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2017 Sustainable LA Grand Challenge Environmental Report Card for Los Angeles County Energy and Air Quality (Infographics)

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<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/15q3q45m>

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Publication Date

2017-04-27

Supplemental Material

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/15q3q45m#supplemental>

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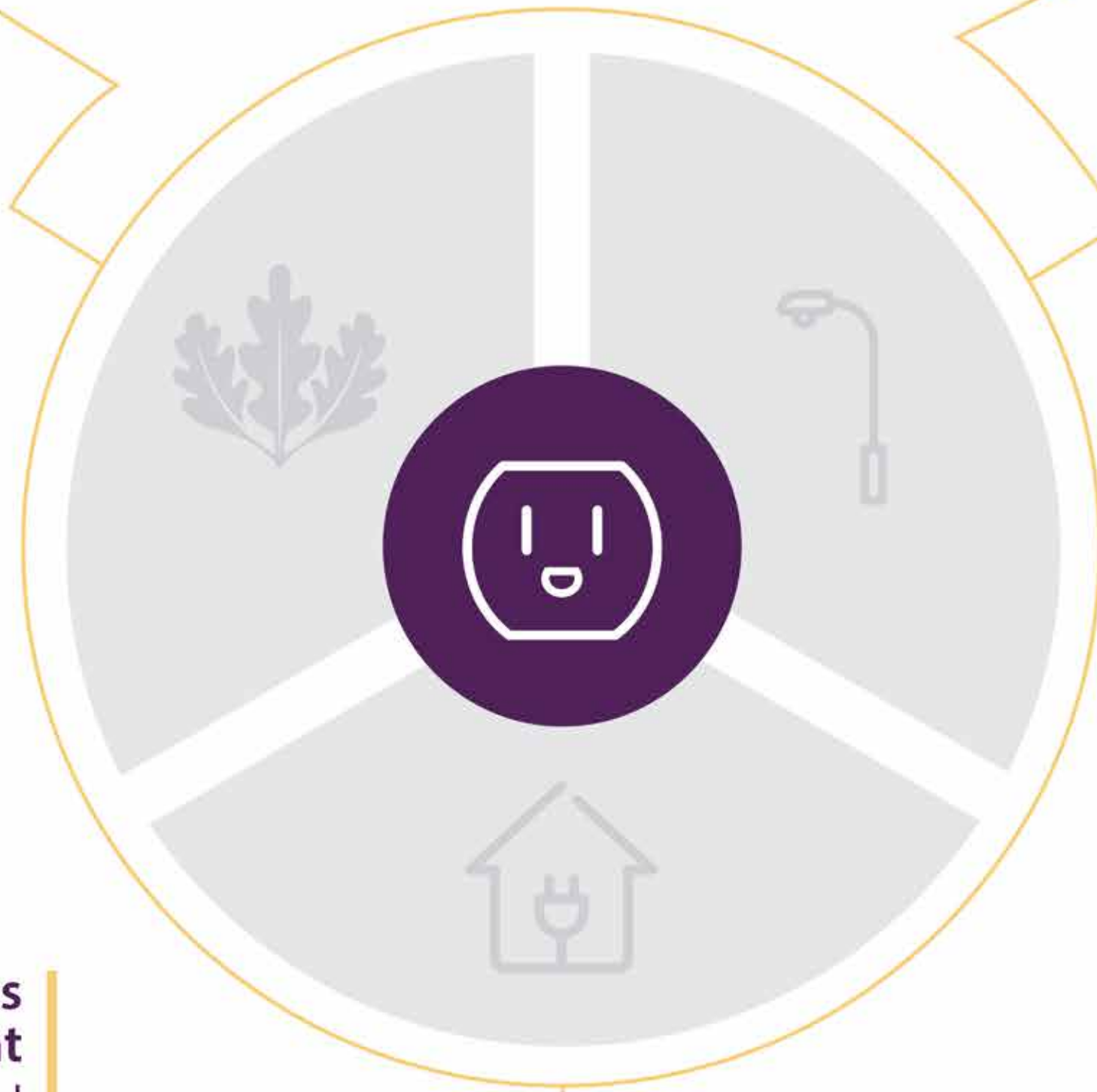


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STATIONARY ENERGY USE

Less than one out of every thousand buildings in L.A. County was LEED certified as of 2014.

Building energy use has barely decreased in recent years: Total electricity and natural gas consumption remained fairly consistent with only a 2-3% decrease between 2006 and 2015.



The City of L.A. converted over 80% of its streetlights, saving 105 gigawatt hours and \$9.3 million annually. Southern California Edison has not conducted LED conversions for the majority of streetlights in the rest of the County.

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From 2005 to 2015, people driving alone increased by 3.5%, carpooling dropped by 24%, and public transit use decreased by 6% for commuters.



In 2015, registered plug-in vehicles made up about 3% of registered automobiles, with access to fewer than 1,000 charging stations (most with multiple outlets).

TRANSPORTATION ENERGY USE

Transportation takes up a larger portion of total income (20%) for people in L.A. County compared to San Francisco (11%) and New York (9%).

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RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

Renewable energy resources in the area have steadily increased, but the region still uses too much coal.

Most energy storage comes from a single pumped-hydroelectric energy storage facility of 1,247 megawatts. Fewer than 21 megawatts of other storage was in place as of January 2017.



Utility-scale solar generation increased by more than 1 million megawatt hours between 2012 and 2015 and reached more than 575 megawatts of capacity in 2015. An additional 475 megawatts of rooftop solar was installed in L.A. County as of 2015.

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Only seven out of 88 cities in L.A. County had Climate Action Plans in 2016, and only 21 were in the planning stage or beyond.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The 3.5 month long Aliso Canyon gas leak in 2015-2016 released emissions in an amount equal to about 13% of 2015 emissions from all refineries and electricity generators in L.A. County.



Emissions from all building types decreased by 2.5% from 2006 to 2010. Transportation emissions decreased by 9.5% from 2005 to 2012, and emissions from categories regulated under Cap and Trade in 2013 decreased by 5% in 2015.

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AIR QUALITY & HUMAN HEALTH IMPACTS

Emissions of 10 hazardous/carcinogenic chemicals decreased between 2010 and 2015, although there is no clear trend of improvement in overall air emissions.

Although air quality remains among the nation's worst, exacerbated by the drought and climate change, local air quality is at its best in 40 years.



Asthma-related ED visits and hospitalization disproportionately impacted young children, ages 0-4 years, and hospitalizations disproportionately impacted adults aged 65 and older.

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