AIR COMBAT COMMAND

INSTALLATION SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Avionics Building

Revised/Updated
Final
May 2012

Mountain Home Air Force Base
Idaho

Sustainability assessment summary of Mountain Home Air Force Base to establish baseline metrics, to identify actionable opportunities and investment strategies, and year-over-year comparisons.

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"So we have a choice to make. We can remain one of the world's leading importers of foreign oil, or we can make the investments that would allow us to become the world's leading exporter of renewable energy. We can let climate change continue to go unchecked, or we can help stop it. We can let the jobs of tomorrow be created abroad, or we can create those jobs right here in America and lay the foundation for lasting prosperity." - President Obama, March 19, 2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to expanding requirements and diminishing resources, lacking holistic/integrated design approaches; HQ ACC/A7PS has formulated a process for measuring sustainability at Air Combat Command (ACC) installations. This process will establish baseline metrics to identify actionable opportunities and investment strategies, and facilitate year-to-year comparisons. There are many individual efforts already in place at HQ ACC/A7PS and at the installation level. It is within this context that the ACC Installation Sustainability Assessment (ISA) process and report was developed. This report summarizes the current and recommended sustainability efforts at Mountain Home Air Force Base and provides a basis for comparison and benchmarking.

Numbers have been calculated for the five sustainability indicators at Mountain Home Air Force base for their mission support functions. Additionally, flying mission numbers have been established for the total carbon footprint and energy intensity to show their additional effect on the installations overall impact on sustainability. The arrow indicators, as shown in the chart below, represent how Mountain Home Air Force Base compares to industry recognized benchmarks[1]. Green indicates a metric is on target or better than target. Yellow indicates a metric is slightly off target. Red indicates a metric is off target. The direction of the arrow indicates whether it is above or below a specified target.

MISSION SUPPORT			
Carbon Footprint:	28,715	mTons	
Energy Usage:	667,251	MMBTU	
Water Conservation:	587.92	Mg	
Waste Production:	24,047	tons	
Land Utilization:	3,831	SF/acre	

FLYING MISSION			
Carbon Footprint:	220,714	mTons	
Energy Usage:	3,109,441	MMBTU	

SF = square feet; mTons = metric tons; Mg = million gallons; MMBTU = million British thermal units

Fiscal Year (FY) 08 is the inaugural year for the ISA report therefore this report does not provide year-to-year comparisons but it does establish a baseline for all future measurements. This report demonstrates that the Base is performing well on Mission Support Carbon Footprint and Mission Support Energy Usage relative to industry benchmarks; however, it is underperforming on Waste Reduction, Water Conservation, Land Utilization, Flying Mission Carbon Footprint, and Flying Mission Energy Usage.

Mountain Home Air Force Base has already initiated a large number of sustainability initiatives. Some examples include their partial renewable energy source for electrical energy, current recycling practices, rideshare commuting, and their current reuse of Greywater for irrigation purposes. There are additional strategies that are outlined relative to each sustainability indicator in the report such as commuting initiatives, storm water retention, energy reduction, and renewable transportation fuels.

Air Combat Command has a solid history of successes with sustainability initiatives; however, progressive action must continue. This report outlines a concise, measurable, and repeatable process that can be utilized year-to-year. Upon this installation's yearly assessment and data analysis; recommendations and actionable items will be established and monitored. ACC HQ/A7PS's role includes identifying synergies between installations to implement new and bridge existing sustainability initiatives. The ACC HQ/A7PS Installation Sustainability Assessment (ISA) will deliver a positive return on investment and promote leadership in sustainable initiatives.

[1]Industry recognized benchmarks are noted where referenced within the report.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Installation Sustainability Assessment (ISA) Definition

The Installation Sustainability Assessment (ISA) is a process by which an installation's relative level of sustainability can be measured and it is expressed in five key indicators; (1) Carbon Footprint, (2) Energy Usage, (3) Water Conservation, (4) Waste Reduction and (5) Land Utilization, and identifies and recommends installation specific improvement strategies. Identified improvement strategies will allow for the bridging of diverse sustainable initiatives (i.e. energy, heat island effect, water conservation, habitat/watershed protection and restoration, new construction practices) and a more efficient implementation of these initiatives as it will account for installation-wide conditions. Additionally, overall review of completed ISA's will provide valuable trend analysis across installations. Direct comparison of installations is not the focus due to differing missions, climate variations and unique installation attributes.

Sustainable Design is a design philosophy that seeks to maximize the quality of the community and the built environment while minimizing or eliminating the negative impact to the natural environment. The word, installation, is defined as the grounds and buildings that belong to a given institution, and specifically refers to Air Force installations in this document. Sustainability initiatives include conscious efforts to protect habitats, optimize land use, produce zero waste, reduce heat islands, improve air quality, reduce light pollution, use energy efficiently, and maintain the health and well being for a community.

Initiatives to improve on a particular established indicator typically will also have an effect on other indicators. In determining and prioritizing actionable items, it is important to take into account this interaction to determine which initiatives will result in the most positive outcome and highest return on investment.

B. ISA and the DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

The *Installation Sustainability Assessment* (ISA) process, metrics, and indicators were initially developed in 2009 by HQ ACC as a means for measuring the overall "green posture" of the installation. In late 2010, the Department of Defense (DoD) published the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) that identified department wide goals.

HQ ACC reevaluated the ISA process, metrics, and indicators in light of policy established in the SSPP in order to determine if there were conflicts or if changes were needed in the ISA.

The following table provides a summary of the evaluation. The ISA anticipated and aligned favorably with the broad goals and policy in the SSPP. Few modifications in the ISA data collection were needed and those have been fully incorporated into this updated ISA. The SSPP identified some goals that are completely outside the ability of the ISA to collect and report as, to the best of our knowledge, this information is not currently being collected (recall that the ISA relies on collecting data from existing sources).

Bottom Line: The ISA will remain ACC's tool for evaluating the progress of an installation towards the goals and performance expectations of the SSPP.

The following headers are provided in the table below.

- *SSPP Goals* are the goals and sub-goals taken directly from DoD's SSPP.
- *Changes to Align ISAs with SSPP Goals* shows three categories addressing how the ISA aligned with the SSPP.
  - *Few/No ISA Changes* indicates that the original data collect and the data input format of the ISA aligned very closely with the SSPP. *Modifications* that were needed have been incorporated into the ISA.
  - *ISA Additions (data available)* means that the ISA did not originally collect or have a data input format for these goals that were eventually identified in the SSPP. For the most part the data is available *for* collection. However, some of the data may not be easily accessible. Modifications to the ISA spreadsheet have been made for inputting the new data.
  - *Goals outside the ability of the ISA to collect and report* refer to goals that are not applicable to ACC *installations*. It also includes goals for which installations do not have the ability to collect the data for measuring progress against the goal.
- *Data Status and Location* addresses the location within the electronic ISA worksheet where data can be found and inputted in order to calculate progress towards meeting the SSPP goals. It also identifies what data has been collected for each goal.

COMPARISON AND ALIGNMENT OF ISA AND SSPP

SSPP Goals		Changes to Align ISAs with SSPP Goals: Few/No ISA Changes	ISA Additions (Data Available)	Goals Outside the Ability of the ISA to Collect and Report	Data Status and Location
Goal 1	**Use of Fossil Fuels Reduced**				
Sub-Goal 1.1	Energy intensity of facilities reduced by 30% of FY03 levels by FY15 and 37.5% by FY20	●			• Data collected in the ISA is acceptable. • Data input under the Energy Tab Spreadsheets.
Sub-Goal 1.2	18.3% of energy consumed by facilities is produced or procured from renewable sources by FY20	●			• Data collected in the ISA is acceptable. • Data input under the Energy Tab Spreadsheets. • Sustainable Measures Tab worksheet shows a separate table for facilities with the energy intensity bar chart showing the renewable component.
Sub-Goal 1.3	Use of petroleum products by vehicle fleets reduced by 30% by FY20 relative to FY05	●			• Data collected in the ISA acceptable. • Data input under the Energy Tab Spreadsheets. • Sustainable Measures tab shows reduction in transportation energy use and separates petroleum and renewable sources.
Goal 2	**Water Resources Management Improved**				
Sub-Goal 2.1	Potable water consumption intensity by facilities reduced by 26% of FY07 levels by FY20 Assessment of ISA	●			• Data collected in the ISA is acceptable. • Data input under the Water Tab Spreadsheets. • Sustainable Measures Tab shows the percent improvement from baseline in the per built SF table.
Sub-Goal 2.2	Reduce industrial and irrigation water consumption 20% by FY20 from FY10 baseline			●	• Water Tab spreadsheet updated to provide data entry points for when data becomes available. • Data not currently available for input in the ISA for this metric. No separate metering for industrial uses.
Sub-Goal 2.3	All development and redevelopment projects of 5,000 square feet or greater maintaining pre-development hydrology to the maximum extent technically feasible		●		• Water Tab spreadsheet modified to add a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Goal 3	**Greenhouse Gas Emission from Scope 1 and 2 Sources Reduced 34% by FY20, Relative to FY08**	●			• Data collected in the ISA is acceptable. • Data input under the Energy Tab Spreadsheets.
Goal 4	**Greenhouse Gas Emission from Scope 3 Sources Reduced 13.5% by FY20, Relative to FY08**				
Sub-Goal 4.1	Greenhouse gas emission from employee air travel reduced 15% FY20 relative to FY11		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Sub-Goal 4.2	30% of eligible employees teleworking at least once a week, on a regular, recurring basis, by FY20		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Sub-Goal 4.3	50% of non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal in landfills not owned by DoD by FY15, and thereafter through FY20	●			• Data collected in the ISA is acceptable. • Waste Management Tab has a check box for verification of the waste is going to non-DoD landfill.

