

Development of a Regional Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Forecast Including Direct and Consumption-Based/Energy-Cycle Emissions

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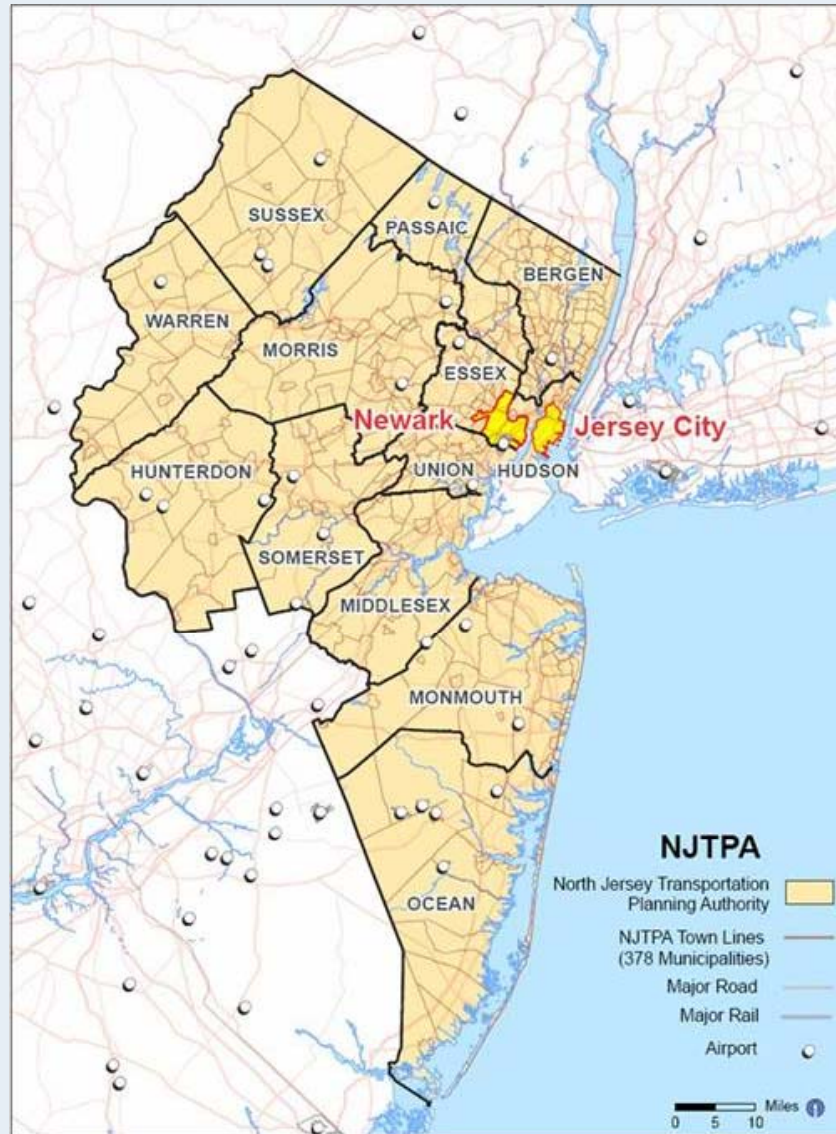
Outline

- Objective
- Inventory Approach
- Sample Methods and Results
 - Solid Waste Management
 - Onroad Transportation

Objective

- Create region-wide Inventory & Forecast for North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority
- 13 counties and over 350 municipalities
- Allow counties and municipalities to begin GHG mitigation planning
- Clearly inform planners of relative merits of mitigation actions

