

Table 1. Sixty Years of U.S. Energy Subsidies: EIA Studies in Comparison with Other Research

Study, Publication Date, Sponsor	Data Year(s)	Fuels Included	Total Subsidies/Year, Average Values	Notes
<i>(Billions of 2007\$)</i>				
I. All fuels				
Energy Information Administration (1992) for U.S. DOE	1989–92	All	\$7.9	
Energy Information Administration (1999 and 2000) for U.S. DOE	1998–99	All	\$8.2	
Pacific Northwest Laboratory (1978) for U.S. DOE—average annual value	1933–78	All	\$12.6	
Management Information Systems (2008)—average annual value	1950–2006	All	\$13.1	(1)
Management Information Systems (1998)—average annual value	1950–97	All	\$14.6	(1)
Energy Information Administration (2008) for U.S. DOE	2006–07	All, with focus on electricity	\$16.6	
Koplow (1993a) for Alliance to Save Energy	1989	All	\$43.3	
Koplow (2004) for the National Commission on Energy Policy	2003	All, but not all program types	\$56.5	
Koplow (2007b) for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	2006	All, but not all program types	\$76.0	
Heede et al. (1985) for the Center for Renewable Resources	1984	All	\$77.4	
II. Comparison with additional studies covering subsets of fuels				
A. Nuclear power				
EIA (1999 and 2000)—nuclear portion only	1999	Nuclear	\$0.7	
EIA (1993)—nuclear portion only	1992	Nuclear	\$1.2	
EIA (2008)—nuclear portion only	2007	Nuclear	\$1.3	
Bowring (1980)—draft for EIA	1950–1979	Nuclear, but not all programs	\$2.2	(2)
Goldberg (2000) for the Renewable Energy Policy Project	1943–1999	Nuclear	\$3.1	
Komanoff and Roelofs (1992)	1950–1990	Nuclear	\$3.5	

(continues)

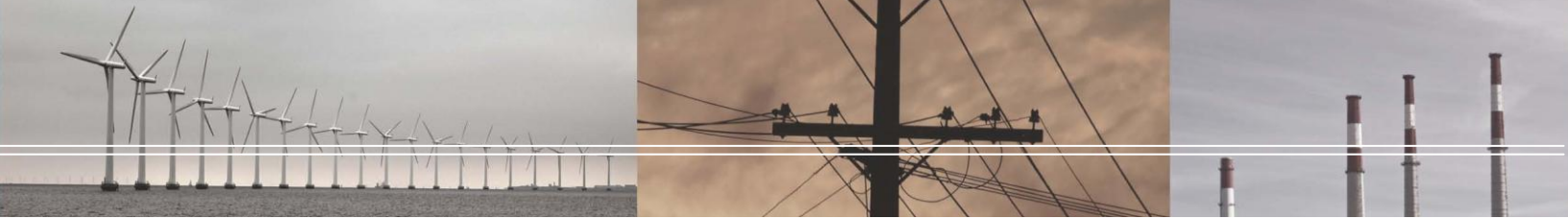


Table 1, continued

Study, Publication Date, Sponsor	Data Year(s)	Fuels Included	Total Subsidies/Year, Average Values	Notes
B. Fossil fuels				
EIA (1992)—oil and gas portion only	1992	O&G portion	(\$0.5)	(3)
EIA (1999 and 2000)—oil and gas portion only	1999	O&G portion	\$2.1	
EIA (2008)—oil and gas portion only	2007	O&G portion	\$2.1	
Koplow and Martin (1998) for Greenpeace	1996	Oil only	\$32.2	
International Center for Technology Assessment (2005)	2003	Oil, mostly defense-related	\$133.2	(4)
Wahl (1996) for the Institute for Local Self Reliance	1996–97	Oil, with some natural gas	\$257.8	
Hwang (1995) for the Union of Concerned Scientists	1990–91	Oil, with some natural gas	\$270.4	
International Center for Technology Assessment (1998)	1998	Oil, with some natural gas	\$1,412	(5)
C. Liquid biofuels				
EIA (1999 and 2000)—liquid biofuels only	1999	Liquid biofuels	\$0.9	
EIA (2008)—liquid biofuels only	2007	Liquid biofuels	\$3.2	
Koplow (2006) for Global Subsidies Initiative	2006	Liquid biofuels	\$6.6	
Koplow (2007a) for Global Subsidies Initiative	2007	Liquid biofuels	\$9.0	
<p>Sources: Updated from Koplow and Dernbach (2001); individual reports are listed in report reference section.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>(1) The MISI methodology is also problematic in its treatment of tax subsidies, nuclear power, and oil and gas price controls, to name a few issues.</p> <p>(2) Time span covered varied by policy; use of 40-year span depresses annual values somewhat. Though analysis was prepared for EIA, the report was supposedly never released in final form.</p> <p>(3) Negative value represents EIA credit to oil for motor fuel taxes going to general fund rather than highways. EIA did not deduct general funds flowing to road projects from this calculation.</p> <p>(4) Includes oil security subsidies only.</p> <p>(5) Value is much higher than all other estimates because it includes a variety of energy, safety, and health externalities related to both fuels and driving.</p>				