
USER'S GUIDE FOR ESTIMATING METHANE AND NITROUS OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM MOBILE COMBUSTION USING THE STATE INVENTORY TOOL

JANUARY 17, 2025



Prepared by:
ICF

Prepared for:
State Energy and Environment Program,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

This section of the User's Guide provides instruction on using the Mobile Combustion module of the State Inventory Tool (SIT), and describes the methodology used for estimating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from highway and non-highway vehicles at the state level.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.1	Getting Started	2
1.2	Module Overview	4
1.2.1	Data Requirements	6
1.2.2	Tool Layout	6
1.3	Methodology.....	9
1.4	Uncertainty	20
1.5	Explanation of Mobile Combustion Module Updates.....	21
1.6	References	22

1.1 GETTING STARTED

The Mobile Combustion module was developed using Microsoft® Excel 2000. While the module will operate with older versions of Excel, it functions best with Excel 2000 or later. If you are using Excel 2007 or later, instructions for opening the module will vary as outlined in the Excel basics below. Some of the Excel basics are outlined in the sections below. Before you use the Mobile Combustion module, make sure your computer meets the system requirements. In order to install and run the Mobile Combustion module, you must have:

- IBM-PC compatible computer with the Windows 95 operating system or later;
- Microsoft® Excel 1997 or later, with calculation set to automatic and macros enabled;
- Hard drive with at least 20MB free; and
- Monitor display setting of 800 x 600 or greater.

Microsoft Excel Settings

Excel 2003 and Earlier: For the SIT modules to function properly, Excel must be set to automatic calculation. To check this setting, launch Microsoft Excel before opening the Mobile Combustion module. Go to the Tools menu and select "Options..." Click on the "Calculations" tab and make sure that the radio button next to "Automatic" is selected, and then click on "OK" to close the window. The security settings (discussed next) can also be adjusted at this time.

Excel 2007 and Later: For the SIT modules to function properly, Excel must be set to automatic calculation. Go to the Formulas ribbon and select "Calculation Options." Make sure that the box next to the "Automatic" option is checked from the pop-up menu.

Microsoft Excel Security

Excel 2003 and Earlier: Because the SIT employs macros, you must have Excel security set to medium (recommended) or low (not recommended). To change this setting, launch Microsoft Excel before opening the Mobile Combustion module. Once in Excel, go to the Tools menu, click on the Macro sub-menu, and then select "Security" (see Figure 1). The Security pop-up box will appear. Click on the "Security Level" tab and select medium. When set to high, macros are automatically disabled; when set to medium, Excel will give you the choice to enable macros; when set to low, macros are always enabled.

When Excel security is set to medium, users are asked upon opening the module whether to enable macros. Macros must be enabled in order for the Mobile Combustion module to work. Once they are enabled, the module will open to the control worksheet. A message box will appear welcoming the user to the module. Clicking on the "x" in the upper-right-hand corner of the message box will close it.

Excel 2007 and Later: If Excel's security settings are set at the default level a Security Warning appears above the formula box in Excel when the Mobile Combustion module is initially opened. The Security Warning lets the user know that some active content from the spreadsheet has been disabled, meaning that Excel has prevented the macros in the spreadsheet from functioning. Because SIT needs macros in order to function properly, the user must click the "Options" button in the security message and then select, "Enable this

content” in the pop-up box. Enabling the macro content for the SIT in this way only enables macros temporarily in Excel but does not change the macro security settings. Once macros are enabled, a message box will appear welcoming the user to module. Click on the “x” in the upper right-hand corner to close the message box.

If the Security Warning does not appear when the module is first opened, it may be necessary to change the security settings for macros. To change the setting, first exit out of the Mobile Combustion module and re-launch Microsoft Excel before opening the Mobile Combustion module. Next, click on the Microsoft Excel icon in the top left of the screen. Scroll to the bottom of the menu and select the “Excel Options” button to the right of the main menu. When the Excel Options box appears, select “Trust Center” in left hand menu of the box. Next, click the gray “Trust Center Settings” button. When the Trust Center options box appears, click “Macro Settings” in the left-hand menu and select “Disable all macros with notification.” Once the security level has been adjusted, open the Stationary Combustion module and enable macros in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

Viewing and Printing Data and Results

The Mobile Combustion module contains some features to allow users to adjust the screen view and the appearance of the worksheets when they are printed. Once a module has been opened, you can adjust the zoom by going to the Module Options Menu, and either typing in a zoom percentage or selecting one from the drop-down menu. In addition, data may not all appear on a single screen within each worksheet; if not, you may need to scroll up or down to view additional information.

You may also adjust the print margins of the worksheets to ensure that desired portions of the Mobile Combustion module are printed. To do so, go to the File menu, and then select “Print Preview.” Click on “Page Break Preview” and drag the blue lines to the desired positions (see Figure 2). To print this view, go to the File menu, and click “Print.” To return to the normal view, go to the File menu, click “Print Preview,” and then click “Normal View.”

Figure 1. Changing Security Settings

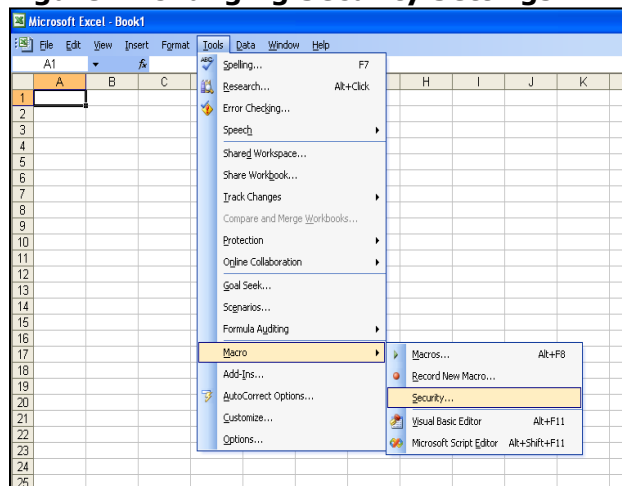
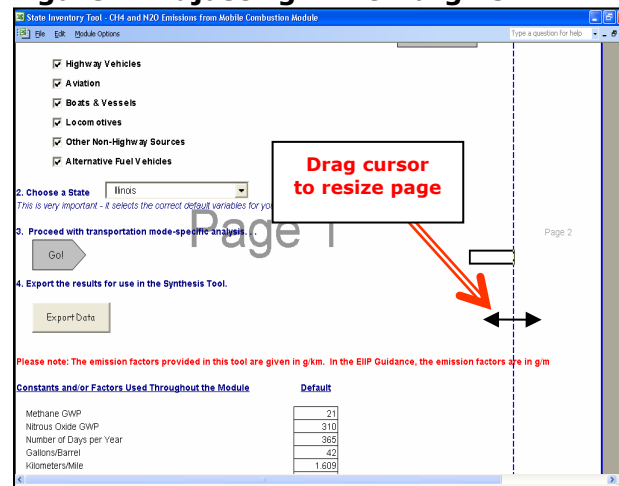


Figure 2. Adjusting Print Margins



1.2 MODULE OVERVIEW

This User's Guide accompanies and explains the Mobile Combustion module of the SIT. The SIT was originally developed in conjunction with EPA's Emissions Inventory Improvement Program (EIIP) in order to automate the steps states would need to take in developing their own emission estimates in a manner that was consistent with prevailing national and state guidelines. The result was a user-friendly and comprehensive set of eleven modules that help users estimate greenhouse gas emissions at the state level.

Because most state inventories developed today rely heavily on the SIT, User's Guides have been developed for each of the SIT modules. These User's Guides contain the most up-to-date methodologies that are, for the most part, consistent with the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (EPA 2024a). Users can refer to the chapters and annexes of the U.S. Inventory to obtain additional information not found in the SIT or in the companion User's Guide.

In 2024, EPA published the results of the 2022 Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks disaggregated by U.S. state (EPA 2024b) to make consistent state-level GHG data available for all states for use by states, researchers, and the general public. However, EPA recognizes that there will be differences between the state-level estimates published by EPA and inventory estimates developed by states using the SIT or other tools. Inventories compiled by states may differ for several reasons, and differences do not necessarily mean that one set of estimates is more accurate, or "correct." In some cases, the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks may be using different methodologies, activity data, and emission factors, or may have access to the latest facility-level information through the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). In other cases, because of state laws and regulations, states may have adopted accounting decisions that differ from those adopted by UNFCCC and IPCC to ensure comparability in national reporting (e.g., use of different category definitions and emission scopes consistent with state laws and regulations). Users of state GHG data should take care to review and understand differences in accounting approaches to ensure that any comparisons of estimates are equivalent or an apples-to-apples comparison of estimates.