NJTPA Region



Inventory Approach: Accounting Methods

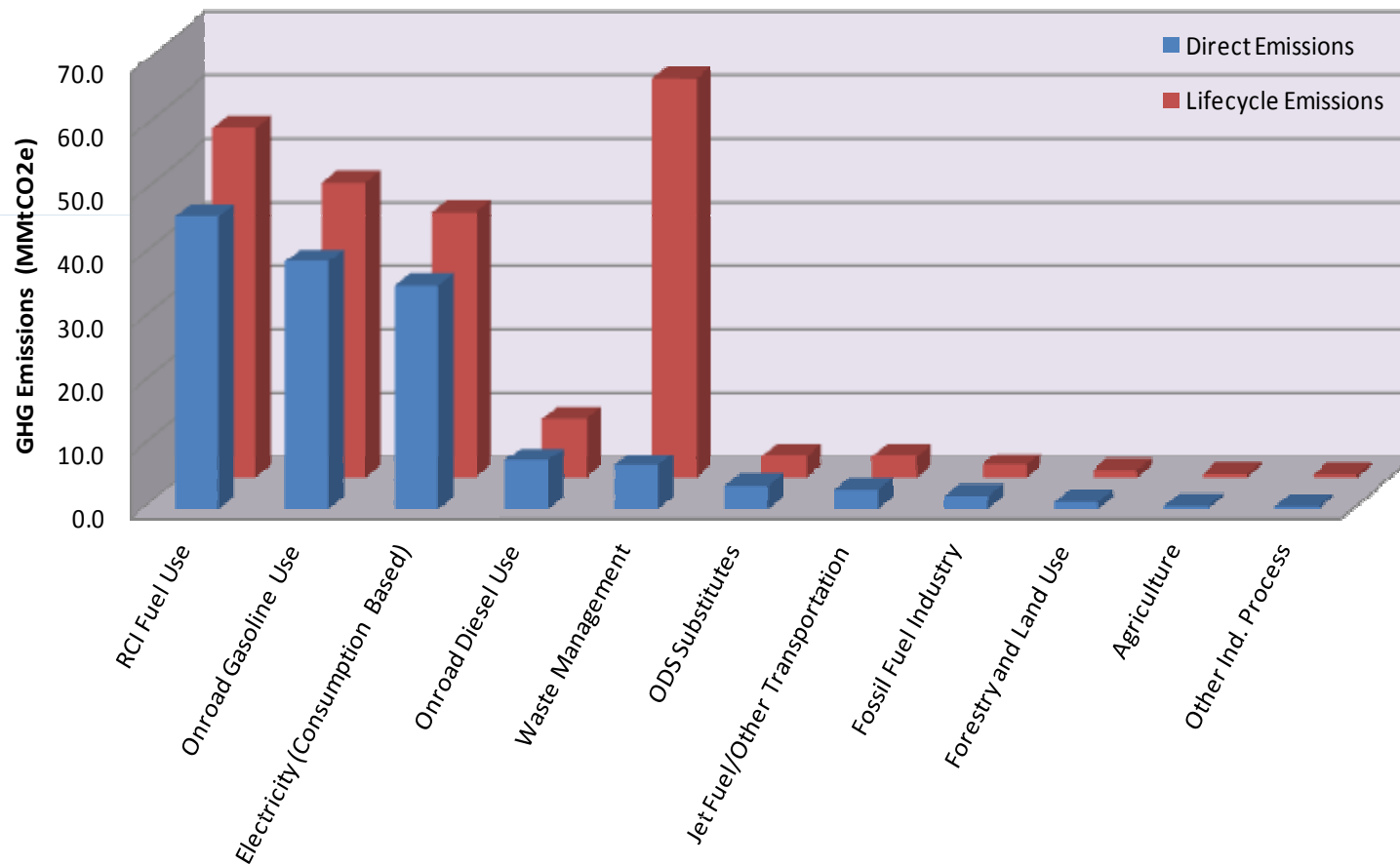
- Direct and Consumption-Based GHG emissions
 - Direct: emissions at the source (e.g., of fuel combustion, process, etc.)
 - Consumption-Based: emissions attributed to the point of some GHG emitting activity (e.g., trip origin/destination, waste or wastewater generation)
- Energy-cycle emissions
 - Emissions from upstream fuel cycle (extraction, transport, processing/refining, distribution)

Inventory Approach: Accounting Methods – Pros and Cons

- Direct emissions are only basis for adding emissions cumulatively without double-counting
- National, State, and other local inventories primarily developed on direct emissions basis
- Consumption-based plus energy-cycle emissions may best fit needs of mitigation planners

