

# Tracking State Government Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The Good, the Bad, the Ugly

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**EPA Conference Call**

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# GHG Tracking Discussion

- State Sustainability Program Context
- Setting Targets
- Why Track
- Establishing the Baseline
- Gathering Data
- Current Findings
- Barriers and pitfalls

# The MA State Sustainability Program

- Executive Order Issued July 23, 2002
- Calls for **improved environmental performance** in state government operations
- Requires statewide **guidance**, annual **tracking** and **progress reports**
- Requires **agency sustainability plans**
- Establishes **Coordinating Council**
- Sets specific **environmental targets**

# SSP Environmental Targets

1. Reduce **GHG emissions** by 25% by 2012
2. 50% **recycling** rate by 2010
3. Eliminate **mercury** 75% by 2010
4. Reduce **water** use 15% by 2010
5. Sustainable **design** and construction
6. Environmentally Preferable **Purchasing**
7. Remain in full **compliance**
8. Protect and preserve **open space** and **natural resources**

# SSP Program Drivers

- Clean State regulatory Executive Order ended June 30, 2000
- New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premier's Climate Action Plan 2001
- Massachusetts Climate Protection Plan 2004
- NEG Mercury Plan and Mass. Zero Mercury Strategy
- Commonwealth Solid Waste Master Plan
- Operational Costs – state gov't. spends some \$100 million on energy annually
- Lead by example

# Why Track Emissions?

- Provides additional rationale for getting good energy data
- Measure and report on progress toward emission reduction targets
- Can provide useful comparisons between facilities
- Helps to identify where energy reduction efforts should be focused
- Provide agencies with motivation to improve and positive (or negative) feedback

# Establishing the Baseline

- First ask - what do you **WANT** to measure?
  - Vehicles? Buildings? Employee commutes?
  - Fossil Fuel Consumption? Waste generation?  
Construction impacts?
  - CO<sub>2</sub>? Methane? Nox?
  - Owned facilities? Leased facilities?
  - Executive branch? Higher education? Quasi-governmental authorities?

# Establishing the Baseline

- Then ask - what **CAN** you actually measure?
  - Can you get utility data? Data for other fuels?
  - Can you get solid waste data? Recycling data?
  - Do you own your fleet or encourage employees to use their own vehicles?
  - Who pays utility bills – agencies? landlords?
  - Do agencies occupy buildings with other tenants?



# Establishing the Baseline

**The Massachusetts Inventory included information on what we could realistically gather on an annual basis that would incorporate the bulk of our true emissions footprint.**

- Fossil fuel consumption for buildings
- Fossil fuel consumption for state vehicles
- CO2 emissions only
- Leased facilities where data was readily available

**Established 2002 as our baseline since that's when we started tracking data.**

# Gathering the Data (1)

1<sup>st</sup> Step was to identify key fuels to track

## For Buildings

- Electricity
- Fuel oils (#2, #4, #6)
- Coal
- Natural gas

## For Vehicles

- Gasoline
- Diesel
- Compressed Natural Gas
- Ethanol
- Propane
- Gasahol

# Gathering the Data (2)

2<sup>nd</sup> step was to identify the agencies to include in the inventory

Focus on:

- Executive Branch
  - Prisons, parks, health and human services, etc.
- Higher Education (29 state campuses)
- Key/Large Quasi-Public Authorities that provide direct services to public (MassPort, MWRA, Turnpike, MBTA)
- Target 45 largest state entities – account for >92% of emissions

# Gathering the Data (3)

3<sup>rd</sup> step was to identify locations where data already existed

- Board of higher education for state and community colleges
- Statewide contracts for oil and gas consumption for executive agencies and
- State purchasing office electricity data for executive

# Gathering the Data (4)

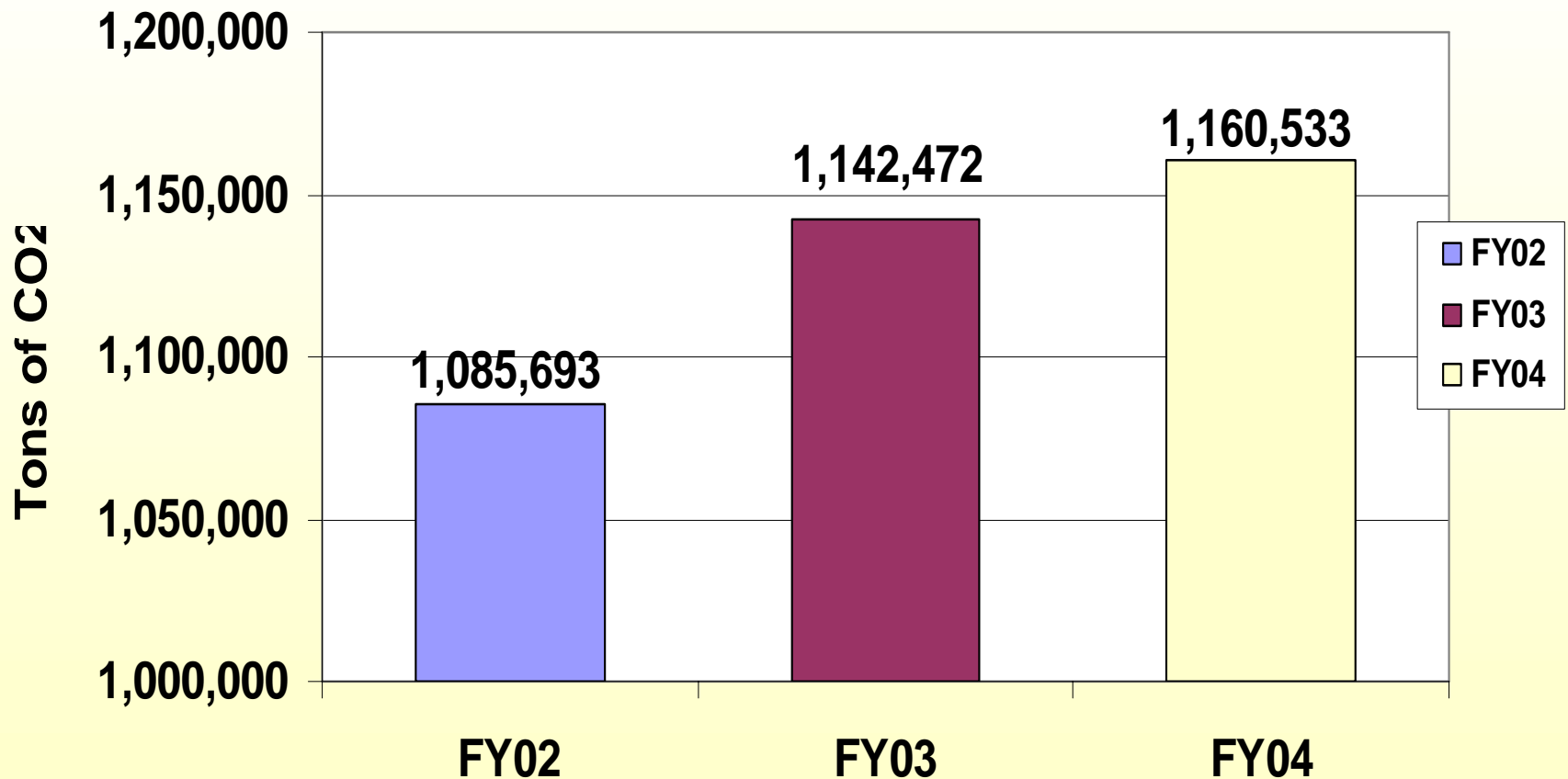
4th step was to ask for data from individual agencies