The Mobile Combustion module calculates methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from highway vehicles, aviation, boats and vessels, locomotives, other non-highway sources, and alternative fuel vehicles. This module also includes optional calculations of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from these sources, which are also calculated in the CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion (CO₂FFC) module. The Mobile Combustion module-based CO₂ calculations provide detail by transportation mode not available in the CO₂FFC module.

For highway vehicles, it calculates emissions based on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for eight types of control technologies: three-way catalyst, early three-way catalyst, oxidation catalyst, non-catalyst, low-emission vehicle, advanced, moderate, and uncontrolled; and for seven classes of vehicles, using the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) vehicle classifications. For other transportation types, emissions are based on fuel consumption in gallons or British thermal units (BTU). While the module provides default data for most inputs, if you have access to more comprehensive data sources, they should be used in place of the default data (see Box 1 for suggestions of possible data sources). If

Box 1: State Mobile Combustion Data Sources

In-state sources, such as state highway agencies, should be consulted first. Otherwise, default data provided by the Mobile Combustion module may be used.

using outside data sources, or for a more thorough understanding of the tool, please refer to the following discussion of data requirements and methodology.

Although there is virtually no CH₄ in either gasoline or diesel fuel, CH₄ is emitted as a combustion product that is influenced by fuel composition, combustion conditions, and control technologies. Depending on the control technologies used, CH₄ emissions may also result from hydrocarbons passing unburned or partially burned through the engine, and then be affected by any post-combustion control of hydrocarbon emissions, such as catalytic converters. For highway vehicles, the emissions of unburned hydrocarbons, including CH₄, are generally lowest in uncontrolled engines when the air/fuel ratio is high or “lean,” which means that there is excess oxygen available relative to the quantity of hydrogen and carbon present. However, such conditions favor the formation of nitrogen oxides, which are a major air pollutant and key component in the formation of smog. In modern three-way closed loop catalyst highway vehicles, the lowest emissions are achieved when hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen are present in the ideal combination for complete combustion. Conditions favoring high CH₄ emissions include aggressive driving, low speed operation, and cold start operation. Poorly tuned highway vehicle engines may have a particularly high output of CH₄.

Emissions are also strongly influenced by the engine type and the fuel combusted. N₂O formation in internal combustion engines is not yet well understood, and data on these emissions are scarce. It is believed that N₂O emissions come from two distinct processes. In the first process, during combustion in the cylinder, N₂O is formed as nitrogen oxide interacts with combustion intermediates such as imidogen (NH) and cyanate (NCO). The N₂O is then removed very rapidly in the post-flame gas by the reaction between N₂O and hydrogen. While a significant amount of N₂O may be formed in the flame, it can only survive if there is very rapid quenching of the flame, which is not common. Thus, only small amounts of N₂O are produced as engine-out emissions.

The second N₂O-forming process occurs during catalytic after-treatment of exhaust gases. The output of N₂O from the catalyst is highly temperature dependent. Prigent and De Soete (1989) showed that as the catalyst warms up after a cold start, N₂O levels increase greatly (to 4.5 times the inlet value) at around 360°C. The emissions then decrease to the inlet level as the catalyst reaches a temperature of 460°C. Above this temperature there is less N₂O exiting the catalyst than entering it. These results demonstrate that N₂O is formed primarily during cold starts of catalyst-equipped vehicles. This explains why N₂O emissions data for the Federal Test Procedure (which includes a cold-start phase) are much higher than data for the U.S. Highway Fuel Economy Test (which does not include a cold start phase).

Emissions of CH₄ and N₂O from non-highway mobile sources have received relatively little study. Non-highway sources include jet aircraft, gasoline-fueled piston aircraft, agricultural and construction equipment, railway locomotives, boats, and ships. Except for aircraft (fueled by jet fuel or gasoline), all these sources are typically equipped with diesel engines.

In 2013, additional updates were made to the mobile combustion module to improve disaggregation of CO₂ estimates, and compliment the CO₂ from Fossil Fuel Combustion module. An explanation of these updates can be found in Section 1.5, “Explanation of Mobile Combustion Module Updates.”

1.2.1 Data Requirements

To calculate GHG emissions from mobile combustion, the data listed in Table 1 are required inputs (again, note that defaults are available for most of these data).

Table 1. Required Data Inputs for the Mobile Combustion Module

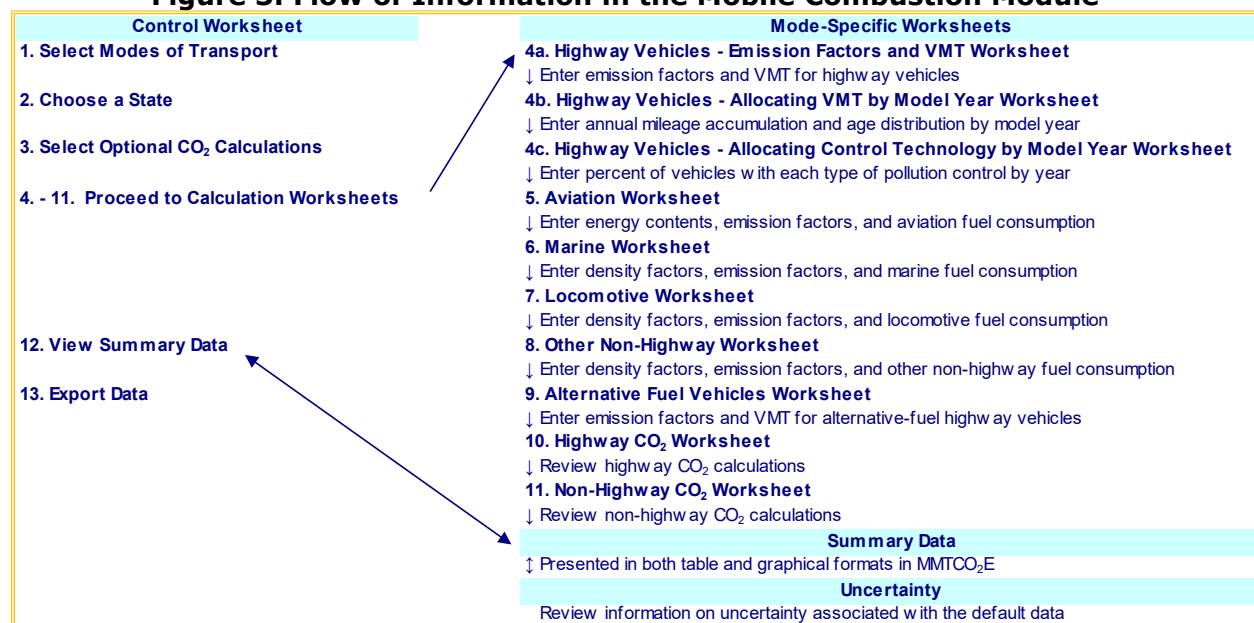
Module Worksheet	Input Data Required
4a Highway Vehicles - Emission Factors and VMT	CH ₄ and N ₂ O emission factors (g/km traveled) for each type of control technology State total VMT, 1990-present, for all vehicle types
4b Highway Vehicles - Allocating VMT by Model Year	Annual vehicle mileage accumulation (miles) for each model year in use Age distribution of vehicles (%) in the current year
4c Highway Vehicles - Allocating Control Technology by Model Year	Percentage of vehicles with each control type, 1960-present
5 Aviation Factors and Fuel Consumption	Energy contents (kg/million BTU) for kerosene jet fuel, naphtha jet fuel, and aviation gasoline N ₂ O and CH ₄ emission factors (g/kg fuel) for each type of fuel Aviation fuel consumption (million BTU), 1990-present
6 Marine Factors and Fuel Consumption	Density factors (kg/gal) for residual fuel, distillate fuel, and motor gasoline N ₂ O and CH ₄ emission factors (g/kg fuel) for each type of fuel Marine fuel consumption (gallons), 1990-present
7 Locomotive Factors and Fuel Consumption	Density factors (kg/gal or ton) for residual fuel, diesel fuel, and coal N ₂ O and CH ₄ emission factors (g/kg fuel) for each type of fuel Locomotive fuel consumption (gal or tons), 1990-present
8 Other Non-Highway Factors and Fuel Consumption	Density factors (kg/gal) for diesel and gasoline N ₂ O and CH ₄ emission factors (g/kg fuel) for diesel and gasoline tractors, construction equipment, snowmobiles, and other equipment Fuel consumption (gal), 1990-present, for the above types of equipment
9 Alternative Fuel Vehicles Factors and VMT	CH ₄ and N ₂ O emission factors (g/km traveled) for each type of alternative fuel (methanol, ethanol, LPG, LNG, CNG) State total VMT, 1990-present, for alternative fuel vehicles