COMPARISON AND ALIGNMENT OF ISA AND SSPP

SSPP Goals		Changes to Align ISAs with SSPP Goals: Few/No ISA Changes	ISA Additions (Data Available)	Goals Outside the Ability of the ISA to Collect and Report	Data Status and Location
Goal 5	**Solid Waste Minimized and Optimally Managed**				
Sub-Goal 5.1	All DoD organizations implementing policies by FY14 to reduce the use of printing paper		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Sub-Goal 5.2	50% of non-hazardous solid waste diverted from the waste stream by FY15, and thereafter through FY20—not including construction and demolition debris	●			• Data collected in the ISA is acceptable. • Data input under the Waste Management Tab Spreadsheets.
Sub-Goal 5.3	60% of construction and demolition debris diverted from the waste stream by FY15, and thereafter through FY20		●		• Waste Management Tab spreadsheet modified to add a header for C&D debris. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Sub-Goal 5.4	Ten landfills recovering landfill gas for use by DoD by FY20			●	• Not applicable to ACC installations.
Goal 6	**The Use and Release of Chemicals of Environmental Concern Minimized**				
Sub-Goal 6.1	On-site releases and off-site transfers of toxic chemicals reduced 15% by FY20, relative to FY07		●		• Waste Management Tab spreadsheet modified for listing reportable quantities. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Sub-Goal 6.2	100% of excess or surplus electronic products disposed of in environmentally sound manner		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Sub-Goal 6.3	100% of DoD personnel and contractors who apply pesticides are properly certified through FY20		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal.
Goal 7	**Sustainability Practices Become the Norm**				
Sub-Goal 7.1	95% of procurement conducted sustainably				• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance.
Sub-Goal 7.2	15% of existing buildings conform to the guiding principles on high performance and sustainable buildings by FY15, holding through FY20			●	• ACC/A7PS is evaluating how to implement this goal.
Goal 8	**Sustainability Built into DoD Management Systems**				
Sub-Goal 8.1	All environmental management systems effectively implemented and maintained		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal. Data is available.
Sub-Goal 8.2	Sustainability of transportation and energy choices in surrounding areas optimized by coordinating with related regional and local planning		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to a yes/no box with a percent compliance. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal. Data is available.
Sub-Goal 8.3	All DoD installations have Integrated Pest Management Plans prepared, reviewed, and updated annually by pest management professionals		●		• Operations Tab spreadsheet modified to include a year and review date. • Data not originally collected for sub-goal. Data is available.

C. Goals and Objectives

The ISA has been established to formulate a process for measuring sustainability at the Installation level. ISA's take a comprehensive look at ACC Installations and will address, at a minimum, current use of renewable energy, green-procurement practices, infrastructure systems, existing facility operations, conservation plans, environmental compliance, biological resources, habitat protection, watershed restoration, land use, and environmental stewardship.

The ISA will be used to:

- Report the findings.
- Establish a baseline for year-to-year comparisons.
- Define sustainable initiatives.
- Identify synergistic opportunities between diverse initiatives.
- Support the Mission, improve the quality of life, and conserve resources over time.
- Create an awareness of impacts and a catalyst for cultural change.

D. Setting the Context

Flying Mission:

Flying Mission includes anything that directly effects or has direct participation in flight or deployment operations. The flying mission calculations currently take into account energy usage (i.e. transportation and aviation fuels) and mission specific building and land use areas to calculate the installation's Flying Mission carbon footprint and energy usage. In the future, once sub-metering is in place, additional measures for Flying Mission may be established for water consumption and waste production.

Mission Support:

Mission Support includes all other activities on the installation that do not directly affect flight and deployment operations.

E. Process

1. Data Collection Categories

The ISA categories are a way of grouping data that was collected and used to calculate a set of sustainability criteria. In summary the ISA data collection categories are:

1. **Development—**Includes land use, building utilization, transportation, noise and light emissions.
2. **Energy—**Includes electrical, gas, oil, and liquid propane gas consumption, power purchased from utility or generated on site, and transportation and mission fuels for government vehicles and support equipment.
3. **Water—**Includes domestic, irrigation and storm water consumption, its source and its usage.
4. **Waste—**Includes solid and liquid waste production and its usage.
5. **Operations—**Includes best management practices such as procurement, training, maintenance and purchasing program for energy efficient equipment.

The following defines the five data collection categories in more detail.

Development:

Expanding human requirements and economic activities are placing ever increasing pressures on land resources, creating competition and conflicts and resulting in suboptimal use of resources. By examining all uses of land in an integrated manner, it is possible to minimize conflicts, to make the most efficient trade-offs and to link social and economic development with environmental protection and enhancement, thus helping to achieve the objectives of sustainable development.

Land use refers to the activities practiced by humans on land. Land supports uses such as residential, industrial and commercial facilities, recreational areas, natural infrastructure areas, and transportation functions. Integrating a green infrastructure with community connectivity in land use planning is essential to achieving sustainable developments as they incorporate multiple environmental benefits including:

- Reducing storm water runoff volumes and reducing peak flows by utilizing the natural retention and absorption capabilities of vegetation and soils.

  The capacity of the land can be generally categorized as either pervious or impervious. Pervious includes areas that allow rainwater to pass through them and soak into the ground instead of flowing into storm drains. Impervious includes areas that are mainly constructed surfaces covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick, and stone. These materials seal surfaces, repel water and prevent precipitation and melt water from infiltrating soils. Impervious surface areas include rooftops, sidewalks, roads, and parking lots. The impacts of increased impervious surfaces to storm water runoff should be controlled to mimic natural conditions and to protect water quality. Increasing the amount of pervious ground cover increases storm water infiltration rates; thereby reducing the volume of runoff entering our combined or separate sewer systems, and ultimately our lakes, rivers, and streams.

- Improving the rate at which groundwater aquifers are recharged or replenished.

  Groundwater provides about 40% of the water needed to maintain normal base flow rates in our rivers and streams. Enhanced groundwater recharge can also boost the supply of drinking water for private and public uses.

- Preventing pollutants from being transported to nearby surface waters.

  Once runoff is infiltrated into soils, plants and microbes can naturally filter and break down many common pollutants found in storm water.

- Limiting the frequency of sewer overflow events by utilizing the natural retention and infiltration capabilities of plants and soils that will reduce runoff volumes and delay storm water discharges.

- Capturing and removing carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere via photosynthesis and other natural processes of plants and soils that serve as sources of carbon sequestration.

- Mitigating the effects of urban heat islands and reducing energy demands by providing increased amounts of urban green space and vegetation.

Urban heat islands form as communities replace natural land cover with dense concentrations of pavement, buildings, and other surfaces that absorb and retain heat. Heat from the sun is absorbed by impervious surface areas and is radiated back into the atmosphere, increasing temperatures in the surrounding area. Additionally, buildings and streets trap and concentrate waste heat from vehicles, factories, and air conditioners. The displacement of trees and vegetation minimizes their natural cooling effects. Trees, green roofs and other green infrastructure lower the demand for air conditioning energy, thereby decreasing emissions from power plants.

- Improving air quality by incorporating trees and vegetation in urban landscapes.

  Trees and vegetation absorb certain pollutants from the air through leaf uptake and contact removal. If widely planted throughout a community, trees and plants can even cool the air and slow the temperature-dependent reaction that forms ground-level ozone pollution.

- Providing increased access to recreational spaces and wildlife habitats including greenways, parks, urban forests, wetlands, and vegetated swales.

- Impacting overall human health by providing vegetation and green space.

  Research has linked the presence of trees, plants, and green space to provide a stronger sense of community, improved performance, and even reductions in physical and mental illnesses.

- Improving accessibility by reducing travel distances and improving transportation options by creating nodes such as rideshare and bus stops.

  Community connectivity, or clustering, refers to land use patterns in which related activities are located in proximity to one another. Clustering makes it easier to do such things as run several errands at the same time or to interact with others.

- Protecting Greenfields and preserving habitat and natural resources by clustering buildings.

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions contributing to the carbon footprint as a result of decreased vehicle use travelling to and from sites.

  Transportation fuel consumption and emissions contribute to climate change, smog and particulate pollution, all of which have negative impacts on human health.

- Controlling noise levels below 65 decibels which is considered an acceptable level in suitable living environments.

  The Noise Control Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-574) directs federal agencies to comply with applicable federal, state, interstate, and local noise control regulations. Sound quality criteria disseminated by the USEPA, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Department of Defense (DOD) have identified noise levels to protect public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety. Responses to noise vary, depending on the type and characteristics of the noise, the expected level of noise, the distance between noise source and the receptor, the receptor's sensitivity, and the time of day. These levels are considered acceptable guidelines for assessing noise conditions in an environmental setting.

- Reducing light pollution through fixture types, direction of light, lighting control and improved airfield lighting.

Energy:

Energy is constantly consumed for the operations of every installation. Data is already being collected by installation personnel to capture all energy sources used at the installation including transportation fuels and mission fuels. Energy sources may include petroleum, natural gas, electricity, coal, and renewable resources such as hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, and ethanol. Utilizing existing data, the amount and type of energy consumed is further analyzed to establish a baseline measure for year-to-year comparisons and to monitor the reduction of energy consumption.

Energy usage results in undesired emissions into the environment. Installations typically do not monitor all emissions. Collecting the installation energy data allows the opportunity to calculate a carbon footprint measure (flying mission and mission support) for the installation that can be monitored year-to-year.

Water:

The current water distribution systems at most installations and communities are designed to meet multiple supply needs:

- Potable requirements (e.g., drinking, cooking, cleaning, etc.)
- Firefighting
- Municipal, commercial, and industrial needs
- Non-potable applications (e.g., toilet flushing, landscape irrigation, heating, cooling, etc.)

In some areas of the United States, dual distribution systems have been implemented that provide a primary system for delivering high quality drinking water and a secondary system for non-potable water applications. By using alternative sources for water supplies either to meet non-potable needs or to replenish existing water sources, higher quality sources of drinking water can be preserved. Capacity and functionality of alternative infrastructure systems need to be considered in cases where separate systems are provided for potable and non-potable applications (e.g. water reuse and recovering gray water, rain water, or storm water).

Per the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, any development or redevelopment project involving a Federal facility with a footprint that exceeds 5,000 square feet shall use site planning, design, construction, and maintenance strategies for the property to maintain or restore, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the predevelopment hydrology of the property with regard to temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow. As mentioned under the Development category, storm water is critical to sustainable development. The combination of reducing water consumption, re-using storm, gray, and waste water as water sources, and treating runoff are sustainability goals related to water/storm water.

Waste:

Solid and liquid waste on an installation consists of paper, cardboard, plastics, wood, food wastes, glass, metals, special wastes, and hazardous wastes each of which take their own time to degenerate. The size of the annual waste stream is determined from monthly waste-hauling reports detailing the total tons and cost of the waste that has been hauled. Waste streams include landfill, recycling, hazardous, compost, and any others that are being used on the installation.

Responsible waste management of hazardous and nonhazardous waste is essential to protecting human health and the environment. This includes conserving resources by reducing waste, preventing future waste disposal problems by enforcing regulations and cleaning up areas where waste may have been improperly disposed.

Wastewater is any water that has been adversely affected in quality by human influence. In the most common usage, it refers to the municipal wastewater that contains a broad spectrum of contaminants resulting from the mixing of wastewaters from different sources. Grey water comprises 50-80% of the wastewater produced from such activities as dish washing, laundry and bathing. The amount of the annual wastewater produced on an installation is calculated as a percentage of the reported total monthly gallons and cost of the municipal domestic water consumption.

Treated wastewater can be used for irrigation, fire protection, toilet flushing, artificial wetlands, processing and cooling towers. Reusing wastewater contributes to conserving water and protecting waterways.

