

Greenhouse Gas Inventory Guidance and Tools for States

Andrea Denny, U.S. EPA

Anne Choate, ICF Consulting

April 30, 2003





Overview

- History of state GHG inventories
- Lessons learned
- Revisions to EIIP State Guidance
- State Inventory Tool
- Tool demonstration
- Moving forward



Historical Perspective

- The State and Local Climate Change Program began in 1990
 - Mission: to build capacity in the states
- Developed the *State Guidance* for estimating state GHG emissions
- Gave grants to states to develop GHG inventories
 - 39 states and Puerto Rico have developed inventories for 1990
 - WV inventory underway



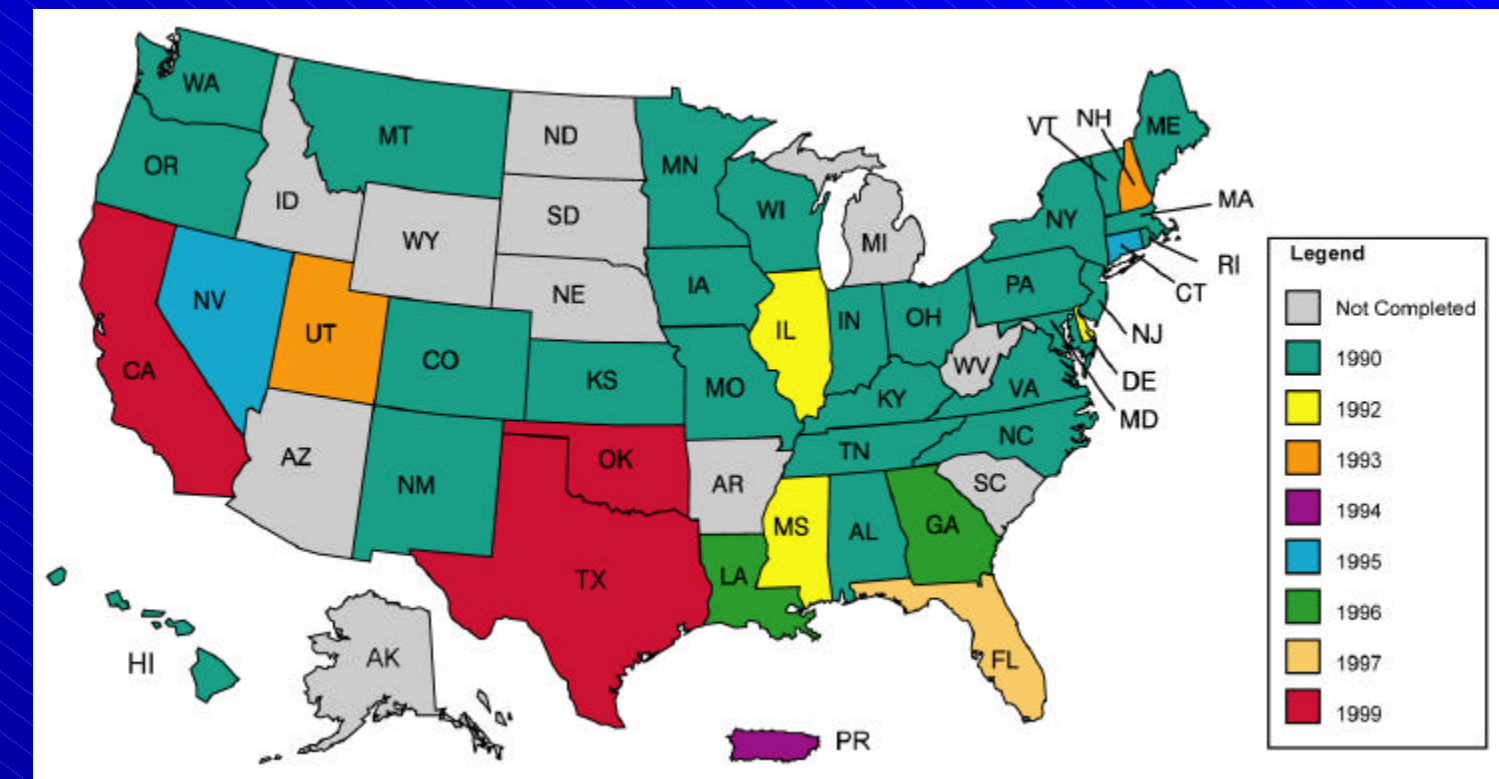
Rationale for SLCCP Inventory Support

- Help states develop targeted actions plans
- Share EPA's extensive inventory experience
 - Development of the National Inventory
 - Contributing to the Good Practice Guidance
- Help states overcome monetary, knowledge, and data constraints
- Facilitate comparisons across states by providing standardized inventory methodologies



