

**NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**  
**CORPORATE AND PARTNERSHIPS OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**  
**20 September 2010**

**CARBON REDUCTION COMMITMENT / ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEME**

**Report of the Corporate Director – Finance and Central Services**

**1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 To consider the implications for the County Council of the Carbon Reduction Commitment.

**2.0 BACKGROUND**

**The Scheme**

- 2.1 The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) is a statutory carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme for the UK introduced under the Climate Change Act 2008. It covers carbon emissions from primary non-energy intensive large public and private sector organisations. The scheme covers carbon emissions from static sources only (i.e. buildings not transport). It is designed to help generate a shift in awareness, behaviour and infrastructure to reduce carbon emissions to meet the UK target of 34% reduction by 2020 and 80% by 2050 (based on 1990 levels).
- 2.2 The scheme is considered to be revenue neutral for the Government as any financial bonuses paid to participating organisations for reduced consumption will be offset against the allowances paid in by less well performing organisations. The scheme will be rolled out nationally in two phases which are explained in the attached draft report.
- 2.3 The implementation of the CRC requires two responses from the County Council:
- (a) the introduction of Carbon reduction projects and activities to reduce the Council's emissions, and improve its performance in the scheme
  - (b) the implementation of procedures in the Council to ensure the data/information requirements of the CRC are delivered effectively and efficiently thereby avoiding possible penalties for non-compliance

**3.0 PROPOSALS**

- 3.1 The attached draft report (**Appendix A**) explains -

- (a) the potential implications for the County Council of the CRC
- (b) considers how these implications should be addressed within the County Council

3.2 The report will be considered by the Executive in due course because it contains proposals to -

- (a) process an Automatic Meter Reading system at an estimated 5 year cost of £1.7m
- (b) introduce an internal league table that will reward sites that are “emission reducers” and penalise sites that are “emission increasers”

3.3 Management Board is due to consider the draft proposals at its meeting on 14 September – the outcome of that discussion will be advised at the Committee meeting.

#### 4.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

4.1 That Members

- (i) consider the proposals contained in the attached report, with a view to
- (ii) making any comments / proposals that it feels are appropriate that can be reported to the Executive in due course.

JOHN MOORE  
Corporate Director – Finance and Central Services

10 September 2010

County Hall  
Northallerton

**Background documents:** None

**NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL****EXECUTIVE****Date to be arranged****CARBON REDUCTION COMMITMENT / ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEME****Report of the Corporate Director – Finance and Central Services****1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 To explain how the Carbon Reduction / Energy Efficiency Scheme will operate and its impact on the County Council.

**2.0 BACKGROUND****The Scheme**

- 2.1 The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) is a statutory carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme for the UK introduced under the Climate Change Act 2008. It covers carbon emissions from primary non-energy intensive large public and private sector organisations. The scheme covers carbon emissions from static sources only (i.e. buildings not transport). It is designed to help generate a shift in awareness, behaviour and infrastructure to reduce carbon emissions to meet the UK target of 34% reduction by 2020 and 80% by 2050 (based on 1990 levels).
- 2.2 The scheme is considered to be revenue neutral for the Government as any financial bonuses paid to participating organisations for reduced consumption will be offset against the allowances paid in by less well performing organisations. The scheme will be rolled out nationally in two phases which are explained in this report.
- 2.3 The implementation of the CRC requires two responses from the County Council:
- (a) the introduction of Carbon reduction projects and activities to reduce the Council's emissions, and improve its performance in the scheme
  - (b) the implementation of procedures in the Council to ensure the data/information requirements of the CRC are delivered effectively and efficiently thereby avoiding possible penalties for non-compliance

**Carbon Emissions**

- 2.4 The carbon emissions of NYCC for 2008/09 were 62,816 tonnes, 71% of which arose from CYPs properties; despite the LMS Regulations, Schools are included in the CRC Scheme as part of their local authority.
- 2.5 The details of emissions levels since 2006/07 are provided in **Appendix A** where it can be seen that levels have been increasing year on year. Figures for 2009/10 are still being validated at this stage but at best will show a tendency to level out rather than reduce relative to 2008/09.

**3.0 HOW THE CRC SCHEME WILL WORK**

**Scheme qualification**

- 3.1 All organisations that used at least 6,000MWh of half hourly electricity during 2008 must participate in the scheme. In 2008 the County Council used 21,186MWh so it will therefore automatically be a participant in the scheme.

