



The Climate Registry



**Focus on Climate: The Exchange Network Supports
Climate Change Information Sharing:** A joint venture
to address data exchange needs for this emerging line
of business

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The Climate Registry



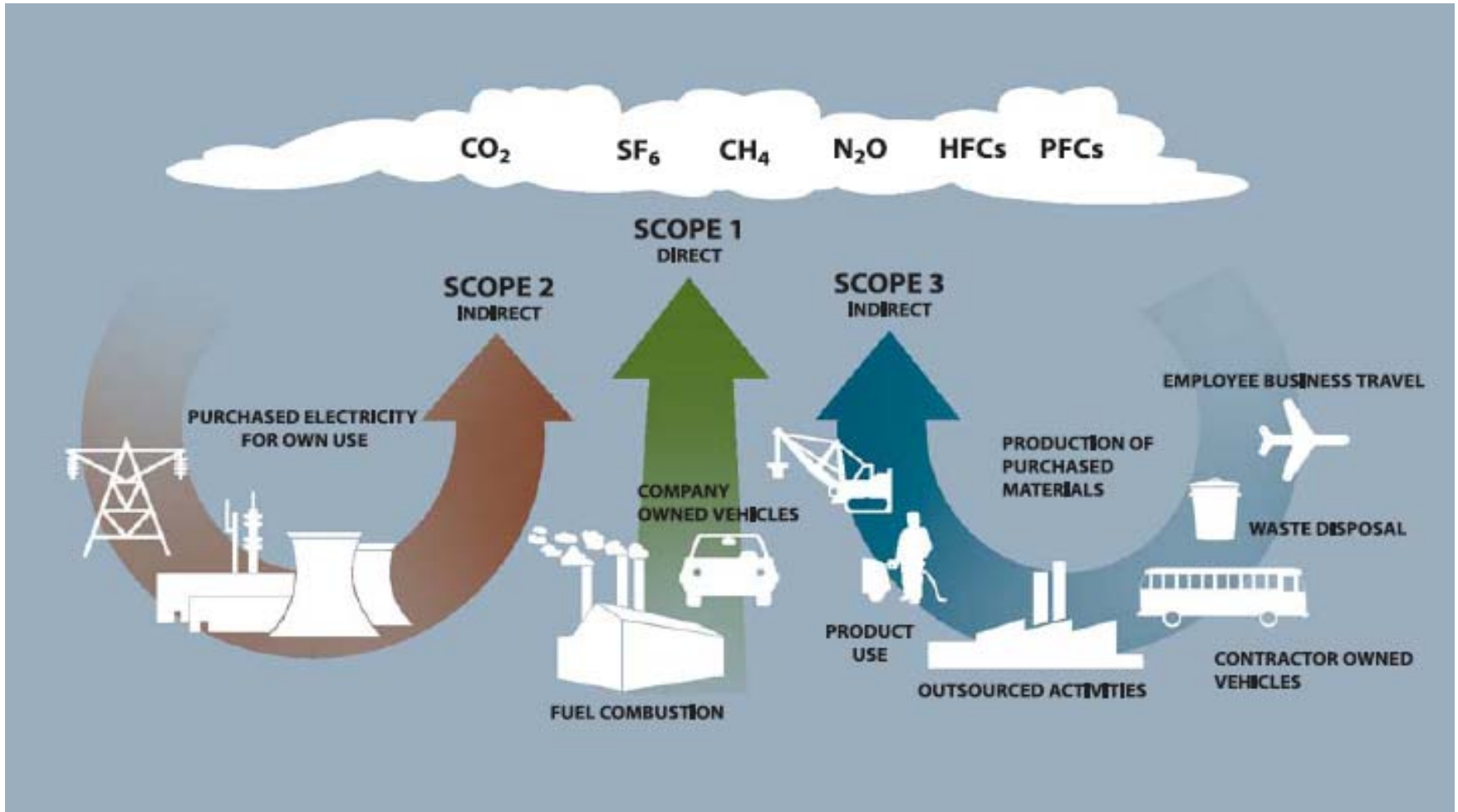
Mission: To standardize and centralize high quality GHG data into a North American GHG registry to support voluntary and mandatory reporting programs

Directors:
 12 Canadian Provinces and Territories
 40 US States and D.C.
 6 Mexican states
 3 Native Sovereign Nations

