

**RGGR:
Regional GHG Registry**

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RGGI Stakeholder Meeting
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State Registry History and Rationale

- New Hampshire: 1999
- California: 2000
- Wisconsin: 2000
- Why?
 - Risk management
 - Demonstrate leadership on GHG emissions mitigation
 - Inventory improvement

That was then...

Originally proposed as a **voluntary registry**

This is now...

Transitioned into a registry that supports three functions:

- **voluntary reporting**
- **mandatory reporting**
- **RGGI reporting**

- Support from Energy Foundation and Pew
- NESCAUM facilitating, coordinating work with WRI and California Registry

Goals

POSSIBLE RGGR Tasks:

Support RGGI

- o Track GHG emissions
- o Track allowances, credits, and trades
- o Provide quality data for expansion of the sectors
- o Oversee verification process

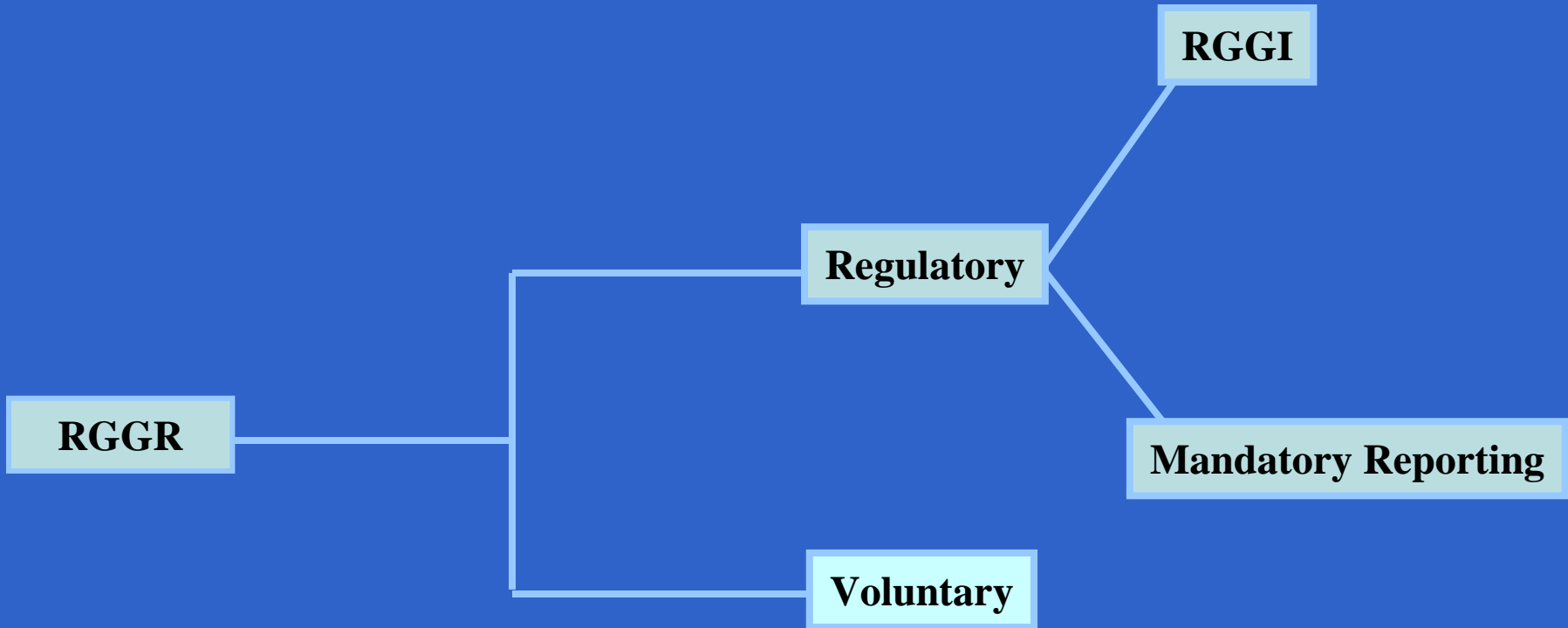
Mandatory Reporting

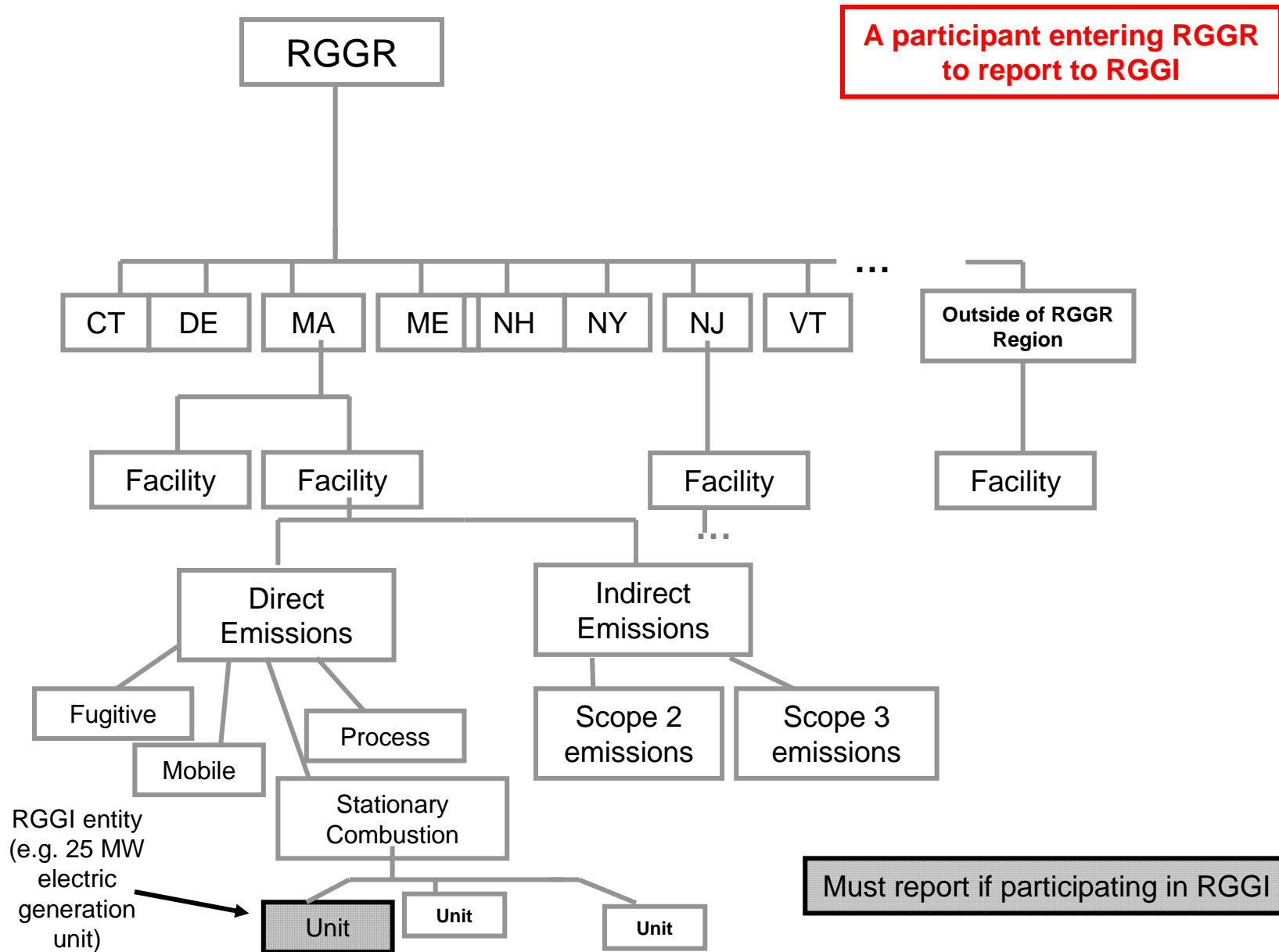
- o Provide quality emissions data to states and to RGGI for future expansion
- o Bottom-up state/regional inventory development
- o Provide basis for government voluntary reduction programs, like 33/50 and TRI
- o Provide stakeholders with relevant information