**Scheme mechanics**

- 3.2 The details of the scheme are complex and a summary timeline is included in **Appendix B**. The scheme will be administered by the Environment Agency and will be run over a number of phases that can be summarised as follows -

<b>CRC Phase</b>	<b>Fixed price for allowances</b>	<b>Cap on allowances NYCC can purchase</b>	<b>Financial implications for NYCC</b>
<p><b>Phase 1</b> Introduction April 2011 to 2014 (3 years)</p> <p>Baseline year 2010/11</p> <p>First reporting year July 2011</p>	<p>Yes £12/tCO<sub>2</sub></p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Approx. £754k per annum recycled back to NYCC + or - % (10% year 1, 20% year 2 and so on until 50% year 5). Thereafter +/- 50% remains depending on carbon reduction performance.</p>
<p><b>Phase 2</b> Subsequent phases From April 2013</p>	<p>No Price set by sealed bids</p>	<p>Yes Cap for CRC sector as a whole; allowances are then auctioned (this is likely to result in an increase in the price of a tonne of carbon above £12).</p>	<p>Unknown at this stage. Will project once NYCC's relative position in national league table during Phase 1 is clear + £/tonne is apparent.</p>

- 3.3 The scheme also has registration and administration fees and a number of financial penalties associated with inaccurate or late reporting – see **Appendix C** for details. **Ultimately success for an organisation in the scheme will come from accurate and timely reporting plus absolute reductions in carbon emissions.**
- 3.4 At the end of each compliance year, the CRC administrator (Environment Agency) will gather information from all the participants (to be submitted in July). This information is then used to compare relative performance in terms of how well participating organisations have reduced their emissions. The comparative performance is then:
- (a) published as a league table (October)
  - (b) used as one of the two factors to determine each organisation's revenue repayment (end of October)

#### 4.0 **IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNTY COUNCIL**

- 4.1 The CRC will have an impact on the County Council in two main areas:
- (a) how it organises the implementation of the CRC within the County Council (cash flow and budgetary impact), and
  - (b) how it ensures a good performance within the scheme by reducing carbon emissions (or at least avoids / minimises penalties)

##### **Cash flow and budget/cost implications**

- 4.2 In addition to the fees that will need to be paid (see **Appendix C**) in April 2011, the County Council will need to buy allowances for 2011/12 which are estimated to cost £754k. The next purchase of allowances will take place in April 2012 and will be approximately £769k. These amounts are provisional and may vary due to emission level changes (eg reduced emissions as current energy efficiency activity takes effect or increased emissions due to increased use of ICT and extended hours within Schools).
- 4.3 In the October of each compliance year the money paid by NYCC to purchase allowances will be recycled back. This revenue repayment will be calculated from two elements:
- (a) a set payment based on the organisation's proportion of the total CRC emissions in the first year of the scheme. This proportion will be the basis for the organisation's recycling payment as a percentage of the total revenue (ie allowances paid in by participating organisations) raised each year. For example, if an organisation has an emission of 100 tonnes in Year 1 and the total emissions from all participants in Year 1 is 10,000 tonnes then the organisation's share is 1%.

- (b) this is then adjusted by a bonus or penalty rate based on the organisation's position in the national league table; essentially the higher position in the league table the better the potential bonus payment.

It is worth noting that under this methodology if an organisation reduces its emissions above average it not only makes a subsequent saving on the allowances it has to buy but also receives a higher fraction of the recycling pot. This means there is a double benefit for good performance.

- 4.4 A projection of the possible bonus / penalties payable by NYCC under the CRC Scheme is contained in **Appendix D**. Because of the +/- 10% limiter in Year 1, the potential "worse" case is a £75k penalty. This potential penalty escalates in later years and provides a useful comparator (ie opportunity cost) when considering the business case for the Automatic Meter Reading system (see **paragraph 4.6** below).
- 4.5 Consideration of how to treat any CRC bonus / penalty that will arise is addressed in **paragraph 4.16** below.