Operations:

Operational best management practices that have been found to be an effective and practical means in protecting or enhancing the environment include such activities as green procurement of goods and services, training, maintenance and purchasing programs for energy efficient equipment.

Green procurement is the purchase of environmentally preferable products and services for such things as recycled paper, green cleaning supplies, office products, and printing services. In addition to being cost effective, green procurement reduces the amount of solid and hazardous waste generated and reduces consumption of energy and natural resources.

Proper training of operations and maintenance staff on the use of building systems results in energy savings with minimal upfront investment. The environment benefits from less energy being consumed and less emissions being put into the atmosphere and the building owner benefits from the cost savings associated with less energy being used.

In commercial buildings, use of equipment is the fastest growing consumer of electricity. Purchasing and using energy efficient equipment and appliances saves on the total energy being used and the costs associated with their use.

2. Preliminary Research and Data Collection

HQ ACC/A7PS obtained applicable data and reports for the installation from available resources. Examples of reports used as data sources include the Natural Resources Plan, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Water Management Plan, Drinking Water Management Plan, Pollution Prevention Management Plan, Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Solid and Hazardous Waste Compliance, Economic Impact Analysis, Environmental Restoration Program, Transportation Master Plan, Department of Energy Report, Transportation Fuel Reports, Real Property Reports, and GIS database. Information gathered is from resources that already exist. Creation of new reports/data by installation personnel is not required.

3. On-site Evaluation and Data Collection

A five-person A/E team consisting of two Architects, two Intern Architects, and a Landscape Architect met with personnel at Mountain Home Air Force Base on January 11th - 15th, 2010. While at the installation, the A/E team interviewed available civil engineering flight staff, such as, but not limited to, contracting, engineering, maintenance, and real property personnel to supplement the data collected previously from HQ ACC/A7PS as well as to collect data not previously obtained. The A/E team observed and measured existing conditions such as nighttime light levels along the flight line and sound levels throughout the installation.

4. Data Analysis

The data collected was entered in the pre-established spreadsheet form. Pre-established sustainability indicators were calculated that are quantifiable, repeatable, simple, and represent installation wide sustainability conditions. The metrics establish a baseline for year-to-year comparison, and document compliance or non-compliance with Federal guidance and other applicable Agency governances (e.g. Executive Orders, Energy Policy Act 2005, Energy Independence and Security Act 2007, MAJCOM directives, etc.).

5. Findings Summary

This report and supporting documentation is a compilation and summary of the information collected and the sustainability indicators calculated for Mountain Home Air Force Base. The data was evaluated using criteria and protocol that is standard to this initiative and provides a consistent reporting structure. HQ ACC/A7PS will review these results and conclusions to identify potential projects, policy changes, incentives, and year-to-year comparisons.

The following defines the sustainability indicators and methodologies in more detail.

Carbon Footprint:

Carbon Footprint is the measure of the impact human activities have on the environment in terms of greenhouse gas emissions produced, measured in tons of CO_2.

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are referred to as greenhouse gases. Some greenhouse gases, such as CO_2, occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities. Other greenhouse gases are created and emitted solely through human activities. Human activities typically produce the following greenhouse gases:

- **CO_2—**CO_2 is produced through the burning of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal), solid waste, trees and wood products, and as a result of other chemical reactions.
- **Methane (CH_4)—**Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.
- **Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)—**Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.
- **Fluorinated Gases—**Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) are synthetic, powerful greenhouse gases that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes.

In the USA, our energy-related activities account for three-quarters of our human-generated greenhouse gas emissions, mostly in the form of CO_2 emissions from burning fossil fuels. More than

half the energy-related emissions come from large stationary sources such as power plants, while about a third comes from transportation. Industrial processes (such as the production of cement, steel, and aluminum), agriculture, forestry, other land use, and waste management are also important sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States. (U.S. EPA)

For reporting carbon footprint, the General Reporting Protocol v1.1 May 2008 from The Climate Registry was used. This protocol was used to calculate the carbon footprint as it is one of the most widely accepted systems in the United States and offers a relatively simple approach that can be adapted to installation wide systems. Where data was available, Scope I and Scope II emissions and some of Scope III emissions have been included. Scope I emissions are all direct greenhouse gasses from combustion sources to refrigerant leaks. Scope II includes indirect greenhouse gas emissions from offsite power generation. For this report, Scope III includes an estimate of employee commuting greenhouse gas emissions. Where possible, direct calculations of materials consumed or released to calculate the equivalent greenhouse gas emissions have been used. In some cases the use of generalized look-up figures and/or averages to generate quantities of emissions has been allowed. It is important to track the greenhouse gas emissions relative to mission fuels and transportation fuels to allow comparisons to other public and corporate entities.

Energy Usage:

Energy usage is integral to every facet of our daily lives and is a critical component of a sustainable installation. The long-term reliance on non-renewable resources can be decreased and renewable resources can be developed in an environmentally and economically responsible manner. This potential for improved energy usage is important as carbon based energy sources are the most significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.

For reporting energy use, actual usage data from the Base was captured from reporting practices in the government. For purposes of this project, the energy usage data was separated into building/site energy and transportation categories. Transportation data was further broken down into flying mission and mission support categories along with quantifying which energy sources are from green, bio-, and/or renewable sources. These numbers are used to provide energy consumption relative to full-time equivalent (FTE) and installation building square footages along with allowing analysis of green/renewable sources and flying mission versus mission support consumption. It was important to separate mission energy consumption from standard transportation due to the large amount of fuels required for aircraft, and to provide a fair comparison to other public campuses or corporate entities.

Water Conservation:

As demand for fresh, clean water for irrigation and industry increases, underground aquifers are being drained faster than they can be refilled. Pollution and changing climatic conditions are adding to the burden on fresh water supplies. Poor land development creates more impervious surfaces generating higher levels of runoff, while more natural areas decrease the amount of runoff. There is the potential to become water-self-sufficient by harvesting rainwater and reducing use of domestic water.

For reporting water conservation, the domestic water use is captured and compared to the installation population and building square footages for comparison year-to-year.

Storm water conservation is based on comparing the 2-year post development calculation from the Final Storm Water Modeling Report to a 2-year predevelopment (greenfield) calculation utilizing

the USDA, NRCS (SCS) Method as outlined in Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds Technical Release 55 (TR-55). From meetings with the 366th CEAN, there is only one outfall on base (outfall #001) that storm water is diverted to. Because of the small amount of precipitation the area receives, the outfall hasn't discharged any storm water off site since 2006. Therefore, storm water conservation is not an issue at the Mountain Home AFB Installation.

Waste Reduction:

Every economic activity produces waste. The average human uses 45-85 tons of materials each year. Due to diminishing resources and recent legislation, Bases need to reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount of waste recovered. Composting has the potential to significantly alter the amount of waste we throw into our local landfills.

For reporting waste reduction, data is captured regarding total waste, landfill, recycling, compost, hazardous and the costs associate with each. The data is compared to installation population, USEPA recommended guidelines, and tracked year-to-year.

Land Utilization:

Community sustainability requires a transition from poorly-managed sprawl to land use planning practices that create and maintain efficient infrastructure, ensure sense of community, and preserve natural systems. Many current land use practices have converged to generate haphazard, inefficient, and unsustainable sprawl. Stratified land use policies and inadequate funding for demolition of obsolete facilities isolates employment locations, shopping and services, and housing locations from each other creating excessive transportation and creating excessive hard surfaced areas.

For reporting land utilization, source data was gathered on the installation that provides a baseline site area along with area breakdowns for buildable, non-buildable, and habitat areas. Combining this information with building footprints and building areas by category/use codes allows the breakdown of land use and utilization of the installation. Some of the starting basic calculations include total building area relative to the buildable land along with the total non-built or green area relative to the entire site. An attempt was made to provide a reference of built area relative to the site occupancy. Currently, two times the code recommended square footage per FTE is being used to provide a comparison of building area against the installation's population and to depict the utilization of the building space.

6. Recommendations

The recommendations described in this report are derived from the specific information obtained at the installation and are intended for further definition and development for projects that would have a direct and viable impact for the sustainability of the installation. The recommendations are categorized within the pre-established sustainability indicators. Ultimately, this list will be used to develop a prioritized group of projects.

II. INSTALLATION INFORMATION

A. Background

Mountain Home Air Force Base is a U.S. Air Force Base located 10 miles outside of Mountain Home, Idaho in Elmore Country. It is the headquarters for the 366th Fighter Wing of the Air Combat Command (ACC) and has a rich history that stretches back to its inception as a US Army Air Field in August of 1943. In the early 1990's the Air Force announced that the 366th would become the Air Force's premier "air intervention" composite wing. The wing has trained and operated with a variety of fighters, bombers, and tankers over the years; but currently operate and maintain more that 70 F-15 fighter aircraft at the base.

B. History

Construction of Mountain Home Army Air Field began in Idaho at about the same time the 366th Fighter Group was started in Virginia. Crews started building the base in November 1942 and the new field officially opened on August 7, 1943. Shortly thereafter, airman at the field began training United States Army Air Force crews for World War II. The 396th Bombardment Group (Heavy) was the first unit assigned and its planned mission was to train crews for the B-17. However, before the first B-17s arrived, plans for the field changed and the 396th was transferred to Moses Lake, Washington.

Instead of training B-17 crews, Mountain Home airmen began training crews for the B-24 Liberator. The base also received a few P-38 and P-63 pursuit fighter aircraft to add realism to its training. After the Japanese surrender in August, the base was placed in inactive status in October 1945.

The base remained inactive until December 1948 when the newly independent United States Air Force assigned first the 5th Reconnaissance Group and then the 5th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing to the newly renamed Mountain Home Air Force Base. This new lease on life was short-lived, however, lasting only until April 1950, when the base once again closed. Less than a year later, the base was reactivated, hosting the 580th, 581st, and 582nd Air Resupply and Communications Wings over the next three years. When the last of these wings departed for overseas duty in 1953, the base was transferred to Strategic Air Command that assigned its 9th Bombardment Wing to Mountain Home throughout the Cold War years of the 1950s and early 1960s.

In 1959, construction of three Titan missile sites began in the local area. The 569th Strategic Missile Squadron controlled these sites and was assigned to the 9th Bombardment Wing in August 1962. A few years later, the Strategic Air Command mission at Mountain Home began to wind down, and in November 1964, the Air Force announced that the missile sites would be closed.

Operations throughout the early 1980s remained stable with the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing training aircrews while maintaining combat readiness. In August 1990, most of the 390th ECS wing deployed to Saudi Arabia for Operation Desert Shield. The wing also deployed people to many different locations in the Middle East as forces were built up to defend against Iraqi aggression.

