# THE EFFECTS OF RAISING SPEED LIMITS ON MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS 

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## A. INTRODUCTION

In 1974 the Federal government introduced a national speed limit of 55 miles per hour ( mph ) in response to the Arab oil embargo and subsequent energy crisis. This limit was raised to 65 mph for rural interstate freeways in 1987. In November of 1995 , as part of the National Highway System Bill (H.R. 2274, 1995), these limitations were eliminated and control of maximum highway speeds was relinquished to the States. This analysis investigates the impact on air quality that is expected to occur as a result of the elimination of Federal speed limits. This was done by determining where speed limits have changed in the past year (by State and roadway type) and modeling expected resulting speed changes using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) MOBILE5a highway vehicle emission factor model.

## B. ANALYSIS METHODS

## National Analysis

Four scenarios were modeled in the analysis. Case 1 represents the expected 1995 annual emissions at typical speeds prior to the elimination of the national speed limit. In Case 2, speeds were adjusted to represent the revised speed limits posted by States after the national speed limit was revoked. In both of these cases, the maximum speed modeled was 65 mph , the upper limit of modeled speeds in MOBILE5a. The modeling assumptions for Cases 3 and 4 are identical to Cases 1 and 2, respectively, except that speeds above the 65 mph limitation of MOBILE5a were modeled, where appropriate. For these cases, emission factors above 65 mph were estimated by extrapolation assuming a linear change between 55 mph and 65 mph and abové. This may underestimate emissions above 65 mph since emissions tend to increase at a faster rate than the linear assumption used (especially for $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{x}} \ell$. The following equation illustrates how $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emission factors were calculated at 67 mph . Similar equations were used to generate emission factors for VOC and CO.

NOx67_vehtype $=($ NOx65_vehtype -NOx 55 _vehtype $) *(2 / 10)+\mathrm{NOx} 65$ _vehtype
where:
NOx67_vehtype is the vehicle type specific 67 mph NQ emission factor, NOx65_vehtype is the vehicle type specific 65 mph NQ emission factor, NOx55_vehtype is the vehicle type specific 55 mph NQ emission factor, and vehtype represents each of the eight vehicle types.

The fraction $(2 / 10)$ represents the ratio of the incremental speed above the upper speed endpoint ( 65 mph ) divided by the delta between the upper and lower speed endpoints or ((67-65)/(65-55)). Similar calculations were performed to develop 70 mph and 75 mph emission factors. All emission factors in this analysis, including those representing a 65 mph vehicular speed, were modeled using the operating mode of the Federal test procedure (FTP). This assumption probably overestimates the percentage of cold start and hot start mode operation on freeways.

Existing vehicle miles traveled (VMT) data were mapped to new speeds ( $67 \mathrm{mph}, 70 \mathrm{mph}$, and 75 mph ) based on the ratio of the number of roadway miles affected by changes in speed limit to the total roadway mileage (FHWA, 1996) for a given roadtype. For example, if the maximum speed limit on $75 \%$ of rural interstate mileage was increased to $70 \mathrm{mph}, 75 \%$ of the VMT assigned to that roadtype was assigned to the 70 mph emission factor. This percentage allocation of VMT affected by new speed limits was calculated at the State and roadway type level. For the affected roadway type, this same percentage of VMT was modeled at the higher speed for all counties and vehicle types within

[^0]the State. For States that did not specify which roadway types had speed limit changes (but did specify the total affected roadway mileage), the mileage affected by speed limit changes was allocated to roadtypes in the following order:

Rural - Interstate<br>Urban - Interstate<br>Rural - Other Principal Arterial<br>Urban - Other Freeways and Expressways<br>Rural - Minor Arterial<br>Rural - Major Collector

For example, if a State specified that speed limits were increased to 70 mph on 1,000 roadway miles and that State had a total of 750 miles of rural interstate and 500 miles of urban interstate, then all of the rural interstate VMT would have been assumed to be affected by the speed limit change and 50 percent ( 250 miles out of 500 miles) of the urban interstate VMT would have been assumed to have the higher speed limit. For instances where more than one speed limit category was added (i.e., 70 mph and 75 mph ), the higher speed limit mileage was assigned first.

In Case 1, the speeds modeled for each roadway type and vehicle type combination were determined using data from the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) 1987 through 1990 HPMS speed impact analyses. Speeds varied less than 1 mph over this four year time period for all vehicle type/roadway type combinations (Pechan, 1993). This data was then aggregated and rounded to the nearest five mile per hour increment to determine average speeds for two vehicle classifications (light duty vehicles and heavy duty vehicles). This data was supplemented with fleet average roadway speed trend data, which is based on the average speed reported by the States for fiscal year 1993 (FHWA, 1994). Only highways with a posted 55 mph speed limit are included in these averages. In Case 1, the observed national average speed of 67 mph for rural interstates was lowered to 65 mph , corresponding to the 65 mph limitation of MOBILE5a. It should be noted that the data collected was fleet average and, therefore, one speed was modeled for each of these roadway types with no distinction in speed made by vehicle class (e.g., the same speed was modeled for passenger cars and heavy-duty trucks on urban interstates). Table 1 shows the aggregated speeds by vehicle group and roadway class, as modeled.

Case 2 corresponds to our best estimate of post National Highway Systems Bill vehicle speeds, within the constraints of MOBILE5a, assuming Case 1 speeds for roadway types where no speed limit changes took place. These estimates are representative of each State's speed limit by roadway class. For this case, State specific data was utilized. Each affected State reported changes in speed limits and the number of miles of roadway by functional class affected by these changes. The mapping of roadway mileage with increased speed limits to county/SCC-specific VMT was discussed above. Table 2 summarizes the State provided data.

Case 3 is similar to Case 1 except that it does not restrict Case 1 speeds exceeding 65 mph to 65 mph . Specifically, rural interstate speeds were modeled at 67 mph . For this case, emission factors were extrapolated beyond the current MOBILE5a limit of 65 mph , as discussed above.

Case 4 is our best estimate of post-speed limit change emissions in that it attempts to include the higher emissions likely to be observed at speeds above the 65 mph maximum allowed by MOBILE5, again using extrapolation to estimate emission factors at speeds above 65 mph .

## Case Study

Three urban areas were selected for case study analyses at the metropolitan area level. They are the Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA, the Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA, and the Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA. Emissions for the case study were extracted from the county/SCC level inventory generated for the national analysis. As mentioned earlier, roadtype specific changes in the maximum speed limit were reported at the State level. Therefore, the percentage change in emissions by roadtype at the MSA level are identical to changes seen at the State level.

## C. RESULTS

## National Analysis

Resulting emissions from each of the four cases are summarized nationally by pollutant in Table 3. Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6 summarize Case 1 emissions for VOC, NQ and CO, respectively at the State level. Case 2 summaries by pollutant and State are presented as Table 7, Table 8, and Table 9, for the same three pollutants. Statelevel comparisons of Case 1 and Case 2 by pollutant are found in Table 10, Table 11, and Table 12 for VOC, Nosa CO, respectively. Table 10 shows a 1 percent increase in VOC emissions nationally. Table 11 shows a 2 percent increase in $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emissions nationally. The largest increases between Case 1 and Case 2 are seen in CO emissions where nationally a 4 percent increase was observed. These increases are primarily attributed to the large increase in Texas emissions. Texas showed a 5 percent increase in VOC emissions, a thirteen percent increase in Nemissions, and a twenty three percent increase in CO emissions. These increases are primarily due to the large percentage of roadway mileage affected by increases in speed limits in Texas. Texas data indicates that speed limit changes have occurred for six roadway types (rural - interstate, other principal arterial; minor arterial, and major collector and urban - interstate, other freeways and expressways, and other principal arterial) and that speed limits on these roadways were increased from 55 mph to 70 mph for the majority of the VMT. Light duty vehicles and heavy duty vehicles contributed equally to the increase in $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emissions from Texas. Montana also shows a significant increase in NQemissions. In this State, a speed of 75 mph was assumed for roadways with unrestricted speed limits. Any State with high mileage on rural roads that had large speed limit increases would tend to account for a larger share of the nationwide Noncrease. Obviously, this may not be a concern locally unless specific analyses demonstrate otherwise.

Case 3 emissions are summarized in Table 13, Table 14, and Table 15 for VOC, NQ and CO , respectively. Similarly, Case 4 emissions are summarized in Table 16, Table 17, and Table 18 for VOC, Noand CO, respectively. Table 20, Table 21, and Table 22 show a comparison of Case 3 and Case 4 emissions for VOC, $\mathrm{N} Q$ and CO emissions, respectively. Case 3 and Case 4 represent our best estimate of the changes in emissions that are expected to occur as a result of the recent increase in speed limits. For these cases, maximum roadway speeds were not restricted to 65 mph , as in Case 1 and Case 2. As expected, this comparison shows the largest increase in emissions - 2 percent for VOC, 6 percent for $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$, and 7 percent for CO nationally. In this comparison several States show increases in $\mathrm{N} Q$ emissions above ten percent, with the largest increases seen in Montana and Texas. As in the Case 1 and Case 2 comparison, the national $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ emission change is predominantly due to the large increase in emissions from Texas. A commonality found between the majority of the States seeing increases in NQemissions above ten percent is that the maximum speed was increased to 75 mph in these States. NQemission factors increase rapidly beyond 48 mph , so our linear extrapolation methodology may actually underestimate the increase in Neemission factors beyond 65 mph . The largest increase in VOC emissions between Case 3 and Case 4 was seen in Montana where emissions increased by 17 percent, this increase is primarily attributed to increases from light duty vehicle. Some significant CO emission increases were observed in several States with the largest increase being 48 percent in Montana.

## Case Study

MSA level comparisons of Case 1 and Case 2 by pollutant are summarized in Table 22, Table 23, and Table 24 for VOC, $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$, and CO, respectively. Similarly, Table 25, Table 26, and Table 27 compare Case 3 and Case 4 emissions for VOC, $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$, and CO, respectively. The comparison of Case 1 and Case 2 for the Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA shows no change. This is expected given that only rural interstate roadways were affected by speed limit changes in Arizona and that in both cases maximum speeds were limited to 65 mph , producing equivalent emission estimates for both Case 1 and Case 2. Comparing Case 3 and Case 4 for this area does, however, show a change. These changes reflect the increase in speed on rural interstates.