### **Automatic Meter Reading**

- 4.6 Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) is an electronic system that allows the remote reading of utility meters for billing and monitoring purposes. It provides actual consumption data on a half hourly basis. Currently most electricity and all gas and oil consumption is provided on bills; this data is collated and monitored manually by the Energy Team in F&CS. This is usually estimated as suppliers are not required to read meters more than once every two year. **The provision of consumption data on this manual basis is not acceptable for the CRC and will incur an automatic uplift of 10% on the Council's emission levels (thereby increasing the likelihood of the County Council slipping down the league table and incurring a consequential penalty).**
- 4.7 In addition, the first two years of the CRC includes an AMR adoption criteria in the league table assessment. Therefore if the Council does not install AMR it will be at a substantial disadvantage in the scheme and will be subject to penalties instead of receiving bonuses; these are estimated to be in the region of £100k in 2012 and £180k in 2013 (details can be found in **Appendix D** ).
- 4.8 The Energy Team (in Corporate Property Management) is currently undertaking a competitive procurement using the Government's AMR framework agreement. Initial estimates give installation costs at an estimated £2.4m for all Council sites or £1.7m for sites that cover 90% of the Council's carbon emissions. Because AMR will provide the facility for remote reading of utility meters, this will provide accurate billing (based on actual not estimated readings) and therefore facilitate target setting and stimulate proactive measures to achieve savings. Based on the experience of organisations where AMR has been introduced, potential recurring savings of £450k pa (ie 5% of annual energy bills) could be expected for NYCC.

4.9 The estimated cost of implementing AMR has been calculated on a 5 year basis to reflect both one-off installation costs and consequential overhead costs in the Energy Team. It also provides an opportunity to compare the cost of AMR with the level of potential savings (see **paragraph 4.8** above).

There is also the consideration of whether to implement AMR in all properties or just those that generate 90% of the carbon emissions (this will satisfy the CRC regulations).

4.10 The estimated 5 year costs of implementing AMR under both scenarios is summarised below-

	All Properties		90% option		Cost difference
	Nos	£k	Nos	£k	£k
<b>Schools</b>	380	1807	254	1442	-365
<b>Other CYPS</b>	59	165	20	70	-95
	<b>439</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1512</b>	<b>-460</b>
<b>ACS</b>	100	340	47	200	-140
<b>BES</b>	25	48	7	27	-21
<b>Corporate</b>	8	36	7	34	-2
	<b>572</b>	<b>2396</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>-623</b>
<b>Analysed as -</b>					
<b>Schools</b>	380	1807	254	1442	-365
<b>Other</b>	192	589	81	331	-258

4.11 Whilst the installation of AMR in non-school Council properties can be made prescriptive this approach is not possible with schools because they have devolved LMS budgets. If all schools chose not to install AMR, the potential missed savings would be approximately £310k per year. Combining the missed bonus, missed savings and penalties, the CRC Scheme could then cost the Council £510k in 2012, £670k in 2013, and escalating thereafter.

- 4.12 The LMS Financial Regulations allow for the devolving of CRC bonus/ penalty payments to schools, but not for the forced implementation of particular projects (eg AMR) to improve CRC performance. Following consultation with the Schools' Forum, CYPS has devised a Scheme that will encourage Schools to adopt the AMR whilst at the same time accepting that any net bonus / penalty from the NYCC internal league table (see **paragraph 4.16** below) will fall on the Schools budget - a decision can then be made on an annual basis by CYPS, in consultation with Schools, as to whether this is charged centrally against the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) or allocated in some way across Schools, depending on their relative year on year performance in reducing carbon emissions.
- 4.13 The consequent recommendations in relation to AMR are therefore that -
- (a) AMR be introduced in those sites that contribute up to 90% of the County Council's carbon emissions
  - (b) the proposal by CYPS, in consultation with the Schools Forum, to introduce the AMR system into schools is supported
  - (c) for all non-school sites the estimated 5-year cost (£331k) be funded initially from the Corporate Energy Fund and then repaid by Directorates over a period of not greater than 5 years (including the year of AMR installation). It is anticipated that Directorates will be able to fund this outlay from the savings in their energy bills that will arise once the AMR is operational

### **Ensuring good performance in the CRC scheme**

- 4.14 Ultimately the best way to reduce the financial impact on the County Council is to reduce carbon emissions. Under the CRC the emissions from schools are considered to be those of the County Council. **Appendix A** shows that the majority of the County Council's carbon emissions come from schools and they are also the fastest growing area of emissions. Therefore the County Council needs to find a way to provide incentives for schools and indeed all NYCC staff, to reduce emissions. The devolved nature of schools (ie the LMS arrangement) make this a particular challenge.
- 4.15 It is therefore proposed that the County Council introduces an internal league table whereby sites receive a financial bonus or penalty depending on the year on year trend in their carbon emissions. These bonus payments / penalties might then provide an incentive for sites to take advantage of the energy efficiency schemes on offer and also reduce emissions by behaviour change.

