

U.S. ENERGY POLICIES

T. Nejat Veziroğlu

International Association for Hydrogen Energy

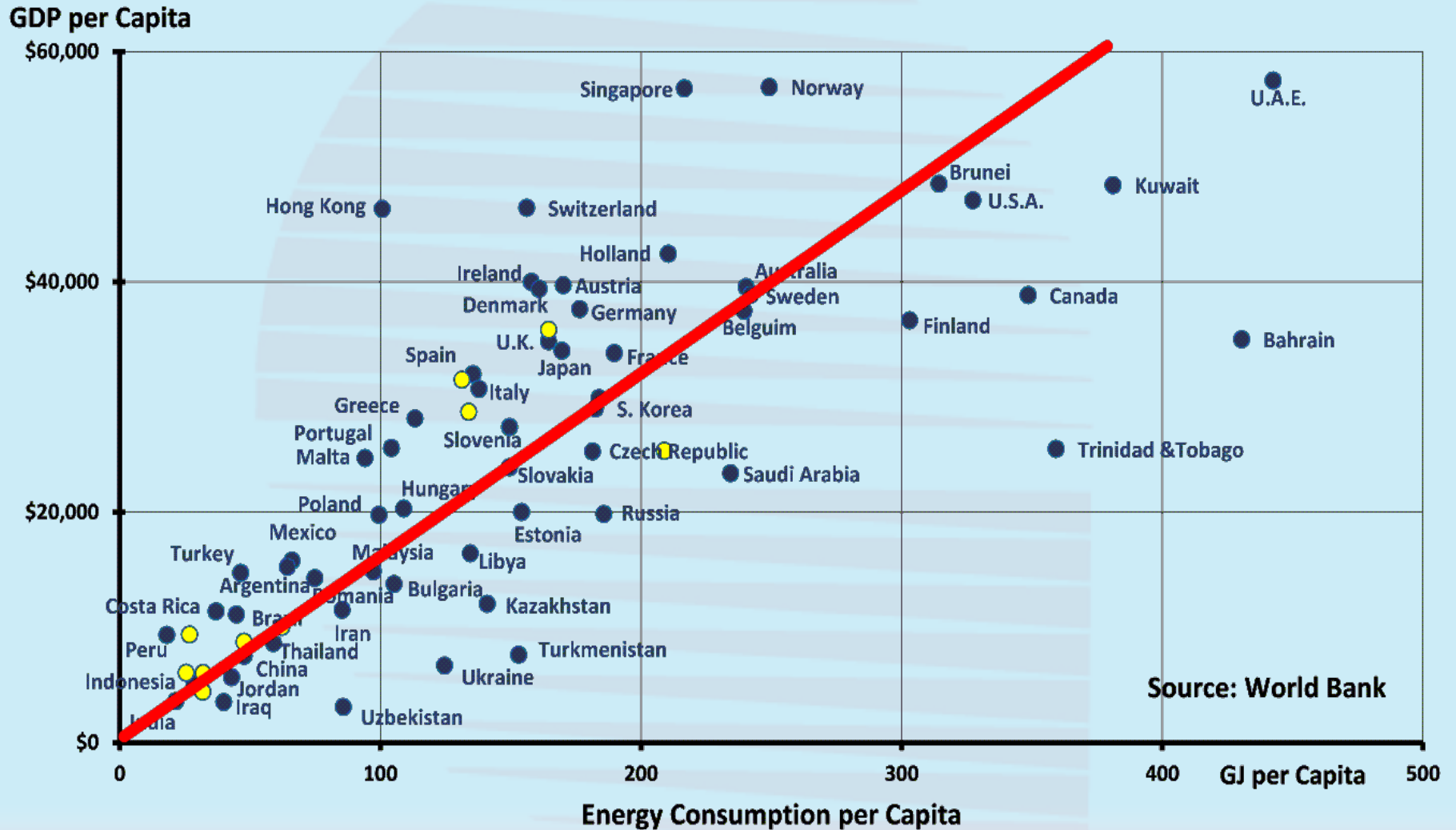
Neil Rossmeissl

Department of Energy, Washington, D.C., USA

Elvin Yüzügüllü

SRA International, Inc, Virginia, USA

GDP per Capita versus Energy Consumption per Capita (2010)



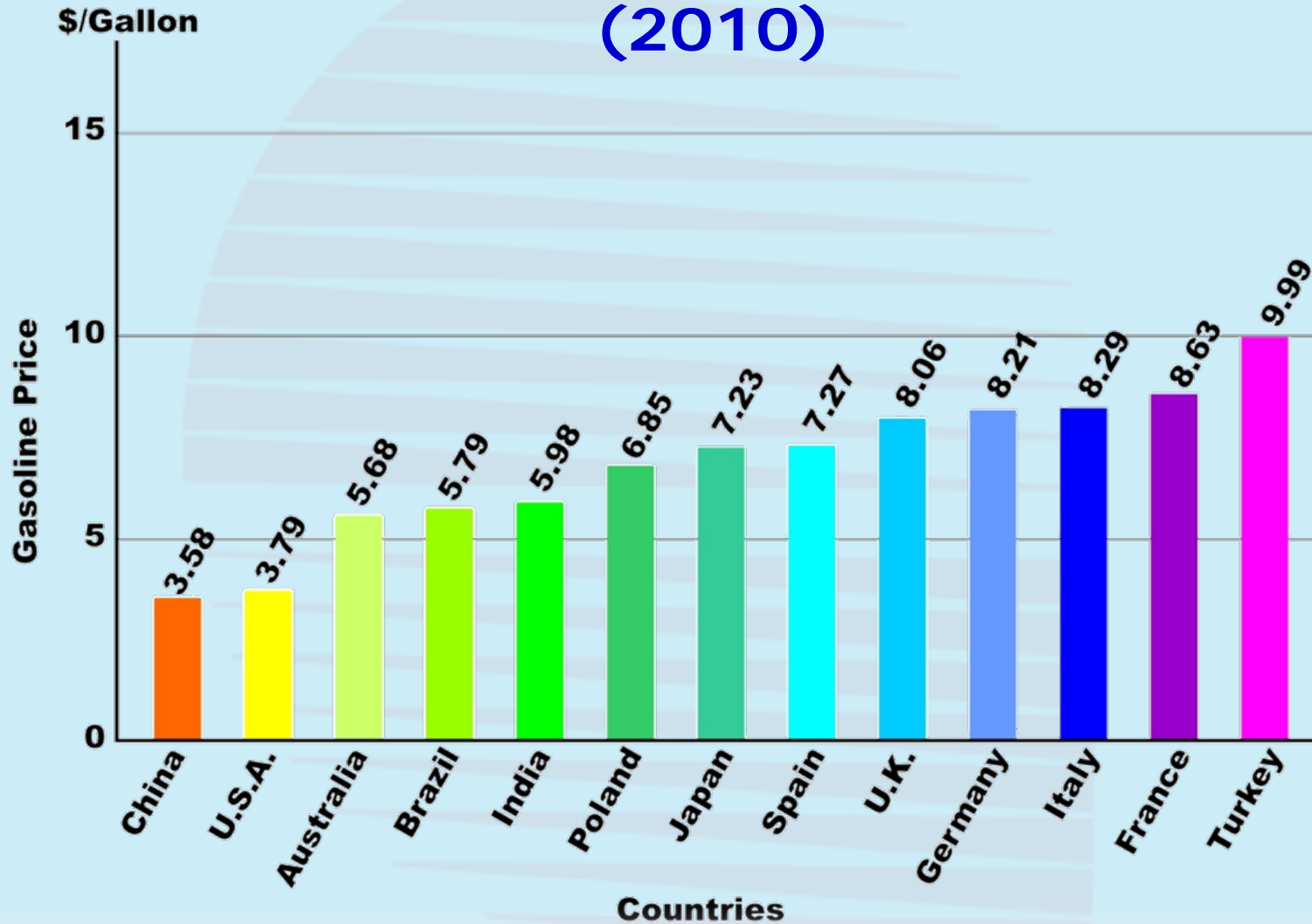
World & USA Data (2010)

Data	World	USA	USA vs World
<i>Population</i>	<i>6,852,500,000</i>	<i>308,750,000</i>	<i>4.5 %</i>
<i>Population Growth</i>	<i>1.17%</i>	<i>0.97%</i>	<i>83 %</i>
<i>Energy Consumption</i>	<i>524.40 Quads</i>	<i>98.08 Quads</i>	<i>18.7 %</i>
<i>Energy Consumption per Capita</i>	<i>76.53 x 10⁹ BTU</i>	<i>317.7 x 10⁹ BTU</i>	<i>415 %</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>\$63.17 Trillion</i>	<i>\$14.7 Trillion</i>	<i>23 %</i>
<i>GDP per Capita</i>	<i>\$9,220</i>	<i>\$47,600</i>	<i>516 %</i>

