Green Power Partnership Program Requirements

Green Power Partnership
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW (Mail Code 6202J)
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/greenpower

Summary

- Partners commit to purchase an amount of renewable energy that is proportional to their annual electricity consumption.
- Eligible renewable energy sources include wind, solar, geothermal, and qualifying biomass and hydropower.
- Half of the minimum green power purchase must be from new renewable resources.
- Commitments may be met through green power products, renewable energy certificates, on-site generation, or a combination of all three.
- Commitments can be on a facility, operating unit, state-wide, utility service territory, or corporate (U.S.) wide basis.
- Partnership commitment requirements will be revisited periodically.

Introduction

The following memorandum explains requirements of joining the Green Power Partnership (GPP), a voluntary program working to standardize green power procurement as part of best-practice environmental management. This document contains technical details to supplement basic Partnership requirements spelled out in the Partnership Letter of Intent. Under current market conditions, green power typically costs more than conventional, fossil-based power. Partnership commitment levels attempt to balance the incremental cost of green power with a level of commitment that will promote market transformation – making green power purchasing increasingly commonplace.

Definition of Green Power

The Green Power Partnership is using green power definitions developed by the Green-e Renewable Energy Certification Program. Administered by the non-profit Center for Resource Solutions, Green-e is a stakeholder-based standard that is the most widely accepted in the marketplace, used by more green power marketers than any other certification standard.

In general, Green-e eligible renewable resources include the following:

- Wind
- Solar Electric – including photovoltaic and thermal electric technologies
- Geothermal
- Biomass – organic material, including wood and wood waste, agricultural residues (plant and animal waste), methane from landfills and digester gas, but excluding burning of municipal solid waste
- Eligible Hydro – 30 MW or less, or certified by the Low-Impact Hydro Institute
- Fuel Cells – using eligible fuels

For satisfying Partnership requirements, generating facilities must be located in the United States. See Appendix A for additional details about Green-e and eligible renewable resources.

Partnership Commitment Levels

The Partnership's minimum green power commitment levels are shown below.

Table 1. Minimum Commitment Levels

Annual kWh of Electricity	Partnership Minimum Commitment Level*
≥ 100,000,000	2%
≤ 100,000,000	3%
≤ 10,000,000	6%
≤ 1,000,000	10%
≤ 100,000	15%

*For each purchase level, the minimum purchase quantity must be greater than the highest purchase quantity of the next lower purchase level.

The following steps determine a Partner's minimum required green power commitment:

- Identify the unit, division, facility, or other entity that will participate in the Partnership.
- Identify the annual electricity consumption at that facility.
- Based on the annual electricity consumption, the commitment will fall in one of the five levels identified in Table 1.

New Green Power Benchmark

The Green Power Partnership commitment includes a requirement that half of the minimum green power purchase come from new renewable energy sources, shown in Table 2. For example, the minimum new renewables requirement is 1% for Partners with an annual load of 100,000,000 kWh or more, and 7.5% for Partners with an annual load of 100,000 kWh or less. This new renewables benchmark is consistent with Green-e requirements for purchaser use of the Green-e logo.

Table 2. Requirement for New Renewables

Annual Customer Load (kWh)	Minimum Green Power Purchase*	*Minimum New Renewables***
≥ 100,000,000	2%	50%
≤ 100,000,000	3%	50%
≤ 10,000,000	6%	50%
≤ 1,000,000	10%	50%
≤ 100,000	15%	50%

*For each purchase level, the minimum purchase quantity must be greater than the highest purchase quantity of the next lower purchase level.

** The new renewables percentage requirement applies ONLY to the % minimum green power purchase requirement. If a Partner purchases an amount of green power in excess of the Partnership's minimum requirement, the Partnership's 50% new renewables requirement does NOT apply to the incremental green power that exceeds the Partnership's minimum requirement.

For the Green Power Partnership, new green power is defined as follows, based on Green-e definitions of new renewable resources:[1]

- Any eligible renewable generation facility placed in operation (generating electricity) on or after January 1, 1997 (the exception for New England is January 1, 1998).
- Any eligible renewable generation facility that has been re-powered or expanded on or after January 1, 1997, as long as the added output is metered separately.
- Within regulated markets, any eligible renewable generation facility either owned or contracted by regulated or customer-owned utilities for the specific purpose of supplying green pricing programs.
- To be eligible to count toward the new renewables requirement, the new green power must be over and above what is required for any RPS.
- Also, to be eligible to count toward the new renewables requirement, the new green power must be over and above what is paid for in rates by the customers of investor-owned and customer-owned utilities.

