

U.S. Energy Outlook

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- The recession has hit energy demand hard, and aggregate energy demand is not expected to return to 2007 levels until 2018.
- Oil and natural gas prices will both rise over the long-term, but the price trends will diverge with natural gas prices rising slowly due to the development of shale gas.
- This forecast does not include a GHG cap-and-trade program. However, it is assumed that there will be continued improvement in equipment, appliance and building efficiencies that will reduce carbon emissions relative to past projections.
- The forecast also includes the more than 30 statelevel programs to increase efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.





- Despite efficiency standards and demand-reduction programs, growth in electricity demand will grow faster than population – but not much faster: just 1.2% per year between 2010-30.
- The low rate of electricity demand growth combined with the federal renewable incentives and the statelevel renewable standards results in significant renewable capacity additions and little additions of fossil fuel capacity.
- Yet, there is some increase in natural gas and coal generation.





- New CAFE standards are scheduled to come into effect in 2012.
 Additional standards have been proposed for post-2016. Much stronger standards have been assumed in the forecast.
- Biofuel use is assumed to meet the EISA standards.
- Higher CAFÉ standards and increased biofuel use in motor fuels is not sufficient to halt the rise of net oil imports.
- Domestic natural gas supply will rise through most of the next few decades, limiting LNG imports and delaying the development of the Alaska natural gas pipeline.
- Due to the continued addition of scrubbers to coal power stations, there will be increased use of high sulfur coal sourced from the Midwest that will limit the growth of western coals.

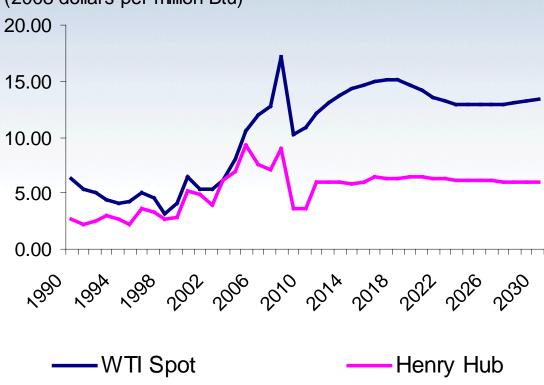










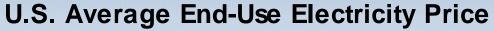




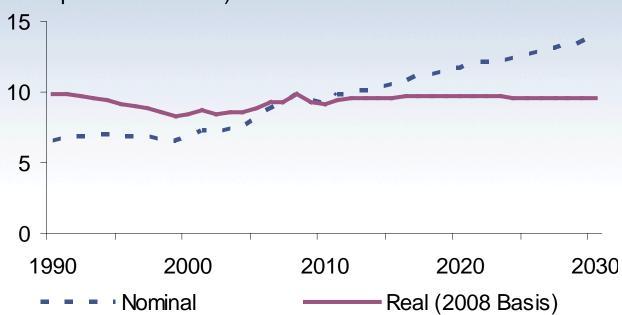








(Cents per kilow att hour)



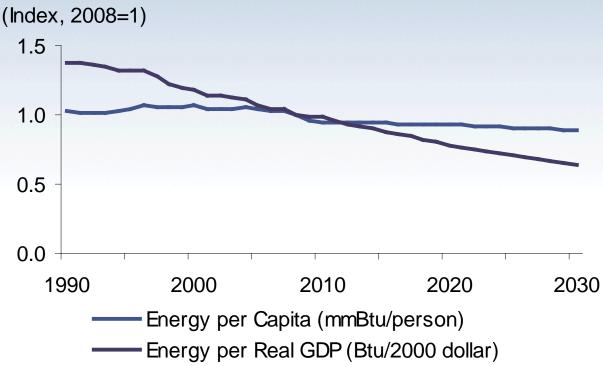








Primary Energy Demand Per Output Dollar Continues to Decline Steadily





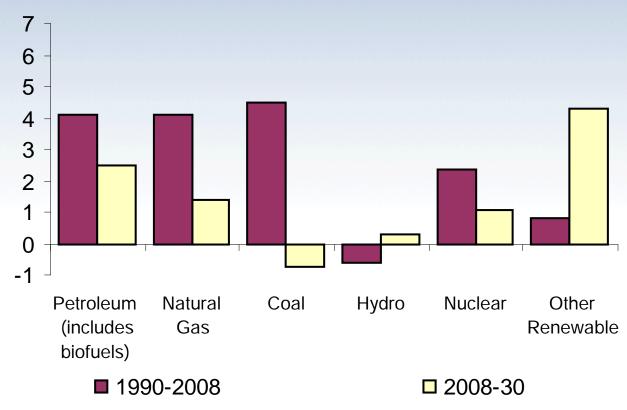






Primary Energy Demand Growth by Fuel

(Total change for period, quadrillion Btu)



