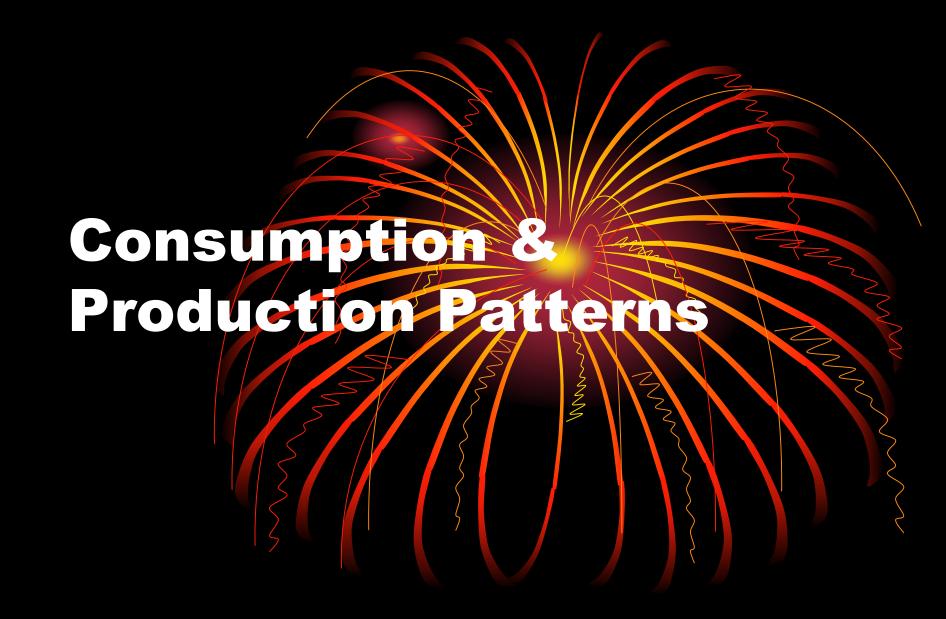


Energy & Environmental Politics

- Energy consumption is a primary source of pollution
- Energy production is a primary source of habitat destruction
- Patterns of Energy Consumption & Production
 - Economic Implications
 - Stability of supply & price
 - Industry sensitivities
 - Regional/geographic sensitivities

Clash of Values

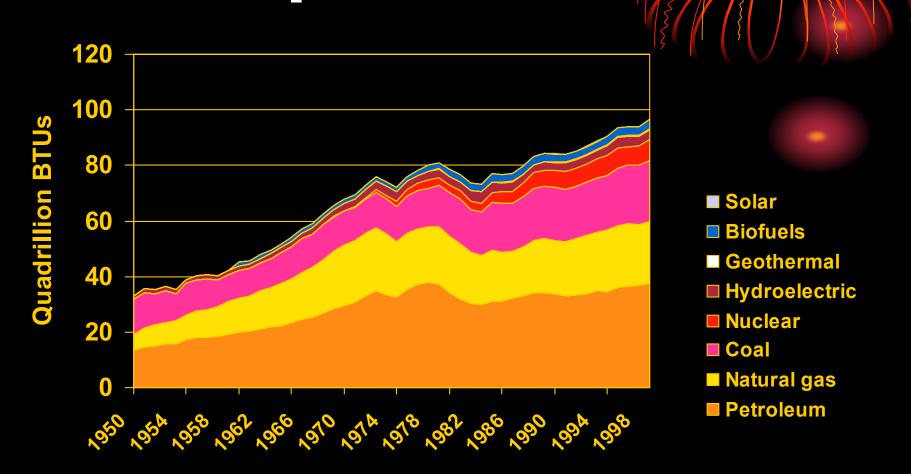
- Unfettered economic growth vertical environmental regulation
- Pollution control v. pollution avoidance
- Conservation v supply
- land use values: economic exploitation v preservation
- government v market
- liberty v government social regulation



