

Analysis of Strategies for Reducing Multiple Emissions from Electric Power plants with Advanced Technology Scenarios

Table 3. Energy Consumption and CO₂ Emissions in AEO2001 and the CEF Cases, 2010 and 2020

Year	Projection	Primary Energy Consumption		CO ₂ Emissions ^a	
		Quadrillion Btu	Percent Change From CEF Business-As-Usual	Million Metric Tons Carbon Equivalent	Percent Change From CEF Business-As-Usual
1997	—	94.3	—	1,493	—
2000	—	98.5	—	1,558	—
2010	AEO2001 ^b	114.1	—	1,809	—
	CEF Business-As-Usual. . .	110.4	—	1,769	—
	CEF Moderate	106.5	-4	1,684	-5
	CEF Advanced	99.3	-10	1,463	-17
2020	AEO2001 ^b	127.0	—	2,041	—
	CEF Business-As-Usual. . .	119.8	—	1,922	—
	CEF Moderate	110.1	-8	1,740	-9
	CEF Advanced	96.8	-19	1,347	-30

^aCO₂ emissions are from energy combustion only and do not include emissions from energy production or industrial processes.

^bAs noted in the letter of request in Appendix A, the AEO2001 reference case is the starting point for this analysis.

Note: AEO2001 = Annual Energy Outlook 2001; Btu = British thermal unit; CEF = Clean Energy Future; CO₂ = carbon dioxide.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Annual Energy Review 2000*, DOE/EIA-0384(2000) (Washington, DC, August 2001); EIA, *Annual Energy Outlook 2001*, DOE/EIA-0383(2001)(Washington, DC, December 2000); EIA, *U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Energy Sources: 2000 Flash Estimate* (Washington, DC, June 2001), web site www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/1605/flash/sld001.htm; Interlaboratory Working Group, *Scenarios for a Clean Energy Future*, ORNL/CON-476 and LBNL-44029 (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, November 2000), p. ES.5.