In early 1991, the Air Force announced that the 366th would become the Air Force's premier "air intervention" composite wing. The wing would grow from a single-squadron to a dynamic, five-squadron wing with the ability to deploy rapidly and deliver integrated combat airpower. The air intervention composite wing's rapid transition from concept to reality began in October of 1991 when Air Force re-designated the wing as the 366th Wing.

In June 1992, as part of Air Force restructuring, Strategic Air Command and Tactical Air Command merged to form Air Combat Command. A month later, the 366th also gained the 34th Bomb Squadron at the base. Next, in September 1992, Air Force re-designated the 390th Electronic Combat Squadron as the 390th Fighter Squadron, which began flying the Air Force's premier air superiority aircraft, the F-15C Eagle. Soon after, a gradual transfer of the Air Force's B-1 Bombers from Ellsworth to Mountain Home began in August 1996. The B-1 squadron completed a move to Mountain Home on 1 April 1997, when its flag was officially transferred to the Gunfighter home base.

In 1999, the wing's three fighter squadrons flew combat missions over southern Iraq, supported Operation Allied Force, the NATO air campaign against Serbia, and also supported the Kosovo operations. Following the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001, the resultant initiation of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF), the 366th Wing once again got the call. The wing sent a Base Operations Support package to Al Udeid AB, Qatar, to transform the bare base into a fully functional airfield for large-scale combat operations. Civil engineers have rebuilt dilapidated Iraqi infrastructure while security forces stood side-by-side with the Army kicking in doors searching for insurgents and training the Iraqi military.

As Mountain Home's support elements buoyed up the combatant commander's capabilities, Mt Home's operational squadrons trained for war. As of 2007, the wing remains on high alert ready to support the combatant commanders' need.

C. Mission and Vision

The 366th Fighter Wing's mission statement is, "Develop and deploy combat ready Airmen; Take care of Gunfighters; and Protect and enhance our resources."

The 366th Fighter Wing's vision is to be an innovative Gunfighter team -- providing combat power for our nation from an installation of excellence.

D. Geography

According to the United States Census Bureau, the Base has a total area of 9.93 square miles, of which, 9.92 square miles of it is land and 0.01 square miles of it is water.

Coordinates: 43° 2' 37" N, 115° 52' 21" W

State: Idaho

County: Elmore

Elevation: 2,996 feet

Terrain: Snake River Plain - Flat to gently rolling hills and plateaus (Base is mainly flat)

Soils: Predominantly Silt Loam with Stony Silt Loam and Fine Sandy Loam. Shallow depth to basalt rock in many areas.

E. Climate

Temperature: Average July maximum and minimum temperatures are 93°F (34°C) and 56°F (13°C) respectively.

Average January maximum and minimum temperatures are 38°F (3°C) and 20°F (-6°C) respectively.

Precipitation: Average yearly precipitation is 9.87 inches (25.07 cm) of that an average yearly snowfall being around 11 inches (27.94 cm).

Humidity: Desert climate

Average Humidity Range between 17% rh and 65% rh.

Wind: Wind Power Classification between 2 and 3
(from US DOE National Renewable Energy Laboratory)

WIND POWER CLASSIFICATION	WIND POWER DENSITY	WIND SPEED
2	200-300 w/m^2 @ 50m	12.5-14.3 mph
3	300-400 w/m^2 @ 50m	14.3-15.7 mph
w/m^2 = watt per square meter; m = meter; mph = miles per hour		

F. Demographics

As of the census of 2000, there were 8,894 people, 1,476 households, and 1,453 families residing on the Base. The population density was 896.1 people per square mile. There were 1,590 housing units at an average density of 160.2/sq mi.

III. FINDINGS

A. Description

A set of five sustainability indicators has been established to summarize the installation's level of sustainability: 1) Carbon Footprint, 2) Energy Usage, 3) Water Conservation, 4) Waste Reduction, and 5) Land Utilization. These indicators have been established to consolidate the large amount of data analyzed into a few comprehensive outputs.

The findings associated with the indicators presented below are based on the population and consumption numbers presented in the following table.

POPULATION AND CONSUMPTION NUMBERS, MOUNTAIN HOME AFB

Base Area (acres)	5,999
Usable Building Area (SF, 2010)	3,262,692
Base Population	
Military (2009)	4,173
Civilian (2009)	908
Dependent Population (2007)	5,321
2010 Energy Use[1]	
Electric Use (kWh)	64,227,000
Natural Gas (cf)	304,606,000
Potable Water (Mgal)	587
2009 Mission Fuel Usage (gal)	
Aviation Fuels	23,070,563
Diesel	128,242
Gasoline Fuel	87,149
Bio Diesel	91,146
2009 Non-Mission Fuel Usage (gal)	
Diesel	487,416
Gas fuel	212,478
Bio Diesel	78
Ethanol	0
Waste	
Total Waste (tons)[2]	24,047
Waste Recycled (tons)[2]	22,464

[1]Includes military family housing
[2]Includes landfill, recycling, compost, hazardous, and other
SF = square feet, kWh = kilowatts hour,
cf = thousand cubic feet, Mgal = million gallons,
and gal = gallons

B. Current Sustainability Indicators

Refer to the following pages for a summary of findings for the five sustainability indicators for Mountain Home AFB.

1. Mountain Home Carbon Footprint

In the context of the ISA, carbon footprint is a measure of the Carbon Dioxide (CO2) and other Greenhouse Gas (GHG) generated to produce energy that is used by the installation. Each energy source has an associated CO2/GHG value based on the source (e.g., gas, coal, solar, etc.) and the process used to convert fuels (e.g. gasoline engine, jet engine, oil furnace, etc.) to a usable form.

Total Carbon Footprint Mountain Home AFB is 249,428 mTons (includes Flying and Support Missions)

ACC and Mountain Home Air Force Base jointly need to establish a goal for the installation's carbon footprint. Currently, based on industry benchmarks, Mountain Home Air Force Base Support produces a fairly average carbon footprint for mission support transportation and facilities. The Flying Mission, which is shown of the following page, has a larger carbon footprint than the benchmark standards. The USAF and ACC have already started to initiate the early stages of a future program to replace carbon based aviation fuel with bio-based aviation fuels.

Annual Total Mission Support Carbon Footprint for Mountain Home AFB is 28,715 mTons

MISSION SUPPORT—Transportation[5] (No Commuting[3])

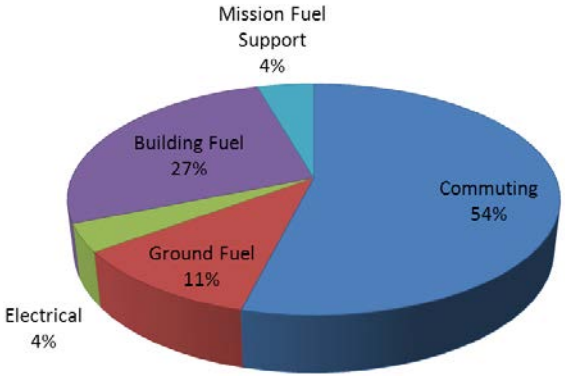
Annual Total Carbon Footprint:	9,621	mTons
Baseline (2005):	(A)	mTons/FTE/year
Previous Year (2008):	(A)	mTons/FTE/year
Current Year (2009):	1.89	mTons/FTE/year
Benchmark[1]:	7.54	mTons/FTE/year
% Reduction from Baseline:	-	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-	

Baseline (2005):	(A)	mTons/1,000 SF/year
Previous Year (2008):	(A)	mTons/1,000 SF/year
Current Year (2009):	2.95	mTons/1,000 SF/year
Benchmark[2]:	20.44	mTons/1,000 SF/year
% Reduction from Baseline:	-	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-	

MISSION SUPPORT—Facilities[6]

Annual Total Carbon Footprint:	19,094	mTons
Baseline (2003):	5.41	mTons/FTE/year
Previous Year (2008):	3.71	mTons/FTE/year
Current Year (2009):	3.76	mTons/FTE/year
Benchmark[1]:	7.54	mTons/FTE/year
% Reduction from Baseline:	31%	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-1%	

Baseline (2003):	8.93	mTons/1,000 SF/year
Previous Year (2008):	5.93	mTons/1,000 SF/year
Current Year (2009):	5.85	mTons/1,000 SF/year
Benchmark[2]:	20.44	mTons/1,000 SF/year
% Reduction from Baseline:	34%	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	1%	



MISSION SUPPORT CARBON FOOTPRINT[4] (INCLUDES COMMUTING[3])

[1]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 7.54 mTons/FTE.
[2]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 20.44 mTons/1,000 SF.
[3]Greenhouse gases from personal commuting (i.e., back and forth to work) is not included in the Mission Support Transportation calculation table because personal commuting is not part of the SSPP goals. However, in order to gain an understanding of the base's energy/carbon footprint from commuting it is included in the pie chart as a percentage of the Mission Support footprint.
[4]Definitions for pie chart categories can be found in IV. Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.
[5]Mission Support—Transportation includes ground fuel and mission support fuel quantities shown in the pie chart.
[6]Mission Support—Facilities includes electrical and building fuels shown in the pie chart.
(A) = Data is incomplete.

1a. Mountain Home Carbon Footprint—Flying Mission

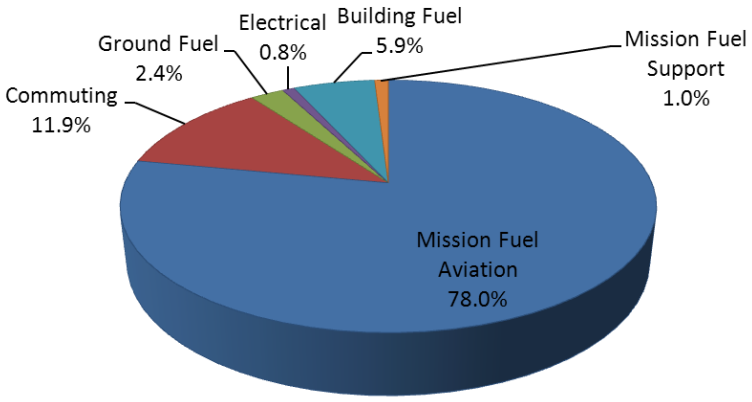
Annual Total Flying Mission Carbon Footprint for Mountain Home AFB is 220,714 mTons

FLYING MISSION[1]

Annual Total Carbon Footprint:	220,714	mTons	
Baseline (2003):	(A)	mTons/FTE/year	Per FTE
Previous Year (2008):	41.74	mTons/FTE/year	
Current Year (2009):	43.44	mTons/FTE/year	
Benchmark[1]:	7.54	mTons/FTE/year	
% Reduction from Baseline:	-		
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-4%		

Baseline (2003):	-	mTons/1,000 SF/year	Per Built SF
Previous Year (2008):	66.77	mTons/1,000 SF/year	
Current Year (2009):	67.64	mTons/1,000 SF/year	
Benchmark[2]:	20.44	mTons/1,000 SF/year	
% Reduction from Baseline:	-		
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-1%		

Flying Mission, Support, and Commuting Carbon Footprint Percentages



TOTAL CARBON FOOTPRINT[4]
FLYING, SUPPORT, AND COMMUTING

- The total grassland needed to offset the total carbon footprint
  for Mission Support is 83,136 acres = 13.9 times the installation area
  for Flying Mission is 377,421 acres = 62.9 times the installation area
- The Flying Mission carbon footprint is equivalent to 72 Pentagons
  1 Pentagon = 77,015,000 cu. ft.