Lessons Learned

- Inventories are time-intensive
 - Collecting the data
 - Identifying the correct emission factors
 - Setting up the infrastructure to calculate emissions
- Inventories for 1990 are not very useful in 2003
- Emission trends are necessary for projecting emissions, identifying mitigation activities, and setting targets





Lessons Learned (cont.)

- Methods in 1998 EIIP Guidance are outdated
- States need tools
 - To facilitate updates
 - To project emissions
 - To analyze trends



Revisions to EIIP Guidance

- Streamline the guidance
- Improve consistency with U.S. Inventory data sources, emission factors, and methods
- Incorporate updated state-level data sources, methods, and emission factors where possible
- Include references to the State Tool



State Inventory Tool Goals

- Provide maximum transparency
- Include default state activity data and emission factors, but allow states to override this information
- Cover the 1990-2000 timeline
- Enable sector experts to work simultaneously on different parts of the inventory
- Create a user-friendly framework



State Inventory Tool Design

- Eleven Excel® modules comprise the State Inventory Tool
 - Ten modules cover the emission source categories
 - One Synthesis Module compiles data from the source modules into a complete inventory



Sector Modules

Energy Modules

- CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion
- CH₄ and N₂O Stationary Combustion
- CH₄ and N₂O Mobile Combustion
- Natural Gas and Oil Systems
- Coal Mining

Other Modules

- Industrial Processes
- Agriculture
- Municipal Solid Waste
- Wastewater
- Land-Use Change and Forestry



Using the Tool

- Complete one module at a time or farm modules out to sector experts
- When modules are complete, create export files
- Use Synthesis Module to create summary tables and graphs



How to Complete a Source Module

- On the control sheet: select the state and fill in the emission factors or select any available defaults
- On the calculation sheet: enter data or choose to use available defaults
- On the summary sheet: view the resulting summary of emissions
- Once you're happy with your results, export the summary data to a separate file using the button at the bottom of the control sheet

CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Control Sheet

State Inventory Tool - CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion

File Edit Module Options

State Inventory Tool - CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion

1. Choose a State Alabama

This is very important - it selects the correct default variables for your state.

2. Fill In the Variables that are used throughout the Worksheet for:
Either Type in the values/percentage or Click the Default Box

RESET ALL

Combustion Efficiencies

Fuel	Default Efficiency	Efficiency Used	Use the Default? (Check for Yes)
Coal	99.0%		☐
Natural Gas	99.5%		☐
Petroleum	99.0%		☐
LPG	99.5%		☐

Clear/Select All Defaults

Carbon Contents (lbs Carbon/million Btu)

Fuel	Default Carbon Content	Carbon Content Used	Use the Default? (Check for Yes)
Asphalt and Road Oil	45.46		☐
Aviation Gasoline	41.60		☐
Distillate Fuel	43.98		☐
Jet Fuel, Kerosene	variable by year		☐
Jet Fuel, Naphtha	43.50		☐
Kerosene	43.48		☐
LPG	variable by year		☐
Lubricants	44.62		☐
Motor Gasoline	variable by year		☐
Residual Fuel	47.38		☐
Misc. Petro Products	variable by year		☐
Feedstocks, Naphtha	39.99		☐
Feedstocks, Other Oils	43.98		☐
Pentanes Plus	40.21		☐
Petroleum Coke	61.40		☐
Still Gas	38.60		☐
Special Naphthas	43.78		☐

Clear/Select All Defaults

Control Residential Commercial Industrial Transportation Utilities

CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Calculation Sheet

State Inventory Tool - CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion

File Edit Module Options

State: **Alabama**

Click here for possible data sources.