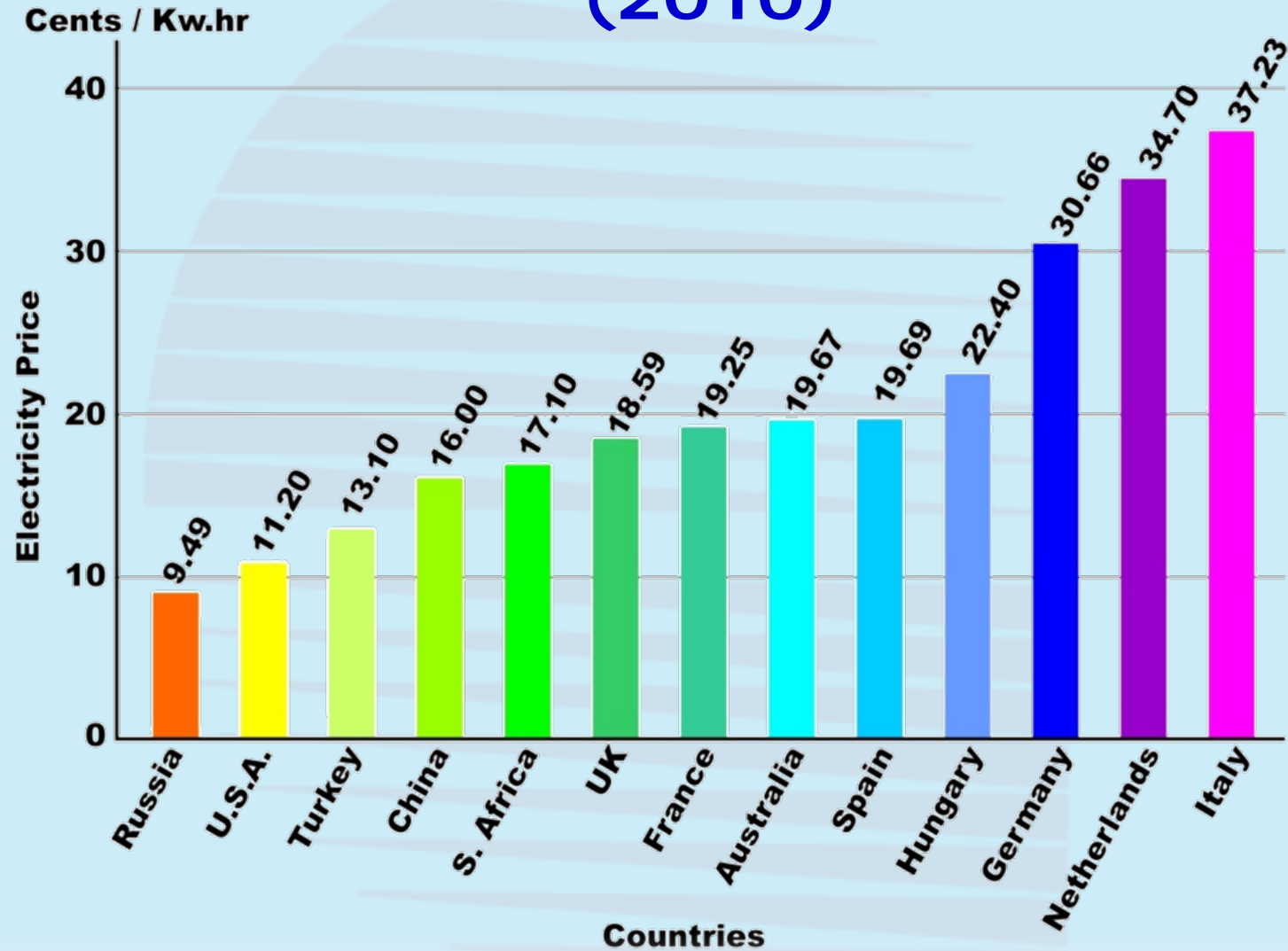
Six Pillars of U.S. Energy Policies

- 1. Provide Abundant and Cheap Energy**
- 2. Support Renewable Energies**
- 3. Encourage Energy Efficiency and Conservation**
- 4. Reduce CO₂ Emissions and Pollutants**
- 5. Establish International Cooperations**
- 6. Ensure Energy Security**

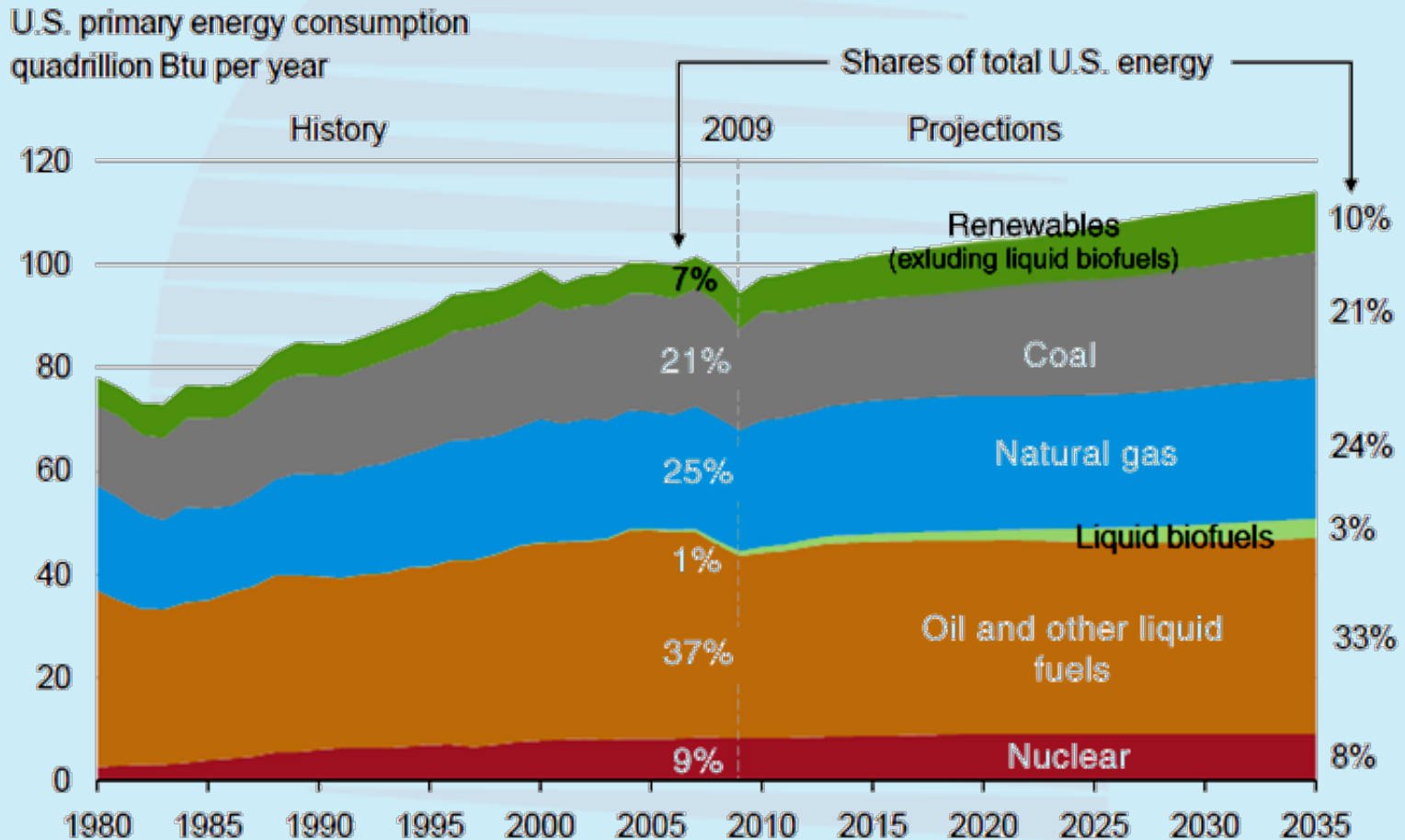
Gasoline Price in Major Petroleum Importing Countries (2010)



Electricity Price in Major Countries (2010)