Comparing Case 1 and Case 2 emissions for the Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA shows an increase of 20\% in both $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ and CO emissions. This $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ increase is slightly higher than the Statewide average due to the relatively large fraction of Urban VMT in this area. Urban activity is modeled with the highest incremental change in speed between
the cases. This large speed delta may be partially inflated given that posted speeds were modeled and that traffic congestion will have a larger impact on lowering average roadway speeds in urban areas than it would in rural areas. The Case 3 and Case 4 comparison for $N Q$ and CO shows that the incremental increase in NQemissions more than doubled when compared to the changes between Case 1 and Case 2, while the CO increases were slightly less than double. These changes follow the trends seen in emission factors. NQemission factors increase rapidly with speed starting at 48 mph (EPA, 1994). CO emission factors increases at a higher rate than NQ but do not start to increase until 55 mph . VOC emissions show an unexpected decrease from Case 1 to Case 2 for the Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA. This decrease in VOC emissions occurs because emission factors representing 65 mph are lower than those representing the base case speeds. This trend is not seen when comparing Case 3 and Case 4, as modeled speeds beyond 65 mph produce emission rates above the base case factors.

Comparing Case 1 and Case 2 for the Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA shows a $3 \%$ increase in VOC emissions, a $5 \%$ increase in $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ emissions, and a $12 \%$ increase in CO emissions. The Case 3 and Case 4 emissions comparison shows only a slight increase in emissions above those observed for Case 1 versus Case 2 . The relatively small change between the Case 1 versus Case 2 summary and the Case 3 versus Case 4 summary is reflective of the relatively low incremental speed increases for Utah. In Utah, only rural interstate speed limits were increased to 75 mph . The other three of the top four functional classes of roadways are limited to 65 mph .

## D. IMPLICATIONS

This study shows that actual changes in State maximum speed limits have potentially produced significant increases in highway vehicle NQemissions, and, to a lesser extent, CO and VOC emissions, in the 23 States that have raised their speed limits to 70 mph or higher. The most significant increases are in States with a large fraction of rural highways like Texas or Montana. While many western States have few ozone and CO nonattainment areas, and perhaps little concern about 5 to 10 percent increases in motor vehicle emissions, Texas does have some significant nonattainment problems, which may be more difficult to solve with increasing vehicle speeds offsetting the gains obtained through Federal and State control programs. Texas is cited as an example of potential impacts in a State that had significant increases in speed limits.

If States follow EPA's current guidance that VMT that occurs at speeds over 65 mph be modeled as occurring at 65 mph , then estimated increases in $\mathrm{NQ}, ~ V O C$ and CO emissions with speed limit changes will be modest. However, it is likely that the real world emission increases associated with a higher fraction of vehicle travel being above the current MOBILE5 allowed maximum of 65 mph will be higher than estimated using this conservative assumption. The next version of MOBILE (MOBILE6) needs to expand the maximum speed allowed to a value closer to observed maximum freeway speeds. Vehicle emission measurements used to support speed correction factors in this high speed regime need to reflect fully warmed-up, cruise speed conditions.

Note also that recent Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS) data indicate that raising speed limits increases the average speed and the percentage of cars traveling faster than 70 mph (Griffith, 1996). Research needs to investigate how speed limit increases affect driver behavior, particularly with respect to changes to the distribution of different speeds by roadway type/functional classification. In addition, increases in speed allow motorists to travel further, and can thereby increase total vehicle miles of travel. This can result in long-run relocation of residential, industrial, and commercial activities that further increase VMT (National Academy of Sciences, 1995).

## Table 2 <br> Summary of State Provided Roadway Mileage Affected By Increases in Speed Limits

$\left.\begin{array}{llllll}\text { State } & \text { Roadway Type } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Old } \\ \text { Speed Limit }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { New } \\ \text { Speed Limit }\end{array} & \text { Affected Mileage }\end{array}\right]$ Total Mileage

## Table 2 (continued)

$\left.\begin{array}{lllll} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Old } \\ \text { State } \\ \text { Roadway Type } \\ \\ \text { MA Rural Interstate }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { New } \\ \text { Speed Limit }\end{array} & \text { Affected Mileage }\end{array}\right]$ Total Mileage

## Table 2 (continued)

|  | Old | New |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State Roadway Type | Speed Limit | Speed Limit | Affected Mileage | Total Mileage |
| OK Rural Interstate | 65 | 75 | 721 | 721 |
| PA Rural Interstate | 55 | 65 | 1081 | 1081 |
| Urban Interstate | 55 | 65 | 295 | 507 |
| RI Rural Interstate | 55 | 65 | 21 | 21 |
| Urban Interstate | 55 | 65 | 23 | 48 |
| SD Rural Interstate | 65 | 75 | 629 | 629 |
| TN Urban Interstate | 55 | 65 | 17 | 323 |
| TX Rural Interstate | 65 | 70 | 2203 | 2203 |
| Urban Interstate | 55 | 70 | 497 | 1031 |
| Rural Other Principal Art | 55 | 70 | 6739 | 6739 |
| Urban Other Freeway \& Expressway | 55 | 70 | 1240 | 1240 |
| Rural Minor Arterial | 55 | 70 | 9447 | 9447 |
| Urban Other Principal Art | 55 | 70 | 4963 | 4963 |
| Rural Major Collector | 55 | 70 | 777 | 35723 |
| Rural Major Collector | 55 | 65 | 1600 | 35723 |
| Rural Major Collector | 55 | 60 | 1400 | 35723 |
| UT Rural Interstate | 65 | 75 | 759 | 771 |
| Rural Other Principal Art | 55 | 65 | 23 | 1008 |
| Urban Interstate | 55 | 65 | 125 | 169 |
| Urban Other Freeway \& Expressway | 55 | 65 | 8 | 8 |
| WA Rural Interstate | 65 | 70 | 501 | 501 |
| Rural Other Principal Art | 55 | 70 | 64 | 2094 |
| Rural Other Principal Art | 55 | 65 | 129 | 2094 |
| Rural Other Principal Art | 55 | 60 | 1097 | 2094 |
| Urban Interstate | 55 | 65 | 30 | 262 |
| Urban Interstate | 55 | 60 | 178 | 262 |
| Urban Other Freeway \& Expressway | 55 | 60 | 316 | 316 |
| WI Rural Interstate | 55 | 65 | 40 | 490 |
| Rural Other Principal Art | 55 | 65 | 370 | 3432 |
| WY Rural Interstate | 65 | 75 | 826 | 826 |

Table 3
Impact of National Speed Limit Changes on 1995 National Highway Vehicle Emissions

| Case | NO $_{\mathbf{x}}$ | VOC | CO |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Case 1 (tons/year) | $8,911,400$ | $6,233,900$ | $67,243,800$ |
| Case 2 (tons/year) | $9,104,800$ | $6,305,200$ | $70,132,700$ |
| Emission Increase (Case 1 to Case 2) | 193,400 | 71,300 | $2,888,900$ |
| Percent Increase (Case 1 to Case 2) | $2 \%$ | $1 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Case 3 (tons/year) | $9,130,800$ | $6,262,500$ | $68,366,000$ |
| Case 4 (tons/year) | $9,705,700$ | $6,385,100$ | $73,297,400$ |
| Emission Increase (Case 3 to Case 4) | 574,900 | 122,600 | $4,931,400$ |
| Percent Increase (Case 3 to Case 4) | $6 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $7 \%$ |

Table 4
1995 Case 1 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

| State Name | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All Vehicles |
| Alabama | 121,300 | 14,600 | 135,900 |
| Alaska | 12,900 | 1,200 | 14,100 |
| Arizona | 75,200 | 10,800 | 86,000 |
| Arkansas | 59,500 | 7,500 | 67,000 |
| California | 570,800 | 62,600 | 633,400 |
| Colorado | 74,000 | 13,800 | 87,800 |
| Connecticut | 54,800 | 5,800 | 60,600 |
| District of Columbia | 7,300 | 800 | 8,100 |
| Delaware | 15,000 | 1,900 | 16,900 |
| Florida | 308,100 | 33,400 | 341,500 |
| Georgia | 197,500 | 22,700 | 220,200 |
| Hawaii | 23,800 | 2,700 | 26,500 |
| Idaho | 28,700 | 3,500 | 32,200 |
| Illinois | 223,500 | 23,500 | 247,000 |
| Indiana | 161,000 | 18,100 | 179,100 |
| lowa | 66,900 | 7,300 | 74,200 |
| Kansas | 57,600 | 6,400 | 64,000 |
| Kentucky | 94,800 | 11,600 | 106,400 |
| Louisiana | 94,800 | 11,800 | 106,600 |
| Maine | 28,800 | 3,600 | 32,400 |
| Maryland | 91,300 | 10,300 | 101,600 |
| Massachusetts | 103,000 | 10,400 | 113,400 |
| Michigan | 226,400 | 22,300 | 248,700 |
| Minnesota | 107,300 | 11,300 | 118,600 |
| Mississippi | 70,400 | 9,500 | 79,900 |
| Missouri | 134,000 | 14,400 | 148,400 |
| Montana | 22,000 | 2,500 | 24,500 |
| Nebraska | 39,100 | 4,400 | 43,500 |
| Nevada | 31,000 | 4,900 | 35,900 |
| New Hampshire | 23,900 | 2,800 | 26,700 |
| New Jersey | 131,300 | 14,200 | 145,500 |
| New Mexico | 49,200 | 9,400 | 58,600 |
| New York | 262,700 | 28,000 | 290,700 |
| North Carolina | 177,600 | 21,000 | 198,600 |
| North Dakota | 17,300 | 1,800 | 19,100 |
| Ohio | 257,900 | 26,200 | 284,100 |

Table 4 (continued)

|  | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles |  |  |
| State Name | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |  |
| Oklahoma | 87,900 | 10,400 | 98,300 |
| Oregon | 63,400 | 7,700 | 71,100 |
| Pennsylvania | 235,000 | 25,700 | 260,700 |
| Rhode Island | 15,900 | 1,600 | 17,500 |
| South Carolina | 93,100 | 11,600 | 104,700 |
| South Dakota | 19,100 | 2,200 | 21,300 |
| Tennessee | 133,300 | 15,100 | 148,400 |
| Texas | 422,200 | 47,600 | 469,800 |
| Utah | 48,800 | 7,600 | 56,400 |
| Vermont | 16,100 | 1,800 | 17,900 |
| Virginia | 147,400 | 17,000 | 164,400 |
| Washington | 113,400 | 11,400 | 124,800 |
| West Virginia | 41,500 | 5,100 | 46,600 |
| Wisconsin | 122,000 | 13,800 | 135,800 |
| Wyoming | 16,600 | 1,900 | 18,500 |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 , 5 9 6}, 400$ | $\mathbf{6 3 7}, 500$ | $\mathbf{6 , 2 3 3}, 900$ |

