

Bay Area Air Quality Management District Climate Protection Program

NACAA Annual Meeting June 11 & 12, 2008

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Director of Enforcement
Compliance & Enforcement Division

Bay Area Air District Overview

- Jurisdiction over air quality in 9 Bay
 Area counties, including 101 cities
- Governed by a 22-member Board of Directors
- Total Bay Area population over7 million
- Approximately 170 million vehicle miles traveled per day







Current Core District Initiatives

- 1. Integrate Climate Change into every District program
- 2. Collaborate Work together with key stakeholders
- 3. Bay Area GHG Emission Inventory
- 4. Air District Carbon Neutral and Energy Efficient Reduce District energy use, offset carbon footprint
- 5. GHG Stationary Source Mitigation Study
- 6. \$3 million Climate Protection Grant Program Providing important seed \$ for innovations
- 7. GHG Fee for Stationary Sources
- 8. Educate and Catalyze K-12 Curriculum

Development



1. Integrate

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Bay Area Air Quality Management District Board of Directors establishes a Bay Area Climate Protection Program to address climate change and climate protection through District activities including outreach and education campaigns, data collection and analysis, technical assistance, hosting a regional conference on climate protection, and support and leadership for local efforts in the Bay Area to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change.

BAAQMD, Board of Directors, San Francisco, 6/1/05

- Incorporating climate protection programs and focus in the activities of every District program.
- Regulations GHG reductions as existing rules are amended
- BOD Committee on Climate Protection
- Air District programs provide co-benefits of GHG, criteria, and toxic air pollutant reductions.





2. Collaborate



ARB and other State agencies – technical workgroups



CAPCOA Climate Protection Committee – CEQA White Paper, Resource for addressing GHGs in CEQA



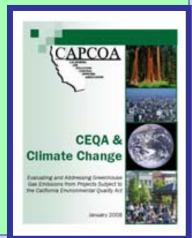
Joint Policy Committee (ABAG, MTC, BCDC, BAAQMD)



Data Partnership with ICLEI, Counties, Cities, PG & E



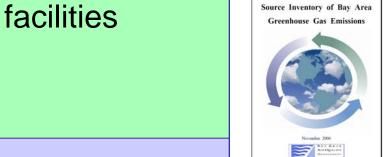
Workshops for local government staff on community-wide inventory development





3. Bay Area GHG Emission Inventory

- Total 85.4 Million Metric Tons of GHG
- Being updated to 2005 base year
- Inventory was compiled using a "bottom-up" approach, based on detailed process and materials usage information provided by Bay Area



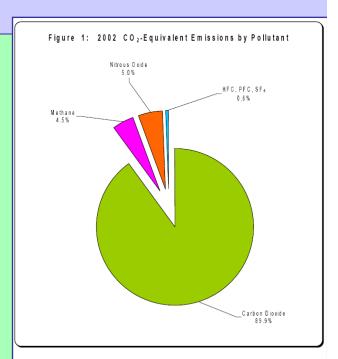


Table D: 2002 CO2-Equivalent Emissions by Pollutant

Pollutant	Percentage	CO ₂ -Equivalent (Million Tons/Year)		
Carbon Dioxide	89.9%	76.79		
Methane	4.5%	3.83		
Nitrous Oxide	5.0%	4.26		
HFC, PFC, SF ₆	0.6%	0.51		
Total	100%	85.4		





Bay Area GHG Emissions (2002)