Example of Direct vs. Energy-cycle Emissions

New Jersey 2005 Inventory & Forecast



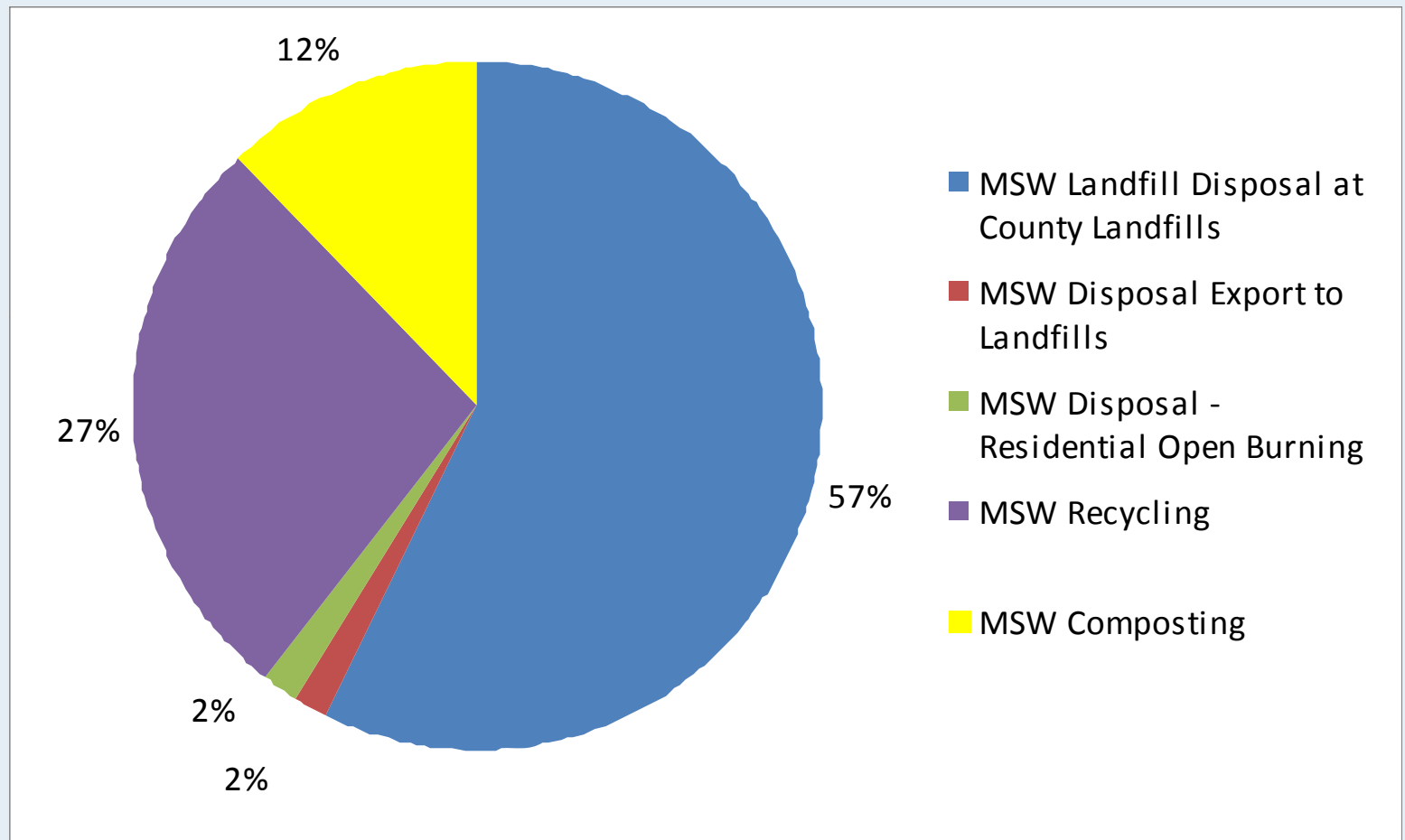
Solid Waste Management Inventory

- Includes solid waste landfills, composting, recycling, and residential open burning
- Direct Emissions
 - Landfill and composting facility data provided by NJDEP
 - Residential open burning based on per capita burning rate
 - No direct recycling emissions

Solid Waste Management Inventory

- Consumption-based Emissions
 - Solid waste management profile developed for each county
 - Waste generated in county that is sent to landfill or composting facility regardless of facility location
 - WARM transportation emission factor used for landfilling, recycling, and composting
- Energy-cycle Emissions
 - Emissions factors for embedded emissions from WARM
 - Process energy, non-energy process emissions, transportation of raw materials and manufactured goods
 - Dependent on waste composition