Table 5
1995 Case 1 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ Emissions

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | Vehicles |
| Alabama | 120,600 | 63,700 | 184,300 |
| Alaska | 12,500 | 5,800 | 18,300 |
| Arizona | 85,800 | 46,100 | 131,900 |
| Arkansas | 65,000 | 37,200 | 102,200 |
| California | 609,600 | 274,300 | 883,900 |
| Colorado | 83,900 | 40,500 | 124,400 |
| Connecticut | 75,700 | 28,600 | 104,300 |
| DC | 8,200 | 2,500 | 10,700 |
| Delaware | 17,800 | 8,100 | 25,900 |
| Florida | 288,500 | 132,900 | 421,400 |
| Georgia | 209,700 | 102,100 | 311,800 |
| Hawaii | 18,500 | 7,800 | 26,300 |
| Idaho | 31,700 | 18,000 | 49,700 |
| Illinois | 244,300 | 103,300 | 347,600 |
| Indiana | 166,900 | 83,100 | 250,000 |
| lowa | 71,700 | 38,700 | 110,400 |
| Kansas | 65,300 | 33,300 | 98,600 |
| Kentucky | 105,600 | 55,500 | 161,100 |
| Louisiana | 94,000 | 51,800 | 145,800 |
| Maine | 34,500 | 19,300 | 53,800 |
| Maryland | 118,800 | 50,000 | 168,800 |
| Massachusetts | 126,100 | 45,800 | 171,900 |
| Michigan | 230,400 | 99,700 | 330,100 |
| Minnesota | 123,200 | 56,000 | 179,200 |
| Mississippi | 71,600 | 42,800 | 114,400 |
| Missouri | 154,900 | 74,100 | 229,000 |
| Montana | 26,700 | 15,600 | 42,300 |
| Nebraska | 42,300 | 22,700 | 65,000 |
| Nevada | 31,600 | 16,000 | 47,600 |
| New Hampshire | 29,600 | 15,200 | 44,800 |
| New Jersey | 154,800 | 59,400 | 214,200 |
| New Mexico | 48,700 | 28,300 | 77,000 |
| New York | 288,700 | 117,300 | 406,000 |
| North Carolina | 185,300 | 94,300 | 279,600 |
| North Dakota | 18,600 | 10,300 | 28,900 |
| Ohio | 266,700 | 117,100 | 383,800 |

Table 5 (continued)

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All Vehicles |
| Oklahoma | 95,300 | 49,100 | 144,400 |
| Oregon | 79,200 | 41,200 | 120,400 |
| Pennsylvania | 244,700 | 114,500 | 359,200 |
| Rhode Island | 18,600 | 6,600 | 25,200 |
| South Carolina | 96,100 | 55,400 | 151,500 |
| South Dakota | 22,300 | 12,900 | 35,200 |
| Tennessee | 142,000 | 71,200 | 213,200 |
| Texas | 453,500 | 204,500 | 658,000 |
| Utah | 49,200 | 22,500 | 71,700 |
| Vermont | 17,600 | 9,500 | 27,100 |
| Virginia | 178,800 | 86,300 | 265,100 |
| Washington | 130,300 | 55,400 | 185,700 |
| West Virginia | 47,100 | 27,400 | 74,500 |
| Wisconsin | 135,700 | 67,500 | 203,200 |
| Wyoming | 20,200 | 11,800 | 32,000 |
| Total | 6,058,400 | 2,853,000 | 8,911,400 |

Table 6
1995 Case 1 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

| State Name | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles |  |
| Alabama | 1,310,900 | 152,900 | 1,463,800 |
| Alaska | 157,500 | 13,200 | 170,700 |
| Arizona | 771,200 | 122,500 | 893,700 |
| Arkansas | 655,400 | 77,700 | 733,100 |
| California | 5,515,000 | 591,500 | 6,106,500 |
| Colorado | 954,300 | 138,700 | 1,093,000 |
| Connecticut | 553,400 | 56,500 | 609,900 |
| DC | 69,900 | 8,000 | 77,900 |
| Delaware | 138,600 | 17,800 | 156,400 |
| Florida | 3,203,800 | 358,500 | 3,562,300 |
| Georgia | 2,197,300 | 243,000 | 2,440,300 |
| Hawaii | 216,900 | 23,300 | 240,200 |
| Idaho | 330,900 | 37,300 | 368,200 |
| Illinois | 2,360,400 | 244,100 | 2,604,500 |
| Indiana | 1,821,300 | 190,600 | 2,011,900 |
| lowa | 791,200 | 81,300 | 872,500 |
| Kansas | 686,100 | 73,000 | 759,100 |
| Kentucky | 1,037,200 | 119,500 | 1,156,700 |
| Louisiana | 1,009,300 | 118,600 | 1,127,900 |
| Maine | 327,700 | 37,400 | 365,100 |
| Maryland | 951,000 | 105,500 | 1,056,500 |
| Massachusetts | 1,086,500 | 109,700 | 1,196,200 |
| Michigan | 2,605,100 | 243,600 | 2,848,700 |
| Minnesota | 1,206,400 | 122,600 | 1,329,000 |
| Mississippi | 745,200 | 94,000 | 839,200 |
| Missouri | 1,569,200 | 163,800 | 1,733,000 |
| Montana | 278,300 | 29,500 | 307,800 |
| Nebraska | 462,300 | 49,000 | 511,300 |
| Nevada | 330,800 | 49,100 | 379,900 |
| New Hampshire | 267,100 | 29,500 | 296,600 |
| New Jersey | 1,272,500 | 137,400 | 1,409,900 |
| New Mexico | 613,800 | 91,300 | 705,100 |
| New York | 2,724,900 | 279,500 | 3,004,400 |
| North Carolina | 1,949,700 | 219,100 | 2,168,800 |
| North Dakota | 206,400 | 20,600 | 227,000 |
| Ohio | 2,949,900 | 283,100 | 3,233,000 |

Table 6 (continued)

|  | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles |  |  |
| State Name | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |  |
| Oklahoma | 998,100 | 112,300 | $1,110,400$ |
| Oregon | 705,700 | 82,500 | 788,200 |
| Pennsylvania | $2,538,100$ | 262,500 | $2,800,600$ |
| Rhode Island | 160,700 | 16,500 | 177,200 |
| South Carolina | $1,031,200$ | 119,000 | $1,150,200$ |
| South Dakota | 235,500 | 25,000 | 260,500 |
| Tennessee | $1,502,600$ | 164,100 | $1,666,700$ |
| Texas | $4,335,800$ | 491,000 | $4,826,800$ |
| Utah | 619,000 | 76,700 | 695,700 |
| Vermont | 195,700 | 19,700 | 215,400 |
| Virginia | $1,641,300$ | 183,600 | $1,824,900$ |
| Washington | $1,239,000$ | 119,500 | $1,358,500$ |
| West Virginia | 488,900 | 54,300 | 543,200 |
| Wisconsin | $1,377,700$ | 149,000 | $1,526,700$ |
| Wyoming | 216,700 | 22,000 | 238,700 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 0 , 6 1 3 , 4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 6 3 0}, \mathbf{4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 , 2 4 3 , 8 0 0}$ |

Table 7
1995 Case 2 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

| State Name | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Alabama | 121,300 | 14,600 | 135,900 |
| Alaska | 12,900 | 1,200 | 14,100 |
| Arizona | 75,200 | 10,800 | 86,000 |
| Arkansas | 59,800 | 7,500 | 67,300 |
| California | 596,300 | 62,600 | 658,900 |
| Colorado | 75,400 | 13,800 | 89,200 |
| Connecticut | 54,800 | 5,800 | 60,600 |
| District of Columbia | 7,300 | 800 | 8,100 |
| Delaware | 15,200 | 1,900 | 17,100 |
| Florida | 309,200 | 33,400 | 342,600 |
| Georgia | 197,500 | 22,700 | 220,200 |
| Hawaii | 23,800 | 2,700 | 26,500 |
| Idaho | 28,700 | 3,500 | 32,200 |
| Illinois | 223,500 | 23,500 | 247,000 |
| Indiana | 161,000 | 18,100 | 179,100 |
| lowa | 66,900 | 7,300 | 74,200 |
| Kansas | 58,800 | 6,400 | 65,200 |
| Kentucky | 94,800 | 11,600 | 106,400 |
| Louisiana | 94,800 | 11,800 | 106,600 |
| Maine | 28,800 | 3,600 | 32,400 |
| Maryland | 92,000 | 10,300 | 102,300 |
| Massachusetts | 106,100 | 10,400 | 116,500 |
| Michigan | 228,700 | 22,300 | 251,000 |
| Minnesota | 107,300 | 11,300 | 118,600 |
| Mississippi | 71,900 | 9,500 | 81,400 |
| Missouri | 135,100 | 14,400 | 149,500 |
| Montana | 23,300 | 2,500 | 25,800 |
| Nebraska | 39,200 | 4,400 | 43,600 |
| Nevada | 32,200 | 4,900 | 37,100 |
| New Hampshire | 23,900 | 2,800 | 26,700 |
| New Jersey | 131,300 | 14,200 | 145,500 |
| New Mexico | 49,200 | 9,400 | 58,600 |
| New York | 262,800 | 28,000 | 290,800 |
| North Carolina | 177,600 | 21,000 | 198,600 |
| North Dakota | 17,700 | 1,800 | 19,500 |
| Ohio | 257,900 | 26,200 | 284,100 |

Table 7 (continued)

|  | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles |  |  |
| State Name | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |  |
| Oklahoma | 87,900 | 10,400 | 98,300 |
| Oregon | 63,400 | 7,700 | 71,100 |
| Pennsylvania | 237,100 | 25,700 | 262,800 |
| Rhode Island | 16,100 | 1,600 | 17,700 |
| South Carolina | 93,100 | 11,600 | 104,700 |
| South Dakota | 19,100 | 2,200 | 21,300 |
| Tennessee | 133,400 | 15,100 | 148,500 |
| Texas | 447,700 | 45,700 | 493,400 |
| Utah | 50,100 | 7,600 | 57,700 |
| Vermont | 16,100 | 1,800 | 17,900 |
| Virginia | 147,400 | 17,000 | 164,400 |
| Washington | 115,300 | 11,400 | 126,700 |
| West Virginia | 41,500 | 5,100 | 46,600 |
| Wisconsin | 122,600 | 13,800 | 136,400 |
| Wyoming | 16,600 | 1,900 | 18,500 |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 , 6 6 9 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 5}, 600$ | $\mathbf{6 , 3 0 5 , 2 0 0}$ |