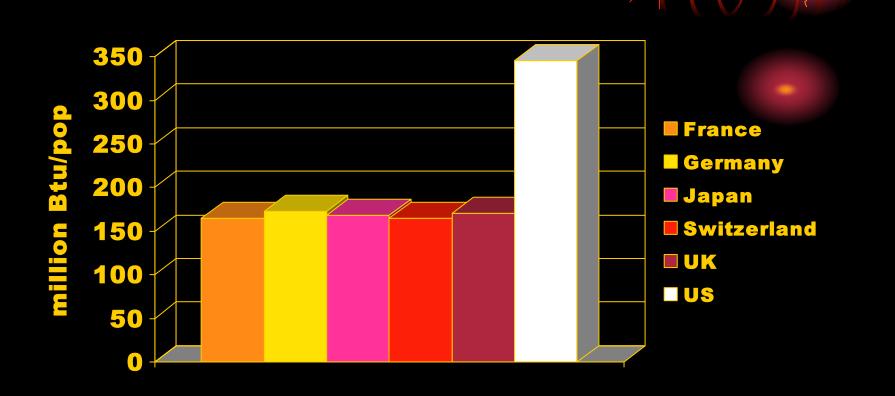
How Do We Use Energy?

- Residential/Commercial = 35%
- **Industrial** = **37**%
- Transportation = 28%

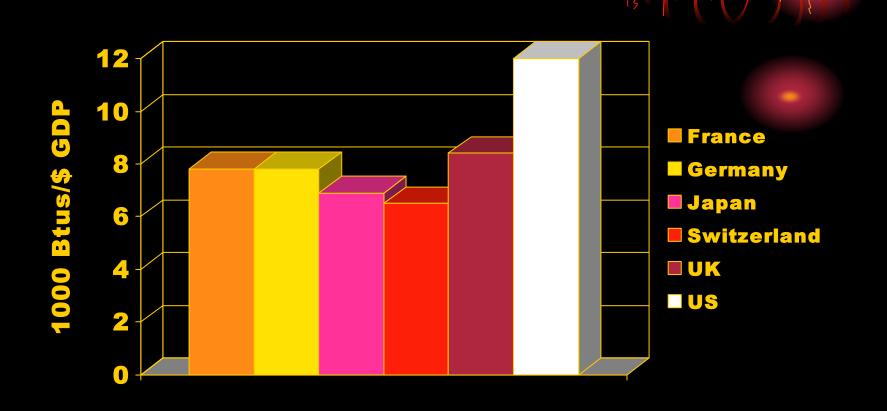
U.S. Domestic Energy Consumption by Source



Comparative Consumption per Capita (1997)



Comparative Consumption per GDP(1997)

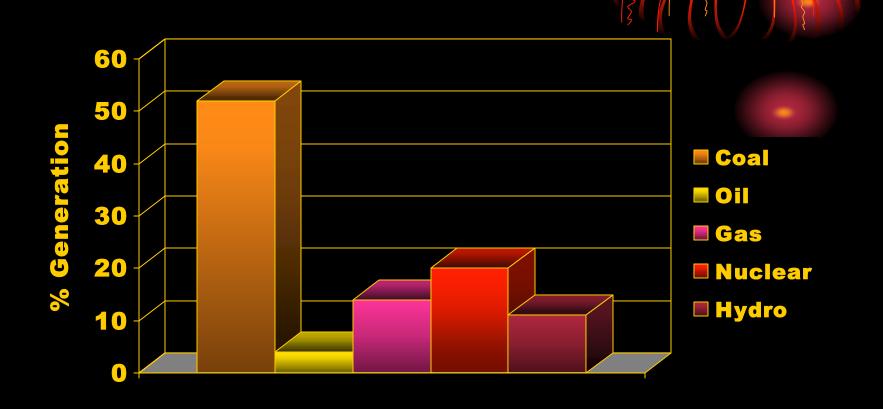




Comparison of Fuel Prices per Gallon (\$1999)