Go to the Control Sheet

Check All Boxes

Clear All Data

CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion in the residential sector are calculated by multiplying energy consumption (in the residential sector) by carbon content coefficients for each fuel. These quantities are then multiplied by fuel-specific percentages of carbon oxidized during combustion ("combustion efficiency"). The resulting fuel emission values, in pounds of carbon, are then converted to short tons of carbon and million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE), and summed. For further detail on this method, refer to Chapter 1 in the EIP Guidance.

According to the methods developed by the International Panel on Climate Change, CO₂ emissions from the combustion of biogenic sources (e.g., fuel wood) are not counted in greenhouse gas inventories, provided that those sources are harvested on a sustainable basis. This carbon in wood fuel was originally removed from the atmosphere by photosynthesis, and under natural conditions, it would cycle back to the atmosphere eventually as CO₂ due to degradation processes. For processes with CO₂ emissions, if the emissions are from biogenic materials and the materials are grown on a sustainable basis, then those emissions are considered simply to close the loop in the natural carbon cycle.

Residential Sector 1990 ☒ Default Consumption Data?

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (lbs C/Million Btu)	Combustion Efficiency (%)	Emissions (short tons carbon)	Emissions (MMTCE)
Coal	111	56.15	99.1%	25,087	0.023
Distillate Fuel	148	43.38	99.1%	3,233	0.003
Kerosene	215	43.43	99.1%	4,834	0.004
LPG	3,244	37.43	99.1%	107,563	0.095
Natural Gas	46,727	20.90	99.1%	740,250	0.673
Other					0.000

Residential Sector 1991 ☐ Default Consumption Data?

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (lbs C/Million Btu)	Combustion Efficiency (%)	Emissions (short tons carbon)	Emissions (MMTCE)
Coal		56.07	99.1%		0.000
Distillate Fuel		43.38	99.1%		0.000
Kerosene		43.43	99.1%		0.000
LPG		37.44	99.1%		0.000
Natural Gas		20.90	99.1%		0.000
Other					0.000

Residential Sector 1992 ☐ Default Consumption Data?

