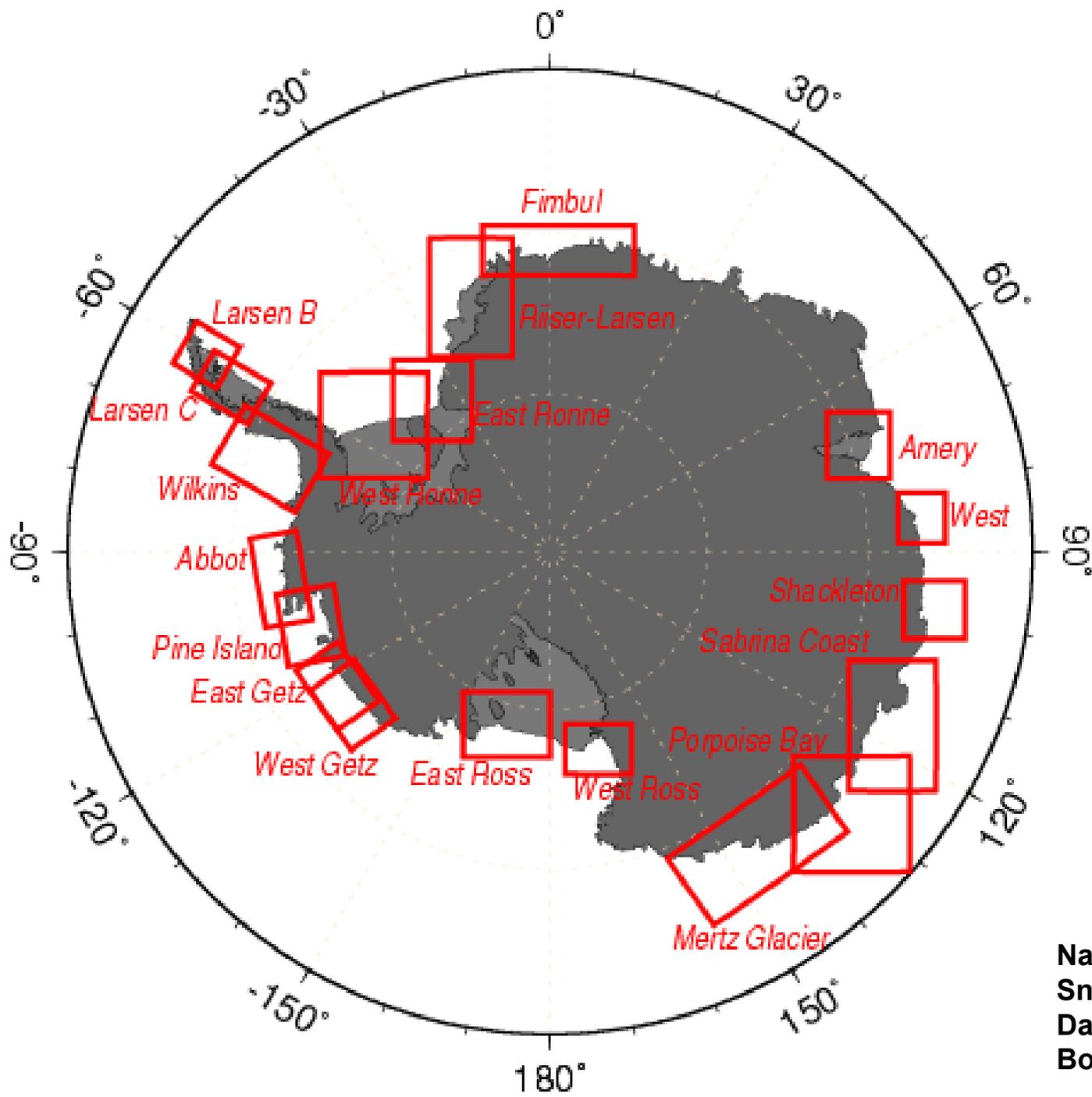


**National  
Snow and Ice  
Data Center  
Boulder, CO**

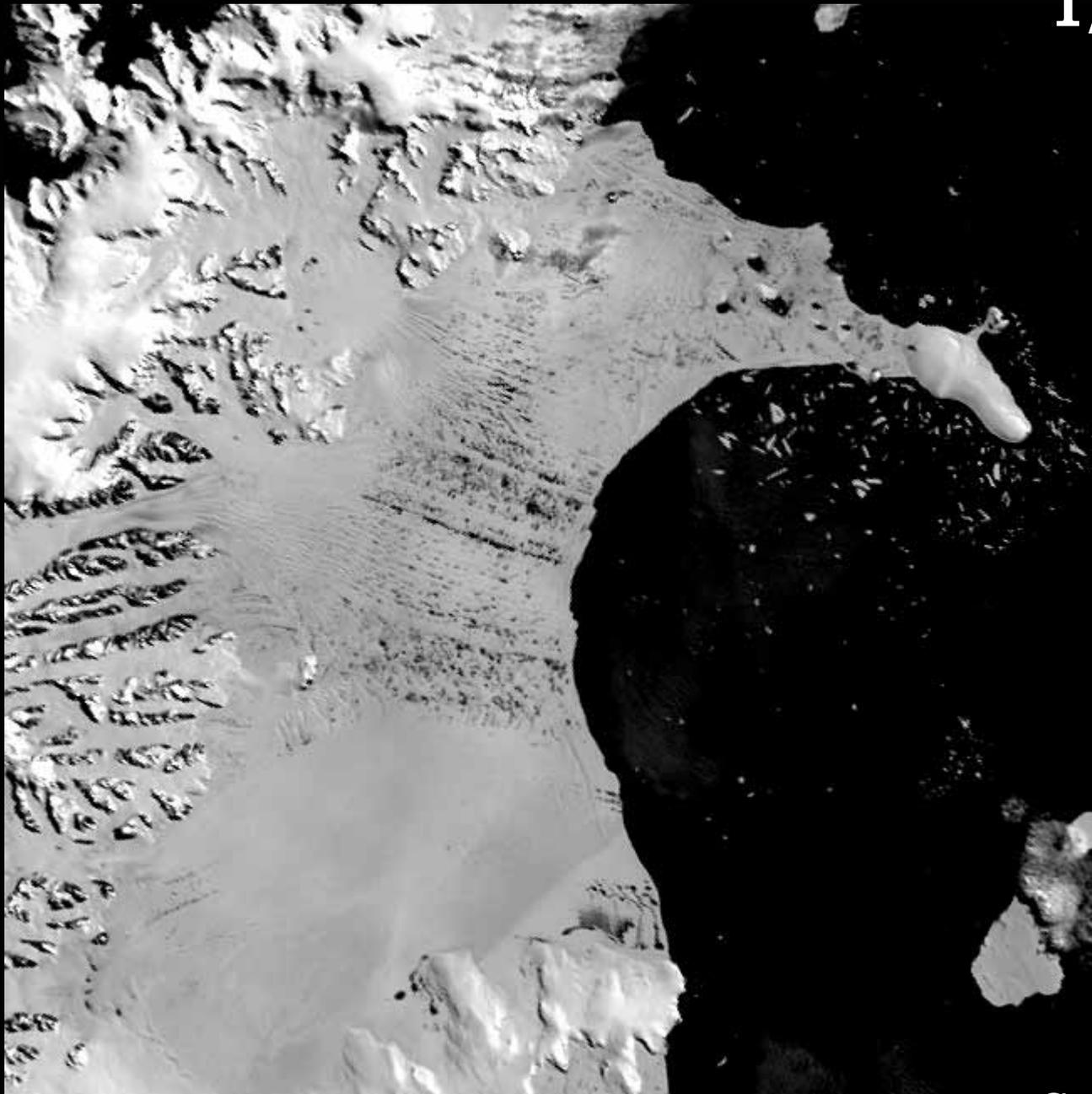
# Break up of Ross Ice Shelf, March 2000