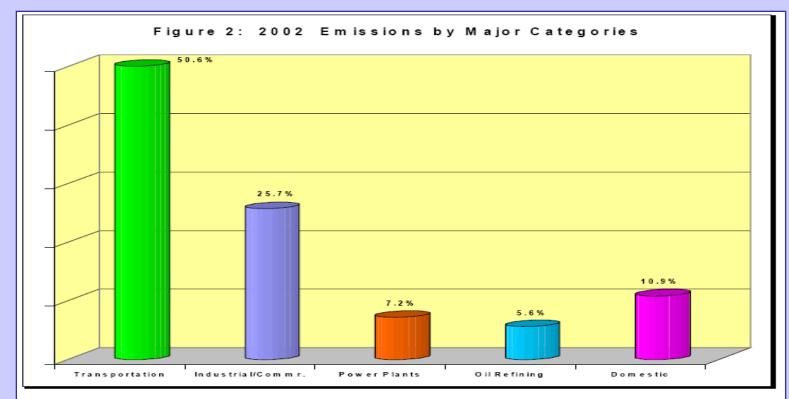


Table E: 2002 Emissions by Major Categories

Pollutant	Percent	CO ₂ -Equivalent (Million Tons/Year)
Transportation	50.6%	43.2
Industrial/Commercial	25.7 %	22.0
Power Plants	7.2%	6.1
Oil Refining	5.6%	4.8
Domestic	10.9%	9.3
Total	100%	85.4



4. Air District Carbon Neutral & Energy Efficient

- All 1,645 tCO2 emissions offset
- Use of fuel cell, hybrid and CNG vehicles in the Air District fleet;
- An employee commuter benefits program which garnered the U.S. Department of Transportation's Best Workplaces award;
- A 9-day, 80-hour flexible work schedule that reduces commute travel by 10 percent; and
- Green purchasing practices
- Energy efficiency and conservation



Annual Emissions Report

Report Date: 05/14/2008 03:01 pm PT

Climate ACTION Registry

= optional

Legend

Blue = required

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

939 Ellis Street

San Francisco, CA 94109 United States

www.baaqmd.gov 415-749-4651 tmangat@baagmd.gov

Contact: Tirlochan Manga

Industry Type: Government - Municipal/County

NAIC Code: 9241-Administration of Environmental Quality Programs

SIC Code:

Description: The Bay Area Air Quality Management District - the state's first regional agency dealing with air pollution - was created by the California Legislature in 1955. The District's jurisdiction

encompasses all of seven counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Napa, and portions of two others - Southwestern Solano County and Southern

Sonoma County.

Primary Calculation Methodologies:

CERTIFIED EMISSIONS INFORMATION

Reporting Year: 200
Reporting Scope: CA

Reporting Protocol: General Reporting Protocol, Version 2.2 (March 2007)

Baseline Year (Direct Emissions): 2004
Baseline Year (Indirect Emissions): 2004

Direct Emissions	CO2e	CO2	CH4	N20	HFCs*	PFCs*	SF6	Unit
Mobile Combustion	502.65	502.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	metric ton
Stationary Combustion	151.82	151.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	metric ton
Process Emissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Fugitive Emissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
TOTAL DIRECT	654.47	654.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	metric ton

^{*} HFCs and PFCs are classes of greenhouse gases that include many compounds. These columns may reflect the total emissions of multiple HFC and PFC compounds, each of which has a unique Global Warming Potential (GWP). Emissions of each gas are first multiplied by their respective GWP and then summed in the total Co2-equivalent column.

Indirect Emissions	CO2e	CO2	CH4	N20	Unit
Purchased Electricity	687.88	687.88	0.00	0.00	metric ton
Purchased Steam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Purchased Heating and Cooling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
TOTAL INDIRECT	687.88	687.88	0.00	0.00	metric ton

CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Certification Company:

SGS North America, Inc., Trade Assurance Services Division

"Local agencies must lead by example—by implementing this policy the Air District is signaling its full commitment to climate protection in the Bay Area." *Jack Broadbent, APCO, BAAOMD*

CCAR Registered Member

Total District
Certified Emissions
2006 =

654.47 Direct CO2e 687.88 Indirect CO2e

SGS North America, Inc

Emissions offset through 30 MW Wind Farm





5. GHG Mitigation Study



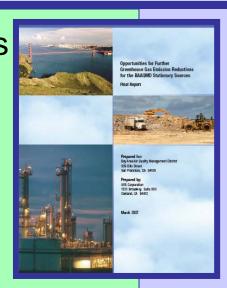
Phase I, opportunities for GHG reductions at stationary sources – complete!