[1]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 7.54 mTons/FTE.
[2]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 20.44 mTons/1,000 SF.
[3]Definitions for pie chart categories can be found in IV. Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.
(A) = Data is incomplete.

2. Mountain Home Energy Usage

Total Energy Usage Mountain Home AFB is 3,776,692 MMBTU (includes Flying and Support Missions)

ACC and Mountain Home Air Force Base jointly need to establish a goal for the installation's energy intensity. Currently, based on industry benchmarks, Mountain Home Air Force Base has relatively average energy usage for mission support transportation and facilities. Flying energy intensity, shown on the following page, is well above average though with aviation fuel as the biggest contributor with commuting being the second largest contributor.

Annual Total Mission Support Energy Usage for Holloman AFB is 667,251 MMBTU

MISSION SUPPORT—Transportation[5] (No Commuting[3])

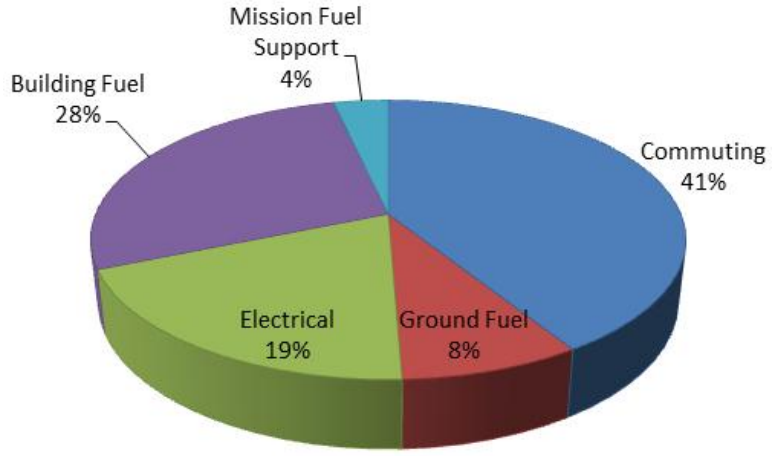
Annual Total Energy Usage:	134,485	MMBTU
Baseline (2005):	(A)	MMBTU/FTE/year
Previous Year (2008):	(A)	MMBTU/FTE/year
Current Year (2009):	26.47	MMBTU/FTE/year
Benchmark[1]:	327.00	MMBTU/FTE/year
% Reduction from Baseline:	-	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-	

Baseline (2005):	(A)	MMBTU/SF/year
Previous Year (2008):	(A)	MMBTU/SF/year
Current Year (2009):	0.04	MMBTU/SF/year
Benchmark[2]:	0.13	MMBTU/SF/year
% of Energy from Renewable Source:	1.7%	
% Reduction from Baseline:	-	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-	

MISSION SUPPORT—Facilities[6]

Annual Total Energy Usage:	532,766	MMBTU
Baseline (2003):	141.44	MMBTU/FTE/year
Previous Year (2008):	103.28	MMBTU/FTE/year
Current Year (2009):	104.85	MMBTU/FTE/year
Benchmark[1]:	327.00	MMBTU/FTE/year
% Reduction from Baseline:	26%	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-2%	

Baseline (2003):	0.23	MMBTU/SF/year
Previous Year (2008):	0.17	MMBTU/SF/year
Current Year (2009):	0.16	MMBTU/SF/year
Benchmark[2]:	0.13	MMBTU/SF/year
% of Energy from Renewable Source:	21%	
% Reduction from Baseline:	30%	
% Reduction from Previous Year:	1%	



MISSION SUPPORT ENERGY USAGE[4] (INCLUDES COMMUTING[3])

[1]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 7.54 mTons/FTE.
[2]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 20.44 mTons/1,000 SF.
[3]Greenhouse gases from personal commuting (i.e., back and forth to work) is not included in the Mission Support Transportation calculation table because personal commuting is not part of the SSPP goals. However, in order to gain an understanding of the base's energy/carbon footprint from commuting it is included in the pie chart as a percentage of the Mission Support footprint.
[4]Definitions for pie chart categories can be found in IV. Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.
[5]Mission Support—Transportation includes ground fuel and mission support fuel quantities shown in the pie chart.
[6]Mission Support—Facilities includes electrical and building fuels shown in the pie chart.
(A) = Data is incomplete.

2a. Mountain Home Energy Usage - Flying Mission

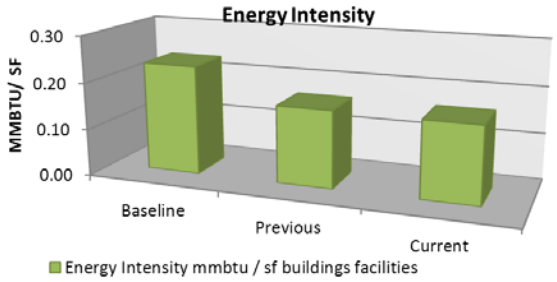
Annual Total Flying Mission Energy Usage for Mountain Home AFB is 3,109,441 MMBTU

FLYING MISSION

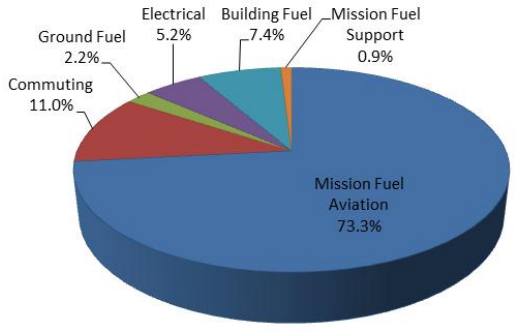
Annual Total Energy Usage:	3,109,441	MMBTU	
Baseline (2003):	(A)	MMBTU/FTE/year	**Per FTE**
Previous Year (2008):	588.02	MMBTU/FTE/year	
Current Year (2009):	611.97	MMBTU/FTE/year	
Benchmark[1]:	327.00	MMBTU/FTE/year	
% Reduction from Baseline:	-		
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-4%		

Baseline (2003):	(A)	MMBTU/SF/year	**Per Built SF**
Previous Year (2008):	0.94	MMBTU/SF/year	
Current Year (2009):	0.95	MMBTU/SF/year	
Benchmark[2]:	0.40	MMBTU/SF/year	
% Reduction from Baseline:	-		
% Reduction from Previous Year:	-1%		

Energy Intensity per Square Foot of Total Building Space



Flying Mission, Support, and Commuting Energy Usage Percentages



TOTAL ENERGY USAGE[3]
FLYING, SUPPORT, AND COMMUTING

- % of total energy from a renewable source
  for Mission Support is 19%
  for Flying Mission is 3%

[1]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 7.54 mTons/FTE.
[2]Per the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC), the weighted average for college campus' carbon footprint based on 2008 reportings is 20.44 mTons/1,000 SF.
[3]Definitions for pie chart categories can be found in IV. Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.
(A) = Data is incomplete.

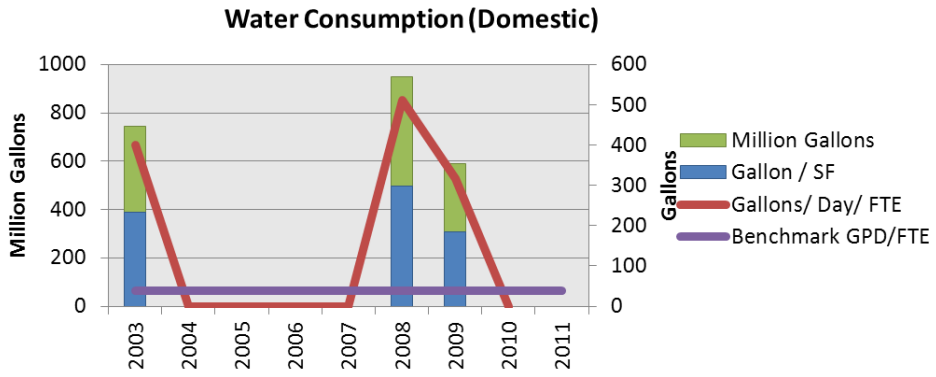
3. Mountain Home Water Conservation

ACC and Mountain Home Air Force Base jointly need to establish a goal for the installation's water conservation. Currently, based on industry benchmarks, Mountain Home Air Force Base has extremely high water consumption. The base does have sustainable measures in place (i.e. irrigation system for the golf course); however it does use substantial amounts of water for irrigation mainly because there is not enough precipitation to sustain growth.

MISSION SUPPORT

Annual Total Water Consumption:	587.92	Million Gallons	
Baseline (2007):	(A)	Gallon/FTE/day	Per FTE
Previous Year (2008):	512.17	Gallon/FTE/day	
Current Year (2009):	317.01	Gallon/FTE/day	
Benchmark[1]:	28-38	Gallon/FTE/day	
% Reduction from Baseline:	-		
% Reduction from Previous Year:	38%		

Baseline (2007):	(A)	Gallon/FTE/day	Per Built SF
Previous Year (2008):	299.04	Gallon/FTE/day	
Current Year (2009):	185.10	Gallon/FTE/day	
Benchmark[2]:	-	Gallon/FTE/day	
% Reduction from Baseline:	-		
% Reduction from Previous Year:	38%		



[1]Per Yudelson Associates, Benchmarking Campus Sustainability, 2010.
[2]Benchmark has yet to be established relative to an AFB. This could be established either through the initial ISA investigation or through an additional research project.
(A) = Data is incomplete.