- Developed tracking form that requested annual energy consumption data, along with waste, water and other information
- Follow-up with all entities to check accuracy of data

# THE FINDINGS

# Annual CO2 Emissions 2002-2004

## Overall MA State Government CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Fiscal Year 2002-2004



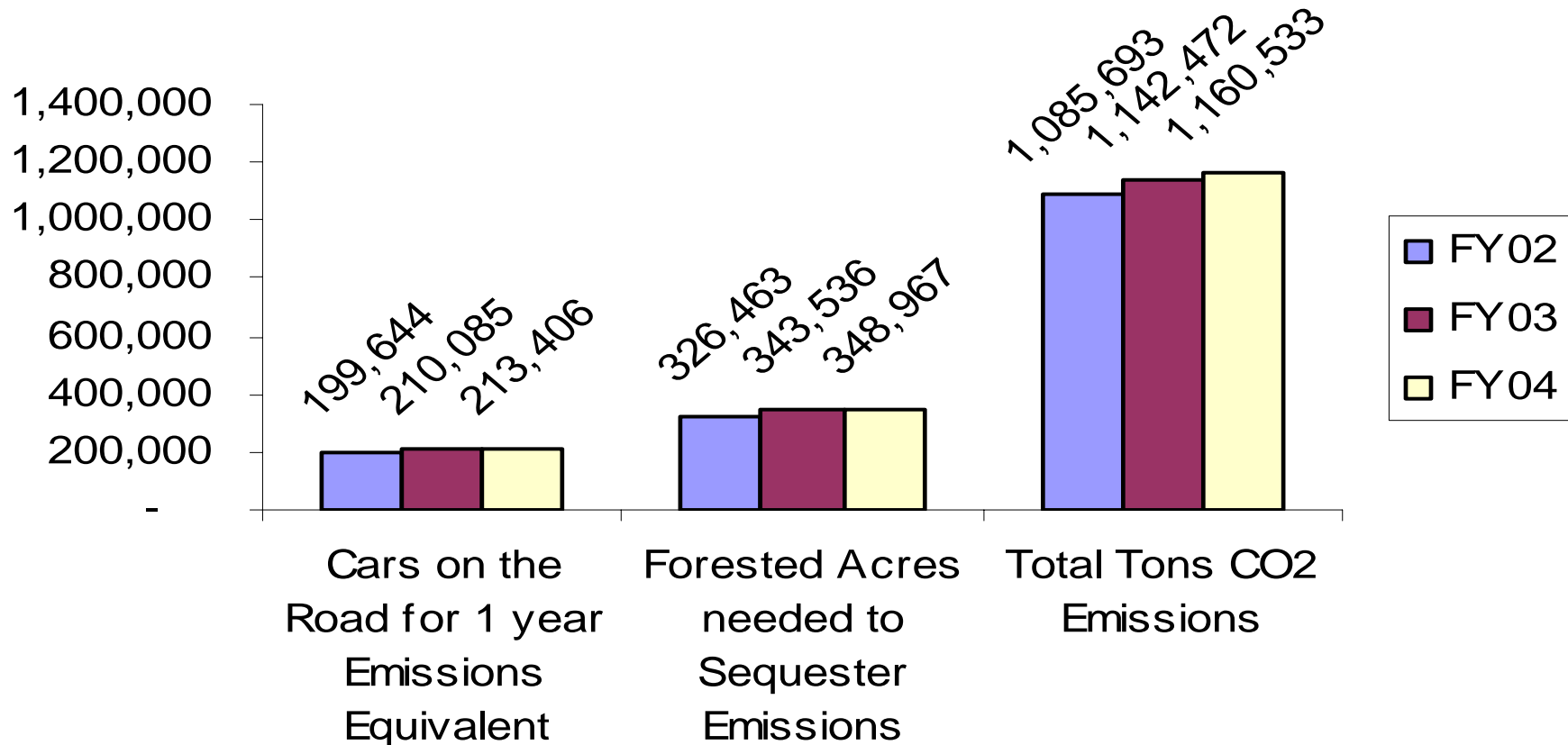
# Annual Change – CO2 Emissions

	Total Tons CO2	annual % change (FY02 baseline)
FY02	1,085,693	-
FY03	1,142,472	5.23%
FY04	1,160,533	1.58%
Avg 02-04	1,129,566	6.89%



