



# TJIC Alert

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## ENERGY

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### 1. 2008 NETL Accomplishments

U.S. Department of Energy June 2, 2009 72 p.  
Full Text: [http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/accomp\\_rpt/accomp08.pdf](http://www.netl.doe.gov/publications/others/accomp_rpt/accomp08.pdf)

The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) releases its annual accomplishments report, highlighting breakthroughs in research and technology development to address the nation's energy, economic, and environmental challenges. The accomplishments report illustrates the success of NETL and its research partners in advancing cost-effective and environmentally sound technologies to meet the nation's energy challenges today and into the future.

### 2. State Renewable Electricity 2007

Mark Gielecki and Shirley Fleming June 2009  
Energy Information Administration 159 p.  
Full Text: [http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/state\\_profiles/srp2007.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/state_profiles/srp2007.pdf)

The report shows the capacity and generation of electricity from renewable sources in the United States. The renewable capacity increased by 6,020 megawatts in 2007. This represents an increase of 5.9 percent over the 2006 capacity level. Both the capacity and the percentage increase are about double what they were in 2006 over 2005. Renewable generation decreased by 8.6 percent in 2007 compared to 2006. This was primarily due to a drop in conventional hydro generation, which decreased by over 14 percent. Non-hydro renewable generation increased by 8,711 thousand megawatthours, or, 9 percent, reaching 105,237 megawatthours in 2007.

**3. Meeting Projected Coal Production Demands in the USA: Upstream Issues, Challenges, and Strategies**

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

May 12, 2009

20 p.

Full Text: <http://www.energycommission.org/ht/a/GetDocumentAction/i/10370>

The study seeks to investigate different aspects of the coal supply chain and to highlight critical “upstream” fuel cycle issues that need to be addressed to ensure that the domestic coal industry can continue meeting the nation’s energy demands while delivering the social benefits and environmental performance demanded by the public. It reviews all coal-related upstream issues, identifying problems and strengths, and recommending areas of improvement.

[Note: contains copyright material].

**4. Strategic Petroleum Reserve**

U.S. Government Accountability Office

May 12, 2009

16 p.

Full Text: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09695t.pdf>

The possibility of storing refined petroleum products as part of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) has been contemplated since the SPR was created in 1975. The SPR, which currently holds about 700 million barrels of crude oil, was created to help insulate the U.S. economy from oil supply disruptions. However, the SPR does not contain refined products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, or jet fuel. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 directed the Department of Energy (DOE) to increase the SPR's capacity from 727 million barrels to 1 billion barrels, which it plans to do by 2018.

**5. Ensuring Green Growth in a Time of Economic Crisis: The Role of Energy Technology**

International Energy Policy

2009

23 p.

Full Text: [http://www.iea.org/Textbase/Papers/2009/ensuring\\_green\\_growth.pdf](http://www.iea.org/Textbase/Papers/2009/ensuring_green_growth.pdf)

Despite the severity of the current financial and economic crisis, it cannot be allowed to distract us from addressing critical and strategic climate change and energy challenges, says the report. The energy sector produces 60% of global greenhouse gas emissions and so it must also be a key part of any strategy to reduce them. The paper describes the most promising low-carbon technologies, their current status and the policy framework that will be necessary to achieve their widespread deployment.

[Note: contains copyright material].

**6. EPA Proposes New Regulations for the National Renewable Fuel Standard Program For 2010 And Beyond**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

May 5, 2009

9 p.

Full Text: <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/renewablefuels/420f09023.pdf>

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is proposing its strategy for increasing the supply of renewable fuels, poised to reach 36 billion gallons by 2022, as mandated by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Increasing renewable fuels will reduce dependence of foreign oil by more than 297 million barrels a year and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an average of 160 million tons a year when fully phased in by 2022. EISA will establish four categories of renewable fuels.

**7. Gulf of Mexico And Gas Production Forecast: 2007-2016**

U.S. Department of the Interior

May 5, 2009

25 p.

Full Text: <http://www.gomr.mms.gov/PDFs/2007/2007-020.pdf>

In the forecast report, Gulf of Mexico (GOM) oil production is forecasted to increase substantially over the next several years, possibly reaching 1.8 million barrels of oil per day. GOM gas production is forecasted to continue its decline over the next four years due to aging projects in shallow water. Future increases depend on the successful development of undiscovered resources in the Gulf.

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**TJIC Alert Issue: June 2009**

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