### **Internal League Table**

- 4.16 The proposed internal league table (ILT) will work on the following principles -
- (a) all NYCC sites included (regardless of whether they adopt AMR)



- (b) the position of each site in the ILT will be based on absolute +/- changes in emissions measured year on financial year
- (c) there will be no adjustments for
  - previous years
  - opening / closure, etc, during the comparison year
- (d) to ensure that there is an incentive to “emission reducers” and a penalty to “emission increasers” there will be a minimum aggregate bonus payment of £50k together with a reviewing of all penalty / fines incurred by the County Council under the National CRC Scheme (see **Appendix E1** for further details of these parameters)
- (e) once the ITL has been calculated, the bonus / penalties attributed to Schools will be separated out, aggregated and then “invoiced in net terms” to CYPs who will then decide, as per **paragraph 4.12**, whether to allocate the net payment out to individual Schools

4.18 An illustration of the possible outcomes from the ILT proposal above is contained in **Appendix E2**. Using

- 2007/08 and 2008/09 emissions data to establish year on year changes in carbon emissions
- Variants 3 to 6 from **Appendix E2** (as the County Council is considered most likely to receive a penalty rather than a bonus under the CRC Scheme). The bonus paid out to “emissions reducers” is £50k whilst the penalty to be recovered ranges from £75k (under Variant 3) to £175k (under Variant 6)

4.18 The recommendation relating to the ILT is therefore that an Internal League Table (ILT) is introduced using the principles outlined in **paragraph 4.16** above and exemplified in **Appendices E1 and E2**.

### **Carbon Reduction Strategic Implementation Plan**

4.19 The current Carbon Reduction Strategic Implementation Plan is under review. Following a workshop with representatives from most Directorates and discussions at the Assistant Directors Environmental Group, it is proposed to establish a Working Group with representatives from all Directorates to develop and take forward carbon reduction projects. Some projects will be relevant to only one Directorate or just part of a Directorate’s activity and these will be taken forward by that Directorate with specialist input from the Energy Team as required. Other projects will clearly be corporate as they affect the operations of all Directorates or all buildings and will be coordinated by the Energy Team using expertise from the Carbon Reduction Working Group. A description of the proposed reporting structure, roles and remit of the Groups involved with carbon reduction is provided in **Appendix F**.

**5.0 NEXT STEPS**

- 5.1 Subject to the approval of the Recommendations in this report relating to the AMR and the Internal League Table, an awareness raising campaign needs to be initiated with all staff but particularly those in schools -
- (a) for non-school staff this will be incorporated into the *Small Steps Make Big Changes* campaign already agreed by Management Board, and
  - (b) for schools, it is proposed to have a round of events in early 2011. These events will explain the CRC, timescales, how the internal league table will work and provide some indication to schools as to how they should be budgeting for energy costs. The CRC has already been introduced to schools via the Bursars Conference, newsletters, NYCC Officers visiting sites (DEC Officers and Landlord Officers) and LMS consultation meetings. What the schools will need are details and also advice on how to reduce their emissions. This will be undertaken by the Energy Team in close liaison with CYPS

**6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 That Members approve the acquisition and implementation of an Automatic Meter Reading system on the basis of the details and costing in **paragraph 4.10 / 4.13** above.
- 6.2 That Members approve the introduction of the Internal League Table et seq, the principles of which are detailed in **paragraph 4.16** and **Appendices E1 / E2**.
- 6.2 That the Carbon Reporting framework as described in **paragraph 4.18** and **Appendix F** is adopted.
- 6.3 That a programme of information events and awareness raising be organised for schools and other NYCC staff between now and Easter 2011 as described in **paragraph 5.1**.

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Corporate Director Finance and Central Services

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Presenter of Report: Kristina Peat

**Background documents:** None

10 September 2010

**COUNTY COUNCIL CARBON EMISSIONS**

**CO2 emissions summary (Tonnes)**

DIRECTORATE	2006/07	2007/08	% Variation 07/08 to 08/09	2008/09	% of NYCC
ACS	6444	7356	- 6.0	6933	11
BES	851	10740	- 10.0	9690	15
CYPS	34825	41166	+ 7.7	44347	71
FCS	1746	1783	+ 0.3	1845	3
Total	43865	61045	+ 2.5	62816	100

The emissions between 2006/07 and 2007/08 increased dramatically due to increased accuracy of data. Before the oil contract with Bayford was placed in October 2007, the Energy Team was unable to capture the oil data. The Year 2008/09 is therefore regarded as a more accurate reflection of the County Council’s emissions.