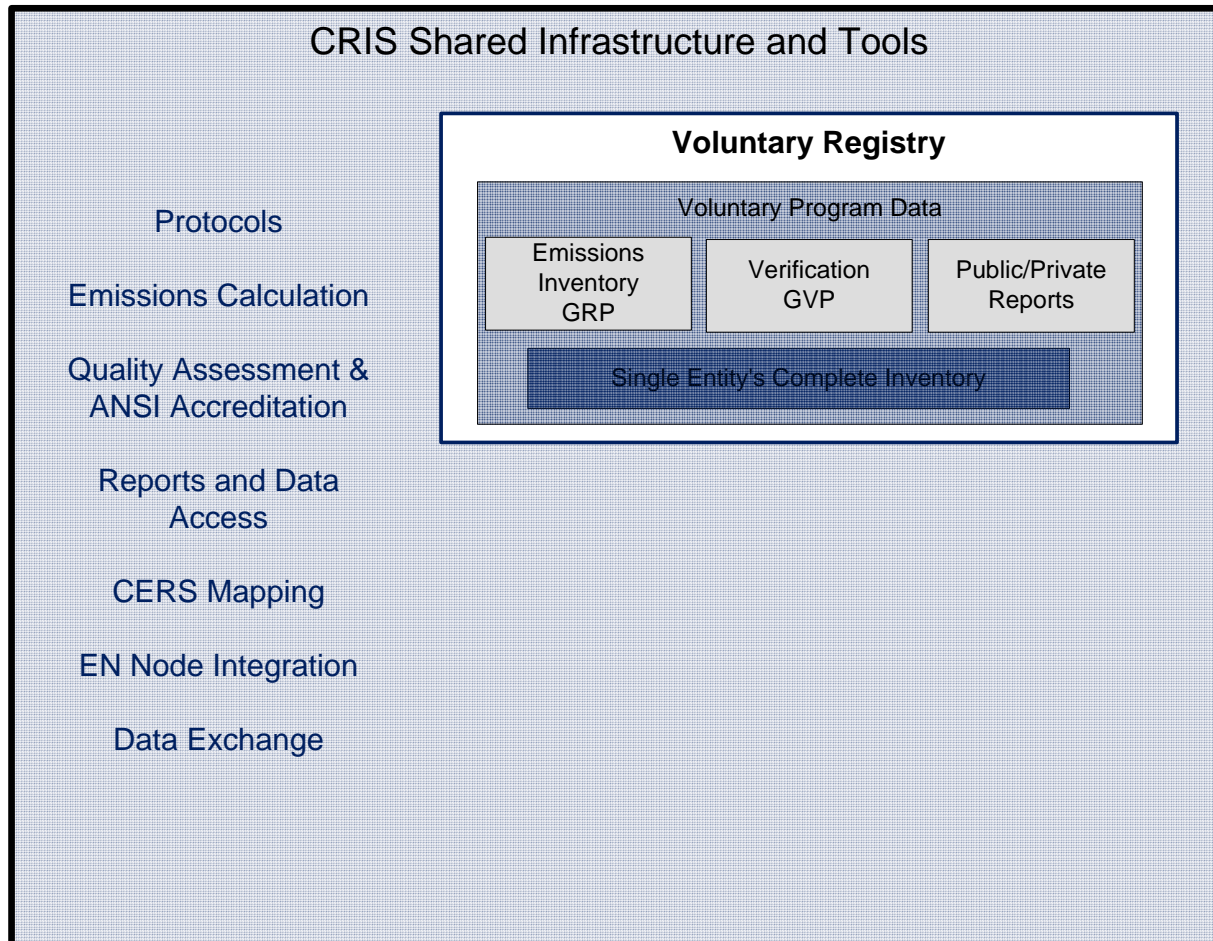
Members:
 242 Founding Members
 291 Members Reporting
...and growing



