Executive Summary

An emissions inventory that identifies and quantifies a country's anthropogenic[1] sources and sinks of greenhouse gases is essential for addressing climate change. This inventory adheres to both (1) a comprehensive and detailed set of methodologies for estimating sources and sinks of anthropogenic greenhouse gases, and (2) a common and consistent format that enables Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to compare the relative contribution of different emission sources and greenhouse gases to climate change.

In 1992, the United States signed and ratified the UNFCCC. As stated in Article 2 of the UNFCCC, "The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner."[2]

Parties to the Convention, by ratifying, "shall develop, periodically update, publish and make available…national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies…"[3] The United States views this report as an opportunity to fulfill these commitments.

This chapter summarizes the latest information on U.S. anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission trends from 1990 through 2017. To ensure that the U.S. emissions inventory is comparable to those of other UNFCCC Parties, the estimates presented here were calculated using methodologies consistent with those recommended in the *2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (IPCC 2006). The structure of this report is consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for inventory reporting, as discussed in Box ES-1.[4]

Box ES-1: Methodological Approach for Estimating and Reporting U.S. Emissions and Removals

In following the UNFCCC requirement under Article 4.1 to develop and submit national greenhouse gas emission inventories, the emissions and removals presented in this report and this chapter, are organized by source and sink categories and calculated using internationally-accepted methods provided by the IPCC in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006 IPCC Guidelines)*. Additionally, the calculated emissions and removals in a given year for the United States are presented in a common manner in line with the

[1] The term "anthropogenic," in this context, refers to greenhouse gas emissions and removals that are a direct result of human activities or are the result of natural processes that have been affected by human activities (IPCC 2006).

[2] Article 2 of the Framework Convention on Climate Change published by the UNEP/WMO Information Unit on Climate Change. See <http://unfccc.int>.

[3] Article 4(1)(a) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (also identified in Article 12). Subsequent decisions by the Conference of the Parties elaborated the role of Annex I Parties in preparing national inventories. See <http://unfccc.int>.

[4] See <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a03.pdf>.

UNFCCC reporting guidelines for the reporting of inventories under this international agreement. The use of consistent methods to calculate emissions and removals by all nations providing their inventories to the UNFCCC ensures that these reports are comparable. The presentation of emissions and removals provided in this Inventory does not preclude alternative examinations, but rather this Inventory presents emissions and removals in a common format consistent with how countries are to report Inventories under the UNFCCC. The report itself, and this chapter, follows this standardized format, and provides an explanation of the application of methods used to calculate emissions and removals.

Box ES-2: EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program

On October 30, 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a rule requiring annual reporting of greenhouse gas data from large greenhouse gas emissions sources in the United States. Implementation of the rule, codified at 40 CFR Part 98, is referred to as EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP). The rule applies to direct greenhouse gas emitters, fossil fuel suppliers, industrial gas suppliers, and facilities that inject carbon dioxide (CO_2) underground for sequestration or other reasons.[5] Annual reporting is at the facility level, except for certain suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial greenhouse gases.

EPA's GHGRP dataset and the data presented in this Inventory report are complementary. The Inventory was used to guide the development of the GHGRP, particularly in terms of scope and coverage of both sources and gases. The GHGRP dataset continues to be an important resource for the Inventory, providing not only annual emissions information, but also other annual information, such as activity data and emission factors that can improve and refine national emission estimates and trends over time. GHGRP data also allow EPA to disaggregate national inventory estimates in new ways that can highlight differences across regions and sub-categories of emissions, along with enhancing application of QA/QC procedures and assessment of uncertainties.

EPA uses annual GHGRP data in a number of categories to improve the national estimates presented in this Inventory consistent with IPCC guidance.[6]

ES.1 Background Information

Greenhouse gases absorb infrared radiation, thereby trapping heat and making the planet warmer. The most important greenhouse gases directly emitted by humans include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and several other fluorine-containing halogenated substances. Although CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O occur naturally in the atmosphere, human activities have changed their atmospheric concentrations. From the pre-industrial era (i.e., ending about 1750) to 2017, concentrations of these greenhouse gases have increased globally by 45, 164, and 22 percent, respectively (IPCC 2013; NOAA/ESRL 2018a, 2018b, 2018c). This annual report estimates the total national greenhouse gas emissions and removals associated with human activities across the United States.

Global Warming Potentials

Gases in the atmosphere can contribute to climate change both directly and indirectly. Direct effects occur when the gas itself absorbs radiation. Indirect radiative forcing occurs when chemical transformations of the substance produce other greenhouse gases, when a gas influences the atmospheric lifetimes of other gases, and/or when a gas affects atmospheric processes that alter the radiative balance of the earth (e.g., affect cloud formation or albedo).[7]

[5] See <http://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting> and <http://ghgdata.epa.gov/ghgp/main.do>.

[6] See <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/tb/TFI_Technical_Bulletin_1.pdf>.

[7] Albedo is a measure of the Earth's reflectivity, and is defined as the fraction of the total solar radiation incident on a body that is reflected by it.

The IPCC developed the Global Warming Potential (GWP) concept to compare the ability of a greenhouse gas to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas.

The GWP of a greenhouse gas is defined as the ratio of the accumulated radiative forcing within a specific time horizon caused by emitting 1 kilogram of the gas, relative to that of the reference gas CO_2 (IPCC 2014). The reference gas used is CO_2, and therefore GWP-weighted emissions can be provided in million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (MMT CO_2 Eq.).[8,9] All gases in this Executive Summary are presented in units of MMT CO_2 Eq. Emissions by gas in unweighted mass kilotons are provided in the Trends chapter of this report.

UNFCCC reporting guidelines for national inventories require the use of GWP values from the *IPCC Fourth Assessment Report* (AR4) (IPCC 2007).[10] All estimates are provided throughout the report in both CO_2 equivalents and unweighted units. A comparison of emission values using the AR4 GWP values versus the SAR (IPCC 1996), and the *IPCC Fifth Assessment Report* (AR5) (IPCC 2013) GWP values can be found in Chapter 1 and, in more detail, in Annex 6.1 of this report. The GWP values used in this report are listed below in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1: Global Warming Potentials (100-Year Time Horizon) Used in this Report

Gas	GWP
CO_2	1
CH_4[a]	25
N_2O	298
HFC-23	14,800
HFC-32	675
HFC-125	3,500
HFC-134a	1,430
HFC-143a	4,470
HFC-152a	124
HFC-227ea	3,220
HFC-236fa	9,810
HFC-4310mee	1,640
CF_4	7,390
C_2F_6	12,200
C_4F_{10}	8,860
C_6F_{14}	9,300
SF_6	22,800
NF_3	17,200

[a] The GWP of CH_4 includes the direct effects and those indirect effects due to the production of tropospheric ozone and stratospheric water vapor. The indirect effect due to production of CO_2 is not included. See Annex 6 for additional information.

Source: IPCC (2007)

[8] Carbon comprises 12/44 of carbon dioxide by weight.

[9] One million metric ton is equal to 10^{12} grams or one teragram.

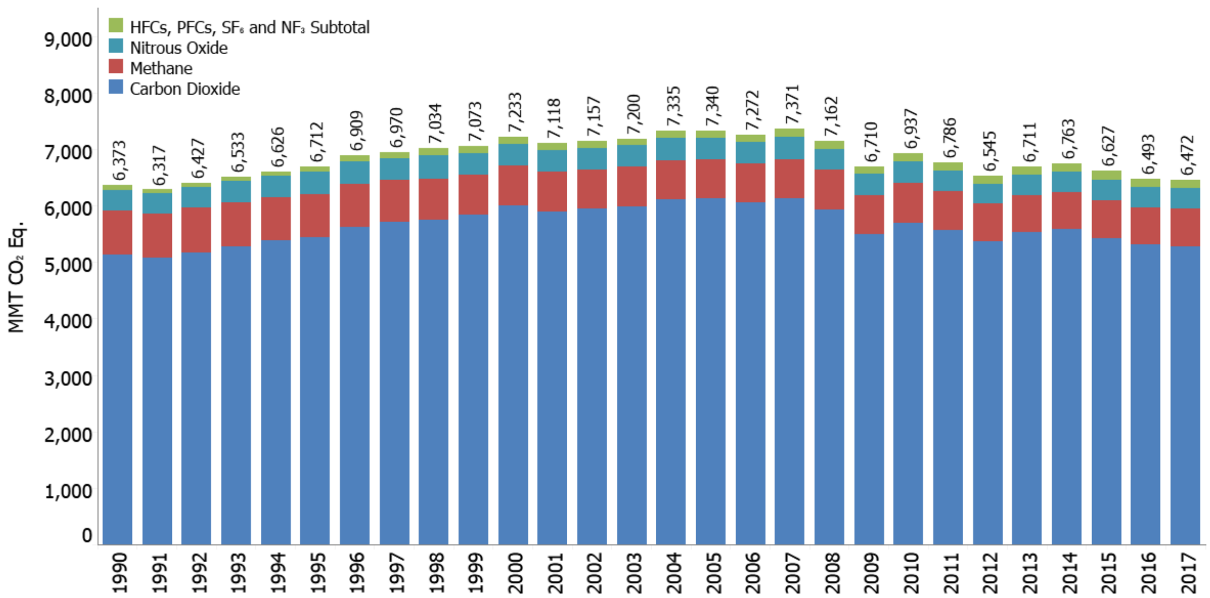
[10] See <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a03.pdf>.

ES.2 Recent Trends in U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks

In 2017, total gross U.S. greenhouse gas emissions were 6,472.3 MMT, or million metric tons, carbon dioxide (CO_2) Eq.[11] Total U.S. emissions have increased by 1.6 percent from 1990 to 2017, and emissions decreased from 2016 to 2017 by 0.3 percent (21.1 MMT CO_2 Eq.). The decrease in total greenhouse gas emissions between 2016 and 2017 was driven in part by a decrease in CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion. The decrease in CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion was a result of multiple factors, including a continued shift from coal to natural gas, increased use of renewables in the electric power sector, and milder weather that contributed to less overall electricity use.

Relative to 1990, the baseline for this Inventory, gross emissions in 2017 are higher by 1.6 percent, down from a high of 15.7 percent above 1990 levels in 2007. Overall, net emissions in 2017 were 12.7 percent below 2005 levels as shown in Table ES-2. Figure ES-1 through Figure ES-3 illustrate the overall trends in total U.S. emissions by gas, annual changes, and absolute change since 1990, and Table ES-2 provides a detailed summary of gross U.S. greenhouse gas emissions and sinks for 1990 through 2017. Note, unless otherwise stated, all tables and figures provide total gross emissions, and exclude the greenhouse gas fluxes from the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector (see Section ES.3 Overview of Sector Emissions and Trends).

Figure ES-1: Gross U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



[11] The gross emissions total presented in this report for the United States excludes emissions and removals from Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF). The net emissions total presented in this report for the United States includes emissions and removals from LULUCF.

Figure ES-2: Annual Percent Change in Gross U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Relative to the Previous Year

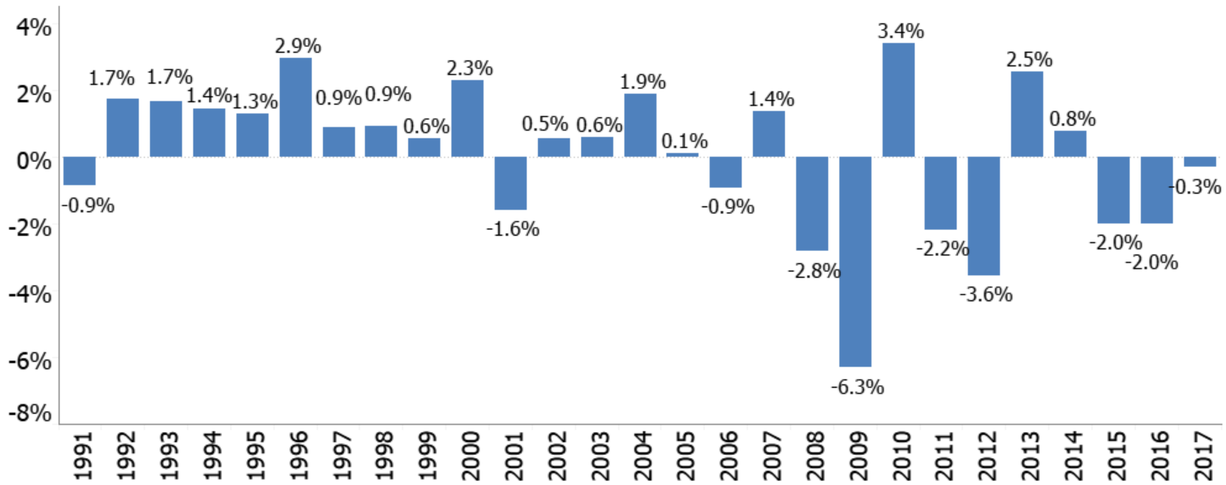
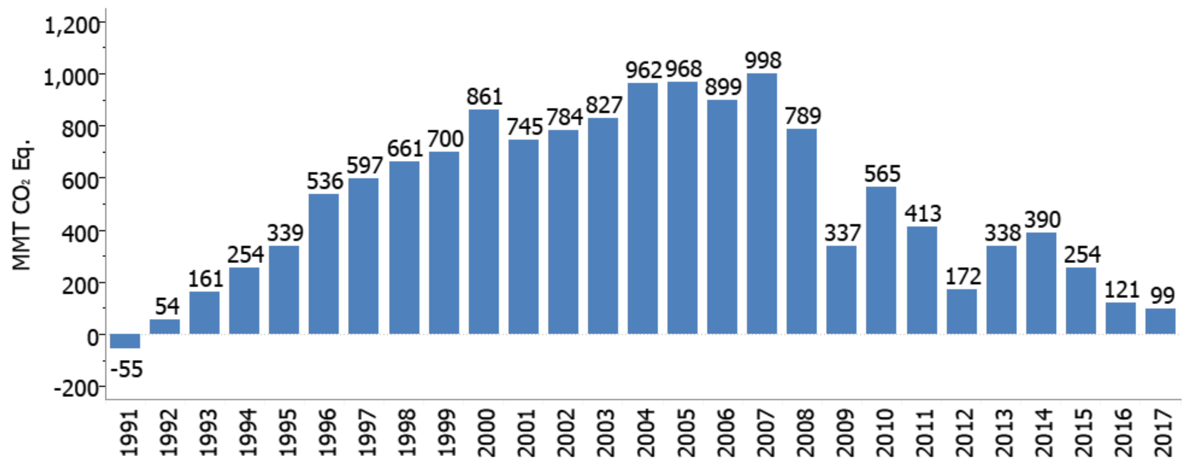


Figure ES-3: Cumulative Change in Annual Gross U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Relative to 1990 (1990=0, MMT CO_2 Eq.)



