



Climate Change Mitigation

American Carbon Registry

www.americancarbonregistry.org

*Advancing American Competitiveness through Conformity
Assessment: Legal Issues and Best Practices*

*September 21, 2010
Arlington, Virginia*





Winrock International

Nonprofit that works in the United States and around the world to empower the disadvantaged, increase economic opportunity, and sustain natural resources





Why Operate a Carbon Offset Registry?

Winrock believes:

- Markets are the fastest way to respond to the unprecedented global transition taking place
- Rockefeller brand can strengthen market confidence and stimulate early action
- Winrock strengths and core values fulfill market needs



Plus we can advance the interests of rural populations and help reduce poverty

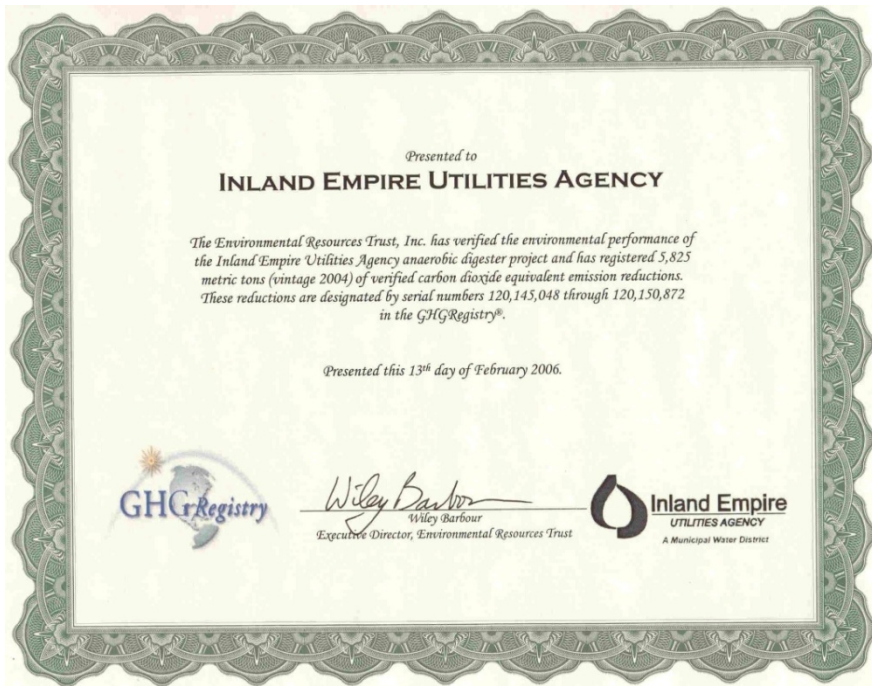


American Carbon Registry

- **Joined Winrock in 2007**
 - First private voluntary greenhouse gas registry in U.S – Launched in 1997 by Environmental Defense Fund and Environmental Resources Trust as the GHG Registry
 - Established system of transparent on-line reporting and serialization of verified project-based carbon offsets that is standard industry practice today
 - Over 30 million tons issued
- **Project Types:** Forestry (AR, IFM, REDD), livestock manure, landfill gas, wastewater treatment, carbon capture & storage, industrial gas substitution, fugitive methane in oil & gas sector, truck stop idling



What is a Verified Emission Reduction (VER)?



- 1 metric ton of CO₂-e emission reductions
- Verified by independent 3rd party
- Surplus, real, additional, permanent (or counted as emission on expiration), free from leakage, fungible and transferable
- Vintage year
- Goal: “a ton is a ton is a ton”



