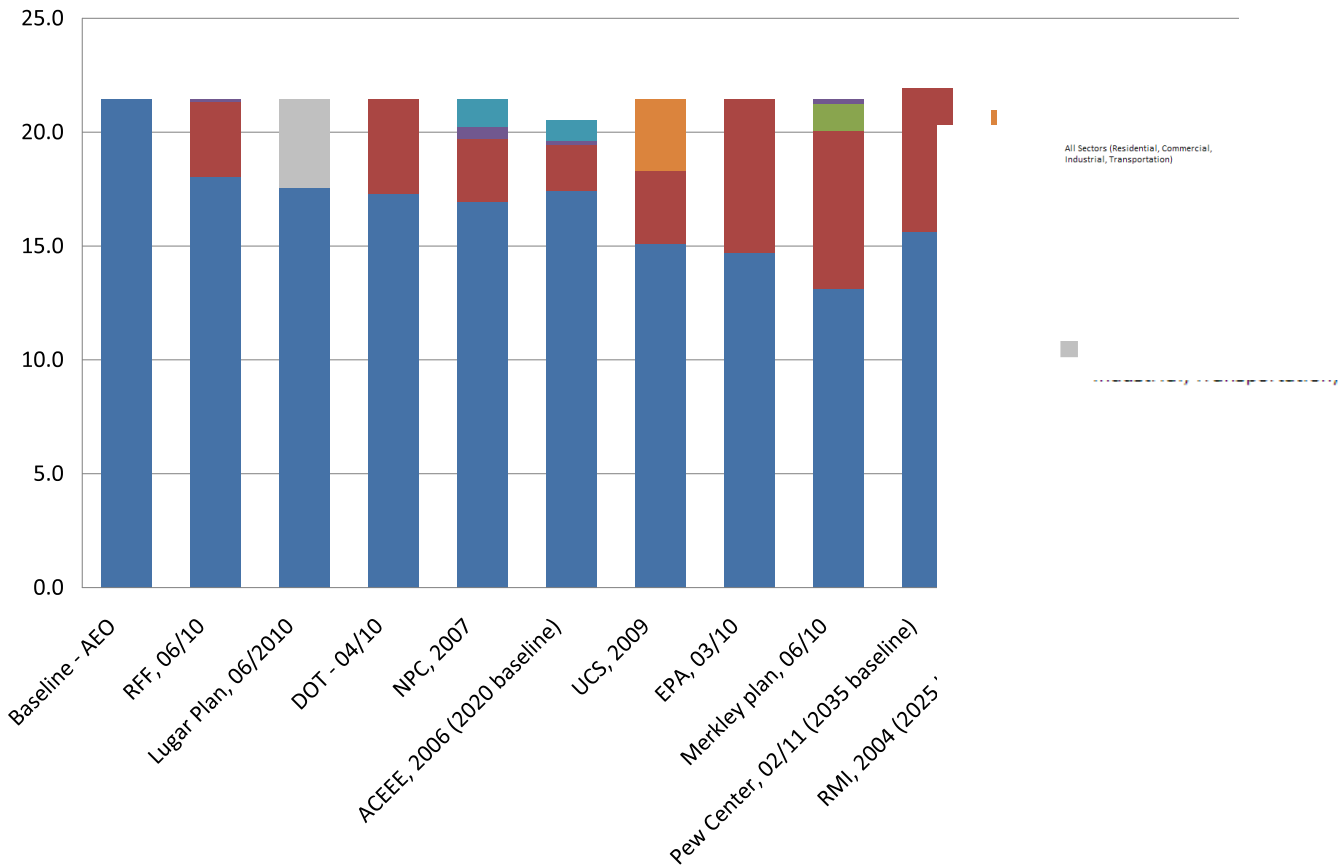


How Much Oil Can We Save? A Survey of Recent Policy Assessments March 2011

High oil prices can wreak real damage to the U.S. economy, and there's a limit to what policymakers can do to prevent that harm in the near term. However, good policy choices can do much to protect us from the adverse effects of high oil prices in the longer term — first and foremost by reducing the amount of oil we consume.

With no end to high oil prices in sight, policymakers need to know the options available to reduce consumption and the magnitude of savings from each choice. To this end, ACEEE surveyed recent estimates of oil savings potential and bills to realize those savings. Our findings are summarized in the figure below and in a [literature review](#).

Petroleum Use and Savings Estimates in 2030 (in million barrels per day)



Notes:

1. UCS (2009) figure based on reduction of 6 mbd from 2005, based on *Annual Energy Review* petroleum use figures in 2005.
2. RMI (2004) has a baseline of 2025, and ACEEE (2006) has a baseline of 2020.
3. The NAS and SAFE studies mentioned below are not included in this graph because they did not contain comparable estimates. CAP (2009), NRDC (2009), and UCS (2009) are not included because these do not represent original research with documentation or legislative proposals.
4. NPC (2007), ACEEE (2006), and RMI (2004) include CAFÉ improvements from the May 2009 fuel economy rule in their estimates, so those savings have been subtracted from overall savings to create a consistent treatment of this issue.
5. The Pew Center figure is based on its "High Mitigation Case," which assumes rapid technological progress and aggressive emissions standards.