Table 8
1995 Case 2 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ Emissions

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All Vehicles |
| Alabama | 120,600 | 63,700 | 184,300 |
| Alaska | 12,500 | 5,800 | 18,300 |
| Arizona | 85,800 | 46,100 | 131,900 |
| Arkansas | 65,400 | 37,500 | 102,900 |
| California | 651,200 | 292,800 | 944,000 |
| Colorado | 85,600 | 42,200 | 127,800 |
| Connecticut | 75,700 | 28,600 | 104,300 |
| DC | 8,200 | 2,500 | 10,700 |
| Delaware | 18,000 | 8,200 | 26,200 |
| Florida | 290,200 | 133,600 | 423,800 |
| Georgia | 209,700 | 102,100 | 311,800 |
| Hawaii | 18,500 | 7,800 | 26,300 |
| Idaho | 31,700 | 18,000 | 49,700 |
| Illinois | 244,300 | 103,300 | 347,600 |
| Indiana | 166,900 | 83,100 | 250,000 |
| lowa | 71,700 | 38,700 | 110,400 |
| Kansas | 66,900 | 34,000 | 100,900 |
| Kentucky | 105,600 | 55,500 | 161,100 |
| Louisiana | 94,000 | 51,800 | 145,800 |
| Maine | 34,500 | 19,300 | 53,800 |
| Maryland | 119,900 | 50,400 | 170,300 |
| Massachusetts | 130,800 | 47,700 | 178,500 |
| Michigan | 233,300 | 100,700 | 334,000 |
| Minnesota | 123,200 | 56,000 | 179,200 |
| Mississippi | 73,700 | 44,400 | 118,100 |
| Missouri | 156,500 | 74,600 | 231,100 |
| Montana | 28,300 | 16,900 | 45,200 |
| Nebraska | 42,400 | 22,700 | 65,100 |
| Nevada | 33,300 | 17,200 | 50,500 |
| New Hampshire | 29,600 | 15,200 | 44,800 |
| New Jersey | 154,800 | 59,400 | 214,200 |
| New Mexico | 48,700 | 28,300 | 77,000 |
| New York | 288,800 | 117,300 | 406,100 |
| North Carolina | 185,300 | 94,300 | 279,600 |
| North Dakota | 19,000 | 10,600 | 29,600 |
| Ohio | 266,700 | 117,100 | 383,800 |

Table 8 (continued)

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Oklahoma | 95,300 | 49,100 | 144,400 |
| Oregon | 79,200 | 41,200 | 120,400 |
| Pennsylvania | 247,700 | 115,600 | 363,300 |
| Rhode Island | 19,000 | 6,700 | 25,700 |
| South Carolina | 96,100 | 55,400 | 151,500 |
| South Dakota | 22,300 | 12,900 | 35,200 |
| Tennessee | 142,200 | 71,300 | 213,500 |
| Texas | 505,700 | 239,500 | 745,200 |
| Utah | 50,800 | 23,100 | 73,900 |
| Vermont | 17,600 | 9,500 | 27,100 |
| Virginia | 178,800 | 86,300 | 265,100 |
| Washington | 133,200 | 56,700 | 189,900 |
| West Virginia | 47,100 | 27,400 | 74,500 |
| Wisconsin | 136,400 | 68,000 | 204,400 |
| Wyoming | 20,200 | 11,800 | 32,000 |
| Total | 6,182,900 | 2,921,900 | 9,104,800 |

Table 9
1995 Case 2 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

| State Name | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Alabama | 1,310,900 | 152,900 | 1,463,800 |
| Alaska | 157,500 | 13,200 | 170,700 |
| Arizona | 771,200 | 122,500 | 893,700 |
| Arkansas | 668,600 | 78,100 | 746,700 |
| California | 6,446,800 | 617,700 | 7,064,500 |
| Colorado | 1,014,400 | 141,800 | 1,156,200 |
| Connecticut | 553,400 | 56,500 | 609,900 |
| DC | 69,900 | 8,000 | 77,900 |
| Delaware | 142,800 | 18,000 | 160,800 |
| Florida | 3,247,300 | 359,700 | 3,607,000 |
| Georgia | 2,197,300 | 243,000 | 2,440,300 |
| Hawaii | 216,900 | 23,300 | 240,200 |
| Idaho | 330,900 | 37,300 | 368,200 |
| Illinois | 2,360,400 | 244,100 | 2,604,500 |
| Indiana | 1,821,300 | 190,600 | 2,011,900 |
| lowa | 791,200 | 81,300 | 872,500 |
| Kansas | 730,400 | 74,100 | 804,500 |
| Kentucky | 1,037,200 | 119,500 | 1,156,700 |
| Louisiana | 1,009,300 | 118,600 | 1,127,900 |
| Maine | 327,700 | 37,400 | 365,100 |
| Maryland | 972,700 | 106,100 | 1,078,800 |
| Massachusetts | 1,184,300 | 112,400 | 1,296,700 |
| Michigan | 2,686,600 | 245,400 | 2,932,000 |
| Minnesota | 1,206,400 | 122,600 | 1,329,000 |
| Mississippi | 806,200 | 96,200 | 902,400 |
| Missouri | 1,610,200 | 164,700 | 1,774,900 |
| Montana | 324,200 | 31,200 | 355,400 |
| Nebraska | 466,200 | 49,000 | 515,200 |
| Nevada | 379,700 | 51,300 | 431,000 |
| New Hampshire | 267,100 | 29,500 | 296,600 |
| New Jersey | 1,272,500 | 137,400 | 1,409,900 |
| New Mexico | 613,800 | 91,300 | 705,100 |
| New York | 2,726,700 | 279,500 | 3,006,200 |
| North Carolina | 1,949,700 | 219,100 | 2,168,800 |
| North Dakota | 219,100 | 21,000 | 240,100 |
| Ohio | 2,949,900 | 283,100 | 3,233,000 |

Table 9 (continued)

|  | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles |  |  |
| State Name | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |  |
| Oklahoma | 998,100 | 112,300 | $1,110,400$ |
| Oregon | 705,700 | 82,500 | 788,200 |
| Pennsylvania | $2,612,600$ | 264,200 | $2,876,800$ |
| Rhode Island | 168,900 | 16,800 | 185,700 |
| South Carolina | $1,031,200$ | 119,000 | $1,150,200$ |
| South Dakota | 235,500 | 25,000 | 260,500 |
| Tennessee | $1,508,000$ | 164,300 | $1,672,300$ |
| Texas | $5,402,000$ | 521,700 | $5,923,700$ |
| Utah | 672,400 | 78,200 | 750,600 |
| Vermont | 195,700 | 19,700 | 215,400 |
| Virginia | $1,641,300$ | 183,600 | $1,824,900$ |
| Washington | $1,307,800$ | 121,200 | $1,429,000$ |
| West Virginia | 488,900 | 54,300 | 543,200 |
| Wisconsin | $1,395,300$ | 149,700 | $1,545,000$ |
| Wyoming | 216,700 | 22,000 | 238,700 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 3 , 4 2 0 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 7 1 1 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 , 1 3 2 , 7 0 0}$ |

Table 10
Comparison of Case 1 and Case 2 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

| State Name | VOC Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 VOC Emissions (tons/year) | Percent Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 <br> All Vehicles | Case 2 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Alabama | 135,900 | 135,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Alaska | 14,100 | 14,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arizona | 86,000 | 86,000 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arkansas | 67,000 | 67,300 | 300 | 0\% |
| California | 633,400 | 658,900 | 25,500 | 4\% |
| Colorado | 87,800 | 89,200 | 1,400 | 2\% |
| Connecticut | 60,600 | 60,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| District of Columbia | 8,100 | 8,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Delaware | 16,900 | 17,100 | 200 | 1\% |
| Florida | 341,500 | 342,600 | 1,100 | 0\% |
| Georgia | 220,200 | 220,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Hawaii | 26,500 | 26,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Idaho | 32,200 | 32,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Illinois | 247,000 | 247,000 | 0 | 0\% |
| Indiana | 179,100 | 179,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| lowa | 74,200 | 74,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Kansas | 64,000 | 65,200 | 1,200 | 2\% |
| Kentucky | 106,400 | 106,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Louisiana | 106,600 | 106,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maine | 32,400 | 32,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maryland | 101,600 | 102,300 | 700 | 1\% |
| Massachusetts | 113,400 | 116,500 | 3,100 | 3\% |
| Michigan | 248,700 | 251,000 | 2,300 | 1\% |
| Minnesota | 118,600 | 118,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| Mississippi | 79,900 | 81,400 | 1,500 | 2\% |
| Missouri | 148,400 | 149,500 | 1,100 | 1\% |
| Montana | 24,500 | 25,800 | 1,300 | 5\% |
| Nebraska | 43,500 | 43,600 | 100 | 0\% |
| Nevada | 35,900 | 37,100 | 1,200 | 3\% |
| New Hampshire | 26,700 | 26,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Jersey | 145,500 | 145,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Mexico | 58,600 | 58,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| New York | 290,700 | 290,800 | 100 | 0\% |
| North Carolina | 198,600 | 198,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| North Dakota | 19,100 | 19,500 | 400 | 2\% |
| Ohio | 284,100 | 284,100 | 0 | 0\% |

Table 10 (continued)

| State Name | VOC Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 VOC Emissions (tons/year) | Percent Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 All Vehicles | Case 2 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 98,300 | 98,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Oregon | 71,100 | 71,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Pennsylvania | 260,700 | 262,800 | 2,100 | 1\% |
| Rhode Island | 17,500 | 17,700 | 200 | 1\% |
| South Carolina | 104,700 | 104,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| South Dakota | 21,300 | 21,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Tennessee | 148,400 | 148,500 | 100 | 0\% |
| Texas | 469,800 | 493,400 | 23,600 | 5\% |
| Utah | 56,400 | 57,700 | 1,300 | 2\% |
| Vermont | 17,900 | 17,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Virginia | 164,400 | 164,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Washington | 124,800 | 126,700 | 1,900 | 2\% |
| West Virginia | 46,600 | 46,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| Wisconsin | 135,800 | 136,400 | 600 | 0\% |
| Wyoming | 18,500 | 18,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Total | 6,233,900 | 6,305,200 | 71,300 | 1\% |