The 2009/10 figures are currently not fully available due to meter issues with our supplier of non-half hourly electricity. However, the 2009/10 data that has been validated so far suggests that NYCC may be stabilising its emissions but this cannot be confirmed until all the data is available and has been fully analysed.

**CYPS** is the main contributor to the increase in NYCC emissions between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Their overall emissions increased by 7.7% whereas ACS and BES have a combined reduction of 8.6%. Within CYPS however, schools and non-schools need to be treated differently due to the LMS arrangements that apply to schools.

The table below shows the breakdown of CYPS emissions and highlights the ‘impact’ that schools will potentially have on the County Council’s performance within the CRC Scheme.

CYPS	2007/08	2008/09	+ / - %
Outdoor centres	974	1049	+ 7.7%
Primary Schools	15791	16877	+ 6.8%
Secondary Schools	21577	23498	+ 8.9%
Special Schools	1270	1335	+ 5.1%
Others	1554	1588	+ 2.1%
TOTAL	41166	44347	+ 7.7%

The **BES** figures include Street Lighting. These emissions are included in the CRC scheme but consumption will not need to be monitored via the AMR as relevant equipment is already in situ.

A split of the figures for BES is as follows -

	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
Street Lighting	N/A	8513	9006
Other *	851	2227	684 *
TOTAL	851	10740	9690

The other \* figure for 2008/09 relates primarily to Highways Depots which have been undergoing various redevelopments, etc. Discussions are ongoing with BES to establish a baseline position that can be used in future.

**How the CRC works.**  
Updated 07/02/10

**Introductory and Second Phase**

**April 2011.**  
1<sup>st</sup> sale of allowances @ £12 per tonne based on forecast 2011/12. (Based on 08/09 emissions of 62,816 tonnes = approx. £753,791).

Footprint Emission data AND Annual reports submitted **July 2011** for 2010/11 compliance year.

**League table for year 1 on early action only.**  
+ or - 10% based on:  
50% AMR  
50% Carbon  
  
League table published October 2011

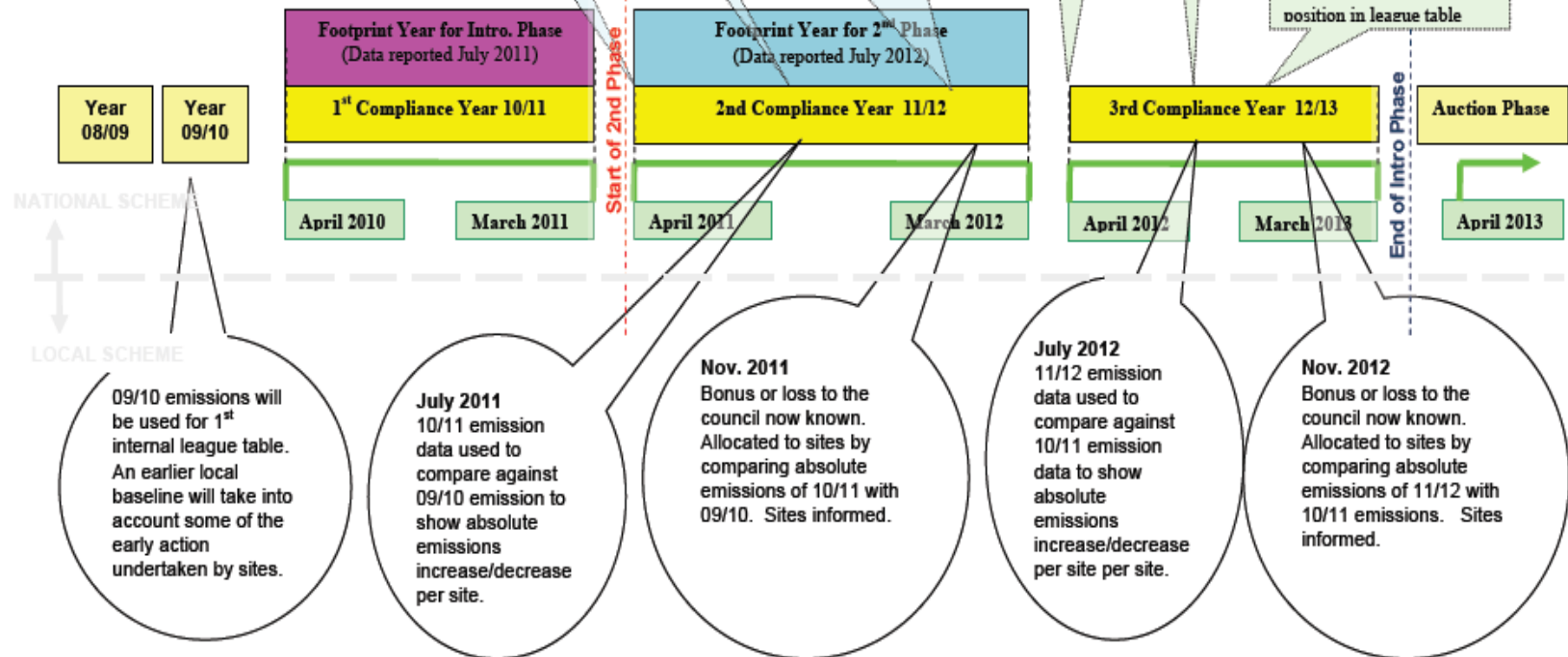
**October 2011**  
Get allowances back + or - 10% from 2011/12 sale. £s lost or gained dependent on position in league table.