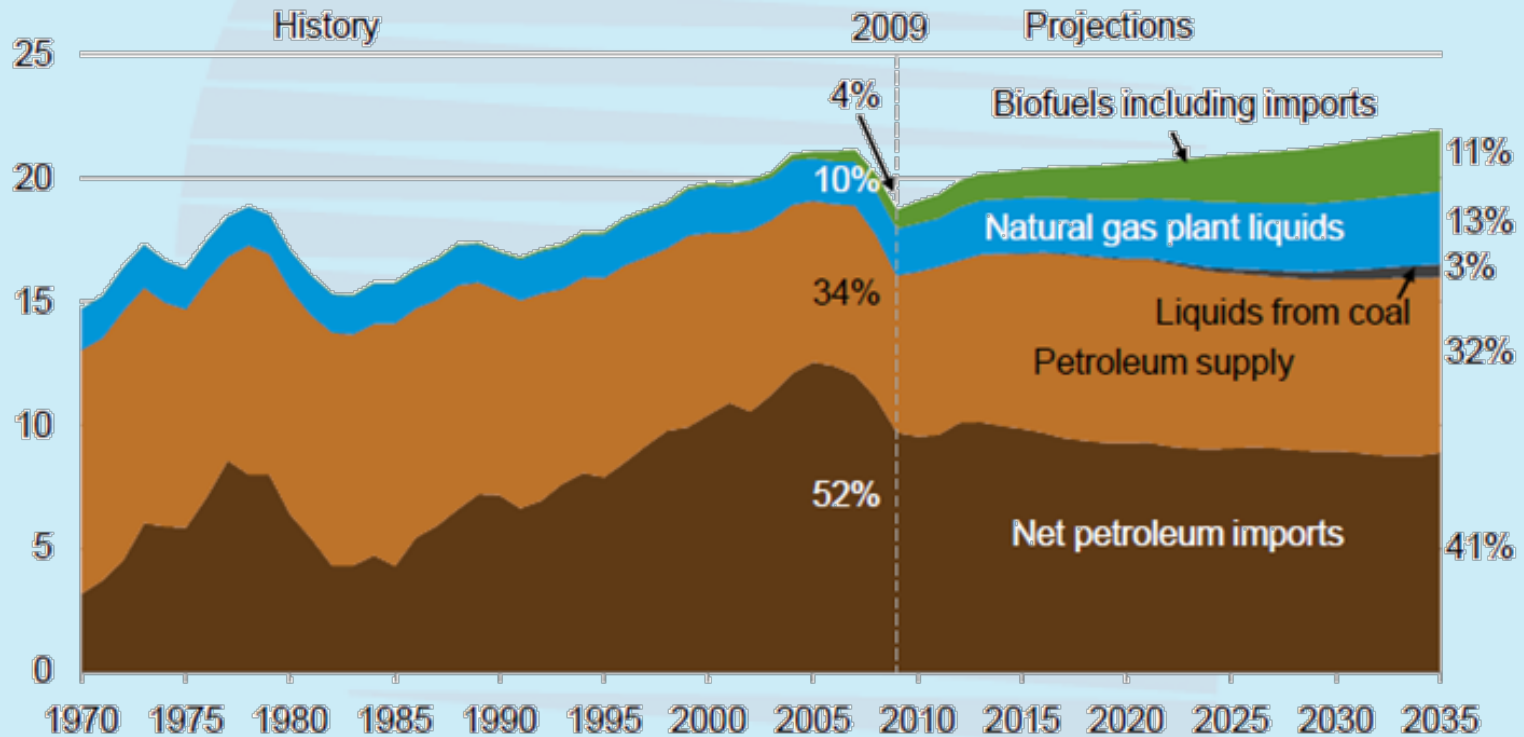
Annual Primary Energy Consumption by Source 1980-2035



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

Daily Liquid Fuels Consumption 1970-2035

U.S. liquid fuels consumption
million barrels per day

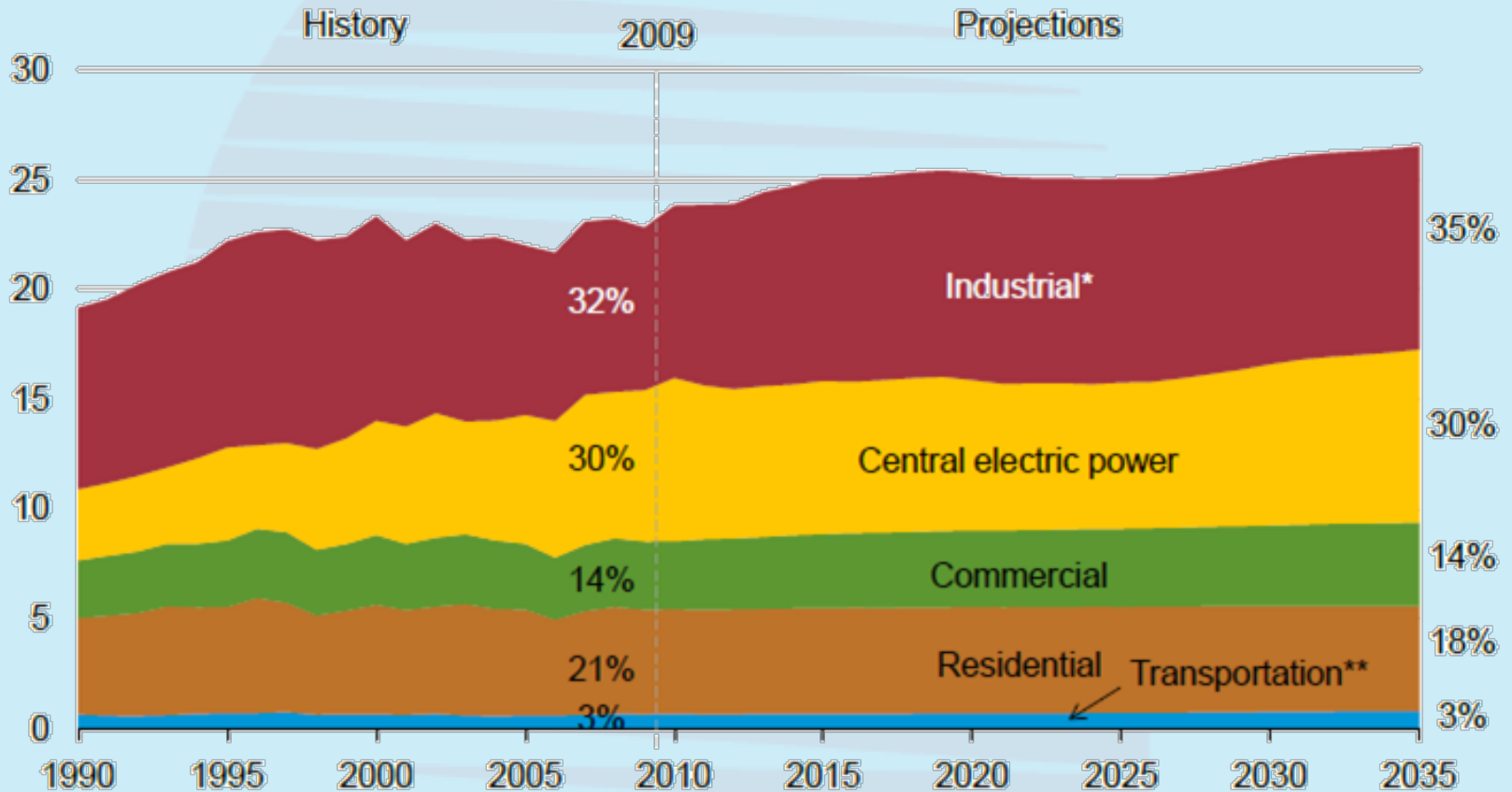


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

Natural Gas Utilization by Sectors

1990-2035

U.S. dry gas consumption
trillion cubic feet per year



*Includes combined heat-and-power and lease and plant fuel. **Includes pipeline fuel.

