This inventory complies with the U.S. Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of GHG Emissions (USCP). At least five emission-generating activities must be included for an inventory to be USCP compliant. This inventory surveys the following activities: 1) residential energy, 2) commercial energy, 3) industrial energy, 4) vehicles, 5) aviation, and 6) the landfill. Note that the AFOLU data is not included in the primary emissions calculations, but as a supplemental piece of information in the report.

15/15 Rule

Per the Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies, the 15/15 Rule is a privacy standard enacted to ensure customer anonymity when energy data is released to third parties. The rule requires that aggregated data include a minimum of 15 customers with no one customer's load exceeding 15 percent of the group's energy consumption. If this minimum cannot be met, the data will be removed from the information provided.

In Eagle County, there were no customers removed from the Xcel Energy data set. Black Hills Energy (BHE) initially removed 375 commercial accounts from the data set, which included 66 unincorporated commercial customers in addition to the Town of Eagle's 309 commercial and government customers. The willingness of utility companies to share data is paramount in maintaining accurate emissions accounting. Though not as robust as previous data sets from BHE, CLEER was able to incorporate limited data regarding the Town of Eagle's commercial buildings into the commercial unincorporated totals for this year's report.

AFOLU

The AFOLU analysis was completed using ICLEI's Land Emissions and Removals Navigator (LEARN) tool. Imagery used to generate this data came from the U.S. Geological Survey's National Land Cover Database, through the LEARN tool.

Acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
APCD	Air Pollution Control Division
BEV	Battery Electric Vehicle
BHE	Black Hills Energy
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
EGE	Eagle County Regional Airport
EIE	Environmental Insights Explorer
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EV	Electric Vehicle
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HCE	Holy Cross Energy
LEARN	Land Emissions and Removals Navigator
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
OTIS	Online Transportation Information System
PHEV	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

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Appendix i

Table of all Eagle County buildings required to benchmark with the State of Colorado and BPC Compliance status

Status	Building Street Address (Tax Assessor)	Building City (Tax Assessor)
Pending revisions	137 Benchmark Rd	Avon
Pending revisions	1120 VILLAGE RD	AVON
Pending revisions	175 LAKE ST	AVON
Pending revisions	300 PRATER RD.	AVON
Pending revisions	38390 HIGHWAY 6	AVON
Pending revisions	42 Riverfront Lane	Avon
Pending revisions	161 W BEAVER CREEK BLVD	AVON AREA
Pending revisions	101 FAWCETT RD 1	AVON AREA
Pending revisions	1101 SWIFT GULCH RD	AVON AREA
Pending revisions	75 BENCHMARK RD	AVON AREA
Pending revisions	130 DAYBREAK RDG H1	BACHELOR GULCH AREA
Pending revisions	51 COTTONWOOD DRIVE	BASALT
Pending revisions	550 SPRING	BASALT
Pending revisions	941 E VALLEY RD	BASALT
Pending revisions	915 SCHOOL STREET	BASALT
Pending revisions	840 E VALLEY RD	BASALT
Pending revisions	271 ROBINSON	BASALT
Pending revisions	350 MARKET ST	BASALT
Pending revisions	110 HARRIS ST	BASALT
Pending revisions	110 HARRIS ST	BASALT AREA
Pending revisions	741 E VALLEY RD	BASALT AREA
Pending revisions	50 SCOTT HILL RD	BEAVER CREEK
Pending revisions	61 MILL ROAD	EAGLE

Status	Building Street Address (Tax Assessor)	Building City (Tax Assessor)
Pending revisions	200 LOREN LN	EAGLE AREA
Pending revisions	315 CHAMBERS AVE	EAGLE AREA
Pending revisions	405 NOGAL RD	EAGLE AREA
Pending revisions	2205 CORDILLERA WY	EDWARDS
Pending revisions	1105 MILLER RANCH ROAD	EDWARDS
Pending revisions	676 SAWATCH DR	EDWARDS AREA
Pending revisions	32532 HWY 6	EDWARDS AREA
Pending revisions	315 AIRPORT ROAD	GYPSUM
Pending revisions	500 SUNNY AVE	GYPSUM AREA
Pending revisions	150 LINDBERGH DR	GYPSUM AREA
Pending revisions	765 RED TABLE DR	GYPSUM AREA
Pending revisions	685 SPRING BUCK RD	GYPSUM AREA
Pending revisions	545 N FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL
Pending revisions	41929 US-6	VAIL
Pending revisions	1783 N FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL
Pending revisions	1265 N FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL
Pending revisions	501 N FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL
Pending revisions	1650 FALLRIDGE RD	VAIL
Pending revisions	1650 FALLRIDGE RD	VAIL
Pending revisions	710 W LIONSHEAD CIR	VAIL
Pending revisions	250 S FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL AREA
Pending revisions	1300 WESTHAVEN DR	VAIL AREA
Pending revisions	1281 N FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL AREA
Pending revisions	16 VAIL RD	VAIL AREA

