



Measuring Emissions from Purchased Electricity: A Primer on GHG Protocol's New Scope 2 Guidance

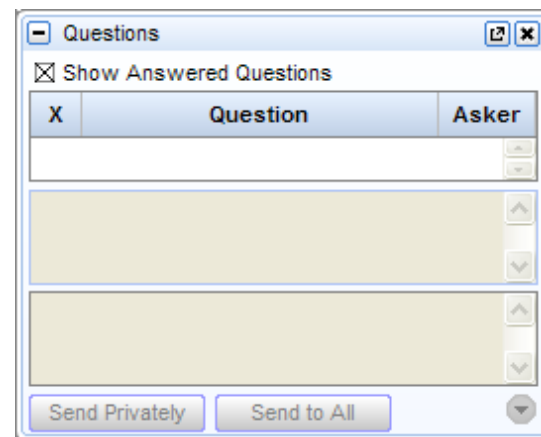
Hosted by the U.S. EPA's Green Power Partnership



Green Power Partnership Webinar
October 7, 2015

Webinar Logistics

- Attendees are globally-muted.
- Submit questions and comments in writing via the online control panel.
- To minimize or maximize the control panel, click on the button at the top left of the tool bar.
- Post-webinar survey on this webinar and topics for future sessions.
- Presentations are posted to our website:
www.epa.gov/greenpower/events/7oct15_webinar.htm



Today's Agenda

- Topic: Measuring Emissions from Purchased Electricity
- Speakers:
 - James Critchfield, Program Manager, U.S. EPA's Green Power Partnership
 - Mary Sotos, Associate, World Resources Institute
 - Eric Christensen, Practice Leader, WSP
- Questions & Answers
- Post-webinar survey

Green Power Partnership Overview

- Summary
 - The U.S. EPA's Green Power Partnership is a free, voluntary program that encourages organizations to use green power as a way to reduce the environmental impacts associated with conventional electricity use.
- Objectives
 - Reduce the carbon intensity of the U.S. electricity sector
 - Expand the voluntary green power market
 - Standardize green power procurement as part of best practice environmental management
 - Provide recognition platform for organizations using green power in the hope that others follow their lead
- Current Status
 - 1,300 Partners using 28 billion kWh of green power annually, equivalent to the annual electricity use of more than three million average American homes.



Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) – Making Green Power Possible

- A REC is the legal instrument that conveys to its owner the right to claim the associated environmental attributes of a generating resource
 - In essence RECs represent the “renewable-ness” of the power
- A REC is created for every Megawatt-hour of renewable electricity generated and delivered to the utility grid
- A REC includes the following information:
 - Type of renewable resource
 - Location of renewable resource
 - Date stamp or vintage of generation
 - Emissions profile of the generating resource
 - Unique identification number
- Electricity from a renewable resource in the absence of owning the associated RECs is considered null or generic power and has the same environmental profile as the residual grid electricity mix – RECs make it renewable!



More Information

- Basic Information
 - Overview of the Green Power Partnership: www.epa.gov/greenpower
 - Full details of program requirements:
www.epa.gov/greenpower/documents/gpp_partnership_reqs.pdf
 - Green Power Locator:
www.epa.gov/greenpower/pubs/gplocator.htm
- More Questions?
 - James Critchfield, EPA, 202.343.9442, critchfield.james@epa.gov





Questions & Answers

- Submit questions and comments in writing via the online control panel.

The screenshot shows a web interface window titled "Questions". It includes a checkbox for "Show Answered Questions" which is checked. Below this is a table with columns for "X", "Question", and "Asker". The table contains two rows of empty question entries, each with a small "X" icon in the first column and up/down arrow icons in the last column. At the bottom of the window are two buttons: "Send Privately" and "Send to All".

X	Question	Asker
X		