

CLIMATE LEADERS

SETTING THE STANDARD IN GREENHOUSE GAS MANAGEMENT

Setting a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goal

Climate Leaders Monthly Webinar Series

July 2, 2008



Today's Agenda

1) Intro to Goal-setting

(Bella Tonkonogy, Climate Leaders)

2) Case Study

*(Jere Zimmerman, Director EHS, Coors
Brewing Company)*

3) Guidance on setting a goal at the Upcoming Partners Meeting

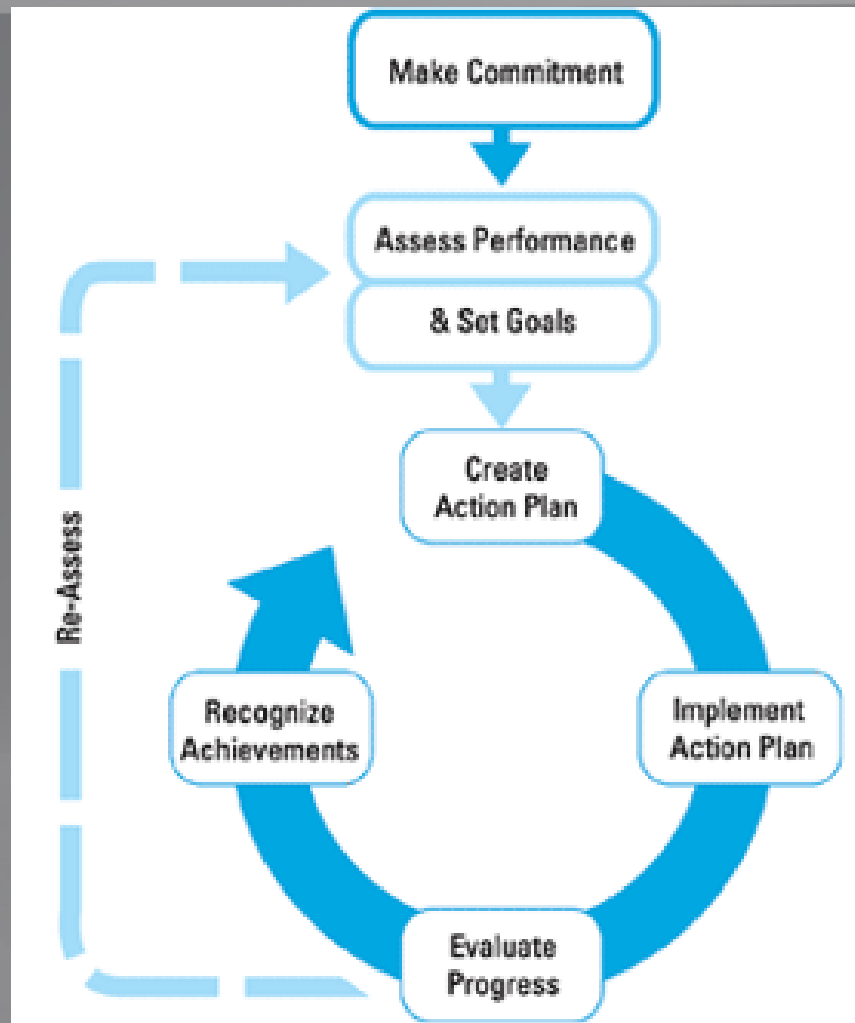
4) Q&A

Credible Climate Strategy

Climate Leaders works with organizations to develop a long-term comprehensive GHG management strategy

- Road-tested with ~ 200 partners from every major sector across the country, representing 8% U.S. emissions and 10% U.S. GDP
- 3 critical components to credible strategy:
 - 1) Complete Corporate-Wide GHG Inventory
 - 2) Develop Inventory Management Plan (IMP)
 - 3) Set Aggressive Corporate-Wide GHG Reduction Goal
- Annual reporting to EPA creates lasting record of accomplishments and identifies agency as environmental leader
- EPA recognizes and publicizes progress in the program