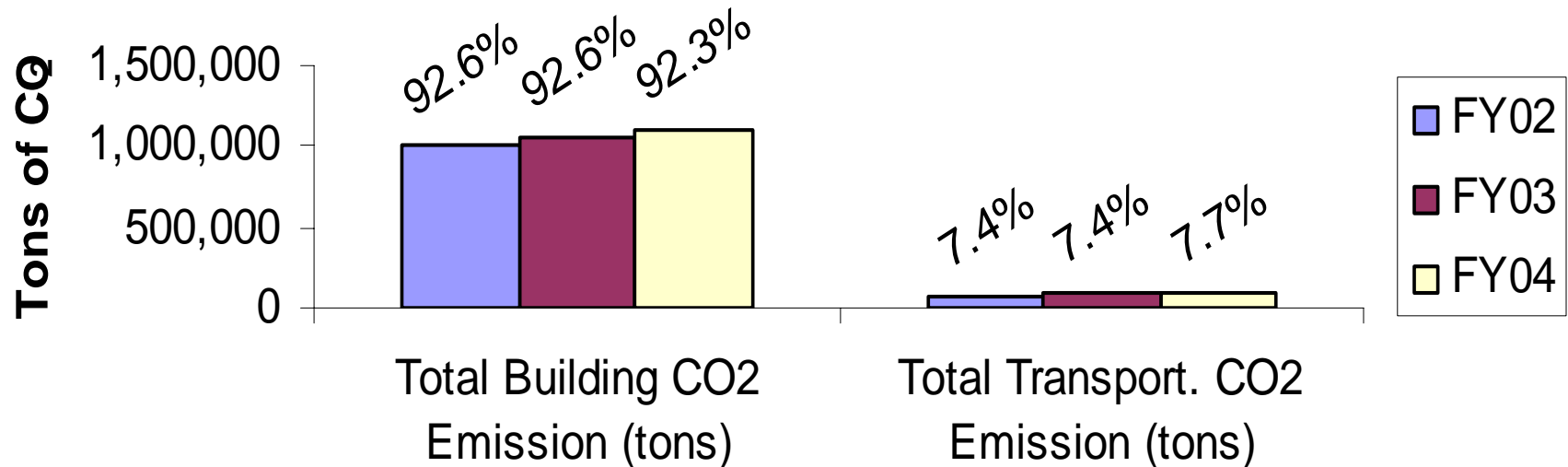
# Enviro Impacts of Emissions

## Environmental Impacts of Massachusetts State Government, FY02-FY04



# Emission Sources by Use

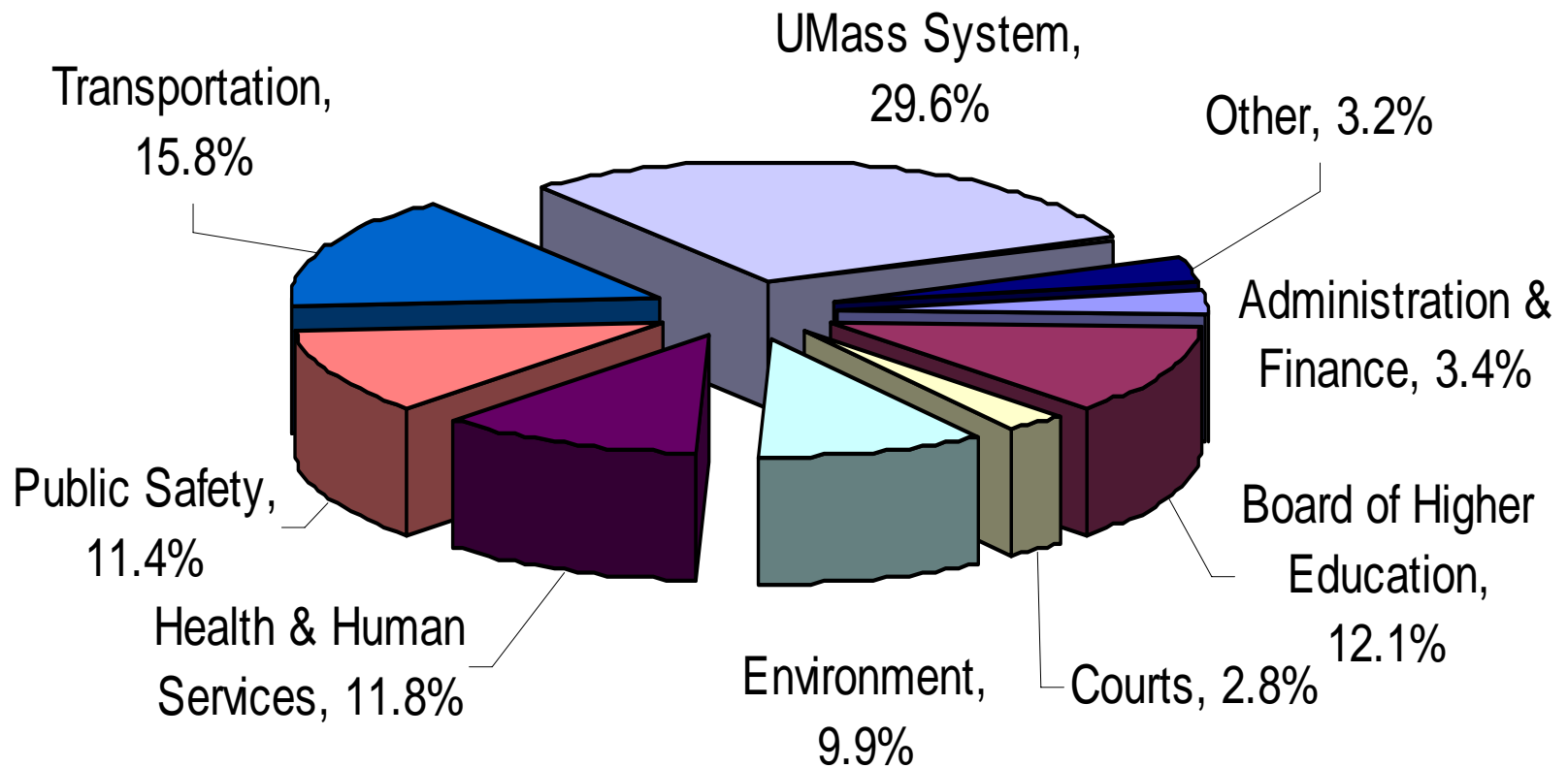
## Building vs. Transportation<sup>1</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions, FY02-FY04



