## MEETING AMERICA'S ENERGY NEEDS

THE ROLES OF CONVENTIONAL AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES

## CURRENT ENERGY DEMAND

In 2001, U.S. consumption was 96.3 quads, down 2.5\% from 2000

- Current rate for 2002 is down an additional 1.5\%
- Most of that decline has been in the industrial sector
- The commercial sector has been flat
- Residential and transportation sectors have had small increases


## DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

Domestic production provided about 75\% of demand in 2001

- While demand has continued to decline in 2002, domestic production is supplying $72 \%$ of that demand These imports primarily are crude oil, refined petroleum products, and natural gas


## TRANSPORTATION: OUR ACHILLES HEEL?

- Imports of crude oil and refined products are now approaching 60\% of demand
One-half of that supply comes from the Middle East
A major disruption of that supply would present a significant problem for the U.S.


## TRANSPORTATION ISSUES

Truck transportation is an essential component in feeding America and maintaining our domestic economy
The motor vehicle still is the primary means of getting people to and from their jobs
The Strategic Petroleum Reserve cannot offset a loss of Persian Gulf oil

## THE ROLE OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

While solar and wind can make some contribution to our electrical needs, they cannot contribute much to our transportation needs

- Ethanol can make a modest contribution to transportation at a significant economic and environmental cost


## POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

= Diversify our sources of crude oil and refined products

- Increased production from sources within the U.S.
- Expand our involvement in Central and South America
- Focus attention on "gas-to-liquids" technologies


## CONCLUSIONS

- Production of crude oil and natural gas can be increased in the United States
- External sources of crude oil can be diversified
- "Gas-to-liquids" technologies should be pursued aggressively
- Or, we can forget the lessons from recent history and continue business as usual