	Gasoline	Diesel	Industrial Heavy Oil
US	1.47	1.36	36.33
Canada	2.04	1.68	36.67
Mexico	1.92	1.36	
Germany	3.78	2.90	40.48
UK	5.13	4.77	39.81
Japan	3.65	2.89	43.65
Korea	4.09	1.95	

Sources of Electricity



Price of Electricity

(constant \$)

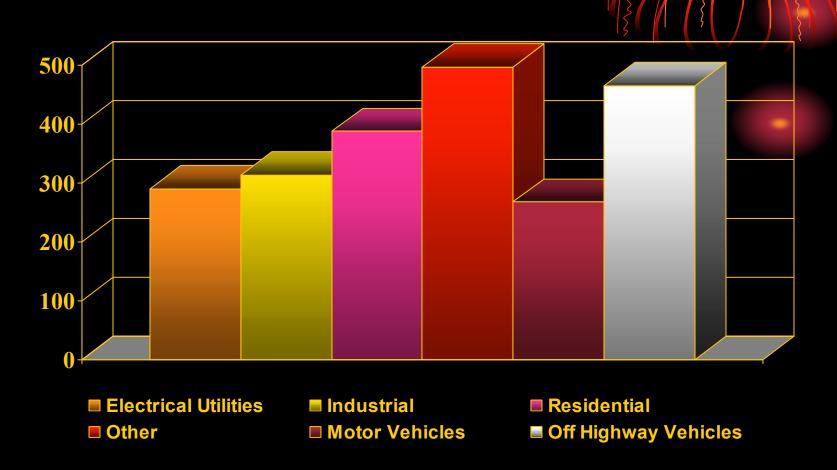


Impact of Cheap Energy

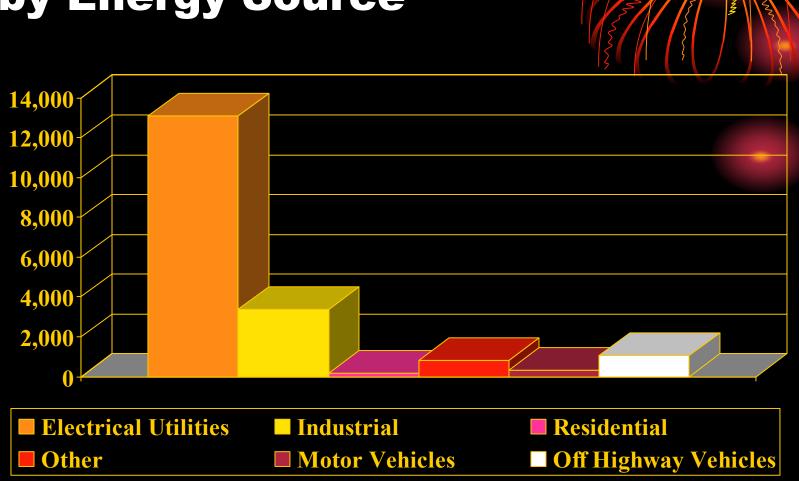
- wasteful use of energy resources
 - ignoring conservation & energy efficiency
 - Increases pollution
- blocks entry of alternative, non-fossil fuel
- decreases US production (where extraction costs are high)
 - increase is dependence on foreign suppliers