Table 11
Comparison of Case 1 and Case 2 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ Emissions

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase in } 1995 \\ \text { NO }_{\mathrm{x}} \text { Emissions } \\ \text { (tons/year) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | PercentIncreasein Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 All Vehicles | Case 2 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Alabama | 184,300 | 184,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Alaska | 18,300 | 18,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arizona | 131,900 | 131,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arkansas | 102,200 | 102,900 | 700 | 1\% |
| California | 883,900 | 944,000 | 60,100 | 7\% |
| Colorado | 124,400 | 127,800 | 3,400 | 3\% |
| Connecticut | 104,300 | 104,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| DC | 10,700 | 10,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Delaware | 25,900 | 26,200 | 300 | 1\% |
| Florida | 421,400 | 423,800 | 2,400 | 1\% |
| Georgia | 311,800 | 311,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Hawaii | 26,300 | 26,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Idaho | 49,700 | 49,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Illinois | 347,600 | 347,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| Indiana | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 | 0\% |
| lowa | 110,400 | 110,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Kansas | 98,600 | 100,900 | 2,300 | 2\% |
| Kentucky | 161,100 | 161,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Louisiana | 145,800 | 145,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maine | 53,800 | 53,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maryland | 168,800 | 170,300 | 1,500 | 1\% |
| Massachusetts | 171,900 | 178,500 | 6,600 | 4\% |
| Michigan | 330,100 | 334,000 | 3,900 | 1\% |
| Minnesota | 179,200 | 179,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Mississippi | 114,400 | 118,100 | 3,700 | 3\% |
| Missouri | 229,000 | 231,100 | 2,100 | 1\% |
| Montana | 42,300 | 45,200 | 2,900 | 7\% |
| Nebraska | 65,000 | 65,100 | 100 | 0\% |
| Nevada | 47,600 | 50,500 | 2,900 | 6\% |
| New Hampshire | 44,800 | 44,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Jersey | 214,200 | 214,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Mexico | 77,000 | 77,000 | 0 | 0\% |
| New York | 406,000 | 406,100 | 100 | 0\% |
| North Carolina | 279,600 | 279,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| North Dakota | 28,900 | 29,600 | 700 | 2\% |
| Ohio | 383,800 | 383,800 | 0 | 0\% |

Table 11 (continued)

| State Name | NO ${ }_{\text {x }}$ Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) | Percent <br> Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 All Vehicles | Case 2 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 144,400 | 144,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Oregon | 120,400 | 120,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Pennsylvania | 359,200 | 363,300 | 4,100 | 1\% |
| Rhode Island | 25,200 | 25,700 | 500 | 2\% |
| South Carolina | 151,500 | 151,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| South Dakota | 35,200 | 35,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Tennessee | 213,200 | 213,500 | 300 | 0\% |
| Texas | 658,000 | 745,200 | 87,200 | 13\% |
| Utah | 71,700 | 73,900 | 2,200 | 3\% |
| Vermont | 27,100 | 27,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Virginia | 265,100 | 265,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Washington | 185,700 | 189,900 | 4,200 | 2\% |
| West Virginia | 74,500 | 74,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Wisconsin | 203,200 | 204,400 | 1,200 | 1\% |
| Wyoming | 32,000 | 32,000 | 0 | 0\% |
| Total | 8,911,400 | 9,104,800 | 193,400 | 2\% |

Table 12
Comparison of Case 1 and Case 2 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

| State Name | CO Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 CO Emissions (tons/year) | Percent Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 All Vehicles | Case 2 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Alabama | 1,463,800 | 1,463,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Alaska | 170,700 | 170,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arizona | 893,700 | 893,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arkansas | 733,100 | 746,700 | 13,600 | 2\% |
| California | 6,106,500 | 7,064,500 | 958,000 | 16\% |
| Colorado | 1,093,000 | 1,156,200 | 63,200 | 6\% |
| Connecticut | 609,900 | 609,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| DC | 77,900 | 77,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Delaware | 156,400 | 160,800 | 4,400 | 3\% |
| Florida | 3,562,300 | 3,607,000 | 44,700 | 1\% |
| Georgia | 2,440,300 | 2,440,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Hawaii | 240,200 | 240,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Idaho | 368,200 | 368,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Illinois | 2,604,500 | 2,604,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Indiana | 2,011,900 | 2,011,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| lowa | 872,500 | 872,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Kansas | 759,100 | 804,500 | 45,400 | 6\% |
| Kentucky | 1,156,700 | 1,156,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Louisiana | 1,127,900 | 1,127,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maine | 365,100 | 365,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maryland | 1,056,500 | 1,078,800 | 22,300 | 2\% |
| Massachusetts | 1,196,200 | 1,296,700 | 100,500 | 8\% |
| Michigan | 2,848,700 | 2,932,000 | 83,300 | 3\% |
| Minnesota | 1,329,000 | 1,329,000 | 0 | 0\% |
| Mississippi | 839,200 | 902,400 | 63,200 | 8\% |
| Missouri | 1,733,000 | 1,774,900 | 41,900 | 2\% |
| Montana | 307,800 | 355,400 | 47,600 | 15\% |
| Nebraska | 511,300 | 515,200 | 3,900 | 1\% |
| Nevada | 379,900 | 431,000 | 51,100 | 13\% |
| New Hampshire | 296,600 | 296,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Jersey | 1,409,900 | 1,409,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Mexico | 705,100 | 705,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| New York | 3,004,400 | 3,006,200 | 1,800 | 0\% |
| North Carolina | 2,168,800 | 2,168,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| North Dakota | 227,000 | 240,100 | 13,100 | 6\% |
| Ohio | 3,233,000 | 3,233,000 | 0 | 0\% |

Table 12 (continued)

|  | CO Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| CO Emissions |  |  |  |
| (tons/year) |  |  |  |\(\left.\quad \begin{array}{c}Case 1 <br>

State Name <br>
All Vehicles\end{array} \quad $$
\begin{array}{c}\text { Case 2 } \\
\text { All Vehicles } \\
\text { in Emissions }\end{array}
$$\right]\)

Table 13
1995 Case 3 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

| State Name | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Alabama | 122,000 | 14,600 | 136,600 |
| Alaska | 13,000 | 1,200 | 14,200 |
| Arizona | 75,800 | 10,800 | 86,600 |
| Arkansas | 59,900 | 7,500 | 67,400 |
| California | 572,200 | 62,600 | 634,800 |
| Colorado | 74,600 | 13,800 | 88,400 |
| Connecticut | 54,900 | 5,800 | 60,700 |
| District of Columbia | 7,300 | 800 | 8,100 |
| Delaware | 15,000 | 1,900 | 16,900 |
| Florida | 309,200 | 33,400 | 342,600 |
| Georgia | 198,600 | 22,700 | 221,300 |
| Hawaii | 23,800 | 2,700 | 26,500 |
| Idaho | 29,000 | 3,500 | 32,500 |
| Illinois | 224,700 | 23,500 | 248,200 |
| Indiana | 162,100 | 18,000 | 180,100 |
| lowa | 67,500 | 7,300 | 74,800 |
| Kansas | 58,000 | 6,400 | 64,400 |
| Kentucky | 95,500 | 11,600 | 107,100 |
| Louisiana | 95,400 | 11,800 | 107,200 |
| Maine | 29,100 | 3,600 | 32,700 |
| Maryland | 91,700 | 10,300 | 102,000 |
| Massachusetts | 103,200 | 10,400 | 113,600 |
| Michigan | 227,400 | 22,200 | 249,600 |
| Minnesota | 107,900 | 11,300 | 119,200 |
| Mississippi | 70,800 | 9,500 | 80,300 |
| Missouri | 134,800 | 14,400 | 149,200 |
| Montana | 22,300 | 2,500 | 24,800 |
| Nebraska | 39,400 | 4,400 | 43,800 |
| Nevada | 31,200 | 4,900 | 36,100 |
| New Hampshire | 24,100 | 2,800 | 26,900 |
| New Jersey | 131,500 | 14,200 | 145,700 |
| New Mexico | 49,700 | 9,400 | 59,100 |
| New York | 263,500 | 28,000 | 291,500 |
| North Carolina | 178,400 | 21,000 | 199,400 |
| North Dakota | 17,500 | 1,800 | 19,300 |
| Ohio | 259,100 | 26,200 | 285,300 |

Table 13 (continued)

|  | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles |  |  |
| State Name | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |  |
| Oklahoma | 88,400 | 10,400 | 98,800 |
| Oregon | 63,900 | 7,700 | 71,600 |
| Pennsylvania | 236,100 | 25,700 | 261,800 |
| Rhode Island | 15,900 | 1,600 | 17,500 |
| South Carolina | 94,000 | 11,600 | 105,600 |
| South Dakota | 19,300 | 2,200 | 21,500 |
| Tennessee | 134,300 | 15,100 | 149,400 |
| Texas | 423,800 | 47,600 | 471,400 |
| Utah | 49,200 | 7,600 | 56,800 |
| Vermont | 16,200 | 1,800 | 18,000 |
| Virginia | 148,500 | 17,000 | 165,500 |
| Washington | 113,900 | 11,400 | 125,300 |
| West Virginia | 41,900 | 5,100 | 47,000 |
| Wisconsin | 122,800 | 13,800 | 136,600 |
| Wyoming | 16,900 | 1,900 | 18,800 |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 , 6 2 5}, 200$ | 637,300 | $\mathbf{6 , 2 6 2 , 5 0 0}$ |