Steps to Good Energy & Climate Management



Benefits of Setting a Goal

- Focus high-level attention on existing and potential reduction activities
- Cut energy costs
- Encourage innovation
- Identify new reduction opportunities
- Employee morale, recruiting, and retention
- Positive stakeholder attention (media, investors)

Criteria

- **Corporate-wide:** including at least all U.S. operations
- **Forward-looking:** based on the most recent base year for which data are available
- **Long-term:** achieved over five to 10 years
- **Reduction from baseline emissions:** expressed as an absolute GHG reduction, a decrease in GHG intensity, or as a goal to be “carbon neutral”
- **Aggressive:** in comparison to the projected GHG performance for the Partner’s sector

EPA individually negotiates each Climate Leaders goal

Types of GHG Reduction Goals

Absolute

- 3M pledges to reduce total U.S. GHG emissions by 30 percent from 2002 to 2007.

Normalized

- Holcim (US) Inc. pledges to reduce U.S. GHG emissions by 12 percent per ton of cement from 2000 to 2008.

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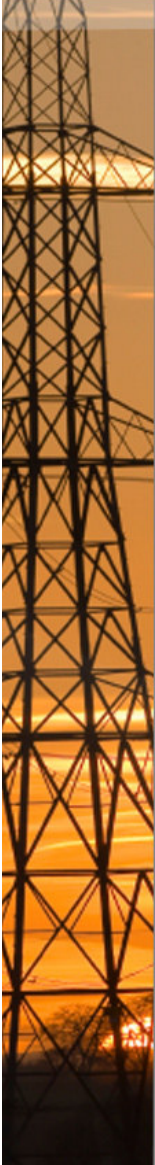
- Ball Corporation pledges to reduce total U.S. GHG emissions by 16 percent per production index from 2002 to 2012.

Net Zero (“Carbon Neutral”)

- Melaver, Inc. pledges to achieve net zero U.S. GHG emissions by 2006 and maintain that level through 2009.

Tracking your Progress

- Always track your absolute emissions
- For normalized goals:
 - Determine an appropriate production metric
 - Should correlate closely to GHG emissions to measure accurately improvements in efficiency
 - Examples: tons of production, MWh power generated
 - Partners with emissions primarily from office space should use square footage of space; Energy Star Portfolio Manager is a great tool for evaluating building efficiency
 - If you acquire or divest a facility, make sure to adjust for production metric as well as emissions





Tracking Your Progress- Absolute Goal

	Partner Base Year:							2007	
	Partner Goal Year:							2011	
	Goal Emissions Tracking "Absolute" or "Normalized":							Absolute	
	Goal Year Emissions Target:							10%	
	(expressed as a percent decrease from base year)								
	Specify Normalization Factor (NF) Units:								
	(only if tracking normalized emissions for goal)								
Corporate Goal Tracking	Base Year	Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5 Goal Year	
Year	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011	
ABSOLUTE EMISSIONS GOAL TRACKING									
	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr
Total U.S. Emissions	5,000	4,900	-2.0%	5,050	1.0%	4,700	-6.0%	4,400	-12.0%
Total Non-U.S. Emissions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Absolute Emissions	5,000	4,900	-2.0%	5,050	1.0%	4,700	-6.0%	4,400	-12.0%
	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr
Goal Year Absolute Emissions Target	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,500	-10.0%



