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**U.S. ENERGY ONLINE**  
**A SELECTION OF DOCUMENTS RECENTLY PUBLISHED ON THE WEB**

**N° 19 – May/July 2011**

**ENERGY POLICY**

*Sam Wurzelmann et al.*

**U.S. Department of Energy's Recovery Act Spending**

Pew Center on Global Climate Change - June 2011 – 16 pages

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/ARRA-White-Paper.pdf>

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Pub.L. 111-5, Recovery Act, ARRA) is the economic stimulus package passed by Congress on February 13, 2009, and signed by President Obama four days later. More than \$90 billion from the Recovery Act targets government investment and tax incentives to create the foundation for a clean energy economy (CEA, 2010). This funding provides an unprecedented investment in clean energy in the United States, and many of these projects are expected to create new jobs and contribute to economic growth in the future (U.S. Congress, 2009). As of April 22, 2011, 95 percent of DOE's total authorized ARRA funds had been awarded and 39 percent of total funds had been outlaid (DOE, 2011).

**Energy, Jobs & the Economy: Powering America's Future**

Consumer Energy Alliance – Study – June 2011 – 23 pages

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/58885303/Energy-Jobs-and-the-Economy-Powering-America-s-Future>

“Onerous regulations, endless layers of red tape, restricted access to critical supplies of domestic energy and a lack of direction from government are only a few of the many examples of artificial barriers that paralyze business and make it difficult for America to grow and prosper.” The report advocates for “pro-growth” policies that encourage greater access to U.S. oil and natural gas resources on land and offshore, as well as wind and solar power and biofuels. “There is no quicker path to economic resurgence than through proper development of our abundant natural resources and the economic growth that they create.”

*Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney*

**A Strategy for America's Energy Future: Illuminating Energy's Full Costs**

The Brookings Institution – The Hamilton project – Paper - May 2011 – 35 pages

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/05\\_energy\\_greenstone\\_looney/05\\_energy\\_greenstone\\_looney.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/05_energy_greenstone_looney/05_energy_greenstone_looney.pdf)

“In this paper, The Hamilton Project provides four principles for reforming America's energy policies. First, a level playing field requires that the full costs of different energy sources be priced. Second, basic research, development, and demonstration are essential for energy innovation, but government funding is required for critical investments that the private sector does not have the incentives to undertake. Third, environmental

regulations should be designed and implemented as efficiently as possible. Finally, climate change, as a problem of global scope, should be addressed on a global scale.”

*John Deutch*

**An Energy Technology Corporation Will Improve the Federal Government's Efforts to Accelerate Energy Innovation**

The Brookings Institution – The Hamilton project – Discussion Paper - May 2011 – 26 pages

[http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/05\\_energy\\_corporation\\_deutch.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2011/05_energy_corporation_deutch.aspx)

Energy innovation is critical to solving the many environmental and energy challenges we face, yet new ideas often are not implemented due to the underinvestment and uncertainties about marketability. Deutch proposes a series of best practices for government support of technology demonstration, and a new institution, the Energy Technology Corporation, that would manage and select technology demonstration projects.

**America's Energy Future: New Solutions to Fuel Economic Growth and Prosperity**

The Brookings Institution – The Hamilton project - Event transcript - May 18, 2011

[http://www.brookings.edu/events/2011/0518\\_energy\\_future.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/events/2011/0518_energy_future.aspx)

“The Hamilton Project hosted a forum on America’s energy future, focusing on strategies to give all energy sources equal footing in the marketplace and expand America’s opportunities to utilize cleaner, low-cost sources of energy. Two panels of economic, energy and climate change experts discussed improving the regulations governing energy consumption and environmental quality, new clean energy standards and improving the federal government’s efforts to deploy new energy technologies. The forum concluded with keynote remarks by U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.)”

**Examining the Impact of Clean Energy Innovation on the United States Energy System and Economy**

Google.org – Study – June 2011 – 28 pages

[http://www.google.org/energyinnovation/The\\_Impact\\_of\\_Clean\\_Energy\\_Innovation.pdf](http://www.google.org/energyinnovation/The_Impact_of_Clean_Energy_Innovation.pdf)

“How much could cheaper clean energy technologies contribute to our economy and energy security? How much could they reduce carbon emissions to mitigate climate change? Can we simultaneously meet society’s goals of economic growth, security, and de-carbonization? To attempt to answer these questions, we modeled the impact of breakthroughs in key energy sectors: clean power, energy storage, electric vehicles, and natural gas, along with combinations of clean energy policies.”

*Trevor Houser and Shashank Mohan*

**America's Energy Security Options**

Peterson Institute – Policy Brief – June 2011 - 40 pages

<http://www.piie.com/publications/pb/pb11-10.pdf>

“As US gasoline prices approached \$4 a gallon in spring 2011, energy security moved back to the forefront of the American political debate. Politicians have been quick to offer silver bullet solutions to lower gas prices and make America more energy secure. Houser and Mohan analyze the various recent policy proposals, from expanded offshore drilling to new vehicle efficiency standards, and compare their effects on US oil imports, US oil demand, gasoline prices, and energy expenditures over the 2011–35 period. They find that there is no policy panacea... Even if all proposals currently on the table are adopted, the United States will remain dependent on the international oil market for decades to come. Therefore Washington needs a strategy for improving the stability and reliability of that market, something missing from the current policy debate.”

*Curry L. Hagerty and Jonathan L. Ramseur*

### **End Tax Breaks for Big Oil: Reduce the Federal Deficit Without Increasing Prices at the Pump**

Joint Economic Committee – Report – May 2011 – 9 pages

[http://jec.senate.gov/public//index.cfm?a=Files.Serve&File\\_id=def3390e-c933-4420-a076-19f786cd3af0](http://jec.senate.gov/public//index.cfm?a=Files.Serve&File_id=def3390e-c933-4420-a076-19f786cd3af0)

“Congress is currently searching for efficient ways of reducing the deficit. Democratic members of the 112th Congress, along with the Obama administration as evidenced in the fiscal year 2012 budget, propose repealing certain tax benefits for the major integrated oil companies. Eliminating these tax preferences, which subsidize fossil fuel production, will both reduce the federal deficit and expedite the transition to a cleaner-energy economy.”

*Loris, Nicolas*

### **Department of Energy Spending Cuts: A Guide to Trimming President Obama’s 2012 Budget Request**

The Heritage Foundation – Background - April 18, 2011 – 14 pages

[http://thf\\_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2545.pdf](http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2011/pdf/bg2545.pdf)

“President Obama recently submitted his 2012 budget request to Congress, providing fertile ground for spending cuts. One of the fastest-growing federal agencies, the Department of Energy (DOE), with its numerous research, development, and grant programs, offers many opportunities for savings. While there is an important role for DOE in energy security and environmental management, many DOE projects fall outside its mission, supporting everything from commercialization of technologies to non-critical research—which can be conducted, usually much more efficiently, by the private sector. This paper provides a commonsense guide to trimming \$6 billion from the President’s budget for FY 2012, while maintaining funding for the DOE’s real mission.”