From Offset Project to Credit



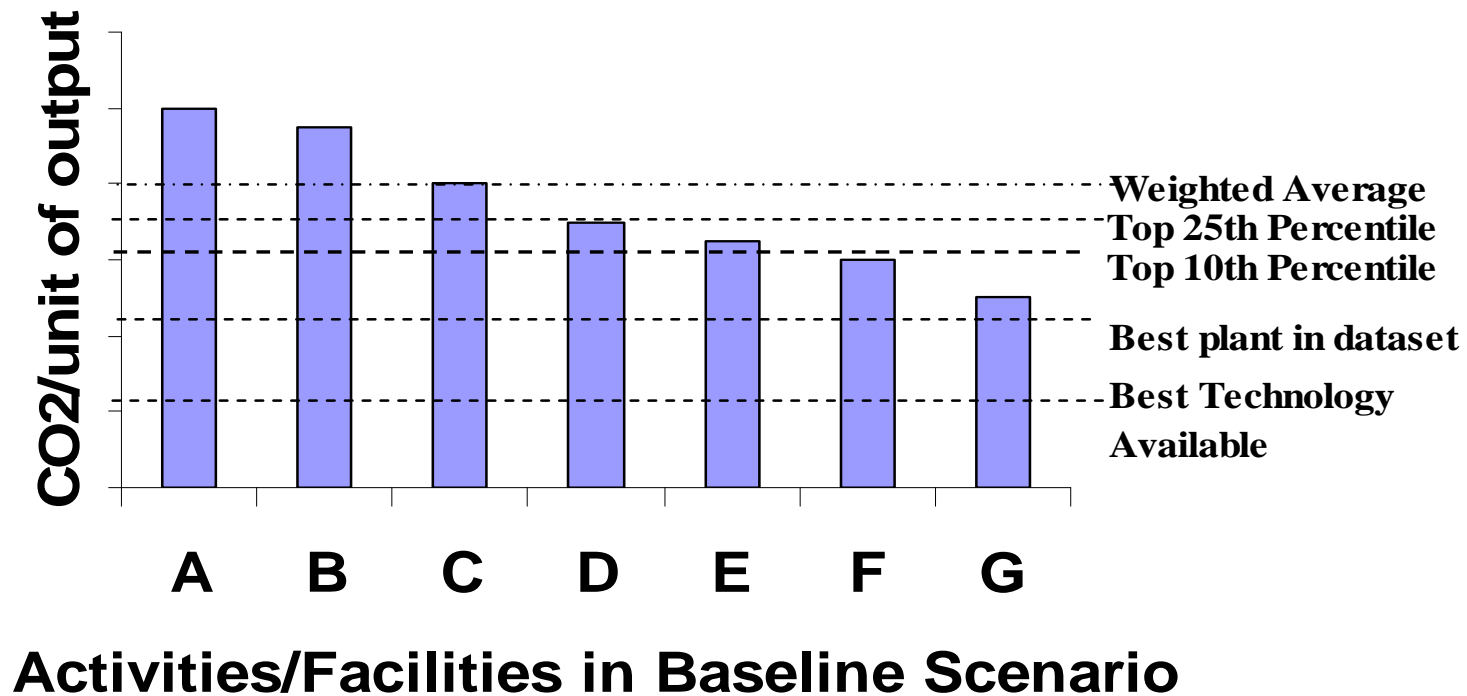
- Baseline (or base year)
- Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) protocol
- Attestation letter
- 3rd Party verification statement from auditor
- Registered and tracked
- Serialized

ACR calls each VER an Emissions Reduction Ton (ERT)