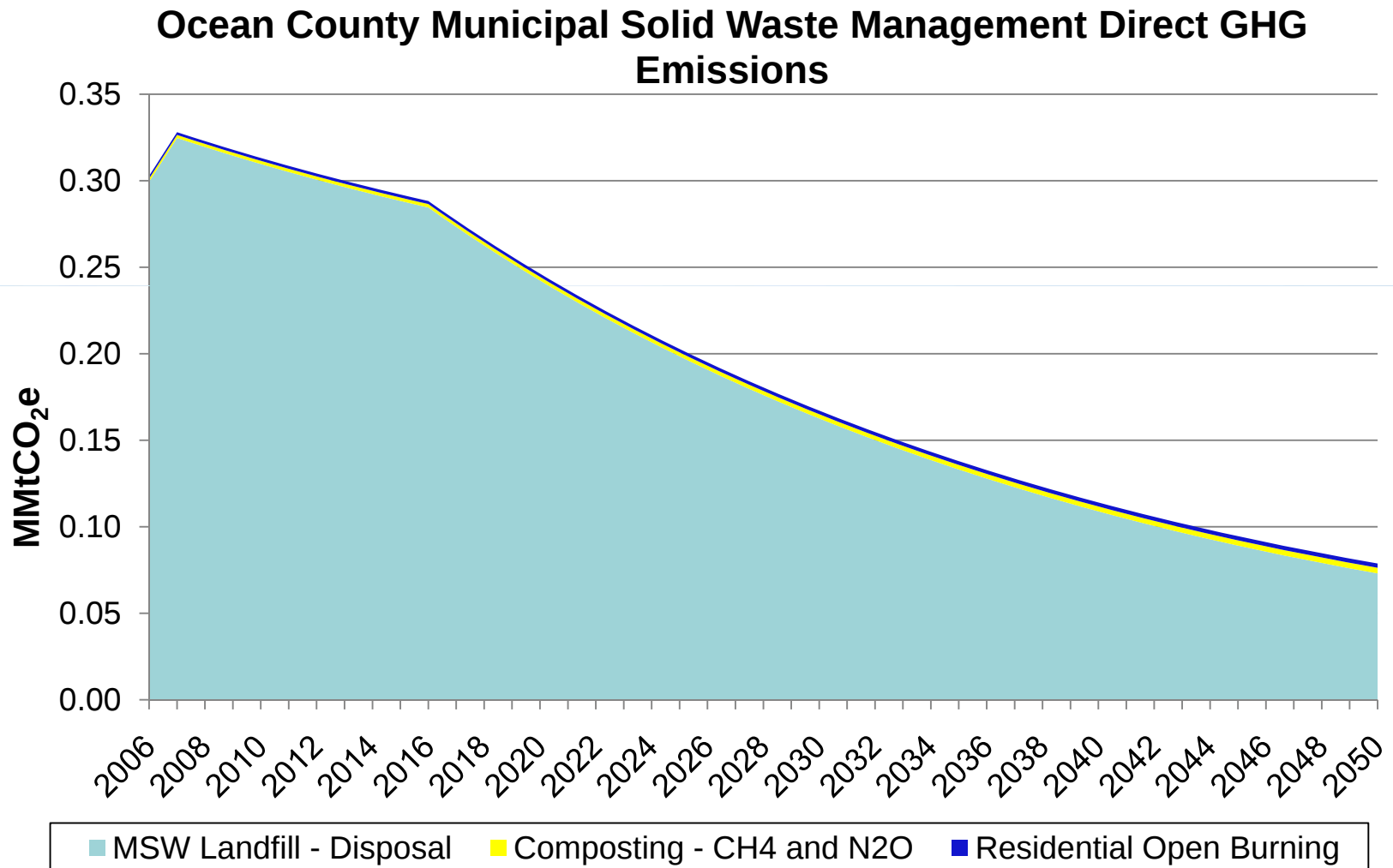
Ocean County Waste Management Profile



Solid Waste Management Forecast

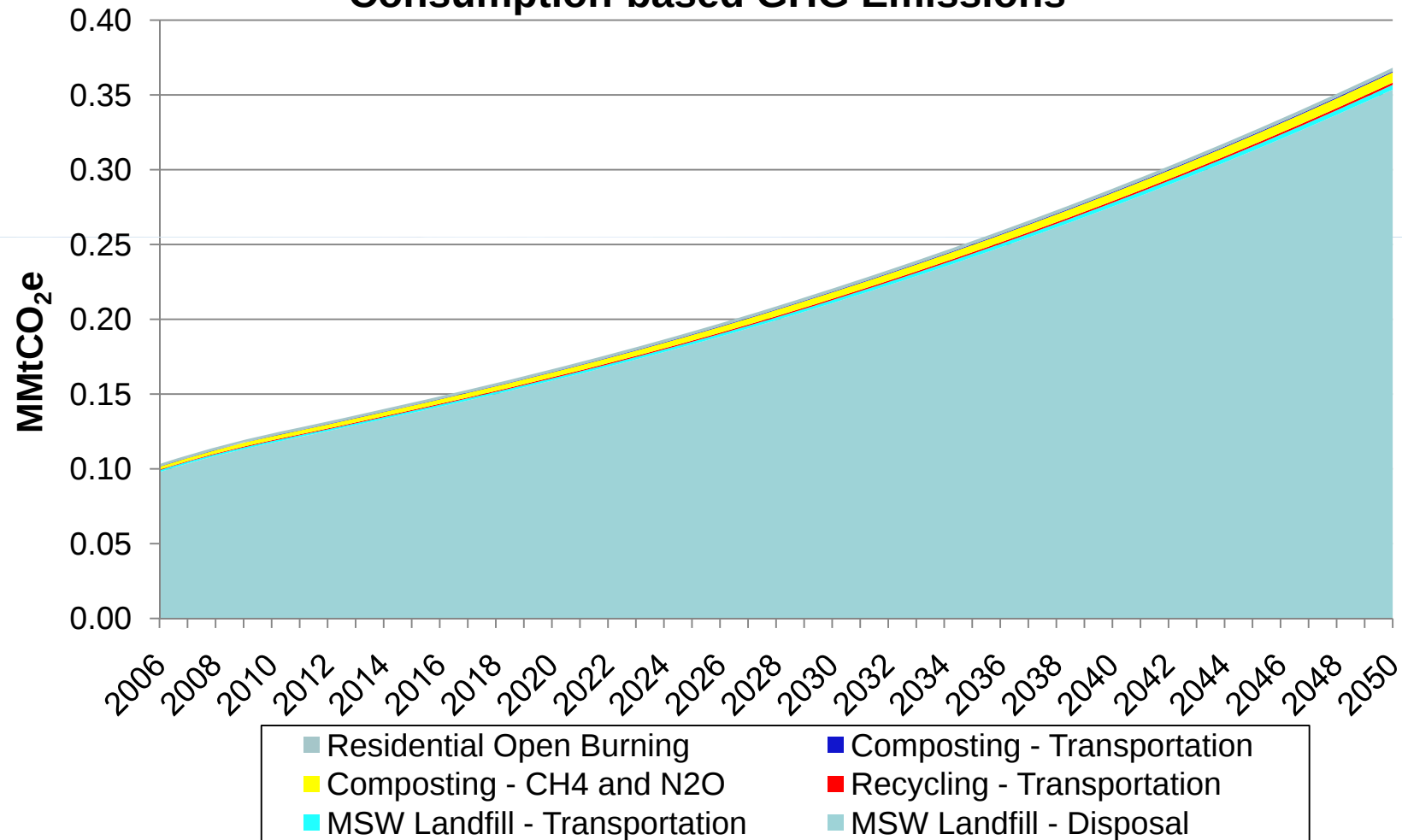
- **Direct Emissions**
 - Assumed constant waste emplacement at landfills until anticipated year of closure
 - Composting based on state annual average growth rate for 2000-2006
 - Open burning forecast based on population growth
- **Consumption and Energy-Cycle Emissions**
 - Based on each county's per-capita waste generation growth rate for 1995-2006