### **Counterpoint: Heritage Foundation Backgrounder**

Breakthrough Institute – April 2011 – 6 pages

[http://thebreakthrough.org/blog/Counterpoint\\_Heritage\\_BTI\\_ITIF\\_AEL.pdf](http://thebreakthrough.org/blog/Counterpoint_Heritage_BTI_ITIF_AEL.pdf)

“The Heritage Foundation recently proposed a near dismantling of the Department of Energy in the name of budget deficit reduction. But their proposal includes numerous inconsistencies and inaccuracies to justify eliminating programs vital to the United States energy innovation system. In response, the Breakthrough Institute, along with ITIF and Americans for Energy Leadership, detail point-by-point the fundamental inaccuracies of Heritage's proposal.”

*Daniel J. Weiss, Stewart Boss*

### **Conservatives Power Big Oil, Stall Cleaner Natural Gas Vehicles**

Center for American Progress - June 6, 2011

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/06/nat\\_gas\\_statements.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/06/nat_gas_statements.html)

“A number of conservative and right-wing organizations and legislators have recently launched public opposition to oilman T. Boone Pickens’s proposal to increase the number of natural-gas-fueled vehicles in the United States. They cloak their opposition to this proposal in economic theory, opposing the program because such subsidies would “distort the competitive process that so capably yields affordable and viable products,” in the Heritage Foundation’s words. At the same time, however, these same institutions and individuals fervently support outdated or unnecessary tax breaks for Big Oil companies even though these subsidies distort the same marketplace. Not surprisingly, these same entities receive significant funding from Big Oil companies.”

*Joseph R. Mason*

### **An Economic Analysis of Dual Capacity and Section 199**

American Energy Alliance – July 12, 2011 – 30 pages

<http://www.americanenergyalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/2011-07-12-Mason-Sec-199-DC-Tax-Paper1.pdf>

“The present paper is meant to enlighten policymakers’ approach to some recent popular tax proposals using relationships between deficit reduction and tax policy described above. Throughout the recent budget debate, President Obama has consistently proposed increasing the effective tax rates paid by the oil and gas industry as a necessary condition for achieving a compromise. Part of President Obama’s proposal for increasing the oil and gas industry’s taxburden is the elimination of the Section 199 tax deduction for oil and gas companies and adding substantial additional restrictions to the foreign tax credit rules by changing the so-called “Dual Capacity” taxpayer rules.”

*Daniel J. Weiss, Seth Hanlon*

### **Big Oil’s Lying Statistics**

Center for American progress – Article – July 13, 2011

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/07/big\\_oil\\_lies.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/07/big_oil_lies.html)

“Once again an analysis funded by the oil industry of proposals to eliminate some of their large tax breaks finds that this would be bad for the oil industry and the rest of us, too. And once again these results are sharply contradicted by the official analyses of nonpartisan government economists.”

## **CLEAN ENERGIES**

### **Clean Energy Markets: Jobs and Opportunities**

Pew Center on Global Climate Change - July 25, 2011 – 21 pages

[http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/clean-energy-markets-update2011\\_0.pdf](http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/clean-energy-markets-update2011_0.pdf)

The brief discusses how investment in clean energy technologies will generate economic growth and create new jobs in the U.S. and around the globe. The U.S. stands to benefit from the expansion of global clean energy markets, but only if it moves quickly to support domestic demand for and production of clean energy technologies through well-designed policy that enhances the competitiveness of U.S. firms.

### **An Examination of DOE’s Clean Technology Programs**

House Committee on Science – Subcommittee on Energy and Environment - Hearing – June 15, 2011

<http://science.house.gov/hearing/energy-and-environment-subcommittee-hearing-doe-clean-technology-programs>

“America grows by unleashing its entrepreneurial spirit, motivated by the rewards of success, not through the government picking winners and losers and allocating capital through politically-driven policies and programs. The U.S. economy thrives on innovation and a free-market, and I look forward to hearing from witnesses today how DOE can better help unleash this innovation by complementing, not supplanting, private efforts.”

### **State of the States 2010 - The Role of Policy in Clean Energy Market Transformation**

National Renewable Energy Laboratory – January 2011 - 32 pages

[http://www.nrel.gov/applying\\_technologies/state\\_local\\_activities/pdfs/49193.pdf](http://www.nrel.gov/applying_technologies/state_local_activities/pdfs/49193.pdf)

“NREL’s State of the States 2010 analysis provides further understanding about how policy interacts with the development of the clean energy market. It quantifies the connection between a broad array of energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and actual energy savings and increases in renewable resource development.”

*Joseph Aldy*

### **Promoting Clean Energy in the American Power Sector**

The Brookings Institution – Discussion paper - The Hamilton project – May 2011 – 34 pages

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/05\\_clean\\_energy\\_aldy/05\\_clean\\_energy\\_aldy\\_paper.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/05_clean_energy_aldy/05_clean_energy_aldy_paper.pdf)

“Despite bipartisan interest in advancing American energy policy, attempts at comprehensive energy and climate legislation have consistently failed, highlighting the need for a more incremental approach. Aldy proposes an intermediate step: the creation of a technology-neutral National Clean Energy Standard. An NCES would provide certainty about economic returns for clean energy, which would facilitate investment in new clean energy projects, streamline the current regulatory system, and reduce the emission intensity of the power sector.”

*Ian W.H. Parry and Alan J. Krupnick*

### **Is A Clean Energy Standard A Good Way To Move U.S. Climate Policy Forward?**

Resources for the Future - April 2011 - 10 pages.

<http://www.rff.org/RFF/Documents/RFF-IB-11-04.pdf>

Following the failure in 2010 to pass a comprehensive cap-and-trade bill to reduce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gas emissions, the Obama Administration and some in Congress are now focused, in particular, on a clean energy standard (CES). Under this approach, electricity producers would be required to meet a rising fraction of their generation using zero carbon sources or sources with lower carbon intensity (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per kilowatt-hour [kWh]) than that of coal generation. Although a CES would lower the carbon intensity of the power sector, it is typically viewed as a second-best approach relative to a well-designed, economy-wide cap-and-trade policy, as the latter promotes a broader range of behavioral responses to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across all sectors of the economy. The authors argue, however, that in some important economic and practical regards a CES may be a better first step than the cap-and-trade proposals floated in Congress.

### **The Effects of Renewable or Clean Electricity Standards**

CBO – Study – July 2011 – 46 pages

<http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/121xx/doc12166/07-26-Energy.pdf>

“Federal lawmakers have recently considered several policies to alter the mix of fuels used to generate electricity in the United States. Those policies, referred to as renewable or “clean” electricity standards, would lead to greater reliance on energy sources that produce few or no emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), the most prevalent greenhouse gas contributing to climate change. This study examines how federal standards would change the mix of fuels used to generate electricity, the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and the retail price of electricity in different parts of the United States. In particular, the study explores how some proposed features of such standards (such as preferences, exemptions, and alternative compliance rules) would affect those outcomes. The study also highlights key elements in designing a renewable or clean electricity standard that would help minimize its costs to U.S. households and businesses.”