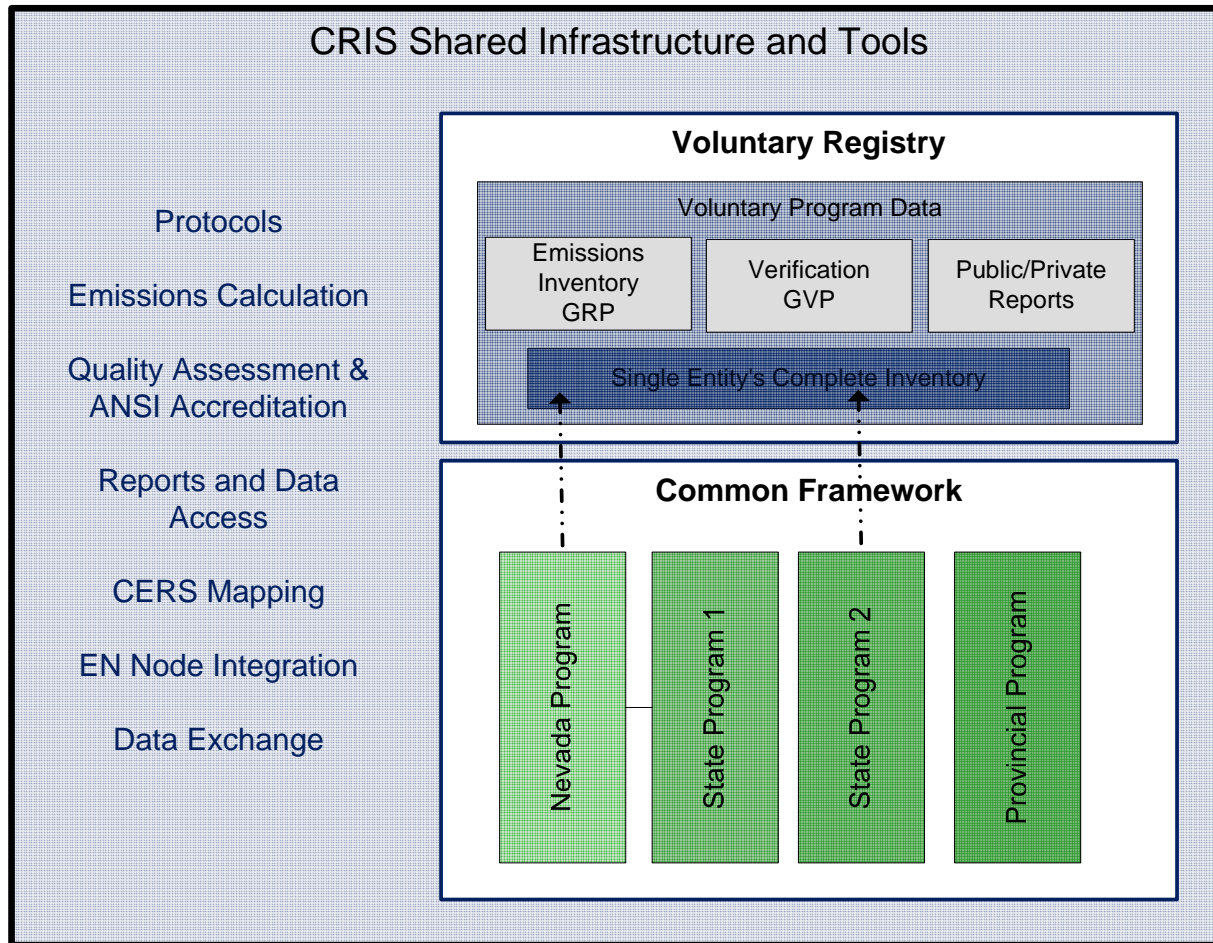
Calculating an Emissions Inventory



CRIS – Climate Registry Information Systems



CRIS – Climate Registry Information Systems



EPA's GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule

FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act:

- "... not less than \$3,500,000 shall be provided for activities to develop and publish a draft rule not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and a final rule not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, to require mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions above appropriate thresholds in all sectors of the economy..."

Accompanying Explanatory Statement:

- The Agency shall "use its existing authority under the Clean Air Act" to develop a mandatory GHG reporting rule. "The Agency is further directed to include in its rule reporting of emissions resulting from upstream production and downstream sources, to the extent that the Administrator deems it appropriate. The Administrator shall determine appropriate thresholds of emissions above which reporting is required, and how frequently reports shall be submitted to EPA. The Administrator shall have discretion to use existing reporting requirements for electric generating units under Section 821 of the Clean Air Act...."