Sample Draft Results

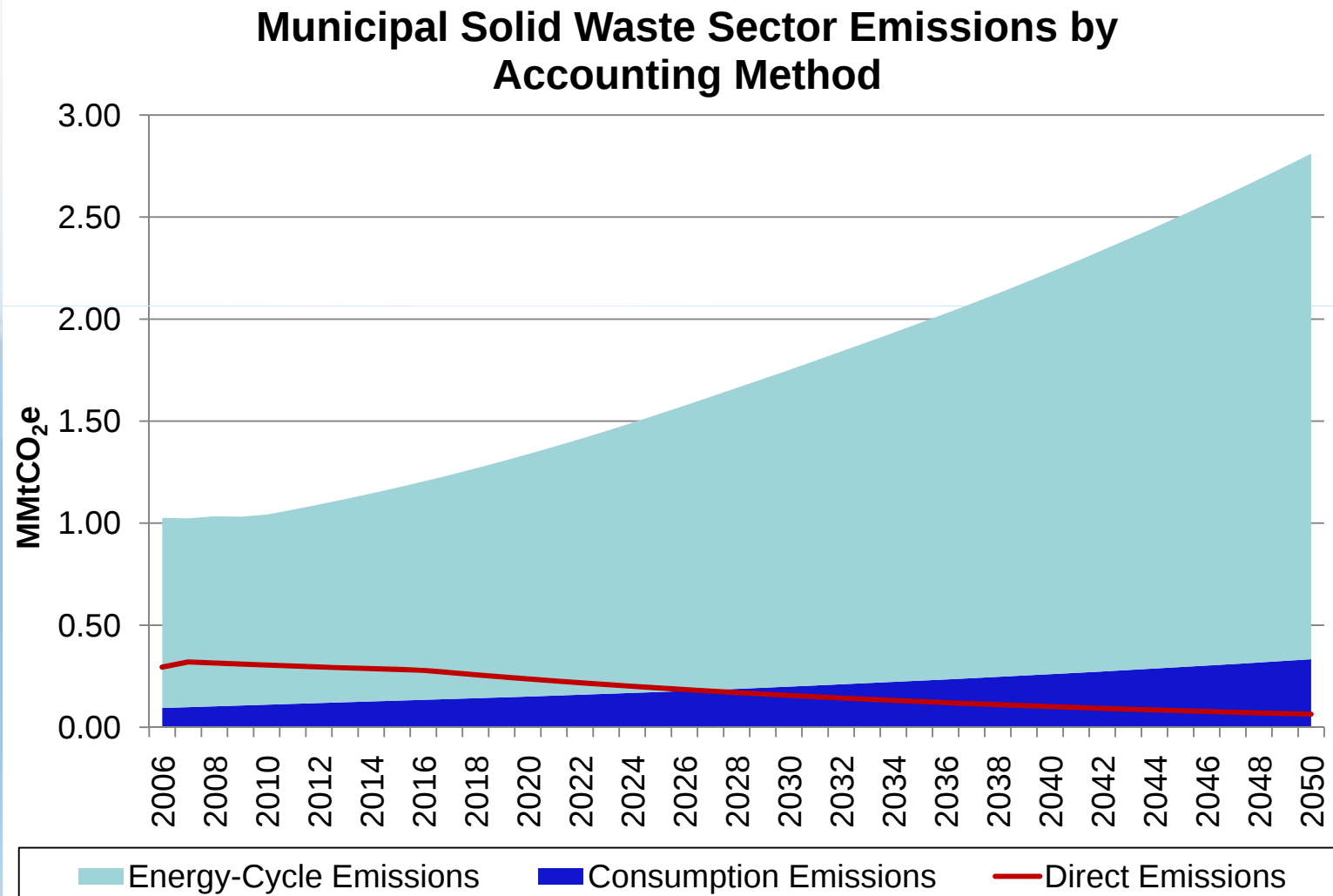


Sample Draft Results

Ocean County Municipal Solid Waste Management Consumption-based GHG Emissions



Example of Direct vs. Consumption-based/Energy-cycle Emissions



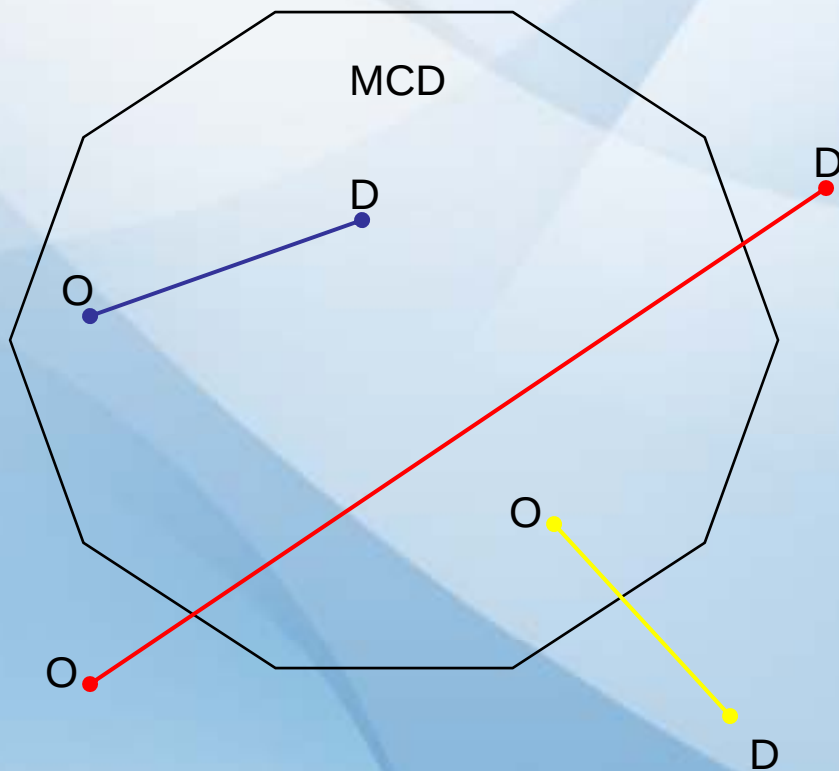
Highway Transportation

- Includes all onroad vehicles
 - Activity data from NJTPA Transportation Model
 - Link and zone level transportation data
- Emission factors calculated using EPA's MOVES2010 model
 - CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
- Emissions calculated within customized software (PPSUITE)

