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

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

global warming

Questions?