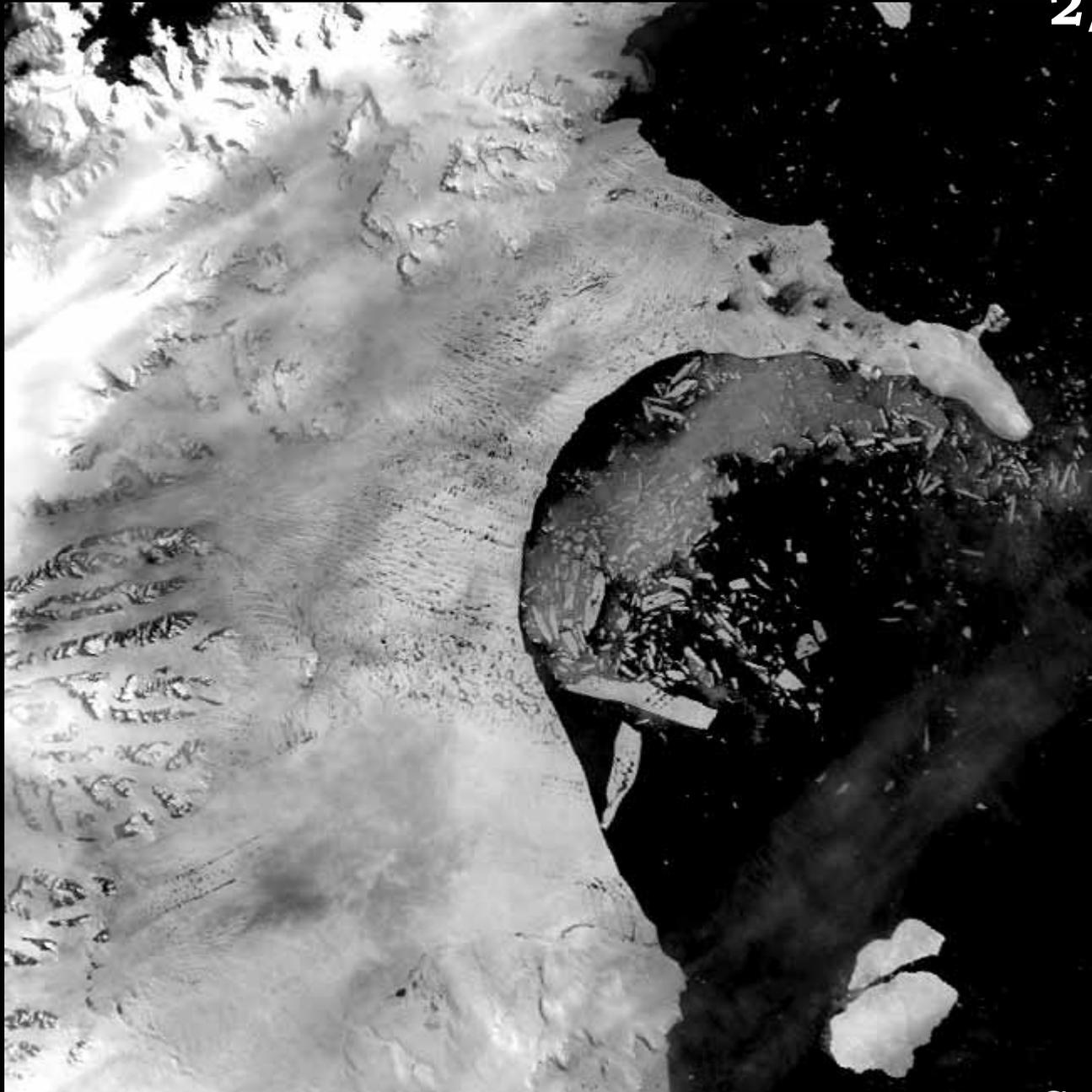
**National  
Snow and Ice  
Data Center  
Boulder, CO**