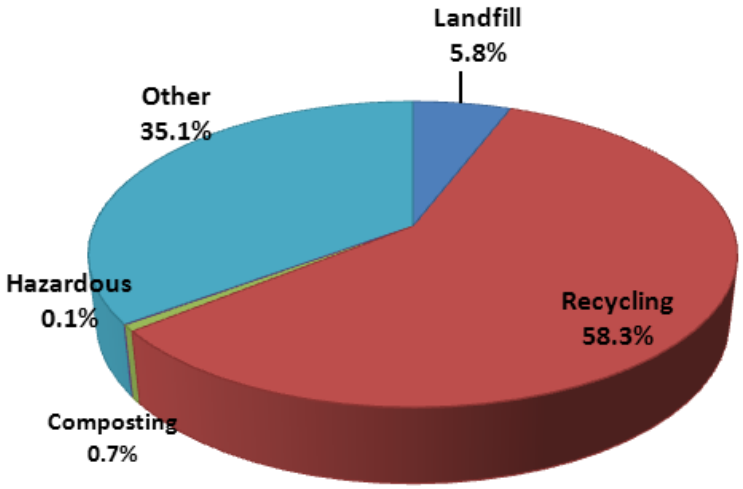
4. Mountain Home Waste Reduction

ACC and Mountain Home Air Force Base jointly need to establish a goal for the installation's waste reduction. Currently, based on industry benchmarks, Mountain Home Air Force Base produces a high amount of waste, but does recycle almost 60% of its solid waste. Construction and debris waste is the second largest contributor in waste production at Mountain Home Air Force Base. The average American only recycles 30% of their waste. If one ton or 100% post-consumer paper is recycled, it saves the equivalent of 24 trees (40' in height, 6'-8" diameter), 7,000 gallons of water, 4,100 kilowatt hours of electricity, and 60 pounds of air pollution.

MISSION SUPPORT

Annual Total Waste Production:	24,047	Tons	
Current Year (2008):	25.93	LBS/FTE/day	Per FTE
Benchmark[1]:	4.62	LBS/FTE/day	

Current Year (2008):	14.74	LBS/SF/day	Per Built SF
Benchmark[2]:	-	LBS/SF/day	
% Non-Hazardous Waste Diverted from Landfill	91%		



- Total % of composted waste material
  Currently is 0.7%

[1]Per the USEPA Municipal Solid Waste in The United States: 2007 Facts and Figures, the annual municipal solid waste (MSW) generation rate in 1960 was just 2.68 pounds (lbs.) per person per day; it grew to 3.66 lbs. per person per day in 1980, reached 4.50 lbs. per person per day in 1990, and increased to 4.65 lbs. per person per day in 2000. Since 2000, MSW generation has remained fairly steady. The generation rate was 4.62 lbs. per person per day in 2007.
[2]Benchmark has yet to be established relative to an AFB. This could be established either through the initial ISA investigation or through an additional research project.

5. Mountain Home Land Utilization

ACC and Mountain Home Air Force Base jointly need to establish a goal for the installation's land utilization. Currently, based on industry benchmarks, Mountain Home Air Force Base building density is under the benchmark by approximately a factor of 16 (i.e. building density is extremely low). Additional studies and comparisons among ACC installations need to be completed to provide a weighted opinion on land utilization.

MISSION SUPPORT

Total Building Density[1]:

Current Year (2009):	3,831	SF/Acre
Benchmark[2]:	60,000	SF/Acre
Previous Year (2008):	3,729	SF/Acre
% Change from Previous Year:	3%	

Total Building Utilization[5]:

Current Year (2009):	642	SF/FTE
Benchmark[3]:	160	SF/FTE
Previous Year (2008):	625	SF/FTE
% Change from Previous Year:	3%	

MISSION SUPPORT

Total % Green Space[6]:

Current Year (2009):	85%	
Benchmark[4]:	-	
Previous Year (2008):	85%-	

Total % Building/Impervious[7]:

Current Year (2009):	6%	
Benchmark[4]:	-	
Previous Year (2008):	6%	

Total % Building/Footprint[8]:

Current Year (2009):	73%	
Benchmark[4]:	-	
Previous Year (2008):	71%	

- 2,932 average daily traffic at the gates = 0.58 trips per FTE
- 5.94 people per acre of Mission Support developable area

[1]Building density = ACSES real property records, building square footage/property acreage.
[2]Per the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) LEED-NC guidelines, development density must be equal to or greater than 60,000 SF/acre.
[3]Per building code guidelines, the average gross square foot per FTE figured at 2 times code standard is 160.
[4]Benchmark has yet to be established relative to an AFB. This could be established either through the initial ISA investigation or through an additional research project.
[5]Building Utilization = ACSES real property records, building square footage/population
[6]% Green Space = Non-Built Green area/Total Installation area.
[7]% Building-to-Impervious = ACSES real property records and Geobase, usable building square footage/impervious area.
[8]% Building-to-Footprint = ACSES real property records and Geobase, usable building square footage/building footprint area.

C. Year-to-year Sustainability Indicators

This is the initial report for Mountain Home Air Force Base; therefore, year-to-year comparisons do not exist at this time. For reports in future years, comparisons will be provided for the established sustainability indicators:

1. **Carbon Footprint**
2. **Energy Usage**
3. **Water Conservation**
4. **Waste Reduction**
5. **Land Utilization**

D. Current Sustainability Initiatives

The ISA process at Mountain Home Air Force Base and the data compiled and analyzed establish baseline sustainability metrics for the installation. The A/E team learned from the data gathering process and interviews that the following sustainable initiatives are currently in place at Mountain Home Air Force Base.

1. The base receives all of its electric power from *Idaho Power*, which has hydro-electric power plants that makes up 52% of the electrical power the company generates. The current Federal guideline requires a renewable energy source for a minimum of 3% by FY07, 5% by FY10, 7.5% by FY13, and 25% by FY25 of total electric use.

2. The base is also taking part in the *Idaho Power* rebate program which rewards its customers by making green decisions with its power consumption. Items such as replacing existing light fixtures with high efficiency light bulbs, using high efficiency/Energy Star equipment, or using reflective roofing materials are some of the rebates that are available.

3. Two buildings at Mountain Home AFB are designed to meet LEED® certification requirements totaling approximately 100,000 square feet. Per Air Force Policy Letter dated 31 Jul 07, all MILCON vertical construction projects with climate control shall be designed so that it is capable of achieving a LEED Silver Certification. All SRM projects shall consider incorporation of LEED principles where financially feasible.

4. Alternative work schedules are being implemented across the base. The current alternative work schedule requires that staff work the same 9 days within a typical 10-day work period and have every other Friday off. Everyone participating in the alternative work schedule program has the same Friday off. This results in a significant energy usage and water consumption savings in certain buildings on the days that participating staff are not at work.

5. The replacement of lamps in buildings with energy efficient light bulbs is currently in process. To date, they are more than 80% complete with the re-lamping effort.

6. All exterior lights for roads and parking lots have photocells. Solar powered LED lighting has been installed for the running track next to recreation center. An initiative to install more energy efficient lighting fixtures is in place.

7. Individual metering program is being implemented by installing sub-metering for both electric and gas consumption at all buildings on the installation. There are currently 26 existing buildings that have been updated with sub metering. All new construction will require sub meters for electricity, gas, and water.

8. A recycling program is in place in an effort to reduce waste and diverts over 50% of the solid waste the base creates. This is in accordance Air Combat Commands goal to divert 50% of the municipal solid waste and with the Air Force Instruction 32-7080 and Presidential Executive Order 13423.

9. A Greywater system is in place that pumps treated water across the base and uses it for irrigation of the golf course. Any excess Greywater is stored in the treated effluent lagoon for future use.

10. The installation is in the process of installing a 2 phase control system for the flight line lighting system to decrease energy usage and light pollution. Currently 14 of the 16 lights have the ability to switch between the 2 phases of intensities.

11. Procurement initiatives using paper with 30% - 50% recycled fiber content are being implemented. The base Envision Store also has a wide variety of green and sustainable products for purchase on base. All of these products are clearly marked as either recycled or made with recycled content and range from cleaning products to printer toner cartridges.

12. Operations and Maintenance Manuals are current for all new and remodeled equipment. There are continuous training programs in place for building systems and employee development.

13. The base has started an enhanced commissioning of their existing buildings that is attempting to comply with LEED® standards of enhanced commissioning.

E. Guidance Compliance Summary and Matrix

Refer to Appendix C to review Mountain Home Air Force Base compliance with current Federal guidance.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations described below are derived from the specific information obtained at Mountain Home Air Force Base. They are intended for further definition, and to assist in the development of projects that would have a direct and viable impact on the sustainability of the Installation. Ultimately this list will be used to develop a prioritized group of projects. Some of the other currently established expanding requirements that are in various stages of implementation will have an impact on sustainability; however, these efforts are independent from the goal of this report.

A. Carbon Footprint

- Mountain Home AFB obtains all of its electrical energy from *Idaho Power*, which produces 52% of its power from a hydroelectric source; therefore, the carbon footprint of Mission Support is reasonably good relative to carbon footprint benchmarks set for this report. The Mission carbon footprint per FTE is fairly average, but it is extremely high per square foot of built area. This is because of the extremely large amount of jet fuel that is being used for the training operations on base. Based on the information we have at this time, the area with the most impact on the carbon footprint is the mission aviation fuels. Because of the Installation's remote location, commuting is the other factor contributing most to the Base's overall carbon footprint.
  - Develop strategies to decrease the commuting carbon footprint by encouraging car pooling, public transportation, or high efficiency/non carbon-based fuel vehicles.
    - If the number of vehicles entering/leaving the installation decreased by 10%, there would be a 2.6% net decrease of the total carbon footprint for the Mission and a 7.4% net decrease of the total carbon footprint for the Mission Support.
  - Continue to improve on energy efficiency by using carbon-based fuels such as natural gas to reduce total carbon fuel consumed. This can be accomplished by assessing existing building systems via the retro-commissioning process and by improving existing systems.
    - Typically energy efficiency is 80%. If Mountain Home's energy efficiency increased to 95%, there would be a 1.1% net decrease of the total carbon footprint for the Mission and a 3.1% net decrease of the total carbon footprint for the Mission Support.
  - Incorporate bio-fuels or non-carbon-based fuels like electricity (hydroelectric) or hydrogen for ground transportation and aviation fuels.
    - If the diesel fleet improved by 20% bio diesel (B20 blend) fuel, there would be a 1.7% net decrease of the total carbon footprint for the Mission.
    - If 20% bio aviation fuel was implemented, there would be a 13.7% net decrease of the total carbon footprint for the Mission Support.

B. Energy Usage

- Based on the information available, Mountain Home AFB's energy usage is at or below the benchmark standards for both MMBTU/FTE and MMBTU/built SF in regards to Mission Support. However, the flying mission at Mountain Home AFB almost doubles the benchmark standards for MMBTU/FTE and MMBTU/built SF. This is mainly due to Mission aviation fuel and not related to energy usage by the buildings themselves.
  - Complete sub-metering in order to capture and analyze the data to facilitate focused direction on future projects that will impact energy usage, carbon footprint, water conservation, etc.