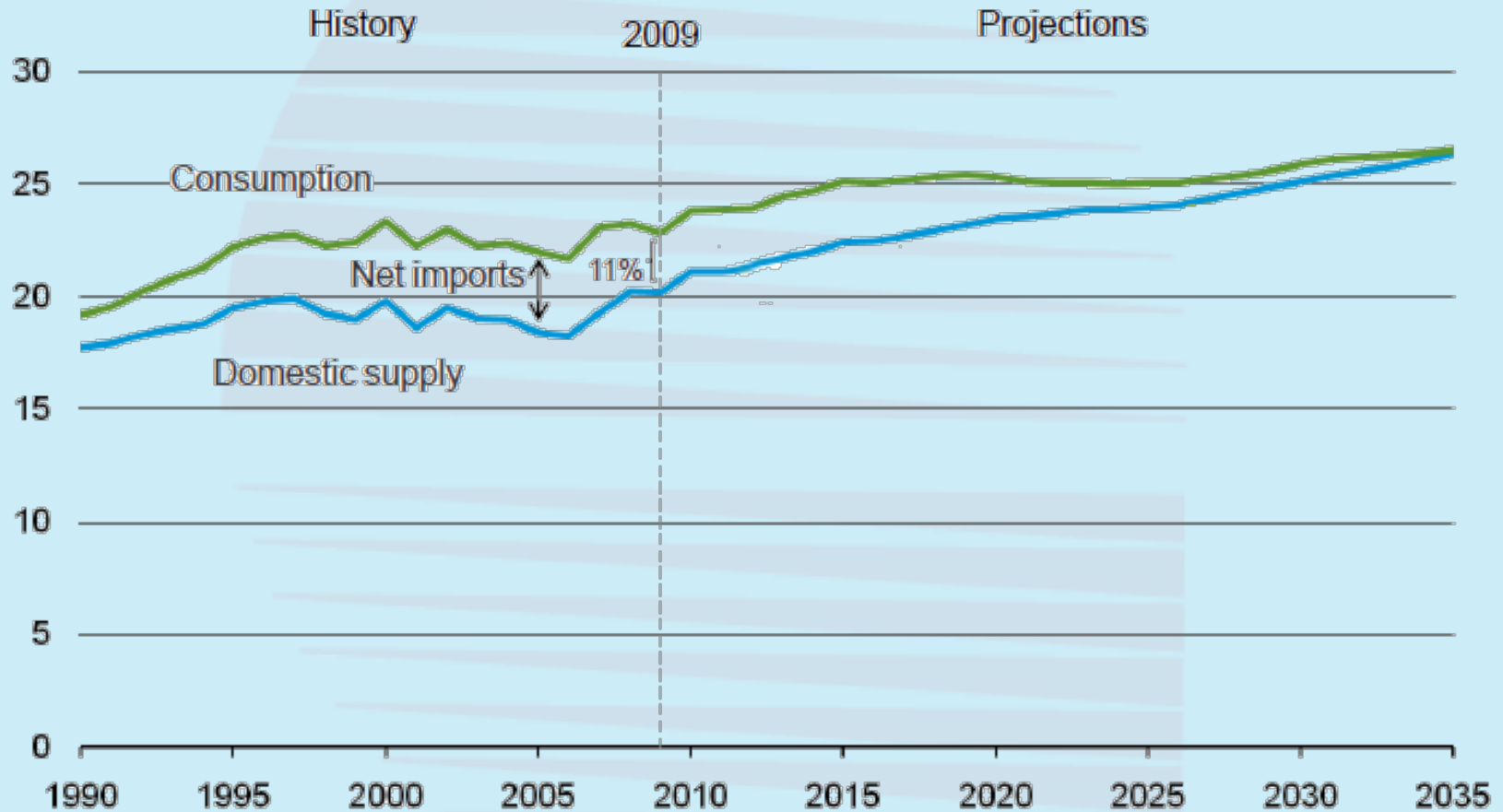
Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