<sup>1</sup> Transportation fuel consumption does not include employee commuting or business travel in personal vehicles.

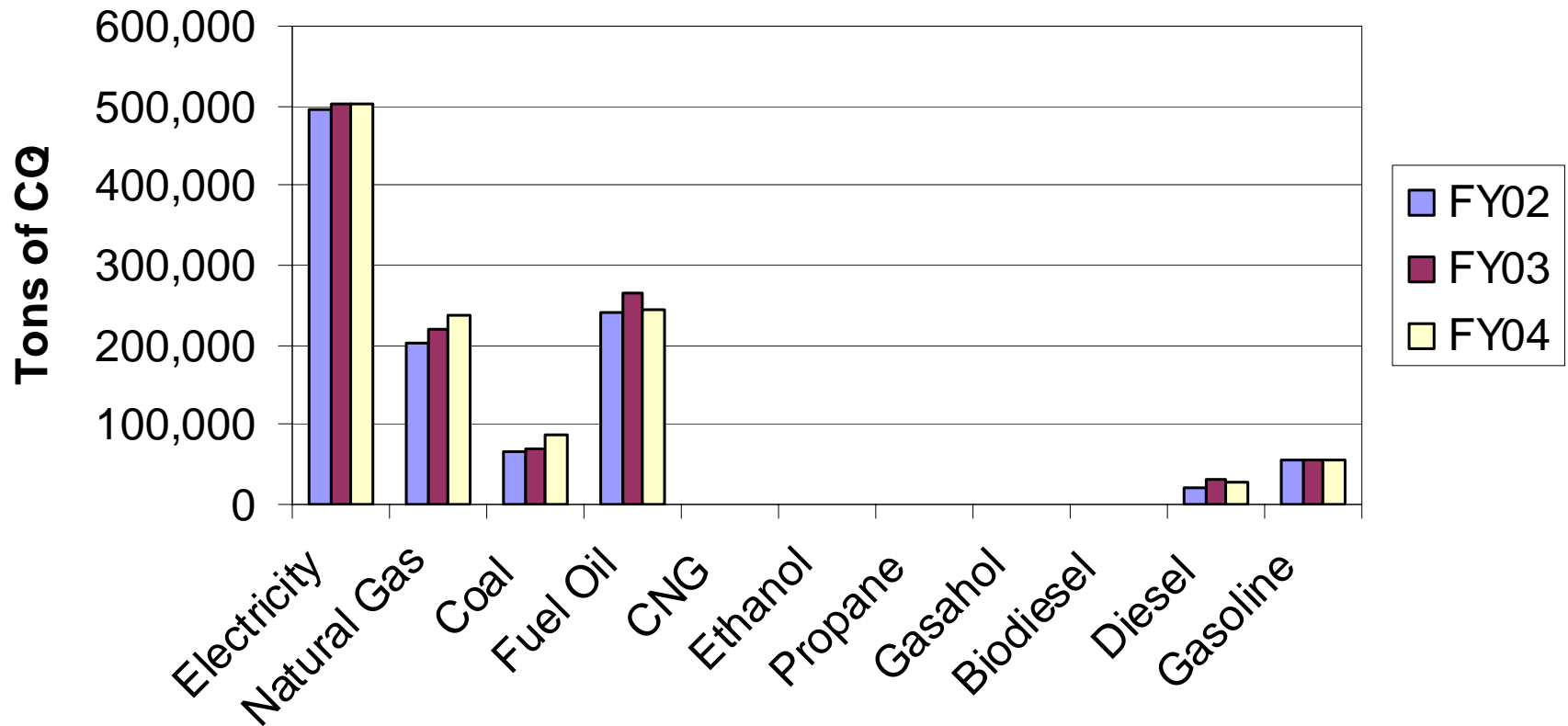
# CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Gov't. Sector