General Purpose and Scope

- Objective(s) of the Program – to provide data that will inform and support development of national climate policy
- Scope of Coverage
 - Define gases- “...to require mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions”
 - CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC, PFC, SF₆
 - Both upstream and downstream sources- “The Agency is further directed to include in its rule reporting of emissions resulting from upstream production and downstream sources...”
 - Upstream: fuel and chemical producers/importers
 - Downstream: large industrial facilities
- Areas of flexibility:
 - Emissions threshold: “The Administrator shall determine appropriate thresholds of emissions above which reporting is required...”
 - Frequency of Reporting: “...and how frequently reports shall be submitted to EPA”



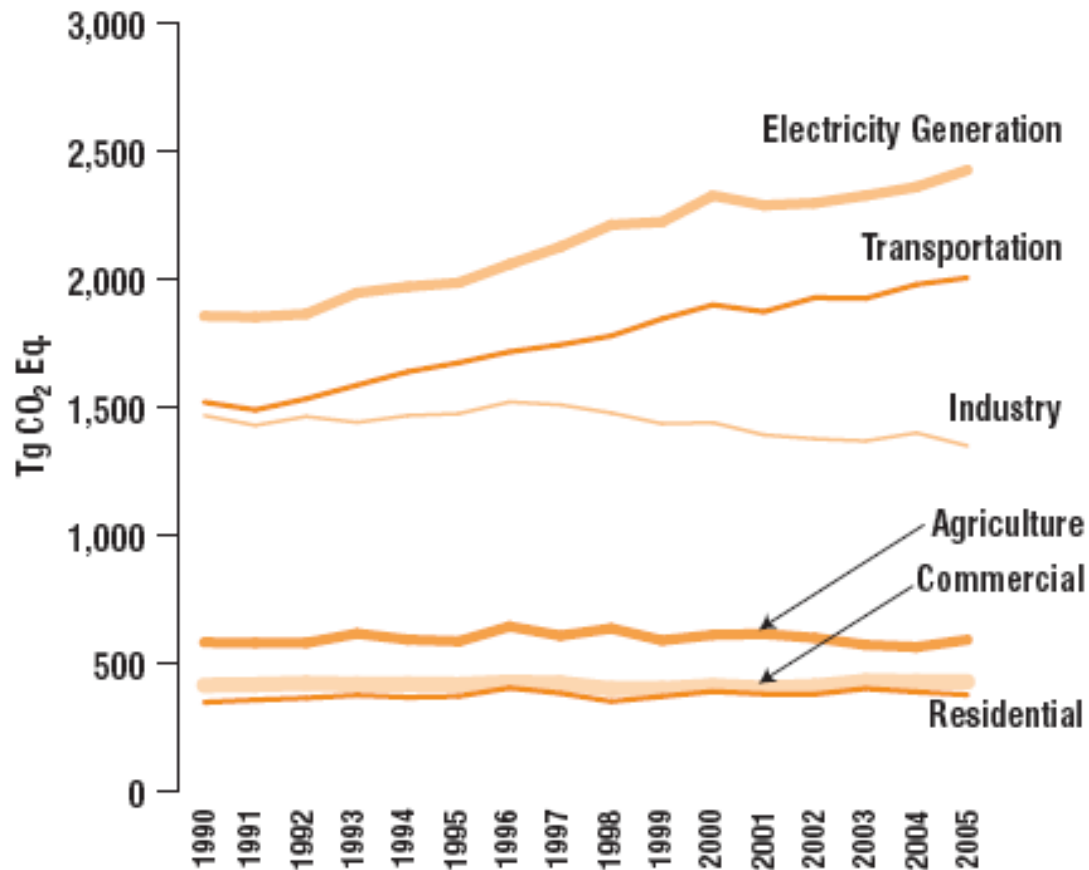
General Purpose and Scope

- Methods
 - “The Administrator shall have discretion to use existing reporting requirements for electric generating units under Section 821 of the Clean Air Act”
 - Will build on methods from existing mandatory and voluntary reporting systems
 - Federal reporting programs- e.g., NEI, Title IV, Climate Leaders, 1605(b)
 - State Programs- e.g., California, The Climate Registry, RGGI, other state programs
 - Corporate Programs- e.g., WRI/WBCSD
 - Industry Protocols- e.g., API Compendium, CSI Protocol (cement), International Aluminum Institute
 - Some GHG already being reported to EPA (e.g., CO₂ from EGU’s)