Natural Gas Consumption & Supplies

1990-2035

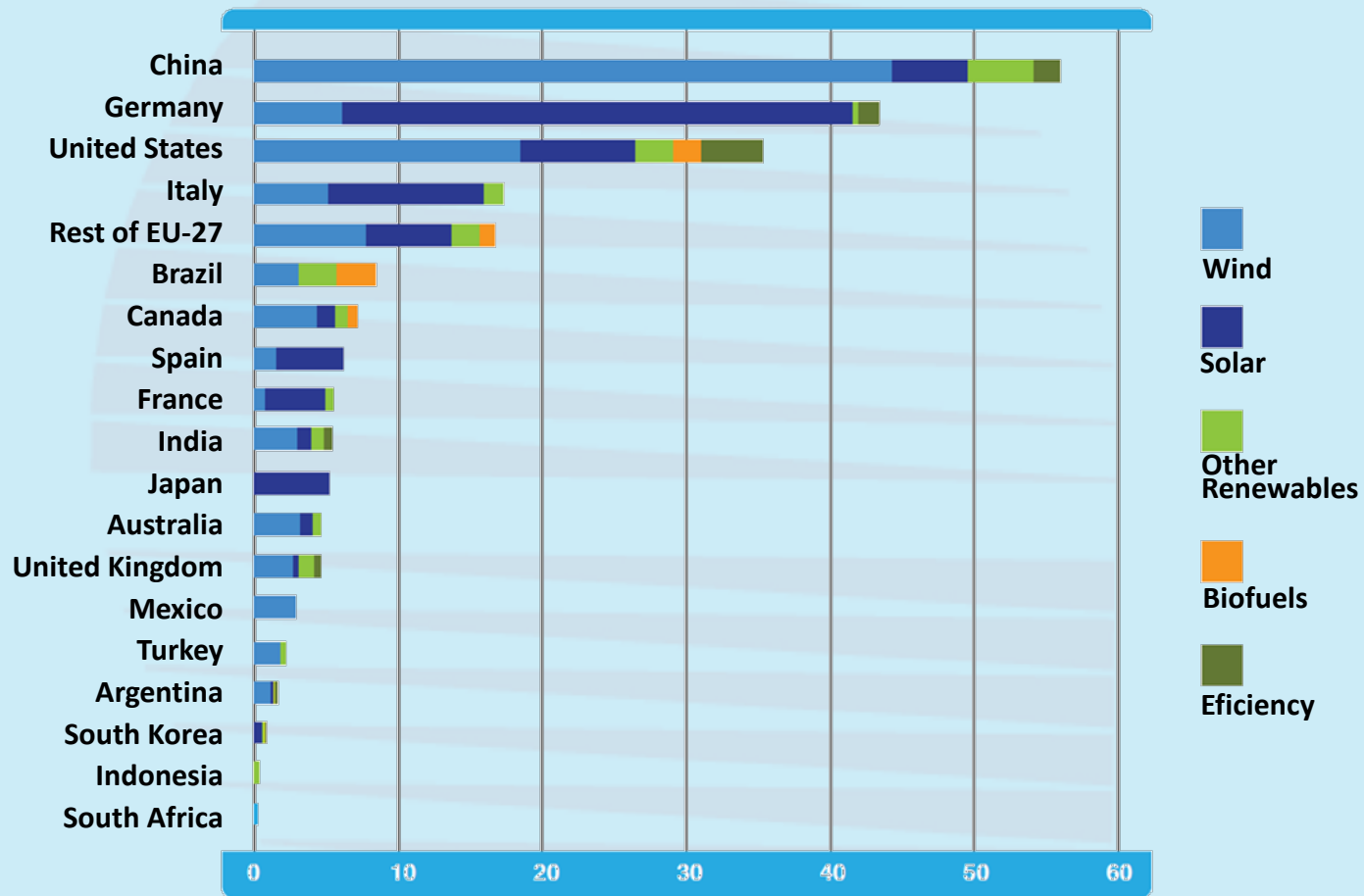
U.S. dry gas

trillion cubic feet per year



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

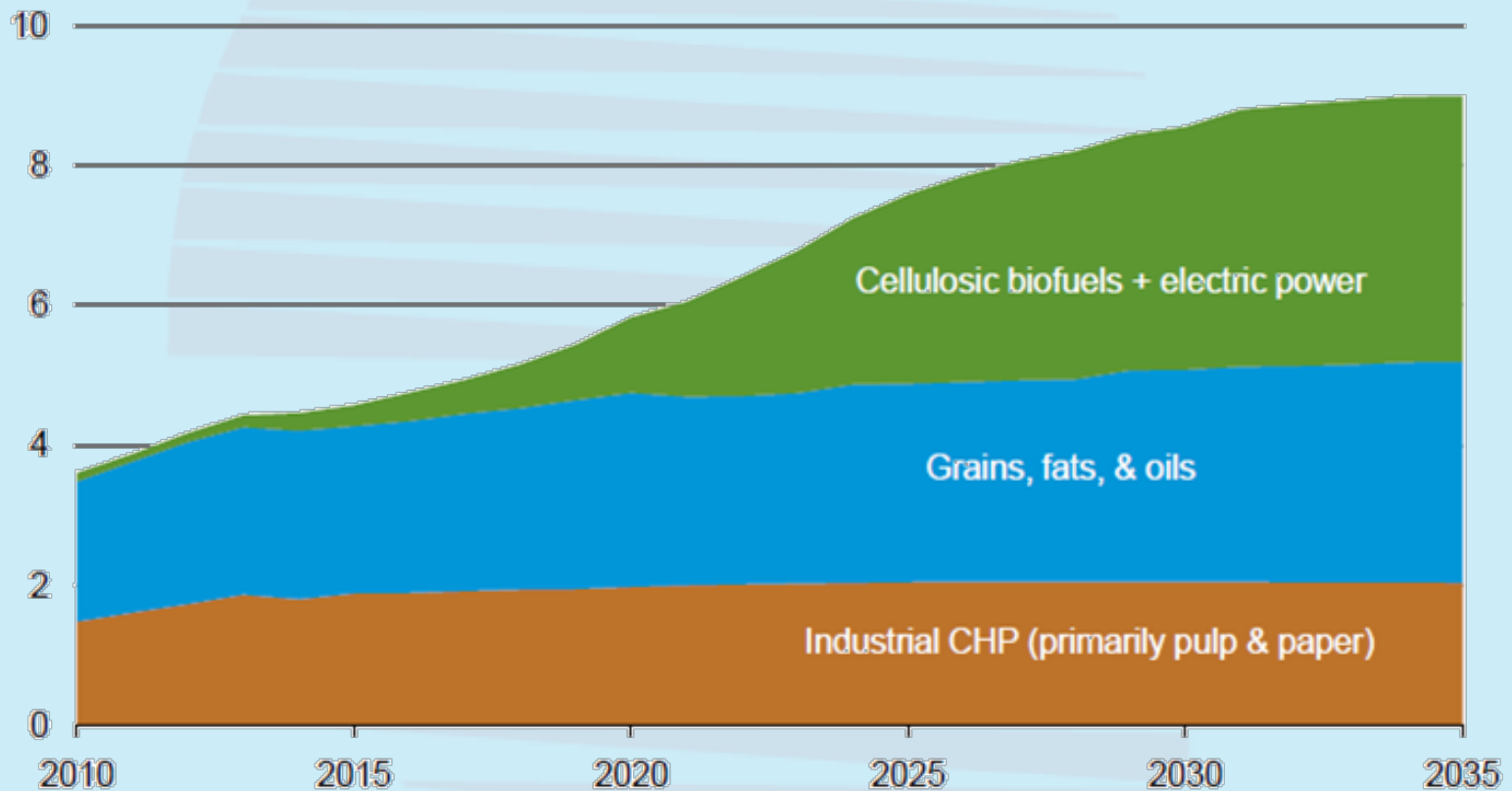
Renewable Energy Investment by Country & Sector, 2010 (Billions of \$)



Source: Pew Charitable Trusts, "Who's Winning the Clean Energy Race?" 2010 Edition