## FY04 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Executive Office



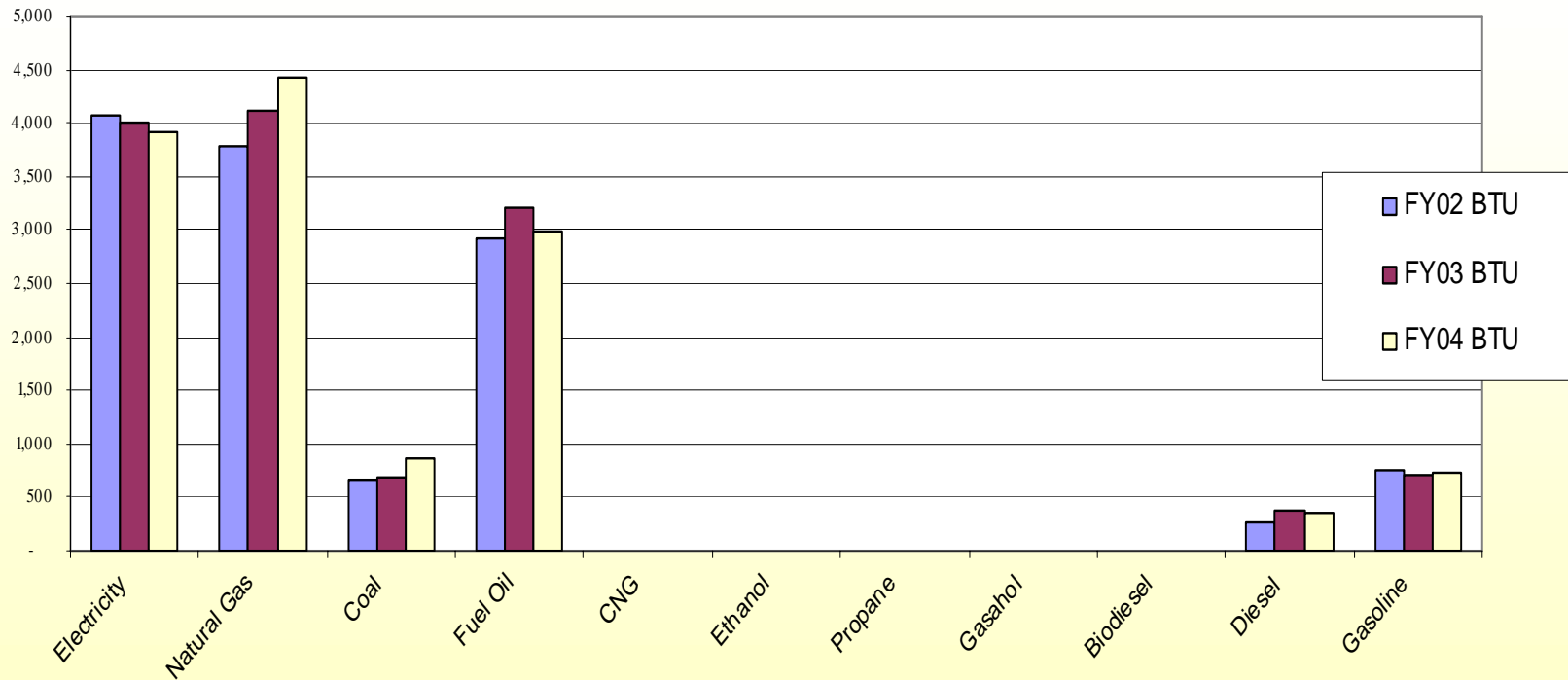
# Fuel Consumption by CO<sub>2</sub>

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Fuel Type, FY02-FY04



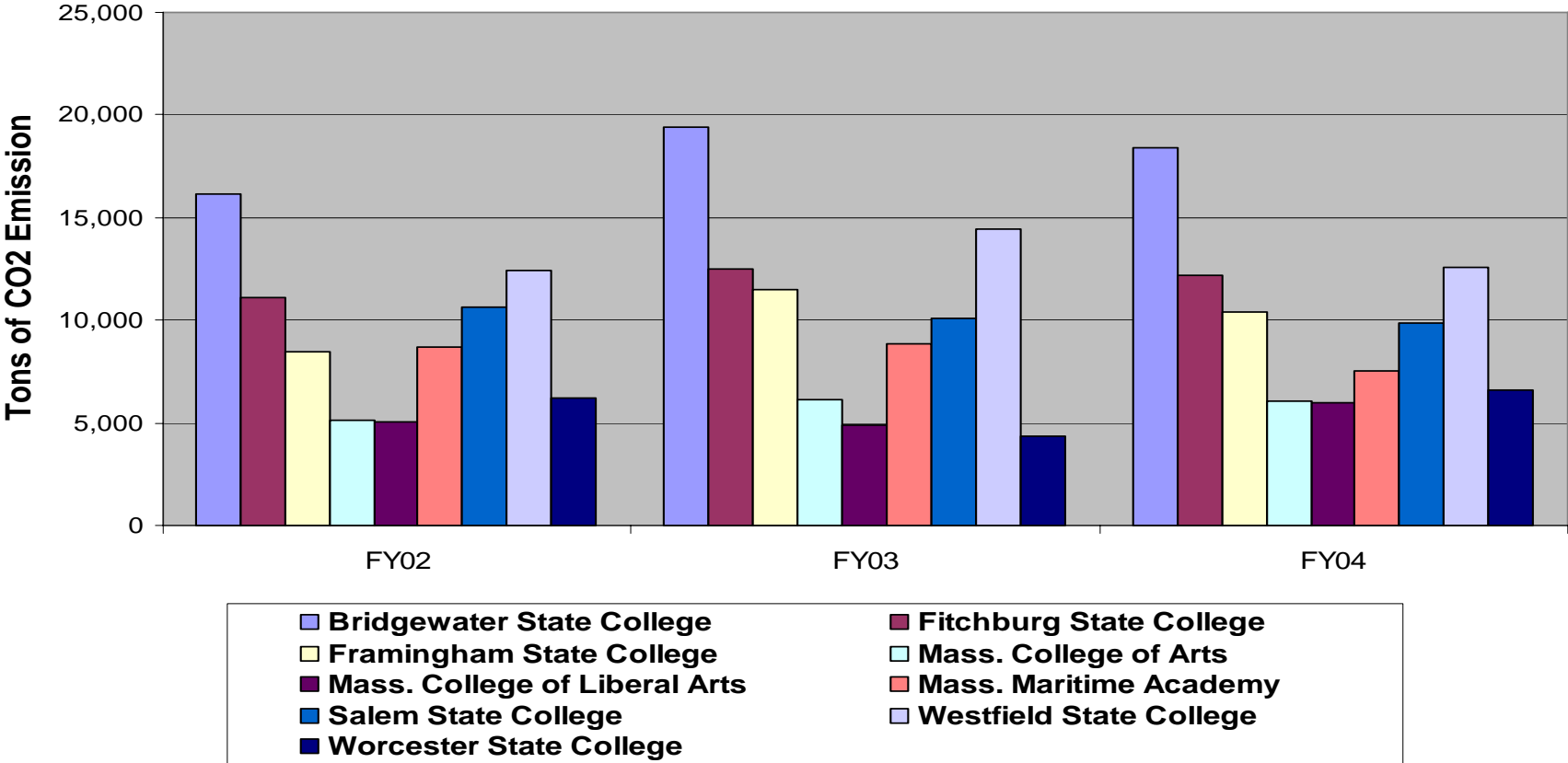