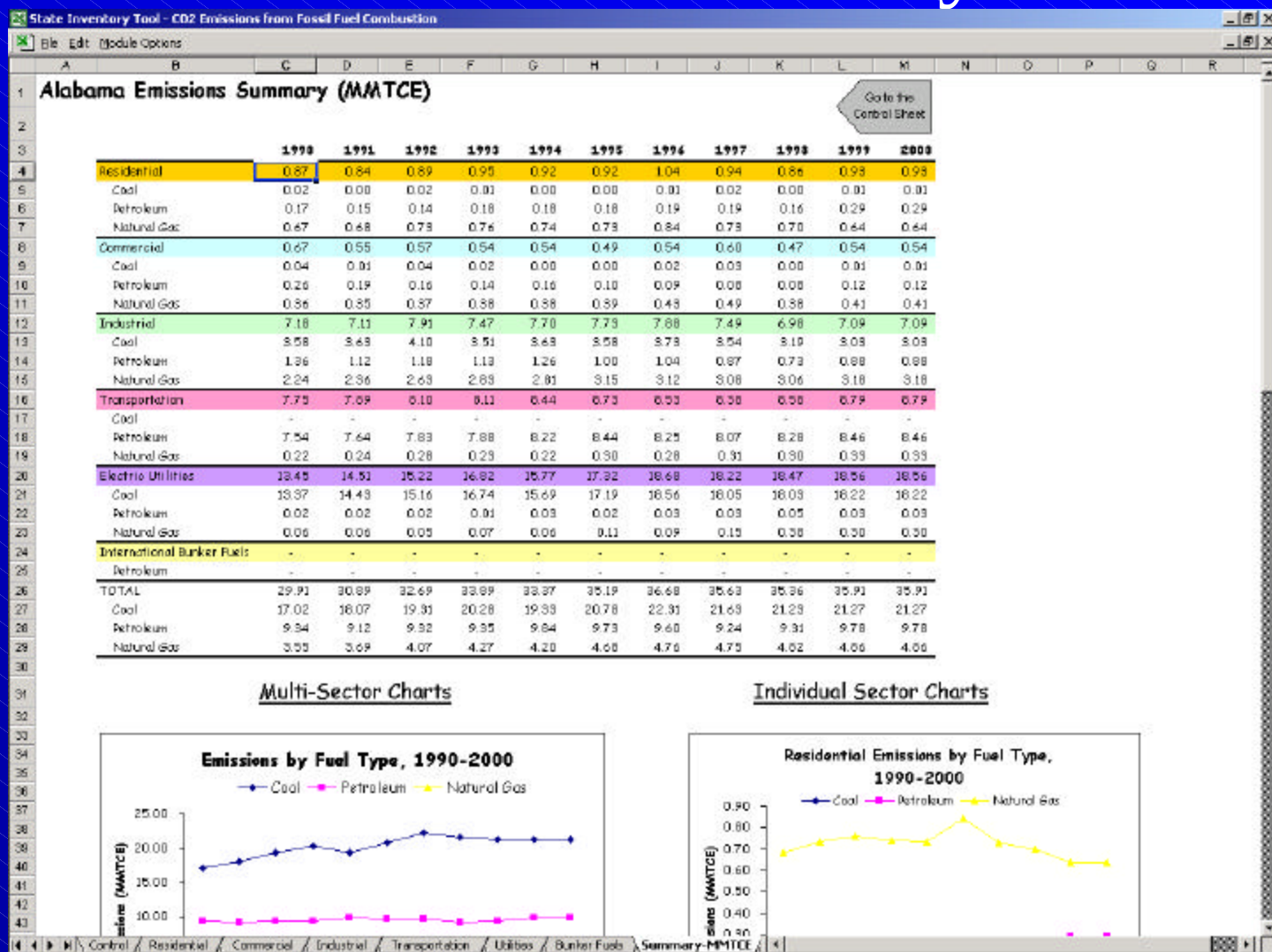
Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (lbs C/Million Btu)	Combustion Efficiency (%)	Emissions (short tons carbon)	Emissions (MMTCE)
Coal		56.05	99.1%		0.000
Distillate Fuel		43.38	99.1%		0.000
Kerosene		43.43	99.1%		0.000
LPG		37.43	99.1%		0.000
Natural Gas		20.90	99.1%		0.000
Other					0.000

Residential Sector 1993 ☐ Default Consumption Data?

Fuel Type	Consumption (Billion Btu)	Emission Factor (lbs C/Million Btu)	Combustion Efficiency (%)	Emissions (short tons carbon)	Emissions (MMTCE)
Coal		56.05	99.1%		0.000
Distillate Fuel		43.38	99.1%		0.000
Kerosene		43.43	99.1%		0.000
LPG		37.43	99.1%		0.000
Natural Gas		20.90	99.1%		0.000
Other					0.000

Control Residential Commercial Industrial Transportation Utilities Bunker Fuels Summary-MMTCE

CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion: Summary Sheet

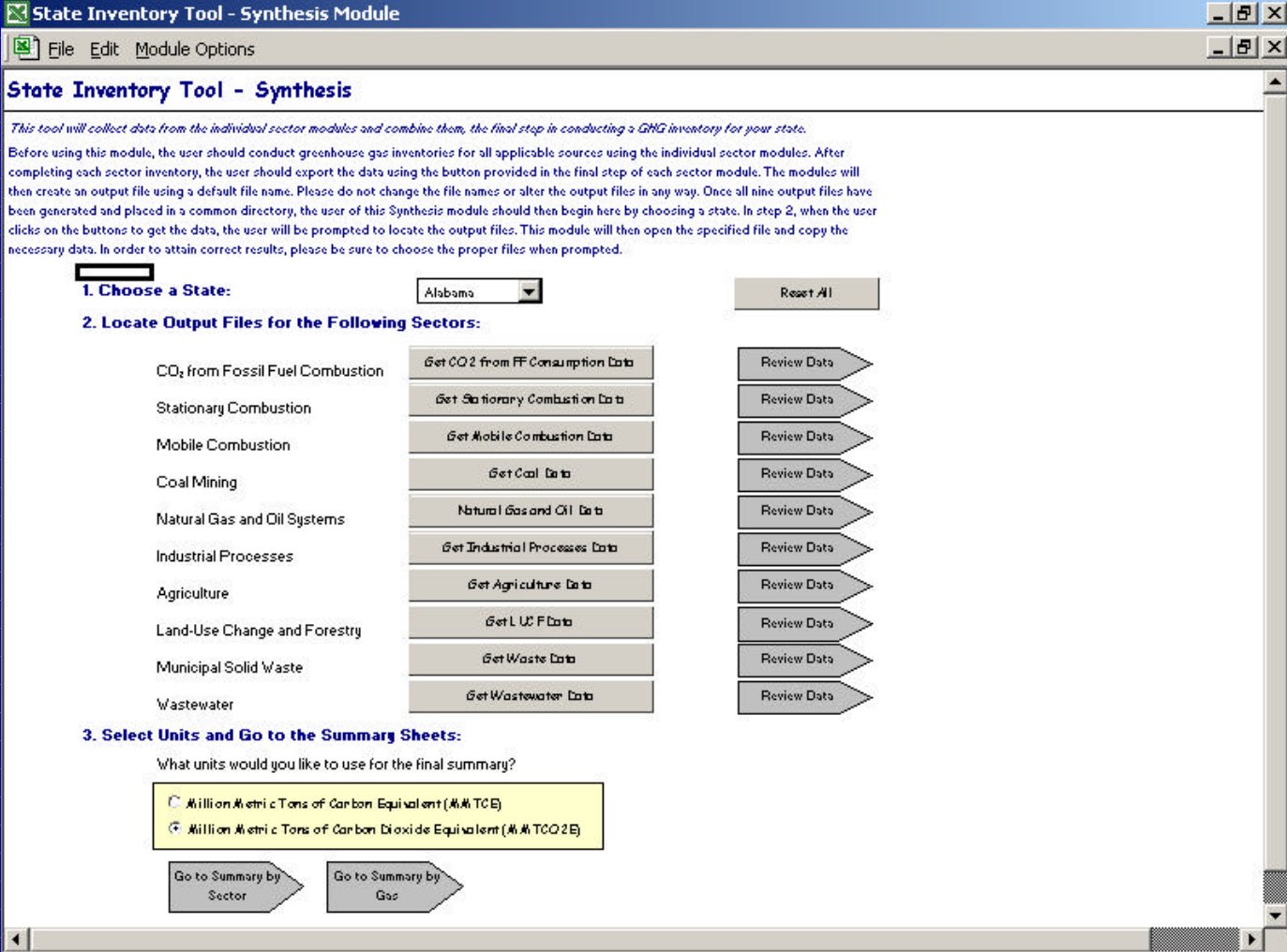




How to Complete the Synthesis Module

- On the control sheet: select the state, import and review the data, and select the units for the final results
- On the summary sheet: review the inventory results

Synthesis Tool Control Sheet for CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion



State Inventory Tool - Synthesis Module

File Edit Module Options

State Inventory Tool - Synthesis

This tool will collect data from the individual sector modules and combine them, the final step in conducting a GHG inventory for your state.

Before using this module, the user should conduct greenhouse gas inventories for all applicable sources using the individual sector modules. After completing each sector inventory, the user should export the data using the button provided in the final step of each sector module. The modules will then create an output file using a default file name. Please do not change the file names or alter the output files in any way. Once all nine output files have been generated and placed in a common directory, the user of this Synthesis module should then begin here by choosing a state. In step 2, when the user clicks on the buttons to get the data, the user will be prompted to locate the output files. This module will then open the specified file and copy the necessary data. In order to attain correct results, please be sure to choose the proper files when prompted.

1. Choose a State: Alabama Reset All

2. Locate Output Files for the Following Sectors:

CO ₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion	Get CO ₂ from FF Consumption Data	Review Data
Stationary Combustion	Get Stationary Combustion Data	Review Data
Mobile Combustion	Get Mobile Combustion Data	Review Data
Coal Mining	Get Coal Data	Review Data
Natural Gas and Oil Systems	Natural Gas and Oil Data	Review Data
Industrial Processes	Get Industrial Processes Data	Review Data
Agriculture	Get Agriculture Data	Review Data
Land-Use Change and Forestry	Get LUCF Data	Review Data
Municipal Solid Waste	Get Waste Data	Review Data
Wastewater	Get Wastewater Data	Review Data

3. Select Units and Go to the Summary Sheets:

What units would you like to use for the final summary?