## **ENERGY EFFICIENCY**

*Rachel Gold and Steven Nadel*

### **Energy Efficiency Tax Incentives, 2005–2011: How Have They Performed?**

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy - White Paper - June 23, 2011 – 16 pages

<http://www.aceee.org/files/pdf/white-paper/Tax%20incentive%20white%20paper.pdf>

This report builds on and updates the information about the status of energy efficiency tax incentives in *Assessing the Harvest: Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Provisions in the Energy Policy Act of 2005* (Gold and Nadel 2011). In assessing the efficacy of energy efficiency tax incentives, we tease out lessons learned and create a series of recommendations for those crafting energy efficiency tax incentives in 2011 and beyond.

*Michael Sciortino*

**How States Enable Local Governments to Advance Energy Efficiency**

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy - White Paper - May 11, 2011 – 27 pages

[http://www.aceee.org/files/pdf/white-paper/How%20State%20Governments%20Enable%20Local%20Governments\\_0.pdf](http://www.aceee.org/files/pdf/white-paper/How%20State%20Governments%20Enable%20Local%20Governments_0.pdf)

“This white paper examines how state governments can enable local governments to advance energy efficiency. The unique connection between state and local governments can be leveraged to implement mutually beneficial energy efficiency programs and policies. States can enact policies, provide financial or technical assistance, or develop comprehensive programs to spur energy efficiency initiatives in local government buildings, schools, and transportation and land-use planning. The white paper includes an appendix of policies and programs in all 50 states that enable local governments to advance energy efficiency.”

*Seth Nowak, Martin Kushler, Michael Sciortino, Dan York, and Patti Witte*

**Energy Efficiency Resource Standards: State and Utility Strategies for Higher Energy Savings**

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy – Research Report – June 15, 2011 -

<http://www.aceee.org/research-report/u113>

“Twenty-two states adopted Energy Efficiency Resources Standards (EERS) between 2007 and 2010, passing the tipping point so that now more than half of all states have EERS in place for electricity, natural gas, or both... Utilities have been responding to this new policy environment by adding and developing programs, efficient technologies, market segmentation strategies, program approaches, and program designs. For this report, we picked six states in each group to research in order to capture and describe the trends and themes, take a snapshot of results to date, and assess the outlook for the future. We collected data by utility and by state, conducting interviews with 36 program administrators, managers, and state and nonprofit experts with knowledge of how stepped-up savings levels would be attained and sustained. Their on-the-ground, in-the-field perspective was then complemented by the broader views and observations of seven nationally-known industry experts.”

**Building Envelope**

Pew Center on Global Climate Change - April 2011 - 7 pages

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/BuildingEnvelope.pdf>

Residential and commercial buildings account for almost 39 percent of total U.S. energy consumption and 38 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. Space heating, cooling, and ventilation account for the largest amount of end-use energy consumption in both commercial and residential buildings. In the commercial sector they are responsible for 34 percent for energy used on site and 31 percent of primary energy use. In the residential sector, space heating and cooling are responsible for 52 percent of energy used on site, and 39 percent of primary energy use. The building envelope -- the interface between the interior of the building and the outdoor environment, including the walls, roof, and foundation -- serves as a thermal barrier and plays an important role in determining the amount of energy necessary to maintain a comfortable indoor environment relative to the outside environment.

## ELECTRICITY

### Electricity Overview

Pew Climate Center – ClimateTechBook - June 2011 – 10 pages

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/ElectricitySectorOverview.pdf>

Backgrounder on electricity production and consumption in the United States

### A Policy Framework for the 21st Century Grid - Enabling Our Secure Energy Future

White House - National Science and Technology Council – June 13, 2011 – 108 pages

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/nstc-smart-grid-june2011.pdf>

“A smarter, modernized, and expanded grid will be pivotal to the United States’ world leadership in a clean energy future. This policy framework focuses on the deployment of information and communications technologies in the electricity sector. As they are developed and deployed, these smart grid technologies and applications will bring new capabilities to utilities and their customers. In tandem with the development and deployment of high-capacity transmission lines, which is a topic beyond the scope of this report, smart grid technologies will play an important role in supporting the increased use of clean energy.”

*Adam Swadley and Mine Yücel*

### Did Residential Electricity Rates Fall After Retail Competition? A Dynamic Panel Analysis

FRB Dallas - Working Paper – May 2011 – 29 pages

<http://www.dallasfed.org/research/papers/2011/wp1105.pdf>

“A key selling point for the restructuring of electricity markets was the promise of lower prices, that competition among independent power suppliers would lower electricity prices to retail customers... We find that an increase in participation rates, price controls, a larger market, and high shares of hydro in electricity generation lower retail prices, while increases in natural gas and coal prices increase rates. The effects of a competitive retail electricity market are mixed across states, but generally appear to lower prices in states with high participation and raise prices in states that have little customer participation.”

### Lighting Efficiency

Pew Center on Global Climate Change - April 2011 - 13 pages

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/LightingEfficiency.pdf>

Lighting accounts for about 11 percent of energy use in residential buildings and 18 percent in commercial buildings. Both conserving lighting use and adopting more efficient technologies can yield substantial energy savings. Some of these technologies and practices have no up-front cost at all, and others pay for themselves over time in the form of lower utility bills. New lighting technologies are many times more efficient than traditional technologies such as incandescent bulbs, and switching to newer technologies can result in substantial net energy use reduction, and associated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

*Letha Tawney, Ruth Greenspan Bell, Micah Ziegler*

### High Wire Act: Electricity Transmission Infrastructure and its Impact on the Renewable Energy Market

World Resource Institute – Report - April, 2011 – 50 pages

<http://www.wri.org/publication/high-wire-act>

This report examines electricity transmission developments and challenges for renewable energy in the European Union (EU), China, and the United States.

## OIL AND GAS

*Christopher L. Foote and Jane S. Little*

### **Oil and the Macroeconomy in a Changing World: A Conference Summary**

Boston FRB - Public Policy Discussion Paper – June 2011 - 56 pages

<http://www.bostonfed.org/economic/ppdp/2011/ppdp1103.pdf>

“Analysis of oil-price movements is once again an important feature of economic policy discussions. To provide some background for this analysis, this paper summarizes a conference on the oil market held at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in June 2010. Four cross-cutting themes emerged from this symposium, which included scientific experts, market participants, business leaders, academics, and policymakers. First, the decline in real oil prices that followed the 1970s' oil shocks is unlikely to be repeated today... The second lesson of the conference, however, is that any prediction about oil markets is highly uncertain... Third, there is little consensus on whether new financial investment in commodity index funds has increased the volatility of oil prices. Finally, changes in oil prices still have large effects on the economy.”