Table 14
1995 Case 3 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | NO $_{\mathbf{x}}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| State Name | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All |
| Vlabama | 123,000 | 66,200 | 189,200 |
| Alaska | 12,900 | 6,200 | 19,100 |
| Arizona | 88,300 | 48,800 | 137,100 |
| Arkansas | 66,600 | 38,900 | 105,500 |
| California | 615,700 | 281,400 | 897,100 |
| Colorado | 85,700 | 42,400 | 128,100 |
| Connecticut | 76,500 | 29,300 | 105,800 |
| DC | 8,200 | 2,500 | 10,700 |
| Delaware | 17,800 | 8,100 | 25,900 |
| Florida | 293,200 | 137,900 | 431,100 |
| Georgia | 214,000 | 106,500 | 320,500 |
| Hawaii | 18,500 | 7,800 | 26,300 |
| Idaho | 32,700 | 18,900 | 51,600 |
| Ilinois | 248,700 | 107,700 | 356,400 |
| Indiana | 170,800 | 87,000 | 257,800 |
| lowa | 73,600 | 40,600 | 114,200 |
| Kansas | 66,700 | 34,700 | 101,400 |
| Kentucky | 108,200 | 58,100 | 166,300 |
| Louisiana | 96,600 | 54,500 | 151,100 |
| Maine | 35,400 | 20,200 | 55,600 |
| Maryland | 120,400 | 51,500 | 171,900 |
| Massachusetts | 127,300 | 46,900 | 174,200 |
| Michigan | 233,600 | 102,900 | 336,500 |
| Minnesota | 124,900 | 57,800 | 182,700 |
| Mississippi | 73,200 | 44,600 | 117,800 |
| Missouri | 157,900 | 77,100 | 235,000 |
| Montana | 27,700 | 16,600 | 44,300 |
| Nebraska | 43,400 | 23,700 | 67,100 |
| Nevada | 32,300 | 16,800 | 49,100 |
| New Hampshire | 30,400 | 15,900 | 46,300 |
| New Jersey | 155,900 | 60,500 | 216,400 |
| New Mexico | 50,400 | 30,100 | 80,500 |
| New York | 291,600 | 120,100 | 411,700 |
| North Carolina | 188,600 | 97,600 | 286,200 |
| North Dakota | 19,100 | 10,800 | 29,900 |
| Ohio | 271,000 | 121,500 | 392,500 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 14 (continued)

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Oklahoma | 97,400 | 51,200 | 148,600 |
| Oregon | 81,200 | 43,200 | 124,400 |
| Pennsylvania | 248,700 | 118,500 | 367,200 |
| Rhode Island | 18,800 | 6,700 | 25,500 |
| South Carolina | 99,300 | 58,800 | 158,100 |
| South Dakota | 23,100 | 13,700 | 36,800 |
| Tennessee | 145,700 | 75,000 | 220,700 |
| Texas | 460,000 | 211,200 | 671,200 |
| Utah | 50,400 | 23,700 | 74,100 |
| Vermont | 18,100 | 10,000 | 28,100 |
| Virginia | 182,900 | 90,500 | 273,400 |
| Washington | 132,400 | 57,500 | 189,900 |
| West Virginia | 48,800 | 29,000 | 77,800 |
| Wisconsin | 138,200 | 69,900 | 208,100 |
| Wyoming | 21,200 | 12,800 | 34,000 |
| Total | 6,167,000 | 2,963,800 | 9,130,800 |

Table 15
1995 Case 3 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

| State Name | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Alabama | 1,334,900 | 153,900 | 1,488,800 |
| Alaska | 162,500 | 13,300 | 175,800 |
| Arizona | 792,800 | 123,600 | 916,400 |
| Arkansas | 671,800 | 78,300 | 750,100 |
| California | 5,564,500 | 593,800 | 6,158,300 |
| Colorado | 978,800 | 139,900 | 1,118,700 |
| Connecticut | 558,400 | 56,700 | 615,100 |
| DC | 69,900 | 8,000 | 77,900 |
| Delaware | 138,600 | 17,800 | 156,400 |
| Florida | 3,248,600 | 360,400 | 3,609,000 |
| Georgia | 2,238,900 | 244,700 | 2,483,600 |
| Hawaii | 216,900 | 23,300 | 240,200 |
| Idaho | 340,100 | 37,700 | 377,800 |
| Illinois | 2,404,700 | 245,700 | 2,650,400 |
| Indiana | 1,861,700 | 192,000 | 2,053,700 |
| lowa | 812,400 | 82,100 | 894,500 |
| Kansas | 700,400 | 73,600 | 774,000 |
| Kentucky | 1,062,300 | 120,500 | 1,182,800 |
| Louisiana | 1,034,800 | 119,600 | 1,154,400 |
| Maine | 336,700 | 37,700 | 374,400 |
| Maryland | 963,800 | 106,100 | 1,069,900 |
| Massachusetts | 1,095,100 | 110,100 | 1,205,200 |
| Michigan | 2,639,400 | 244,800 | 2,884,200 |
| Minnesota | 1,225,800 | 123,300 | 1,349,100 |
| Mississippi | 761,800 | 94,600 | 856,400 |
| Missouri | 1,599,100 | 164,900 | 1,764,000 |
| Montana | 289,100 | 29,900 | 319,000 |
| Nebraska | 473,900 | 49,400 | 523,300 |
| Nevada | 340,200 | 49,600 | 389,800 |
| New Hampshire | 274,000 | 29,800 | 303,800 |
| New Jersey | 1,279,900 | 137,700 | 1,417,600 |
| New Mexico | 637,400 | 92,400 | 729,800 |
| New York | 2,753,800 | 280,500 | 3,034,300 |
| North Carolina | 1,981,900 | 220,300 | 2,202,200 |
| North Dakota | 212,800 | 20,800 | 233,600 |
| Ohio | 2,995,900 | 284,700 | 3,280,600 |

Table 15 (continued)

|  | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles |  |  |
| State Name | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |  |
| Oklahoma | $1,018,300$ | 113,100 | $1,131,400$ |
| Oregon | 723,000 | 83,200 | 806,200 |
| Pennsylvania | $2,578,800$ | 263,900 | $2,842,700$ |
| Rhode Island | 161,700 | 16,600 | 178,300 |
| South Carolina | $1,064,200$ | 120,300 | $1,184,500$ |
| South Dakota | 244,500 | 25,300 | 269,800 |
| Tennessee | $1,539,800$ | 165,600 | $1,705,400$ |
| Texas | $4,396,800$ | 493,500 | $4,890,300$ |
| Utah | 636,100 | 77,500 | 713,600 |
| Vermont | 201,800 | 19,900 | 221,700 |
| Virginia | $1,680,400$ | 185,100 | $1,865,500$ |
| Washington | $1,258,300$ | 120,200 | $1,378,500$ |
| West Virginia | 506,000 | 54,900 | 560,900 |
| Wisconsin | $1,402,800$ | 149,900 | $1,552,700$ |
| Wyoming | 227,100 | 22,300 | 249,400 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 1 , 6 9 3 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 6 7 2 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 , 3 6 6 , 0 0 0}$ |

Table 16
1995 Case 4 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

| State Name | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Alabama | 122,900 | 14,600 | 137,500 |
| Alaska | 13,000 | 1,200 | 14,200 |
| Arizona | 77,700 | 10,800 | 88,500 |
| Arkansas | 61,000 | 7,500 | 68,500 |
| California | 599,500 | 62,500 | 662,000 |
| Colorado | 78,400 | 13,800 | 92,200 |
| Connecticut | 54,900 | 5,800 | 60,700 |
| District of Columbia | 7,300 | 800 | 8,100 |
| Delaware | 15,200 | 1,900 | 17,100 |
| Florida | 312,700 | 33,400 | 346,100 |
| Georgia | 200,200 | 22,700 | 222,900 |
| Hawaii | 23,800 | 2,700 | 26,500 |
| Idaho | 30,000 | 3,500 | 33,500 |
| Illinois | 224,700 | 23,500 | 248,200 |
| Indiana | 162,100 | 18,000 | 180,100 |
| lowa | 67,500 | 7,300 | 74,800 |
| Kansas | 60,700 | 6,400 | 67,100 |
| Kentucky | 95,500 | 11,600 | 107,100 |
| Louisiana | 95,400 | 11,800 | 107,200 |
| Maine | 29,100 | 3,600 | 32,700 |
| Maryland | 92,300 | 10,300 | 102,600 |
| Massachusetts | 106,300 | 10,400 | 116,700 |
| Michigan | 230,700 | 22,200 | 252,900 |
| Minnesota | 107,900 | 11,300 | 119,200 |
| Mississippi | 73,400 | 9,500 | 82,900 |
| Missouri | 137,100 | 14,400 | 151,500 |
| Montana | 26,500 | 2,500 | 29,000 |
| Nebraska | 40,800 | 4,400 | 45,200 |
| Nevada | 33,600 | 4,900 | 38,500 |
| New Hampshire | 24,100 | 2,800 | 26,900 |
| New Jersey | 131,500 | 14,200 | 145,700 |
| New Mexico | 51,400 | 9,400 | 60,800 |
| New York | 263,600 | 28,000 | 291,600 |
| North Carolina | 179,100 | 21,000 | 200,100 |
| North Dakota | 18,200 | 1,800 | 20,000 |
| Ohio | 259,100 | 26,200 | 285,300 |

Table 16 (continued)

|  | VOC (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| State Name | 90,600 | 10,300 | 100,900 |
| Oklahoma | 63,900 | 7,700 | 71,600 |
| Oregon | 238,200 | 25,700 | 263,900 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,200 | 1,600 | 17,800 |
| Rhode Island | 94,000 | 11,600 | 105,600 |
| South Carolina | 20,300 | 2,200 | 22,500 |
| South Dakota | 134,400 | 15,100 | 149,500 |
| Tennessee | 468,500 | 45,600 | 514,100 |
| Texas | 52,100 | 7,600 | 59,700 |
| Utah | 16,200 | 1,800 | 18,000 |
| Vermont | 148,500 | 17,000 | 165,500 |
| Virginia | 116,700 | 11,400 | 128,100 |
| Washington | 41,900 | 5,100 | 47,000 |
| West Virginia | 123,300 | 13,800 | 137,100 |
| Wisconsin | 18,100 | 1,800 | 19,900 |
| Wyoming | $\mathbf{5 , 7 5 0}, 100$ | $\mathbf{6 3 5}, 000$ | $\mathbf{6 , 3 8 5}, 100$ |
| Total |  |  |  |