# Fuel Consumption by BTU

Energy Consumption by Fuel Source in billion BTUs



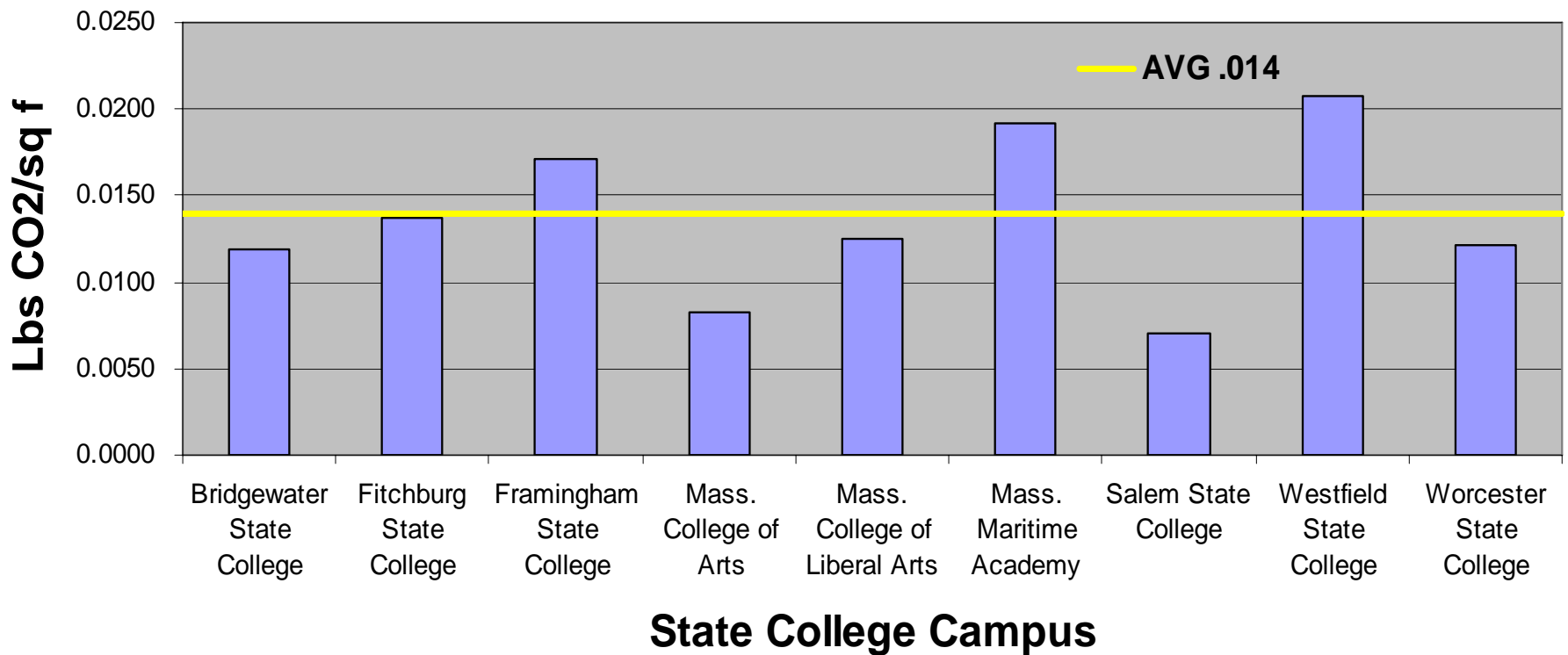
# Campus by Campus Emissions

**Total CO2 Emissions from MA State Colleges  
FY02, FY03, FY04**



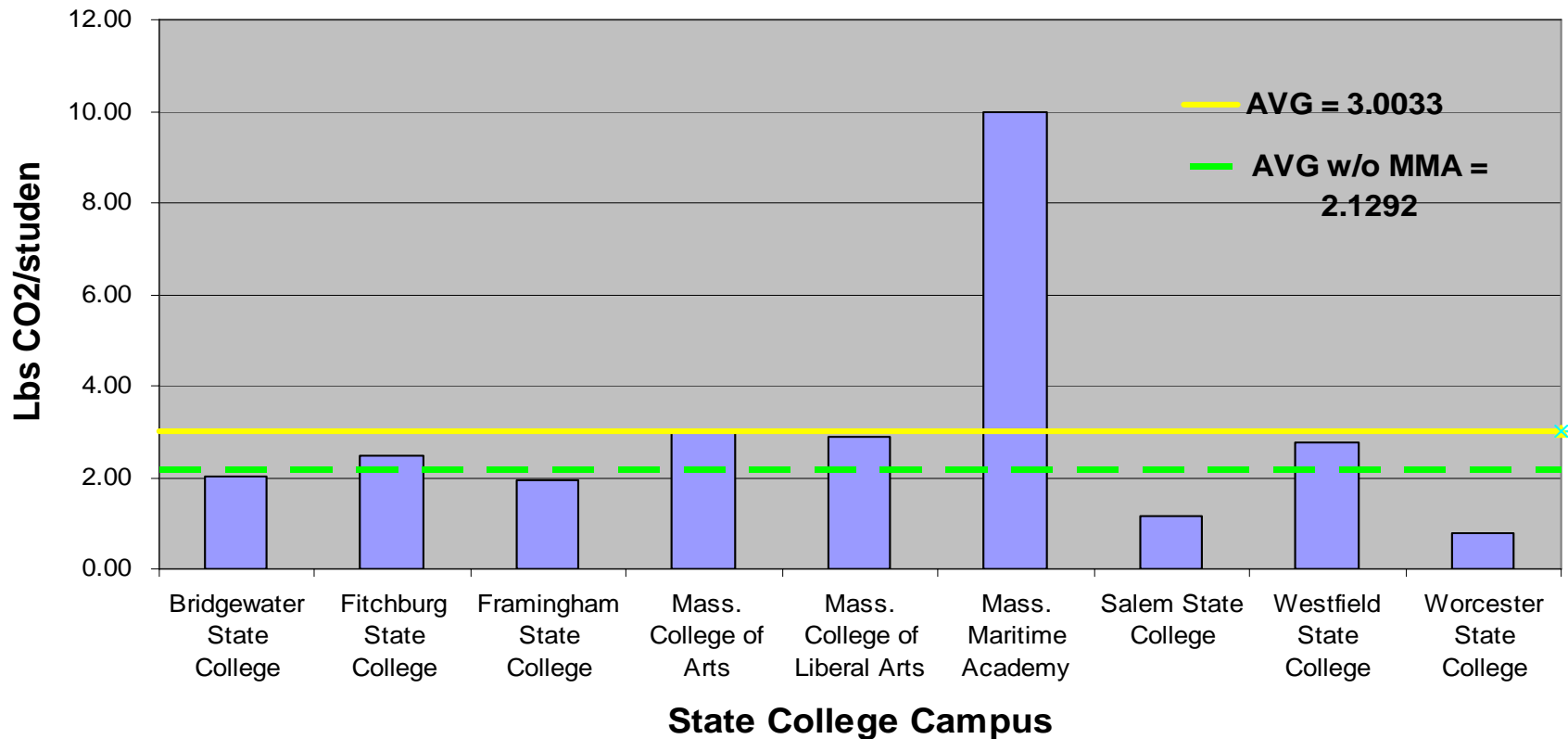