*Michael Craig and Simon Mahan*

### **Breaking the Habit: Eliminating Our Dependence on Oil from the Gulf of Mexico by 2020, the Persian Gulf by 2023, and All Other Nations by 2033**

Oceana - April 2011 - 29 pages

[http://na.oceana.org/sites/default/files/reports/OceanaVision2030\\_4-19-11.pdf](http://na.oceana.org/sites/default/files/reports/OceanaVision2030_4-19-11.pdf)

“Reducing U.S. consumption of oil, especially by eliminating the need to drill in the Gulf of Mexico and import oil from the Persian Gulf, would be a huge step towards a safer, healthier and more prosperous nation. This is a step that can now be taken thanks to technological advances in four key petroleum-consuming sectors: shipping, residential and commercial heating, electricity generation and light-duty vehicle transportation. By making improvements in each of these sectors, U.S. dependence on Gulf of Mexico oil could be alleviated by 2020 without increasing oil imports. Further improvements could free the U.S. from needing to import oil from the Persian Gulf by 2023, and ultimately, all other oil imports could be eliminated by 2033. This paper presents a vision of how these crucial goals could be achieved.”

### **Domestic Oil and Natural Gas: Alaskan Resources, Access and Infrastructure**

House Committee on Natural Resources –Hearing – June 2, 2011

<http://naturalresources.house.gov/Calendar/EventSingle.aspx?EventID=243041>

“The hearing will focus on domestic oil and natural gas permitting, access to federal oil and natural gas resources in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR), keeping the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) full and operational, and prospects and permitting for offshore energy production.”

### **Oil and Gas Tax Incentives and Rising Energy Prices**

United States Senate Committee on Finance – Hearing - May 12, 2011

<http://finance.senate.gov/hearings/hearing/?id=974701fa-5056-a032-5227-d055ec6b20d1>

“In 2005, President George W. Bush said, “With \$55 oil, we don’t need incentives to oil and gas companies to explore. There are plenty of incentives.” Today, oil costs more than \$100 a barrel. So today we will again evaluate those oil and gas incentives. We will consider how they have affected profits in the industry and prices at the pump. We will ask the same question our 43rd President answered more than five years ago: Is it wise to continue these tax breaks given to the largest oil and gas companies every year?”

### **Deepwater Horizon - Oil Spill: Highlighted Actions and Issues**

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress – Report - May 11, 2011 – 11 pages

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41407.pdf>

The report highlights actions taken and issues raised as a result of the April 20, 2010, explosion on the Deepwater Horizon offshore drilling rig, and the resulting oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

*Emma Wilson and Judy Kuszewski*

### **Shared Value, Shared Responsibility: A New Approach to Managing Contracting Chains in the Oil and Gas Sector International**

Institute for Environment and Development - April 2011 – 52 pages.

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/16026IIED.pdf>

Some 70 per cent of oil and gas industry activities are typically contracted out to service providers and their subcontractors. The fallout from the April 2010 Gulf of Mexico disaster has shone a spotlight on alleged systemic failures and ongoing difficulties in contracting relationships. As the governments of oil producing countries, from Nigeria to Kazakhstan to Venezuela, seek to take greater control of their oil and gas resources, there are pressures to expand the role of local businesses in chains of contractors. Government targets for local hiring and procurement in international projects increase the challenges of managing contracting. This paper draws on three years of research and interviews within the oil and gas sector to highlight an array of critical challenges facing oil and gas companies involved in complex supply chains, and to identify urgent and longer-term actions for progress.

## **SHALE GAS – HYDRAULIC FRACTURING**

*Timothy J. Consideine, Robert W. Watson, Nicholas B. Consideine*

### **The Economic Opportunities of Shale Energy Development**

Manhattan Institute - Energy Policy & the Environment Report 9 - June 2011.

[http://www.manhattan-institute.org/html/eper\\_09.htm](http://www.manhattan-institute.org/html/eper_09.htm)

“Directional drilling and hydraulic fracturing have unlocked vast new reserves of natural gas in the United States. Development of these resources is now well under way in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Unlike their neighbors to the south, however, New York residents are not directly benefiting from natural gas development as the result of a government-imposed moratorium, itself a response to environmental concerns surrounding hydraulic fracturing. This study analyzes the economic and environmental impacts of shale gas drilling in New York and finds the net economic benefits to be significantly positive.”

### **Shale Gas and New Petrochemicals Investment: Benefits for the Economy, Jobs, and US Manufacturing**

American Chemistry Council - March 2011 – 31 pages

<http://www.americanchemistry.com/ACC-Shale-Report>

“Chemistry transforms raw materials into the products and processes that make modern life possible. America’s chemical industry relies on energy derived from natural gas not only to heat and power our facilities, but also as a raw material, or “feedstock,” to develop the thousands of products that make American lives better, healthier, and safer. Access to vast, new supplies of natural gas from previously untapped shale deposits is one of the most exciting domestic energy developments of the past 50 years... In its new report, the American Chemistry Council (ACC) uncovered a tremendous opportunity for shale gas to strengthen U.S. manufacturing, boost economic output and create jobs. ACC analyzed the impact of a hypothetical, but realistic 25 percent increase in ethane supply on growth in the petrochemical sector.”

## **European Unconventional Gas Developments: Environmental Issues and Regulatory Challenges in the EU and the U.S.**

Atlantic Council/IFRI - Web posted July 7, 2011 - 35 pages

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/403/070711\\_ACUS\\_UnconvGas.PDF](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/070711_ACUS_UnconvGas.PDF)

With the growing realization that substantial unconventional gas resources have the potential to play a major role in supplementing conventional gas resources in many countries, it has become important to consider the prospects, challenges and regulations necessary to ensure the safe and environmentally sound development of such resources.

*Tom Kenworthy*

### **Bringing Fracking to the Surface - More Scrutiny Needed on Natural Gas Development**

Center for American Progress – Brief - June 2011- 7 pages

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/06/pdf/fracking\\_brief1.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/06/pdf/fracking_brief1.html)

“The Obama administration is moving to examine more closely the environmental and health impacts of a surge in natural gas production across the country, particularly where hydraulic fracturing is used. But with the oil and gas industry enjoying numerous exemptions from some of our most important environmental laws, the administration can do more to assure the public that drilling for gas, particularly in shale formations, can be done in ways that protect our water, air, health, and climate.”