1/31/02



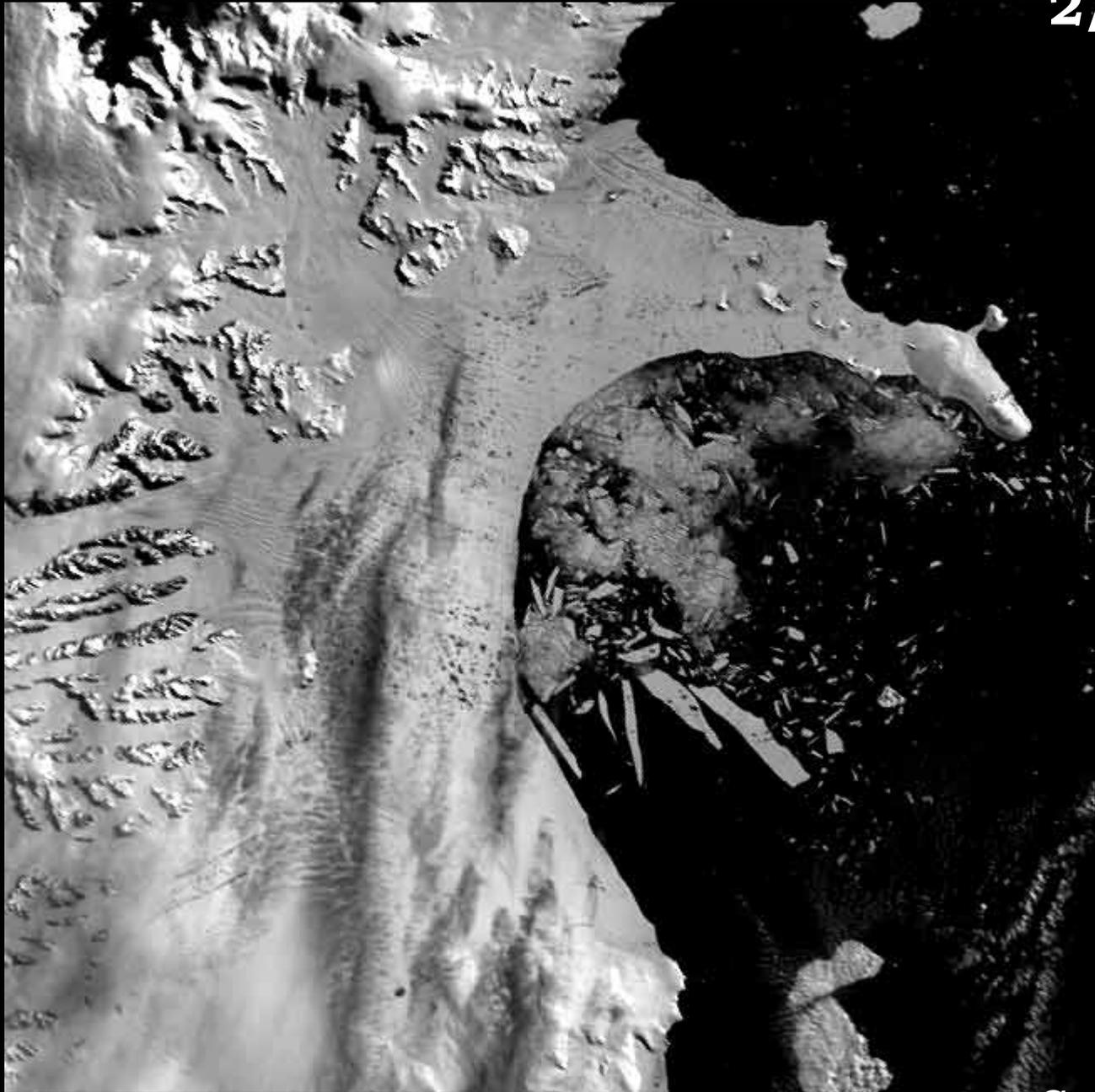
*Source: NASA*

2/17/02



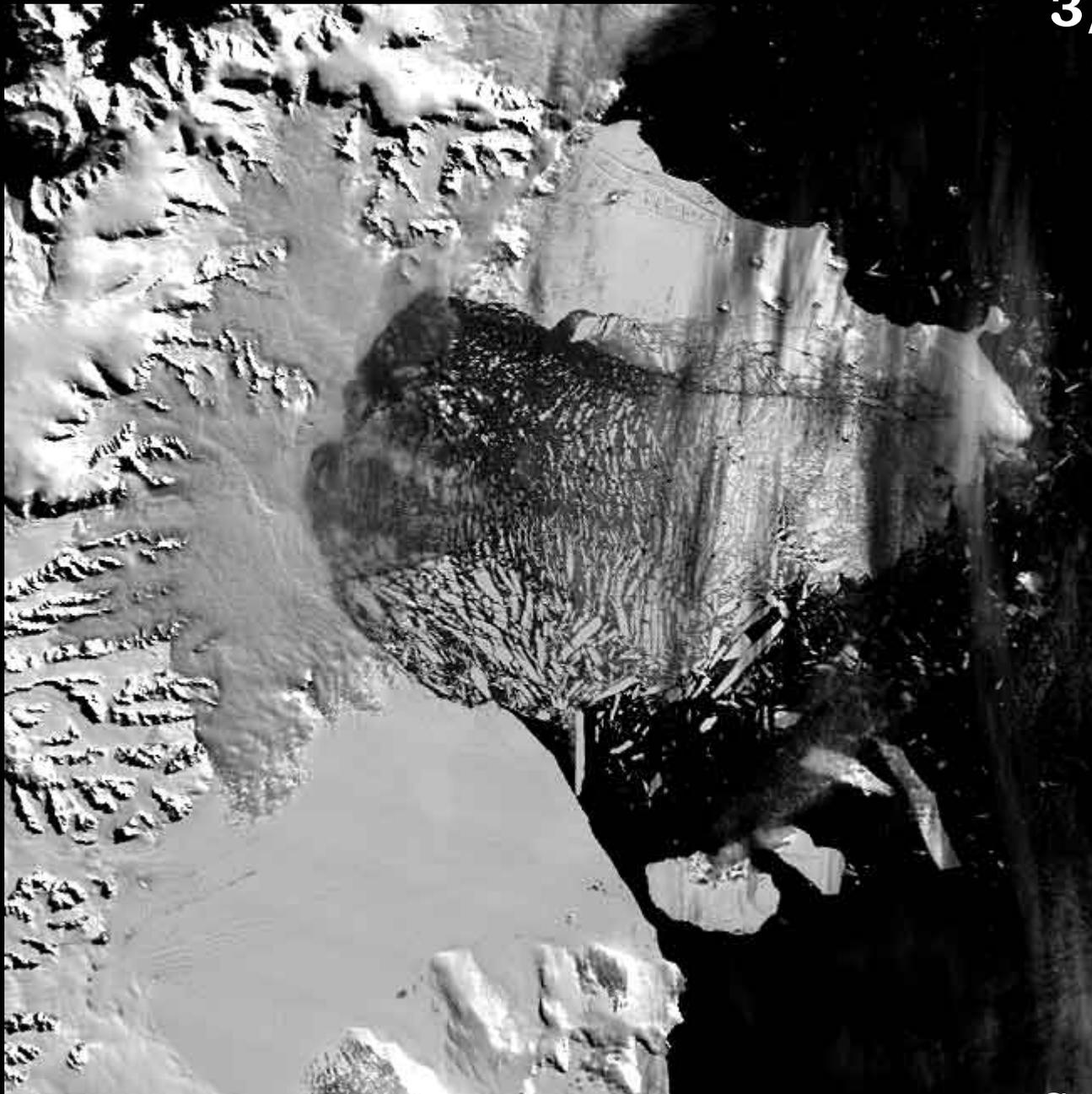
Source: NASA

2/23/02



Source: NASA

**3/5/02**



**Source: NASA**

# Upsala Glacier, Patagonia

1928



# Upsala Glacier, Patagonia

1928



2004

1922



Svalbard, Norway

1918



Blomstrandbreen, Norway

1922



Svalbard, Norway

1918



Blomstrandbreen, Norway

today



today



# Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand



# Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand



# Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand



# Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand



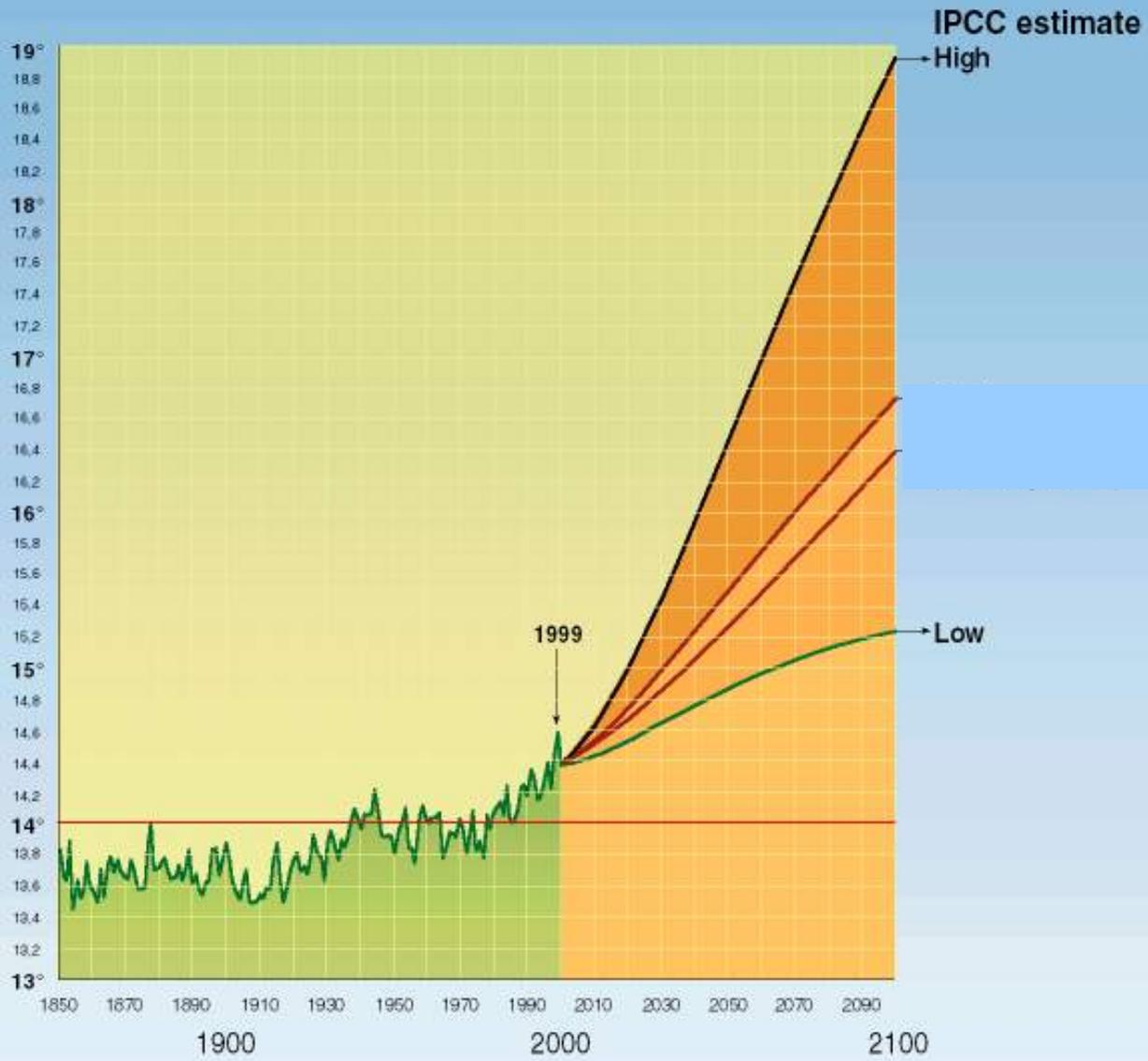
# Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand



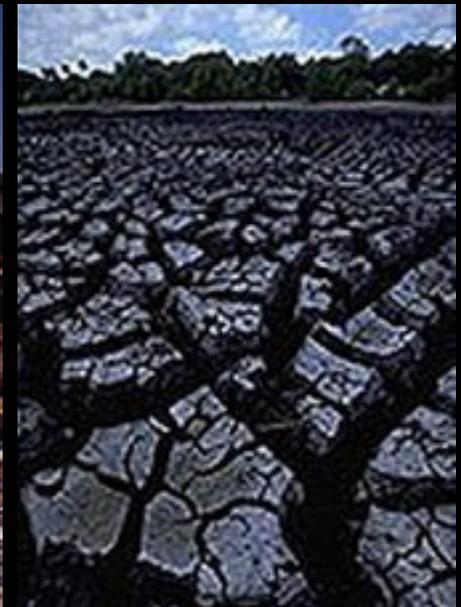
# Franz Josef Glacier, New Zealand



# Global average temperature 1856-1999 and projection estimates to 2100



# Other consequences of global climate change



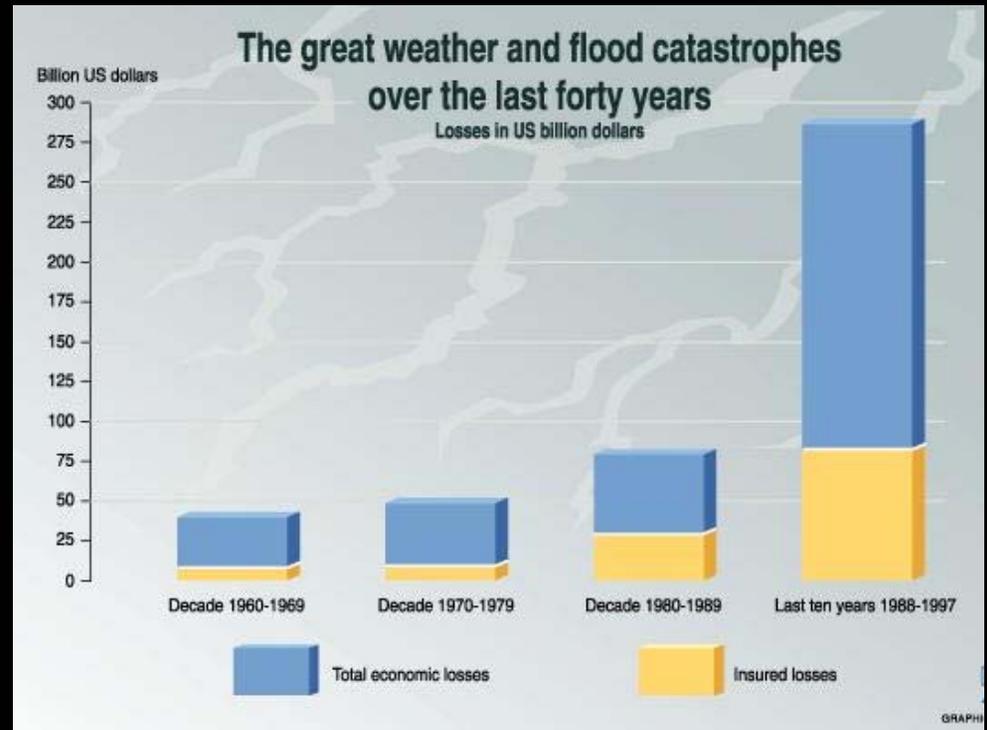


**Cyclone Catherine**  
**March 29, 2004**

**Increased  
intensity and  
costs of severe  
weather.**



**Utica, IL**  
**April 21, 2004**



## 2004 Hurricane Season:

- Jeanne
- Ivan
- Frances
- Charley



PHOTOS COURTESY OF NOAA

## **2004 Hurricane Season:**

- Jeanne
- Ivan
- Frances
- Charley

## **2005 Hurricane Season:**

- Katrina
- Ophelia
- Rita
- ?