Highway Transportation

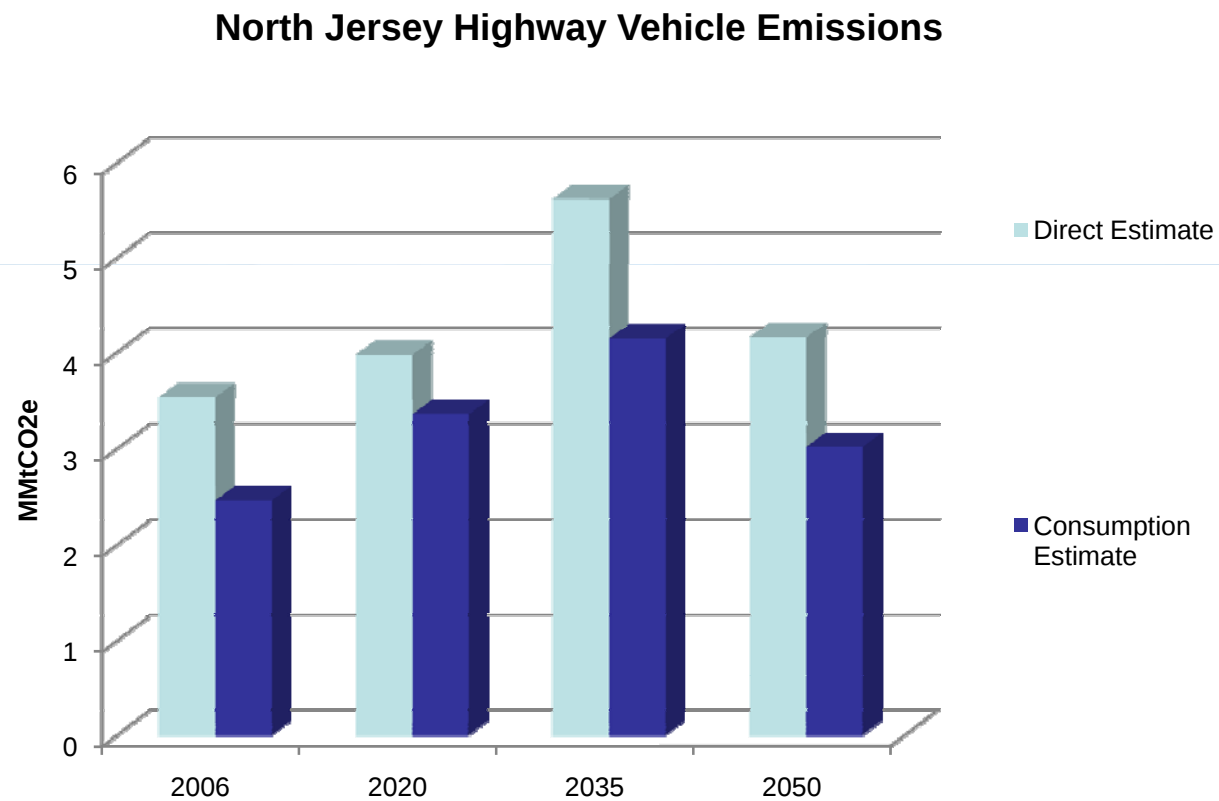
- **Direct Emissions**
 - Includes emissions for travel occurring within municipality/county
 - Excludes portion of trip occurring outside region
 - EPA's MOVES model
- **Consumption-based Emissions**
 - Includes half of emissions from any trip originating or ending within the municipality
 - Trips over which the county or municipality has some control