Box ES-3: Improvements and Recalculations Relative to the Previous Inventory

Each year, some emission and sink estimates in the Inventory are recalculated and revised with improved methods and/or data. In general, recalculations are made to the U.S. greenhouse gas emission estimates either to incorporate new methodologies or, most commonly, to update recent historical data. These improvements are implemented consistently across the previous Inventory's time series (i.e., 1990 to 2016) to ensure that the trend is accurate.

Below are categories with recalculations resulting in an average change over the time series of greater than 10 MMT CO_2 Eq. For more information on specific methodological updates, please see the Energy chapter (Chapter 3), the LULUCF chapter (Chapter 6), and the Recalculations and Improvements chapter (Chapter 9).

- *Land Converted to Cropland*: Changes in all Ecosystem Carbon Stocks (CO_2)
- *Forest Land Remaining Forest Land*: Changes in Forest Carbon Stocks (CO_2)
- *Settlements Remaining Settlements*: Changes in Settlement Tree Carbon Stocks (CO_2)
- *Land Converted to Forest Land*: Changes in Forest Carbon Stocks (CO_2)
- *Land Converted to Settlements*: Changes in Settlement Soil Carbon Stocks (CO_2)

- *Fossil Fuel Combustion:* Changes in Stationary Combustion (N_2O)
- *Land Converted to Grassland*: Changes in all Ecosystem Carbon Stocks (CO_2)

In implementing improvements, the United States follows the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* (IPCC 2006), which states, "Both methodological changes and refinements over time are an essential part of improving inventory quality. It is good practice to change or refine methods when: available data have changed; the previously used method is not consistent with the IPCC guidelines for that category; a category has become key; the previously used method is insufficient to reflect mitigation activities in a transparent manner; the capacity for inventory preparation has increased; new inventory methods become available; and for correction of errors."

In each Inventory, the results of all methodological changes and historical data updates are presented in the Recalculations and Improvements chapter; and detailed descriptions of each recalculation including references for data, are provided within each source or sink's description in the report, if applicable. Changes in historical data are generally the result of changes in statistical data supplied by other agencies.

Table ES-2: Recent Trends in U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

Gas/Source	1990	2005	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
CO_2	**5,122.0**	**6,131.5**	**5,524.0**	**5,574.9**	**5,427.0**	**5,310.5**	**5,279.7**
Fossil Fuel Combustion	4,739.5	5,745.5	5,158.4	5,202.0	5,051.2	4,966.0	4,920.5
Transportation	*1,469.1*	*1,857.0*	*1,682.7*	*1,721.6*	*1,734.0*	*1,779.1*	*1,794.2*
Electric Power Sector	*1,820.8*	*2,400.9*	*2,039.6*	*2,039.1*	*1,903.0*	*1,811.2*	*1,734.0*
Industrial	*857.4*	*853.4*	*839.9*	*819.9*	*808.8*	*808.5*	*817.6*
Residential	*338.1*	*357.8*	*329.2*	*347.0*	*318.3*	*293.3*	*298.5*
Commercial	*226.5*	*226.7*	*224.6*	*233.0*	*245.8*	*232.4*	*234.8*
U.S. Territories	*27.6*	*49.7*	*42.5*	*41.4*	*41.4*	*41.4*	*41.4*
Non-Energy Use of Fuels	119.5	139.6	123.5	119.9	127.0	113.7	124.6
Iron and Steel Production & Metallurgical Coke Production	101.6	68.2	53.5	58.4	47.8	42.3	41.8
Cement Production	33.5	46.2	36.4	39.4	39.9	39.4	39.4
Petrochemical Production	21.3	26.9	26.4	26.5	28.1	28.1	28.2
Natural Gas Systems	30.0	22.6	25.1	25.5	25.1	25.5	26.3
Petroleum Systems	8.9	11.6	25.2	29.7	31.7	22.2	23.3
Ammonia Production	13.0	9.2	10.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	13.8
Lime Production	11.7	14.6	14.0	14.2	13.3	12.9	13.2
Incineration of Waste	8.0	12.5	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.8
Other Process Uses of Carbonates	6.3	7.6	11.5	13.0	12.2	11.0	10.1
Urea Fertilization	2.4	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1
Carbon Dioxide Consumption	1.5	1.4	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Urea Consumption for Non-Agricultural Purposes	3.8	3.7	4.1	1.5	4.2	4.3	4.3
Liming	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2
Ferroalloy Production	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
Soda Ash Production	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Titanium Dioxide Production	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Glass Production	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Aluminum Production	6.8	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.2
Phosphoric Acid Production	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Zinc Production	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Lead Production	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Silicon Carbide Production and Consumption	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Magnesium Production and Processing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Wood Biomass, Ethanol, and Biodiesel Consumption[a]	*219.4*	*230.7*	*316.4*	*324.1*	*309.8*	*307.0*	*308.3*
International Bunker Fuels[b]	*103.5*	*113.1*	*99.8*	*103.4*	*110.9*	*116.6*	*116.4*
CH_4[c]	**780.8**	**692.1**	**664.0**	**663.1**	**661.8**	**653.4**	**663.3**
Enteric Fermentation	164.2	168.9	165.5	164.2	166.5	171.9	175.4
Natural Gas Systems	193.9	171.9	166.3	165.8	167.8	164.7	166.2
Landfills	179.6	131.4	112.9	112.5	111.2	108.0	107.7
Coal Mining	96.5	64.1	64.6	64.6	61.2	53.8	62.6
Manure Management	37.1	53.7	58.1	57.8	60.9	61.5	61.7
Petroleum Systems	42.1	36.7	41.6	42.1	39.5	38.2	37.7
Wastewater Treatment	15.3	15.5	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.3
Rice Cultivation	16.0	16.7	11.5	12.7	12.3	13.7	11.3
Stationary Combustion	8.6	7.8	8.8	8.9	7.9	7.2	7.1
Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.9
Abandoned Underground Coal Mines	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.4
Mobile Combustion	12.9	9.6	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.2
Composting	0.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Petrochemical Production	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ferroalloy Production	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Silicon Carbide Production and Consumption	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Iron and Steel Production & Metallurgical Coke Production	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Incineration of Waste	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
International Bunker Fuels[b]	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
N_2O[c]	**370.3**	**375.8**	**364.7**	**362.1**	**373.5**	**363.8**	**360.6**
Agricultural Soil Management	251.7	254.5	265.2	262.3	277.8	267.6	266.4
Stationary Combustion	25.1	34.4	32.1	32.3	29.9	29.4	28.1
Manure Management	14.0	16.5	17.4	17.4	17.6	18.2	18.7
Mobile Combustion	42.0	39.0	22.1	20.2	18.8	17.9	17.0
Nitric Acid Production	12.1	11.3	10.7	10.9	11.6	10.1	10.1
Adipic Acid Production	15.2	7.1	3.9	5.4	4.3	7.0	7.0
Wastewater Treatment	3.4	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0
N_2O from Product Uses	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Composting	0.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Caprolactam, Glyoxal, and Glyoxylic Acid Production	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4
Incineration of Waste	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Semiconductor Manufacture	+	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Systems	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Natural Gas Systems	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
International Bunker Fuels[b]	*0.9*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.0*
HFCs	**46.6**	**122.2**	**145.7**	**150.2**	**153.4**	**154.4**	**157.8**
Substitution of Ozone Depleting Substances[d]	0.3	101.9	141.3	144.8	148.7	151.1	152.2
HCFC-22 Production	46.1	20.0	4.1	5.0	4.3	2.8	5.2
Semiconductor Manufacture	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Magnesium Production and Processing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PFCs	**24.3**	**6.7**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**5.1**	**4.4**	**4.1**
Semiconductor Manufacture	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Aluminum Production	21.5	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.1

Substitution of Ozone Depleting Substances	0.0	+	+	+	+	+	+
SF_6	**28.8**	**11.8**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**6.3**	**6.1**
Electrical Transmission and Distribution	23.1	8.3	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.3
Magnesium Production and Processing	5.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Semiconductor Manufacture	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
NF_3	**+**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Semiconductor Manufacture	+	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total Emissions	**6,372.8**	**7,340.5**	**6,711.2**	**6,762.7**	**6,627.0**	**6,493.4**	**6,472.3**
LULUCF Emissions[c]	**7.8**	**16.0**	**17.5**	**17.7**	**28.3**	**15.5**	**15.5**
LULUCF CH_4 Emissions	5.0	9.0	9.9	10.1	16.5	8.8	8.8
LULUCF N_2O Emissions	2.8	7.0	7.6	7.7	11.8	6.7	6.7
LULUCF Carbon Stock Change[e]	**(823.3)**	**(756.1)**	**(731.0)**	**(687.8)**	**(739.4)**	**(738.1)**	**(728.8)**
LULUCF Sector Net Total[f]	**(815.5)**	**(740.0)**	**(713.5)**	**(670.0)**	**(711.1)**	**(722.6)**	**(713.3)**
Net Emissions (Sources and Sinks)	**5,557.3**	**6,600.5**	**5,997.7**	**6,092.7**	**5,915.9**	**5,770.8**	**5,758.9**

Notes: Total emissions presented without LULUCF. Net emissions presented with LULUCF. Totals may not sum due to independent rounding. Parentheses indicate negative values or sequestration.

+ Does not exceed 0.05 MMT CO_2 Eq.

[a] Emissions from Wood Biomass, Ethanol, and Biodiesel Consumption are not included specifically in summing Energy sector totals. Net carbon fluxes from changes in biogenic carbon reservoirs are accounted for in the estimates for LULUCF.

[b] Emissions from International Bunker Fuels are not included in totals.

[c] LULUCF emissions of CH_4 and N_2O are reported separately from gross emissions totals. LULUCF emissions include the CH_4, and N_2O emissions from *Peatlands Remaining Peatlands*; CH_4 and N_2O emissions reported for Non-CO_2 Emissions from Forest Fires, Non-CO_2 Emissions from Grassland Fires, and *Coastal Wetlands Remaining Coastal Wetlands*; CH_4 emissions from *Land Converted to Coastal Wetlands*; and N_2O emissions from Forest Soils and Settlement Soils.

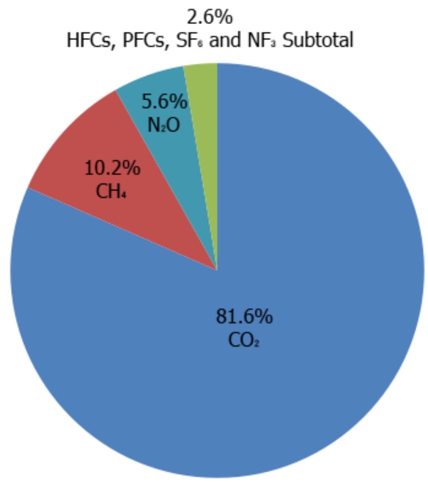
[d] Small amounts of PFC emissions also result from this source.

[e] LULUCF Carbon Stock Change is the net C stock change from the following categories: *Forest Land Remaining Forest Land*, *Land Converted to Forest Land*, *Cropland Remaining Cropland, Land Converted to Cropland, Grassland Remaining Grassland, Land Converted to Grassland, Wetlands Remaining Wetlands, Land Converted to Wetlands, Settlements Remaining Settlements*, and *Land Converted to Settlements*.

[f] The LULUCF Sector Net Total is the net sum of all CH_4 and N_2O emissions to the atmosphere plus net carbon stock changes.

Figure ES-4 illustrates the relative contribution of the direct greenhouse gases to total U.S. emissions in 2017, weighted by global warming potential. The primary greenhouse gas emitted by human activities in the United States was CO_2, representing approximately 81.6 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions. The largest source of CO_2, and of overall greenhouse gas emissions, was fossil fuel combustion. Methane emissions, which have decreased by 15 percent since 1990, resulted primarily from enteric fermentation associated with domestic livestock, natural gas systems, and decomposition of wastes in landfills. Agricultural soil management, stationary fuel combustion, manure management, and mobile source fuel combustion were the major sources of N_2O emissions. Ozone depleting substance substitute emissions and emissions of HFC-23 during the production of HCFC-22 were the primary contributors to aggregate hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions. Perfluorocarbon (PFC) emissions resulted from semiconductor manufacturing and as a byproduct of primary aluminum production, electrical transmission and distribution systems accounted for most sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) emissions, and semiconductor manufacturing is the only source of nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3) emissions.