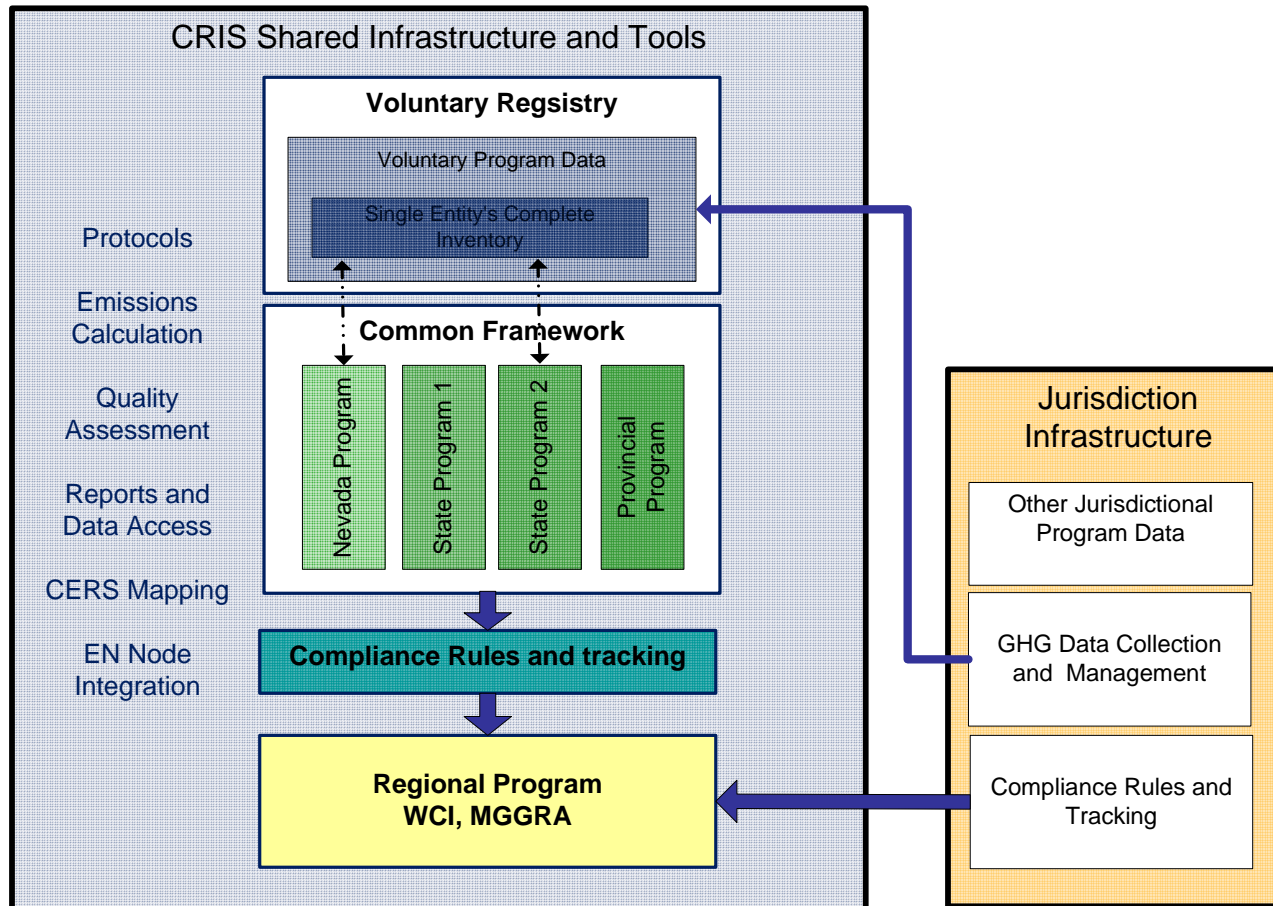


U.S. 2005 GHG Emissions

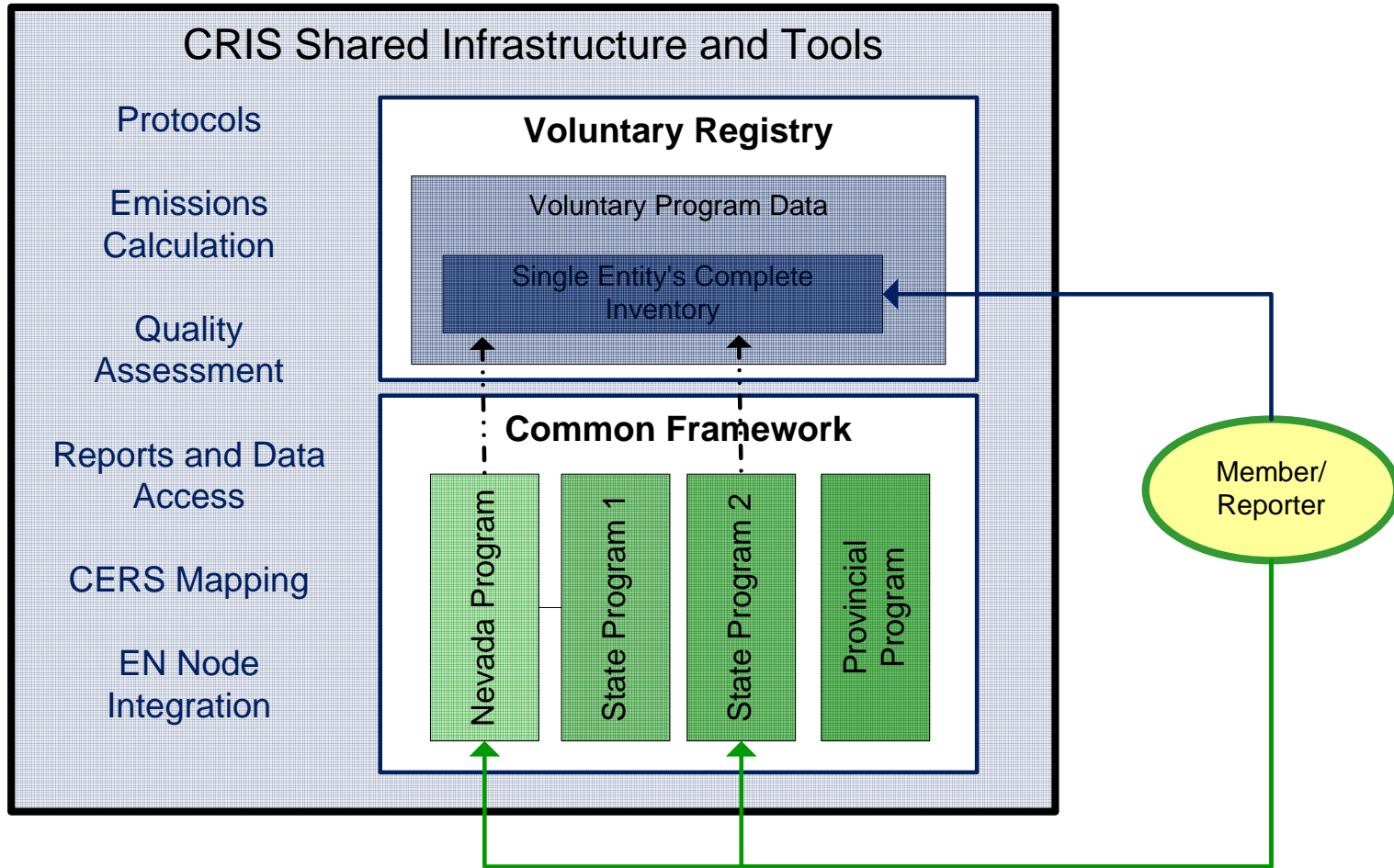
Emissions Allocated to Economic Sectors



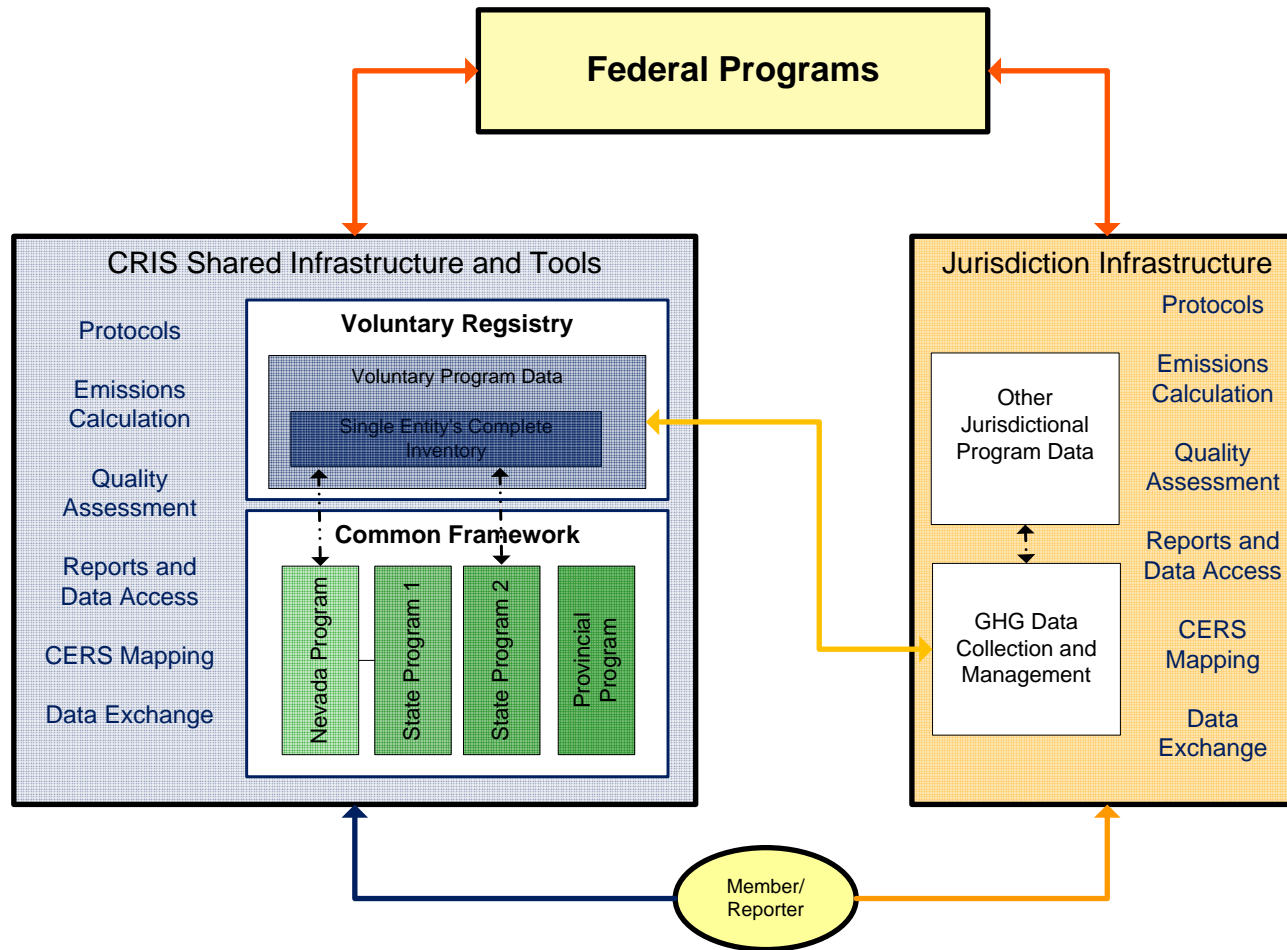
State and Regional Mandatory GHG and Cap-and-Trade Programs



GHG Reporting Scenarios: Reporting to both Voluntary and Mandatory Programs using CRIS



GHG Reporting Scenarios: Data Exchange between The Climate Registry, State and Federal Mandatory Programs



EPA GHG Data Exchange Scenarios

- GHG mandatory reporting rule
 - Industry-to-EPA reporting
 - State-to-EPA reporting
- The Climate Registry
 - Industry-to-TCR reporting
 - State-to-TCR reporting
 - EPA-to-TCR data transfer (?)
- State reporting rules
 - Industry-to-State reporting (at least 10 states currently)
- Voluntary reporting
 - State-to-EPA reporting (~25 states)