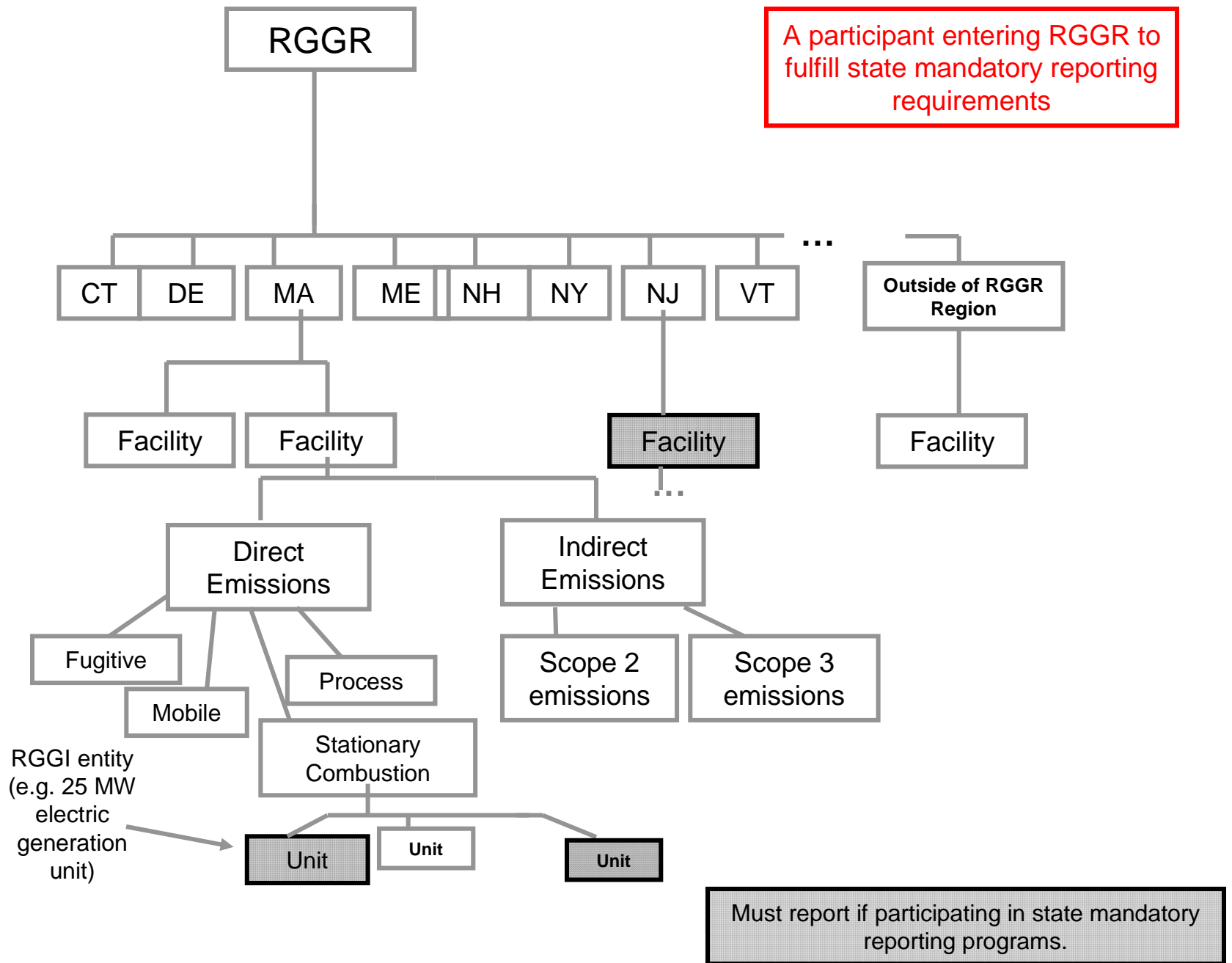
Voluntary Reporting

- o Document credible, reproducible, and transparent base year emissions, which might be protected in future
- o Provide technical support to first-time reporters
- o Identify emissions trends and track progress
- o Provide stakeholders with relevant information