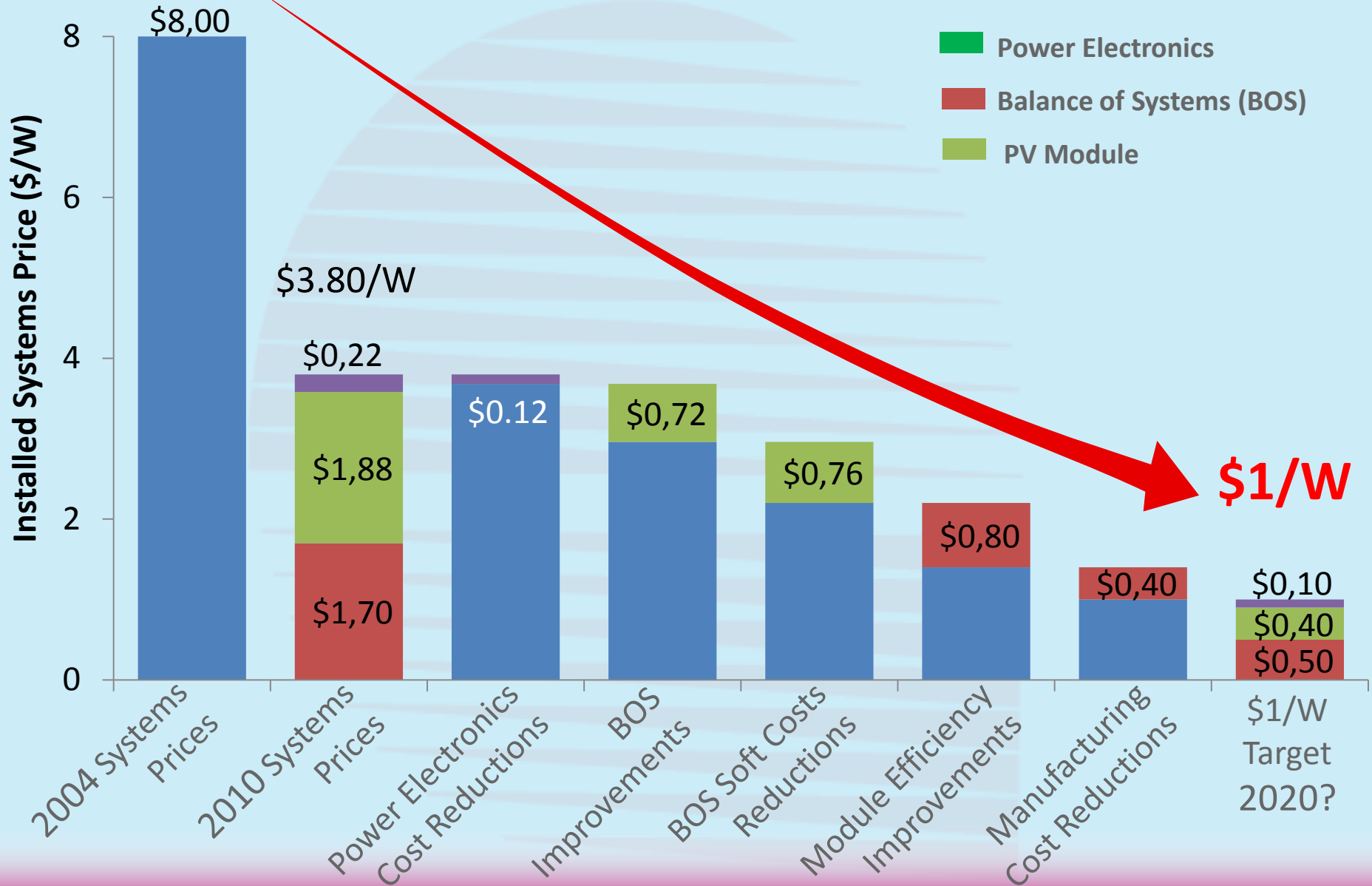
Annual Biomass Consumption 2010-2035

US biomass supply
quadrillion Btu per year



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

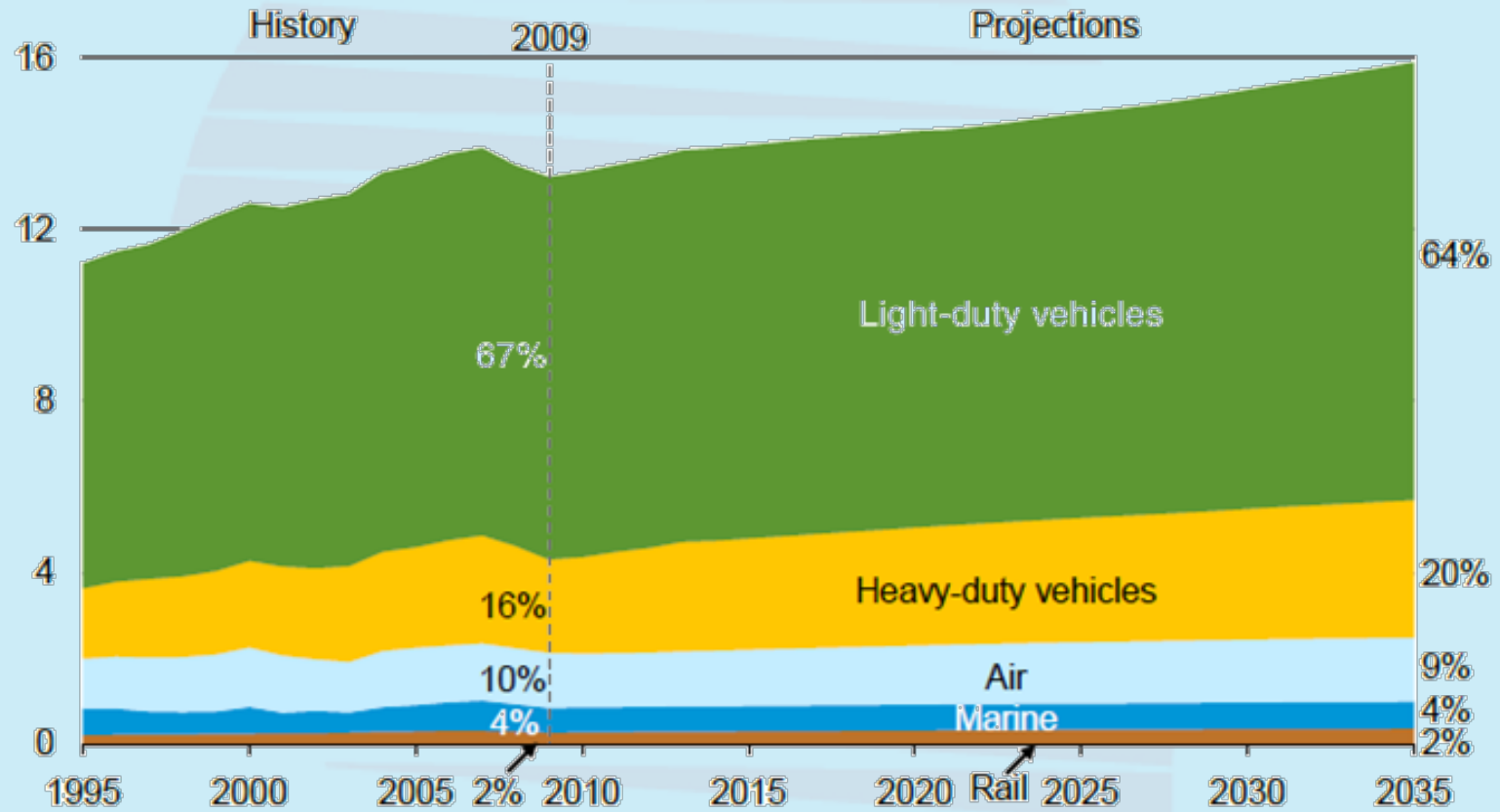
Cost Competitive Solar by 2020



Energy Consumption by Transport Sectors

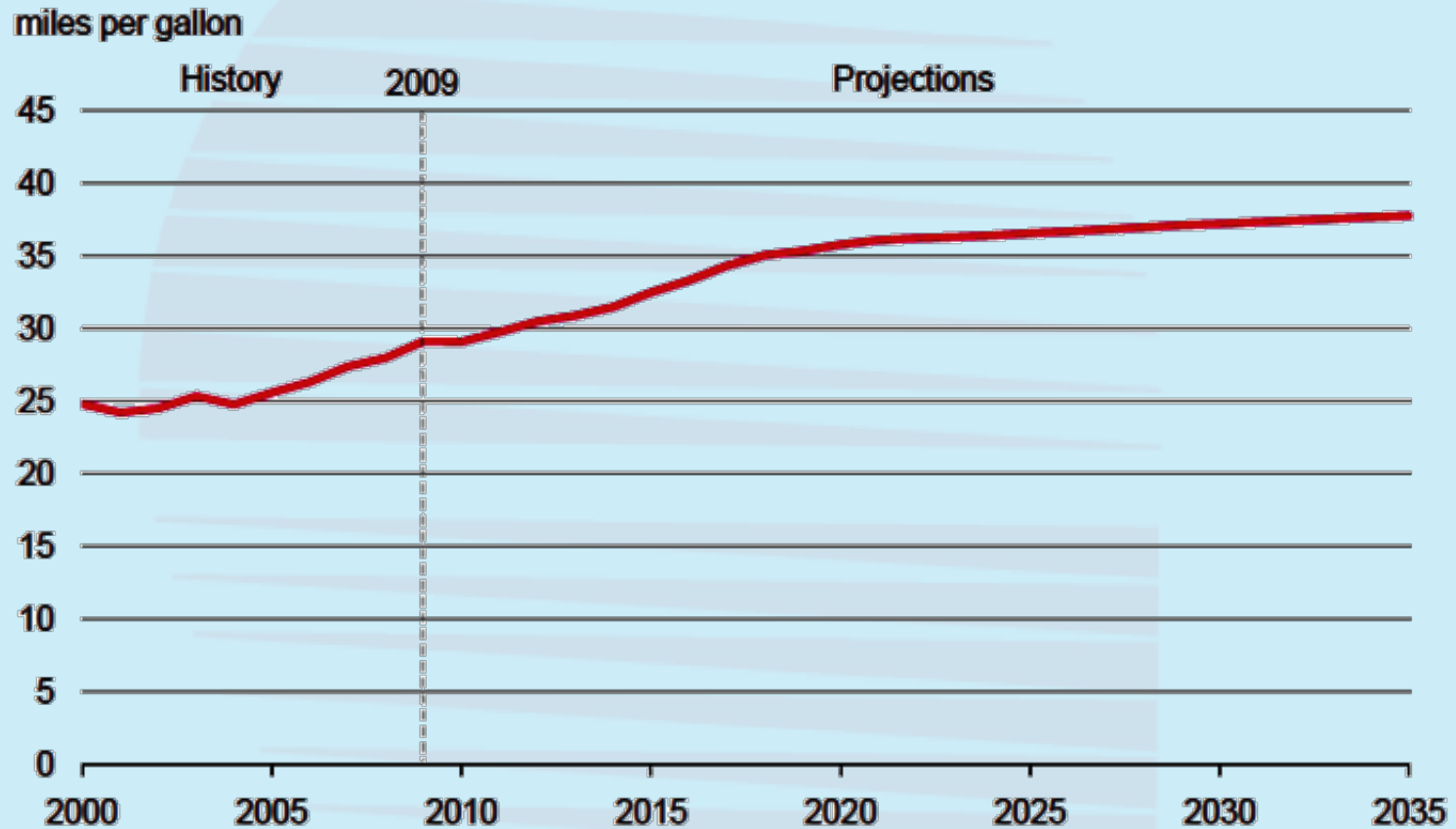
1995-2035

U.S. transportation energy consumption
million barrels per day oil equivalent



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

Miles per Gallon for Light Duty Vehicles 2000-2035

