

## Chapter 1 : Energy policy of the United States - Wikipedia

*The U.S. Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) plays a critical role in reducing energy use and increasing the use of renewable energy at federal agencies. With more than , energy-using buildings and structures and , road vehicles, the federal government is the nation's largest energy consumer.*

It produced around 6. The Grand Coulee Dam is the 5th largest hydroelectric power station in the world. The largest of these solar thermal power stations is the SEGS group of plants in the Mojave Desert with a total generating capacity of MW, making the system the largest solar plant of any kind in the world. As of early , new projects are underway. At this rate of development, geothermal production in the United States could exceed 15, MW by This policy-stimulus combination represents the largest federal commitment in U. As a result of these new initiatives, many more utilities are expected to strengthen their clean energy programs. Biofuel in the United States , Food vs. Increased domestic production of these fuels could reduce US expenditure on foreign oil and improve energy security if methods of producing and transporting the fuels do not involve heavy inputs of fossil fuels, as current agriculture does. Most cars on the road today in the U. By mid, there were approximately 6 million Ecompatible vehicles on U. According to the Renewable Fuels Association , the ethanol industry created almost , U. Efficient energy use A spiral-type integrated compact fluorescent lamp , which has been popular among North American consumers since its introduction in the mid s. There are many different types of energy efficiency innovation , including efficient water heaters; improved refrigerators and freezers; advanced building control technologies and advances in heating, ventilation, and cooling HVAC ; smart windows that adapt to maintain a comfortable interior environment; new building codes to reduce needless energy use; and compact fluorescent lights. Improvements in buildings alone, where over sixty percent of all energy is used, can save tens of billions of dollars per year. Their state planning officials, citizens, and industry leaders, have found these very cost-effective, often providing greater service at lower personal and social cost than simply adding more fossil-fuel based supply. This is the case for several reasons. Energy efficient technologies often represent upgrades in service through superior performance e. So these innovations can provide a better, less expensive service. Another example is more efficient vehicles, which not only save immediately on fuel purchases, but also emit fewer pollutants, improving health and saving on medical costs to the individual and to society. This vehicle would have ultra-light construction with an aerodynamic body using advanced composite materials , low- drag design, and hybrid drive. List of United States Energy Acts An incentive resulting from US energy policy is a factor that provides motive for a specific course of action regarding the use of energy. Examples of these include tax breaks, tax reductions, tax exemptions, rebates, loans and specific funding. Throughout US history there have been many incentives created through U. Most recently the Energy Policy Act of , Energy Independence and Security Act of , and Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of , each promote various energy efficiency improvements and encourage development of specific energy sources. The ability to do this depends upon which industries and products the government chooses to subsidize. USDOE The budget that President Obama submitted to Congress calls for a 70 percent increase over the allocation for federal research and development activities related to renewable energy. These funds provide a means for allocating the capital necessary for the development of renewable energy technologies. Tax incentives[ edit ] Federal tax incentives can be designed to accelerate market adoption, create jobs, encourage investment in a public good reduced pollution or encourage investment in renewable technology research and development. The Production Tax Credit PTC reduces the federal income taxes of qualified tax-paying owners of renewable energy projects based on the electrical output measured in kWh of grid-connected renewable energy facilities. The Investment Tax Credit ITC reduces federal income taxes for qualified tax-paying owners based on dollars of capital investment in renewable energy projects. The Advanced Energy Manufacturing Tax Credit MTC awards tax credits to new, expanded, or re-equipped domestic manufacturing facilities that support clean energy development. The program is scheduled to end on September 30, , unless Congress passes further legislation.

## Chapter 2 : Summary of the Energy Policy Act | Laws & Regulations | US EPA

*Energy Information Administration - EIA - Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government.*

Overall, federal primary energy use has decreased by 25 percent from to , due largely to building retrofits throughout some of the 3 billion-square feet of offices, research centers, and military bases managed by the U. But White House officials, as part of their efforts to improve energy security, address rising energy prices, and mitigate climate change, are suggesting that these efficiency gains are too modest. White House Council on Environmental Quality CEQ Chair Nancy Sutley said at a conference last week that she hopes to find ways for the federal government to comply with more ambitious efficiency targets. Marine Corps-hosted energy summit in Washington, D. Most recently, the U. Congress passed legislation in that directed the federal government to lead by example and reduce its energy intensity 30 percent from levels by Department of Defense uses the most energy in the federal government. Vehicles and equipment consume two-thirds of federal energy supplies; across the military, aviation demand requires the most fuel, according to Richard Kidd, a manager of the U. American forces in Iraq and Afghanistan use more fuel each day than during any previous war in U. In response, several bases have incorporated more solar and wind power installations. The military also wants to find affordable renewable energy options that can power the 9 pounds 4 kilograms of batteries that, on average, each soldier carries. Another cause of increased energy use throughout the U. Government data centers alone may undermine energy efficiency targets, Kidd said. The total electricity required for data centers doubled worldwide between and , a Stanford University study found. As part of the energy efficiency legislation that the U. Congress passed in , the federal government is directed to buy products that consume only 1 watt of electricity when the device is turned off, known as standby power. The funds were provided to assist several agencies in accelerating projects such as green roofs, renewable energy, and more efficient electricity grids. The story originally stated that the U. In fact, jet fuel is the leading use of energy for the Department of Defense. Ben Block is a staff writer with the Worldwatch Institute. He can be reached at bblock worldwatch. For permission to reprint Eye on Earth content, please contact Juli Diamond at jdiamond worldwatch.

## Chapter 3 : Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency® - DSIRE

*Energy Information Administration - EIA - Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Consumption & Efficiency U.S. Energy Information Administration - EIA - Independent Statistics and Analysis.*

## Chapter 4 : energy efficiency | WatchBlog: Official Blog of the U.S. Government Accountability Office

*Discover data and resources on key energy topics like alternative fuels, green buildings, efficiency, and managing energy in your own home. Highlights Hourly information on U.S. electricity supply, demand, and flows now available from the U.S. Energy Information Administration.*

## Chapter 5 : U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

*Federal Income Tax Credits and Other Incentives for Energy Efficiency Under the Bipartisan Budget Act of which was signed in February , a number of tax credits for residential energy efficiency that had expired at the end of were renewed.*

## Chapter 6 : Federal Buildings | Building Energy Codes Program

*Energy efficiency in the U.S. government: hearing before the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate,*

*One Hundred Second Congress, first session, on S. , to provide for a government-wide comprehensive energy management plan for federal agencies, May 14,*

## Chapter 7 : U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) - Consumption & Efficiency

*electric energy efficiency programs increase from TWh in in the U.S. (which is about % of electric utility retail sales) to TWh in (% of retail sales). â€¢ These savings would offset the majority of load growth in the Energy Information.*

## Chapter 8 : U.S. Government Seeks to Limit Federal Energy Use | Worldwatch Institute

*Many believe that new energy efficiency legislation will assist economic development throughout the U.S.; and, at the same time, it will provide the most environmentally sound option for the citizens of each state and the U.S.*

## Chapter 9 : Duke Energy, U.S. government agree to end Clean Air Act litigation | Duke Energy | News Cen

*Almost half of the commercial energy available for use in the U.S. is wasted due to inefficiencies in devices and processes used. TRUE Keeping energy prices artificially low has resulted in harmful environmental affects and wasteful energy use.*