[1] See Appendix B for the complete Green-e definition of new renewable resources and new renewable eligibility dates.

Because this standard for new renewables may adversely affect Partners that are already committed under an existing green power or renewable energy certificates supply contract, Partners that have already contracted for green power supply as of December 18, 2003 and that do not meet this standard may be grandfathered until October 1, 2005.

Flexibility in Entity Commitment

Organizations have the flexibility to choose whether their entire organization or only a part of it will become a Partner. This flexibility is designed to enable organizations to participate incrementally. There are five levels at which the Partnership commitment may be made:

- Corporate Level or National Account
- Utility Service Territory Level
- State Level
- Facility Level, or
- A Logical Aggregation of Facilities (i.e., all facilities in a state or region or all facilities in a division of an organization)

A key feature of this flexibility, however, is that for purposes of recognition, only the enrolled entity receives recognition from the Partnership.

Incremental Green Power Requirement

The Partnership requires that green power purchases be over and above what may already be required by law or policy. The following examples illustrate application of this requirement.

- In those states that have renewable portfolio standards (RPS) or high renewable energy content in their system mix, an organization could possibly meet the Partnership green power commitment level by purchasing an undifferentiated electricity product. Consequently, the Partnership requires that for purposes of meeting Partnership commitments, purchases of green power must be *in addition* to what is already in the system mix or required through an RPS.[2]
- Some states may allow organizations, especially large companies, to purchase green power in lieu of paying a system benefit charge for renewable energy. In addition, some companies may purchase green power as part of a Supplemental Environmental Project

[2] The Green-e product standard allows one exception: In competitive markets, existing renewables in a certified green power product may count towards an RPS up to the percentage RPS requirement, but new renewables may not be counted towards the RPS. The Green Power Partnership will allow this exception for Partners that meet their commitment with a Green-e certified product.

(SEP) as part of a Clean Air Act enforcement action. The Partnership requires that green power purchases used to meet the Partner commitment must be *in addition* to these other renewable policies or environmental compliance measures.

Finally, the environmental attributes of the green power purchased to meet Partnership requirements must be retired and not traded to another party for emissions trading programs. Green power emissions reductions can be registered with the U.S. Department of Energy's (or other) voluntary Greenhouse Gas Registry.[3]

Credit for On-site Generation

Generating green power at the point of use saves energy that would be lost in transmission and distribution and energy used by the generating station. Therefore, on-site generators of green power receive a credit that Partners may apply toward their commitment level. Transmission system losses account for approximately 7% of total energy used in electricity generation[4]. Approximately 8% of total electricity is used on-site for generation. Combined, *the total "credit" for on-site green power generation will be 15%*. In other words, Partners may multiply their on-site generation amount by 1.15.

Green Power Product Flexibility

The Partnership allows Partners flexibility in deciding what kinds of green power products they use to meet Partnership requirements. Green power and green pricing products delivered through the grid, renewable energy certificates, and onsite generation of renewable energy—or any combination of these—are all acceptable. However, the renewable energy content of these products varies. The Green Power Partnership will only count the renewable energy portion of the product toward the Partnership's commitment level.

Energy Efficiency Upgrades and Their Impact on Partner Classification

Energy efficiency upgrades do not affect a Partner's size for program participation. Upon joining the Partnership, the Partner establishes its electricity consumption baseline. This baseline is used to determine the Partner's minimum purchase commitment. At the Partner's request, this commitment level can remain fixed for the duration of the Partner's participation. Where Partners undertake efficiency improvements that significantly reduce their electricity usage, the Partnership will not "penalize" them by requiring a higher percentage of green power. The Partnership encourages implementation of energy efficiency improvements and can refer Partners to the ENERGY STAR® program for more information.

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[3] See information about the Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program (VRGGP or the Greenhouse Gas Registry), established under section 1605(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, at www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/1605/frntvrgg.html.

[4] See the International Energy Agency (IEA) table at www.iea.org/stats/files/table.htm.

Green-e Certified Green Power Products

The Green Power Partnership encourages purchase of Green-e certified green power products as a matter of best practice in green power procurement. Advantages to purchasing a Green-e certified product include the following:

- Green-e certification includes minimum product standards. Purchasers can be confident that certified products meet environmental and consumer hurdles acceptable to most environmental groups.