1.2.2 Tool Layout

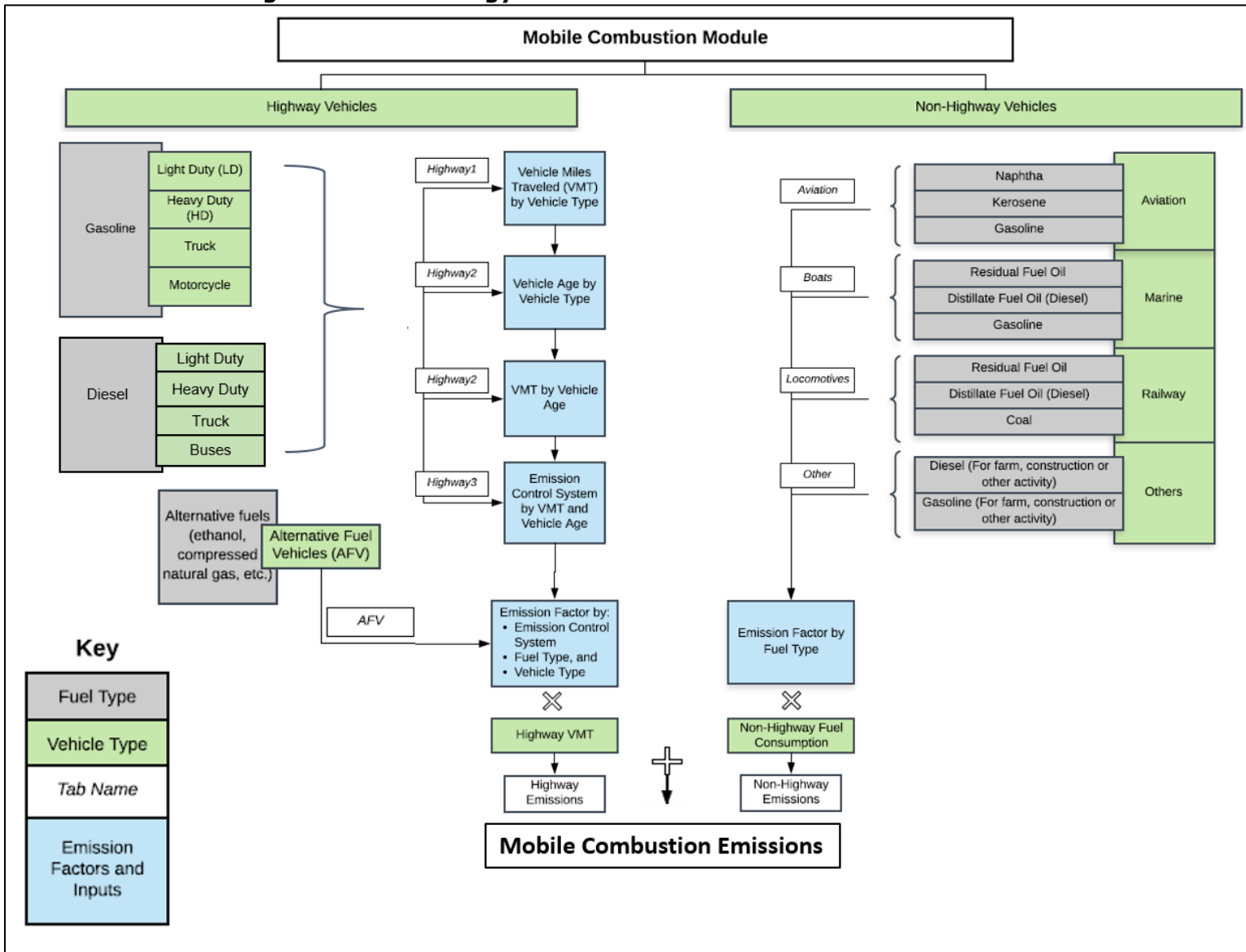
Because there are multiple sections to complete within the Mobile Combustion module, it is important to understand the module's overall design. The layout of the module and the

purpose of its worksheets are presented in Figure 3. An overview of the calculation methodology in the Mobile Combustion module is presented in Figure 4.

Figure 3. Flow of Information in the Mobile Combustion Module*



* These worksheets are the primary worksheets used in the Mobile Combustion module; subsequent worksheets are used to populate the default data and are provided for informational purposes only.

Figure 4. Methodology Overview of the Mobile Combustion Module

1.3 METHODOLOGY

This section provides a guide to using the Mobile Combustion module of the SIT to estimate GHG emissions from the following types of vehicles (or transportation modes): highway vehicles, airplanes, boats, trains, non-highway equipment (e.g. tractors and snowmobiles), and alternative-fuel highway vehicles. The module estimates CH₄, N₂O, and CO₂ emissions from mobile sources using activity data, information on the combustion technologies used, and information on the type of emission control technologies employed during and after combustion. Operating conditions during combustion also have an impact on emissions and are reflected in the emission factor. The basic approach for estimating emissions is presented in Equation 1, but variations on this equation will be discussed in subsequent sections, following this general methodology discussion.

Equation 1. General Mobile Combustion Equation

$$\text{Emissions} = \Sigma(\text{EF}_{abc} \times \text{Activity}_{abc})$$

Where,

EF = emissions factor (e.g., grams/kilometer traveled);

Activity = activity level measured in the units appropriate to the emission factor (e.g., miles);

a = fuel type (e.g., diesel or gasoline);

b = vehicle type (e.g., passenger car, light duty truck, etc.); and

c = emission control type (if any)

The Mobile Combustion module automatically calculates emissions once you have entered the required data on the control and transportation mode worksheets. The tool provides default data for all parameters.

There are six general steps involved in estimating emissions using the Mobile Combustion module: (1) select relevant modes of transport; (2) select a state; (3) select an option to conduct optional CO₂ calculations; (4) complete highway vehicle worksheets; (5) complete aviation worksheet; (6) complete marine worksheet; (7) complete locomotives worksheet; (8) complete other non-highway worksheet; (9) complete alternative fuel vehicles worksheet; (10) review highway CO₂ emissions worksheet; (11) review off-road CO₂ emissions worksheet; (12) review summary information; and (13) export data.

Step (1) Select Modes of Transport

For the emissions calculations to be successful, the user must choose the desired transportation modes. Once these selections are made, information on other modes will automatically drop out of the navigation scheme, saving time and streamlining the analysis.

Step (2) Choose a State

Next, select the state you are interested in evaluating. By selecting a state, the rest of the tool will automatically reset to reflect the appropriate state default data and assumptions for use in subsequent steps of the tool. Figure 5 shows the control worksheet with these two steps completed.

Figure 5. Control Worksheet for the Mobile Combustion Module

State Inventory Tool - CH₄ and N₂O Emissions from Mobile Combustion Module

File Edit Module Options

State Inventory Tool - CH₄ and N₂O Emissions from Mobile Combustion Module

1. Select those modes of transport you wish to analyze.
Select any or all of the modes listed below.

☒ Highway Vehicles
☒ Aviation
☒ Boats & Vessels
☒ Locomotives
☒ Other Non-Highway Sources
☒ Alternative Fuel Vehicles

2. Choose a State: Colorado
This is very important - it selects the correct default variables for your state.

3. Would you like to conduct optional CO₂ calculations?
The CO₂FFC module is responsible for the main CO₂ calculations from the mobile sector, but this module provides an option for mode-specific analysis.

☒ Yes ☐ No

4. - 11. Proceed with transportation mode-specific analysis. . .

Go!