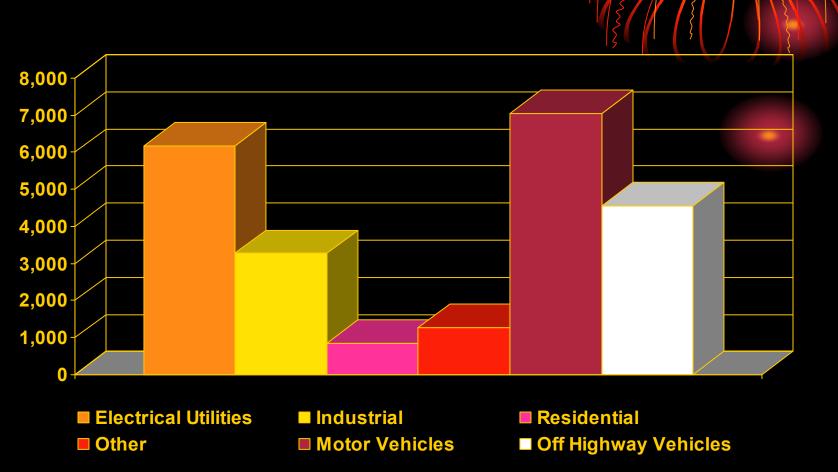
Particulate Emissions by Energy Source



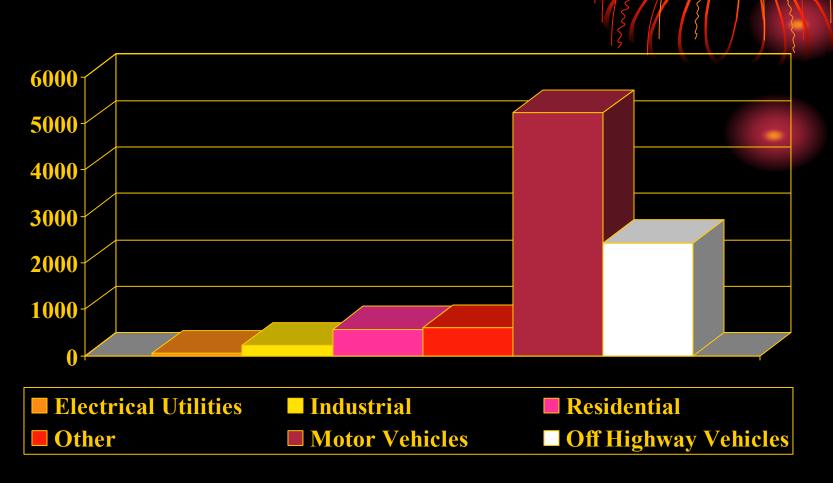
SO₂ Emissionsby Energy Source



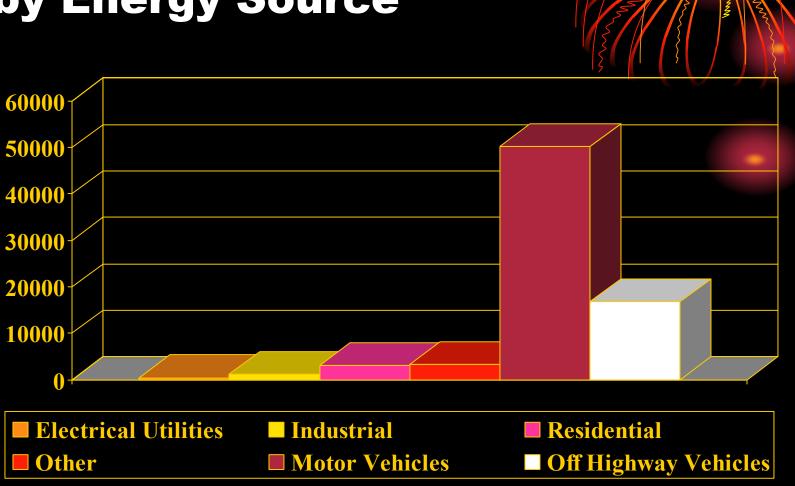
NO_x Emissions by Energy Source



VOC Emissions by Energy Source



CO Emissions by Energy Source



Coal

- Extraction
 - Habitat destruction
 - Spoils
 - acid leaching
 - landscape leveling
 - hydrological disruption



- Processing & Use
 - Air Pollution
 - Water pollution
 - Climate Change

Oil & Gas

- Extraction
 - Habitat destruction
 - drilling structures, pipelines, & access roads