- Green-e certification requires adherence to a standard code of ethical behavior, including regarding marketing claims, and requires regular reporting to monitor these claims.

- Each Green-e certified product undergoes an annual verification process. Third-party, independent verification of claims ensure that green power supply equals green power sold to customers. Not only do the quantities of generation need to meet or exceed sales, but the type and vintage of renewables must meet what the customer was promised. In addition, Green-e ensures that the renewables were sourced from the customer's region – or if not, that the customer was notified of the geographic location at which the renewable energy was generated.

- Green-e has strict criteria governing the use of mandated renewables (such as those serving a Renewable Portfolio Standard), the disposition of emissions credits from renewable energy, and other standards regarding potential double-counting and/or double-use of a unit of renewable energy. Renewable energy that is used to serve a renewable energy mandate cannot be used to satisfy Green-e requirements.

- Green-e certified products must meet the Green-e disclosure requirement, which directs vendors to disclose to customers not only the fuel mix of the renewable energy product, but also the fuel mix of system electricity for comparative purposes. Most states do not require utilities and/or energy marketers to disclose this information. Green-e also performs a biannual review of marketing materials for Green-e certified products to ensure that information provided in all media (e.g. websites, radio commercials, customer bill inserts, call centers and brochures) does not overstate environmental benefits.

Green-e eligible renewable *resources* should not be confused with Green-e certified *products.* The Partnership currently *requires* purchase of renewable energy consistent with Green-e *resource* definitions. The Partnership *does not currently require* purchase of Green-e certified *products*, although the Partnership *does recommend* purchase of Green-e certified products.

Purchase Verification

Partners self-certify their purchases through an annual report to the Partnership, shown in Appendix C. The requested information includes total amount of electricity purchased, amount of green power purchased, and source of purchase.

Partner Reporting

Partners have one year from the date of their Letter of Intent (LOI) to make a green power purchase consistent with GPP requirements. Partners need to submit a Partners' Yearly Report to document how they have met GPP requirements. Partners that fail to meet Partnership requirements within 15 months of the date of their LOI are placed in probationary status, followed by suspension—which simply entails the Partner being removed from being mentioned as a Partner.

Green Power Leadership Club and Green Power Leadership Awards

Any organization that meets Partnership minimum standards is eligible to become a Green Power Partner. Beyond Partner level, however, there are two additional categories of Partner recognition: the Green Power Leadership Awards and the Green Power Leadership Club.

Green Power Leadership Awards

The annual Green Power Leadership Awards are designed to recognize organizations and individuals that significantly advance the development of renewable electricity sources and green power markets. Awards are given to nominated Partners who are selected by an independent panel of judges. During 2003, Awards were given for the following categories:

- On-site generation
- Green power or renewable energy certificate purchasing
- Partner of the Year

For the purposes of the Green Power Leadership Awards, renewable energy resources and new resource requirements must be consistent with Green Power Partnership requirements. Award winners must be a Partner in the Green Power Partnership. The Awards are presented annually at the National Green Power Marketing Conference. For more details, visit the Awards page of the Partnership Web site at http://www.epa.gov/greenpower/gpleadership.htm.

Green Power Leadership Club

The Green Power Leadership Club (the Club) honors Partners that substantially exceed the minimum requirements for joining the Partnership. Nomination forms do not need to be submitted to qualify for the Club, and there is no limit as to how many purchasers may qualify. A Partner may win a Green Power Leadership Award and also be in the Green Power Leadership Club.

Partners that purchase sufficient green power qualify *automatically* for the Club, and will be recognized at the Partnership's annual awards banquet. Purchase thresholds for Club membership are shown in Table 3. An additional load-size category has been added for purposes of Club-membership only.

Table 3. Qualification for the Green Power Leadership Club

Annual Customer Load (kWh)	Minimum Green Power Purchase	*Min. Green Power Purchase for Club**
≥ 100,000,000	2%	8%
≤ 100,000,000	3%	12%
≤ 50,000,000	3%	18%
≤ 10,000,000	6%	24%
≤ 1,000,000	10%	40%
≤ 100,000	15%	60%

*The minimum content for new renewables shown in Table 2 also applies.

Process for Revising Standards

The Green Power Partnership will continue to monitor the green power market and propose revisions to Partnership standards as necessary. Such standards include, but are not limited to, minimum purchase commitments, the new renewable energy requirement, and definitions of eligible renewable resources. Any significant changes will only be made after substantial input from program Partners and stakeholders.