You will be led through the following series of worksheets using navigational arrows located at the top of each worksheet:

- 4. Highway Vehicle Worksheets
 - 4a. Highway Vehicles - Emission Factors and VMT Worksheet
 - 4b. Highway Vehicles - Allocating VMT by Model Year Worksheet
 - 4c. Highway Vehicles - Allocating Control Technology by Model Year Worksheet
- 5. Aviation Worksheet
- 6. Marine Worksheet
- 7. Locomotive Worksheet
- 8. Other Non-Highway Worksheet
- 9. Alternative Fuel Vehicles Worksheet
- 10. Highway CO₂ Worksheet
- 11. Off-Road CO₂ Worksheet

Step (3) Decide on an Option to Conduct CO₂ Calculations

The CO₂FFC module is responsible for the primary CO₂ emission calculations from the mobile sector, but this module provides an option for users to select a mode-specific analysis if desired. The CO₂FFC module calculates emissions using fuel consumption data, and this module calculates emissions using mode-specific activity data already used in this module.

Selecting "Yes" will allow you to walk through the CO₂ calculations worksheets later in the module. Selecting "No" will allow you to skip steps 10 and 11.

Step (4) Complete the Sector Worksheets for Highway Vehicles

The gray arrow in on the control worksheet takes you to the first of the mode-specific worksheets.

The calculation of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from highway vehicles follows a complicated methodology. The module breaks highway vehicles into the following categories: heavy-duty diesel vehicles (HDDV), heavy-duty diesel buses (HDDB), heavy-duty gasoline vehicles (HDGV), light-duty diesel trucks (LDDT), light-duty diesel vehicles (LDDV), light-duty gasoline trucks (LDGT), light-duty gasoline vehicles (LDGV), and motorcycles (MC). Emissions depend heavily on the type of emissions control technology used in the vehicle; the type of control technology used generally correlates with year of vehicle manufacture.

Due to the number of factors involved, the steps for estimating CH₄ and N₂O emissions from highway vehicles are spread out over three worksheets. The steps necessary to complete these worksheets are as follows: (1) enter emission factors for each control technology and vehicle class; (2) enter the vehicle miles traveled for each vehicle type, by year; (3)

Step (4a) Highway Vehicles - Emission Factors and VMT Worksheet

- Figure 6. Example of the Highway 4a Worksheet**



Step (4b) Highway Vehicles - Allocating VMT by Model Year Worksheet

1. Distribute vehicle miles traveled by vehicle age on the Highway 4b worksheet. To account for changes over time in the control technologies used by vehicles, estimates of VMT by vehicle type must be distributed across vehicle model years. To make this apportionment, it is necessary to incorporate the following distributions: (1) vehicle age distribution, and (2) annual age-specific vehicle mileage accumulation. Vehicle age distribution simply refers to the age distribution of the vehicle fleet. This distribution may vary by state due to climate and road maintenance practices (e.g., whether roads are salted, which causes faster deterioration of cars), cultural reasons (e.g., higher demand for older “cruisers” in Los Angeles), and/or economic reasons.
 - a. First, choose the year of the inventory you are performing in the yellow box at the top of the sheet using the arrow buttons, as shown in Figure 7. Default data (U.S. EPA 2024a) for the current year’s age distribution is automatically selected as you change the inventory year using the arrow buttons; you may overwrite it if you wish or clear it by clicking “Clear Age Distribution Entries”; to restore the default data, click “Restore Default Data.”
 - b. Next, enter the mileage accumulation for each vehicle age class/model year in the year of the inventory in Table I. This table refers to the relative distance vehicles are driven annually, by vehicle type. The vehicle ages are displayed as numbers in ascending order from the inventory year. That is, if the inventory year is 2005, cars built in 2005 are year “0” vehicles, cars built in 2004 are year “1” vehicles, and so forth.
 - c. Enter the percent age distribution for vehicles in the inventory year in Table II. This age distribution represents the percent of vehicles on the road in the inventory year, based on the year the vehicle was manufactured. This table is similar to Table I in that if the inventory year is 2005, cars built in 2005 are year “0” vehicles, cars built in 2004 are year “1” vehicles, and so forth.
 - d. Finally, populate similar tables for the entire time series by clicking the “Use Default Data for All Years” button at the top of the page. This will populate the historical time series based on default data from U.S. EPA (2024a). This step creates an emission estimate for each year from 1990 to the current inventory year.

Figure 7. Example of the Highway 4b Worksheet

4b. Highway Vehicles - Allocating VMT by Model Year

Click here for possible data sources.

Previous Continue

CH₄ and N₂O emissions from highway vehicles are calculated using four steps: 1) calculate the annual vehicle miles accumulated for each vehicle type; 2) convert the vehicle miles accumulated data for use with existing emission factors; 3) distribute vehicle miles traveled by vehicle age, and 4) determine emissions control systems for each vehicle type.

This worksheet provides input cells for distributing vehicle miles traveled by vehicle age for highway vehicles. In order to apportion vehicle miles traveled by vehicle age, it is necessary to incorporate the following distributions: (1) annual age-specific vehicle mileage accumulation, and (2) vehicle age distribution. For further information, refer to the Mobile Combustion chapter of the User's Guide.

Enter/select inventory year

model year vehicle age, estimates will populate the yellow shaded cells in Table I and Table II.

Enter vehicle mileage accumulation by age class

Restore Default Data for All Years

2020

Clear Age Distribution Entries

Save Data

Restore Default Data for All Years

Clear Mileage Accumulation Entries

Clear Default Data for All Years

Populate data for other years

Enter age distribution (%)

Table I: Annual Vehicle Mileage Accumulation (miles)

MY	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	MC	HDGV
0	14,378	16,252	20,153	14,378	16,252	44,728	9,371	24,727
1	4,106	15,946	20,080	14,106	15,946	45,692	5,004	23,925
2	3,811	15,601	19,877	13,811	15,601	45,575	3,786	23,191
3	3,495	15,224	22,664	13,495	15,224	47,435	3,130	22,275
4	2,163	14,818	21,299	13,163	14,818	45,931	2,708	21,888
5	2,814	14,386	19,921	12,814	14,386	47,665	2,408	20,603
6	12,453	13,932	18,647	12,453	13,932	43,838	2,184	20,027
7	12,080	13,461	18,425	12,080	13,461	44,919	2,005	19,876
8	11,698	12,977	16,140	11,698	12,977	37,523	1,856	18,968
9	11,309	12,484	14,046	11,309	12,484	30,064	1,734	17,312
10	10,916	11,996	14,763	10,916	11,996	33,491	1,631	16,597
11	10,521	11,487	12,512	10,521	11,487	30,280	1,537	17,077
12	10,126	10,991	10,877	10,126	10,991	16,963	1,462	15,997
13	9,733	10,503	9,120	9,733	10,503	22,707	1,387	16,144
14	9,345	10,027	7,884	9,345	10,027	16,990	1,321	16,288
15	8,963	9,566	6,841	8,963	9,566	14,740	1,265	14,332
16	8,590	9,125	5,502	8,590	9,125	10,722	1,218	13,620
17	8,228	8,708	5,359	8,228	8,708	10,185	1,171	15,064

Table II: Age Distribution, 2020. Each column must add up to 100%.

MY	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	LDGV	LDGT	HDGV	MC	HDGV
0	6%	6%	5%	5%	10%	6%	6%	6%
1	6%	6%	5%	3%	9%	6%	6%	6%
2	6%	6%	5%	1%	7%	6%	6%	6%
3	6%	7%	5%	0%	6%	6%	4%	6%
4	6%	7%	5%	1%	6%	6%	4%	6%
5	6%	6%	5%	22%	5%	6%	4%	7%
6	6%	6%	4%	14%	3%	6%	4%	7%
7	6%	4%	3%	12%	3%	4%	3%	4%
8	5%	4%	4%	10%	3%	4%	3%	4%
9	4%	4%	3%	7%	3%	3%	2%	3%
10	4%	3%	1%	6%	1%	2%	4%	4%
11	4%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	4%	4%
12	4%	4%	4%	0%	3%	5%	4%	4%
13	5%	4%	3%	3%	5%	6%	4%	4%
14	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%	4%	4%
15	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%
16	3%	4%	3%	1%	4%	3%	4%	3%
17	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%	2%

Step (4c) Highway Vehicles - Allocating Control Technology by Model Year Worksheet

- In the Highway 4c worksheet, you will enter percentage of vehicles with each control technology, by vehicle type.
 - Enter the distribution of emissions control equipment type by vehicle model year for motorcycles and diesel vehicles in Table I, as shown in Figure 8. The three types of control technology for motorcycles and diesel vehicles are Advanced (A), Moderate (M), Uncontrolled (U), and Aftertreatment (AF). Default data from U.S. EPA (2024a) are automatically entered in the yellow cells, but you may overwrite or delete them if you wish, using the "Restore Default Data" buttons above the Table I.
 - In Table II of this worksheet, enter the distribution of emissions control equipment type by vehicle model year for gasoline vehicles (LDGV, LDGT, and HDGV), as shown in Figure 8. The types of control technologies used are (in order of most recent employment): three-way catalyst (T3), low-emission vehicle (L3), three-way catalyst (T2), low-emission vehicle (L2), low-emission vehicle (L), three-way catalyst (T1), early three-way catalyst (T0), oxidation catalyst (O), non-catalyst (N), and uncontrolled (U). Defaults are automatically entered in the yellow cells, but you may overwrite or delete them if you wish, using the buttons above the table.