- Air Pollutants
- Water Pollution
- Climate Change
- Oil Spills

Nuclear

- Extraction
 - Habitat destruction
 - Spoils
 - radioactive



- radioactive waste
- radiation
- thermal pollution



Hydro Power

- Extraction
 - Habitat destruction
 - Water Pollution

- Processing & Use
 - Habitat/ecologic al destruction
 - hydrologic disruption
 - Landscape change

Wind

- Extraction
 - Habitat destruction
 - Water Pollution



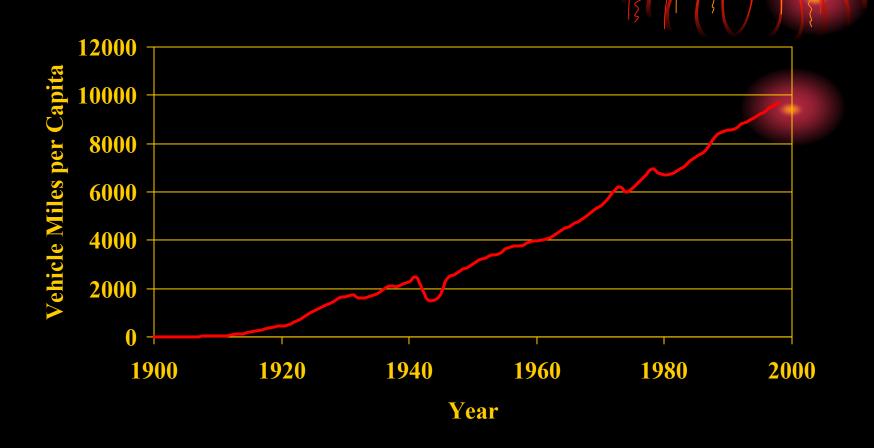
- Habitat/ecologic al destruction
- Wildlife kills



