

# APPENDIX F—COMPLETE FIGURE SOURCES

1. Comparison of Power Generation Costs for New Capacity (page 45)  
U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2003* reference case, run aeo2003.d110502c, unpublished diagnostic file "LevCost" Estimates based on model derived plant-delivered natural gas and coal price of \$3.27/MMBtu and \$1.22/MMBtu respectively. Capacity factors and entry years are: coal (85%-2006), gas/oil (87%-2005), nuclear (90%-2007), fuel cell (87%-2005), wind (35%-2005), geothermal (95%-2006), solar thermal (33%-2005), solar photovoltaic (24%-2005), and biomass (80%-2005)
2. North American Electric Reliability Council (page 47)  
<http://www.nerc.com/regional/>  
The ten regional members are:  
East Central Area Reliability Coordination Agreement  
Electric Reliability Council of Texas, Inc.  
Florida Reliability Coordinating Council  
Mid-Atlantic Area Council  
Mid-America Interconnected Network, Inc.  
Mid-Continent Area Power Pool  
Northeast Power Coordinating Council  
Southeastern Electric Reliability Council  
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.  
Western Electricity
3. U.S. Retail Gasoline Prices (page 50)  
U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2002* (Washington: Department of Energy, 2003), p. 173, at [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec5\\_51.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec5_51.pdf). The yearly prices are for leaded regular (1918-75), unleaded regular (1976-77), and all grade average (1978-2002). U.S. Department of Labor, <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost>
4. World Carbon-based Energy Supplies (page 87)  
Data from World Energy Council, 1992 *Survey of Energy Resources* (London: WEC, 1992), pp. 21-28; World Energy Council, 1995 *Survey of Energy Resources* (London: WEC, 1995), pp. 32-35.

5. World Crude Oil (page 88)

Data from *Twentieth Century Petroleum Statistics 1998* (Dallas: DeGolyer and MacNaughton, 1998), p. 4; American Petroleum Institute, *Basic Petroleum Data Book* (Washington: American Petroleum Institute, 1994), section IV, table 1, table 1a; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1990* (Washington: Department of Energy, 1992), p. 6; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1999* (Washington: Department of Energy, 2001), p. 28; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Outlook 2003* (Washington: Department of Energy, 2003), pp. 36-37, 183; *Oil & Gas Journal*, December 22, 2003 p. 47. Communication from George Butler, Energy Information Administration, March 4, 2004.
6. World Natural Gas (page 88)

Data from American Petroleum Institute, *Basic Petroleum Data Book* (Washington: American Petroleum Institute, May 1981), section VIII, table 1, table 3, table 3a; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1990*, p. 10; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1999*, p. 33; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Outlook 2002* (Washington: Department of Energy, 2002), p. 184; *Oil & Gas Journal*, December 22, 2003, p. 47.
7. World Coal (page 89)

Data from Frederick Brown, ed., *1951 Statistical Year-Book of the World Power Conference* (London: WPC, 1952), p. 17. United Nations, *World Energy Supplies: 1950-74* (New York: United Nations, 1976), p. 10; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1983* (Washington: Department of Energy, 1985), p. 22; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Annual 1999*, p. 35; U.S. Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Outlook 2003*, pp. 77-80, 187
8. World Crude Oil Output & Prices (page 99)

1970-79 information from Energy Information Administration, International Energy Database ([michael.grillot@eia.doe.gov](mailto:michael.grillot@eia.doe.gov)); 1980-2000 data available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/international/iealf/table22.xls>  
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/international/petroleu.html#ProductionO>  
[http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil\\_gas/petroleum/data\\_publications/petroleum\\_marketing\\_monthly/current/pdf/pmmtab1.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_marketing_monthly/current/pdf/pmmtab1.pdf)  
U.S. Department of Labor, <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost>
9. Los Angeles vs. Houston (page 122)

Los Angeles ozone exceedence data: South Coast Air Quality Management District (California): <http://www.aqmd.gov/smog/o3trend.html>; Houston one-hour ozone exceedence data: Texas Council on Environmental Quality, City of Houston, and Houston Regional Monitoring Network monitors in the Houston-Galveston Area, available at <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/air/monops/index.html#ozdata>