Figure 8. Example of the Highway 4c Worksheet

4c. Highway Vehicles - Allocating Control Technology by Model Year

Click here for possible data sources.

Previous Continue

CH₄ and N₂O emissions from highway vehicles are calculated using four steps: 1) calculate the vehicle miles traveled for each vehicle type; 2) convert the vehicle miles traveled data for use with existing emission factors; 3) distribute vehicle miles traveled by vehicle age, and 4) determine emissions control systems for each vehicle type.

This worksheet provides input cells for determining the control technologies used in highway vehicles. For further information, refer to the Mobile Combustion chapter of the User's Guide.

Enter percentage of vehicles with each control technology. Enter custom data in the tables I and II below. For vehicle types in Table I, each model year. For vehicle types in Table II, more than one control technology.

Click for Technology Definitions

Restore Default Data Clear Data

Enter emissions technology by model year for motorcycles and diesel vehicles

Enter emissions technology by model year for gasoline vehicles

Table I. Diesel Vehicles & Motorcycles

MY	LDV(D,T)	HDD (B,V) MC
2020	AF	AF
2019	AF	AF
2018	AF	AF
2017	AF	AF
2016	AF	AF
2015	AF	AF
2014	AF	AF
2013	AF	AF
2012	AF	AF
2011	AF	AF
2010	AF	AF
2009	AF	AF
2008	AF	AF
2007	AF	AF
2006	A	A
2005	A	A
2004	A	A
2003	A	A
2002	A	A
2001	A	A
2000	A	A
1999	A	A

Table II. Motor Gasoline Vehicles (within each vehicle category, rows must total to 100%)

MY	LDGV										LDGT										HDGV									
	U	N	O	T0	T1	L	L2	T2	L3	T3	U	N	O	T0	T1	L	L2	T2	L3	T3	U	N	O	T0	T1	L	L2	T2	L3	T3
2020																														
2019																														
2018																														
2017																														
2016																														
2015																														
2014																														
2013																														
2012																														
2011																														
2010																														
2009																														
2008																														
2007																														
2006																														
2005																														
2004																														
2003																														
2002																														
2001																														
2000																														
1999																														

Step (5) through Step (8)**Complete the Non-Highway Worksheets**

Although mobile sources other than road vehicles account for a significant fraction of total mobile CH₄ and N₂O emissions, they have received relatively little study compared to passenger cars and heavy-duty trucks. Major sources of pollutant emissions among non-highway vehicles include jet aircraft, gasoline-fueled piston aircraft, agricultural and construction equipment, railway locomotives, boats, and ships. Although each transportation mode has its own worksheet in the module, the method used for estimating emissions for these non-highway sources is almost identical and will be described collectively. The steps below are illustrated in Figure 9 (the Marine worksheet is used as an example; the other worksheets are very similar).

1. Enter energy contents (for aviation, in kg/million Btu) or density factors (for modes other than aviation, in kg/gallon of fuel or ton coal). Select the defaults by clicking the "Restore Default Data" button.¹
2. Enter CH₄ and N₂O emission factors for each fuel type in g gas/kg fuel.²

¹ Default data are from a variety of sources including the EIA, FHWA, and EPA. For example, default boat activity data is from EIA 2024b. Further details on the sources of default data are noted throughout the module.

² Default data are from U.S. EPA (2024a) (alternative fuels, jet fuel); IPCC/UNEP/OECD/IEA (1997) (all other fuels).

- Enter fuel consumption data from 1990 to present for each type of fuel in million Btu (aviation), gallons of liquid fuel (all modes except aviation), or tons of coal (locomotives).³
- On the “Other non-highway” worksheet, you must complete the above steps three times: for farm equipment, for construction equipment, and for other non-highway equipment, such as snowmobiles.

Figure 9. Example of Data Required for Non-Highway Mobile Sources

6. Marine Factors and Fuel Consumption

Click here for possible data sources.

Previous Continue

CH₄ and N₂O emissions from boats are calculated using the following steps: (1) obtain data on fuel consumption for boats; (2) convert the fuel consumption data with existing emission factors and density factors. For further information, refer to the Mobile Combustion chapter of the User's Guide.

1. Verify the factors that are used to calculate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from boats.*

Density Factors (kg/gal)

	Default
Residual Fuel	3.575
Distillate Fuel	3.167
Motor Gasoline	2.839

Source: Default values from EPA, 2021. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2019.

N₂O Emission Factors (g/kg fuel)

	Default
Residual Fuel	0.09
Distillate Fuel	0.05
Motor Gasoline	0.02

Source: Default values from EPA, 2021. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2019.

CH₄ Emission Factors (g/kg fuel)

	Default
Residual Fuel	0.31
Distillate Fuel	2.01
Motor Gasoline	1.26

Source: Default values from EPA, 2021. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2019.

Restore Default Data Clear Data

2. Verify the activity data (fuel consumption, in gallons) used to calculate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from boats.*

Vehicle / Fuel Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Residual Fuel Oil**	2,276,652,000	1,758,414,000	1,340,766,000	1,360,926,000	1,584,996,000	1,849,996,000	1,637,286,000	893,424,000	717,948,000
Distillate Fuel Oil**	632,599,351	524,954,262	416,149,765	486,944,876	588,543,765	711,330,503	717,092,178	483,630,493	413,958,708
Gasoline	95,910,000	131,907,000	104,142,000	63,031,000	63,582,000	76,132,000	65,224,000	55,933,000	69,641,000

*Default data for this table is not complete for all years for every state. Null values signify unavailable data.
 **Default data provided in this table includes international bunker fuels. Inventory estimates for boats should NOT include international bunker fuels, as emissions from these fuels are Please subtract bunker fuels from this fuel consumption estimate, to calculate the amount of fuel consumed by domestic boats.
 Source: Default gasoline values from FHWA, 2020, Highway Statistics. Distillate and residual values derived from EPA, 2020. US Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks.

Step (9) Complete the Sector Worksheet for Alternative Fuel Vehicles

The methodology for alternative fuel vehicles is a simplified version of the methodology used for highway vehicles; an emission factor is multiplied by the VMT of each type of vehicle, based on the fuel used. The alternative fuels for which you can calculate emissions are methanol, ethanol, compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The steps below are illustrated in Figure 10.

- Enter CH₄ and N₂O emission factors for light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty vehicles, and buses for each relevant fuel type. The default data are from U.S. EPA (2024a) and are populated by selecting the “Restore Default Data” buttons. If you would like to

³ Default data are from EIA (2024b) (aviation); FHWA (2024) (marine); U.S. EPA (2024a) (marine, other non-highway); EIA (2022) (locomotives)

use different data, you may overwrite the yellow cells, or use the “Clear Data” button and enter your state-specific data.

2. Enter VMT for each vehicle by fuel type from 1990 to present.
3. Check the box to correct for alternative fuel vehicle VMT included in highway vehicle VMT. Default data for highway VMT are assumed to include alternative fuel vehicle miles traveled, therefore this box is checked in its default state and AFV VMT is automatically subtracted from highway VMT. Uncheck this box if the highway VMT data you entered do not include alternative fuel vehicles.

Figure 10. Alternative Fuel Vehicles Worksheet Data Entry

9. Alternative Fuel Vehicle Factors and VMT

Click here for possible data

CH₄ and N₂O emissions from Alternative Fuel Vehicle sources are calculated using the following steps: (1) obtain data on vehicle miles traveled (VMT); (2) convert the fuel consumption data with existing emission factors (by vehicle and fuel type); and (3) subtract VMT of Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFV) from VMT included in highway vehicles. For further information, refer to the Mobile Combustion chapter of the User's Guide.