Direct versus Consumption-Based VMT

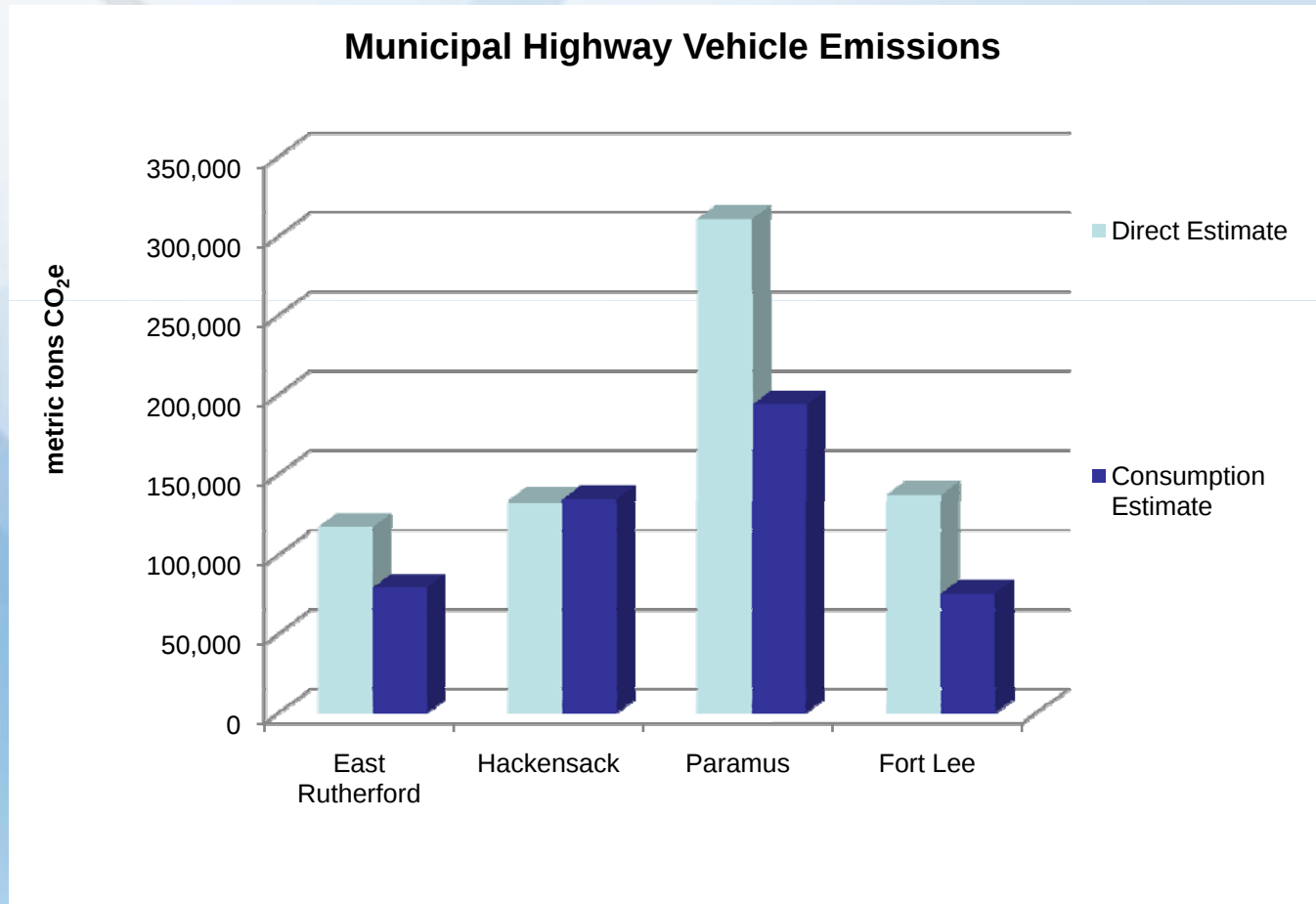


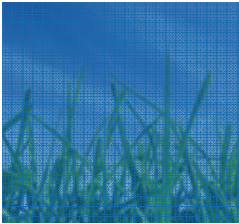
- Internal Trip: Direct VMT = Consumption VMT
- Through Trip: Direct VMT = portion in MCD; Consumption VMT = 0
- Origin Trip: Direct VMT = portion within MCD; Consumption VMT = 50% of total trip VMT

Example of Direct vs. Consumption-based Emissions



Example of Direct vs. Consumption-based Emissions





Summary

- Pros and cons to different accounting methods.
 - Direct emissions can be added cumulatively without double-counting and are used by most other National, State, and local inventories
 - Consumption-based plus energy-cycle emissions may better inform planners for some sectors
- Estimating emissions for direct, consumption-based, and energy-cycle emissions provides more flexibility to mitigation planners