- Currently the Base obtains its power from *Idaho Power* which produces 52% renewable energy from its hydro-electric power plants. The Base has the ability to increase its current energy efficiency by introducing other sources of renewable energy such as solar energy from photovoltaic panels, geothermal electrical energy, and wind energy from wind turbines. The seemingly continuous winds across the Base allow for almost continuous energy generation from wind turbines that could be placed on the edges of the Base where they would not have an effect on the flying mission.
  - The wind power classification for the Installation is between 2 and 3 according to the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA), which would allow the use of wind turbines that could maximize the 10 to 13 mph consistent winds on Base.
  - Mountain Home AFB could produce around 5.50 – 5.75 kWh/m^2/Day per the direct normal solar radiation map created by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory for the U.S. Department of Energy.
- Continue to reduce small appliance duplication, replace low efficiency motors, and change light fixture types at buildings. These efforts should be analyzed on a building by building basis to establish the return on investment.
  - Fluorescent lighting upgrades can reduce power consumption by as much as 40%. Older T12 lighting systems with magnetic ballasts produce only about 55 lumens per watt of energy consumed. This can be replaced with a T8 or T5 lighting system with electronic ballasts that provide approximately 90 lumens per watt.
  - Electric motors replaced with energy efficient motors can increase motor efficiency by up to 20%.

C. Water Conservation

- At Mountain Home AFB, well water from the existing water table beneath the Base is exclusively used for all domestic and non-domestic purposes. There is no municipal water source, and because of this independence and ability to produce all water needed on Base, the cost of water is extremely low. As of now, water consumed per FTE per day (317 gal/FTE) is more than three times the level of the benchmark set by the United States Geological Survey of the average American's water usage (80-100 gal/FTE). The desert environment that the Installation is located in is primarily responsible for the high water usage on Base. In order to keep non-native grass, trees, plants, and shrubs alive, the Base must constantly irrigate because of the harsh conditions that produce little to no rainfall throughout the year. Changes to water usage will have to be made because the water table has been measured consistently lower every year, with even some existing wells starting to dry up.
  - Continue to implement the required 2% reduction per year of water consumption based on the Executive Order.
    - Implement the next generation of low flush toilets and urinals, and introduce automatic faucets on hand wash sinks.
    - Reduce the amount of water used for irrigation on Base by using more native plant species that are able to survive with little to no irrigation.
  - The Base does not receive enough precipitation per year to have issues with storm water drainage. As of now the Base handles all storm water events through Best Management Practice's (BMP's) that allow the water to percolate down through the surface to help recharge the aquifer.

- The use of rainwater collection systems for irrigation or other functions would not be a logical choice because there is not enough runoff to be able to keep a usable amount of collected water in an above ground cistern. This would also take water away for the regeneration of the underground aquifer from which the Base obtains all of its water.

- Currently the Base has a greywater system in place that treats the water and then pumps it over to the golf course to be used for irrigation. However, the Base will have to update its current filtration methods in order to meet new standards for greywater use in a public setting.
  - We recommend the Installation update its filtration system in order to comply with regulations concerning the use of greywater for irrigation purposes. This would save the Base almost 1.26 million gallons per year and help to recharge the depleting aquifer, assuming that the golf course uses 70,000 gallons per week over an 18 week season.

D. Waste Reduction

- The waste production per FTE at Mountain Home AFB is relatively high in comparison to the U.S. daily average. This is skewed a bit because of the amount of construction debris that is calculated into the waste production totals. However, the Installation does recycle a large percentage of the solid waste that is produced, including the diversion and reuse of a substantial amount of construction debris. Because of this, Mountain Home AFB's waste minimization and recycling efforts are very good relative to being "green". Beyond reducing waste production and recycling, energy creation from solid waste and an increase in composting efforts are other potential suggestions for improving on the Installation's overall sustainability.
  - An increase in composting efforts on the Base would help to reduce the amount of waste being sent to the landfill.
    - Per the Environmental Protection Agency, yard trimmings and food residuals together constitute 24% of the U.S. municipal solid waste stream. If 24% of Mountain Home AFB's current average yearly landfill solid waste could be diverted and composted, this would help to eliminate 47.08 metric tons of CO_2 from being released into the atmosphere each year.

E. Land Utilization

- Mountain Home AFB is a mixed-use development, including residential, commercial, industrial spaces, and aircraft operations. There are certain height restrictions for air bases, numerous anti-terrorism/force protection requirements, and the availability of space tends to spread development out rather than concentrate it. This Base has an obvious abundance of space, and the calculations for building density and building utilization are once again skewed because of the large overall area of the Base compared to the building footprints of the structures within. As of now the Base is doing a good job of infilling where needed in order the keep the Base as dense as possible, while still following the restrictions and requirements for a U.S. Air Force Base.
  - Remove or schedule for reuse all unused or undesirable buildings to bring the square feet per FTE closer to the benchmark average.
    - If the overall building square footage is decreased by 25%, it would result in a reduction of energy usage to 0.089 MMBtu/SF and a reduction in building utilization to 365 SF/FTE.
  - Future development of the installation should consider improving the overall density of the site, and providing proximity to supporting services.

- Reducing unnecessary vehicle travel would decrease energy used.
- Incorporating a system of trails and sidewalks that connects the Base functions to each other as well as connecting the existing housing areas to the commercial and industrial areas of the Base.
- Combining uses and functions of buildings to maximize efficiency of building square feet. This can be done with new construction by promoting more vertical buildings with 2-3 stories instead of 1 story buildings that have a bigger footprint. Building vertically will also help to increase the building density and allow for outdoor spaces (i.e. courtyards) to be created by these structures.
- Maximizing vertical space where possible will decrease the impervious area relative to each building footprint and help reduce the heat island effect.

- Conduct a study to determine existing internal traffic counts and internal commuting to examine the impact of the proximity of services and energy usage and carbon footprint.

V. GLOSSARY OF TER MS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
Alternative work schedule	Work schedules that do not follow the traditional format of an 8-hour day Monday through Friday; alternatively compress the 40 hour work week into fewer days or allow staff to work remotely.
Aviation fuel	All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification D 910. Includes all refinery products within the gasoline range that are to be marketed straight or in blends as aviation gasoline without further processing (any refinery operation except mechanical blending). Also included are finished components in the gasoline range, which will be used for blending or compounding into aviation gasoline.
Baseline	A standard reference case or condition used as a basis for comparison. Establishing a clearly defined baseline is important and defining a repeatable baseline is essential if the work is to be compared to results of other work.
Baseline year	The year in which the baseline was established.
Benchmark	A standardized problem or test case that serves as a basis for evaluation or comparison. The terms benchmark and baseline are often used interchangeably. Consistent and repeatable benchmarking requires clearly defined performance metrics and protocols for developing the reference case to serve as the baseline.
Buildable area	Land use classification areas including administration, aircraft operations and maintenance, community commercial, community service, manufacturing and production, and medical/dental.
Building Fuel	Includes gas, oil, and liquid propane gas used for buildings.
CO_2 equivalent	A metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential (GWP). CO_2 equivalents are commonly expressed as "million metric tons of CO_2 equivalents (MMTCDE)." The CO_2 equivalent for a gas is derived by multiplying the tons of the gas by the associated GWP. (MMTCDE = (million metric tons of a gas) * (GWP of the gas))
CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e)	A measure for describing how much global warming a given type and amount of greenhouse gas may cause, using the functionally equivalent amount or concentration of CO_2 as the reference. For a given mixture and amount of greenhouse gas, the amount of CO_2 that would have the same GWP, when measured over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years).
Carbon equivalent	A metric measure used to compare the emissions of different greenhouse gases based upon their GWP. Greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. are most commonly expressed as "million metric tons of carbon equivalents" (MMTCE). GWPs are used to convert greenhouse gases to CO_2e–they can be converted to carbon equivalents by multiplying by 12/44 (the ratio of the molecular weight of carbon to CO_2). The formula for carbon equivalents is: MMTCE = (million metric tons of a gas) * (GWP of the gas) * (12/44)
Carbon footprint	The total set of GHG emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organization, event or product.
Climate Registry	A nonprofit collaboration between North American states, provinces, territories, and Native Sovereign Nations to record and track the greenhouse gas emissions of businesses, municipalities and other organizations. Data submitted to the Climate Registry is inputted into the Climate Registry Information System (CRIS), which was developed on EPA's CRAVe-EATS platform.
Commuting	Calculated based on average commuting distance of base FTE using a mix of passenger car and light trucks used for commuting. A typical fuel MPG is calculated for each and summed to calculate the total gallons of fuel used for commuting.
Current year	The FY in progress.
Design guideline	A set of rules and strategies to help building designers meet certain performance criteria such as energy efficiency or sustainability.

Term	Definition
Electrical	Electricity usage entered is for the KWH used by the base annually. Note that the relationship between energy intensity and carbon footprint varies based on the mix of coal, natural gas, diesel, fuel oil, nuclear, wind, solar, and hydro electric energy production within the eGRID region.
Energy	The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. In the United States, electrical energy is often measured in kWh, while heat energy is often measured in BTUs.
Energy efficiency	Using less energy to provide the same level of energy service. Also referred to as efficient energy use and is achieved primarily by means of a more efficient technology or process rather than by changes in individual behavior.
Energy intensity	Ratio between the consumption of energy to a given quantity of output; usually refers to the amount of primary or final energy consumed per unit of gross domestic product.
Energy recovery	Includes any technique or method of minimizing the input of energy to an overall system by the exchange of energy from one sub-system of the overall system with another. The energy can be in any form in either subsystem, but most energy recovery systems exchange thermal energy in either sensible or latent form.
Energy Star	An international standard for energy efficient consumer products. Devices carrying the Energy Star logo, such as computer products and peripherals, kitchen appliances, buildings and other products, save 20%-30% on average.
Fiscal Year (FY)	The period used for calculating the annual ("yearly") sustainability indicators. The U.S. government's FY begins on October 1 of the previous calendar year and ends on September 30 of the year with which it is numbered. For example, FY for 2008 is written as "FY08" or as "FY07–08."
Fleet	Two or more vehicles.
Flying Mission	Includes anything that directly effects or has direct participation in flight or deployment operations.
Footprint	The outline of the total area of a lot or site that is surrounded by the exterior walls of a building or portion of a building, exclusive of courtyards. In the absence of surrounding exterior walls, the building footprint shall be the area under the horizontal projection of the roof.
Full-time Equivalent (FTE)	In the U.S. Federal government, FTE is defined by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) as the number of total hours worked divided by the maximum number of compensable hours in a work year as defined by law. For example, if the work year is defined as 2,080 hours, then one worker occupying a paid full time job all year would consume one FTE. Two employees working for 1,040 hours each would consume one FTE between the two of them.
General aviation	That portion of civil aviation, which encompasses all facets of aviation except air carriers. It includes any air taxis, commuter air carriers, and air travel clubs, which do not hold Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity.
Geographical Information System	An information system that integrates, stores, edits, analyzes, manages, shares, and displays geographic information that is linked to a specific location.
Grassland	Terrestrial ecosystem (biome) found in regions where moderate annual average precipitation (25 to 76 centimeters or 10 to 30 inches) is enough to support the growth of grass and small plants but not enough to support large stands of trees.
Green space	A land use planning and conservation term used to describe protected areas of undeveloped landscape. Also known as open space.