### **Hydraulic Fracturing**

EPA Website

<http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/class2/hydraulicfracturing/index.cfm>

Background info and EPA activities related to hydraulic fracturing (study plan - field work in various regions of the country starting this summer)

*Robin Millican*

### **Hydraulic Fracturing — Is It Safe?**

Institute for Energy Research - Posted May 3, 2011

<http://www.instituteforenergyresearch.org/2011/05/03/hydraulic-fracturing-is-it-safe/>

Less than a decade ago, natural gas prices in the United States were among the highest in the world. However, in the last five years, domestic natural gas reserves have grown 30 percent due to technological advances in the use of hydraulic fracturing, a drilling method that is coupled with directional drilling to access underground reservoirs of oil and gas. This technological breakthrough had an immediate impact on natural gas prices, causing them to plummet and remain low to the present time. Despite this important stride toward future U.S. energy security, hydraulic fracturing has come under attack... Understandably, these reports have caused much public consternation, and have prompted both regulators and legislators to contemplate whether hydraulic fracturing should be subject to additional federal regulation. But are they accurate?

### **Hydraulic Fracturing Technology**

House Committee on Science – Hearing – May 11, 2011

<http://science.house.gov/hearing/full-committee-hearing-hydraulic-fracturing-technology-0>

“The primary focus of today’s hearing is EPA’s draft study of hydraulic fracturing...Access to shale gas that was until recently uneconomical and technically unrecoverable is driving State and local economic growth all around the country while providing new sources of domestic energy to meet growing demand. As with all energy development, deep gas drilling is not without risk and concerns about potential environmental effects must be examined. However, we must be careful to ensure that such concerns are evaluated objectively and

within the proper context and with care taken to avoid the influence of political rhetoric... Unfortunately, objectivity is not EPA's strong suit, and its draft study plan is yet another example of this Administration's desire to stop domestic energy development through regulation."

**Challenges facing Domestic Oil and Gas Development: Review of Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Forest Service Ban on Horizontal Drilling on Federal Lands**

House Committee on Natural Resources – Hearing - May 4, 2011

<http://naturalresources.house.gov/Calendar/EventSingle.aspx?EventID=249479>

"The hearing will focus on the U.S. Forest Service's use of a horizontal drilling ban through a Draft Forest Plan to effectively eliminate hydraulic fracturing in the George Washington National Forest in Virginia and West Virginia, as well as the Interior Department's potential regulation of hydraulic fracturing on federal lands. Horizontal drilling provides significant benefit to development by reducing the footprint of oil and gas production and allowing for directional drilling to leave undisturbed areas of environmental concern. In December 2010, then Ranking Member Hastings sent a letter to Interior Secretary Salazar expressing concerns over statements made by the Secretary that Interior would consider regulating hydraulic fracturing on public lands."

**Challenges facing Domestic Oil and Gas Development: Review of Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Forest Service Ban on Horizontal Drilling on Federal Lands**

House Committee on Agriculture – Hearing – July 8, 2011

<http://agriculture.house.gov/press/PRArticle.aspx?NewsID=1419>

"The panel heard from a number of experts regarding the U.S. Forest Service's proposed ban of horizontal drilling in the George Washington National Forest, as well as the Interior Department's potential regulation of hydraulic fracturing on federal lands. Horizontal drilling provides significant benefits to resource development by reducing the footprint of oil and gas production and leaving surface areas of environmental concern undisturbed."

**GASOLINE**

*Toni Johnson*

**Gasoline Prices**

Council on Foreign Relations – Background - May 16, 2011

<http://www.cfr.org/energy/gasoline-prices/p10596>

"With the Middle East unrest ongoing and the global economy recovering, gasoline prices are rising considerably. But policies to ease U.S. consumer impact take time and policymakers are divided over the course of action."

*John Cross and Elizabeth Riddlington*

**Summer Gas Prices: Beating the Heat with Clean Cars**

Environment America Research & Policy Center - May 2011 - 18 pages

<http://www.environmentamerica.org/uploads/42/96/4296137910cb5ca2b49f9dd76cae22b1/Summer-Gas-Prices-Report-May-2011.pdf>

Rapidly rising gas prices across the U.S. are shining a spotlight on the dire consequences of America's dependence on oil. Requiring automobile manufacturers to meet strong global warming pollution and fuel efficiency standards represents the greatest opportunity to cut America's oil consumption, reduce global warming pollution from the transportation sector, and deliver important economic benefits to both consumers

and businesses -- including saving Americans billions of dollars at the pump. This analysis finds that if U.S. cars and trucks today met a 60 mpg standard, Americans would save \$67 billion at the gas pump and cut gasoline consumption by 17 billion gallons this summer.

*Christian E. Weller and Jaryn Fields*

**Not Again - The Summer Vacation Gas Price Roller Coaster on the Move Again**

Center for American Progress – Report – May 2011 – 23 pages

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/05/pdf/gas\\_price\\_volatility.pdf](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/05/pdf/gas_price_volatility.pdf)

“In this paper we examine the relationship between various categories of consumer and business spending patterns and energy price volatility. We also propose ways that policymakers can address the impact of extreme price volatility on the economy, among them an array of ways to diversify our sources of energy so that gasoline prices and the prices for other forms of energy become less volatile, more predictable, and over time less expensive.”

**Pain at the Pump: How Illinois Taxes Drive up the Cost of Gas**

Illinois Policy Institute - June 2011 – 4 pages

[http://www.illinoispolicy.org/uploads/files/IllinoisPolicyInstitute\\_GasTax\\_June2011.pdf](http://www.illinoispolicy.org/uploads/files/IllinoisPolicyInstitute_GasTax_June2011.pdf)

“Illinois should take a cue from the vast majority of states that do not apply sales taxes to gasoline and eliminate the state’s portion of the gasoline sales tax.”

**The American Energy Initiative: Challenges and Opportunities for Alternative Transportation Fuels and Vehicles**

House Energy and Commerce Committee – hearing – May 5, 2011

<http://energycommerce.house.gov/hearings/hearingdetail.aspx?NewsID=8538>

“With gasoline prices nearing \$4.00 a gallon amidst ongoing turmoil in the Middle East, it is especially timely that we look at alternatives to petroleum derived fuels for the transportation sector. Efforts to diversify away from reliance on oil for our cars and trucks have been underway for a number of years, and the purpose of today’s hearing is to provide an overview of them. We need to know where we stand today, and where we would like to be in the years ahead as regards alternative fuels and vehicles.”

**BIOFUELS**

**Biofuels: Challenges to the Transportation, Sale, and Use of Intermediate Ethanol Blends**

U.S. Government Accountability Office - Web released July 8, 2011 – 57 pages

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11513.pdf>

U.S. transportation relies largely on oil for fuel. Biofuels can be an alternative to oil and are produced from renewable sources, like corn. In 2005, Congress created the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS), which requires transportation fuel to contain 36 billion gallons of biofuels by 2022. The most common U.S. biofuel is ethanol, typically produced from corn in the Midwest, transported by rail, and blended with gasoline as E10 (10 percent ethanol). Use of intermediate blends, such as E15 (15 percent ethanol), would increase the amount of ethanol used in transportation fuel to meet the RFS. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently allowed E15 for use with certain automobiles. GAO was asked to examine (1) challenges, if any, to transporting additional ethanol to meet the RFS, (2) challenges, if any, to selling intermediate blends, and (3) studies on the effects of intermediate blends in automobiles and nonroad engines.