Figure ES-4: 2017 U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas (Percentages based on MMT CO_2 Eq.)



Overall, from 1990 to 2017, total emissions of CO_2 increased by 157.8 MMT CO_2 Eq. (3.1 percent), while total emissions of CH_4 decreased by 117.5 MMT CO_2 Eq. (15.0 percent), and N_2O emissions decreased by 9.7 MMT CO_2 Eq. (2.6 percent). During the same period, aggregate weighted emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 rose by 68.9 MMT CO_2 Eq. (69.2 percent). From 1990 to 2017, HFCs increased by 111.2 MMT CO_2 Eq. (238.8 percent), PFCs decreased by 20.1 MMT CO_2 Eq. (82.9 percent), SF_6 decreased by 22.7 MMT CO_2 Eq. (78.9 percent), and NF_3 increased by 0.6 MMT CO_2 Eq. (1,166 percent). Despite being emitted in smaller quantities relative to the other principal greenhouse gases, emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 are significant because many of these gases have extremely high global warming potentials and, in the cases of PFCs and SF_6, long atmospheric lifetimes. Conversely, U.S. greenhouse gas emissions were partly offset by carbon (C) sequestration in forests, trees in urban areas, agricultural soils, landfilled yard trimmings and food scraps, and coastal wetlands, which, in aggregate, offset 11.3 percent of total emissions in 2017. The following sections describe each gas's contribution to total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in more detail.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

The global carbon cycle is made up of large carbon flows and reservoirs. Billions of tons of carbon in the form of CO_2 are absorbed by oceans and living biomass (i.e., sinks) and are emitted to the atmosphere annually through natural processes (i.e., sources). When in equilibrium, global carbon fluxes among these various reservoirs are roughly balanced.[12]

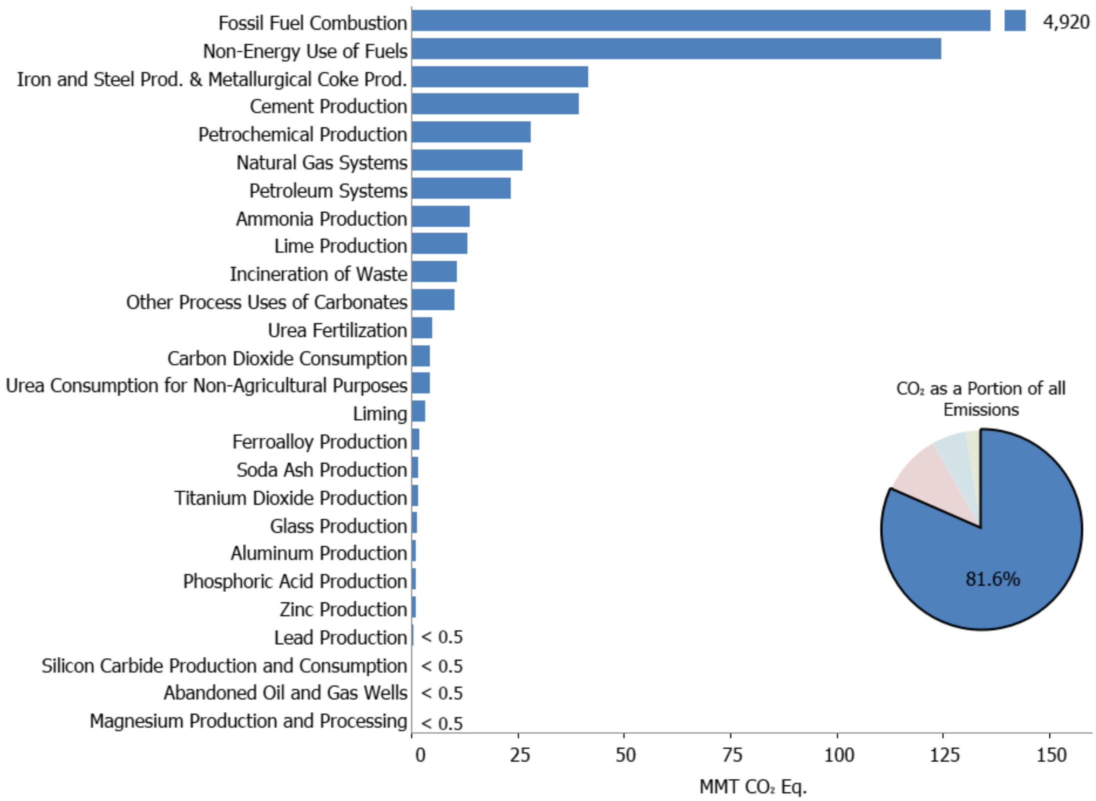
Since the Industrial Revolution (i.e., about 1750), global atmospheric concentrations of CO_2 have risen approximately 45 percent (IPCC 2013; NOAA/ESRL 2018a), principally due to the combustion of fossil fuels for energy. Globally, approximately 32,310 MMT of CO_2 were added to the atmosphere through the combustion of fossil fuels in 2016, of which the United States accounted for approximately 15 percent.[13]

[12] The term "flux" is used to describe the net emissions of greenhouse gases accounting for both the emissions of CO_2 to and the removals of CO_2 from the atmosphere. Removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere is also referred to as "carbon sequestration."

[13] Global CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion were taken from International Energy Agency *CO_2 Emissions from Fossil Fuels Combustion Overview* <https://webstore.iea.org/co2-emissions-from-fuel-combustion-2018> IEA (2018). The publication has not yet been updated to include 2017 data.

Within the United States, fossil fuel combustion accounted for 76.0 percent of CO_2 emissions in 2017. There are 25 additional sources of CO_2 emissions included in the Inventory (see Figure ES-5). Although not illustrated in the Figure ES-5, changes in land use and forestry practices can also lead to net CO_2 emissions (e.g., through conversion of forest land to agricultural or urban use) or to a net sink for CO_2 (e.g., through net additions to forest biomass).

Figure ES-5: 2017 Sources of CO_2 Emissions (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



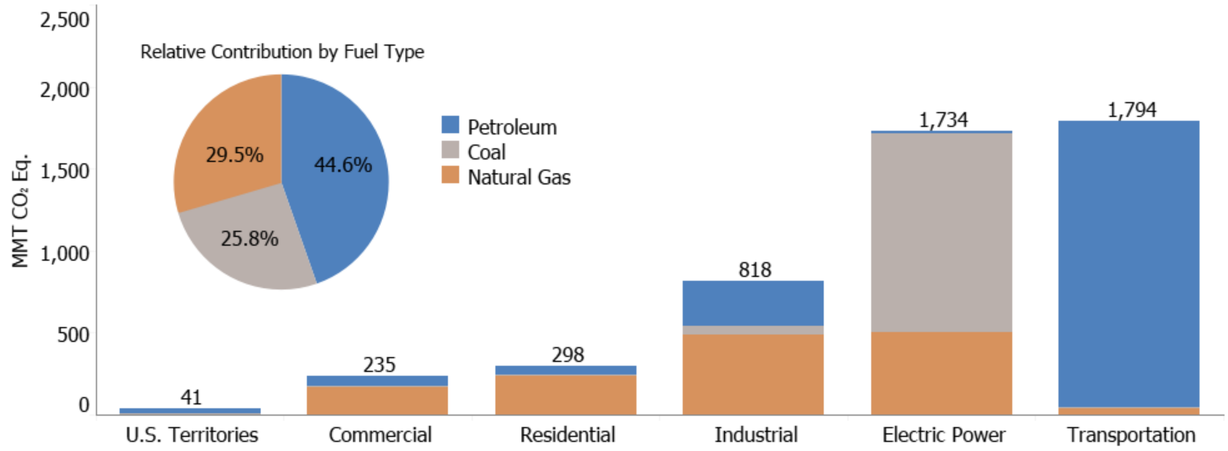
As the largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, CO_2 from fossil fuel combustion has accounted for approximately 77 percent of GWP-weighted emissions since 1990. Important drivers influencing emissions levels include: (1) changes in demand for energy; and (2) a general decline in the carbon intensity of fuels combusted for energy in recent years by non-transport sectors of the economy.

Between 1990 and 2017, CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion increased from 4,739.5 MMT CO_2 Eq. to 4,920.5 MMT CO_2 Eq., a 3.8 percent total increase over the twenty-eight-year period. Conversely, CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion decreased by 825.0 MMT CO_2 Eq. from 2005 levels, a decrease of approximately 14.4 percent between 2005 and 2017. From 2016 to 2017, these emissions decreased by 45.5 MMT CO_2 Eq. (0.9 percent).

Historically, changes in emissions from fossil fuel combustion have been the dominant factor affecting U.S. emission trends. Changes in CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion are influenced by many long-term and short-term factors. Long-term factors include population and economic trends, technological changes, shifting energy fuel choices, and various policies at the national, state, and local level. In the short term, the overall consumption and mix of fossil fuels in the United States fluctuates primarily in response to changes in general economic conditions, overall energy prices, the relative price of different fuels, weather, and the availability of non-fossil alternatives.

The five major fuel-consuming economic sectors contributing to CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion are transportation, electric power, industrial, residential, and commercial. Carbon dioxide emissions are produced by the electric power sector as fossil fuel is consumed to provide electricity to one of the other four sectors, or "end-use" sectors. For the discussion below, electric power emissions have been distributed to each end-use sector on the basis of each sector's share of aggregate electricity use. This method of distributing emissions assumes that each end-use sector uses electricity that is generated from the national average mix of fuels according to their carbon intensity. Emissions from electric power are also addressed separately after the end-use sectors are discussed. Note that emissions from U.S. Territories are reported as their own end-use sector due to a lack of specific consumption data for the individual end-use sectors within U.S. Territories. Figure ES-6, Figure ES-7, and Table ES-3 summarize CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion by end-use sector.

Figure ES-6: 2017 CO_2 Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion by Sector and Fuel Type (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



Note on Figure ES-6: Fossil Fuel Combustion for electric power also includes emissions of less than 0.5 MMT CO_2 Eq. from geothermal-based generation.

Figure ES-7: 2017 End-Use Sector Emissions of CO_2 from Fossil Fuel Combustion (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

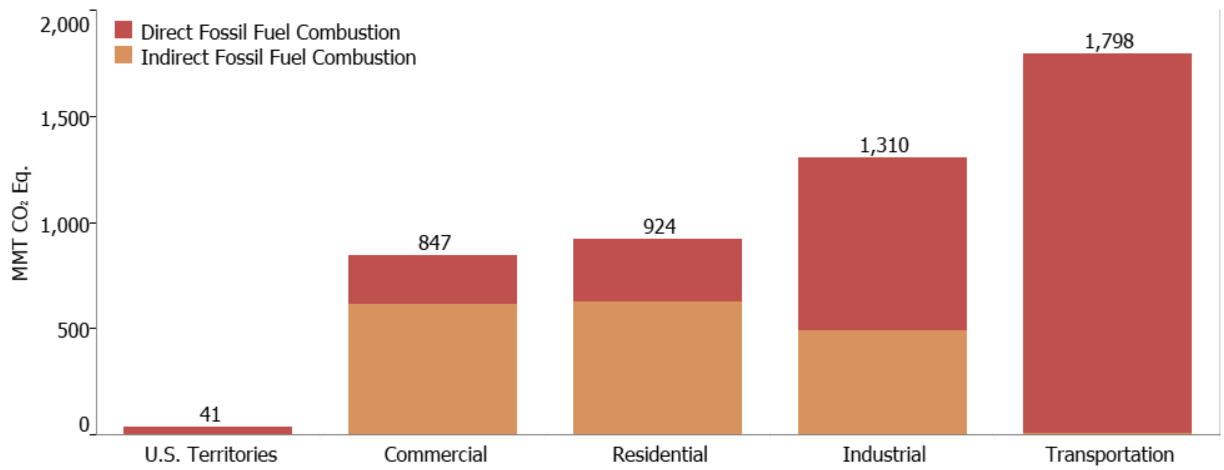


Table ES-3: CO_2 Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion by End-Use Sector (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

End-Use Sector	1990	2005	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Transportation	**1,472.1**	**1,861.7**	**1,686.7**	**1,725.7**	**1,737.8**	**1,782.6**	**1,797.6**
Combustion	1,469.1	1,857.0	1,682.7	1,721.6	1,734.0	1,779.1	1,794.2
Electricity	3.0	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.4
Industrial	**1,544.2**	**1,589.9**	**1,435.1**	**1,413.6**	**1,359.2**	**1,327.0**	**1,310.1**
Combustion	857.4	853.4	839.9	819.9	808.8	808.5	817.6
Electricity	686.7	736.6	595.2	593.6	550.4	518.4	492.6
Residential	**931.1**	**1,214.1**	**1,064.5**	**1,082.0**	**1,003.1**	**947.9**	**923.9**
Combustion	338.1	357.8	329.2	347.0	318.3	293.3	298.5
Electricity	593.0	856.3	735.3	734.9	684.8	654.6	625.4
Commercial	**764.5**	**1,030.0**	**929.6**	**939.5**	**909.8**	**867.1**	**847.5**
Combustion	226.5	226.7	224.6	233.0	245.8	232.4	234.8
Electricity	538.0	803.3	705.0	706.5	664.0	634.7	612.6
U.S. Territories[a]	**27.6**	**49.7**	**42.5**	**41.4**	**41.4**	**41.4**	**41.4**
Total	**4,739.5**	**5,745.5**	**5,158.4**	**5,202.0**	**5,051.2**	**4,966.0**	**4,920.5**
Electric Power	**1,820.8**	**2,400.9**	**2,039.6**	**2,039.1**	**1,903.0**	**1,811.2**	**1,734.0**

[a] Fuel consumption by U.S. Territories (i.e., American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Wake Island, and other U.S. Pacific Islands) is included in this report.

