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Draft Cross Cutting Issues Technical Working Group
GHG Reporting Design Options Matrix

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For Reference:

WRI/WBCSD *GHG Protocol*'s Principles for GHG accounting and reporting:

1. Relevance
2. Completeness
3. Consistency
4. Transparency
5. Accuracy
6. Enable other goals

Potential Goals of GHG Reporting:

1. Identifying reduction opportunities
2. Reducing risks (e.g., start learning curve)
3. Tracking GHG emissions, assisting the state in constructing annual inventories
4. Participating in voluntary programs
5. Participating in – or preparing for – mandatory programs
6. Precursor for registry participation
7. Opportunities for recognition
8. Public reporting
9. Consistency with other programs
10. Others?

#	Design Element	Options	Design Considerations	Preliminary Recommendation
1.	**Type of Program**	• Voluntary • Mandatory	• May need or want to constrain mandatory applicability to certain sectors and/or sources pending availability of accepted quantification protocols. • Mandatory reporting is in place in some states for permitted sources (ME, CT, etc.); anticipated soon for several others in Northeast and far West.	•
2.	**Sectors**	• All sectors eligible • Limited to certain sectors	• Participation may be limited by availability of quantification methods; may need to "stage" sector participation. • WRI calculation protocols: Stationary combustion, mobile, electric power, cement, iron & steel, aluminum, pulp & paper, wood products, lime, ammonia, purchased heat or power, others.	•
3.	**Sources**	• All • Stationary combustion emissions • Mobile combustion emissions • Process emissions • Fugitive emissions	• Could limit sources even within sectors, (e.g., via types, size thresholds, etc.). • Broader array promotes inventory building, public information, identification of GHG strategies, etc.	•
4.	**Organiz-ational Boundary**	• Entity-wide (e.g., corporation-wide) • Facility • Emissions unit or source point • Other (?)	• Clear definitions needed to avoid double counting where shared ownership exists. • Should strive to have design be consistent with possible future directions (e.g., mandatory reporting would not be enforceable above the facility level). • Combinations are possible (e.g., finer resolution aggregated to a greater whole).	•

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5.	**Reporting Period**	• Annual - Calendar - Fiscal • Other	• Should strive for consistency with other reporting programs.	•
6.	**Greenhouse Gases Included**	• Six "Kyoto gases" (CO2, HFCs, CH4, N2O, PFCs, SF6) • Other	• Should strive for consistency with other reporting programs. • Broader array promotes inventory building, public information, identification of GHG strategies, etc.	•
7.	**Scope of Emissions Covered**	• Direct - "Scope 1" • Indirect - "Scope 2" - Indirect from purchased Heat & Electricity - "Scope 3" - other indirect (e.g., outsourced activities, employee travel, etc.) • Both	• May need or want to "stage" coverage (e.g., start small & expand). • direct emissions most like current reporting requirements, but may omit GHG reduction opportunities or encourage direct-indirect trade-offs. • For many entities, most GHG emissions are from indirect emissions sources.	•
8.	**Emissions Quantifi-cation & Monitoring**	• Calculation methods & tools • Direct measurement (e.g., CEMs, Stack Testing)	• Should strive to use current best practice methods, such as *GHG Protocol* calculation tools, and to have consistency with other reporting programs. • Some "other" or "home grown" approaches may be necessary (e.g., Flashing emissions; IPIECA[1], API's[2] SANGEA™ GHG Emissions Software).	•
9.	**Verification**	• State verification	• If mandatory, the state may be able to use current verification procedures for criteria pollutants.	•

[1] IPIECA is the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association.
[2] API is the American Petroleum Association.

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		• 3rd party verification • Self-certification	• DAQ does 3rd party verification.	
10.	**Public Access & Reports**	• Internet access and/or Online reports • Paper reports • Both	• "Confidential Business Information" (CBI) concerns	•
11.	**Project Level Reporting or "Offsets"**	• Yes/No • Constrain	• WRI: Raises quantification, baseline, "additionality," secondary effects, reversibility, and double-counting issues. • Location of co-benefits achieved. • May be most useful when there is an externally-imposed constraint (e.g., a "Cap").	
12.	**Funding**	• State-funded • Mandated requirement • Emission-based fees (would require legislative approval). • Other? A combination?	• Reporting is a necessary cornerstone for a GHG registry, so it may be appropriate to have registry participants share support costs.	•
13.	**Other?**	•	•	•