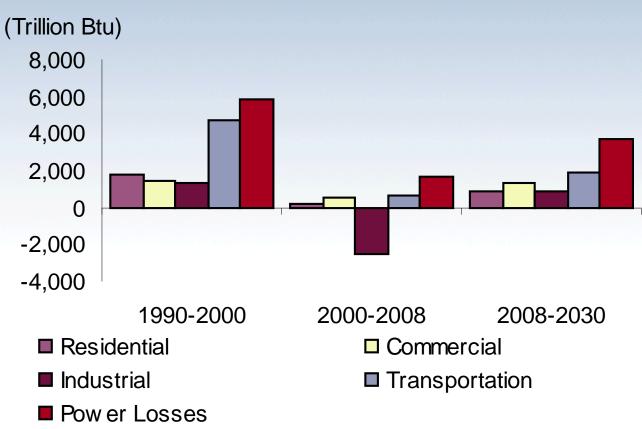








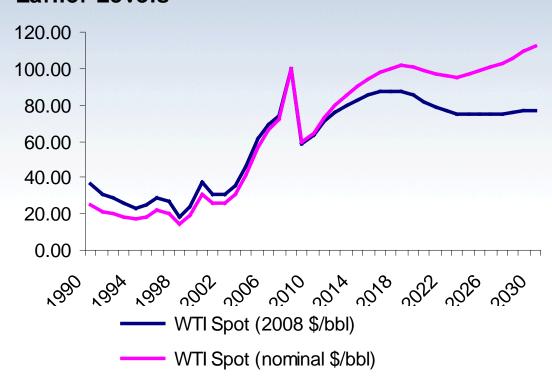












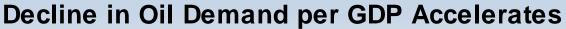


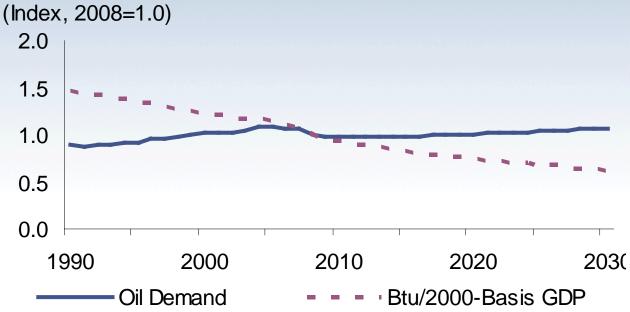






Oil Market



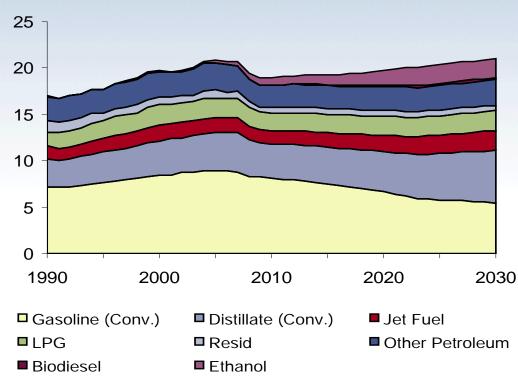






Demand Shares Expand for Products from the Middle of the Barrel

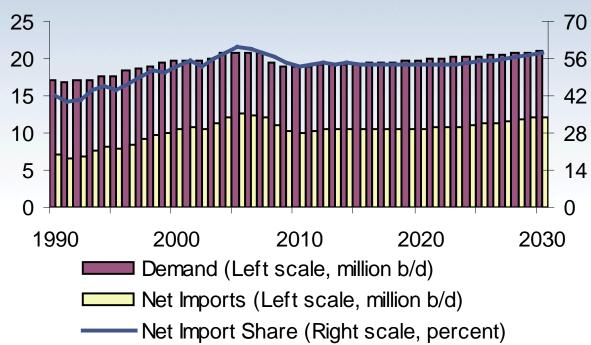
(Million barrels per day)