Appendix A: Definition of Eligible Renewable Resources

Because the most widely used green power definitions in the marketplace are those developed by Green-e, the Partnership relies upon the definitions of eligible resources adopted by Green-e. There are similar, but different, definitions for the three types of products that Green-e certifies: green power products in competitive markets, green power products in regulated markets (called green pricing), and tradable renewable certificates. These are excerpted below. With Green-e approval, different regions or states may adopt variations to these definitions. For further detail on regional or state differences, see www.green-e.org (for competitive markets and certificate products) or www.resource-solutions (for green pricing standards).

Green-e Standards for Eligible Resources (Revised July 21, 2003)

This is an *excerpt* from the Green-e Standard for Electricity Products in competitive markets in New England, New York, Mid Atlantic, Ohio, Texas, and California.

Qualifying Sources of Renewable Electricity Generation

1. **Geothermal**

2. **Wind**

3. **Small & Low Impact Hydropower:** Hydro facilities are eligible if:
   - The output is equal to or less than 30 megawatts; or
   - The facility is certified by the Low Impact Hydropower Institute (LIHI).

   These standards apply to all regions unless noted in the regional standards below.

   In New England and New York:
   - Hydro facilities relicensed by FERC after 1986 also qualify.

   When the green power market reaches sufficient maturity Green-e's intent is to adopt LIHI certification as the sole standard in New England and New York. This decision shall be reviewed annually.

   In Ohio:
   - Hydro facilities whose output is equal to or less than 42 megawatts qualify.

   Starting 1/1/2005, eligible hydro resources for Green-e in Ohio will only include hydro facilities certified by LIHI.

4. **Solar Electric**

5. **Biomass:** Solid, liquid and gaseous forms of biomass are eligible including:

- All woody waste including mill residues;
- All agricultural crops or waste;
- All animal and other organic waste;
- All energy crops; and
- Landfill gas.

These standards apply for all regions unless excluded in regional standards below. All regional standards exclude combustion of municipal solid waste.

The New England, New York, the Mid Atlantic, Texas, and Ohio Green-e standards exclude these woody biomass resources:

- Wood that has been coated with paints, plastics, or formica;
- Wood that has been treated for preservation with materials containing halogens, chlorine, or halide compounds like CCA-treated materials, or arsenic (CCA = chromated copper arsenate);
- There may be de minimus quantities of qualified wood fuel (<1% of total wood fuel) that can contain the above excluded contaminates.

The Mid Atlantic Green-e standard also excludes:

- Herbaceous agricultural waste; and
- Forestry biomass waste other then mill residues.

The Ohio Green-e standard: Green-e will revisit the use of whole trees, tops, and logging slash as a biomass resource in 2003.

Biomass Emissions:

In New England and the Mid Atlantic:

The average weighted NOx emissions from all biomass sources, except landfill gas or digester gas, that contribute to a specific Green-e product sold in New England or the Mid Atlantic shall not exceed:

- 2.9 lbs./MWh in 2000, 2001, 2002;
- 2.63 lbs./MWh in 2003, 2004, 2005; and
- 2.25 lbs./MWh in 2006, 2007, 2008.

In New York:

The average weighted NOx emissions from all biomass sources, except landfill gas, that contribute power to a specific Green-e product sold in New York shall not exceed:

- 2.9 lbs./MWh in 2002, 2003, 2004; 2005;

Standard(s) for subsequent years are adopted here, but will be reviewed based on the evolution of state-of-the art control technologies two years before they are to go into effect and adjusted if appropriate.

- 2.63 lbs./MWh in 2006, 2007, 2008; and
- 2.25 lbs./MWh in 2009, 2010, 2011.

In New England and New York:
The average weighted NOx emissions from landfill gas facilities contributing to a specific Green-e certified product shall not exceed 3.5 lbs./MWh. Landfills not otherwise required to flare are exempted from the landfill gas NOx emissions cap.

Co-firing of Landfill Methane or Biogas with Natural Gas:
In New England, New York, the Mid Atlantic, Ohio, and California:
Co-firing of landfill methane or other eligible biogas with natural gas either piped directly to a natural gas facility or commingled in a natural gas pipeline is permitted if the following conditions are met:

- The landfill gas or eligible biogas is separately metered, and
- Contracts are in place to allow CRS to verify that the landfill gas or eligible biogas was converted to electricity.