*Kelsi Bracmort*

**Meeting the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) Mandate for Cellulosic Biofuels: Questions and Answers**

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress - July 13, 2011 – 18 pages

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41106.pdf>

The Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) was expanded under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA; P.L. 110-140) in an effort to reduce dependence on foreign oil, promote biofuel use, and stabilize transportation fuel prices, among other goals. Over a 15-year period, the RFS seeks to establish a market for biofuels in the transportation sector by requiring that increasing amounts of biofuels--36 billion gallons by 2022--be blended into transportation fuel. The mandate is to be accomplished with an assortment of advanced biofuels, including cellulosic biofuels--fuels produced from cellulosic materials including grasses, trees, and agricultural and municipal wastes. However, analysis suggested the United States did not have sufficient cellulosic biofuel production capacity to meet the 2010 and 2011 RFS mandate instituted by Congress in EISA, and this is likely to continue for the 2012 mandate.

**Hitting the Ethanol Blend Wall: Examining the Science on E15**

House Committee on Science – Subcommittee on Energy and Environment - Hearing – July 7, 2011

<http://science.house.gov/hearing/energy-and-environment-hearing-science-e15>

“I thank our witnesses for being here today to testify on the scientific and technical issues associated with the Environmental Protection Agency’s decision to grant a partial waiver for the use of fuel blends containing up to 15 percent ethanol, known as “E15.” At the outset, I’d like to make clear that this hearing is not about picking winners and losers among fuels, or whether ethanol production is inherently good or bad. This hearing will focus specifically on the question: Did EPA use the best available science when granting a partial waiver for the use of E15, and if not, what issues remain unanswered and what are the potential impacts on the hundreds of millions of engines that will consume E15 fuel in the very near future?”

**Biodiesel**

Pew Climate Center – ClimateTechBook - July 2011 – 8 pages

[http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Biodiesel\\_0.pdf](http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/Biodiesel_0.pdf)

**Backgrounder on biodiesel**

In 2009, approximately 317 million gallons of biodiesel were consumed in the United States, compared to roughly 49 billion gallons of petroleum-based diesel fuel. As of 2011, a total of 158 biodiesel plants were operating in 42 states, with a total production capacity of 2.7 billion gallons. Despite high production capacity, only 310 million gallons of biodiesel were produced in the U.S. in 2010...

*David Kreutzer*

**Alternative Fuels as a Military Strategy**

The Heritage Foundation - July 20, 2011

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2011/07/Biofuels-Impact-of-Using-Alternative-Fuels-for-the-US-Military>

Will shifting the U.S. military to alternative fuels reduce casualties and geopolitical threats? That is what some are contending. Their answers focus on two main factors: the material and human costs of transporting fuel in a battle zone and oil revenues received by unfriendly regimes. Digging just a little below the surface shows these arguments to be camouflage for a bright green agenda that has high costs for the military, both in dollars and lives.

## NUCLEAR

### Nuclear

Pew Climate Center – ClimateTechBook – May 2011 – 13 pages

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/NuclearPower.pdf>

Backgrounder on nuclear energy in the United States

### **The Role of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in America’s Energy Future**

House Committee on Energy and Commerce – Hearing - May 4, 2011

<http://energycommerce.house.gov/hearings/hearingdetail.aspx?NewsID=8532>

The hearing will focus on the critical role played by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in the development of nuclear power generation in the United States to help meet the nation’s current and future electricity needs. Four of the five commissioners of the NRC will present testimony on a single panel.

*Rob Kerth, Tony Dutzik, Travis Madsen and Johanna Neumann*

### **Unacceptable Risk: Two Decades of “Close Calls,” Leaks and Other Problems at U.S. Nuclear Reactors**

U.S. PIRG Education Fund - March 2011 - 23 pages

<http://cdn.publicinterestnetwork.org/assets/abb9e7cc3d68172edb44a6cccb95345/USP-Unacceptable-Risk.pdf>

According to the authors of this report, as the eyes of the world have focused on the nuclear crisis in Fukushima, Japan, Americans have begun to raise questions about the safety of nuclear power plants in the United States. American nuclear power plants are not immune to the types of natural disasters, mechanical failures, human errors, and losses of critical electric power supplies that have characterized major nuclear accidents such as the one at Fukushima Daiichi power plant in Japan. Indeed, at several points over the last 20 years, American nuclear power plants have experienced “close calls” that could have led to damage to the reactor core and the subsequent release of large amounts of radiation. These incidents illustrate the inherent dangers of nuclear power to people and the environment, and demonstrate why the United States must move away from nuclear power and toward safer alternatives, the authors claim.

### **Nuclear Risk Management**

Committee on Science – Hearing – May 13, 2011

<http://science.house.gov/hearing/subcommittees-investigations-and-oversight-energy-and-environment-joint-hearing>

“While the effects and implications of the Japanese earthquake, tsunami, and resulting nuclear disaster are still being determined, it is an opportunity for us to reassess our nation’s current safety posture here in this country. After Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, September 11th, and several other incidents, the United States regularly revisited the state of our nuclear power infrastructure. Today’s hearing is yet another opportunity to evaluate whether we, as a nation, are doing everything we can to ensure that nuclear energy is a safe component of our energy supply. This includes evaluating the current research and development portfolio for reactor safety, spent fuel storage, and public health monitoring.”

*Toni Johnson*

### **Nuclear Power Expansion Challenges**

Council on Foreign Relations – Backgrounder - March 18, 2011

<http://www.cfr.org/united-states/nuclear-power-expansion-challenges/p16886>

“Some U.S. policymakers argue nuclear power is a vital part of the country's energy future. But despite legislative efforts and a softening of attitudes toward nuclear power, the U.S. industry has been slow to revive. The Japanese nuclear disaster has underscored many of the safety arguments made against pursuing nuclear power. Nuclear power continues to face a number of other significant obstacles to expansion worldwide, from manpower shortages to high construction costs.”

**The Department of Energy’s Role in Managing Civilian Radioactive Waste**

House Committee on Energy and Commerce – Hearing - June 1, 2011

<http://energycommerce.house.gov/hearings/hearingdetail.aspx?NewsID=8655>

“It was always the determination that the federal government – not the individual states and not the utility companies – would take responsibility for the safe storage of spent fuel and other nuclear materials. After a careful search, we found a scientifically proven, geologically ideal site to store these materials. That’s on secure, federal property, in a remote desert, deep under Yucca Mountain. Now we are at a crossroads. Politics, not science, is driving the debate. It’s time for us to decide if we will keep our end of the deal with the nation’s citizens by delivering exactly what they’ve been paying for all these years, or if we’ll waste rate payer’s and taxpayer money by failing to deliver on our end of the contract.”