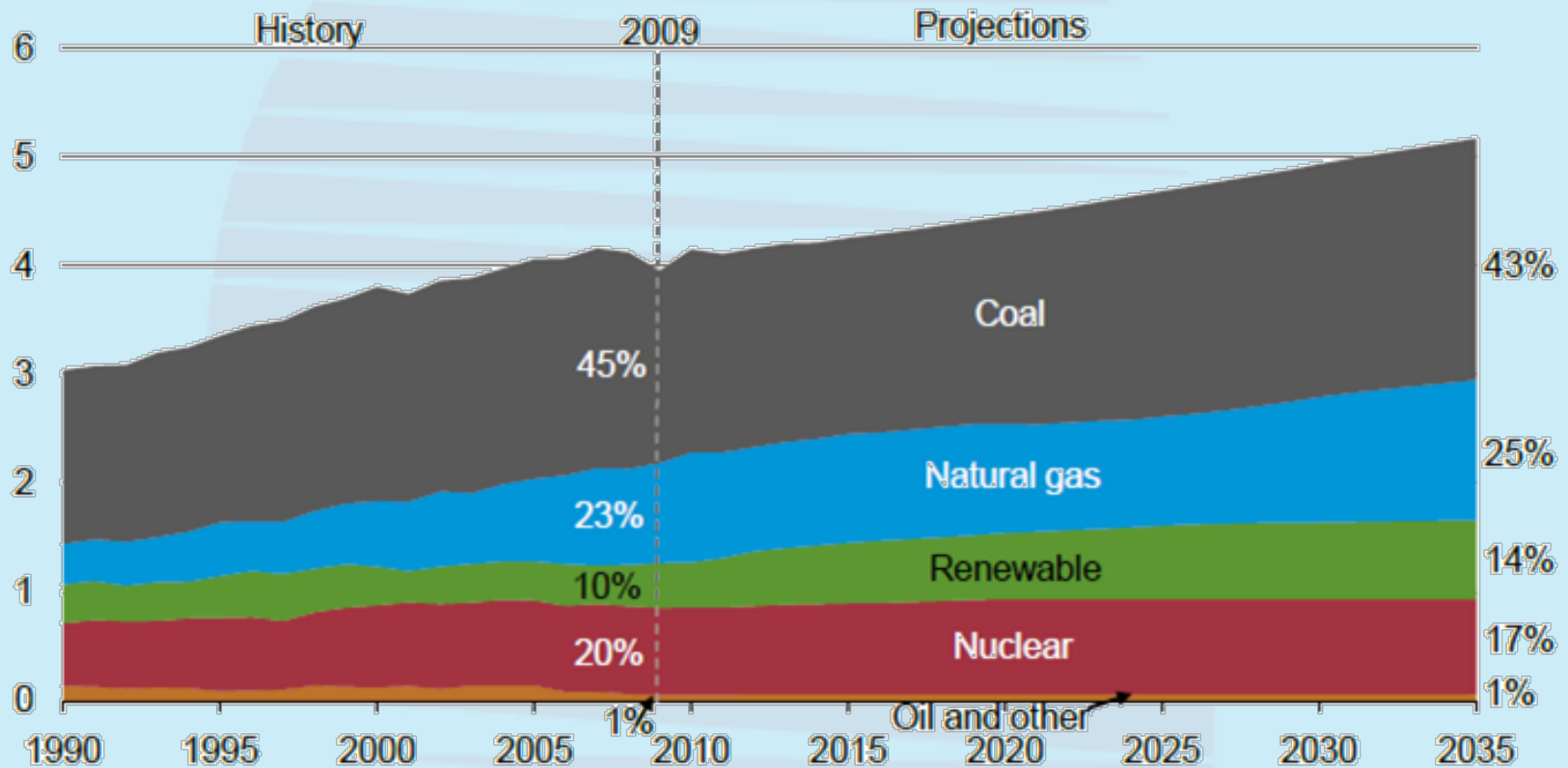


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

Electricity Generation by Fuel Type

1990-2035

electricity net generation
trillion kilowatthours per year

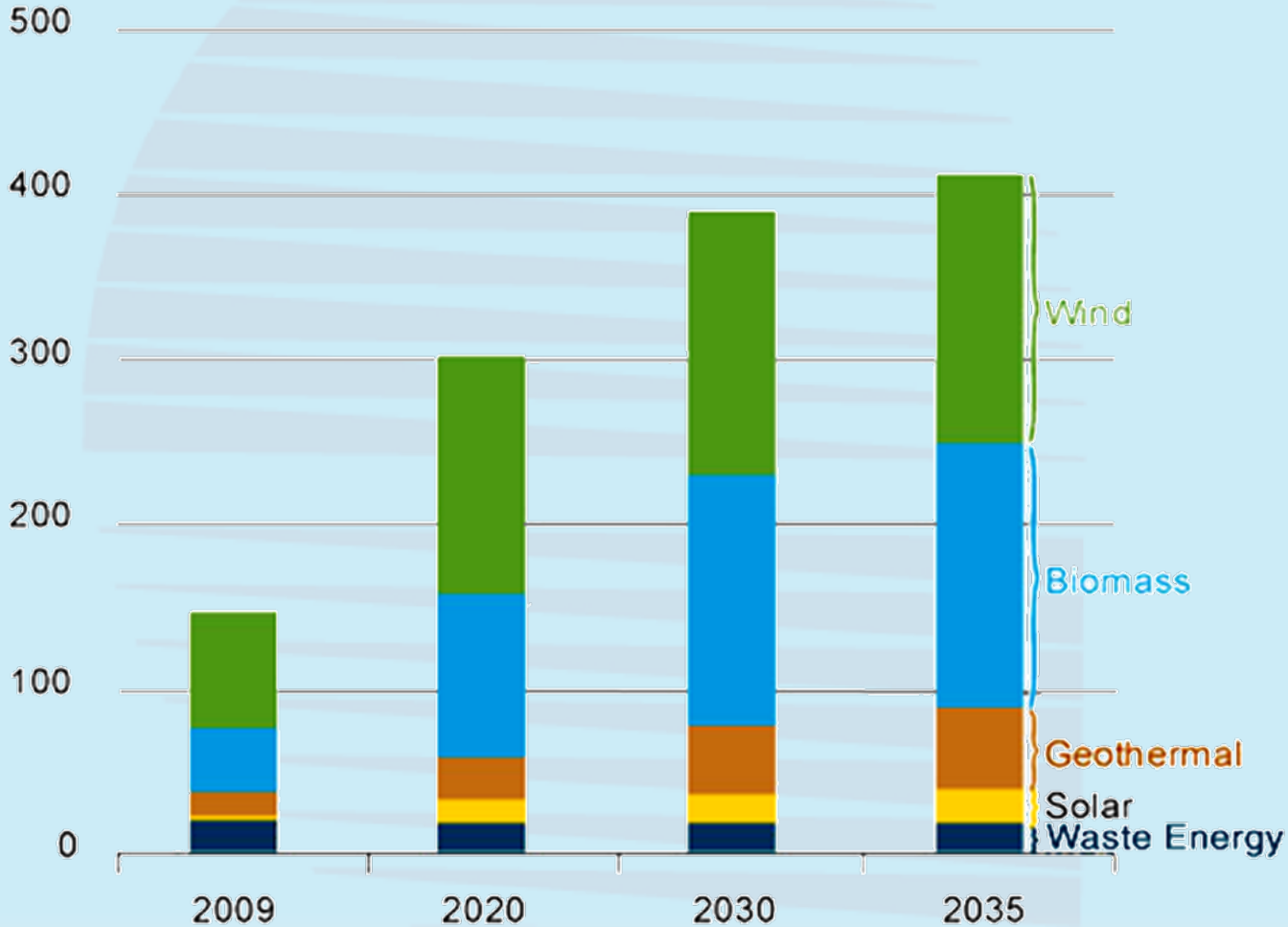


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

Non Hydro Renewable Electricity Generation

2009-2035

(billion kilowatthours)



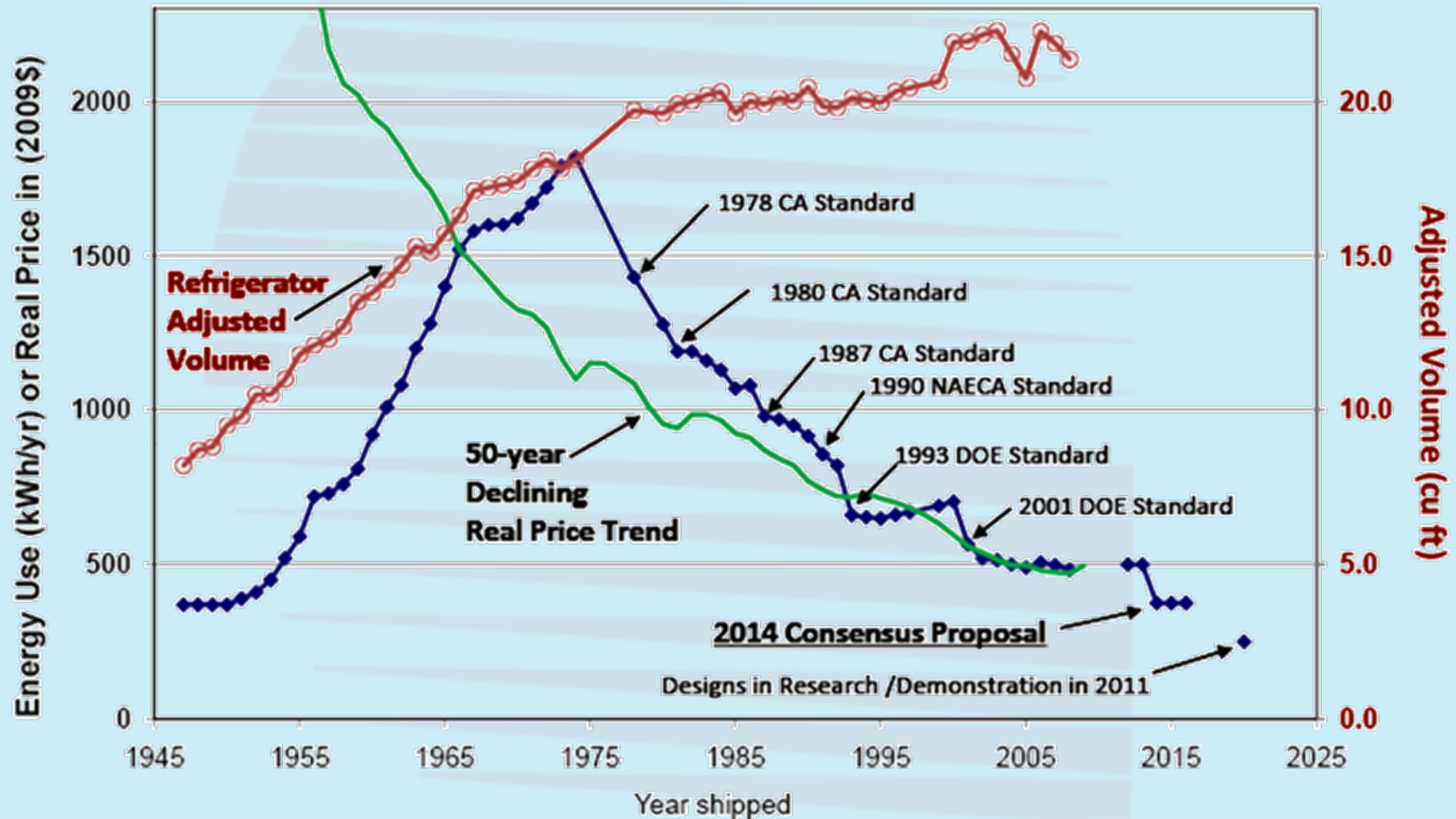
Incentives for Renewable Energies, Energy Efficiency & Conservation