Notes: Combustion-related emissions from electric power are allocated based on aggregate national electricity use by each end-use sector. Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.

Transportation End-Use Sector. When electricity-related emissions are distributed to economic end-use sectors, transportation activities accounted for 36.5 percent of U.S. CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2017. The largest sources of transportation CO_2 emissions in 2017 were passenger cars (41.4 percent); medium- and heavy-duty trucks (23.1 percent); light-duty trucks, which include sport utility vehicles, pickup trucks, and minivans (17.1 percent); commercial aircraft (6.7 percent); other aircraft (3.1 percent); rail (2.3 percent); pipelines (2.3 percent); and ships and boats (2.2 percent). Annex 3.2 presents the total emissions from all transportation and mobile sources, including CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and HFCs.

In terms of the overall trend, from 1990 to 2017, total transportation CO_2 emissions increased due, in large part, to increased demand for travel. The number of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by light-duty motor vehicles (i.e., passenger cars and light-duty trucks) increased 47 percent from 1990 to 2017,[14] as a result of a confluence of factors including population growth, economic growth, urban sprawl, and low fuel prices during the beginning of this period. Almost all of the energy consumed for transportation was supplied by petroleum-based products, with more than half being related to gasoline consumption in automobiles and other highway vehicles. Other fuel uses, especially diesel fuel for freight trucks and jet fuel for aircraft, accounted for the remainder.

Industrial End-Use Sector. Industrial CO_2 emissions, resulting both directly from the combustion of fossil fuels and indirectly from the generation of electricity that is used by industry, accounted for 27 percent of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2017. Approximately 62 percent of these emissions resulted from direct fossil fuel combustion to produce steam and/or heat for industrial processes. The remaining emissions resulted from the use of electricity for motors, electric furnaces, ovens, lighting, and other applications. In contrast to the other end-use sectors, excluding the residential sector, emissions from industry have declined since 1990. This decline is due to

[14] VMT estimates are based on data from FHWA Highway Statistics Table VM-1 (FHWA 1996 through 2017). Table VM-1 data for 2017 has not been published yet, therefore 2017 mileage data is estimated using the 1.4 percent increase in FHWA Traffic Volume Trends from 2016 to 2017. In 2007 and 2008 light-duty VMT decreased 3.0 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively. Note that the decline in light-duty VMT from 2006 to 2007 is due at least in part to a change in FHWA's methods for estimating VMT. In 2011, FHWA changed its methods for estimating VMT by vehicle class, which led to a shift in VMT and emissions among on-road vehicle classes in the 2007 to 2017 time period. In absence of these method changes, light-duty VMT growth between 2006 and 2007 would likely have been higher.

structural changes in the U.S. economy (i.e., shifts from a manufacturing-based to a service-based economy), fuel switching, and efficiency improvements.

Residential and Commercial End-Use Sectors. The residential and commercial end-use sectors accounted for 19 and 17 percent, respectively, of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in 2017. The residential and commercial sectors relied heavily on electricity for meeting energy demands, with 68 and 72 percent, respectively, of their emissions attributable to electricity use for lighting, heating, cooling, and operating appliances. The remaining emissions were due to the consumption of natural gas and petroleum for heating and cooking. Emissions from the residential and commercial end-use sectors have decreased by 1 percent and increased by 11 percent since 1990, respectively.

Electric Power. The United States relies on electricity to meet a significant portion of its energy demands. Electricity generators used 32 percent of U.S. energy from fossil fuels and emitted 35 percent of the CO_2 from fossil fuel combustion in 2017. The type of energy source used to generate electricity is the main factor influencing emissions.[15] For example, some electricity is generated through non-fossil fuel options such as nuclear, hydroelectric, wind, solar, or geothermal energy. See Figure ES-8 for trends in energy sources used to generate electricity and impact on CO_2 emissions.

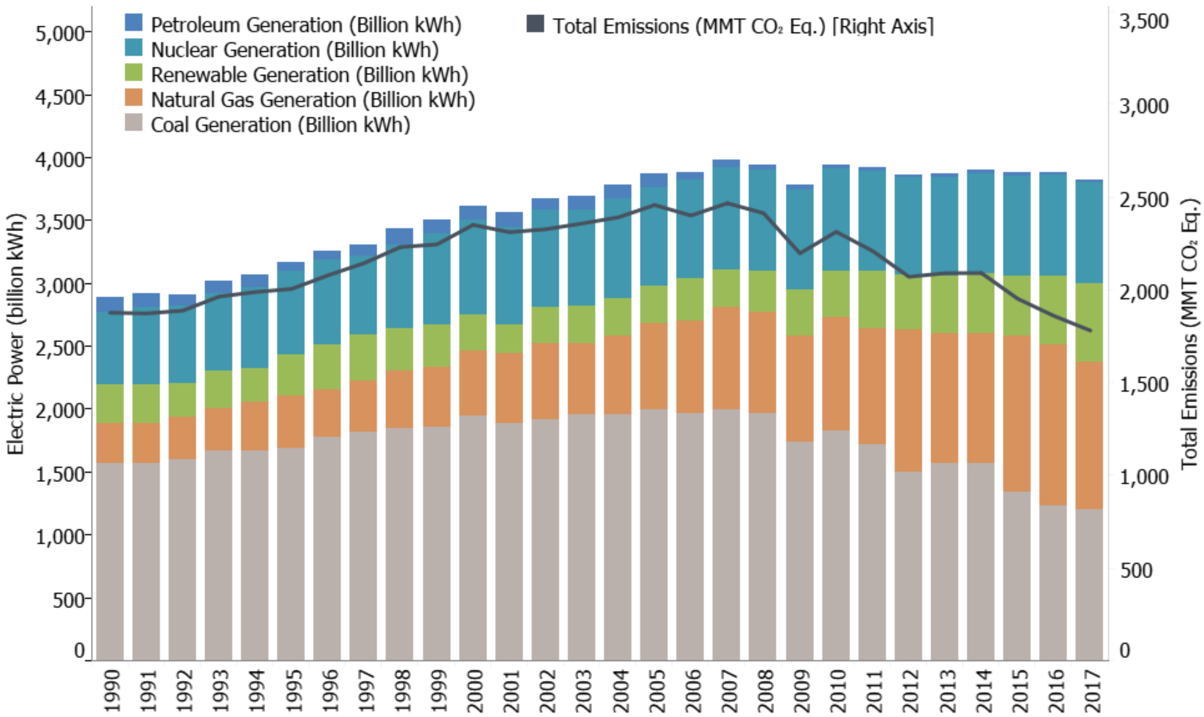
Electric power sector generators relied on coal for approximately 31 percent of their total energy requirements in 2017. In addition, the coal used by electricity generators accounted for 93 percent of all coal consumed for energy in the United States in 2017.[16] Recently, a decrease in the carbon intensity of the mix of fuels consumed to generate electricity has occurred due to decreased coal consumption, increased natural gas consumption, and increased reliance on non-fossil generation sources. Electric power sector generators used natural gas for approximately 31 percent of their total energy requirements in 2017.

Across the time series, changes in electricity demand and the carbon intensity of fuels used for electric power have a significant impact on CO_2 emissions. While emissions from the electric power sector have decreased by approximately 4.8 percent since 1990, the carbon intensity of the electric power sector, in terms of CO_2 Eq. per QBtu input, has significantly decreased—by 11 percent—during that same time-frame. This trend away from a direct relationship between electric power and the resulting emissions is shown in Figure ES-8.

[15] In line with the reporting requirements for inventories submitted under the UNFCCC, CO_2 emissions from biomass combustion have been estimated separately from fossil fuel CO_2 emissions and are not included in the electricity sector totals and trends discussed in this section. Net carbon fluxes from changes in biogenic carbon reservoirs are accounted for in the estimates for Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry.

[16] See Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by Sector of EIA (2018a).

Figure ES-8: Electric Power Generation (Billion kWh) and Emissions (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



Other significant CO_2 trends included the following:

- Carbon dioxide emissions from non-energy use of fossil fuels increased by 5.1 MMT CO_2 Eq. (4.2 percent) from 1990 through 2017. Emissions from non-energy uses of fossil fuels were 124.6 MMT CO_2 Eq. in 2017, which constituted 2.4 percent of total national CO_2 emissions, approximately the same proportion as in 1990.
- Carbon dioxide emissions from iron and steel production and metallurgical coke production have decreased by 59.9 MMT CO_2 Eq. (58.9 percent) from 1990 through 2017, due to restructuring of the industry, technological improvements, and increased scrap steel utilization.
- Total C stock change (i.e., net CO_2 removals) in the LULUCF sector decreased by approximately 11.5 percent between 1990 and 2017. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the rate of net C accumulation in forest C stocks and *Cropland Remaining Cropland*, as well as an increase in emissions from *Land Converted to Settlements*.

Box ES-4: Use of Ambient Measurements Systems for Validation of Emission Inventories

In following the UNFCCC requirement under Article 4.1 to develop and submit national greenhouse gas emission inventories, the emissions and sinks presented in this report are organized by source and sink categories and calculated using internationally-accepted methods provided by the IPCC.[17] Several recent studies have estimated emissions at the national or regional level with estimated results that sometimes differ from EPA's estimate of emissions. EPA has engaged with researchers on how remote sensing, ambient measurement, and inverse modeling techniques for estimating greenhouse gas emissions could assist in improving the understanding of inventory estimates. In working with the research community on ambient measurement and remote sensing techniques to improve national greenhouse gas inventories, EPA follows guidance from the IPCC on the use of measurements and modeling to validate emission inventories.[18] An area of particular interest in EPA's outreach efforts is how ambient

[17] See <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/index.html>.

[18] See <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/meeting/pdffiles/1003_Uncertainty%20meeting_report.pdf>.

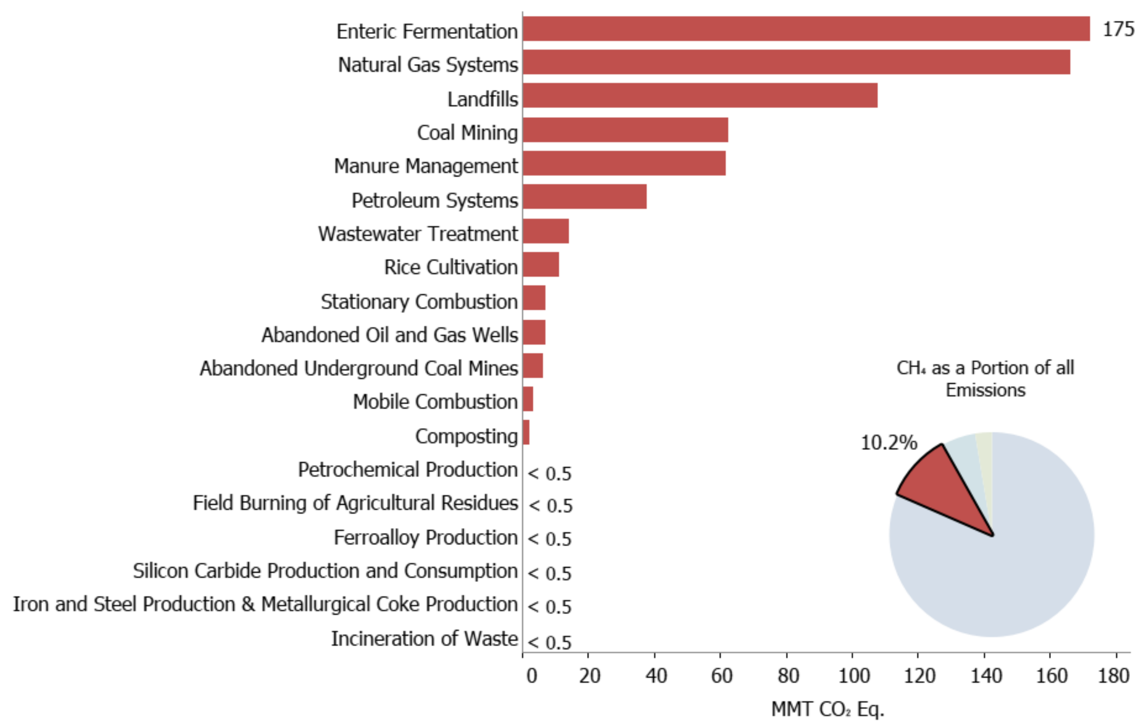
measurement data can be used in a manner consistent with this Inventory report's transparency of its calculation methodologies, and the ability of these techniques to attribute emissions and removals from remote sensing to anthropogenic sources, as defined by the IPCC for this report, versus natural sources and sinks.

In an effort to improve the ability to compare the national-level greenhouse gas inventory with measurement results that may be at other scales, a team at Harvard University along with EPA and other coauthors developed a gridded inventory of U.S. anthropogenic methane emissions with 0.1° x 0.1° spatial resolution, monthly temporal resolution, and detailed scale-dependent error characterization. The gridded inventory is designed to be consistent with the 1990 to 2014 U.S. EPA *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks* estimates for the year 2012, which presents national totals for different source types.[19] This gridded inventory is responsive to the recommendations contained in two National Academies of Science reports examining greenhouse gas emissions data (National Research Council 2010; National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine 2018).