PHOTOS COURTESY OF NOAA

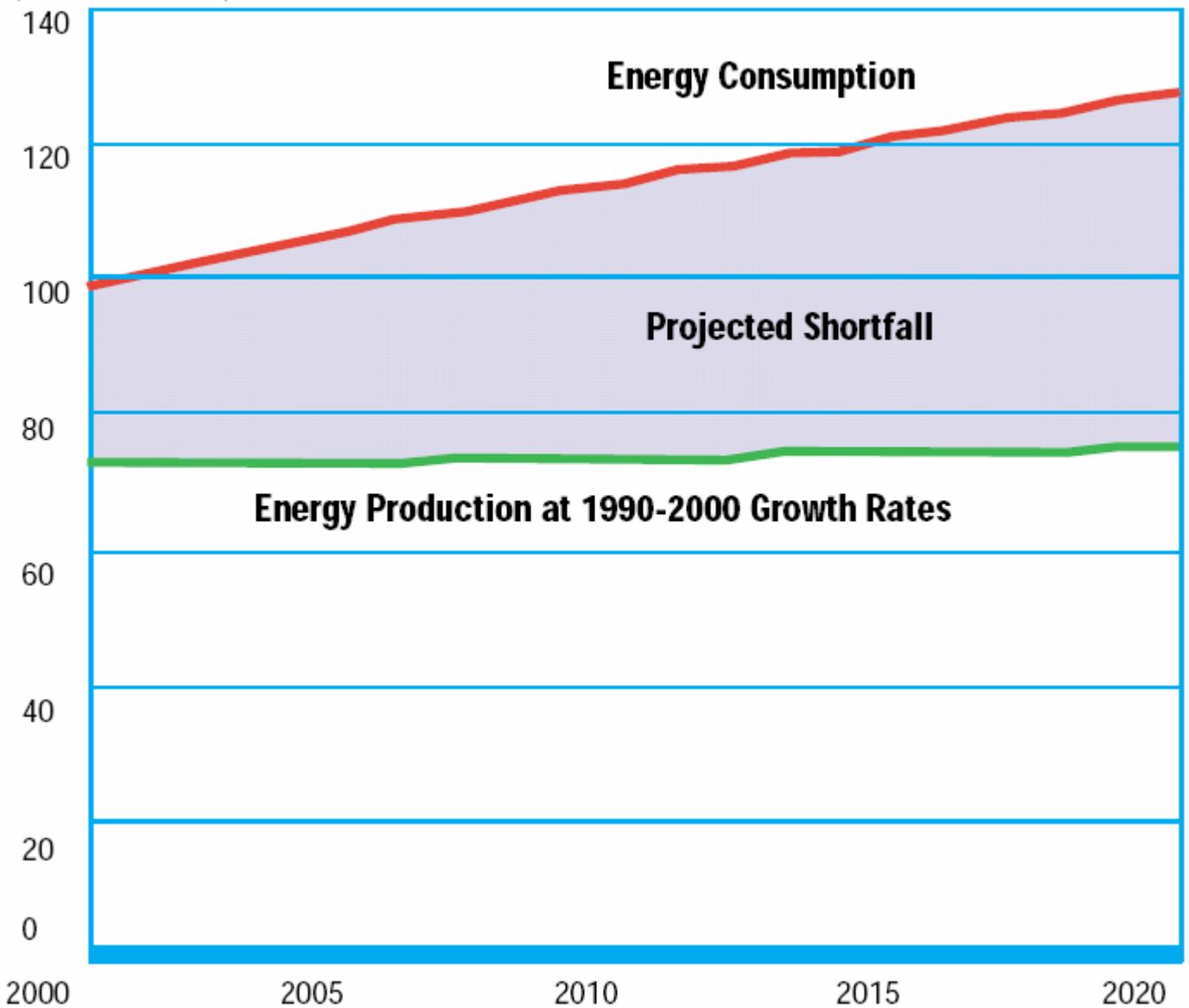
# Historic Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in Mauna Loa, Hawaii

ppmv



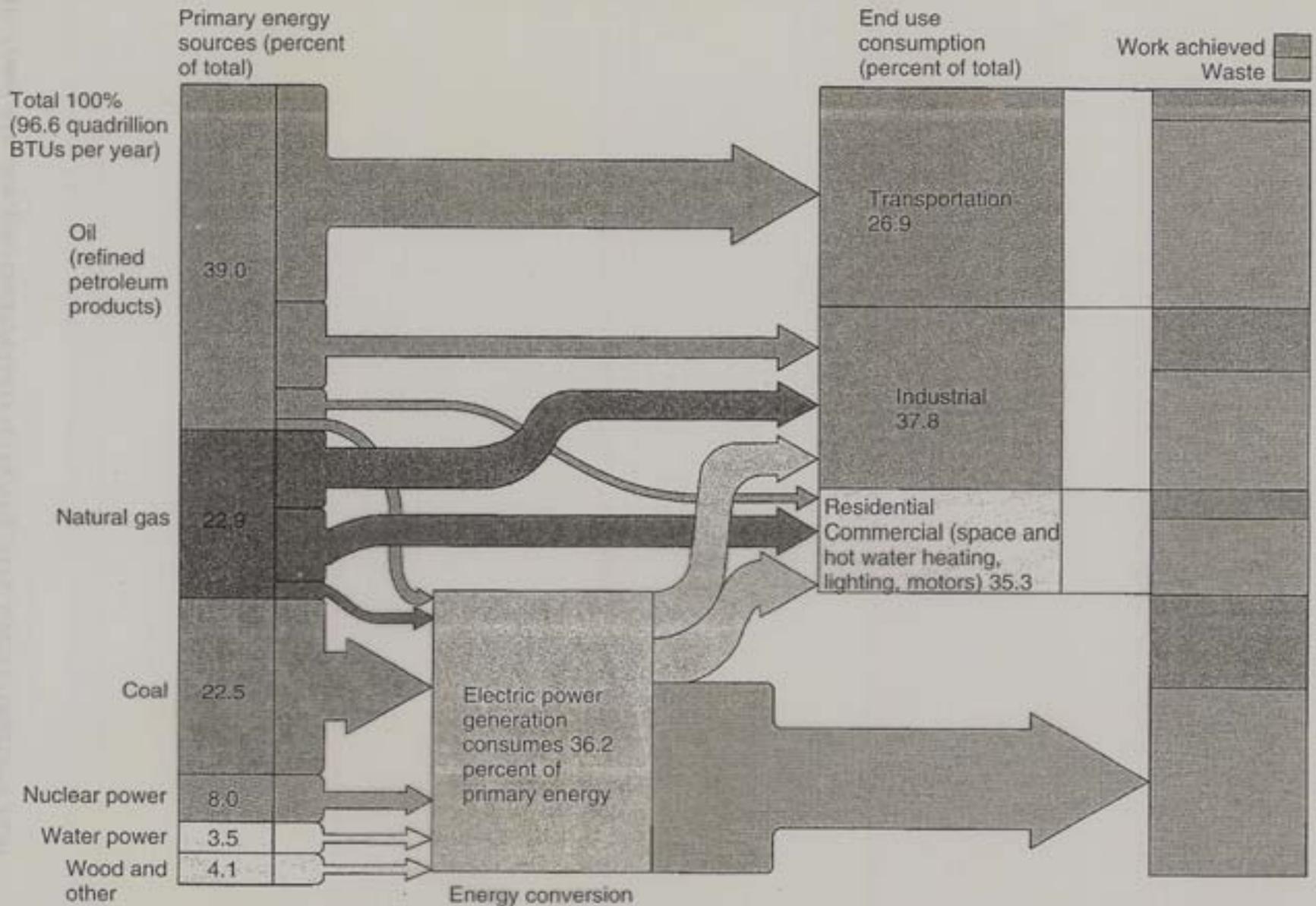
# Growth in U.S. Energy Consumption Is Outpacing Production

(Quadrillion Btus)