- **Loan Guarantees**
- **Investment Subsidies**
- **Tax Credits for Clean Fuels**
- **Tax Credits for Energy Efficiency**
- **Rebates for Efficient Appliances
& Vehicles**
- **Guaranteed Electricity Rates**

Effects of Efficiency Improvements: 1950-2020

Annual Energy Use, Volume & Real Price for Refrigerators

Sources: AHAM Factbooks, Rosenfeld 1999 and Bureau of Labor Statistics

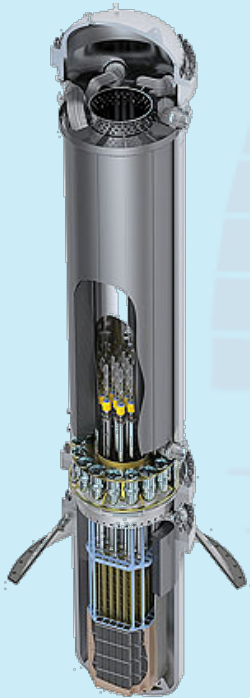


Incentives for Nuclear Energy

- **Loan Guarantees**
- **Liability Protection**
- **Risk Insurance Assistance**
- **Tax Credits for Electricity Generated**
- **Reduced Tax on Decommissioning Funds**
- **Support for Advanced Technologies**

Small Modular Reactors (~ 300 MW)

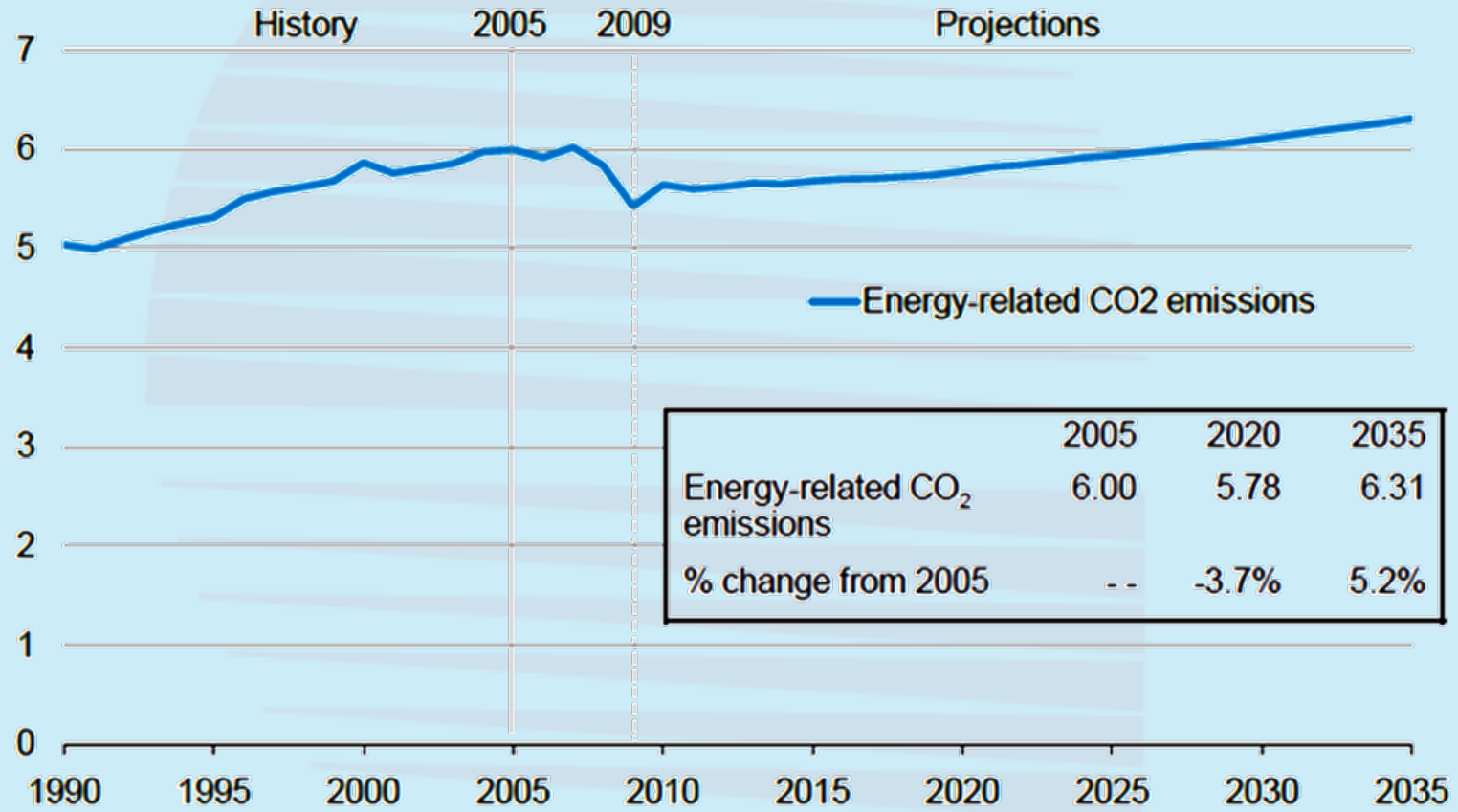
Benefits



- Mass-produced in a factory
- Transported by ship, truck or rail
- Replaces moderate sized power plants with no need to upgrade existing transmission system
- Operational in Less Time
- More Cost Effective
- Faster Return on Investment

Energy Related CO₂ Emission 1990-2035

billion metric tons carbon dioxide



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

International Programs

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Enters into Cooperative Agreements with International Organizations and Countries Covering:

- **Fossil Fuel Technologies**
- **Renewable Energy Technologies**
- **Nuclear Energy Technologies**
- **Energy Efficiency/Conservation**
- **Environmental Remediation**
- **CO₂ Emission Reduction**
- **Nuclear Non-Proliferation**

International Organizations & Countries having Cooperative Agreements with U.S.A.

U.N.	Australia	Japan
I.E.A.	Belarus	Norway
W.E.C.	Brazil	Poland
U.N.D.P.	Canada	Russia
U.N.E.P.	China	S. Korea
U.N.I.D.O.	India	Ukraine
ECPA	Indonesia	U.K.

Energy Security:

U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve

1973 Oil Embargo - 1977 Establishment of SPR

Existing Facilities: 2 in Texas & 2 in Louisiana, in Caverns carved in Salt Domes, ~ 1,000 m below, each ~ 60 m dia x ~ 600 m deep.

Capacity: 727 Million Barrels (115.6 Million m³)

Oil Stored: 726.5 Million Barrels (115.5 Million m³)

Purchase Price: \$20.1 Billion

Market Price: \$85.5 Billion

Planned Facilities: 1 in Mississippi with 160 million barrels capacity.

Energy Security:

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Uses

- 1. Disruption of Oil Imports Due to Hostilities, etc.**
- 2. Disruption of Oil Imports for a Facility (Refinery) Due to Accidents, etc.**
- 3. Oil Price Stabilization if Oil Prices Rise too Fast and/or too High.**

Energy Security: U.S. Bases / Military in Middle East



World & USA Data (2035)

Data	World	USA	USA vs World
<i>Population</i>	<i>8,450.0 Millions</i>	<i>358.5 Millions</i>	<i>4.2 %</i>
<i>Population Growth</i>	<i>0.62%</i>	<i>0.50%</i>	<i>81 %</i>
<i>Energy Consumption</i>	<i>770 Quads</i>	<i>114 Quads</i>	<i>14.8 %</i>
<i>Energy Consumption per Capita</i>	<i>91.12 x 10⁹ BTU</i>	<i>318 x 10⁹ BTU</i>	<i>349 %</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>111.6 Trillion</i>	<i>24.33 Trillion</i>	<i>22 %</i>
<i>GDP per Capita</i>	<i>\$13,207</i>	<i>\$67,866</i>	<i>514 %</i>

Thank you for your attention!

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