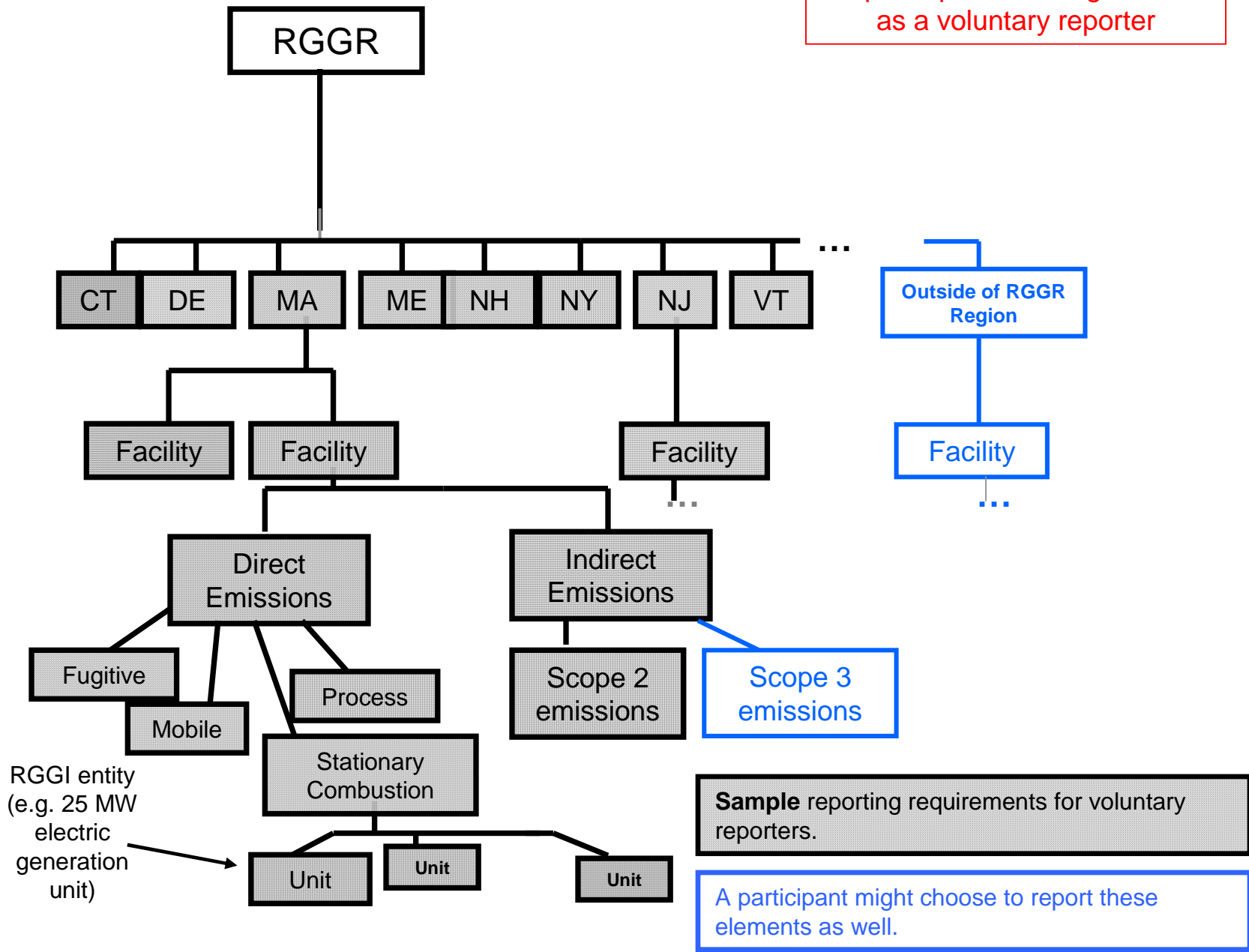
Conceptual Design for RGGR







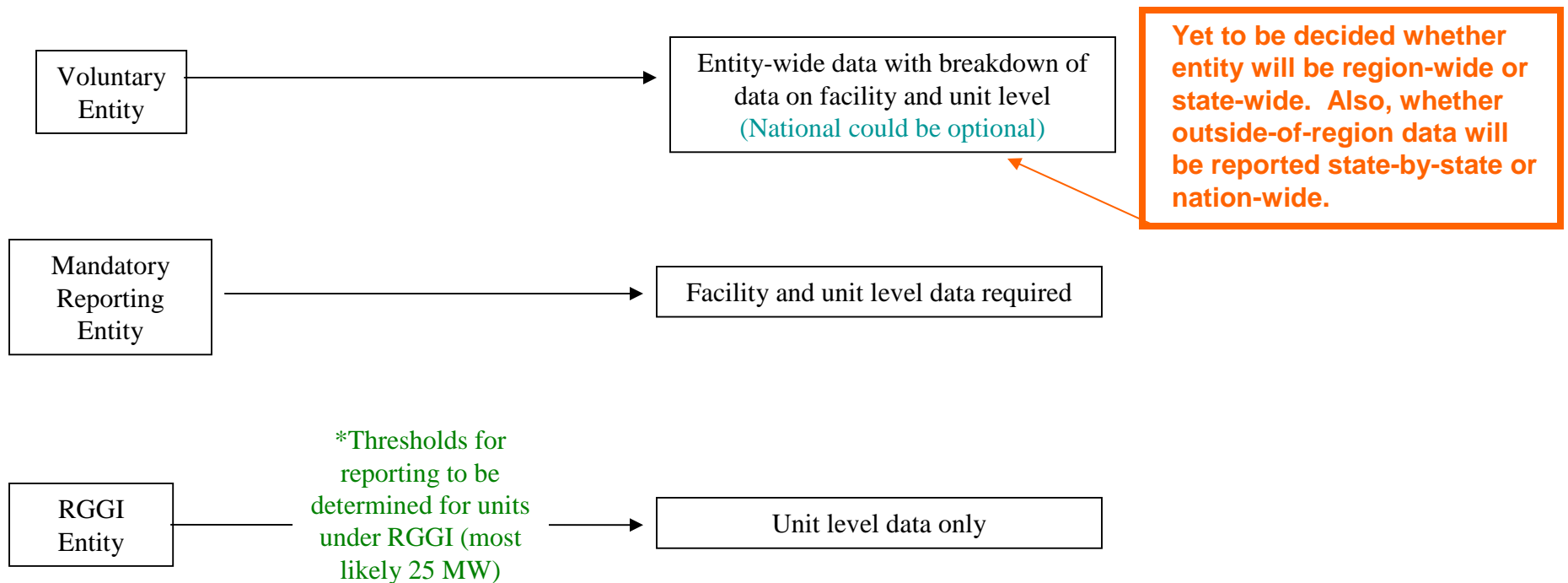
A participant entering RGGR as a voluntary reporter



RGGR Design Elements

- ❖ Define geographical and organizational boundaries
[company (state, regional, national), facility, unit]
- ❖ Define which gases covered (six Kyoto gases)
- ❖ Define which direct sources covered
(stationary, mobile, process, fugitive)
- ❖ Define scope of emissions covered
(direct, indirect – scope 2 and 3)
- ❖ Define verification (self, state, 3rd party)

Defining geographical and organizational boundaries [company (state, regional, national), facility, unit]