**Phase 1:** Emission data reported and allowance surrendered **July 2012** for 2011/12  
  
**Phase 2:** Footprint report based on 11/12

**April 2012**  
2<sup>nd</sup> sale of allowances @ £12 per tonnes for 2012/13

**League table for year 2 on 2011/12 emission.**  
+ or - 20% , based on :  
45% Absolute Reduction, 40% Early Action (of which 50% Carbon Trust Standard & 50% AMR)  
15% Growth metric  
  
Published October 2012

**October 2012**  
Get allowances back + or - 20% from 2012/13 sale. £s lost or gained dependent on position in league table



Year 08/09    Year 09/10

**Footprint Year for Intro. Phase**  
(Data reported July 2011)

**1<sup>st</sup> Compliance Year 10/11**

**Footprint Year for 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase**  
(Data reported July 2012)

**2<sup>nd</sup> Compliance Year 11/12**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Compliance Year 12/13**

**Auction Phase**

April 2010

March 2011

April 2011

March 2012

April 2012

March 2013

April 2013

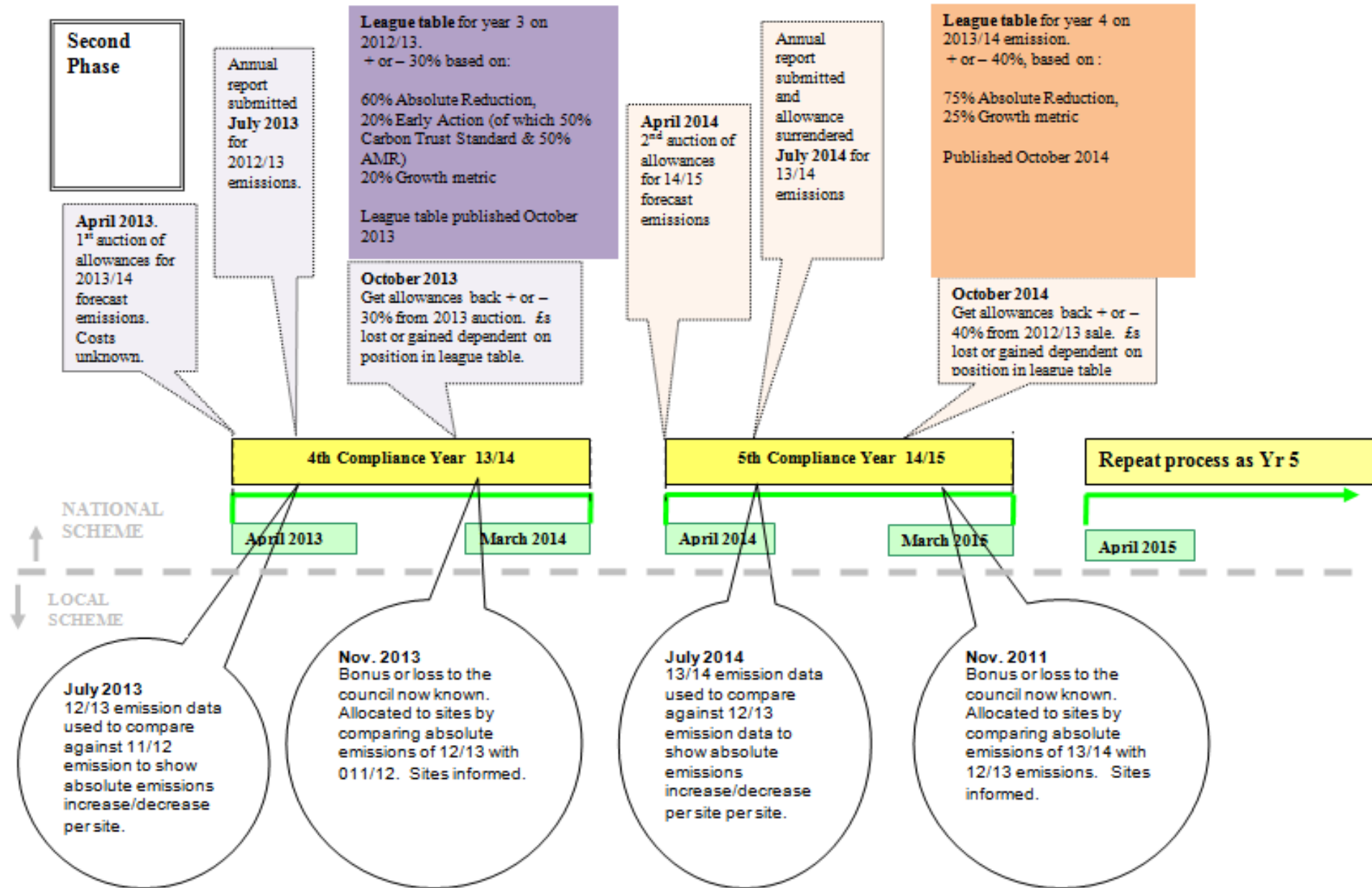
09/10 emissions will be used for 1<sup>st</sup> internal league table. An earlier local baseline will take into account some of the early action undertaken by sites.

**July 2011**  
10/11 emission data used to compare against 09/10 emission to show absolute emissions increase/decrease per site.

**Nov. 2011**  
Bonus or loss to the council now known. Allocated to sites by comparing absolute emissions of 10/11 with 09/10. Sites informed.

**July 2012**  
11/12 emission data used to compare against 10/11 emission data to show absolute emissions increase/decrease per site per site.

**Nov. 2012**  
Bonus or loss to the council now known. Allocated to sites by comparing absolute emissions of 11/12 with 10/11 emissions. Sites informed.