Previous Continue

1. Verify the Factors that are used to calculate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from alternative fuel vehicles.

Vehicle Type	Fuel Type	N ₂ O Emission Factors (g/mi)	CH ₄ Emission Factors (g/mi)
Light Duty Vehicles	Methanol	0.07	0.02
	CNG	0.05	0.74
	LPG	0.04	0.04
	Ethanol	0.09	0.05
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Methanol	0.18	0.07
	CNG	0.18	0.97
	LNG	0.18	1.97
		0.18	0.07
		0.18	0.20
		0.18	0.07
		0.18	1.97
		0.18	0.20

Restore Default Data Clear Data

2. Enter the activity data (in VMT) used to calculate CH₄ and N₂O emissions from alternative fuel vehicles.

State Total Vehicle Miles Traveled (Millions)

Vehicle Type	Fuel Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Light Duty Vehicles	Methanol	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	CNG	2	2	2	3	5	8	14	15	
	LPG	21	20	20	21	19	19	22	23	
Heavy Duty Vehicles	Methanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
	CNG	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	4

Restore Default Data Clear Data

Source: Default values derived from EPA, 2011. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, 1990-2009.

Step (10) Review the CO₂ Emissions Calculation Worksheet for Highway Vehicles

The gray arrows in the upper left of your screen will take you through Steps 10 and 11 if you chose to conduct optional CO₂ calculations in Step 3. The methodology to calculate CO₂ emissions from highway vehicles requires a conversion from the measured activity (vehicle miles traveled) to fuel consumption because CO₂ emission factors are based on gallons of fuel consumed instead of miles driven. Because vehicle miles traveled have already been entered in Step 4, this step only requires the review of established data. Figure 11 shows the automatic CO₂ emissions calculations for highway vehicles.

1. Review the total vehicle miles traveled by highway vehicle type for each calendar year. These total vehicle miles traveled values are automatically summed for each calendar year based on the values entered in Step 4 of this module.
2. Review the total fuel consumption by highway vehicle type for each calendar year. The fuel consumption is calculated based on the total vehicle miles traveled and average vehicle fuel efficiency by vehicle class and model year.
3. Review the total emissions calculations for each highway vehicle type. Fuel consumption is converted to MMBTU consumption using unit conversion factors and then gasoline consumption is adjusted to account for ethanol blending in gasoline. CO₂ emissions are calculated using unit conversion and default CO₂ emission factors.

Figure 11. Example of the Highway CO₂ Worksheet in the Mobile Combustion Module

State Inventory Tool - CH4 and N2O Emissions from Mobile Combustion Module

FileEditModule Options

Type a question for help

10. Highway CO₂ Calculations

Previous

Continue

CO₂ emissions from highway vehicles are calculated using the following steps:
(1) utilize the data on annual vehicle miles traveled for each vehicle type and model year as determined in step 4 of the module;
(2) estimate gallons of fuel consumed for each vehicle type and model year with default fuel efficiency data; and
(3) multiply fuel consumption by the appropriate energy content and carbon coefficient to estimate CO₂ emissions.
Gasoline fuel consumption is adjusted for ethanol. The uncertainty of these emission estimates stems from assumptions associated with the vehicle miles traveled data and uncertainty of the emission factors. The CO₂ emission estimates in this module have greater uncertainty than transportation emission estimates from the CO₂PC module because of varying data sources and methodologies. For further information, refer to the Mobile Combustion chapter of the User's Guide.

1. Review the total vehicle miles traveled (VMT, in millions) by highway vehicle type. Values here are based on the entries in Step 4 of the module. A more detailed breakdown is available on the "VMT by MY" sheet."

Fuel type	Vehicle Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gasoline	LDGV	17,602	17,131	18,576	19,352	19,850	20,566	21,140	21,899	22,944	23,552	24,146	24,862
Gasoline	LDGT	7,088	8,005	9,360	10,257	10,544	11,036	11,460	12,088	12,521	13,166	13,544	14,025
Gasoline	HGV	382	403	421	424	431	437	443	447	451	457	462	467
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGV	172	157	167	171	167	161	156	150	143	149	145	133
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGT	202	224	267	300	310	326	341	367	379	402	416	423
Distillate Fuel Oil	HGV	1,642	1,664	1,846	2,022	2,180	2,333	2,444	2,586	2,694	2,774	2,829	2,898
Gasoline	MC	110	112	125	132	136	142	145	149	154	159	163	167

*Default data for this table is not complete for all years for every state. Null values signify unavailable data.

2. Review the total fuel consumption by vehicle type. Values here are based on the VMT above and default fuel efficiency ratings by vehicle type by model year. A more detailed breakdown is available on the "HV Fuel Consumption by Type" sheet.

Fuel type	Vehicle Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gasoline	LDGV	843,666,193	800,558,289	850,960,346	869,568,954	878,534,770	898,574,102	913,914,469	938,167,386	975,517,341	996,876,875	1,017,564,565	1,044,309,086
Gasoline	LDGT	397,081,066	445,516,232	514,465,889	558,167,858	563,627,218	594,644,295	614,441,007	646,691,106	668,288,589	698,973,106	719,621,502	749,311,509
Gasoline	HGV	60,634,750	63,539,252	65,701,657	65,652,779	66,071,472	66,502,377	66,760,530	66,668,656	66,216,425	65,964,497	65,262,184	63,294,433
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGV	6,075,947	5,443,846	5,687,544	5,725,090	5,486,167	5,224,517	5,014,381	4,823,992	4,623,992	4,695,846	4,531,963	4,136,273
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGT	814,260	10,123,232	12,061,623	13,550,351	14,041,321	14,738,586	15,401,481	16,595,050	17,188,689	18,153,101	18,816,145	19,101,972
Distillate Fuel Oil	HGV	276,696,429	278,499,389	306,700,862	333,395,211	356,334,863	378,088,326	392,455,357	411,750,636	425,894,225	436,123,565	442,286,884	445,083,451
Gasoline	MC	2,198,071	2,243,847	2,491,654	2,645,788	2,723,244	2,839,147	2,891,941	2,971,489	3,075,172	3,183,212	3,360,802	3,243,187

3. Review the total emissions calculations. Physical units are converted to MMBTU, gasoline is adjusted to account for ethanol, and the resulting consumption is converted to CO₂.

Convert gallons consumption to MMBTUs consumption (MMBTU)													
Fuel type	Vehicle Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gasoline	LDGV	105,456,274	100,563,796	106,270,043	108,536,069	108,896,846	112,321,763	114,226,969	117,273,423	121,938,866	124,609,685	127,965,571	130,536,836
Gasoline	LDGT	49,636,213	55,689,516	64,306,236	69,770,962	71,226,402	74,295,537	76,807,726	80,631,416	83,536,074	87,376,638	89,462,739	93,738,839
Gasoline	HGV	7,575,344	7,942,406	8,222,707	8,206,597	8,258,834	8,312,860	8,345,816	8,333,582	8,526,303	8,620,562	8,295,395	7,536,829
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGV	83,059	751,769	785,423	790,608	757,613	721,481	692,545	682,311	666,170	648,474	625,845	571,200
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGT	1,262,364	1,397,870	1,665,653	1,871,239	1,939,040	2,035,329	2,126,871	2,291,697	2,364,009	2,506,957	2,598,420	2,637,891
Distillate Fuel Oil	HGV	38,210,459	38,459,412	42,353,329	46,040,291	49,208,146	52,212,197	54,196,236	56,080,768	58,013,964	60,226,588	61,077,713	61,463,305
Gasoline	MC	274,759	280,481	311,457	330,723	340,405	354,893	361,493	371,436	384,397	397,801	395,030	367,898

Adjust MMBTUs consumption for ethanol (MMBTU)													
Fuel type	Vehicle Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gasoline	LDGV	104,896,332	99,611,962	105,510,602	107,504,590	108,697,589	110,657,569	111,420,847	114,485,625	119,143,675	122,249,611	124,549,297	126,897,021
Gasoline	LDGT	49,417,095	55,414,753	63,046,868	68,006,389	70,562,705	73,955,357	74,920,957	78,909,909	81,620,949	85,761,963	88,091,232	91,957,228
Gasoline	HGV	7,546,144	7,905,070	8,233,945	8,116,664	8,174,789	8,199,595	8,140,803	8,105,478	8,330,801	8,460,755	8,122,812	7,332,446
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGV	83,059	751,769	785,423	790,608	757,613	721,481	692,545	682,311	666,170	648,474	625,845	571,200
Distillate Fuel Oil	LDGT	1,262,364	1,397,870	1,665,653	1,871,239	1,939,040	2,035,329	2,126,871	2,291,697	2,364,009	2,506,957	2,598,420	2,637,891

Step (11) Review the CO₂ Emissions Calculation Worksheet for Non-Highway Vehicles

Step 11 conducts similar calculations as those done in Step 10, but for non-highway vehicles, including planes, boats, locomotives, and other off-road vehicles. This step requires users to review established data and automatic calculations in the sheet. Figure 12 shows the automatic CO₂ emissions calculations for highway vehicles. Note that calculations for each separate class of non-highway vehicles (planes, boats, locomotives, and other) are separately listed on the page. Scroll down through each section when conducting the following steps.