Developing Performance Standards

Levels of Stringency Based on Baseline Scenario





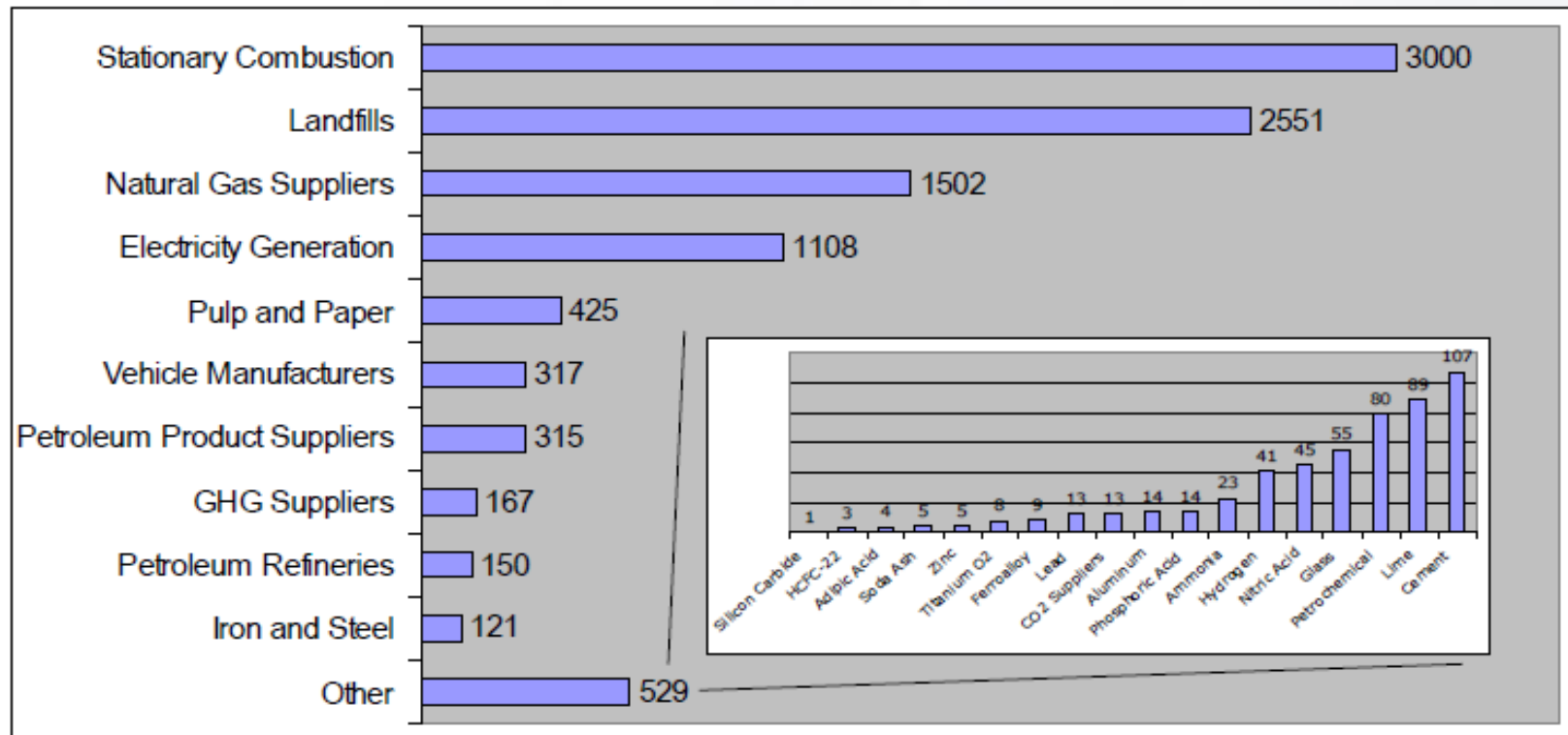
Voluntary Market Drivers 2010

- EPA Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases – 40 CFR Parts 86,87,89 et al.
- SEC Guidance Regarding Disclosure Related to Climate Change -- 17 CFR 211, 231, 241
- Trade considerations
- Branding opportunities
- Anticipated power sector regulation



Purpose of the Rule

- Provide accurate and timely data to inform future climate change policies and programs
- About 10,000 U.S. facilities covered





Key Elements

- Annual reporting of GHGs by
 - 25 source categories
 - 5 types of fuel and industrial GHGs
 - Motor vehicle and engine suppliers
- 25,000 metric tons or more CO₂e per year
- Monitoring begins January 1, 2010
- First Reports due March 31, 2011



Monitoring Requirements

- Continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) required if already used
- Sources without CEMS must use category-specific GHG calculation methods
 - Monitor process parameters and fuel us
 - Calculate GHG emissions using applicable equations
 - Examples (varies by source)
 - Mass balance calculation
 - Site-specific emission factors
 - Default emission factors
- In general, emissions data cannot be considered Confidential Business Information



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Further Information

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