Table 17
1995 Case 4 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All Vehicles |
| Alabama | 126,700 | 70,000 | 196,700 |
| Alaska | 12,900 | 6,200 | 19,100 |
| Arizona | 97,100 | 58,000 | 155,100 |
| Arkansas | 70,000 | 42,200 | 112,200 |
| California | 665,900 | 309,700 | 975,600 |
| Colorado | 94,900 | 51,700 | 146,600 |
| Connecticut | 76,500 | 29,300 | 105,800 |
| DC | 8,200 | 2,500 | 10,700 |
| Delaware | 18,000 | 8,200 | 26,200 |
| Florida | 305,000 | 147,100 | 452,100 |
| Georgia | 220,200 | 112,900 | 333,100 |
| Hawaii | 18,500 | 7,800 | 26,300 |
| Idaho | 36,300 | 22,500 | 58,800 |
| Illinois | 248,700 | 107,700 | 356,400 |
| Indiana | 170,800 | 87,000 | 257,800 |
| lowa | 73,600 | 40,600 | 114,200 |
| Kansas | 73,600 | 38,800 | 112,400 |
| Kentucky | 108,200 | 58,100 | 166,300 |
| Louisiana | 96,600 | 54,500 | 151,100 |
| Maine | 35,400 | 20,200 | 55,600 |
| Maryland | 121,500 | 51,900 | 173,400 |
| Massachusetts | 132,100 | 48,800 | 180,900 |
| Michigan | 240,100 | 107,500 | 347,600 |
| Minnesota | 124,900 | 57,800 | 182,700 |
| Mississippi | 79,500 | 49,400 | 128,900 |
| Missouri | 163,900 | 82,100 | 246,000 |
| Montana | 39,000 | 27,100 | 66,100 |
| Nebraska | 47,800 | 28,100 | 75,900 |
| Nevada | 38,400 | 22,400 | 60,800 |
| New Hampshire | 30,400 | 15,900 | 46,300 |
| New Jersey | 155,900 | 60,500 | 216,400 |
| New Mexico | 55,700 | 35,800 | 91,500 |
| New York | 291,700 | 120,200 | 411,900 |
| North Carolina | 191,000 | 100,000 | 291,000 |
| North Dakota | 20,500 | 12,000 | 32,500 |
| Ohio | 271,000 | 121,500 | 392,500 |

Table 17 (continued)

|  | $\mathbf{N O}_{\mathbf{x}}$ (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| State Name | 105,700 | 59,600 | 165,300 |
| Oregohoma | 81,200 | 43,200 | 124,400 |
| Pennsylvania | 251,700 | 119,600 | 371,300 |
| Rhode Island | 19,200 | 6,900 | 26,100 |
| South Carolina | 99,300 | 58,800 | 158,100 |
| South Dakota | 26,300 | 17,000 | 43,300 |
| Tennessee | 145,900 | 75,100 | 221,000 |
| Texas | 596,000 | 306,900 | 902,900 |
| Utah | 56,900 | 29,300 | 86,200 |
| Vermont | 18,100 | 10,000 | 28,100 |
| Virginia | 182,900 | 90,500 | 273,400 |
| Washington | 138,500 | 62,000 | 200,500 |
| West Virginia | 48,800 | 29,000 | 77,800 |
| Wisconsin | 138,800 | 70,400 | 209,200 |
| Wyoming | 25,000 | 16,600 | 41,600 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 , 4 9 4 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 2 1 0 , 9 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 7 0 5 , 7 0 0}$ |

Table 18
1995 Case 4 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

| State Name | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Light-Duty Vehicles | Heavy-Duty Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |
| Alabama | 1,370,900 | 155,300 | 1,526,200 |
| Alaska | 162,500 | 13,300 | 175,800 |
| Arizona | 868,900 | 127,300 | 996,200 |
| Arkansas | 714,900 | 79,900 | 794,800 |
| California | 6,564,700 | 623,000 | 7,187,700 |
| Colorado | 1,136,900 | 147,400 | 1,284,300 |
| Connecticut | 558,400 | 56,700 | 615,100 |
| DC | 69,900 | 8,000 | 77,900 |
| Delaware | 142,800 | 18,000 | 160,800 |
| Florida | 3,387,200 | 365,100 | 3,752,300 |
| Georgia | 2,298,900 | 247,100 | 2,546,000 |
| Hawaii | 216,900 | 23,300 | 240,200 |
| Idaho | 377,000 | 39,000 | 416,000 |
| Illinois | 2,404,700 | 245,700 | 2,650,400 |
| Indiana | 1,861,700 | 192,000 | 2,053,700 |
| lowa | 812,400 | 82,100 | 894,500 |
| Kansas | 799,300 | 76,000 | 875,300 |
| Kentucky | 1,062,300 | 120,500 | 1,182,800 |
| Louisiana | 1,034,800 | 119,600 | 1,154,400 |
| Maine | 336,700 | 37,700 | 374,400 |
| Maryland | 985,400 | 106,700 | 1,092,100 |
| Massachusetts | 1,192,800 | 112,800 | 1,305,600 |
| Michigan | 2,758,500 | 247,900 | 3,006,400 |
| Minnesota | 1,225,800 | 123,300 | 1,349,100 |
| Mississippi | 864,200 | 98,200 | 962,400 |
| Missouri | 1,684,900 | 167,500 | 1,852,400 |
| Montana | 436,800 | 35,000 | 471,800 |
| Nebraska | 523,300 | 51,100 | 574,400 |
| Nevada | 441,700 | 54,400 | 496,100 |
| New Hampshire | 274,000 | 29,800 | 303,800 |
| New Jersey | 1,279,900 | 137,700 | 1,417,600 |
| New Mexico | 711,500 | 95,800 | 807,300 |
| New York | 2,755,600 | 280,600 | 3,036,200 |
| North Carolina | 2,005,300 | 221,200 | 2,226,500 |
| North Dakota | 236,600 | 21,500 | 258,100 |
| Ohio | 2,995,900 | 284,700 | 3,280,600 |

Table 18 (continued)

|  | CO (tons/year) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Light-Duty <br> Vehicles |  |  |
| State Name | Heavy-Duty <br> Vehicles | All <br> Vehicles |  |
| Oklahoma | $1,099,100$ | 116,300 | $1,215,400$ |
| Oregon | 723,000 | 83,200 | 806,200 |
| Pennsylvania | $2,653,300$ | 265,700 | $2,919,000$ |
| Rhode Island | 169,900 | 16,800 | 186,700 |
| South Carolina | $1,064,200$ | 120,300 | $1,184,500$ |
| South Dakota | 280,500 | 26,500 | 307,000 |
| Tennessee | $1,545,200$ | 165,700 | $1,710,900$ |
| Texas | $6,188,600$ | 548,600 | $6,737,200$ |
| Utah | 757,000 | 82,000 | 839,000 |
| Vermont | 201,800 | 19,900 | 221,700 |
| Virginia | $1,680,400$ | 185,100 | $1,865,500$ |
| Washington | $1,357,700$ | 123,100 | $1,480,800$ |
| West Virginia | 506,000 | 54,900 | 560,900 |
| Wisconsin | $1,420,400$ | 150,600 | $1,571,000$ |
| Wyoming | 268,700 | 23,700 | 292,400 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 6 , 4 6 9 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 8 2 7 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 , 2 9 7 , 4 0 0}$ |

## Table 19 <br> Comparison of Case 3 and Case 4 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

| State Name | VOC Emissions (tons/year)Increase in 1995 |  |  | Percent Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 All Vehicles | Case 4 All Vehicles | VOC Emissions (tons/year) |  |
| Alabama | 136,600 | 137,500 | 900 | 1\% |
| Alaska | 14,200 | 14,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arizona | 86,600 | 88,500 | 1,900 | 2\% |
| Arkansas | 67,400 | 68,500 | 1,100 | 2\% |
| California | 634,800 | 662,000 | 27,200 | 4\% |
| Colorado | 88,400 | 92,200 | 3,800 | 4\% |
| Connecticut | 60,700 | 60,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| District of Columbia | 8,100 | 8,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Delaware | 16,900 | 17,100 | 200 | 1\% |
| Florida | 342,600 | 346,100 | 3,500 | 1\% |
| Georgia | 221,300 | 222,900 | 1,600 | 1\% |
| Hawaii | 26,500 | 26,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Idaho | 32,500 | 33,500 | 1,000 | 3\% |
| Illinois | 248,200 | 248,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Indiana | 180,100 | 180,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| lowa | 74,800 | 74,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Kansas | 64,400 | 67,100 | 2,700 | 4\% |
| Kentucky | 107,100 | 107,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Louisiana | 107,200 | 107,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maine | 32,700 | 32,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maryland | 102,000 | 102,600 | 600 | 1\% |
| Massachusetts | 113,600 | 116,700 | 3,100 | 3\% |
| Michigan | 249,600 | 252,900 | 3,300 | 1\% |
| Minnesota | 119,200 | 119,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Mississippi | 80,300 | 82,900 | 2,600 | 3\% |
| Missouri | 149,200 | 151,500 | 2,300 | 2\% |
| Montana | 24,800 | 29,000 | 4,200 | 17\% |
| Nebraska | 43,800 | 45,200 | 1,400 | 3\% |
| Nevada | 36,100 | 38,500 | 2,400 | 7\% |
| New Hampshire | 26,900 | 26,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Jersey | 145,700 | 145,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Mexico | 59,100 | 60,800 | 1,700 | 3\% |
| New York | 291,500 | 291,600 | 100 | 0\% |
| North Carolina | 199,400 | 200,100 | 700 | 0\% |
| North Dakota | 19,300 | 20,000 | 700 | 4\% |
| Ohio | 285,300 | 285,300 | 0 | 0\% |

Table 19 (continued)

|  | VOC Emissions (tons/year)Increase in 1995 |  | Percent <br> Increase |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Case | Case 3 <br> All Vehicles | Case <br> All Vehicles |  | In Emissions |
| State Name | 98,800 | 100,900 | 2,100 | $2 \%$ |
| Oklahoma | 71,600 | 71,600 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Oregon | 261,800 | 263,900 | 2,100 | $1 \%$ |
| Pennsylvania | 17,500 | 17,800 | 300 | $2 \%$ |
| Rhode Island | 105,600 | 105,600 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| South Carolina | 21,500 | 22,500 | 1,000 | $5 \%$ |
| South Dakota | 149,400 | 149,500 | 100 | $0 \%$ |
| Tennessee | 471,400 | 514,100 | 42,700 | $9 \%$ |
| Texas | 56,800 | 59,700 | 2,900 | $5 \%$ |
| Utah | 18,000 | 18,000 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Vermont | 165,500 | 165,500 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Virginia | 125,300 | 128,100 | 2,800 | $2 \%$ |
| Washington | 47,000 | 47,000 | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| West Virginia | 136,600 | 137,100 | 500 | $0 \%$ |
| Wisconsin | 18,800 | 19,900 | 1,100 | $6 \%$ |
| Wyoming | $\mathbf{6 , 2 6 2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 3 8 5 , 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 2 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

Table 20
Comparison of Case 3 and Case 4 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{x}$ Emissions