**Commercial Nuclear Waste: Effects of a Termination of the Yucca Mountain Repository Program and Lessons Learned**

GAO – Report - April 8, 2011 – 80 pages

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11229.pdf>

“This report examines (1) the basis for DOE's decision to terminate the Yucca Mountain program, (2) the termination steps DOE has taken and their effects, (3) the major impacts if the repository were terminated, and (4) the principal lessons learned. GAO reviewed documents and interviewed knowledgeable parties.”

**DOE Nuclear Waste: Better Information Needed on Waste Storage at DOE Sites as a Result of Yucca Mountain Shutdown**

GAO – Report - March 23, 2011 – 40 pages

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11230.pdf>

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Environmental Management (EM) is responsible for storing and managing a total of about 13,000 metric tons of nuclear waste--spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste--at five DOE sites... Also, a joint DOE-Navy program stores spent nuclear fuel from warships at DOE's Idaho site. DOE and the Navy intended to permanently dispose of this nuclear waste at a repository planned for Yucca Mountain in Nevada. However, that plan is now in question because of actions taken to terminate the site. This report assesses (1) agreements DOE and the Navy have with states at the five sites and the effects a termination of the Yucca Mountain repository would have on their ability to fulfill these agreements; (2) the effects a termination would have on DOE's and the Navy's operations and costs for storing the waste; and (3) DOE's and the Navy's plans to mitigate these potential effects.

*Sharon Squassoni, Charles D. Ferguson, Clifford Singer, and Jack Spencer*

**U.S. Spent Nuclear Fuel**

Center for Strategic & International Studies – Report - May 25, 2011 – 22 pages

[http://csis.org/files/publication/110519\\_Ferguson\\_USNuclearFuel\\_Web\\_0.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/110519_Ferguson_USNuclearFuel_Web_0.pdf)

“The central planning approach to U.S. spent nuclear fuel management has been a glaring and unsuccessful exception to the trend toward a market-driven energy sector. This report envisions a market-driven approach, which would include eight components.”

## RENEWABLE ENERGIES

### Geothermal Energy

Pew Climate Center – ClimateTechBook - April 2011 – 10 pages

<http://www.pewclimate.org/docUploads/GeothermalEnergy.pdf>

Backgrounder on geothermal energy in the United States

### Protecting Federal Hydropower Investments in the West: A Stakeholder’s Perspective

House Committee on Natural Resources – Subcommittee on Water and Power – Hearing - May 4, 2011

<http://naturalresources.house.gov/Calendar/EventSingle.aspx?EventID=237909>

“The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the benefits that hydroelectricity offer to our nation’s prosperity, the impediments that hydroelectricity generators now face, and the costs that the impediments impose on the family budgets... Hydropower is by all accounts the cheapest and cleanest electricity available to modern technology... And yet, no major hydro-electric facility has been built in many years, and our existing facilities are being bled dry by endless litigation and regulatory obstacles that result in major increases in electricity prices and chronic shortages of electricity.”

### American Energy Initiative: Identifying Roadblocks to Wind and Solar Energy on Public Lands and Waters

Part I – Department of Interior Officials

Part II – The Wind and Solar Industry Perspective

Committee on Natural Resources – Hearings – May 13 and June 1, 2011

<http://naturalresources.house.gov/Calendar/EventSingle.aspx?EventID=237886>

<http://naturalresources.house.gov/Calendar/EventSingle.aspx?EventID=240202>

Access to public lands is not the only hurdle facing renewable energy projects. Regulatory confusion, lawsuits and permitting delays are also stifling wind and solar energy development on Federal lands.

### *H. Sterling Burnett Solar Power Prospects*

#### **Solar Power Prospects**

National Center for Policy Analysis – Policy Report - May 11, 2011 – 24 pages

<http://www.ncpa.org/pdfs/st334.pdf>

“The production of electricity from renewable energy technologies is growing much faster than the electric power supply as a whole, and solar power is among the fastest growing segments of the renewable energy market. Public policy concerns and economics are driving this growth. Some analysts and politicians believe that increasing solar power use will enhance U.S. national security by reducing dependence on imported energy — primarily oil from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Russia.”

### *Jenna Goodward, Rachel Massaro, Benjamin Foster, and Caroline Judy*

#### **Purchasing Power: Best Practice Guide to Collaborative Solar Procurement**

World Resource Institute – Report – April 2011 – 62 pages

<http://www.wri.org/publication/purchasing-power>

As the solar market in the United States surpasses \$6 billion, governments and businesses can save money by joining together to buy solar power. This report presents an innovative approach to solar power purchasing that can yield 10 to 15 percent lower costs and save 75 percent of administrative time and fees, while helping

participants negotiate better contract terms to save money in the long run. "This is the 'Groupon' model of solar purchasing," explains co-author Jenna Goodward.

*Olufemi Olarewaju and H. Sterling Burnett*

**Distributed Solar Power**

National Center for Policy Analysis - July 13, 2011 – 2 pages

<http://www.ncpa.org/pdfs/ba748.pdf>

“Solar power may not be the best choice for many uses, but it does have a role to play for a growing number of people. Developing countries, especially, can benefit from the increased use of distributed solar power.”

**Go Solar California**

California Energy Commission and California Public Utilities Commission - Website

<http://www.gosolarcalifornia.org/about/index.php>

“The Go Solar California! campaign is a joint effort of the California Energy Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission. The goal is to encourage Californians to install 3,000 megawatts of solar energy systems on homes and businesses by the end of 2016, making renewable energy an everyday reality. The program also has a goal to install 585 million therms of gas-displacing solar hot water systems by the end of 2017. The Go Solar California website provides California consumers a "one-stop shop" for information on solar programs, rebates, tax credits, and information on installing and interconnecting solar electric and solar thermal systems. The site has information on program rules, including eligible equipment and standards, as well as information on how to find an eligible, licensed solar contractor.”

Michael Conathan and Richard Caperton

**Clean Energy from America's Oceans - Permitting and Financing Challenges to the U.S. Offshore Wind Industry**

Center for American Progress – Brief - June 2011 – 15 pages

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/06/pdf/offshore\\_wind.pdf](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/06/pdf/offshore_wind.pdf)

“This brief will provide an overview of offshore wind permitting and financing in the United States, update the status of a few key projects, and ultimately make recommendations on how to clear a few of the remaining hurdles to promoting offshore wind development... These recommendations will allow America to catch up to other nations currently at the vanguard of technological development.”

*Cathy L. Hartman, Edwin R. Stafford, Sandra Reategui*

**Harvesting Utah's Urban Winds**

Solutions – Article – May 2011

<http://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/node/930>

Utah's first commercial wind power project, located in the city of Spanish Fork, faced stiff opposition at every turn. Developers had to deal with changing and inconsistent city and state policies, siting and pricing roadblocks, a fickle investor, and resistance from nearby residents—virtually all at the same time. The success story in Spanish Fork provides some lessons for how to get urban communities to accept and encourage local wind energy development.