Only the amount of energy generated from the landfill methane or eligible biogas may count towards the 50% renewable criteria. Landfill methane and eligible biogas are the only renewable resources that can be co-fired and still count toward the renewable percentage of a Green-e product. Regional exclusions and specifications are listed below.

In New England and New York:
Co-firing includes units permitted to burn oil no more than 60 days out of the year, and the facility must meet the emissions criteria for landfill gas facilities.

6. **Negawatts:** In Pennsylvania only, negawatts that meet the guidelines of the Negawatts Program as developed by CRS and the Pennsylvania Advisory Committee may be counted toward the renewable portion of a Green-e product.

7. **Ocean Based Resources:** Green-e will consider adopting ocean-based resources and will review these technologies as they mature and as practical application reaches near term.

8. **Fuel Cells Powered by Renewable Resources:** Fuel cells powered by any of the above eligible renewable resources are eligible.

Definition of Eligible Renewables for Utility Programs

For utility green pricing programs, the Center for Resource Solutions offers a Green Pricing Accreditation Program similar to Green-e. The Program National Criteria include a definition of eligible renewables. This national definition may be superseded by local criteria where local stakeholders have met and adopted such criteria. For further information on local standards, see www.resource-solutions.org. The national definition is as follows:

Eligible Renewable Resources
Technologies for generating electricity that use renewable resources such as biomass; geothermal; small hydroelectric (<30 MW); solar; wind and ocean-based resources.

Green-e National Tradable Renewable Certificate Standard

The Center for Resource Solutions also offers a certification standard for 100% new renewable energy certificates, which they refer to as tradable renewable certificates (TRC). The following is an excerpt from that standard pertaining to the definition of eligible renewable resources:

Definition of Eligible Renewables:
The following national definition of eligible renewable resources for TRC products will apply:

- Solar Electric
- Wind
- Geothermal
- Low Impact Hydro Institute (LIHI)-certified Hydropower
- Solid, liquid, and gaseous forms of Biomass from the following fuels:
    - All woody waste including mill residues;
    - All agricultural crops or waste;
    - All animal and other organic waste;
    - All energy crops; and
    - Landfill gas

Resources excluded from eligibility include:

- Combustion of municipal solid waste
- Forestry biomass waste other than mill residue
- Wood that has been coated with paints, plastics, or formica;
- Wood that has been treated for preservation with materials containing halogens, chlorine or halide compounds like CCA-treated materials, or arsenic. (CCA = chromated copper arsenate);
- There may be de minimus quantities of qualified wood fuel (<1% of total wood fuel) that can contain the above excluded contaminates.

When regional or state-based Green-e and Green Pricing definitions of eligible renewable resources exclude any of the above types of eligible generation, non-eligible generation plants located in the regions with exclusions may not be used in certified TRC products. This definition of eligible renewables is dynamic, so that changes in definitions (such as sustainable biomass) can be incorporated over time.

Appendix B: Definition of New Renewable Resources

Because the most widely used new green power definitions in the marketplace are those developed by Green-e, the Partnership relies upon the definitions of new renewable resources adopted by Green-e. There are similar, but different, definitions for the three types of products that Green-e certifies: green power products in competitive markets, green power products in markets that have not restructured, and tradable renewable certificates. These are excerpted below. With Green-e approval, different regions or states may adopt variations to these definitions. For further detail on regional or state differences, please see www.green-e.org (for competitive markets and certificate products) or www.resource-solutions (for green pricing standards).

Green-e Standards for New Renewable Resources (Revised July 21, 2003)

This is an *excerpt* from the Green-e Standard for Electricity Products in competitive markets in New England, New York, Mid Atlantic, Ohio, Texas, and California.

New Renewable Resource Content

An eligible new renewable generation facility must either be: (1) placed in operation (generating electricity) on or after January 1, 1997; (2) repowered on or after January 1, 1997 such that at 80% of the fair market value of the project derives from new generation equipment installed as part of the repowering; (3) a separable improvement to or enhancement of an existing operating facility that was first placed in operation prior to January 1, 1997, such that the proposed incremental generation is contractually available for sale and metered separate from the existing generation at the facility; or (4) a separately metered landfill gas resource that was not being used to generate electricity prior to January 1, 1997. Any enhancement of fuel source that increases generation at an existing facility, without the construction of a new or repowered, separately metered generating unit, is not eligible to participate, with the exception of new landfill gas resources identified in (4) above. An eligible "new renewable" must qualify as an "eligible renewable resource" as described in the Green-e Code-of-Conduct. Hydropower facilities may not contribute toward achievement of the new renewable requirement at this time. In Pennsylvania, "negawatts" may not be used to meet the Green-e new renewable requirement. For power being sold into the New England and New York markets, the new renewable requirement applies to facilities available after January 1, 1998.