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 <br> $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) | Percent Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 <br> All Vehicles | Case 4 All Vehicles |  |  |
| Alabama | 189,200 | 196,700 | 7,500 | 4\% |
| Alaska | 19,100 | 19,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arizona | 137,100 | 155,100 | 18,000 | 13\% |
| Arkansas | 105,500 | 112,200 | 6,700 | 6\% |
| California | 897,100 | 975,600 | 78,500 | 9\% |
| Colorado | 128,100 | 146,600 | 18,500 | 14\% |
| Connecticut | 105,800 | 105,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| DC | 10,700 | 10,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Delaware | 25,900 | 26,200 | 300 | 1\% |
| Florida | 431,100 | 452,100 | 21,000 | 5\% |
| Georgia | 320,500 | 333,100 | 12,600 | 4\% |
| Hawaii | 26,300 | 26,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Idaho | 51,600 | 58,800 | 7,200 | 14\% |
| Illinois | 356,400 | 356,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Indiana | 257,800 | 257,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| lowa | 114,200 | 114,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Kansas | 101,400 | 112,400 | 11,000 | 11\% |
| Kentucky | 166,300 | 166,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| Louisiana | 151,100 | 151,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maine | 55,600 | 55,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maryland | 171,900 | 173,400 | 1,500 | 1\% |
| Massachusetts | 174,200 | 180,900 | 6,700 | 4\% |
| Michigan | 336,500 | 347,600 | 11,100 | 3\% |
| Minnesota | 182,700 | 182,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Mississippi | 117,800 | 128,900 | 11,100 | 9\% |
| Missouri | 235,000 | 246,000 | 11,000 | 5\% |
| Montana | 44,300 | 66,100 | 21,800 | 49\% |
| Nebraska | 67,100 | 75,900 | 8,800 | 13\% |
| Nevada | 49,100 | 60,800 | 11,700 | 24\% |
| New Hampshire | 46,300 | 46,300 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Jersey | 216,400 | 216,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Mexico | 80,500 | 91,500 | 11,000 | 14\% |
| New York | 411,700 | 411,900 | 200 | 0\% |
| North Carolina | 286,200 | 291,000 | 4,800 | 2\% |
| North Dakota | 29,900 | 32,500 | 2,600 | 9\% |
| Ohio | 392,500 | 392,500 | 0 | 0\% |

Table 20 (continued)

| State Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) | Percent Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 All Vehicles | Case 4 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Oklahoma | 148,600 | 165,300 | 16,700 | 11\% |
| Oregon | 124,400 | 124,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Pennsylvania | 367,200 | 371,300 | 4,100 | 1\% |
| Rhode Island | 25,500 | 26,100 | 600 | 2\% |
| South Carolina | 158,100 | 158,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| South Dakota | 36,800 | 43,300 | 6,500 | 18\% |
| Tennessee | 220,700 | 221,000 | 300 | 0\% |
| Texas | 671,200 | 902,900 | 231,700 | 35\% |
| Utah | 74,100 | 86,200 | 12,100 | 16\% |
| Vermont | 28,100 | 28,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Virginia | 273,400 | 273,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Washington | 189,900 | 200,500 | 10,600 | 6\% |
| West Virginia | 77,800 | 77,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Wisconsin | 208,100 | 209,200 | 1,100 | 1\% |
| Wyoming | 34,000 | 41,600 | 7,600 | 22\% |
| Total | 9,130,800 | 9,705,700 | 574,900 | 6\% |

Table 21
Comparison of Case 3 and Case 4 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

| State Name | CO Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 CO Emissions (tons/year) | Percent <br> Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 <br> All Vehicles | Case 4 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Alabama | 1,488,800 | 1,526,200 | 37,400 | 3\% |
| Alaska | 175,800 | 175,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Arizona | 916,400 | 996,200 | 79,800 | 9\% |
| Arkansas | 750,100 | 794,800 | 44,700 | 6\% |
| California | 6,158,300 | 7,187,700 | 1,029,400 | 17\% |
| Colorado | 1,118,700 | 1,284,300 | 165,600 | 15\% |
| Connecticut | 615,100 | 615,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| DC | 77,900 | 77,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Delaware | 156,400 | 160,800 | 4,400 | 3\% |
| Florida | 3,609,000 | 3,752,300 | 143,300 | 4\% |
| Georgia | 2,483,600 | 2,546,000 | 62,400 | 3\% |
| Hawaii | 240,200 | 240,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Idaho | 377,800 | 416,000 | 38,200 | 10\% |
| Illinois | 2,650,400 | 2,650,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Indiana | 2,053,700 | 2,053,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| lowa | 894,500 | 894,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Kansas | 774,000 | 875,300 | 101,300 | 13\% |
| Kentucky | 1,182,800 | 1,182,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| Louisiana | 1,154,400 | 1,154,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maine | 374,400 | 374,400 | 0 | 0\% |
| Maryland | 1,069,900 | 1,092,100 | 22,200 | 2\% |
| Massachusetts | 1,205,200 | 1,305,600 | 100,400 | 8\% |
| Michigan | 2,884,200 | 3,006,400 | 122,200 | 4\% |
| Minnesota | 1,349,100 | 1,349,100 | 0 | 0\% |
| Mississippi | 856,400 | 962,400 | 106,000 | 12\% |
| Missouri | 1,764,000 | 1,852,400 | 88,400 | 5\% |
| Montana | 319,000 | 471,800 | 152,800 | 48\% |
| Nebraska | 523,300 | 574,400 | 51,100 | 10\% |
| Nevada | 389,800 | 496,100 | 106,300 | 27\% |
| New Hampshire | 303,800 | 303,800 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Jersey | 1,417,600 | 1,417,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| New Mexico | 729,800 | 807,300 | 77,500 | 11\% |
| New York | 3,034,300 | 3,036,200 | 1,900 | 0\% |
| North Carolina | 2,202,200 | 2,226,500 | 24,300 | 1\% |
| North Dakota | 233,600 | 258,100 | 24,500 | 10\% |
| Ohio | 3,280,600 | 3,280,600 | 0 | 0\% |
| Oklahoma | 1,131,400 | 1,215,400 | 84,000 | 7\% |
| Oregon | 806,200 | 806,200 | 0 | 0\% |
| Pennsylvania | 2,842,700 | 2,919,000 | 76,300 | 3\% |

Table 21 (continued)

| State Name | CO Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 CO Emissions (tons/year) | Percent Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 <br> All Vehicles | Case 4 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Rhode Island | 178,300 | 186,700 | 8,400 | 5\% |
| South Carolina | 1,184,500 | 1,184,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| South Dakota | 269,800 | 307,000 | 37,200 | 14\% |
| Tennessee | 1,705,400 | 1,710,900 | 5,500 | 0\% |
| Texas | 4,890,300 | 6,737,200 | 1,846,900 | 38\% |
| Utah | 713,600 | 839,000 | 125,400 | 18\% |
| Vermont | 221,700 | 221,700 | 0 | 0\% |
| Virginia | 1,865,500 | 1,865,500 | 0 | 0\% |
| Washington | 1,378,500 | 1,480,800 | 102,300 | 7\% |
| West Virginia | 560,900 | 560,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Wisconsin | 1,552,700 | 1,571,000 | 18,300 | 1\% |
| Wyoming | 249,400 | 292,400 | 43,000 | 17\% |
| Total | 68,366,000 | 73,297,400 | 4,931,400 | 7\% |

Table 22
Comparison of Case 1 and Case 2 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

|  | VOC Emissions (tons/year) |  |  | Increase in 1995 | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 | Case 2 | VOC Emissions | Increase <br> (tons/year) | in Emissions |
| MSA Name | All Vehicles | All Vehicles |  | (tons | $-2,600$ |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | 95,400 | 92,800 |  | $-3 \%$ |  |
| Phoenix-Mesa, AZ | 42,300 | 42,300 |  | $0 \%$ |  |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT | 27,700 | 28,600 |  | 900 | $3 \%$ |

Table 23
Comparison of Case 1 and Case 2 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions

| MSA Name | NO ${ }_{\text {x }}$ Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) | Percent <br> Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 <br> All Vehicles | Case 2 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | 134,600 | 161,400 | 26,800 | 20\% |
| Phoenix-Mesa, AZ | 60,900 | 60,900 | 0 | 0\% |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT | 29,400 | 31,000 | 1,600 | 5\% |

Table 24
Comparison of Case 1 and Case 2 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

|  | CO Emissions (tons/year) |  |  | Increase in 1995 | Percent <br> CO Emissions |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 1 | Case 2 <br> Increase |  |  |  |
| MSA Name | All Vehicles | All Vehicles | (tons/year) | in Emissions |  |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | 904,900 | $1,088,500$ |  | 183,600 | $20 \%$ |
| Phoenix-Mesa, AZ | 401,700 | 401,700 |  | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT | 319,500 | 357,700 | 38,200 | $12 \%$ |  |

Table 25
Comparison of Case 3 and Case 4 Highway Vehicle VOC Emissions

| MSA Name | VOC Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 VOC Emissions (tons/year) | Percent <br> Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 <br> All Vehicles | Case 4 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | 95,600 | 97,800 | 2,200 | 2\% |
| Phoenix-Mesa, AZ | 42,400 | 42,900 | 500 | 1\% |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT | 27,700 | 28,700 | 1,000 | 4\% |

Table 26
Comparison of Case 3 and Case 4 Highway Vehicle $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions

| MSA Name | $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) |  | Increase in 1995 $\mathrm{NO}_{\mathrm{x}}$ Emissions (tons/year) | Percent <br> Increase in Emissions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 <br> All Vehicles | Case 4 <br> All Vehicles |  |  |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | 136,195 | 201,059 | 64,863 | 48\% |
| Phoenix-Mesa, AZ | 62,243 | 67,090 | 4,847 | 8\% |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT | 29,585 | 31,924 | 2,338 | 8\% |

Table 27
Comparison of Case 3 and Case 4 Highway Vehicle CO Emissions

|  | CO Emissions (tons/year) |  |  | Increase in 1995 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Case 3 | Case 4 |  | Percent |  |
| CO Emissions | Increase |  |  |  |  |
| MSA Name | All Vehicles | All Vehicles |  | (tons/year) | in Emissions |
| Dallas-Fort Worth, TX | 911,485 | $1,270,879$ |  | 359,393 | $39 \%$ |
| Phoenix-Mesa, AZ | 406,875 | 424,931 |  | 18,056 | $4 \%$ |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT | 320,730 | 363,772 |  | 43,042 | $13 \%$ |

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[^0]:    *This may underestimate emissions above 65 mph since emissions tend to increase at a faster rate than the linear assumption used (especially for $N Q$ ).