Term	Definition
Greenhouse effect	The effect produced as greenhouse gases allow incoming solar radiation to pass through the Earth's atmosphere, but prevent part of the outgoing infrared radiation from the Earth's surface and lower atmosphere from escaping into outer space. This process occurs naturally and has kept the Earth's temperature about 59°F warmer than it would otherwise be. Current life on Earth could not be sustained without the natural greenhouse effect.
Ground Fuel	Ground Fuel is considered the total of all government vehicle fuel used outside flightline fuel use.
Incentive program	A formal scheme used to promote or encourage specific actions or behavior by a specific group of people during a defined period of time.
Indicator	A parameter, or a value derived from a set of parameters, that points to, provides information about, or describes the state of a phenomenon. It has significance beyond that directly associated with the parameter value. Indicators are one of many tools for simplifying, quantifying, and communicating vast amounts of information in ways that are more easily understood. They are also useful for alerting us to what areas that need more attention, as well as areas that see improvement.
Industrial sector	Construction, manufacturing, agricultural and mining establishments.
Installation	A facility directly owned and operated by or one of its branches that shelters military equipment and personnel and facilitates training and operations.
Land classification	The analysis of land according to its use. Land classifications include agricultural, industrial, recreational, and residential.
Land use	The human modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as fields, pastures, and settlements.
Land use planning	The term used for a branch of public policy which encompasses various disciplines which seek to order and regulate the use of land in an efficient and ethical way.
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)	Green Building Rating System, developed by the USGBC, provides a suite of standards for environmentally sustainable construction.
Lumen	A measure of the perceived power of light.
Meter	Metering devices used on utility mains for electricity, water and gas.
Metric	Any measurable quantity. A performance metric is a metric of some performance characteristic; however, not all metrics are performance metrics. For example, area is a metric, but it is not a performance metric.
Metric ton	Common international measurement for the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions. A metric ton is equal to 2205 lbs. or 1.1 short tons. See short ton.
Military	Any property or aspect of a military.
Mission Fuel	This includes aviation fuel only. That is, the fuel needed for the aircraft to fly.
Mission Support	Includes all other activities on the installation that do not directly affect flight and deployment operations.
Mission Support Fuel	This fuel is used for vehicles working on the flightline. It does not include fuel used for aircraft.
Offset	An agent, element, or thing that balances, counteracts, or compensates for something else.
Performance goal	A specific statement of a desired level of achievement. Performance goals must be measurable and definite such that progress can be evaluated. Performance metrics should be carefully chosen to measure progress toward performance goals.
Performance indicator	A high-level performance metric that is used to simplify complex information and point to the general state or trends of a phenomenon. Performance indicators are used to communicate general trends and are often used on a program planning level to show progress toward goals. See the definition of indicator for more discussion.

Term	Definition
Performance metric	A measurable quantity that indicates some aspect of performance. Performance metrics should measure and communicate progress toward achieving performance goals. There are different levels of performance metrics.
Performance objective	A general statement of a desired achievement.
Population density	A measurement of population per unit area or unit volume.
Potential energy	Energy stored within a physical system that has the potential to be converted into other forms of energy, such as kinetic energy, and to do work in the process. The standard unit of measure for potential energy is the joule, the same as for work or energy in general.
Power generation	The process of creating electricity from other forms of energy. Also known as electricity generation.
Previous year	12-month period prior to the current year.
Procedure	A standard method or set of methods for determining one or more performance metrics.
Procurement	The acquisition of goods and/or services at the best possible total cost of ownership, in the right quality and quantity, at the right time, in the right place and from the right source for the direct benefit or use of corporations, individuals, or even governments, generally via a contract. Simple procurement may involve nothing more than repeat purchasing. Complex procurement could involve finding long term partners or even 'co-destiny' suppliers that might fundamentally commit one organization to another.
Renewable energy	Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible, unlike, for example, the fossil fuels, of which there is a finite supply. Renewable sources of energy include wood, waste, geothermal, wind, PV, and solar thermal energy. See hydropower, PV.
Residential sector	An area or portion consisting only of housing units.
Transportation sector	Consists of private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations.
Abbreviations	
Acre	A unit of area equal to 43,560 square feet.
Btu	British thermal unit: The quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1°F at or near 39.2°F.
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CH_3OH	methanol
CH_4	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent based on the GWP
cu ft or ft^3	cubic foot: A unit of volume of a cube with sides of one foot in length.
DADT	Daily Average Daily Traffic
dB	decibel: A logarithmic unit of measurement that expresses the magnitude of a physical quantity (usually power or intensity) relative to a specified or implied reference level.
eCO_2	CO_2 Equivalents
FC	fluorocarbon
FTE	full-time equivalent
FY	fiscal year
GWP	global warming potential
HCFC	hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
J	joule
kW	kilowatt

Term	Definition
kWh	kilowatt hour
lb.	pound
LEV	low emission vehicle
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MMBtu	One Million Btus. A Btu is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1°F at or near 39.2°F.
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NGL	natural gas liquid
NMVOC	non-methane volatile organic compound
NO	nitrogen oxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
O_3	ozone
ODS	ozone depleting substance
PFC	perfluorocarbon
PM	particulate matter
Ppb	parts per billion
Ppm	parts per million
PV	photovoltaic
RCx	retro-commissioning
SF	square feet
SF6	sulfur hexafluoride
SNG	synthetic natural gas
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_x	sulfur oxides
SRI	solar reflectance index
TSS	total suspended solids
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compounds
Acronyms	
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
BMP	Best Management Practice
DADT	Daily Average Daily Traffic
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
GIS	Geographical Information System
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
SSPP	Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
EPA or USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

VI. APPENDICES (NOT INCLUDED)

A. Data Collection Forms and Supporting Documentation

1. **Development**
2. **Energy**
3. **Water**
4. **Waste**
5. **Operations**

A.1 Development: The following pages include the development data collection forms, data sources and supporting documentation that supports the information reported in the Installation Sustainability Assessment for Mountain Home AFB.

A.2 Energy: The following pages include the energy data collection forms, data sources and supporting documentation that supports the information reported in the Installation Sustainability Assessment for Mountain Home AFB.

A.3 Water: The following pages include the water data collection forms, data sources and supporting documentation that supports the information reported in the Installation Sustainability Assessment for Mountain Home AFB.

A.4 Waste: The following pages include the waste data collection forms, data sources and supporting documentation that supports the information reported in the Installation Sustainability Assessment for Mountain Home AFB.

A.5 Operations: The following pages include the operations data collection forms, data sources and supporting documentation that supports the information reported in the Installation Sustainability Assessment for Mountain Home AFB.

B. Data Sources

The following are data sources received from HQ ACC/A7PS and Mountain Home Air Force Base:

1. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Final Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, January 2004
2. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Final 2009 Annual Site Compliance Evaluation Storm Water Report, September 2009
3. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Handbook, September 2009
4. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Economic Impact Analysis, Fiscal Year 2007
5. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Economic Impact Analysis, Fiscal Year 2008
6. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Environmental Restoration Program Site Summaries, December 2007
7. The Office of the Air Force Civil Engineer, United States Air Force Infrastructure Energy Strategic Plan, 2008
8. United States Air Force, U.S. Air Force Energy, Environment, Safety and Occupational Health: Managing for Operational Sustainability, 2007 Inaugural Report
9. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Defense Utility Energy Reporting System (DUERS), Fiscal Year 2009
10. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Defense Utility Energy Reporting System (DUERS), Fiscal Year 2008
11. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Defense Utility Energy Reporting System (DUERS), Fiscal Year 2003
12. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Real Properties Report, 13 October 2009
13. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, GIS Maps
    a. Impervious Surfaces Map, 8 January 2010
    b. Land Use Map, 8 January 2010
    c. Golf Course Map, 8 January 2010
    d. Fauna and Flora Map, 8 January 2010
    e. Noise Zone Contours Map, 8 January 2010
    f. Building/Noise Zone Contour Relationship Map, 8 January 2010
    g. Runway Apron Lighting Levels Exhibit, 22 January 2010
    h. Electrical Data, 8 January 2010
    i. Natural Gas Data, 8 January 2010
    j. Fuel System Data, 8 January 2010
    k. Water Map, 8 January 2010
    l. Stormwater Map, 8 January 2010
14. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 1 January 2008
15. Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI), LEED Certified and Registered Project List, 9 November 2009
16. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Explosive Ordinance Detachment, LEED v2.2 New Construction Checklist, 20 February 2009
17. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Logistics Readiness Center, LEED v2.2 New Construction Checklist, 15 January 2010
18. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Final Strategic Water Supply Plan, April 2004
19. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Draft Water Contingency Response Plan, November 2004

20. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2007 Reporting Period, 1 July 2008
21. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Final Water System Study, October 2005
22. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, 2008 Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) Annual Report, 11 January 2009
23. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Draft Oil/Water Separator, Grease Interceptor, and Septic System Management Plan, October 2008
24. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) Report, December 2002
25. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the Western United States, Volume V-Idaho. (2-, 10-, and 100-Year 24-Hour Storms)
26. U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC), Visual Air Navigation Facilities UFC 3-535-01, 17 November 2005

C. Expanding Requirements

There are expanding requirements for military facilities constantly being developed and issued. The expanding requirements include new Executive Orders, Statutes, Directives, Rulemaking, and Guidance.

1. Executive Order 13423
2. Energy Policy Act 2005
3. Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
4. Higher Level DoD and HAF directives
5. MAJCOM directives
6. Key Air Force Environmental Goals
7. Other Federal Agency rulemaking and guidance

D. References

The following are publications and websites used as resources:

1. http://epa.gov/
2. http://www.eere.energy.gov/
3. www.un.org/esa/dsd/susdevtopics/sdt_land.html
4. http://www.nps.gov/sustain/spop/jtree.htm
5. http://www.eia.doe.gov
6. ISAUK Research Report 07-01, A Definition of Carbon Footprint, June 2007
7. http://acupcc.aashe.org/ghg-scope-statistics.php
8. http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/program/printable_versions/waterefficiency.html
9. http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/pcs_det_reports.pcs_tst?npdesid=NE0121789&npvalue=5&rvalue=13&npvalue=7