# Campus Comparison by Sq. Ft.

## FY04 CO2 Emission per Square Foot of Buildings on MA State College Campuses



# Campus Comparison by Student

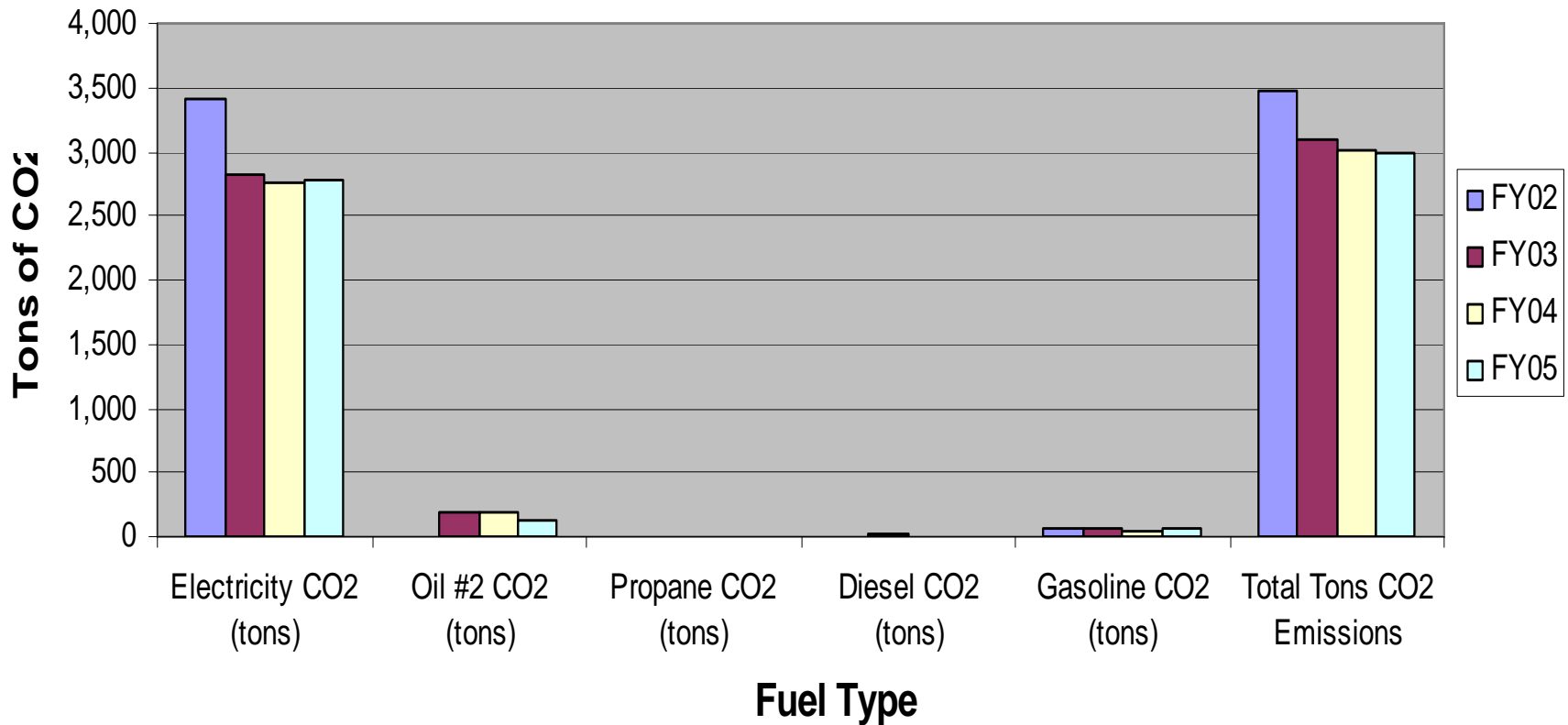
**FY03 CO2 Emissions per Student at MA State College Campuses**