 Phase II, landfills, boilers, process heaters, steam generators



- Criteria for mitigation included:
- Magnitude of GHG reduction possible
- Capital Investments required
- Cost effectiveness in \$/ton GHG reduced
- Abatement challenges and uncertainties







6. Climate Protection Grants

Goal: To achieve meaningful reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through implementation of <u>long-term</u> solutions throughout the region.

- > Reductions in GHGs
- ➤ Long-term sustainable reductions
- > Regional through replication or potential







Climate Protection Grants

\$3 Million in Grants Awarded



- 53 grants awarded throughout 9 counties
- Innovative and self-sustaining concepts
- Local governments, non-profit organizations
- Climate Action Planning, General Plan updates,
 Municipal Energy Officers, Youth outreach









7. GHG Fee for Stationary Sources

- First such regulation in U.S.!
- Adopted by BOD on May 21, 2008!
- District has legal authority to recover costs
- 4.4 cents/metric ton of GHG's in effect 7/1/08
- Solely applies to permitted sources
- Helps defray costs of climate protection work, i.e. environ. review, regs, inventory
- Expected to collect about \$1.2 million annually

"Bay Area air regulators approve global warming fees"

Contra Costa Times, 5/21/08





GHG Fees for Stationary Sources

REGULATION 3-334 Greenhouse Gas Fees

Any permitted facility with greenhouse gas emissions

shall:

pay a fee based on Schedule T
 (\$0.044/metric ton). This fee is
 in addition to permit and other
 fees otherwise authorized to be
 collected from such facilities, and
 shall be included as part of the
 annual permit renewal fees.

DRAFT May 12, 21

SCHEDULE T

For each permitted facility emitting greenhouse gases, the fee shall be based on the following:

1. Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CDE) Emissions

50,044 per metric to

Emissions calculated by the APCO shall be based on the data reported for the most necent 12 month period orist to billion. The annual emissions of each greenhouse oas; GHGI listed below shall be determined by the APCO for each permitted (i.e., non-exempt) source. For each emitte GHG, the CDE emissions shall be determined by multipolyino the annual GHG emissions by the apolicable (GHG) Warming Polential (GHP) sulter. The GHG Set for each facility shall be base on the sum of the CDE emissions for all GHGs emitted by the facility, except that no fee shall be accessed for enginency of processor cannot calculate.

Direct Global Warming Potential Relative to Carbon Dioxide

оно	GWP↔
Carbon Dioxide	1
Methane	21
Nitrous Oxide	310
HCFC-22	1.500
HCFC-123	90
HCFC-124	470
HCFC-142b	1,800
HFC-23	11,700
HFC-32	650
HFC-125	2,800
HFC-134a	1,300
HFC-143a	3.800
HFC-152a	140
HFC-227ea	2,900
HFC-236fa	6,300
HFC-43-1-mee	1,300
PFC-14	6,500
PFC-116	9,200
PFC-218	7.000
PFC-318	8,700
PFC-3-1-10	7.000
PFC-5-1-14	7,400
Sulfur Hexafluoride	23,900

* Source: Intercovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Second Assessment Report: Clima Change 1995).

* GWPs compare the integrated radiative forcing over a specified period (i.e., 100 yearsom a unit mass pulse emission to compare the potential climate change associated with missions of different GPGs.



8. Educate & Catalyze

4th and 5th Grade Curriculum



16 science-based lessons



Teacher training and materials tool kit



2007-2008 Pilot in 13 classrooms in 5 counties

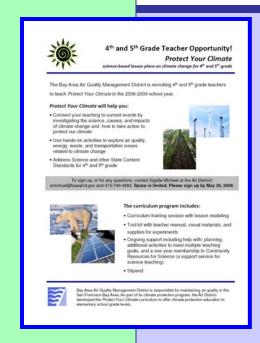


2008-2009 Expand to 40 classrooms

in 9 counties











Role of Compliance & Enforcement Division

- Over 100 on staff, Including 70+ field inspectors "Eyes, ears, and voice of the Air District"
- Compliance assistance, outreach, communicate GHG requirements
- Potential verification of GHG inventory calculations
 - Review 3rd party verification reports
 - Provide hands-on verification for involved state agencies, i.e. ARB, CEC, CCAR,
 - On-site auditing