**POTENTIAL PENALTIES FOR INACCURATE AND LATE REPORTING**

Certain fees and penalties are in place to ensure accurate and timely reporting by participating organisations. These are:

**(a) Fees**

- a one-off registration fee of £950 – includes the validation of 3 account representatives
- purchase of a Digital certificate for each account representative direct from a supplier at approximately £20
- an annual subsistence fee of £1,290 each year
- a £10 fee to take part in the fixed price sale
- £70 for each identification check required (excluding the initial checks at registration)
- £300 per request to purchase Safety Valve allowances

**(b) Fines**

Registration	*	Fixed fine for missing deadline £5,000 + £500 per working day delay
Emissions reporting	o	Fixed fine for missing reporting deadline £5,000 + 5p per day per tonne up to 40 days + 10p/day/tonne thereafter
		Failure to keep adequate records in evidence, £5/tonne of total emissions report in CRC annual report
		Penalty applied if margin of error >5%. £40 for each tonne incorrectly reported

\* NYCC has registered and so will avoid this fine

o the ability of NYCC to avoid these fines will be significantly enhanced if the AMR is implemented (see **paragraph 4.6** of the report)

**POTENTIAL BONUS/PENALTIES FOR NYCC**

The bonus/penalty rates for the top and bottom placed participants in the league table have been set for the first five scheme years.

An NYCC penalty calculation is based on carbon allowance costs of £754k for the first 3 years of the scheme. Please note that the figures provided are all estimates. It is extremely difficult to predict league table position as it depends entirely on the performance of the other participants in the scheme.