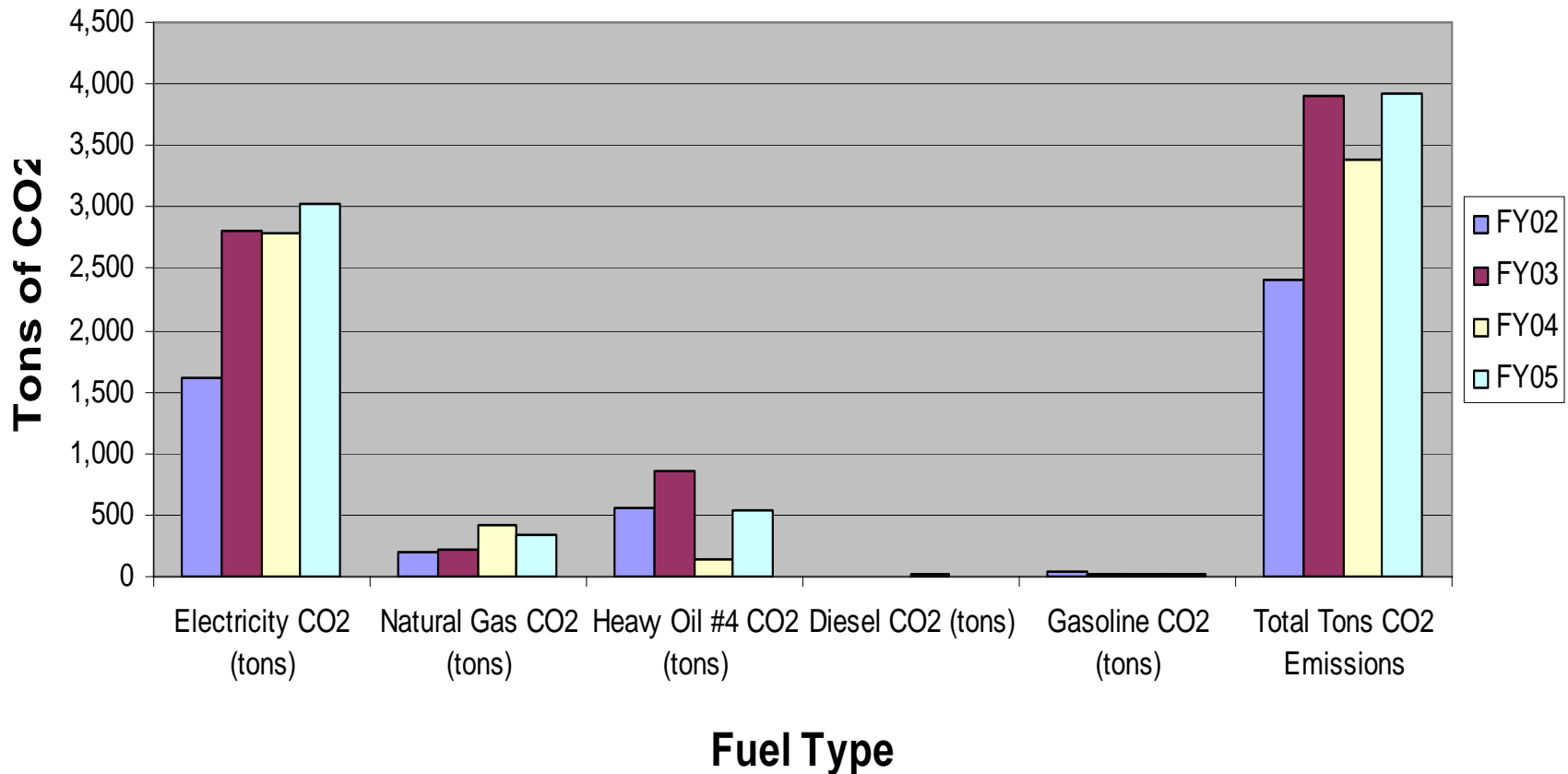
# Campus Good News Example

## Mount Wachusett Community College CO2 Emissions by Fuel Type



# Campus Data Anomalies

Mass. Bay Community College CO2 Emission by Fuel Type



# Mass. Gov't. Energy Accomplishments

- Mass. Maritime Academy installing 660 KW wind turbine – 30% of campus electricity
- Biomass heating plant at Mt. Wachusett CC
- Dept. of Correction behavioral and technology efforts reduced energy consumption by 14%
- UMass Lowell purchasing renewable energy credits equal to 13% of electricity consumption
- Parks Dept. traffic light conversion to LED technology will save \$500,000 per year with a <1 year payback

# Barriers

- Data not collected at all by some agencies
- Data not collected centrally
- Available data not always accurate
- Thousands of accounts
- Agency disinterest - lack of understanding of data value
- No commitment from the top
- Changing or unavailable emission factors (e.g. electricity, steam)
- Lack of staff time and resources – at a

# Solutions

- Start with biggest emissions sources
- Focus on what you can actually track – be clear about what's omitted
- Extrapolate where necessary (e.g. convert cost data to consumption data)
- Create central data collection system (utility data)
- User-friendly tracking/collection forms/systems
- Directives from Governors, commissioners, etc.
- Use as tool to measure energy use, not just emissions
- Return data to agencies in visually helpful format
- Create competition

# SSP Contacts & Resources

- **MA State Sustainability Program**
  - [www.mass.gov/envir/Sustainable](http://www.mass.gov/envir/Sustainable)
    - Sustainability planning/implementation guide
    - State government greenhouse gas inventory
    - Sustainability plan template
    - Agency/Campus Sustainability Plans
    - [eric.friedman@state.ma.us](mailto:eric.friedman@state.ma.us) / 617-626-1034
    - [ian.finlayson@state.ma.us](mailto:ian.finlayson@state.ma.us) / 617-626-4910