*David Tuerck, Paul Bachman and Ryan Murphy*

**The Cost and Economic Impact of New Jersey's Offshore Wind Initiative**

Beacon Hill Institute – Policy Study - June 2011 – 26 pages

<http://www.beaconhill.org/BHISStudies/NJ-Wind-2011/NJWindReport2011-06.pdf>

On August 19, 2010, New Jersey Governor Chris Christie signed the Offshore Wind Economic Development Act (OWED) into law. The law orders the state Board of Public Utilities (BPU) to develop an offshore wind energy certificate program that would support at least 1,100 megawatts (MWs) of generation from qualified offshore wind projects. The law also provides subsidies to potential offshore wind developers... In this report, the Beacon Hill Institute has conducted the analysis of 1,100 MWs of offshore wind power for New Jersey... The rush to offshore wind power in New Jersey will produce net economic costs, raise electricity costs and dampen economic activity.”

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### **Will Clean Energy Lead to the Next Generation of Asian Tigers?**

World Resource Institute – June 2011

[http://www.wri.org/stories/2011/06/wri-experts-asias-clean-energy-future?utm\\_campaign=wridigest&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=wridigest-2011-06&utm\\_content=hyperlink&utm\\_term=WRI](http://www.wri.org/stories/2011/06/wri-experts-asias-clean-energy-future?utm_campaign=wridigest&utm_medium=email&utm_source=wridigest-2011-06&utm_content=hyperlink&utm_term=WRI)

“The West created the automobile, led the space race, and invented the Internet. Each of these innovations transformed society, powering rapid economic growth and enabling people to reach new frontiers in ways that had never been imagined before. Now, however, it is Asia that is poised to lead the next revolution: the clean energy revolution. Why is Asia such an important region for clean energy deployment? WRI experts respond.”

*Simon Shen*

### **Qualitative Energy Diplomacy in Central Asia: A Comparative Analysis of the Policies of the United States, Russia and China**

The Brookings Institution – Paper – April 2011 – 24 pages

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/04\\_us\\_russia\\_china\\_shen/04\\_us\\_russia\\_china\\_shen.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/04_us_russia_china_shen/04_us_russia_china_shen.pdf)

“Central Asia has emerged as an important source of energy and a strategic arena for the United States, China and Russia. Simon Shen demonstrates how the three major powers use qualitative, value-driven or ideology-based foreign policy frameworks to rationalize and differentiate their approaches to energy diplomacy in Central Asia, and notes how realism often trumps idealism in their application.”

*Mikkal Herberg*

### **China’s Energy Rise and the Future of U.S.-China Energy Relations**

New America Foundation - June 21, 2011 – 32 pages

[http://newamerica.net/publications/policy/china\\_s\\_energy\\_rise\\_and\\_the\\_future\\_of\\_us\\_china\\_energy\\_relations](http://newamerica.net/publications/policy/china_s_energy_rise_and_the_future_of_us_china_energy_relations)

“China is gradually emerging as a new superpower in global energy markets and energy geopolitics. This reflects the enormous scale of China’s current and future energy and oil consumption, Beijing’s growing energy investments abroad and expanding energy diplomacy, its rising carbon emissions, and China’s emergence as a global leader in clean energy technology development. The scale of China’s energy expansion is quite breathtaking.”

*Jian Zhang*

### **China’s Energy Security: Prospects, Challenges, and Opportunities**

The Brookings Institution – Paper – July 2011 -

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/07\\_china\\_energy\\_zhang/07\\_china\\_energy\\_zhang\\_paper.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2011/07_china_energy_zhang/07_china_energy_zhang_paper.pdf)

“The impact of the recent global financial crisis, as well as turmoil in many parts of the Middle East and North Africa in early 2011, have caused Beijing to further realize the importance of energy source diversification, the linkage of fiscal and monetary policy with energy policy, especially monetary policies that relate to international energy commodity trading, equity markets, and financial markets. Japan’s recent nuclear crisis caused China to temporarily halt its nuclear development plans and reconsider nuclear safety issues and future nuclear development strategy. Major changes to the nuclear development strategy would most likely increase China’s need for oil.”

*Kevin Jianjun Tu*

### **Industrial Organization of the Chinese Coal Industry**

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace - July 25, 2011 – 103 pages

[http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/China\\_Coal\\_Value\\_Chain\\_Kevin\\_Tu.pdf](http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/China_Coal_Value_Chain_Kevin_Tu.pdf)

Statistical distortion on the use of coal in China is likely to not only severely undermine Beijing's energy conservation and carbon abatement policy initiatives, but also make it difficult for the international community to verify achievements claimed by the Chinese government, according to the report.

## **COUNTRY ANALYSIS BRIEFS**

### **Sakhalin Island**

U.S. Energy Information Administration - June 2011 – 4 pages

<http://www.eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Sakhalin/pdf.pdf>

Technically and commercially recoverable oil reserves around Sakhalin Island are estimated at almost 5 billion barrels and natural gas reserves at approximately 34 trillion cubic feet by Wood Mackenzie. Both Russian exploration companies and international consortia are involved in the development of the Sakhalin Island resources. Even though all of the consortia have extensive export plans (including to the United States) via liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and export pipelines to the mainland, there has been little progress beyond the first two developments on the island: Sakhalin I and Sakhalin II. There is also an oil export terminal on the island.

### **Colombia**

U.S. Energy Information Administration - June 2011 – 8 pages

<http://www.eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Colombia/pdf.pdf>

Colombia has seen a dramatic increase in oil production in recent years following a period of steady decline. The Colombian government has enacted a series of regulatory reforms to make the sector more attractive to foreign investors. In addition, it has implemented a partial privatization of state oil company Ecopetrol in an attempt to revive its upstream oil industry. The security situation in the country also has improved over the last decade, with fewer attacks against oil and natural gas infrastructure in recent years. Expanded oil production will require further investment in transport infrastructure and refining capacity.

### **Indonesia**

U.S. Energy Information Administration - May 2011 – 9 pages

<http://www.eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Indonesia/pdf.pdf>

Indonesia has the largest population in Southeast Asia and the fourth largest population in the world (behind China, India, and the United States). It is also the world's third-fastest growing economy. Although Indonesia has been a net importer of oil since 2004, it is the sixth largest net exporter of natural gas, and the second largest net exporter of coal. However, as a result of inadequate infrastructure and Indonesia's complex business environment, Indonesia has struggled to attract investment sufficient to meet its energy development goals.

### **Kuwait**

Energy Information Administration - July 13, 2011 – 12 pages

<http://www.eia.gov/EMEU/cabs/Kuwait/pdf.pdf>

Kuwait is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and exported the fourth largest volume of crude oil among the group in 2010. At the same time, Kuwait's economy is one heavily dependent on petroleum export revenues, which account for half of its overall gross domestic product (GDP), 95 percent of total export earnings, and 95 percent of government revenues.