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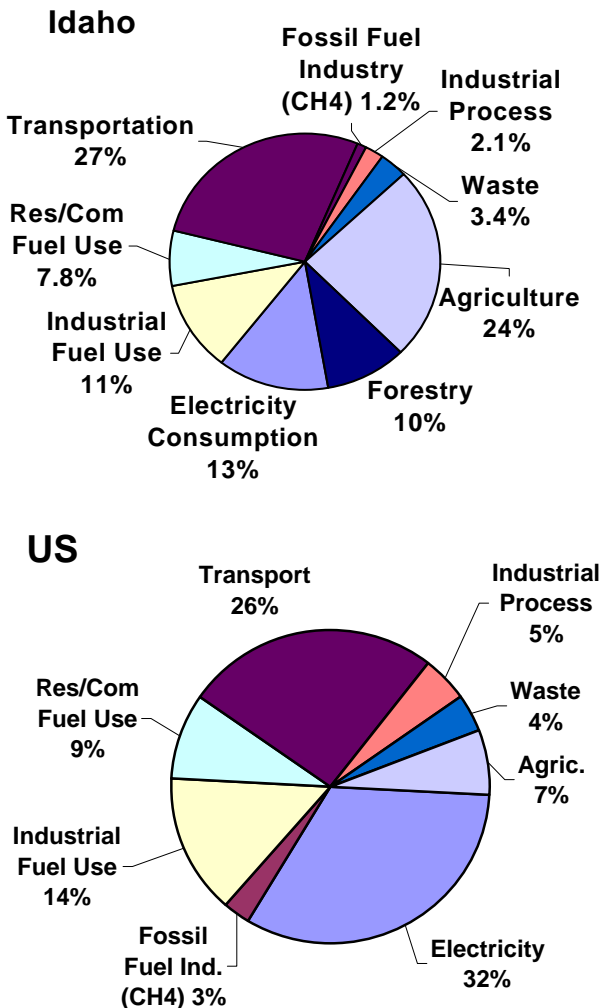
Table ES-1. Idaho Historical and Reference Case GHG Emissions, by Sector^a

(Million Metric Tons CO ₂ e)	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	Explanatory Notes for Projections
Energy	16.6	22.2	22.1	23.4	26.8	
Electricity Production	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	
Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	See electric sector assumptions in Appendix A
Natural Gas	0.00	0.09	0.62	0.64	0.92	
Oil	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Net Imported Electricity	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.5	
Electricity Consumption Based	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.2	6.4	
Residential/Commercial/Industrial (RCI) Fuel Use	5.1	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.7	
Coal	0.96	1.29	0.96	1.01	1.00	Based on US DOE regional projections
Natural Gas	2.17	3.47	3.09	3.42	4.05	Based on US DOE regional projections
Oil	1.88	1.95	2.05	2.26	2.58	Based on US DOE regional projections
Wood (CH ₄ and N ₂ O)	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	Based on US DOE regional projections
Transportation	7.3	10.1	10.2	11.0	12.2	
Motor Gasoline	5.25	7.13	6.98	7.25	7.67	Based on US DOE regional projections
Diesel	1.47	2.48	2.79	3.29	4.01	Based on US DOE regional projections
Natural Gas, LPG, other	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	Based on US DOE regional projections
Jet Fuel and Aviation Gasoline	0.46	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.38	Based on US DOE regional projections
Fossil Fuel Industry	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	
Natural Gas Industry	0.32	0.45	0.42	0.46	0.55	Based on US DOE regional projections for natural gas consumption
Oil Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	There is no oil industry in Idaho
Coal Mining (Methane)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	There are no coal mines in Idaho
Industrial Processes	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.9	
Cement Manufacture (CO ₂)	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.14	0.16	Based on manufacturing employment projections for Idaho
Lime Manufacture (CO ₂)	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.08	Ditto
Limestone & Dolomite Use (CO ₂)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	Ditto
Soda Ash (CO ₂)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Based on 2004 and 2009 projections for US production
ODS Substitutes (HFC, PFC, and SF ₆)	0.00	0.35	0.62	0.89	1.52	Based on national projections (US State Dept.)
Semiconductor Manufacturing (HFC, PFC, and SF ₆)	0.08	0.21	0.13	0.09	0.05	Based on national projections (US EPA)
Electric Power T & D (SF ₆)	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.04	Ditto
Waste Management	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	
Solid Waste Management	0.85	1.09	1.19	1.31	1.59	Projections primarily based on population
Wastewater Management	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.21	Projections based on population
Agriculture (Ag)	6.8	9.0	9.1	9.9	10.0	
Enteric Fermentation	2.26	2.81	3.19	3.52	3.52	Projections held constant at 2002 levels except for dairy cattle (see Appendix F)
Manure Management	0.70	1.50	1.97	2.33	2.33	Ditto
Ag. Soils and Residue Burning	3.88	4.66	3.97	4.04	4.15	Projections based on trend in historical emissions
Forestry and Land Use	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	Emissions held constant at 2004 levels
Total Gross Emissions	28.4	36.8	37.2	39.6	44.1	
<i>increase relative to 1990</i>		<i>30%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>56%</i>	
Agricultural Soils	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	Historical and projected emissions held constant at 1997 levels
Net Emissions (including sinks)	27.2	35.6	36.0	38.4	42.9	

^aTotals may not equal exact sum of subtotals shown in this table due to independent rounding.

Transportation and agriculture are the State’s principle GHG emissions sources. Together, these two sectors accounted for 51% of Idaho’s *gross* GHG emissions in 2000, as shown in Figure 2. The use of fossil fuels — natural gas, oil products, and coal — in the residential, commercial, and industrial (RCI) sectors constituted another 19% of total State emissions. The combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation (including emissions associated with the generation of electricity imported from other States) constituted only 13% of total State emissions which is a little less than the nation as a whole.

Figure 2. Gross GHG Emissions by Sector, 2000, Idaho and US



NOTE: at a national level, forests act as a net sink of CO₂; therefore, they do not show up in the above graph of gross U.S. emissions sources.

Industrial process emissions comprised almost 2% of State GHG emissions in 2000. Although industrial process emissions are rising rapidly due to the increasing use of HFC as substitutes for ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), their overall contribution is estimated to be only