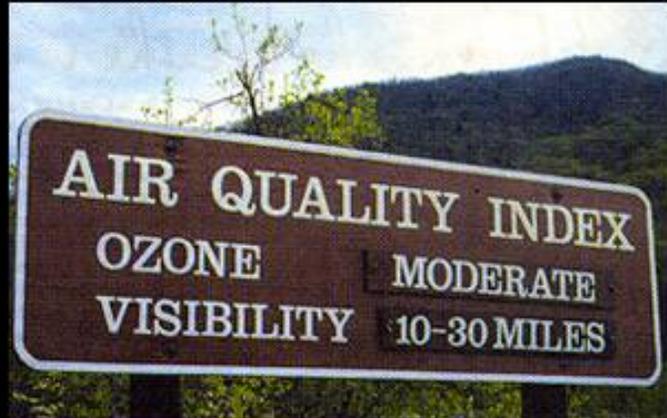


**U.S. Energy  
Information  
Administration,  
2001**

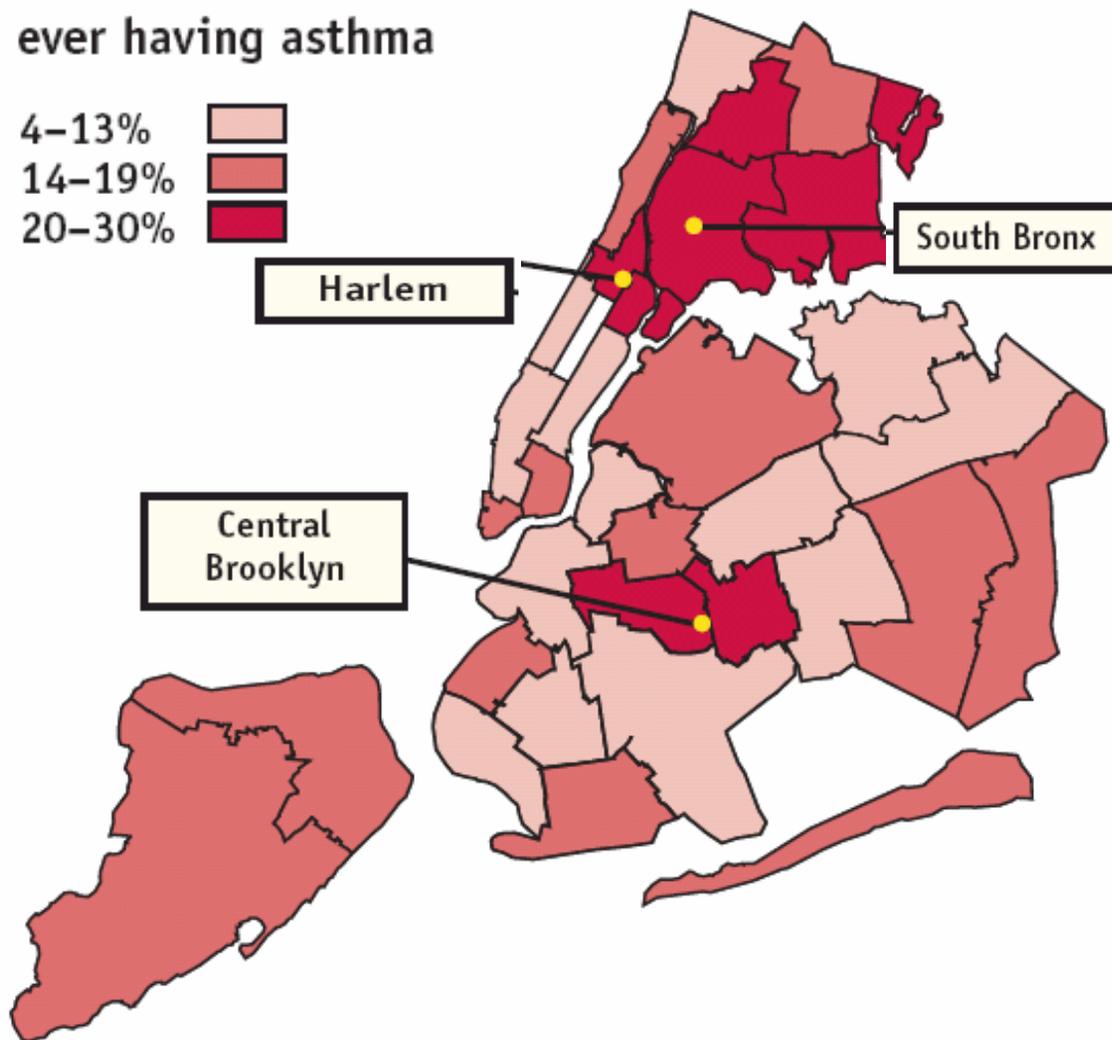
# U.S. ENERGY SOURCES AND END USES, 1999



▲ **FIGURE 13-9 Pathways from primary energy sources to end uses.** Only major pathways are shown. Note that end uses are connected to primary sources in specific ways. Note also the large percentage of energy that is wasted as a large portion of the energy consumed is converted to heat and lost. (Source: Data from Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Annual Energy Review 1999*, September 2000.)



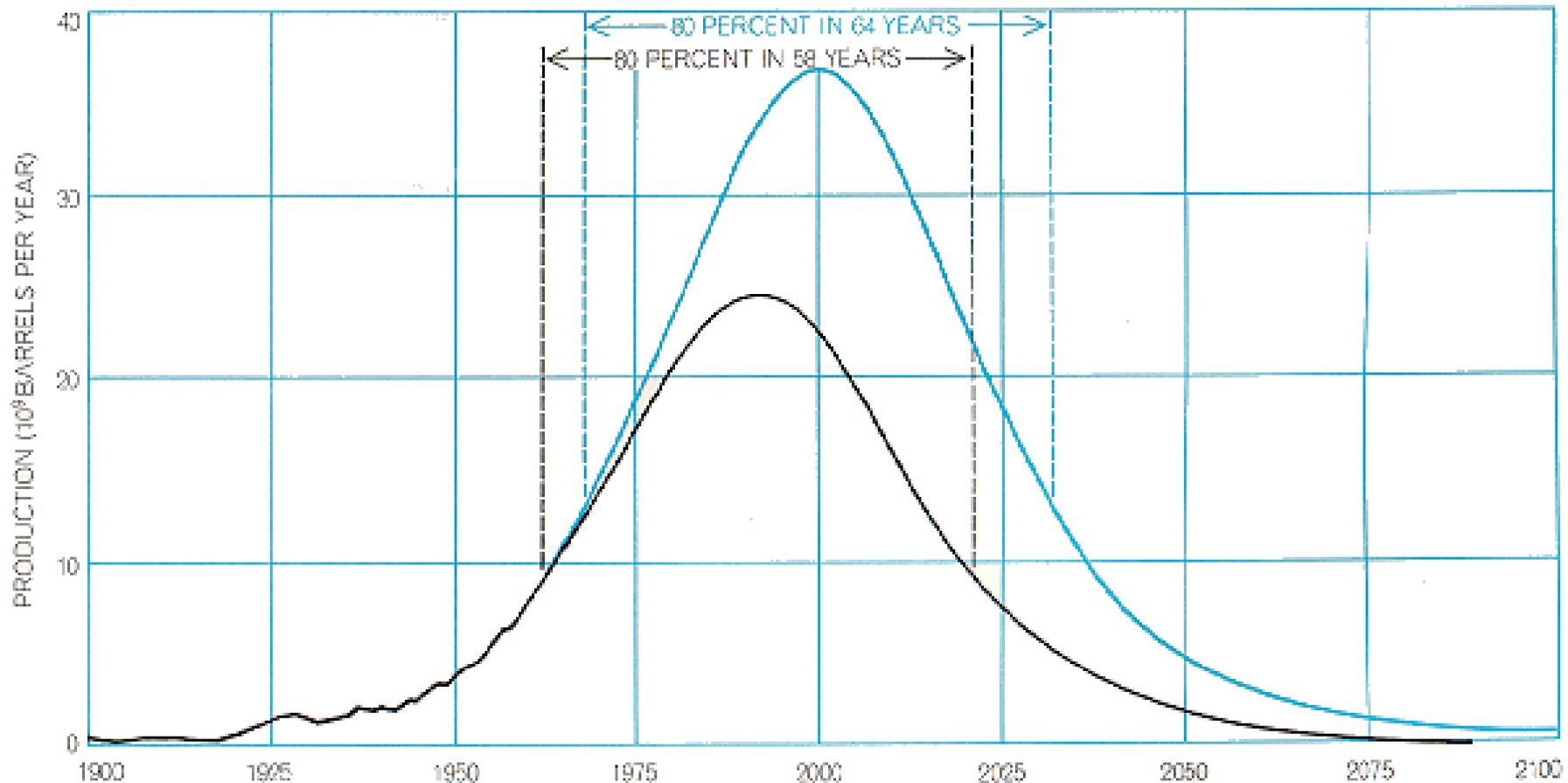
## Percent of children ever having asthma