Growth in Net Oil Imports Slows





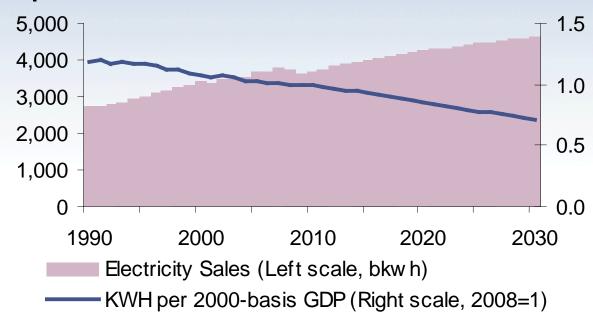






Power Market

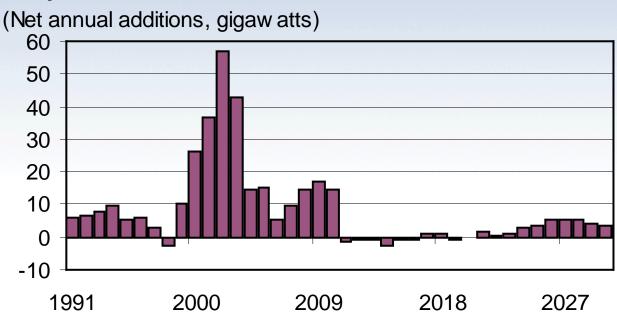
Electricity Demand Will Increase at 40% of the Expected GDP Growth Rate