Methane Emissions

Methane (CH_4) is significantly more effective than CO_2 at trapping heat in the atmosphere–by a factor of 25 based on the *IPCC Fourth Assessment Report* estimate (IPCC 2007). Over the last two hundred and fifty years, the concentration of CH_4 in the atmosphere increased by 164 percent (IPCC 2013; NOAA/ESRL 2018b). Anthropogenic sources of CH_4 include natural gas and petroleum systems, agricultural activities, LULUCF, landfills and other waste management activities, coal mining, wastewater treatment, stationary and mobile combustion, and certain industrial processes (see Figure ES-9).

Figure ES-9: 2017 Sources of CH_4 Emissions (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



Note: LULUCF emissions are reported separately from gross emissions totals and are not included in Figure ES-9. Refer to Table ES-5 for a breakout of LULUCF emissions by gas.

[19] See <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/gridded-2012-methane-emissions>.

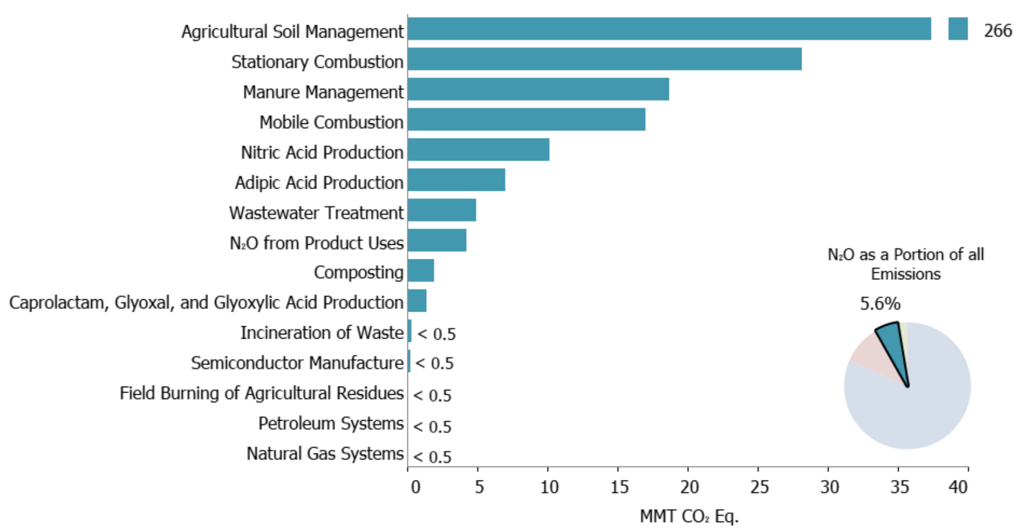
Significant trends for the largest sources of U.S. CH_4 emissions include the following:

- Enteric fermentation is the largest anthropogenic source of CH_4 emissions in the United States. In 2017, enteric fermentation CH_4 emissions were 175.4 MMT CO_2 Eq. (26.4 percent of total CH_4 emissions), which represents an increase of 11.3 MMT CO_2 Eq. (6.9 percent) since 1990. This increase in emissions from 1990 to 2017 generally follows the increasing trends in cattle populations.
- Natural gas systems were the second largest anthropogenic source category of CH_4 emissions in the United States in 2017 with 166.2 MMT CO_2 Eq. of CH_4 emitted into the atmosphere. Those emissions have decreased by 27.7 MMT CO_2 Eq. (14.3 percent) since 1990. The decrease in CH_4 emissions is largely due to the decrease in emissions from transmission, storage, and distribution. The decrease in transmission and storage emissions is largely due to reduced compressor station emissions (including emissions from compressors and equipment leaks).
- Landfills were the third largest anthropogenic source of CH_4 emissions in the United States (107.7 MMT CO_2 Eq.), accounting for 16.2 percent of total CH_4 emissions in 2017. From 1990 to 2017, CH_4 emissions from landfills decreased by 71.8 MMT CO_2 Eq. (40.0 percent), with small year-to-year increases. This downward trend in emissions coincided with increased landfill gas collection and control systems, and a reduction of decomposable materials (i.e., paper and paperboard, food scraps, and yard trimmings) discarded in MSW landfills over the time series.[20] While the amount of landfill gas collected and combusted continues to increase, the rate of increase in collection and combustion no longer exceeds the rate of additional CH_4 generation from the amount of organic MSW landfilled as the U.S. population grows (EPA 2018b).

Nitrous Oxide Emissions

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is produced by biological processes that occur in soil and water and by a variety of anthropogenic activities in the agricultural, energy, industrial, and waste management fields. While total N_2O emissions are much lower than CO_2 emissions, N_2O is nearly 300 times more powerful than CO_2 at trapping heat in the atmosphere (IPCC 2007). Since 1750, the global atmospheric concentration of N_2O has risen by approximately 22 percent (IPCC 2013; NOAA/ESRL 2018c). The main anthropogenic activities producing N_2O in the United States are agricultural soil management, stationary fuel combustion, manure management, fuel combustion in motor vehicles, and nitric acid production (see Figure ES-10).

Figure ES-10: 2017 Sources of N_2O Emissions (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



[20] Carbon dioxide emissions from landfills are not included specifically in summing waste sector totals. Net carbon fluxes from changes in biogenic carbon reservoirs and decay of disposed wood products are accounted for in the estimates for LULUCF.

Note: LULUCF emissions are reported separately from gross emissions totals and are not included in Figure ES-10. Refer to Table ES-5 for a breakout of LULUCF emissions by gas.

Significant trends for the largest sources of U.S. emissions of N_2O include the following:

- Agricultural soils accounted for approximately 73.9 percent of N_2O emissions and 4.1 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions in the United States in 2017. Estimated emissions from this source in 2017 were 266.4 MMT CO_2 Eq. Annual N_2O emissions from agricultural soils fluctuated between 1990 and 2017, although overall emissions were 5.8 percent higher in 2017 than in 1990. Year-to-year fluctuations are largely a reflection of annual variation in weather patterns, synthetic fertilizer use, and crop production.

- Nitrous oxide emissions from stationary combustion increased 3.0 MMT CO_2 Eq. (12.1 percent) from 1990 to 2017. Nitrous oxide emissions from this source increased primarily as a result of an increase in the number of coal fluidized bed boilers in the electric power sector.

- Nitrous oxide emissions from mobile combustion decreased by 25.0 MMT CO_2 Eq. (59.5 percent) from 1990 to 2017, primarily as a result of N_2O national emission control standards and emission control technologies for on-road vehicles.

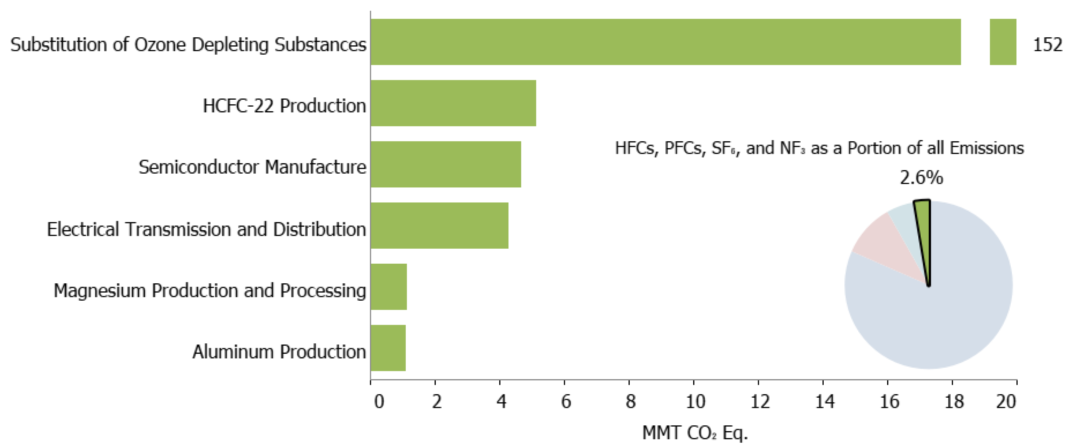
HFC, PFC, SF_6, and NF_3 Emissions

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are families of synthetic chemicals that are used as alternatives to ozone depleting substances (ODS), which are being phased out under the Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Hydrofluorocarbons and PFCs do not deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, and are therefore acceptable alternatives under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

These compounds, however, along with SF_6 and NF_3, are potent greenhouse gases. In addition to having high global warming potentials, SF_6 and PFCs have extremely long atmospheric lifetimes, resulting in their essentially irreversible accumulation in the atmosphere once emitted. Sulfur hexafluoride is the most potent greenhouse gas the IPCC has evaluated (IPCC 2013).

Other emissive sources of these gases include HCFC-22 production, semiconductor manufacturing, electrical transmission and distribution systems, magnesium production and processing, and aluminum production (see Figure ES-11).

Figure ES-11: 2017 Sources of HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3 Emissions (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



Some significant trends for the largest sources of U.S. HFC, PFC, SF_6, and NF_3 emissions include the following:

- Hydrofluorocarbon and perfluorocarbon emissions resulting from the substitution of ODS (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons [CFCs]) have been consistently increasing, from small amounts in 1990 to 152.2 MMT CO_2 Eq. in 2017. This increase was in large part the result of efforts to phase out CFCs and other

ODS in the United States. This trend is expected to continue, and will likely continue over the next decade as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which are interim substitutes in many applications, are themselves phased out under the provisions of the Copenhagen Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

- GWP-weighted PFC, HFC, SF_6, and NF_3 emissions from semiconductor manufacturing have increased by 31.6 percent from 1990 to 2017, due to competing factors of industrial growth and the adoption of emission reduction technologies. Within that time span, emissions peaked at 9.0 MMT CO_2 Eq. in 1999, the initial year of EPA's PFC Reduction/Climate Partnership for the Semiconductor Industry, but have since declined to 4.7 MMT CO_2 Eq. in 2017 (a 48.1 percent decrease relative to 1999).
- Sulfur hexafluoride emissions from electric power transmission and distribution systems decreased by 81.4 percent (18.8 MMT CO_2 Eq.) from 1990 to 2017. There are two potential causes for this decrease: (1) a sharp increase in the price of SF_6 during the 1990s and (2) a growing awareness of the environmental impact of SF_6 emissions through programs such as EPA's SF_6 Emission Reduction Partnership for Electric Power Systems.

ES.3 Overview of Sector Emissions and Trends

In accordance with the UNFCCC decision to set the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (IPCC 2006) as the standard for Annex I countries at the Nineteenth Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC 2014), Figure ES-12 and Table ES-4 aggregate emissions and sinks by the sectors defined by those guidelines. Over the twenty-eight-year period of 1990 to 2017, total emissions from the Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, and Agriculture sectors grew by 99.8 MMT CO_2 Eq. (1.9 percent), 15.8 MMT CO_2 Eq. (4.6 percent), and 51.8 MMT CO_2 Eq. (10.6 percent), respectively. Emissions from the Waste sector decreased by 67.9 MMT CO_2 Eq. (34.1 percent). Over the same period, total C sequestration in the LULUCF sector decreased by 94.5 MMT CO_2 (11.5 percent decrease in total C sequestration), and emissions from the LULUCF sector increased by 7.7 MMT CO_2 Eq. (99.1 percent).

Figure ES-12: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by Chapter/IPCC Sector (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

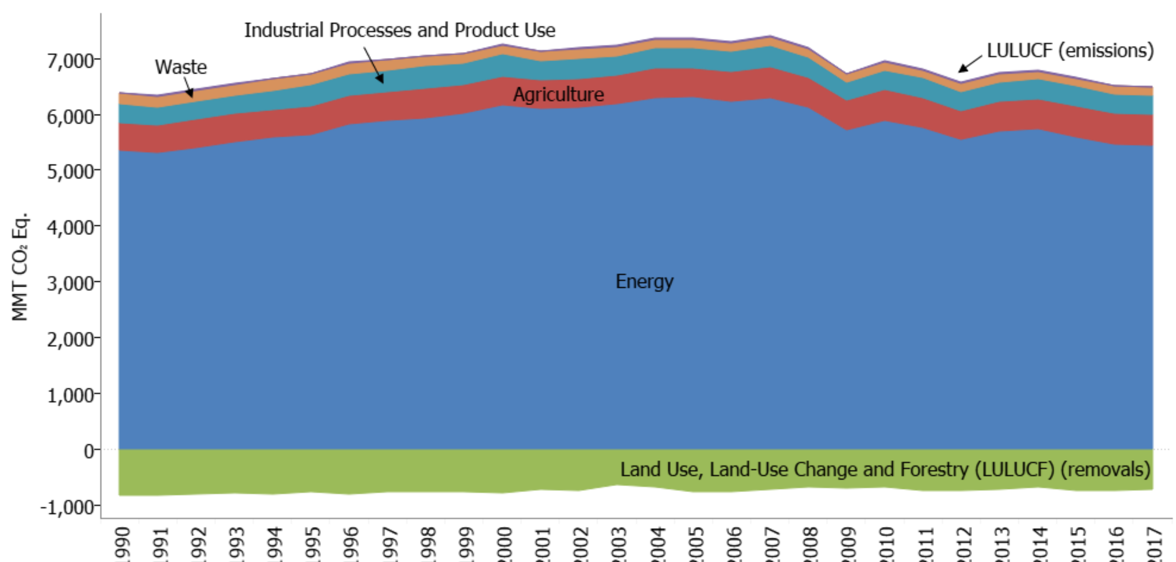


Table ES-4: Recent Trends in U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by Chapter/IPCC Sector (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

