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Table 2. CARB emissions standards for light-duty vehicles, model years 2009-2016

<i>Tier</i>	<i>Model Year</i>	<i>CO₂ equivalent emissions standard (grams per mile)</i>	
		<i>Passenger cars and small light trucks (under 3,751 pounds)</i>	<i>Heavy light trucks (3,751 to 8,500 pounds)</i>
<i>Near term</i>	2009	323	439
	2010	301	420
	2011	267	390
	2012	233	361
<i>Mid-term</i>	2013	227	355
	2014	222	350
	2015	213	341
	2016	205	332

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Table 3. Proposed light truck CAFE standards by model year and footprint category (miles per gallon)

<i>Model year</i>	<i>Vehicle category and footprint range (square feet)</i>					
	<i>1</i> (≤43.0)	<i>2</i> (>43.0-47.0)	<i>3</i> (>47.0-52.0)	<i>4</i> (>52.0-56.5)	<i>5</i> (>56.5-65.0)	<i>6</i> (>65.0)
2008	26.8	25.6	22.3	22.2	20.7	20.4
2009	27.4	26.4	23.5	22.7	21.0	21.0
2010	27.8	26.4	24.0	22.9	21.6	20.8*
2011	28.4	27.1	24.5	23.3	21.9	21.3

*Decrease due to changes in production plans provided to NHTSA and used to establish an average that increases over time.

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Table 4. Key projections for light truck fuel economy in the alternative CAFE standards case, 2011-2030

Projection	2011	2015	2020	2030
<i>Fuel economy of new light trucks (miles per gallon)</i>	24.9	25.2	26.0	27.4
<i>Increase from reference case projection for purchase price of new light trucks (2004 dollars)</i>	350	250	210	170
<i>Annual reduction from reference case projection for energy use by all light-duty vehicles (quadrillion Btu)</i>	0.13	0.26	0.35	0.44
<i>Cumulative reduction from reference case projection for energy use by all light-duty vehicles, 2004-2030 (quadrillion Btu)</i>	0.31	1.19	2.76	6.85

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Table 5. Basic features of State renewable energy requirements and goals enacted since 2003

<i>State</i>	<i>Year enacted</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Accepts existing capacity</i>	<i>Out-of-State supply</i>	<i>Credit trading</i>
Renewable Portfolio Standards					
<i>Colorado</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>3-10% of generation, 2007-2015; 4% of requirement must be solar</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Delaware</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>1-10% of retail sales, 2007-2019</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>District of Columbia</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>11% of sales by 2022; 3.5% of requirement must be solar</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Maryland</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>3.5-7.5% of sales, 2006-2019</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Montana</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>5-15% of sales, 2008-2015</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>3-16% of sales, 2007-2019</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
Goals					
<i>New York</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>25% of generation by 2013</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>Vermont</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>All growth, up to 10% of total sales, 2005-2012; goal becomes mandatory if not met by 2012</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>

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Table 6. Major changes in existing State renewable energy requirements and goals since 2003

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of change</i>	<i>New requirements</i>
<i>Connecticut</i>	<i>July 2005</i>	<i>Effective January 1, 2006, Public Law 05-01 adds Class III renewables to the State RPS, to include new customer-side combined heat and power systems and electricity savings from energy conservation and load management at commercial and industrial facilities, equal to 1% of generation in 2007, 2% in 2008, 3% in 2009, and 4% in 2010.</i>
<i>Hawaii</i>	<i>June 2004</i>	<i>Senate Bill 2474 changes the goal of the State RPS, from 9% of sales by 2010 to 20% of sales by 2020, and includes ocean technologies, electricity conservation, and some cogeneration.</i>
<i>Illinois</i>	<i>July 2005</i>	<i>An Illinois Commerce Commission resolution adopts a sustainable energy plan that replaces the State renewable energy goal of 15% of sales by 2020 with an RPS requiring the State's largest electric utilities to begin supplying 2% renewable energy to Illinois customers by January 1, 2007, increasing by 1% annually to 8% by 2013; at least 75% of the requirement must be from wind power.</i>
<i>Minnesota</i>	<i>May 2005</i>	<i>Statute 216B.243 links compliance with the State's renewable energy goal of 10.0% of electricity sales (by power producers other than Xcel Energy, see Statute 216B.1691) to obtaining a certificate of need for new transmission or generation capacity.</i>
<i>Nevada</i>	<i>June 2005</i>	<i>Assembly Bill 03 increases overall renewables requirement from 5-15% of sales 2003-2013, to 6-20%, but (a) delays compliance by 2 years to 2005-2015, and (b) permits up to one-quarter of the requirement to be met by efficiency measures reducing electricity use.</i>
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	<i>November 2004</i>	<i>Senate Bill 1030 changes individual utility goals to RPS requiring 5.7% of sales in 2007, increasing to 18% in 2020 (with solar increasing to at least 0.5% of sales); RPS includes waste coal, coal gasification, and demand-side management and includes both credit trading and some capacity from out-of-State suppliers in interconnected areas.</i>
<i>Texas</i>	<i>August 2005</i>	<i>Senate Bill 20 increases overall renewable energy requirement from 2,000 megawatts of new renewable capacity by 2009 to 5,880 megawatts by 2015, including a non-mandatory target of at least 500 megawatts from sources other than wind.</i>

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Table 7. New U.S. renewable energy capacity, 2004-2005 (installed megawatts, nameplate capacity)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Biomass</i>	<i>Geothermal</i>	<i>Conventional hydroelectric</i>	<i>Landfill gas</i>	<i>Solar photovoltaics</i>	<i>Wind</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004							
<i>Without standards</i>	0.0	0.0	65.8	32.5	0.0	199.8	298.1
<i>With standards</i>	19.9	0.0	4.5	30.0	3.0	281.6	339.1
2005							
<i>Without standards</i>	0.0	0.0	133.2	14.7	0.0	1,077.1	1,225.0
<i>With standards</i>	34.1	37.0	26.1	24.6	3.6	1,716.7	1,842.1
2004 and 2005							
<i>Without standards</i>	0.0	0.0	199.0	47.2	0.0	1,276.9	1,523.1
<i>With standards</i>	54.0	37.0	30.6	54.8	6.6	1,998.2	2,181.2
<i>Total</i>	54.0	37.0	229.6	102.0	6.6	3,275.1	3,704.3
Percentages							
<i>Without standards</i>	0.0	0.0	86.6	46.3	0.0	39.0	41.1
<i>With standards</i>	100.0	100.0	13.3	53.7	100.0	61.0	58.9

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Table 8. Estimates of national trends in annual emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, 2003-2020 (million short tons)

<i>Emissions</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>Projections</i>		
		<i>2010</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2020</i>
<i>EPA</i>				
<i>Sulfur dioxide</i>	10.6	6.1	4.9	4.2
<i>Nitrogen oxides</i>	4.2	2.4	2.1	2.1
<i>AEO2006</i>				
<i>Sulfur dioxide</i>	10.6	5.9	4.6	4.0
<i>Nitrogen oxides</i>	4.2	2.3	2.1	2.1