In Texas, an eligible new renewable generation facilities are defined as, (1) renewable energy generators placed in service on or after September 1, 1999, or (2) a new facility includes the incremental capacity and associated energy from an existing renewable facility achieved through re-powering activities undertaken on or after September 1, 1999. This is consistent with the TX PUC definition.

Definition of New Renewables for Utility Programs

For utility green pricing programs, the Center for Resource Solutions offers a Green Pricing Accreditation Program similar to Green-e. The Program National Criteria include a definition of new renewables. This national definition may be superseded by local criteria where local stakeholders have met and adopted such criteria. The national definition is as follows:

> **New Renewables:**
> The intent of the Green Pricing Accreditation Program is to increase the amount of renewable energy supply, thereby improving the environmental performance of regulated or monopoly electricity sectors. New renewable generation is defined as electricity production from a new renewable energy facility installed after a particular date. Local stakeholder groups will recommend to the Board specific criteria, including dates for creation of resources, for defining new renewables resources in their region and that recognize local conditions.
>
> Resources that are or were acquired as a result of a specific mandate requiring the construction of renewable resources (e.g. a renewable portfolio standard or an environmental compliance program which ties construction of the renewable to the approval of another activity or project), cannot, in general, qualify as a "new" renewable resource.
>
> In certain circumstances, to be evaluated on a case by case basis, individual existing resources and mandated resources may be deemed eligible as a "new" resource if additional new energy is produced as a direct result of the accredited green pricing program. For example, if it can be clearly demonstrated that a renewable resource that is not owned or contracted by the utility or its affiliate would close absent the demand created by an accredited program, or if an existing renewable resource would increase its capacity or expand its energy output as a result of the accredited program, such a resource or its expanded output, respectively, may be considered to be new for these purposes, subject to the recommendation of the local Stakeholder Group and the approval of the Board.

Green-e National Tradable Renewable Certificate Standard

The Center for Resource Solutions also offers a certification standard for 100% new renewable energy certificates, which they refer to as tradable renewable certificates (TRC). The following is an excerpt from that standard pertaining to the definition of new renewable resources:

> **New Renewables:**
> Only new renewables are eligible to contribute to Green-e TRC products. The term "new" is defined to include any eligible renewable facility beginning operation after January 1, 1999, or repowered after this date as defined by the Code of Conduct (see Section VIII). Local Green-e or Green Pricing definitions of "new" will take precedence to the default definition, where applicable. New state or regional standards must use a 1/1/99 date or later.

Appendix C: Annual Reporting Form

Mail or fax a completed form to:
U.S. EPA Green Power Partnership
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW (6202J)
Washington, DC 20460
Fax: (202) 343-2208

Partners' Yearly Report

The Green Power Partnership asks Partners to provide information annually on green power usage as it relates to Partnership commitments.

Organization Name: _____

Participating Entity: _____

Contact Name:_____ **Title:** _____

☐ **Yes, our Organizational Liaison changed**

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Ph: _____ Fax:_____

E-mail: _____

☐ **Yes, our Public Relations Liaison changed**

Name:_____

Title: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Ph: _____ Fax:_____

E-mail: _____

Green Power Commitment Details: *if necessary, attach separate sheet*

Letter of Intent Date:_____ Yearly Report Date: _____

Have you met the green power commitment made in your Letter of Intent: ☐ Yes ☐ Not Yet

Total Electricity Consumption of Participating Entity:_____ (kWh or MWh) / annum

Green Power Consumption: _____ (kWh or MWh)/annum

How are you meeting the green power commitment?

☐ Delivered electricity product ☐ Renewable energy credits ☐ On-site generation

Green Power Retailer(s): _____

What mix of renewable energy sources are you using?

_____% Solar _____% Biogas
_____% Wind _____% Biomass
_____% Geothermal _____% Hydro

Percent of purchase from "new" generating facilities: _____

Is the green power purchase *additional* to any state renewable energy requirements or renewable energy already in the electricity system mix? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Questions?

To discuss Partnership details, contact us by phone or email:

Kurt Johnson (202) 343-9231 / johnson.kurt@epa.gov

Matt Clouse (202) 343-9004 / clouse.matt@epa.gov

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