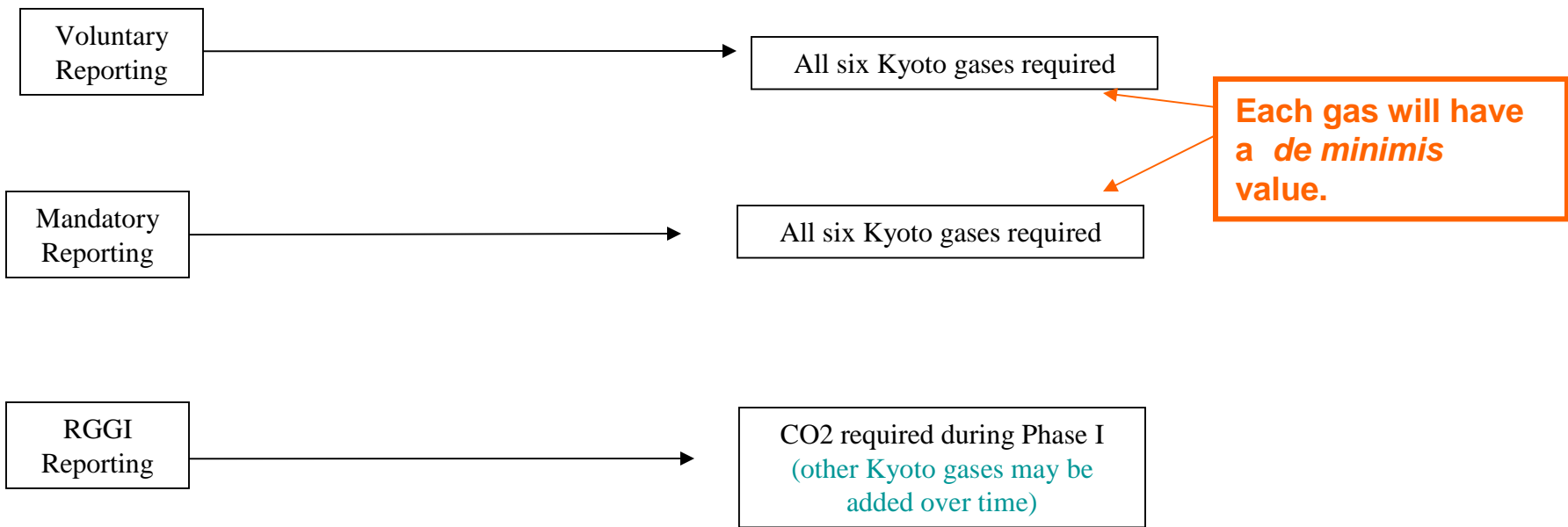


*NEED TO ALSO DEFINE RULES ON CONSOLIDATION: Equity Share or Control Approach

Equity Share Approach: A company accounts for GHG emissions from operations according to its share of equity in the operation. The equity share reflects economic interests, which is the extent of rights a company has to the risks and rewards flowing from an operation.

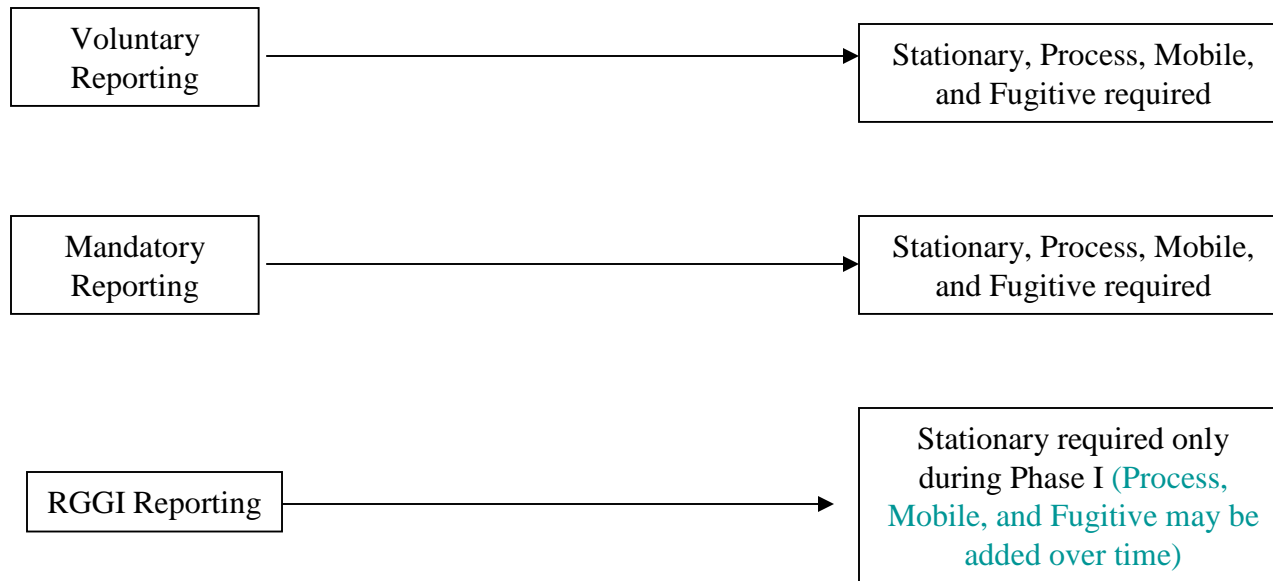
Control Approach: A company accounts for 100 percent of the GHG emissions from operations over which it has control. It does not account for GHG emissions from operations in which it owns an interest but has no control. Control can be defined in either financial or operational terms.

Defining Which Gases Covered



Defining Which Direct Sources Covered

Each source will have *de minimis* value.