Tracking your Progress- Normalized Goal

Corporate Goal Tracking	Base Year	Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
								Goal Year	
Year	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011	
NORMALIZED EMISSIONS GOAL TRACKING									
	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. (metric tons)	% change from base yr
Total U.S. Emissions	5,000	5,500	10.0%	5,600	12.0%	5,650	13.0%	5,700	14.0%
Total Non-U.S. Emissions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Absolute Emissions	5,000	5,500	10.0%	5,600	12.0%	5,650	13.0%	5,700	14.0%
	tons of production	tons of production	% change from base yr	tons of production	% change from base yr	tons of production	% change from base yr	tons of production	% change from base yr
Total U.S. Normalization Factor Value	10,000	9,950	-0.5%	12,000	20.0%	12,250	22.5%	13,000	30.0%
Total Non-U.S. Normalization Factor Value			--		--		--		--
Total Normalization Factor Value	10,000	9,950	-0.5%	12,000	20.0%	12,250	22.5%	13,000	30.0%
	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr
Total U.S. Normalized Emissions	0.50	0.55	10.6%	0.47	-6.7%	0.46	-7.8%	0.44	-12.3%
Total Non-U.S. Normalized Emissions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Normalized Emissions	0.50	0.55	10.6%	0.47	-6.7%	0.46	-7.8%	0.44	-12.3%
	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr	CO ₂ -eq. / NF Units	% change from base yr
Goal Year Normalized Emissions Target	N/A	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.45	-10.0%

Case Study: Coors

Jere Zimmerman, Director EHS, Coors
Brewing Company

How can a company set an aggressive,
yet achievable target?

- What is the process?
- What are the considerations? (technical, communications)
- How should uncertainty be addressed?

Upcoming Partners Meeting

- October 6-8, 2008 at Drake Hotel in Chicago
 - Recognition luncheon to be held on October 8
 - All new goals will be recognized by a Senior EPA Official and included in the EPA press release issued at the meeting
 - Many Partners choose to issue own press release as well
 - work with Deb Berlin, berlin.deb@epa.gov, for template and quote



EPA process

- 1) Partner submits an initial goal proposal to EPA (based on inventory and internal analysis)
- 2) EPA completes performance benchmark analysis- evaluates sector “business-as-usual” GHG intensity projected performance
- 3) Partner and EPA negotiate a mutually agreeable goal- “aggressive yet achievable”
- 4) EPA publicly announces the goal and provides recognition for company’s efforts

Working with a 3rd party to set a goal can add credibility to your effort

- Goal proposals should be submitted in August
 - Goal does not need to be final on your end
 - Gives us time to evaluate, ask questions, and get approval through our senior management
 - New template for this (will email to all Partners on webinar)

“Low Hanging Fruit”

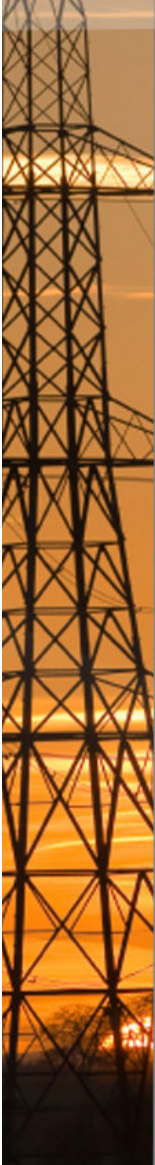
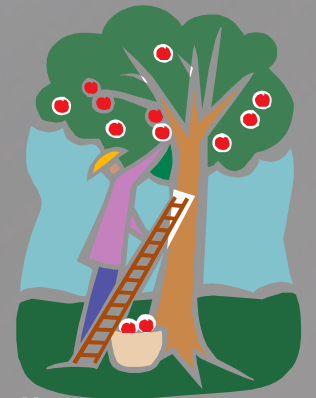
- Lighting Projects (sensors, CFL and high efficiency lights)
- Upgrade Cooling Systems (high efficiency units, system balance)
- Reduce Plug Load (high efficiency equipment)
- Variable Speed Systems for Air Handling and Product Distribution
- Mobile Sources (reduce idling, encourage public transit, increase video-conferencing)

“Higher Hanging Fruit”

- Combined Heat and Power (CHP)
- Landfill Gas Recovery
- Install Green Power (solar panels, micro turbines)

Innovative Projects

- New Heating/Cooling Systems (ice, under floor distribution, solar and wind building exposure)
- Green Roofs





To set your goal in October,
please contact me at:

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www.epa.gov/climateleaders

Thank you!