Chapter/IPCC Sector	1990	2005	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Energy	**5,341.3**	**6,309.2**	**5,696.2**	**5,739.3**	**5,588.3**	**5,467.0**	**5,441.1**
Fossil Fuel Combustion	4,739.5	5,745.5	5,158.4	5,202.0	5,051.2	4,966.0	4,920.5
Natural Gas Systems	224.0	194.5	191.4	191.3	192.9	190.2	192.6
Non-Energy Use of Fuels	119.5	139.6	123.5	119.9	127.0	113.7	124.6
Coal Mining	96.5	64.1	64.6	64.6	61.2	53.8	62.6
Petroleum Systems	51.0	48.4	66.9	71.8	71.2	60.4	61.0
Stationary Combustion	33.7	42.2	40.9	41.2	37.8	36.6	35.2
Mobile Combustion	55.0	48.6	26.6	24.3	22.4	21.2	20.2
Incineration of Waste	8.4	12.9	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.1
Abandoned Oil and Gas Wells	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.9
Abandoned Underground Coal Mines	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.4
Industrial Processes and Product Use	**342.2**	**358.1**	**352.8**	**365.0**	**360.3**	**353.9**	**358.0**
Substitution of Ozone Depleting Substances	0.3	102.0	141.3	144.9	148.7	151.2	152.2
Iron and Steel Production & Metallurgical Coke Production	101.7	68.2	53.5	58.4	47.8	42.3	41.8
Cement Production	33.5	46.2	36.4	39.4	39.9	39.4	39.4
Petrochemical Production	21.6	27.2	26.6	26.8	28.4	28.5	28.6
Ammonia Production	13.0	9.2	10.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	13.8
Lime Production	11.7	14.6	14.0	14.2	13.3	12.9	13.2
Other Process Uses of Carbonates	6.3	7.6	11.5	13.0	12.2	11.0	10.1
Nitric Acid Production	12.1	11.3	10.7	10.9	11.6	10.1	10.1
Adipic Acid Production	15.2	7.1	3.9	5.4	4.3	7.0	7.0
HCFC-22 Production	46.1	20.0	4.1	5.0	4.3	2.8	5.2
Semiconductor Manufacture	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
Carbon Dioxide Consumption	1.5	1.4	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Urea Consumption for Non-Agricultural Purposes	3.8	3.7	4.1	1.5	4.2	4.3	4.3
Electrical Transmission and Distribution	23.1	8.3	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.3
N_2O from Product Uses	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Aluminum Production	28.3	7.6	6.2	5.4	4.8	2.7	2.3
Ferroalloy Production	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
Soda Ash Production	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Titanium Dioxide Production	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Caprolactam, Glyoxal, and Glyoxylic Acid Production	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.4
Glass Production	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Magnesium Production and Processing	5.2	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Phosphoric Acid Production	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Zinc Production	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Lead Production	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Silicon Carbide Production and Consumption	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Agriculture	**490.2**	**518.4**	**526.3**	**522.8**	**543.8**	**541.2**	**542.1**
Agricultural Soil Management	251.7	254.5	265.2	262.3	277.8	267.6	266.4
Enteric Fermentation	164.2	168.9	165.5	164.2	166.5	171.9	175.4
Manure Management	51.1	70.2	75.5	75.2	78.5	79.7	80.4
Rice Cultivation	16.0	16.7	11.5	12.7	12.3	13.7	11.3
Urea Fertilization	2.4	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1
Liming	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2
Field Burning of Agricultural Residues	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Waste	**199.0**	**154.8**	**135.8**	**135.6**	**134.5**	**131.2**	**131.0**
Landfills	179.6	131.4	112.9	112.5	111.2	108.0	107.7
Wastewater Treatment	18.7	19.8	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.1	19.2
Composting	0.7	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Total Emissions[a]	**6,372.8**	**7,340.5**	**6,711.2**	**6,762.7**	**6,627.0**	**6,493.4**	**6,472.3**

Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry	**(815.5)**	**(740.0)**	**(713.5)**	**(670.0)**	**(711.1)**	**(722.6)**	**(713.3)**
Forest land	(796.6)	(750.2)	(726.4)	(678.6)	(744.4)	(741.0)	(732.3)
Cropland	34.6	40.1	55.6	54.7	60.4	57.4	56.6
Grassland	4.7	11.3	4.9	1.2	20.0	7.5	8.9
Wetlands	(0.5)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Settlements	(57.8)	(39.2)	(46.9)	(46.7)	(46.4)	(45.8)	(45.9)
Net Emission (Sources and Sinks)[b]	**5,557.3**	**6,600.5**	**5,997.7**	**6,092.7**	**5,915.9**	**5,770.8**	**5,758.9**

Notes: Total emissions presented without LULUCF. Net emissions presented with LULUCF. Totals may not sum due to independent rounding. Parentheses indicate negative values or sequestration.

[a] Total emissions without LULUCF.

[b] Total emissions with LULUCF.

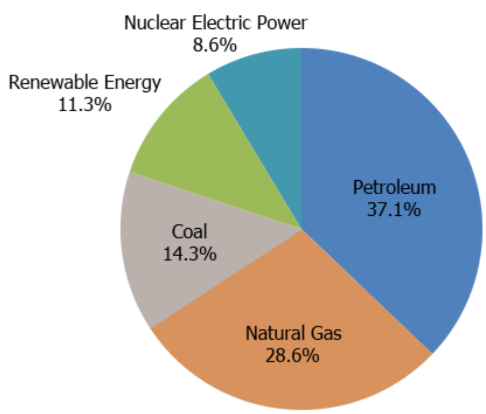
Energy

The Energy chapter contains emissions of all greenhouse gases resulting from stationary and mobile energy activities including fuel combustion and fugitive fuel emissions, and the use of fossil fuels for non-energy purposes. Energy-related activities, primarily fossil fuel combustion, accounted for the vast majority of U.S. CO_2 emissions for the period of 1990 through 2017.

In 2017, approximately 80 percent of the energy used in the United States (on a Btu basis) was produced through the combustion of fossil fuels. The remaining 20 percent came from other energy sources such as hydropower, biomass, nuclear, wind, and solar energy (see Figure ES-13).

Energy-related activities are also responsible for CH_4 and N_2O emissions (44 percent and 13 percent of total U.S. emissions of each gas, respectively). Overall, emission sources in the Energy chapter account for a combined 84.1 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2017.

Figure ES-13: 2017 U.S. Energy Consumption by Energy Source (Percent)



Industrial Processes and Product Use

In many cases, greenhouse gas emissions are generated and emitted as the byproducts of many non-energy-related industrial activities. For example, industrial processes can chemically or physically transform raw materials, which often release waste gases such as CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and fluorinated gases (e.g., HFC-23). These processes include iron and steel production and metallurgical coke production, cement production, lime production, other process uses of carbonates (e.g., flux stone, flue gas desulfurization, and glass manufacturing), ammonia production and urea consumption, petrochemical production, aluminum production, HCFC-22 production, soda ash production and use, titanium dioxide production, ferroalloy production, glass production, zinc production, phosphoric acid production, lead production, silicon carbide production and consumption, nitric acid production, adipic acid production, and caprolactam production.

Industrial manufacturing processes and use by end-consumers also release HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, and NF_3 and other fluorinated compounds. In addition to the use of HFCs and some PFCs as ODS substitutes, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3, and other fluorinated compounds are employed and emitted by a number of other industrial sources in the United States. These industries include semiconductor manufacture, electric power transmission and distribution, and magnesium metal production and processing. In addition, N_2O is used in and emitted by semiconductor manufacturing and anesthetic and aerosol applications, and CO_2 is consumed and emitted through various end-use applications. Overall, emission sources in the Industrial Process and Product Use chapter account for 5.5 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2017.

Agriculture

The Agriculture chapter contains information on anthropogenic emissions from agricultural activities (except fuel combustion, which is addressed in the Energy chapter, and some agricultural CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O fluxes, which are addressed in the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry chapter). Agricultural activities contribute directly to emissions of greenhouse gases through a variety of processes, including the following source categories: enteric fermentation in domestic livestock, livestock manure management, rice cultivation, agricultural soil management, liming, urea fertilization, and field burning of agricultural residues.

In 2017, agricultural activities were responsible for emissions of 542.1 MMT CO_2 Eq., or 8.4 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. Methane, N_2O, and CO_2 were the primary greenhouse gases emitted by agricultural activities. Methane emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management represented approximately 26.4 percent and 9.3 percent of total CH_4 emissions from anthropogenic activities, respectively, in 2017. Agricultural soil management activities, such as application of synthetic and organic fertilizers, deposition of livestock manure, and growing N-fixing plants, were the largest source of U.S. N_2O emissions in 2017, accounting for 73.9 percent. Carbon dioxide emissions from the application of crushed limestone and dolomite (i.e., soil liming) and urea fertilization represented 0.2 percent of total CO_2 emissions from anthropogenic activities.

Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry

The LULUCF chapter contains emissions of CH_4 and N_2O, and emissions and removals of CO_2 from managed lands in the United States. Consistent with the *2006 IPCC Guidelines*, emissions and removals from managed lands are considered to be anthropogenic, while emissions and removals for unmanaged lands are considered to be natural.[21] More information on the definition of managed land used in the Inventory is provided in Chapter 6.

Overall, managed land is a net sink for CO_2 (C sequestration) in the United States. The primary drivers of fluxes on managed lands include forest management practices, tree planting in urban areas, the management of agricultural soils, landfilling of yard trimmings and food scraps, and activities that cause changes in C stocks in coastal wetlands. The main drivers for forest C sequestration include forest growth and increasing forest area, as well as a net accumulation of C stocks in harvested wood pools. The net sequestration in *Settlements Remaining Settlements,* which occurs predominantly from urban forests and landfilled yard trimmings and food scraps, is a result of net tree growth and increased urban forest size, as well as long-term accumulation of yard trimmings and food scraps carbon in landfills.

The LULUCF sector in 2017 resulted in a net increase in C stocks (i.e., net CO_2 removals) of 728.8 MMT CO_2 Eq. (Table ES-5).[22] This represents an offset of 11.3 percent of total (i.e., gross) greenhouse gas emissions in 2017. Emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from LULUCF activities in 2017 were 15.5 MMT CO_2 Eq. and represent 0.2 percent of

[21] See <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_01_Ch1_Introduction.pdf>.

[22] LULUCF Carbon Stock Change is the net C stock change from the following categories: *Forest Land Remaining Forest Land, Land Converted to Forest Land, Cropland Remaining Cropland, Land Converted to Cropland, Grassland Remaining Grassland, Land Converted to Grassland, Wetlands Remaining Wetlands, Land Converted to Wetlands, Settlements Remaining Settlements,* and *Land Converted to Settlements.*

total greenhouse gas emissions.[23] Between 1990 and 2017, total C sequestration in the LULUCF sector decreased by 11.5 percent, primarily due to a decrease in the rate of net C accumulation in forests and *Cropland Remaining Cropland,* as well as an increase in CO_2 emissions from *Land Converted to Settlements*.

Forest fires were the largest source of CH_4 emissions from LULUCF in 2017, totaling 4.9 MMT CO_2 Eq. (194 kt of CH_4). *Coastal Wetlands Remaining Coastal Wetlands* resulted in CH_4 emissions of 3.6 MMT CO_2 Eq. (144 kt of CH_4). Grassland fires resulted in CH_4 emissions of 0.3 MMT CO_2 Eq. (12 kt of CH_4). *Peatlands Remaining Peatlands*, *Land Converted to Wetlands*, and *Drained Organic Soils* resulted in CH_4 emissions of less than 0.05 MMT CO_2 Eq. each.

Forest fires were also the largest source of N_2O emissions from LULUCF in 2017, totaling 3.2 MMT CO_2 Eq. (11 kt of N_2O). Nitrous oxide emissions from fertilizer application to settlement soils in 2017 totaled to 2.5 MMT CO_2 Eq. (8 kt of N_2O). Additionally, the application of synthetic fertilizers to forest soils in 2017 resulted in N_2O emissions of 0.5 MMT CO_2 Eq. (2 kt of N_2O). Grassland fires resulted in N_2O emissions of 0.3 MMT CO_2 Eq. (1 kt of N_2O). *Coastal Wetlands Remaining Coastal Wetlands* and *Drained Organic Soils* resulted in N_2O emissions of 0.1 MMT CO_2 Eq. each (less than 0.5 kt of N_2O). *Peatlands Remaining Peatlands* resulted in N_2O emissions of less than 0.05 MMT CO_2 Eq.

Carbon dioxide removals from C stock changes are presented in Table ES-5 along with CH_4 and N_2O emissions for LULUCF source categories.