Stationary combustion: emissions from production of electricity, heat, or steam

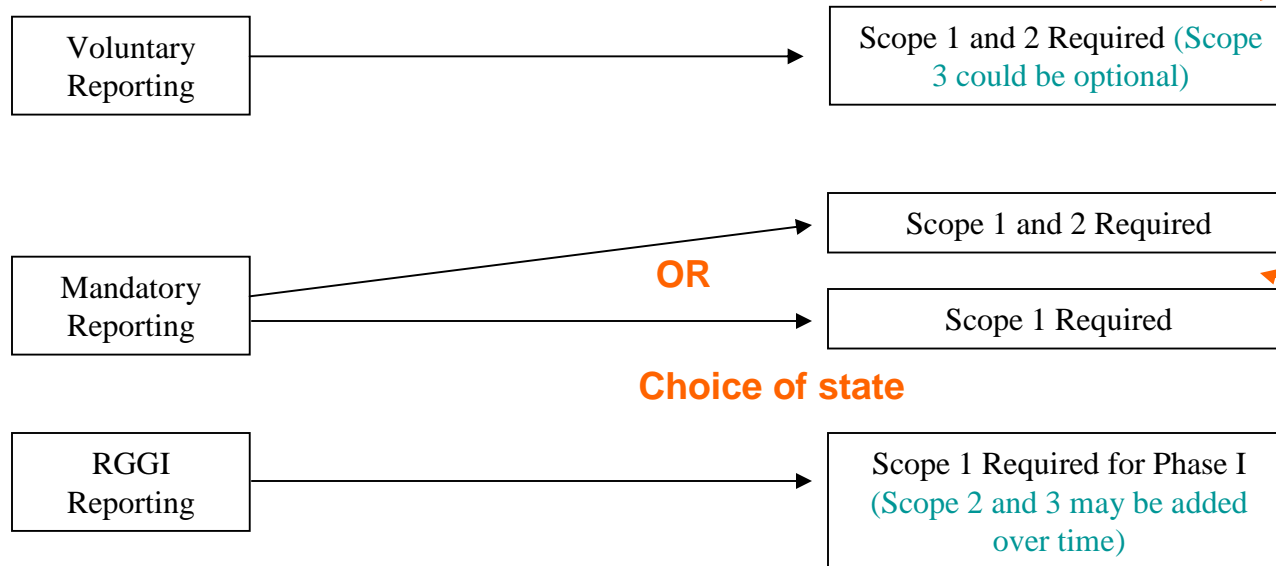
Process: emissions from physical or chemical processing

Mobile: emissions from transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees

Fugitive: emissions from intentional or unintentional releases, i.e. equipment leaks, methane emissions from coal mines, etc.

Defining Scope of Emissions Covered

Scope 3 reporting could be strongly encouraged for certain sectors which have significant scope 3 emissions, such as the cement sector.