Generating Capacity Expansion Will Slow Until Surplus is Absorbed



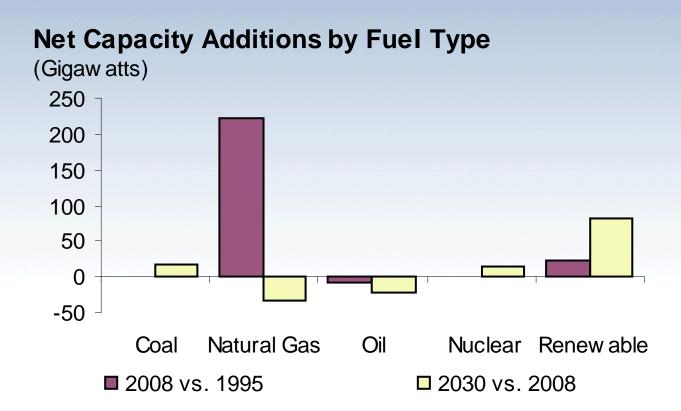








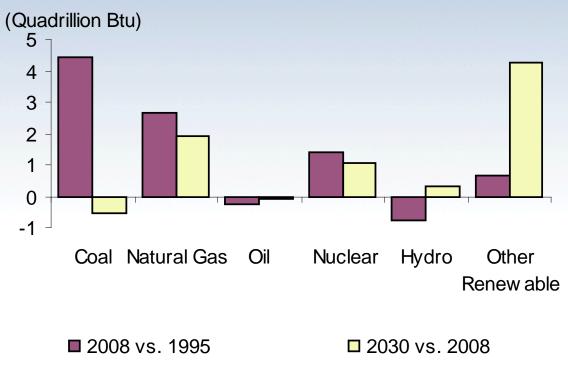
Power Market











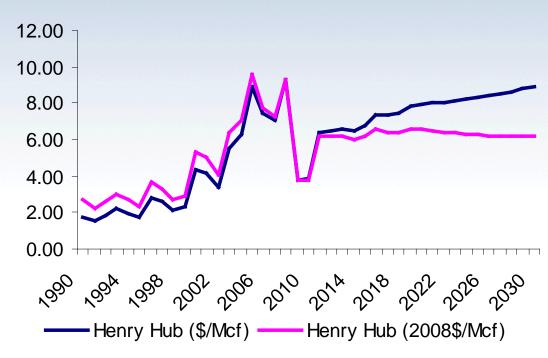








Henry Hub Prices Level Off Near \$6/Mcf in Real Terms





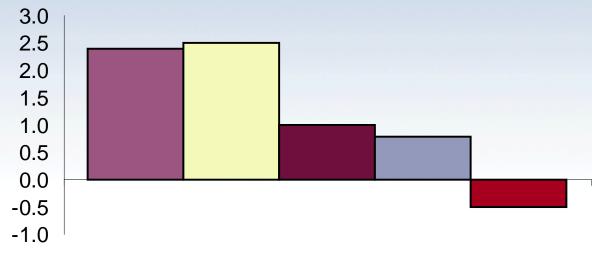








(Average annual percent change)



- Real GDP
- Households
- Manufacturing Employment
- □ Industrial Output
- Employment

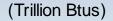


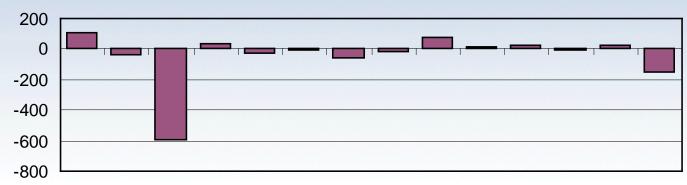






Changes in Industrial Gas Demand 2008-2030





FOOD Paper Reining Glass enent steel infinitely agriculture withing the construction and steel manufacturing Agriculture Construction Heating



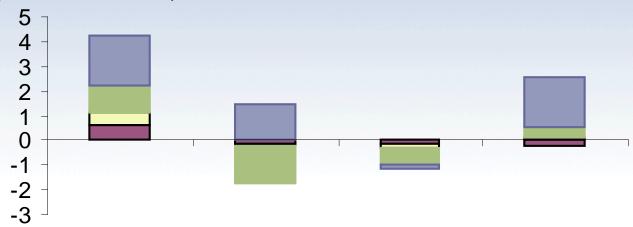








(Trillion cubic feet)



