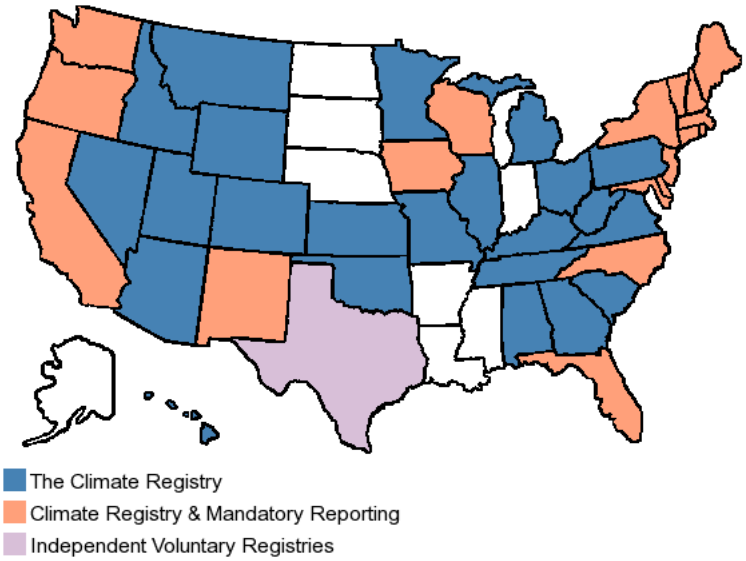
Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Registries



Greenhouse gas reporting gives policymakers and other stakeholders a better understanding of where greenhouse gas emissions come from and improves their ability to make informed policy, business, and regulatory decisions.The Climate Registry aims to develop a common system for entities to report greenhouse gas emissions. The Registry will serve as a tool to measure, track, verify and publicly report greenhouse gas emissions consistently and transparently between states. Voluntary, market-based and regulatory greenhouse gas emissions reporting programs are all supported under the Registry.

Alabama

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Arizona

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California

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, AB 32, requires annual reporting of statewide greenhouse gas emissions, including emissions from all electricity consumed in the state. The Air Resources Board adopted a Mandatory Reporting Rule in December 2007, requiring large facilities, including power plants, oil refineries, hydrogen plants, cement plants, cogeneration facilities, and industrial sources that emit over 25,000 tons of carbon dioxide per year, to track and report emissions.

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Colorado

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Connecticut

All facilities covered by the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative are required to monitor and report carbon emissions to demonstrate compliance with the cap-and-trade program.

Delaware

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Florida

On June 25, 2008, Governor Charlie Crist signed the Florida Climate Protection Act, which requires major emitters to monitor and report greenhouse gas emissions to The Climate Registry. The Act directs the Department of Environmental Protection to establish methodologies and protocols for reporting emissions.

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Georgia

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Hawaii

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Idaho

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Illinois

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Iowa

On April 27, 2007, Iowa Governor Chet Culver signed SF 485, which creates a Climate Change Advisory Council and directs the Council to establish a system for greenhouse gas emitters to monitor and report emissions. SF 485 also directs the Council to establish a greenhouse gas registry to facilitate interstate cooperation.

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Kansas

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Maine

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Maryland

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Massachusetts

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S. 2540, the Global Warming Solutions Act, directs the Department of Environmental Protection to create an additional registry and reporting system. Under this provision, all Title V facilities and facilities emitting more than 5,000 tons of greenhouse gases per year in carbon dioxide equivalents will be required to report emissions.

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Michigan

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Minnesota

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Missouri

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Montana

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Nevada

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New Hampshire

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New Jersey

Requires entities that report other air emissions to the state Department of Environmental Protection to also report CO2 and CH4 emissions.

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The Deparment of Environmental Protection was directed under the Global Warming Response Act of 2007 to create a greenhouse gas monitoring and reporting system for electricity generating units, fossil fuel manufacturers and utilities, and natural gas utilities. The Department is also considering a rule to expand the system to include reporting from other types of facilities.

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New Mexico

Beginnng January 1, 2009, all electrical generating units of 25MW capacity or higher, petroleum refineries, and cement manufacturing plants will be required to report greenhouse gas emissions. The 2009 report will include carbon dioxide emissions from 2008. In 2010, entities will be required to report carbon dioxide and methane emissions from 2009. In subsequent years, the report will include data for carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbons. Entities will submit emissions reports to either The Climate Registry or the California Climate Action Registry.

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New York

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North Carolina

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Air Quality requires that all Title V facilities monitor and report emissions. Mandatory reporting begins in 2009 with 2008 data. Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbon emissions are to be included in the report.

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Ohio

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Oklahoma

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Oregon

On October 23, 2008, the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission adopted a greenhouse gas emission reporting mechanism for entities that release more than 2,500 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent gases annually. The mechanism will be implemented in two phases, with Title V sources and entitles with an air discharge permit required to start reporting 2009 emissions in 2010 and all other sources required to start reporting 2010 emissions in 2011. Entities will continue to report greenhouse gas emissions on an annual basis. Data from Oregon reporting will be integrated into

The Climate Registry, a non-profit monitoring and reporting organization that has membership spanning the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

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Press ReleaseGreenhouse Gas Reporting Rule

Pennsylvania

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Rhode Island

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South Carolina

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Tennessee

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Texas

In 2009, Texas passed HB 1796, which requires the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to establish an inventory of voluntary actions to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. This information may be used to work with the Environmental Protection Agency to give credit for early actions taken in the event federal regulations are adopted for greenhouse gases. To qualify, greenhouse gas reductions must be based on direct emissions reductions, reported at an individual project level, obtained within the State of Texas, and achieved after September 1, 2001.

Utah

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Vermont

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Virginia

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Washington

On March 13, 2008, Governor Christine Gregoire signed into law H.B. 2815, which requires the Department of Ecology to develop a system for greenhouse gas emissions reporting. By 2010, entities emitting more than 10,000 metric tons of greenhouse gases annually and vehicle fleets emitting more than 2,500 metric tons of greenhouse gases annually will be required to report emissions.

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West Virginia

On April 4, 2007, Governor Joe Manchin III of West Virginia signed legislation establishing a new net greenhouse gas inventory for the state that covers emissions, reductions, and sequestration of six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydroflurocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride. The inventory covers all major stationary, area and mobile sources, such as power plants, waste combustors, natural gas/oil systems, landfills, and waste water treatment facilities, highway and non-road sources, and agricultural sources and shall account for geologic and terrestrial carbon sequestration. The legislation also creates a registry for the reporting of voluntary reductions of greenhouse gas emissions if the reductions are made before they are required by law, and will include the development of criteria for establishing baseline emissions, quantifying emission reductions and providing public recognition of reductions.

West Virginia also participates in The Climate Registry.

Wisconsin

Requires entities that emit 100,000 or more tons of CO2 to report their emissions to the state Department of Natural Resources.

Wyoming

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