1. Review the total fuel consumption by non-highway vehicle type for each calendar year.
2. Review the total emissions calculations for each non-highway vehicle type. Fuel consumption was converted to carbon content consumed using unit conversion factors. CO₂ emissions in metric tonnes were calculated using unit conversion and default CO₂ emission factors.
3. Review the total emissions calculations at the bottom of the page, which sums up the emissions of each non-highway fuel type calculated in previous steps.

Figure 12 shows the automatic CO₂ emissions calculations for off-road vehicles.

Figure 12. Example of the Off-road CO₂ Worksheet in the Mobile Combustion Module

CH ₄ and N ₂ O Emissions from Mobile Combustion Module - State Inventory Tool											
11. Non-highway CO ₂ Calculations											
CO ₂ emissions from off-road vehicles are calculated using the following steps: (1) Utilize consumption data for each mode and fuel type from steps 5 through 8 of the module; and (2) Multiply fuel consumption by the appropriate energy content and carbon coefficient to estimate CO ₂ emissions. For further information, refer to the Mobile Combustion chapter of the User's Guide.											
1. Review the emissions calculations for each off-road mode.											
Aviation											
Verify the activity data (fuel consumption, in gallons) used to calculate CO ₂ emissions from aviation.											
Fuel Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Jet Fuel, Kerosene**	33,052,510	36,154,513	39,791,599	48,985,193	43,288,939	40,082,764	43,703,068	40,661,068	38,546,664	44,226,757	42,992,111
Jet Fuel, Naphtha**	1,498,487	678,995	1,850,257	1,713,254	1,581,285	1,919,376	306,233	31,254	-	-	-
Aviation Gasoline	840,462	780,894	685,524	624,946	643,399	624,176	624,673	719,741	725,916	963,601	788,111
Convert consumption to carbon content (lbs C)											
Fuel Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Jet Fuel, Kerosene**	1,413,887,227	1,546,581,615	1,701,287,846	2,092,199,239	1,846,968,331	1,709,317,425	1,898,103,710	1,765,984,096	1,674,151,695	1,920,848,469	1,867,251,111
Jet Fuel, Naphtha**	65,019,359	29,461,572	80,282,664	74,338,089	68,611,941	83,281,736	13,287,460	1,356,108	-	-	-
Aviation Gasoline	34,904,378	32,430,507	28,469,820	25,953,988	26,720,344	25,922,017	25,942,687	29,890,657	30,147,309	40,848,962	32,778,111
Convert carbon to emissions (lbs CO ₂)											
Fuel Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Jet Fuel, Kerosene**	5,184,253,164.52	5,670,799,255	6,238,055,436	7,671,397,210	6,772,327,213	6,267,497,225	6,959,713,603	6,475,275,018	6,138,556,215	7,043,111,052	6,846,587,111
Jet Fuel, Naphtha**	238,404,317	106,025,763.23	294,369,769	272,572,994	251,577,115	305,366,365	48,720,686	4,972,394	-	-	-
Aviation Gasoline	127,982,720	118,911,860	104,389,336	95,164,622	97,974,595	95,047,387	95,123,184	109,599,809	110,540,132	149,779,526	120,189,111
Convert pounds to metric tons (MTCO ₂)											
Fuel Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Jet Fuel, Kerosene	2,351,525	2,572,218	2,829,520	3,479,669	3,071,860	2,842,874	3,156,856	2,937,120	2,784,388	3,194,685	3,105,111
Jet Fuel, Naphtha	108,138	48,999	133,523	123,636	114,113	138,511	22,099	2,255	-	-	-
Aviation Gasoline	58,052	53,937	47,350	43,166	44,440	43,113	43,147	49,713	50,140	67,938	54,111
Total	2,517,715	2,675,154	3,010,393	3,646,471	3,230,413	3,024,496	3,222,103	2,989,089	2,834,528	3,262,623	3,160,111
Boats											
Verify the activity data (fuel consumption, in gallons) used to calculate CO ₂ emissions from boats.											
Fuel Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Residual Fuel Oil**	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil**	-	-	-	-	15,596	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline	5,750,000	7,318,000	5,647,000	4,757,000	4,855,000	5,986,000	5,250,000	5,416,000	5,497,000	6,021,000	6,301,000

Step (12) Review Summary Information

The information from each sector worksheet is collected on the summary worksheets.

Step (12a) Review CH₄ and N₂O Summary Information

The Steps 4-9 above provide estimates of total CH₄ and N₂O emissions from mobile combustion. This summary worksheet displays results in MTCO₂E, Gg CH₄, and Gg N₂O. Figure 13 shows the summary worksheet that sums the CH₄ and N₂O emissions from all sectors in the Mobile Combustion module. In addition, the results are displayed in graphical format at the right of the summary worksheet.

Figure 13. Example of the Emissions Summary Worksheet in the **Mobile Combustion Module**

12a. Mobile Source Emissions Summary, CH₄ and N₂O

[Return to Control](#)

[Review discussion of uncertainty associated with these results](#)

[Continue to CO₂ Summary](#)

Emissions were not calculated for the following mobile sources: Gasoline Highway Vehicles, Diesel Highway Vehicles, Non-Highway Vehicles and Equipment, and Alternative Fuel Vehicles.

Total CH₄ and N₂O Emissions from Mobile Sources (MTCO₂E)

Fuel Type/Vehicle Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Gasoline Highway	71,073	75,495	73,736	76,382	81,239	80,859	80,000	83,993	84,444	84,444	84,444	71,713	69,214	65,444
Passenger Cars	45,086	44,778	42,242	42,598	44,964	44,208	43,422	44,666	44,666	44,666	44,666	37,220	35,600	33,025
Light-Duty Trucks	24,128	28,640	29,583	31,859	34,186	34,337	34,559	37,110	37,110	37,110	37,110	32,523	31,495	30,272
Heavy-Duty Vehicles	1,784	1,998	1,836	1,848	2,008	1,931	1,944	2,143	2,143	2,241	2,256	1,904	2,053	2,103
Motorcycles	76	79	75	77	81	83	75	74	73	73	75	66	65	64
Diesel Highway	411	415	401	426	471	405	401	524	524	524	524	508	508	508
Passenger Cars	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Light-Duty Trucks	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	18	18	18	18	20	20	20
Heavy-Duty Vehicles	366	373	358	381	424	438	435	475	475	475	475	455	455	455
Heavy-Duty Buses	24	24	22	24	26	25	25	27	27	29	28	27	26	26
Non-Highway	79,306	79,552	71,809	66,069	71,079	76,980	80,185	89,285	97,525	99,317	105,962	99,644	103,445	115,050
Boats	2,251	1,685	3,914	2,158	1,165	1,338	288	368	104	2,555	1,263	928	1,085	816
Locomotives	555	474	454	323	273	314	298	377	454	336	390	440	484	653
Farm Equipment	81	91	95	266	243	286	240	253	79	133	144	260	274	302
Construction Equipment	2,128	2,681	2,797	2,756	5,631	4,192	5,531	2,894	3,928	4,060	3,696	4,662	5,703	9,290
Aircraft	68,033	68,325	58,071	57,505	60,296	65,437	69,408	80,885	81,301	91,178	99,349	90,854	93,324	101,297
Other*	6,258	6,296	6,478	3,061	3,471	5,421	4,420	4,509	11,661	1,055	1,120	2,519	2,577	2,692
Alternative Fuel Vehicles	13	14	13	16	15	16	19	17	16	17	19	22	22	25
Light Duty Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Heavy Duty Vehicles	12	13	11	14	13	12	13	13	13	11	12	14	14	16
Buses	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	4	2	4	5	5	6	7
Total	150,803	155,480	145,960	142,893	152,804	158,047	160,686	173,820	182,743	178,149	181,781	171,885	173,187	181,048

* "Other" includes snowmobiles, small gasoline powered utility equipment, heavy-duty gasoline powered utility equipment, and heavy-duty diesel powered utility equipment.