1990-2000 2000-2008 2008-2010 2010-2030

- Residential
- Industrial

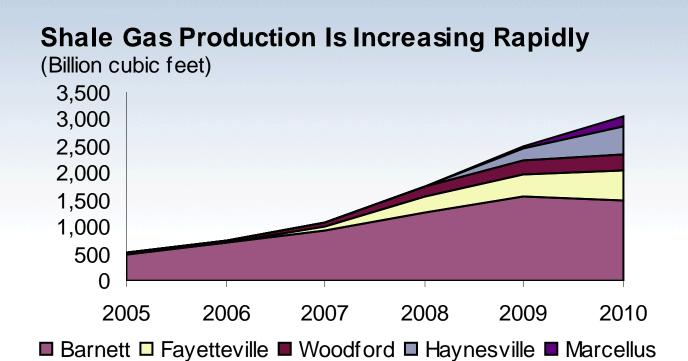
- Commercial
- Electric Generators







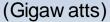


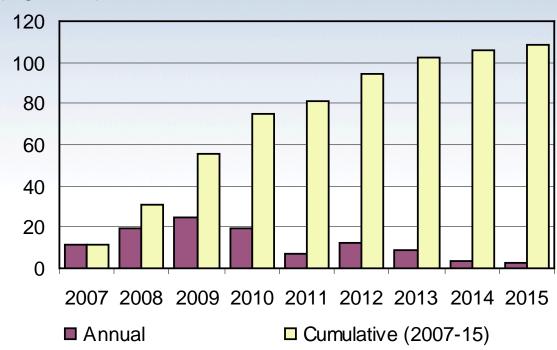










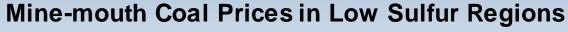




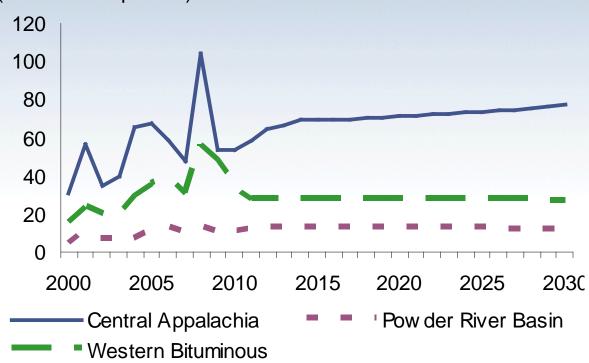








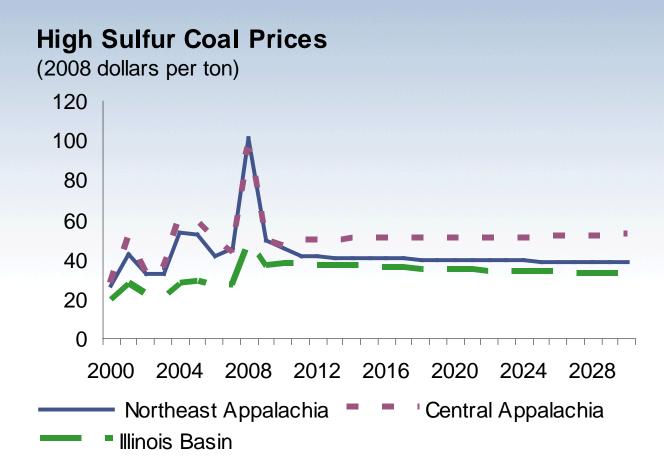
(2008 dollars per ton)













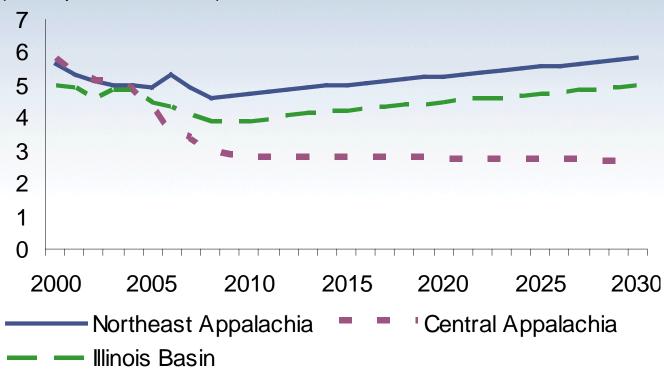








(Tons per miner-hour)



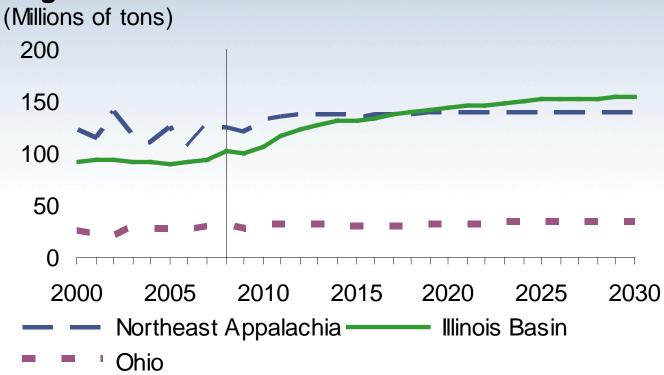








Steam Coal Production from High Sulfur Coal Regions

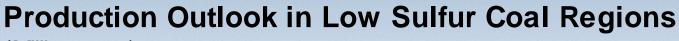


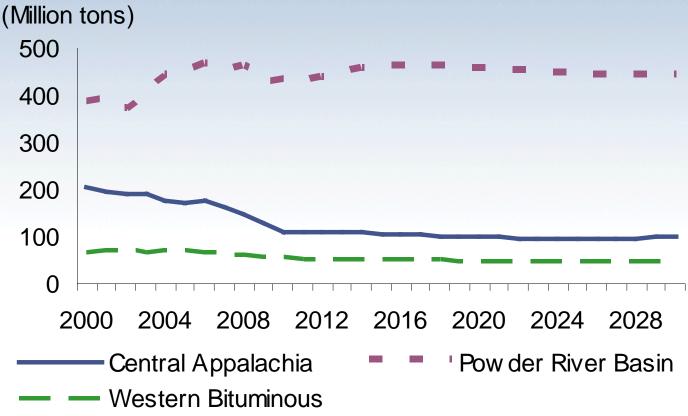
















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