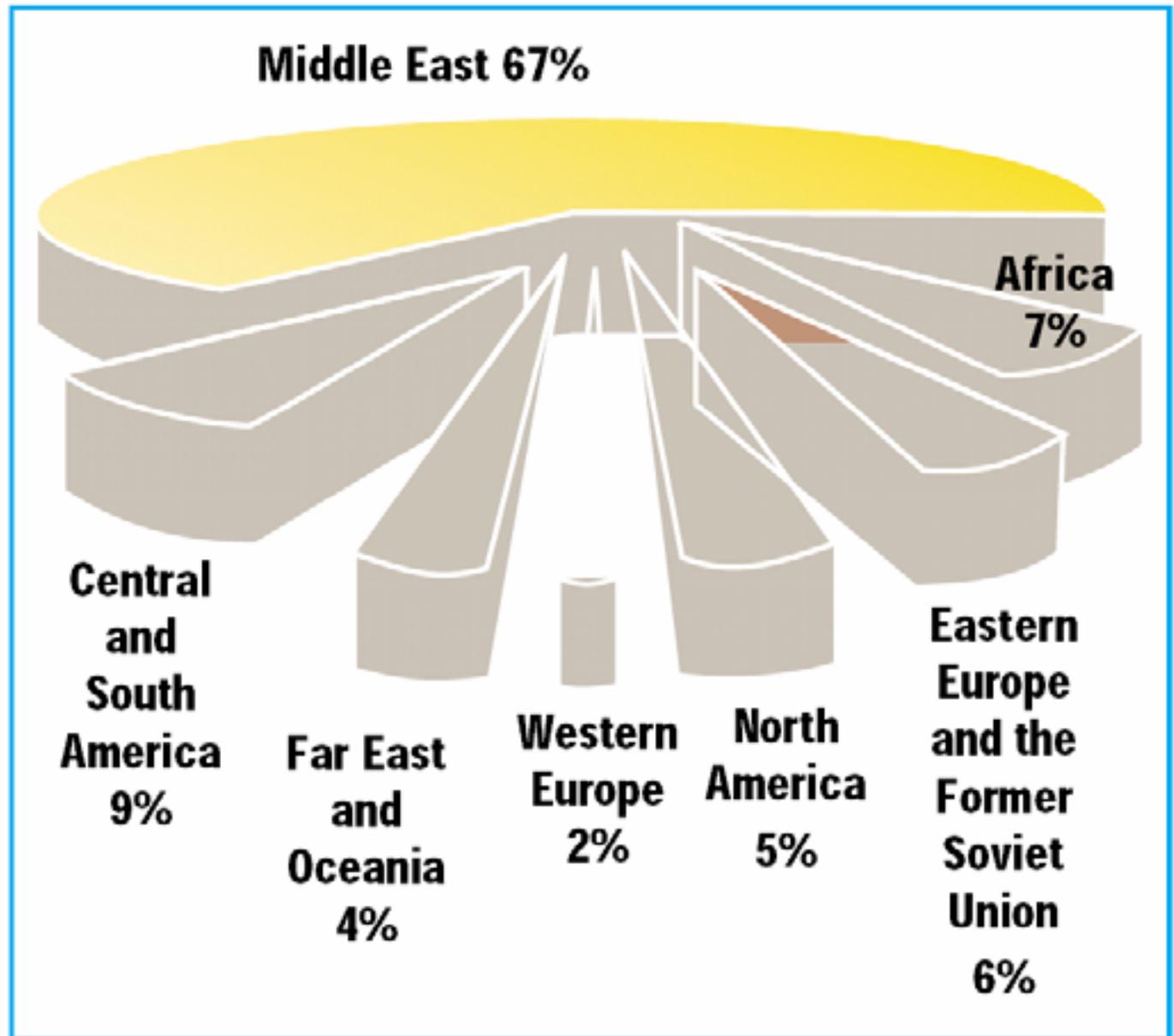
*According to the American Lung Association asthma hospitalizations in the Bronx for children under age 15 are higher than any other borough in the city.*