Year (Revenue recycling date in October)	Max Bonus / Penalty Rate	Basis of League table score	NYCC potential penalties	Rationale
2011	+/- 10% = +/- £75k	100% EAM	£0	The 1 <sup>st</sup> league table assessment is based entirely on Early Action Metric (Carbon Trust Standard + AMR). NYCC has already achieved CTS which gives us 50% of the score. It is therefore likely that NYCC will place in or around mid way in the league table.
2012	+/- 20% = +/- £150k	45% ARM 40% EAM 15% GM	£100k	Without AMR to monitor consumption and identify wastage, it is very difficult to reduce energy consumption. Plus all estimated billing data is subject to 10% uplift. This means that NYCC will certainly show an increase of emissions unless AMR is implemented. As the weighting of EAM reduces, it is likely that NYCC will only get a 20% score. It is therefore predicted that NYCC will be placed in the bottom quartile of the league table.
2013	+/- 30% = +/-£225k	60% ARM 20% EAM 20% GM	£180k	Again similar issues as 2012. With even less weighting on EAM, it is predicted that NYCC will be in the bottom 20% of the league table.

- ARM - Absolute Reduction Metric
- EAM - Early Action Metric
- GM - Growth Metric (With budget reductions, it is very unlikely that NYCC will increase its expenditure. Therefore, NYCC will probably not qualify for the growth metric allowance in future years).
- AMR - Automatic Meter Reading (see **paragraph 4.6 of report**)



**EXEMPLIFICATION OF INTERNAL LEAGUE TABLE PARAMETERS**

Items taken into account		Variant 1	Variant 2	Variant 3	Variant 4	Variant 5	Variant 6
		£k	£k	£k		£k	£k
+	<b>EA Bonus received</b>	>50 (say 75)	0-49 (say 25)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
-	<b>EA Penalty paid</b>	NIL	NIL	NIL	0 – 49 (say 25)	>50 (say 75)	>50 (say 100)
-	<b>Energy Team o/head</b>	- 25	- 25	- 25	- 25	- 25	- 25
=	<b>Net cash position</b>	50	0	- 25	- 50	- 100	- 125
-	<b>Bonus allocated</b>	- 75	- 50 *	- 50 *	- 50 *	- 50 *	- 50 *
=	<b>Penalty to be recovered</b>	25	50	75	100	150	175

**Notes**

- \* a minimum bonus of £50k is allocated to “emissions reducers”
- o the penalty / fines paid by NYCC to the EA are always fully recovered

**CRC Internal League Table - Directorate Summary 2008/09**

**Summary of Model Scenarios**

	<b>Variant 3</b>	<b>Variant 4</b>	<b>Variant 5</b>	<b>Variant 6</b>
	<b>£0k</b>	<b>£25k</b>	<b>£75k</b>	<b>£100k</b>
	<b>EA Penalty</b>	<b>EA Penalty</b>	<b>EA Penalty</b>	<b>EA Penalty</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
CYPS Delegated	-35,998	-56,058	-96,178	-116,238
CYPS Non Delegated	-283	-1,207	-3,054	-3,978
<b>CYPS Total</b>	<b>-36,281</b>	<b>-57,265</b>	<b>-99,232</b>	<b>-120,216</b>
ACS Misc	1,623	1,088	19	-515
ACS EPHs	2,059	1,538	497	-24
ACS Libraries	-502	-1,215	-2,642	-3,356
<b>ACS Total</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>-2,126</b>	<b>-3,895</b>
BES Misc	68	10	-104	-161
BES Highways	13,749	13,494	12,984	12,729
BES Streetlighting	-5,058	-6,745	-10,117	-11,803
<b>BES Total</b>	<b>8,758</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>766</b>
<b>Corporate Total</b>	<b>-656</b>	<b>-906</b>	<b>-1,405</b>	<b>-1,655</b>
<b>Net Cash Total</b>	<b>-25,000</b>	<b>-50,000</b>	<b>-100,000</b>	<b>-125,000</b>

**NOTES**

1. Includes Energy Team Costs of £25k
2. Based on comparison of 07/08 v 08/09 figures
3. The CYPS Delegated figure will be "invoiced" to CYPS who will decide, in consultation with schools, if the sum is to be recovered from individual schools. The allocation methodology used by CYPS does not necessarily have to replicate that used in the County Council's Internal League Table

**APPENDIX F – Carbon Reduction reporting. Proposed Carbon Reduction programme and CRC reporting lines and governance.**

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