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13. See note 10.
  14. Ibid.
  15. Ibid.
  16. See note 9.
  17. In the New England states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, 2011 residential electricity sales were 47,481,000 MWh (per U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales, Revenue, and Average Price—Table 2. Sales to Bundled and Unbundled Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State*, released 27 September 2012). In the NPCC New England EPA eGRID subregion, electricity sources emit 728.41 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh, per U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *eGRID2012 Version 1.0*, downloaded from [www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/egrid/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/egrid/index.html) on 28 August 2013. Residential electricity use in these states emitted 15.7 MMT of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2011.
  18. See note 12, emissions of passenger vehicles.
  19. Venezuela’s energy-related emissions in 2011 were 178 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide. See note 10, European Commission.
  20. See note 12, emissions of passenger vehicles.
  21. See note 9.
  22. See note 12, emissions of passenger vehicles.
  23. Calculated using an annual eGRID CO<sub>2</sub> emissions output rate of 1,216.18 lbs CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh for the U.S. as a whole (per U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, see note 17) and total U.S. residential electricity sales in 2011 (per U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales, Revenue, and Average Price—Table 2. Sales to Bundled and Unbundled Consumers by Sector, Census Division, and State*, released 27 September 2012). Residential sales in the U.S. were 1,422 million MWh in 2011, which resulted in emissions of 785 MMT of carbon dioxide pollution.
  24. See note 7.
  25. See note 7 and methodology. Note: To the extent that natural gas has replaced coal as a preferred fuel for power providers since 2011, the contribution of coal plants to U.S. carbon dioxide pollution may be reduced.
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  32. State data for carbon dioxide emissions, see note 9; pollution from top 5 plants: see methodology.
  33. We obtained these estimates by multiplying the percentage of total statewide carbon dioxide pollution from each state’s power sector in 2010 by the share of each state’s power-sector emissions from the top 5 polluting plants in 2011. (State data for carbon dioxide emissions, see U.S. Energy Information Administration, note 9; pollution from top 5 plants, see methodology.) The Energy Information Administration does not have state-by-state data for power-sector emissions from 2011.
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  36. See, for example, Eric Roeckner, et al., “Historical and Future Anthropogenic Emission Pathways Derived from Coupled Climate-Carbon Cycle Simulations,” *Climatic Change* (online), DOI: 10.1007/s10584-010-9886-6, 21 July 2010. There is great uncertainty about the level of emission reductions required to prevent dangerous climate change, based both on the uncertain future pathway of emissions in developing countries as well as uncertainties regarding the sensitivity of the climate to global warming emissions. For example, a study published by Great Britain’s Royal Society estimates that developed countries may

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