Status	Building Street Address (Tax Assessor)	Building City (Tax Assessor)
Pending revisions	1295 WESTHAVEN DR 4	VAIL AREA
Pending revisions	2109 N FRONTAGE RD W A	VAIL AREA
Pending revisions	728 W LIONSHEAD CIR	VAIL AREA
Pending revisions	1300 WESTHAVEN DR	VAIL AREA
Pending revisions	250 VAIL LN	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	750 EAGLE ROAD	AVON
In Compliance	311 OFFERSON RD	AVON
In Compliance	37723 HWY 6	AVON
In Compliance	1120 VILLAGE RD	AVON
In Compliance	126 RIVERFRONT LANE	AVON
In Compliance	31 AVONDALE LANE	AVON
In Compliance	45 WEST THOMAS PLACE	AVON
In Compliance	850 WEST BEAVER CREEK BOULEVARD	AVON
In Compliance	72 BEAVER CREEK PL	AVON AREA
In Compliance	295 YODER AVE	AVON AREA
In Compliance	171 YODER AVE	AVON AREA
In Compliance	114 BACHELOR GULCH TRL (BLDG 1)	BACHELOR GULCH AREA
In Compliance	600 SOUTHSIDE DRIVE	BASALT
In Compliance	111 EMMA	BASALT
In Compliance	200 ROBINSON	BASALT
In Compliance	300 ROBINSON ST	BASALT
In Compliance	499 MARKET ST	BASALT
In Compliance	26 Avondale Ln	Beaver Creek
In Compliance	17 CHATEAU LANE	BEAVER CREEK

Status	Building Street Address (Tax Assessor)	Building City (Tax Assessor)
In Compliance	122 SCOTT HILL RD	BEAVER CREEK
In Compliance	120 OFFERSON RD	BEAVER CREEK
In Compliance	210 OFFERSON RD	BEAVER CREEK
In Compliance	141 SCOTT HILL RD	BEAVER CREEK
In Compliance	100 E THOMAS PL	BEAVER CREEK AREA
In Compliance	20 W THOMAS PL	BEAVER CREEK AREA
In Compliance	135 FREESTONE RD	EAGLE
In Compliance	61 MILL ROAD	EAGLE
In Compliance	885 CHAMBERS AVE	EAGLE
In Compliance	333 EAGLE RANCH ROAD	EAGLE
In Compliance	747 EAST 3RD STREET	EAGLE
In Compliance	103 MARKET ST	EAGLE AREA
In Compliance	971-1097 FAIRGROUNDS RD	EAGLE AREA
In Compliance	590 BROADWAY	EAGLE AREA
In Compliance	151 MILLER RANCH ROAD	EDWARDS
In Compliance	1121 MILLER RANCH ROAD	EDWARDS
In Compliance	1000 MILLER RANCH ROAD	EDWARDS
In Compliance	322 BEARD CREEK RD	EDWARDS
In Compliance	32280 HWY 6	EDWARDS AREA
In Compliance	320 BEARD CREEK RD	EDWARDS AREA
In Compliance	56 EDWARDS VILLAGE RD	EDWARDS AREA
In Compliance	641 VALLEY ROAD	GYPSUM
In Compliance	401 GRUNDEL WAY	GYPSUM
In Compliance	871 COOLEY MESA RD	GYPSUM

Status	Building Street Address (Tax Assessor)	Building City (Tax Assessor)
In Compliance	720 SCHOOLSIDE ST	GYPSUM
In Compliance	52 LUNDGREN BLVD	GYPSUM AREA
In Compliance	217 ELDON WILSON RD	GYPSUM AREA
In Compliance	170 COOLEY MESA RD	GYPSUM AREA
In Compliance	1234 Westhaven Dr	Vail
In Compliance	551 NORTH FRONTAGE ROAD WEST	VAIL
In Compliance	145 N FRONTAGE RD	VAIL
In Compliance	200 VAIL ROAD	VAIL
In Compliance	500 S. FRONTAGE RD	VAIL
In Compliance	660 Lionshead PL	VAIL
In Compliance	231 GORE CREEK DR	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	2211 N FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	675 LIONSHEAD PL	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	720 W LIONSHEAD CIR	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	20 VAIL RD	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	141 E MEADOW DR	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	174 GORE CREEK DR	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	5973 MILL CREEK RD	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	701 W LIONSHEAD CIR	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	180 S FRONTAGE RD W	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	1 VAIL RD	VAIL AREA
In Compliance	3000 BOOTH FALLS RD	VAIL AREA