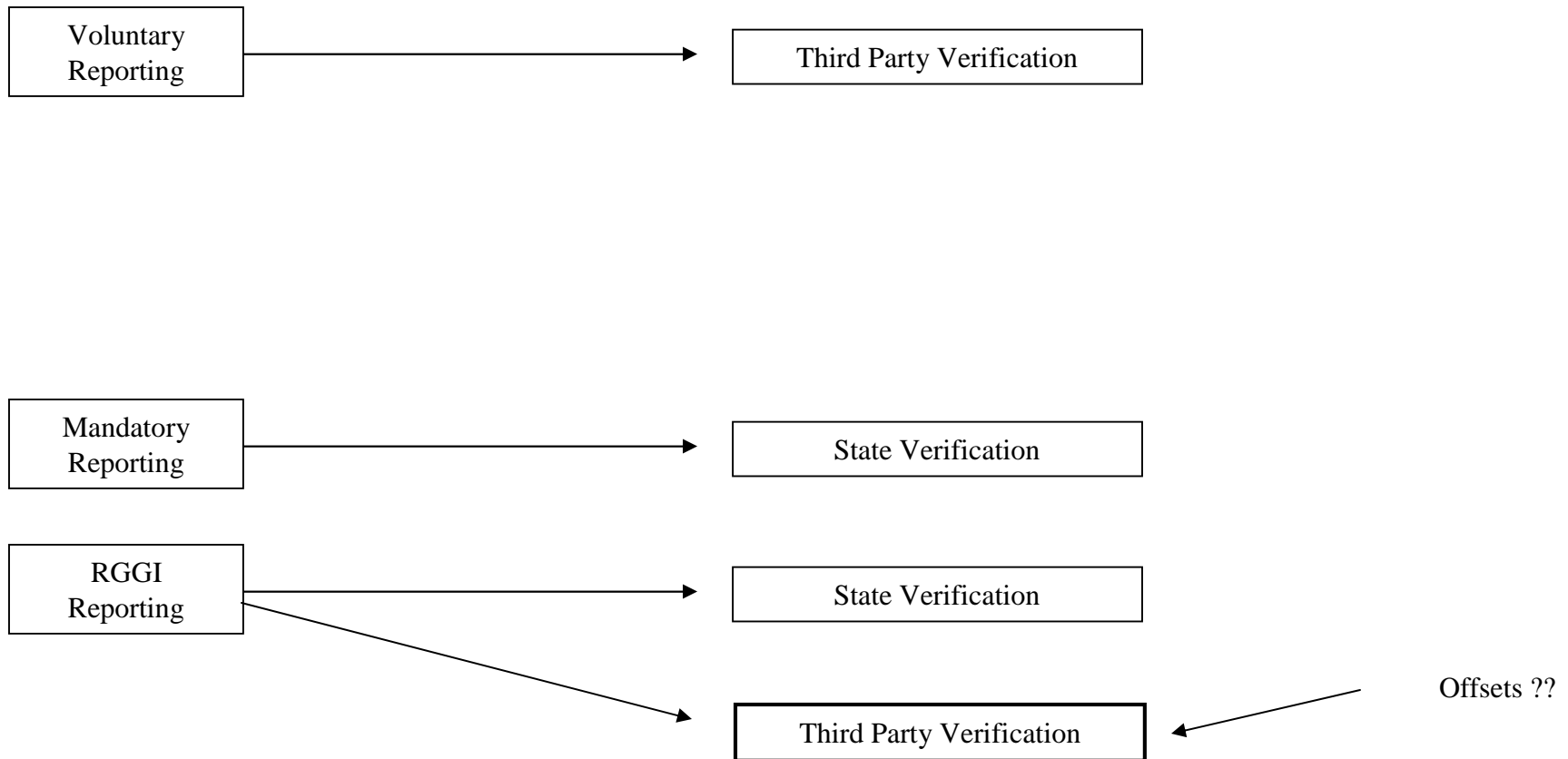
Although Scope 1 was the first priority of a mandatory program, a separate module for scope 2 reporting methodologies will be attached to the model rule/regulatory guidance document – a module which states can elect to adopt

Scope 1: Direct GHG Emissions (production of electricity, heat, or steam; physical or chemical processing; transportation of materials, products, waste, and employees; fugitive emissions)

Scope 2: Indirect GHG Emissions from Imports and Consumption of Electricity, Heat, or Steam

Scope 3: Other Indirect GHG Emissions (i.e. employee business travel; transportation of products, materials, and waste; outsourced activities; production of imported materials; etc.)

Defining Verification



RGGR-RGGI Linkage

- Among RGGI administrative needs -- a registry that has the capacity to perform accounting functions such as:
 - emissions tracking
 - allowance transfers
 - compliance checks
 - and other tasks (housing offsets)

Data Flow between States (enforcement/compliance body) and RGGI: Factors to Keep in Mind

- Overall Ease of Tracking Emissions, Allowances, and Offsets
- Administrative Costs (Software, Staff, Transactions)
- Political Feasibility
- Ease of Reporting for Facilities
- Ease of Reporting for States' Purposes
- Support of RGGI Phase 2 Expansion (Gases, Sectors)
- Ease of Public Viewing/ Transparency
- Potential for International Interface

Data Flow Options

Scenario 1

Facility

RGGR

State

Scenario 2

Facility

RGGR

State

Scenario 3

Facility

State

RGGR

Stakeholder Process

- Draft Stakeholder Process Plan:
 - RGGR Website a Primary Communication Tool;
 - Informal Meetings/Outreach to Stakeholders;
 - Public Meetings, if necessary; and
 - Use RGGI Stakeholder Group Process as Appropriate.
 - Input into subgroups (software and reporting templates; calculation tools; verification; protocol, and project reporting), as appropriate

Questions/Comments?

- Visit www.rggr.us for more information
- Contact information:

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