CH₄ Emissions from Mobile Sources (MTCO₂E)

Fuel Type/Vehicle Type	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Gasoline Highway	10,692	10,627	9,722	9,515	9,622	9,075	8,571	8,540	8,199	6,924	6,346	5,885	5,475	5,029
Passenger Cars	6,456	6,031	5,385	5,185	5,259	4,968	4,736	4,710	4,561	4,093	3,725	3,488	3,188	2,850
Light-Duty Trucks	3,015	3,846	3,688	3,713	3,724	3,495	3,292	3,310	3,167	2,399	2,260	2,107	2,011	1,919
Heavy-Duty Vehicles	681	709	609	577	597	549	505	482	434	392	324	256	243	226
Motorcycles	40	41	39	40	42	43	39	38	38	40	38	34	34	33
Diesel Highway	40	41	39	42	46	40	47	51	52	53	53	48	49	49
Passenger Cars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

< > Control Highway1 Highway2 Highway3 Aviation Boats Locomotives Other AFV Highway CO₂ Non-highway CO₂ Summary CO₂ Summary

Step (12b) Review CO₂ Summary Information

If you conducted optional CO₂ calculations in Steps 10-11 above, this summary worksheet collects the CO₂ emission results. The results are displayed in MTCO₂E by mobile source and fuel type from all sectors in the Mobile Combustion module. In addition, the results are displayed in graphical format at the bottom of the summary worksheet.

Step (13) Export Data

The final step is to export the summary data. Exporting data allows the estimates from each module to be combined later by the Synthesis Module to produce a comprehensive greenhouse gas inventory for the state.

To access the “Export Data” button, return to the control worksheet and scroll down to the bottom (13). Click on the “Export Data” button and a message box will open that reminds the user to make sure all sections of the module have been completed. If you make any changes to the Mobile Combustion module later, you will then need to re-export the results.

Note: the resulting export file should not be modified. The export file contains a summary worksheet that allows users to view the results, as well as a separate data worksheet with an unformatted version of the results. The second worksheet, the data worksheet, contains the information that is exported to the Synthesis Tool. Users may not modify that worksheet. Adding/removing rows, moving data, or making other modifications jeopardize the ability of the Synthesis Module to accurately analyze the data.

Clicking “OK” prompts you to save the file. The file is already named, so you only need to choose a convenient place to save the file. After the file is saved, a message box will appear indicating that the data were successfully exported.

While completing the modules, you are encouraged to save each completed module; doing so will enable you to easily make changes without re-running it entirely.

Following data export, the module may be reset and run for an additional state. Alternatively, you may run the remaining modules of the State Inventory Tool to obtain a comprehensive profile of emissions for your state.

1.4 UNCERTAINTY

In the upper right-hand corner of the summary worksheet is a button: “Review discussion of uncertainty associated with these results.” By clicking on this button, you are taken to a worksheet that discusses the uncertainty surrounding the activity data and emission factors, and how the uncertainty estimates for this source category affect the uncertainty of the emission estimates for your state.

The uncertainty for the optional CO₂ calculations bears special consideration because these calculations are supplemental to those already contained in the CO₂FFC module. The Mobile module provides an additional level of detail by estimating CO₂ emissions by transportation mode and vehicle type. The CO₂FFC module calculates CO₂ emissions based on total fuel consumption across all modes, while the Mobile module calculates CO₂ emissions based on activity data (such as vehicle miles traveled). It is anticipated that the CO₂FFC module provides a more accurate estimate of total CO₂ emissions in the transportation sector due to less uncertainty in the estimates of total fuel consumption than in the detailed activity data. However, fuel consumption is not otherwise available on the detailed level needed for analysis by mode and vehicle type.

With highway vehicles, the CO₂ calculations rely on the same disaggregation of total vehicle miles traveled by vehicle type and model year that is used for the non-CO₂ calculations. The module then uses average fuel economy by vehicle type and model year to estimate fuel consumption. Error in the vehicle split, age distribution, or fuel efficiency factors will affect the estimates. The estimates may also differ from the CO₂FFC module because there may be differences between the state where fuel is sold and the state where that fuel is consumed. For example, if a state has lower fuel taxes than its neighbors, interstate

travelers may purchase fuel in a low-tax state and consume that fuel in a state with higher fuel taxes, causing a disconnect between reported fuel consumption and VMT.

Because of these issues, the uncertainty surrounding the CO₂ emissions estimates from gasoline and diesel is particularly high. Caution should be used when interpreting these results.

1.5 EXPLANATION OF MOBILE COMBUSTION MODULE UPDATES

In the upper right-hand corner of the summary worksheet is a button: “Review discussion of uncertainty associated with these results.”

The bottom-up CO₂ calculations in the Mobile Combustion module provide estimates of CO₂ emissions from the transportation sector disaggregated by mode and vehicle type. Because the bottom-up calculations require more assumptions than the top-down calculations in the CO₂FFC module, the overall totals in the CO₂FFC module are assumed to be more accurate, and the new calculations are intended as a complement to the CO₂FFC module. The following methodologies were used:

Highway vehicles

1. Utilize the data on annual vehicle miles traveled for each vehicle type and model year as determined in step 4 of the module;
2. Estimate gallons of fuel consumed for each vehicle type and model year with default fuel efficiency data;
3. Adjust gasoline fuel consumption based on the reported amount of ethanol consumed annually by the transportation sector in each state; and
4. Multiply fuel consumption by the appropriate energy content and carbon coefficient to estimate CO₂ emissions.

Non-highway vehicles

1. Utilize consumption data for each mode and fuel type from steps 5 through 8 of the module (aviation, boats & vessels, locomotives, and other non-highway vehicles); and
2. Multiply fuel consumption by the appropriate energy content and carbon coefficient to estimate CO₂ emissions.

The methods for non-highway vehicles are essentially the same those in the CO₂FFC module, because they rely on a simple multiplication of fuel consumption times the CO₂ emission factor. The only major source of uncertainty is with the data sources used for disaggregating fuel consumption by type.

By contrast, the CO₂ calculations for highway vehicles require estimating fuel consumption based on vehicle miles traveled by vehicle type—which is itself the product of estimates—because fuel consumption is not otherwise available on the detailed level needed for analysis by mode and vehicle type.

With highway vehicles, the CO₂ calculations rely on the same disaggregation of total vehicle miles traveled by vehicle type and model year that is used for the non- CO₂ calculations. The module then uses average fuel economy by vehicle type and model year to estimate fuel consumption. Error in the vehicle split, age distribution, or fuel efficiency factors will affect the estimates. The estimates may also differ from the CO₂FFC module because there may be differences between the state where fuel is sold and the state where that fuel is consumed. For example, if a state has lower fuel taxes than its neighbors, interstate travelers may purchase fuel in a low-tax state and consume that fuel in a state with higher fuel taxes, causing a disconnect between reported fuel consumption and VMT. Because of these issues, the uncertainty surrounding the CO₂ emissions estimates from gasoline and diesel is particularly high.

1.6 REFERENCES

- EIA. 2022. *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 2020*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Available at: <https://www.eia.gov/petroleum/fueloilkerosene/>
- EIA. 2024a. *Monthly Energy Review 2023*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC, DOE/EIA-0384(2022/11).
- EIA. 2024b. *State Energy Data 2022 Consumption*. Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Available at: <http://www.eia.gov/state/seds>.
- IPCC/UNEP/OECD/IEA. 1997. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. Paris: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, United Nations Environment Programme, Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development, International Energy Agency.
- Prigent, Michel and Gerard De Soete. 1989. "Nitrous oxide N₂O in engines exhaust gases—a first appraisal of catalyst impact." SAE Paper 890492. Society of Automotive Engineers.
- FHWA 2024. *Highway Statistics 2022*. Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Tables VM-1, VM-2, MF-24. Available at: <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2022>.
- U.S. EPA. 2024a. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2022. Office of Atmospheric Protection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA 430R-24-004. Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>. U.S. EPA. 2024b. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks By State: 1990 – 2022. Office of Atmospheric Protection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/state-ghg-emissions-and-removals>.