Greenhouse Gas Emissions Quantification and Verification Strategies Workshop

Scripps Institution of Oceanography La Jolla, California June 2 and 3, 2010

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Workshop Objective and Organization

Objective

- Examine metrics needed to evaluate the performance of a greenhouse gas emissions reduction and verification program for the United States
- Identify the inherent measurement, technology, and monitoring challenges posed by:
 - Market-Based Approaches, or Harmonious carbon equivalent markets, i.e., asset fungibility
 - Purely Regulatory Approaches Equitable taxation basis

Steering Committee Co-Chairs

- Maxine Savitz, Vice President National Academy of Engineering
- Bryan Hannegan, Vice President Electric Power Research Institute
- Quinlan Shea, Exec. Dir. Environment Edison Electric Institute

Members List in Your Packet





Approach and Organization

- Attendees/Registrants (74) Primarily Invited
 - 37 Industry and Industry Associations
 - 6 Academia
 - 22 Government and National Labs
 - 8 NIST
 - 1 Foreign National Metrology Institute
- Plenary Sessions and Working Group Breakouts
 - Working Group Topic Areas
 - Industrial Generation
 - Power Generation
 - Global Monitoring: Regional and International Emissions
 - Distributed/Localized Sources and Sinks (including offsets)
 - Verification and Carbon Market Emissions Issues





Crosscutting Themes

Karen Obenshain, EEI & Bryan Hannegan, EPRI

- Reflections on Day One Common Themes across the 5 Working Groups
 - Regulatory/Legislative
 - Communication/Perception
 - Technology deficiencies/Data uncertainties
 - Funding





Common Needs

- 1. Catalog existing GHG measurement technologies for cost, applicability and error/uncertainty
- 2. Methods to independently test and validate different GHG measurement methods (including new approaches)
- **3. Improved GHG measurement techniques**
 - Advanced sensors for continuous emitters
 - Improved fuel input-based approaches for combustion
 - Direct measurements for process emissions
 - Remote sensors for fugitive and distributed sources





Common Needs

- 4. Design basis for integrated GHG monitoring system
 - Make better use of what's already available
 - Fill network through strategic investment
 - Integrate and validate through process models
 - Provide data and products for decision support
- 5. Gain sustained commitment to implementation
 - Convince public, decision makers of "fundamental" need
 - Identify public and private sector "champions"
 - Invest in the necessary human resources
 - Determine who pays and how





WG Reports & Follow-on Activities

Working Group Report Items

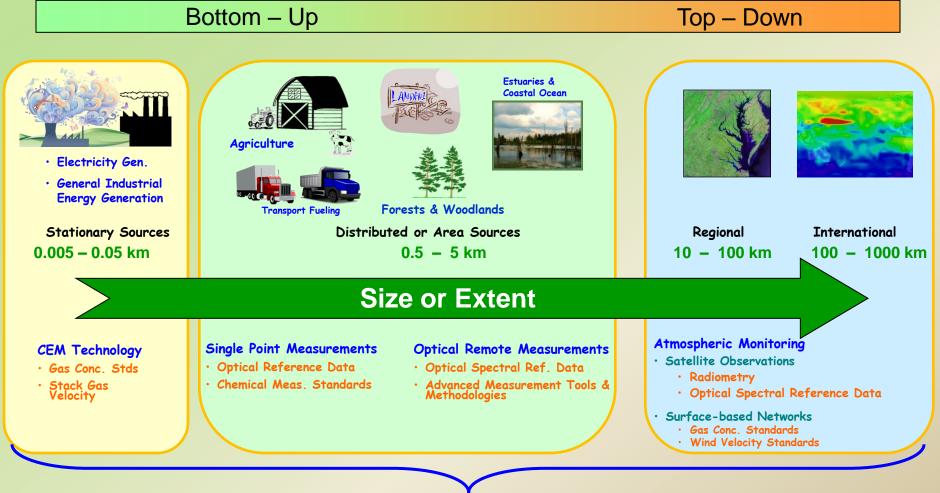
- Future Goals and Vision
- Critical Technology Challenges
- Technical/Measurement Challenges (Distributed Sources)
 - Communication failures: public-scientists-policy makers; recognize the urgency of action
 - Lack of coordination/communication among operational agencies and researchers
 - Lack of spatially resolved data; attribution of sources/sinks (difficulty with low s/n ratio)
 - Defining/enumerating unique characteristics of varied sources/sinks
 - Demonstrating cost/benefit of monitoring distributed sources
- Reports
 - Workshop Summary
 - Available in 6-7 weeks
 - Opportunities Document

Linking NIST Efforts to Other Government Science and Technology Programs

- USGCRP North American Carbon & Carbon Cycle Science Programs
- Increased Collaborative Activities with NOAA ESRL and Climate Service
- NASA through JPL and other Offices and Laboratories



Dimensions of the Quantitative GHG Emission Reduction and Verification Challenge



Measurement Tools, Standards Technologies & Methodologies NIST