Table ES-5: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals (Net Flux) from Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

Gas/Land-Use Category	1990		2005		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Carbon Stock Change[a]	**(823.3)**		**(756.1)**		**(731.0)**	**(687.8)**	**(739.4)**	**(738.1)**	**(728.8)**
Forest Land Remaining Forest Land	(680.1)		(639.4)		(616.7)	(568.8)	(645.2)	(628.9)	(620.3)
Land Converted to Forest Land	(119.1)		(120.0)		(120.5)	(120.5)	(120.6)	(120.6)	(120.6)
Cropland Remaining Cropland	(40.9)		(26.5)		(11.4)	(12.0)	(6.3)	(9.9)	(10.3)
Land Converted to Cropland	75.6		66.7		66.9	66.7	66.7	67.3	66.9
Grassland Remaining Grassland	(4.2)		5.5		(3.7)	(7.5)	9.6	(1.6)	(0.1)
Land Converted to Grassland	8.7		5.1		8.3	7.9	9.8	8.5	8.3
Wetlands Remaining Wetlands	(4.0)		(5.7)		(4.3)	(4.3)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)
Land Converted to Wetlands	(+)		(+)		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
Settlements Remaining Settlements	(122.1)		(127.8)		(135.9)	(135.8)	(135.4)	(134.7)	(134.5)
Land Converted to Settlements	62.9		86.0		86.4	86.5	86.5	86.4	86.2
CH_4	**5.0**		**9.0**		**9.9**	**10.1**	**16.5**	**8.8**	**8.8**
Forest Land Remaining Forest Land: Forest Fires	1.5		5.2		6.1	6.1	12.6	4.9	4.9
Wetlands Remaining Wetlands: Coastal Wetlands Remaining Coastal Wetlands	3.4		3.5		3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Grassland Remaining Grassland: Grassland Fires	0.1		0.3		0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Land Converted to Wetlands: Land Converted to Coastal Wetlands	+		+		+	+	+	+	+
Forest Land Remaining Forest Land: Drained Organic Soils	+		+		+	+	+	+	+
Wetlands Remaining Wetlands: Peatlands Remaining Peatlands	+		+		+	+	+	+	+
N_2O	**2.8**		**7.0**		**7.6**	**7.7**	**11.8**	**6.7**	**6.7**
Forest Land Remaining Forest Land: Forest Fires	1.0		3.4		4.0	4.0	8.3	3.2	3.2
Settlements Remaining Settlements: Settlement Soils[b]	1.4		2.5		2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Forest Land Remaining Forest Land: Forest Soils[c]	0.1		0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

[23] LULUCF emissions include the CH_4 and N_2O emissions reported for *Peatlands Remaining Peatlands*, Forest Fires, Drained Organic Soils, Grassland Fires, and *Coastal Wetlands Remaining Coastal Wetlands*; CH_4 emissions from *Land Converted to Coastal Wetlands*; and N_2O emissions from Forest Soils and Settlement Soils.

Grassland Remaining Grassland: Grassland Fires	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wetlands Remaining Wetlands: Coastal Wetlands Remaining Coastal Wetlands	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forest Land Remaining Forest Land: Drained Organic Soils	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wetlands Remaining Wetlands: Peatlands Remaining Peatlands	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LULUCF Emissions[d]	**7.8**	**16.0**	**17.5**	**17.7**	**28.3**	**15.5**	**15.5**
LULUCF Carbon Stock Change[a]	**(823.3)**	**(756.1)**	**(731.0)**	**(687.8)**	**(739.4)**	**(738.1)**	**(728.8)**
LULUCF Sector Net Total[e]	**(815.5)**	**(740.0)**	**(713.5)**	**(670.0)**	**(711.1)**	**(722.6)**	**(713.3)**

+ Absolute value does not exceed 0.05 MMT CO_2 Eq.

[a] LULUCF Carbon Stock Change is the net C stock change from the following categories: *Forest Land Remaining Forest Land, Land Converted to Forest Land, Cropland Remaining Cropland, Land Converted to Cropland, Grassland Remaining Grassland, Land Converted to Grassland, Wetlands Remaining Wetlands, Land Converted to Wetlands, Settlements Remaining Settlements,* and *Land Converted to Settlements.*

[b] Estimates include emissions from N fertilizer additions on both *Settlements Remaining Settlements* and *Land Converted to Settlements*.

[c] Estimates include emissions from N fertilizer additions on both *Forest Land Remaining Forest Land* and *Land Converted to Forest Land*.

[d] LULUCF emissions include the CH_4 and N_2O emissions reported for *Peatlands Remaining Peatlands*, Forest Fires, Drained Organic Soils, Grassland Fires, and *Coastal Wetlands Remaining Coastal Wetlands*; CH_4 emissions from *Land Converted to Coastal Wetlands*; and N_2O emissions from Forest Soils and Settlement Soils.

[e] The LULUCF Sector Net Total is the net sum of all CH_4 and N_2O emissions to the atmosphere plus net carbon stock changes.

Notes: Totals may not sum due to independent rounding. Parentheses indicate net sequestration

Waste

The Waste chapter contains emissions from waste management activities (except incineration of waste, which is addressed in the Energy chapter). Landfills were the largest source of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from waste management activities, accounting for 82.2 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions from waste management activities, and 16.2 percent of total U.S. CH_4 emissions.[24] Additionally, wastewater treatment accounts for 14.7 percent of total Waste sector greenhouse gas emissions, 2.2 percent of U.S. CH_4 emissions, and 1.4 percent of U.S. N_2O emissions. Emissions of CH_4 and N_2O from composting are also accounted for in this chapter, generating emissions of 2.2 MMT CO_2 Eq. and 1.9 MMT CO_2 Eq., respectively. Overall, emission sources accounted for in the Waste chapter generated 2.0 percent of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2017.

ES.4 Other Information

Emissions by Economic Sector

Throughout the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks report, emission estimates are grouped into five sectors (i.e., chapters) defined by the IPCC: Energy; IPPU; Agriculture; LULUCF; and Waste. While it is important to use this characterization for consistency with UNFCCC reporting guidelines and to promote comparability across countries, it is also useful to characterize emissions according to commonly used economic sector categories: residential, commercial, industry, transportation, electric power, agriculture, and U.S. Territories.

Figure ES-14 shows the trend in emissions by economic sector from 1990 to 2017, and Table ES-6 summarizes emissions from each of these economic sectors.

[24] Landfills also store carbon, due to incomplete degradation of organic materials such as harvest wood products, yard trimmings, and food scraps, as described in the Land-Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry chapter of the Inventory report.

Figure ES-14: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Allocated to Economic Sectors (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

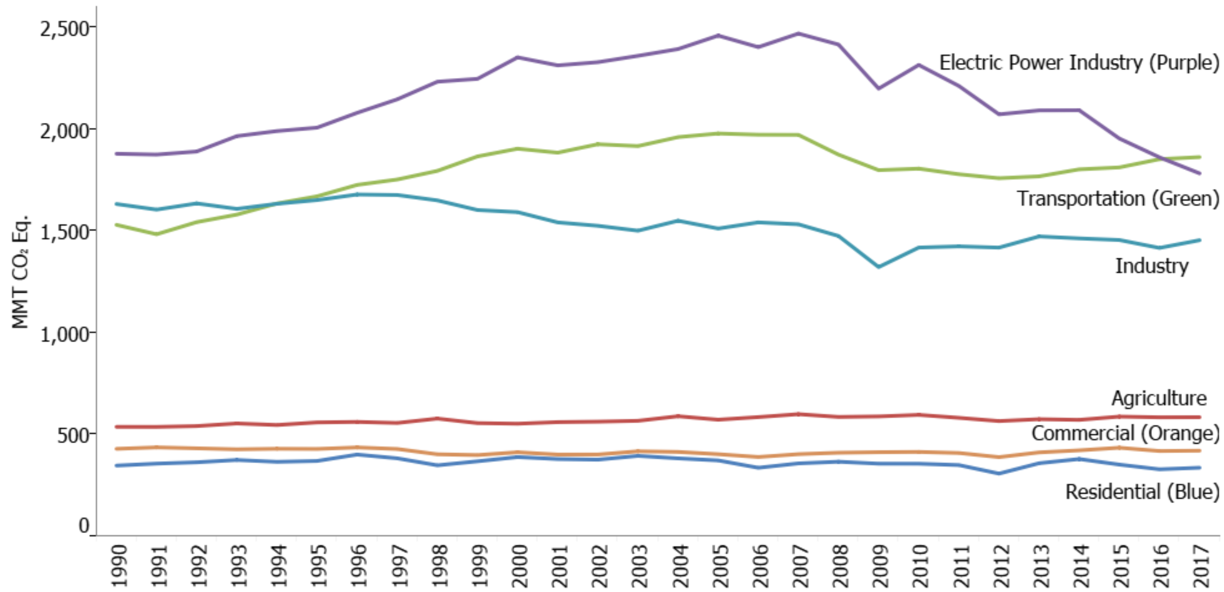


Table ES-6: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Allocated to Economic Sectors (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

Economic Sectors	1990	2005	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Transportation	1,527.1	1,975.9	1,765.4	1,799.9	1,809.4	1,849.8	1,859.9
Electric Power Industry	1,876.4	2,456.8	2,089.4	2,090.1	1,951.3	1,858.9	1,780.0
Industry	1,629.5	1,509.1	1,470.3	1,460.7	1,452.7	1,413.8	1,451.7
Agriculture	534.9	570.0	572.6	569.2	585.2	581.7	582.2
Commercial	426.9	400.6	409.3	419.4	432.3	416.2	417.8
Residential	344.7	370.0	356.2	376.8	349.4	326.4	334.1
U.S. Territories	33.3	58.1	48.1	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6
Total Emissions	**6,372.8**	**7,340.5**	**6,711.2**	**6,762.7**	**6,627.0**	**6,493.4**	**6,472.3**
LULUCF Sector Net Total[a]	**(815.5)**	**(740.0)**	**(713.5)**	**(670.0)**	**(711.1)**	**(722.6)**	**(713.3)**
Net Emissions (Sources and Sinks)	**5,557.3**	**6,600.5**	**5,997.7**	**6,092.7**	**5,915.9**	**5,770.8**	**5,758.9**

Notes: Total emissions presented without LULUCF. Total net emissions presented with LULUCF. Totals may not sum due to independent rounding. Parentheses indicate negative values or sequestration.

[a] The LULUCF Sector Net Total is the net sum of all CH_4 and N_2O emissions to the atmosphere plus net carbon stock changes.

Using this categorization, emissions from transportation activities, in aggregate, accounted for the largest portion (28.7 percent) of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2017. Electric power accounted for the second largest portion (27.5 percent) of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2017, while emissions from industry accounted for the third largest portion (22.4 percent). Emissions from industry have in general declined over the past decade, due to a number of factors, including structural changes in the U.S. economy (i.e., shifts from a manufacturing-based to a service-based economy), fuel switching, and energy efficiency improvements.

The remaining 21.3 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions were contributed by, in order of magnitude, the agriculture, commercial, and residential sectors, plus emissions from U.S. Territories. Activities related to agriculture accounted for 9.0 percent of U.S. emissions; unlike other economic sectors, agricultural sector emissions were dominated by N_2O emissions from agricultural soil management and CH_4 emissions from enteric fermentation. The commercial and residential sectors accounted for 6.5 percent and 5.2 percent of emissions, respectively, and U.S. Territories accounted for 0.7 percent of emissions; emissions from these sectors primarily consisted of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion. CO_2 was also emitted and sequestered by a variety of activities related to forest management practices, tree planting in urban areas, the management of agricultural soils, landfilling of yard trimmings, and changes in C stocks in coastal wetlands.

Electricity is ultimately used in the economic sectors described above. Table ES-7 presents greenhouse gas emissions from economic sectors with emissions related to electric power distributed into end-use categories (i.e., emissions from electric power are allocated to the economic sectors in which the electricity is used). To distribute electricity emissions among end-use sectors, emissions from the source categories assigned to electric power were allocated to the residential, commercial, industry, transportation, and agriculture economic sectors according to retail sales of electricity for each sector (EIA 2018a and Duffield 2006).[25] These source categories include CO_2 from fossil fuel combustion and the use of limestone and dolomite for flue gas desulfurization, CO_2 and N_2O from incineration of waste, CH_4 and N_2O from stationary sources, and SF_6 from electrical transmission and distribution systems.

When emissions from electricity use are distributed among these sectors, industrial activities and transportation account for the largest shares of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions (29.6 percent and 28.8 percent, respectively) in 2017. The commercial and residential sectors contributed the next largest shares of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2017. Emissions from these sectors increase substantially when emissions from electricity are included, due to their relatively large share of electricity use for energy (e.g., lighting, appliances). In all sectors except agriculture, CO_2 accounts for at least 81.2 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels.

Figure ES-15 shows the trend in these emissions by sector from 1990 to 2017.

Table ES-7: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector with Electricity-Related Emissions Distributed (MMT CO_2 Eq.)

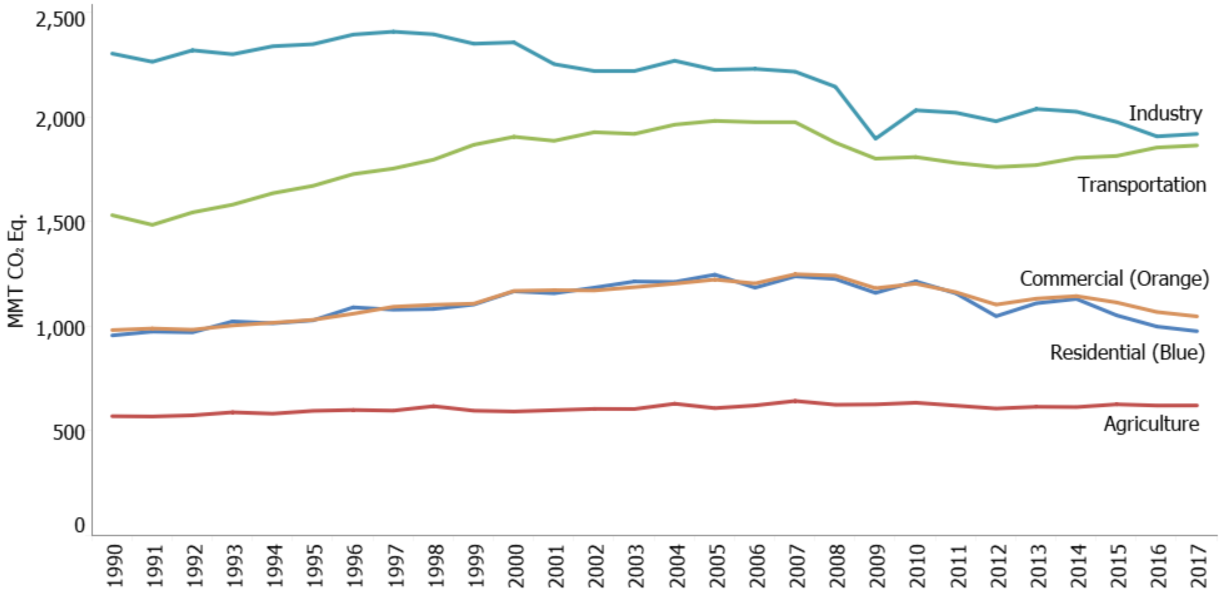
Implied Sectors	**1990**	**2005**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Industry	2,302.2	2,224.5	2,037.8	2,024.8	1,975.7	1,906.7	1,918.2
Transportation	1,530.2	1,980.8	1,769.5	1,804.0	1,813.2	1,853.4	1,863.4
Commercial	981.3	1,222.6	1,131.5	1,143.6	1,113.2	1,067.6	1,046.7
Residential	955.8	1,246.2	1,109.4	1,130.1	1,051.6	998.2	976.1
Agriculture	570.0	608.4	614.9	613.5	626.5	620.8	621.3
U.S. Territories	33.3	58.1	48.1	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6
Total Emissions	**6,372.8**	**7,340.5**	**6,711.2**	**6,762.7**	**6,627.0**	**6,493.4**	**6,472.3**
LULUCF Sector Net Total[a]	**(815.5)**	**(740.0)**	**(713.5)**	**(670.0)**	**(711.1)**	**(722.6)**	**(713.3)**
Net Emissions (Sources and Sinks)	**5,557.3**	**6,600.5**	**5,997.7**	**6,092.7**	**5,915.9**	**5,770.8**	**5,758.9**

[a] The LULUCF Sector Net Total is the net sum of all CH_4 and N_2O emissions to the atmosphere plus net carbon stock changes.