☐ Million Metric Tons of Carbon Equivalent (MMTCE)

☒ Million Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MMTCO₂E)

Go to Summary by Sector Go to Summary by Gas

Synthesis Tool Summary Sheet for CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion

State Inventory Tool - Synthesis Module

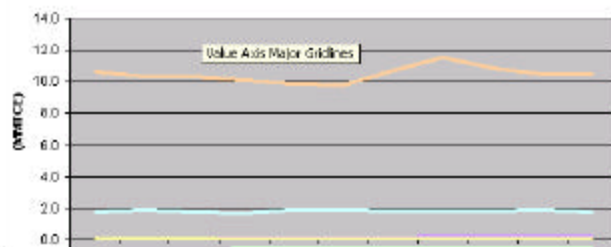
File Edit Module Options

Summary of GHG Emissions by Sector in Connecticut (MMTCE)

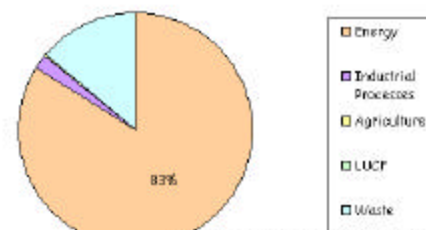
Return to Control Sheet Go to Summary by Gas

Emissions (MMTCE)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Energy	10.635	10.345	10.307	10.069	9.851	9.782	10.726	11.572	10.866	10.511	10.470
CO ₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion	10.282	9.986	9.992	9.698	9.464	9.408	10.354	11.212	10.516	10.166	10.166
Stationary Combustion	0.053	0.054	0.058	0.057	0.061	0.066	0.066	0.060	0.053	0.053	0.053
Mobile Combustion	0.179	0.186	0.189	0.196	0.195	0.197	0.191	0.186	0.183	0.180	0.170
Coal Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Gas and Oil Systems	0.121	0.120	0.069	0.118	0.117	0.118	0.115	0.114	0.119	0.112	0.082
Industrial Processes	0.086	0.089	0.085	0.108	0.114	0.144	0.178	0.191	0.202	0.211	0.229
Agriculture	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.074	0.070	0.068	0.069	0.067	0.068
Enteric Fermentation	0.034	0.033	0.034	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.030	0.029	0.030	0.029	0.030
Manure Management	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
Rice Cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Soil Management	0.032	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.030	0.029	0.020	0.027	0.027	0.020
Burning of Agricultural Crop Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Use Change and Forestry (LUCF)	(0.741)	(0.723)	(0.725)	(0.564)	(0.556)	(0.562)	(0.560)	(0.550)	(0.548)	(0.555)	(0.555)
Waste	1.787	1.876	1.745	1.682	1.886	1.886	1.862	1.834	1.843	1.910	1.717
Municipal Solid Waste	1.716	1.804	1.673	1.611	1.815	1.815	1.791	1.762	1.771	1.837	1.642
Wastewater	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.073	0.075
Gross Emissions	15.043	15.642	15.480	15.378	15.353	15.325	16.272	17.115	16.421	16.144	16.939
Sinks	(0.741)	(0.723)	(0.725)	(0.564)	(0.556)	(0.561)	(0.560)	(0.550)	(0.548)	(0.555)	(0.555)
Net Emissions	13.302	14.919	14.755	14.814	14.797	14.764	15.712	16.565	15.873	15.589	16.384

GHG Emissions by Sector, 1990-2000



GHG Emissions by Sector, 2000





Moving Forward...

- Revise Land-Use Change and Forestry Module
- Develop projection tool
- Release CD and online versions
- Update tools periodically to reflect new methods and data



For More Information:

Andrea Denny

U.S. EPA

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue (6205 J)

Washington, DC 20460

Phone (202) 564-3467

Fax (202) 565-2095

Denny.Andrea@epa.gov