



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington



Climate Change

global warming

Business Travel
November 13, 2008



Types of business travel

- Employee reimbursed VMTs
- Travel on common carriers (airlines, rail, bus)
- Travel on company owned vehicles/aircraft



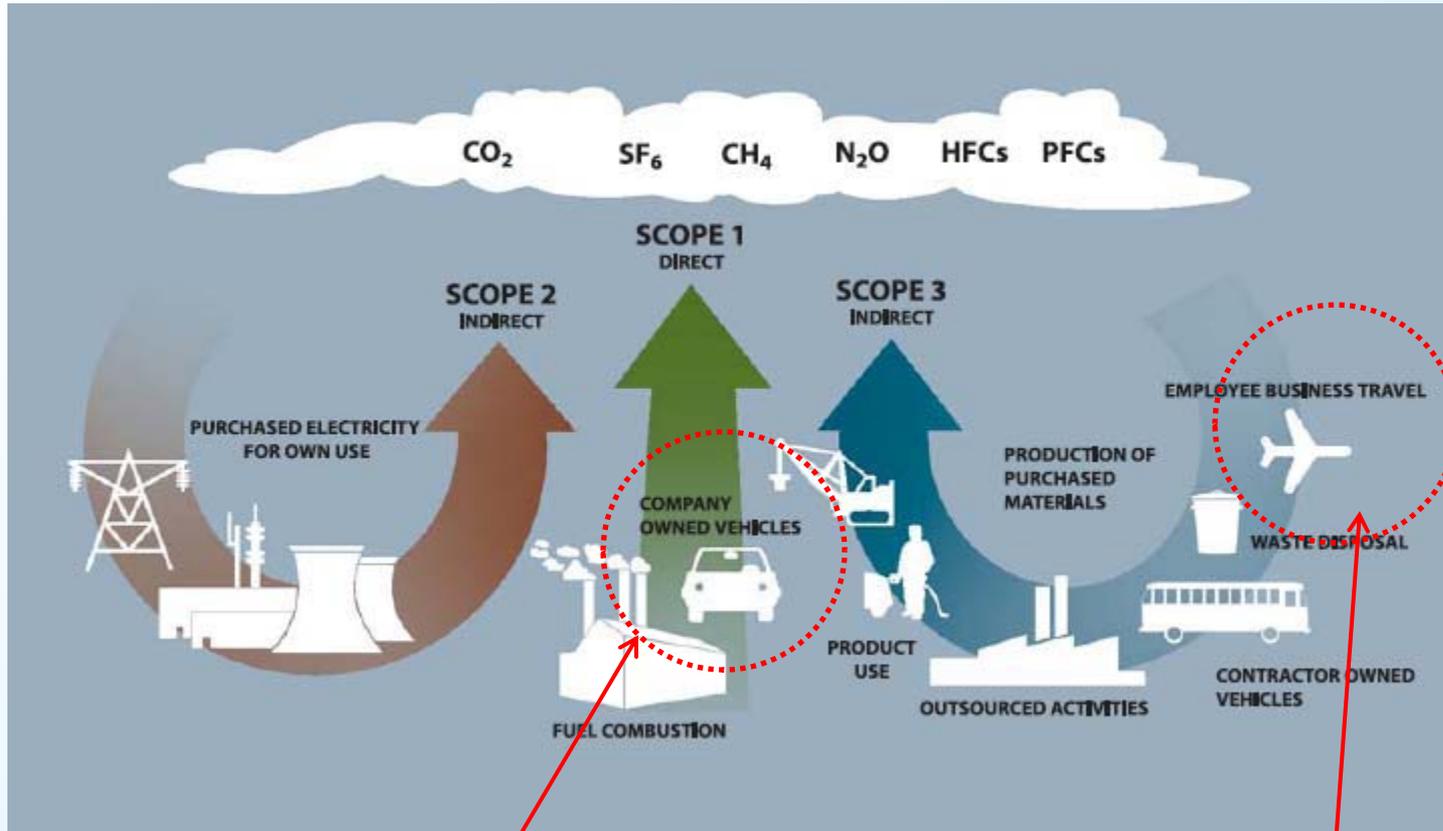
Where does business travel fit in HB 2815?

"Direct emissions" means emissions of greenhouse gases from sources of emissions, including stationary combustion sources, **mobile combustion emissions**, process emissions, and fugitive emissions.

"Indirect emissions" means emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the purchase of electricity, heating, cooling, or steam.

- Mobile combustion of fuel –
 - Scope 1: transportation sources owned by reporter
 - Scope 3: transport related activities not owned or controlled by the reporting entity, e.g. employee commuting and business travel
 - Also includes contractor owned vehicles; outsourced activities including transportation

TCR General Reporting Protocol



Source: WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol *Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)*, Chapter 4.

Business travel : Scope 1 (vehicle owned by reporting entity) or Scope 3 (vehicle not owned by reporting entity)



WCI Reporting Essential Elements

- Upstream accounting of transportation fuels
 - Report emissions of fuels at point of entry in commerce of WCI jurisdiction
 - Does not anticipate reporting by operators of transportation modes



Recommendations for WA reporting

- Report business travel for company-owned vehicles/aircraft as direct emissions
- Don't need to report employee reimbursed VMT or common carrier travel
 - These are not owned or operated by the reporter
 - Don't have the requisite level of control of vehicle type, travel mode, fuel usage, etc.



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Questions?