Notes: Emissions from electric power are allocated based on aggregate electricity use in each end-use sector. Totals may not sum due to independent rounding. Parentheses indicate negative values or sequestration.

[25] U.S. Territories consumption data that are obtained from EIA are only available at the aggregate level and cannot be broken out by end-use sector. The distribution of emissions to each end-use sector for the 50 states does not apply to territories data.

Figure ES-15: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Electricity-Related Emissions Distributed to Economic Sectors (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



Box ES-5: Recent Trends in Various U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions-Related Data

Total emissions can be compared to other economic and social indices to highlight changes over time. These comparisons include: (1) emissions per unit of aggregate energy use, because energy-related activities are the largest sources of emissions; (2) emissions per unit of fossil fuel consumption, because almost all energy-related emissions involve the combustion of fossil fuels; (3) emissions per unit of electricity use, because the electric power industry—utilities and non-utilities combined—was the second largest source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in 2017; (4) emissions per unit of total gross domestic product as a measure of national economic activity; and (5) emissions per capita.

Table ES-8 provides data on various statistics related to U.S. greenhouse gas emissions normalized to 1990 as a baseline year. These values represent the relative change in each statistic since 1990. Greenhouse gas emissions in the United States have grown at an average annual rate of 0.1 percent since 1990, although changes from year to year have been significantly larger. This growth rate is slightly slower than that for total energy use and fossil fuel consumption, and much slower than that for electricity use, overall gross domestic product (GDP), and national population (see Figure ES-16). The direction of these trends started to change after 2005, when greenhouse gas emissions, total energy use and fossil fuel consumption began to peak. Greenhouse gas emissions in the United States have decreased at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent since 2005. Total energy use and fossil fuel consumption have also decreased at slower rates than emissions since 2005, while electricity use, GDP, and national population continued to increase.

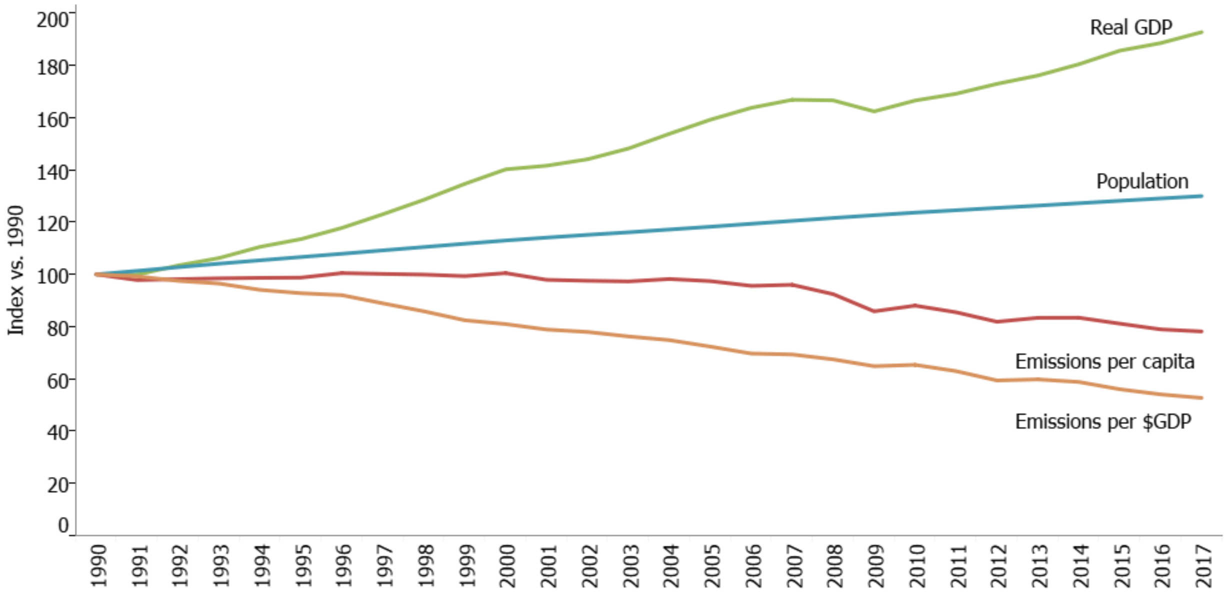
Table ES-8: Recent Trends in Various U.S. Data (Index 1990 = 100)

Variable	1990	2005	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Avg. Annual Growth Rate Since 1990[a]	Avg. Annual Growth Rate Since 2005[a]
Greenhouse Gas Emissions[b]	100	115	105	106	104	102	102	0.1%	-1.0%
Energy Use[c]	100	118	116	117	116	116	116	0.6%	-0.1%
Fossil Fuel Consumption[c]	100	119	110	111	110	109	108	0.3%	-0.7%
Electricity Use[c]	100	134	136	138	137	137	135	1.1%	+%
GDP[d]	100	159	176	180	186	189	193	2.5%	1.6%
Population[e]	100	118	126	127	128	129	130	1.0%	0.8%

+ Does not exceed 0.05 percent.

[a] Average annual growth rate
[b] GWP-weighted values
[c] Energy content-weighted values (EIA 2018a)
[d] GDP in chained 2009 dollars (BEA 2018)
[e] U.S. Census Bureau (2018)

Figure ES-16: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita and Per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Source: BEA (2018), U.S. Census Bureau (2018), and emission estimates in this report.

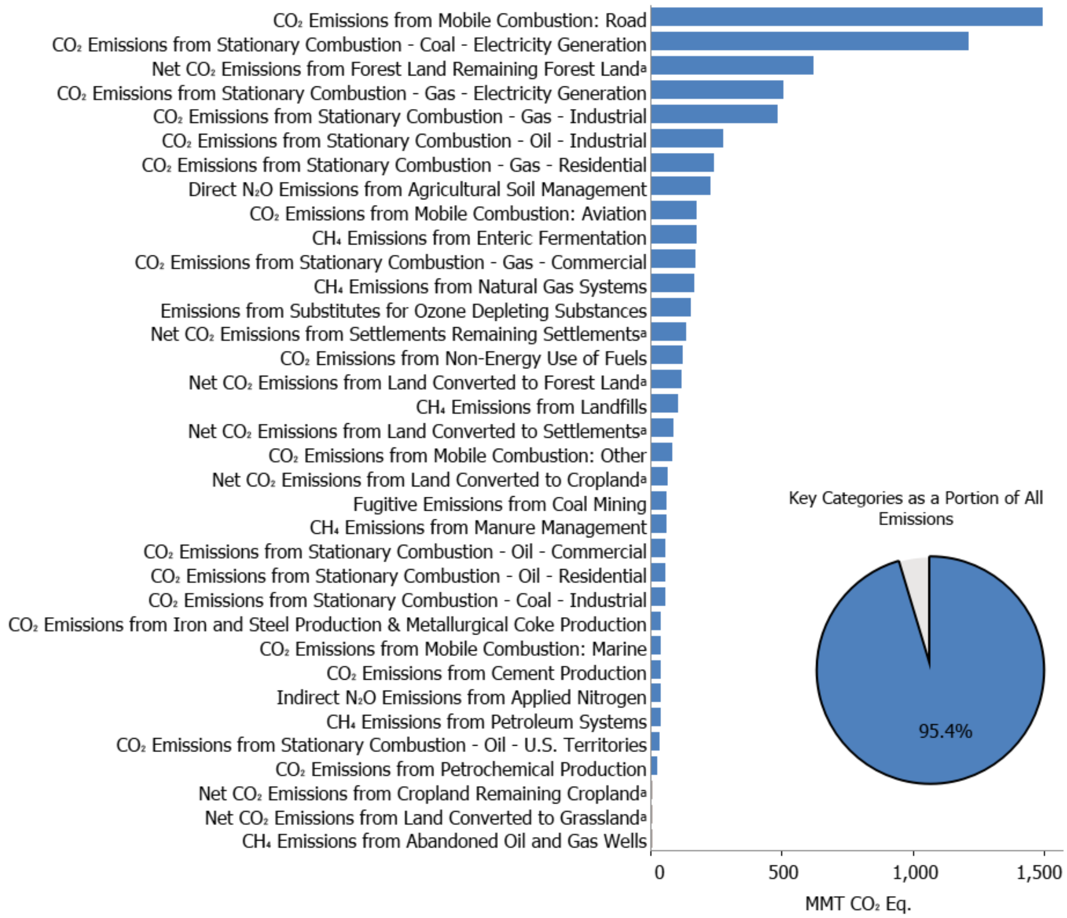
Key Categories

The *2006 IPCC Guidelines* (IPCC 2006) defines a key category as a "[category] that is prioritized within the national inventory system because its estimate has a significant influence on a country's total inventory of greenhouse gases in terms of the absolute level, the trend, or the uncertainty in emissions and removals."[26] By definition, key categories are sources or sinks that have the greatest contribution to the absolute overall level of national emissions in any of the years covered by the time series. In addition, when an entire time series of emission estimates is prepared, a thorough investigation of key categories must also account for the influence of trends of individual source and sink categories. Finally, a qualitative evaluation of key categories should be performed, in order to capture any key categories that were not identified in either of the quantitative analyses.

Figure ES-17 presents 2017 emission estimates for the key categories as defined by a level analysis including the LULUCF sector (i.e., the absolute value of the contribution of each source or sink category to the total inventory level). The UNFCCC reporting guidelines request that key category analyses be reported at an appropriate level of disaggregation, which may lead to source and sink category names which differ from those used elsewhere in the Inventory report. For more information regarding key categories, including a complete list of categories accounting for the influence of trends of individual source and sink categories, see Section 1.5 – Key Categories and Annex 1.

[26] See Chapter 4 "Methodological Choice and Identification of Key Categories" in IPCC (2006). See <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol1.html>.

Figure ES-17: 2017 Key Categories (MMT CO_2 Eq.)



[a] The absolute values of net CO_2 emissions from LULUCF are presented in this figure but reported separately from gross emissions totals. Refer to Table ES-5 for a breakout of emissions and removals for LULUCF by gas and source category.
Note: For a complete discussion of the key category analysis, see Annex 1. Blue bars indicate either an Approach 1, or Approach 1 *and* Approach 2 level assessment key category. Gray bars indicate solely an Approach 2 level assessment key category.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

The United States seeks to continually improve the quality, transparency, and usability of the *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks*. To assist in these efforts, the United States implemented a systematic approach to QA/QC. The procedures followed for the Inventory have been formalized in accordance with the *Quality Assurance/Quality Control and Uncertainty Management Plan* (QA/QC Management Plan) for the Inventory, and the UNFCCC reporting guidelines and *2006 IPCC Guidelines*. The QA process includes expert and public reviews for both the Inventory estimates and the Inventory report.

Uncertainty Analysis of Emission Estimates

Uncertainty estimates are an essential element of a complete inventory of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, because they help to prioritize future work and improve overall quality. Some of the current estimates, such as those for CO_2 emissions from energy-related activities, are considered to have low uncertainties. This is because the amount of CO_2 emitted from energy-related activities is directly related to the amount of fuel consumed, the fraction of the fuel that is oxidized, and the carbon content of the fuel and, for the United States, the uncertainties associated with estimating those factors is believed to be relatively small. For some other categories of emissions, however, a lack of data or an incomplete understanding of how emissions are generated increases the uncertainty or systematic error associated with the estimates presented. Recognizing the benefit of conducting an uncertainty analysis, the

UNFCCC reporting guidelines follow the recommendations of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines* (IPCC 2006), Volume 1, Chapter 3 and require that countries provide single estimates of uncertainty for source and sink categories.

In addition to quantitative uncertainty assessments provided in accordance with UNFCCC reporting guidelines, a qualitative discussion of uncertainty is presented for all source and sink categories. Within the discussion of each emission source, specific factors affecting the uncertainty surrounding the estimates are discussed.