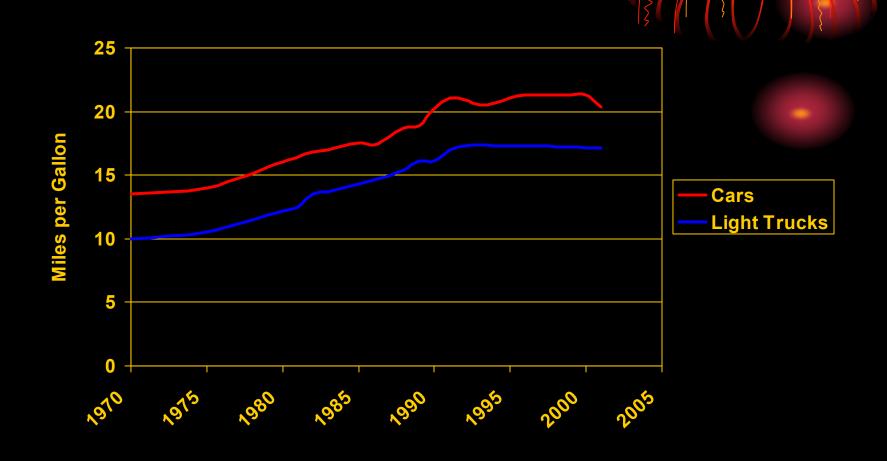


US Vehicles Miles

per capita



Auto Fuel Efficiency



Environmental Impact of Cars & Trucks

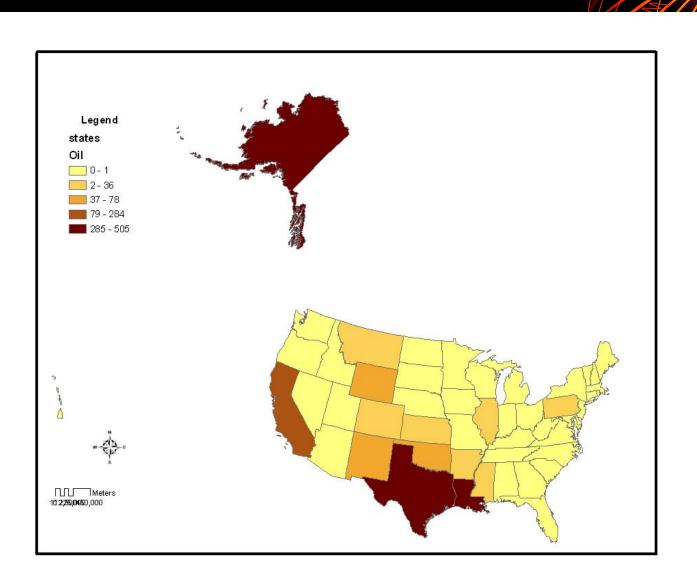
- Air Pollution
 - 20% Greenhouse Gases
 - 1 mpg increase in efficiency
 - → 6400 pound reduction in GHG
 - → \$300 increase in car cost for fuel
 - **USPIRG Report**
- soil & water pollution from fueling stations, lubricants, etc.

Environmental Impact of Cars & Trucks

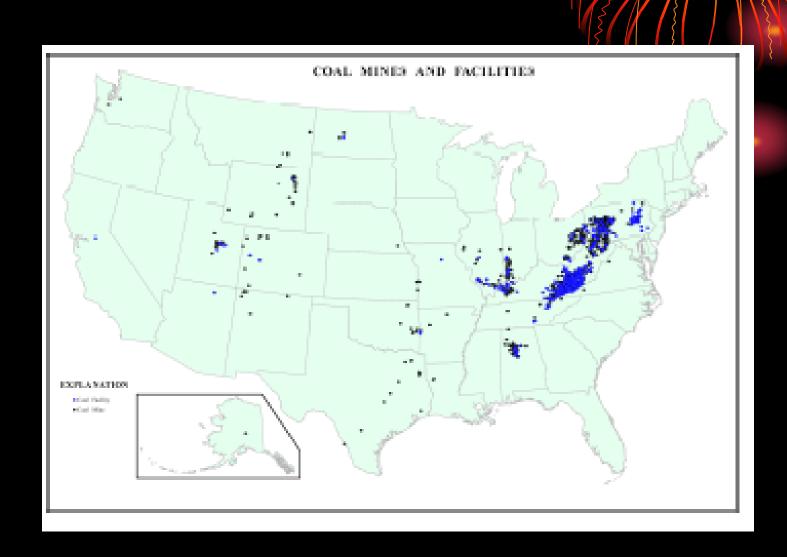
- Fossil fuel demand
 - 10 mpg increase in fuel efficiency → 7 bb oil reduction over ten years
 - ANWR = ~ 7-14 bb oil
 - 10 mpg increase in fuel efficiency → 380 million ton annual decrease in CO₂ emissions
 - ~ 7 % of US total
- Roadways (> 6 million miles)
 - Use up land
 - Fragment landscape



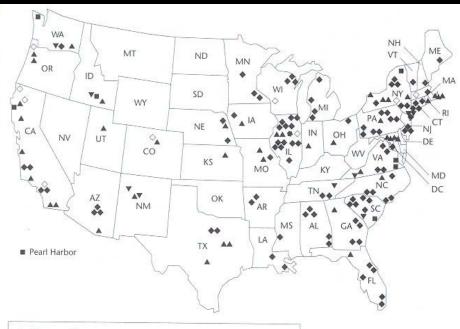
U.S. Oil Fields



U.S. Coal Mines



U.S. Nuclear Fuel Storage



- Commercial reactors
- Shut-down reactors with spent nuclear fuel onsite
- Commercial high-level waste
- ▲ Non-DOE research reactors
- Shut-down non-DOE research reactors with spent nuclear fuel onsite
- Navy reactor fuel
- ▼ DOE-owned spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Spent Fuel Storage Requirements, 1993–2040 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1996).