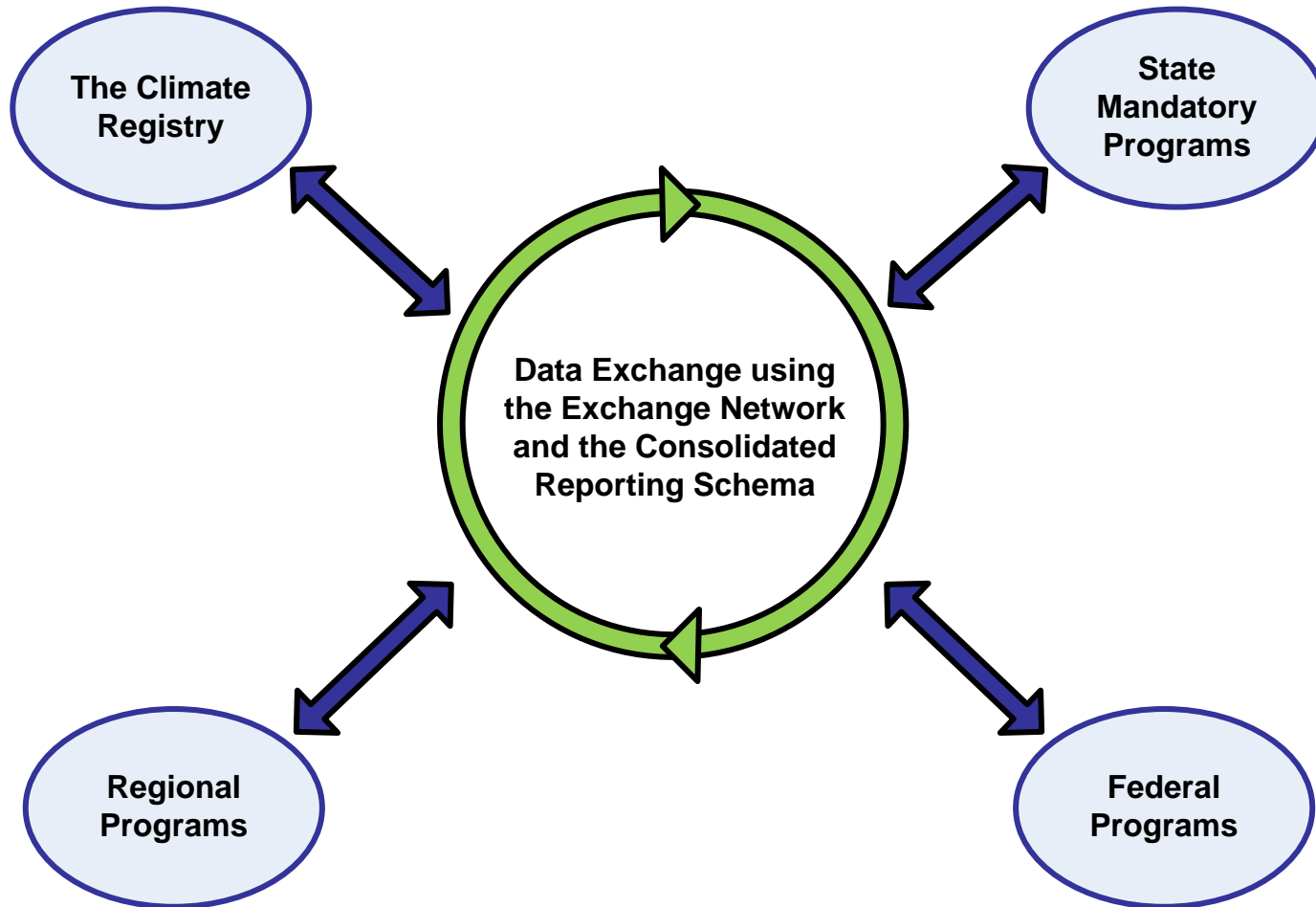


Making it work...

- There are several current state and federal data systems for emissions reporting and fossil fuel data (e.g., EIS/NEI, Acid Rain emissions tracking system, etc.)
- EPA staff have coordinated with states, the Climate Registry, and the Exchange Network to develop a single reporting format for all emissions (CERS -Consolidated Emissions Reporting Schema) standard
 - Emissions Inventory System (EIS) utilizes CERS
- A single reporting format does not compromise individual programs and reduces the burden of reporting for all



GHG Reporting Scenarios: Future Vision that emphasizes Sharing Data between Programs



Challenges

- Is it worth the effort to coordinate?
- Who reports to who?
- Where to coordinate?
- Roles?
 - Federal
 - State
 - The Climate Registry
 - Others?
- Momentum... everyone is pushing climate so fast; we need to steer this river and make smart decisions that we will not regret later on. The technical solutions are not difficult... it's the policy and independent nature of the programs that have to be overcome.



Opportunity

“I was seldom able to see an opportunity until it had ceased to be one.” - Mark Twain

- Simplify the process for reporters
- Allow flexibility as GHG Emissions targets change and market based initiatives evolve
- Consolidated reporting of all pollutants
 - It is the right approach as it is technically efficient,
 - reduces reporting burden
 - provides for consistency in all emissions
 - it will take some coordination and effort....
 - But if we miss this opportunity, it will surely not come around again for a long time