***“Our ignorance is not so vast  
as our failure to use what we  
know.”***      ***Marion K. Hubbert***



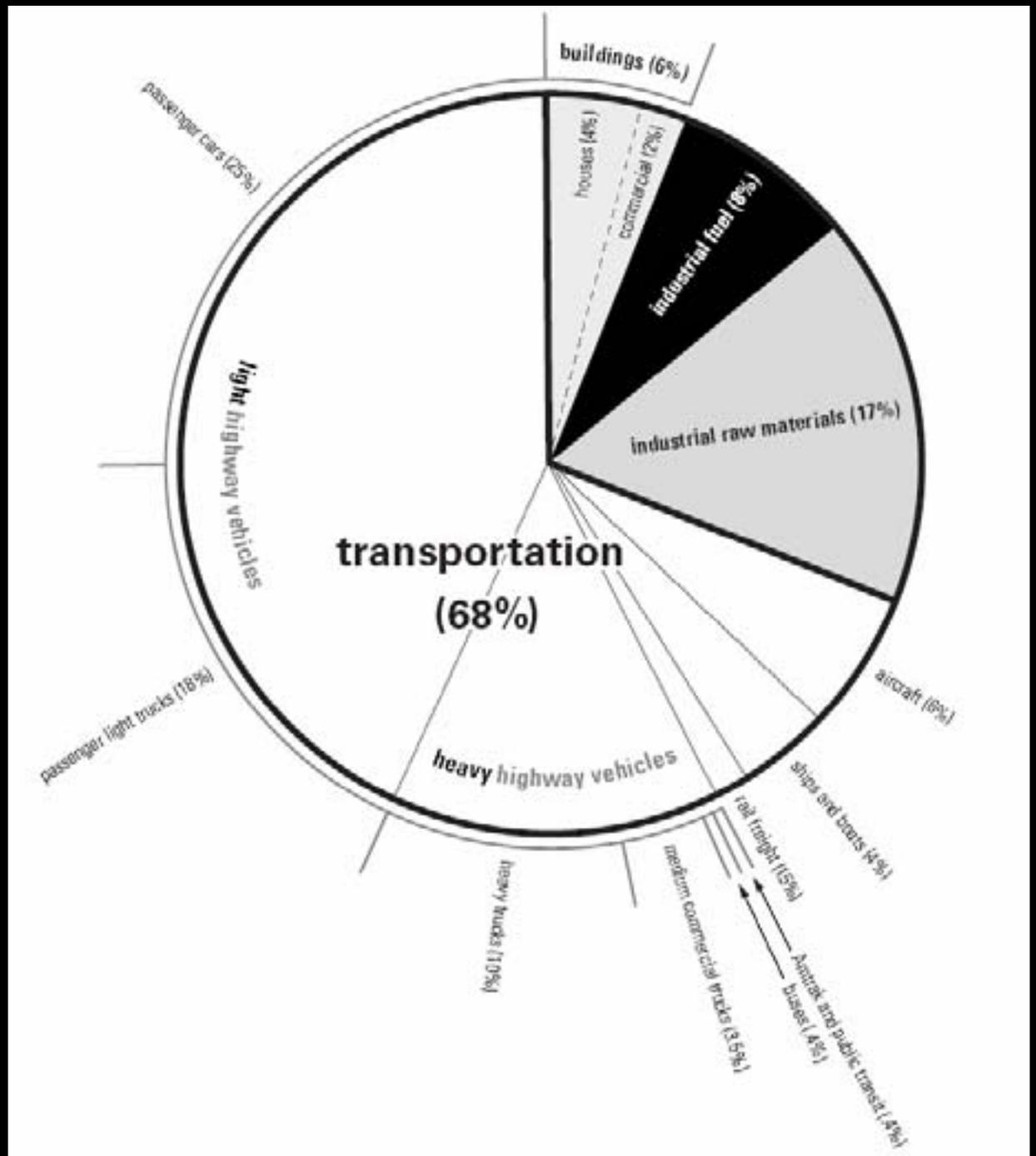
# Proven World Oil Reserves in January 2000



*U.S. Energy  
Information  
Administration,  
2001*

The U.S.A. has 4.6% of the world's population and produces 21% of Gross World Product but uses 26% of the world's oil.

*Rocky Mountain Institute, 2002*



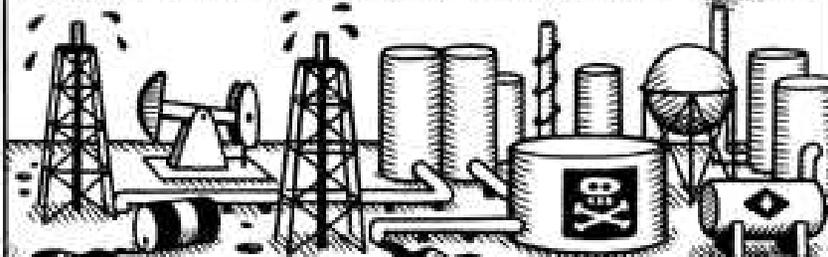
**TRANSPORTATION POLICY...**



**TRANSPORTATION POLICY...**



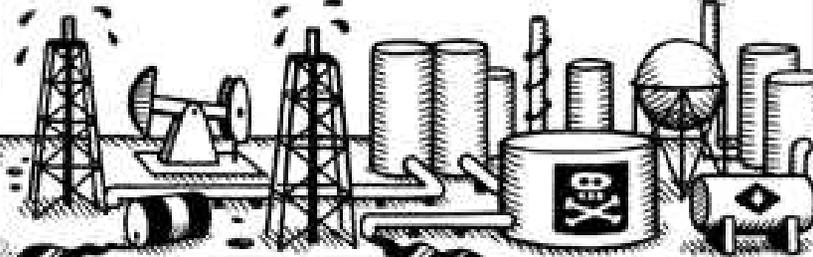
**BEGETS ENERGY POLICY...**



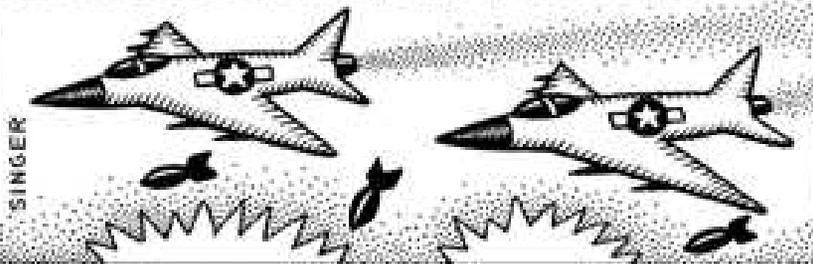
**TRANSPORTATION POLICY...**



**BEGETS ENERGY POLICY...**



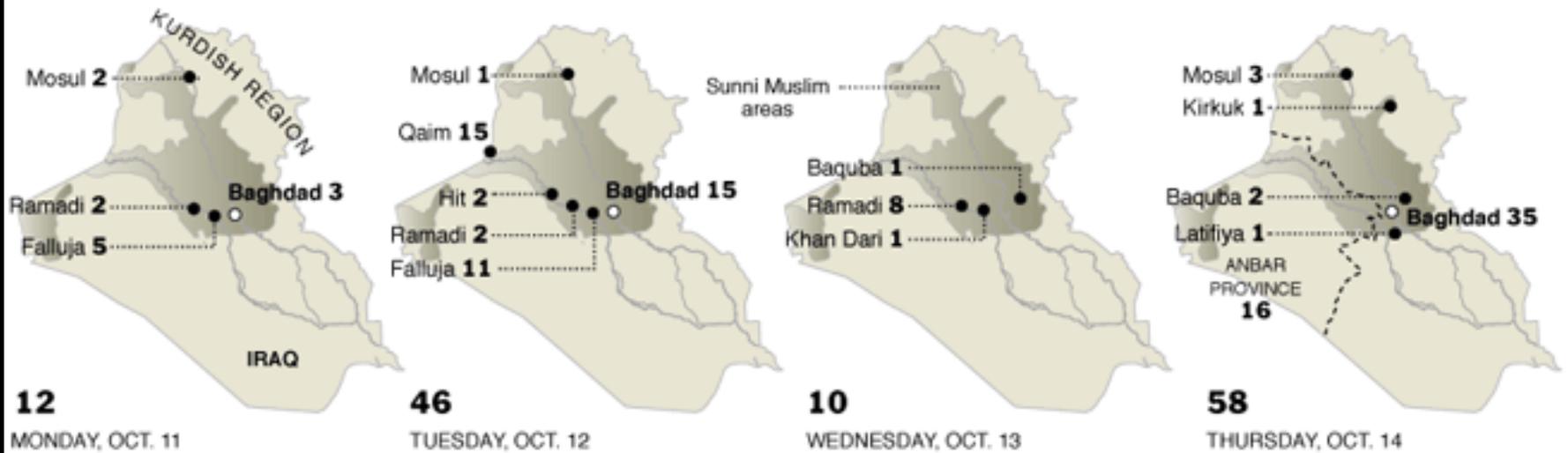
**BEGETS FOREIGN POLICY...**



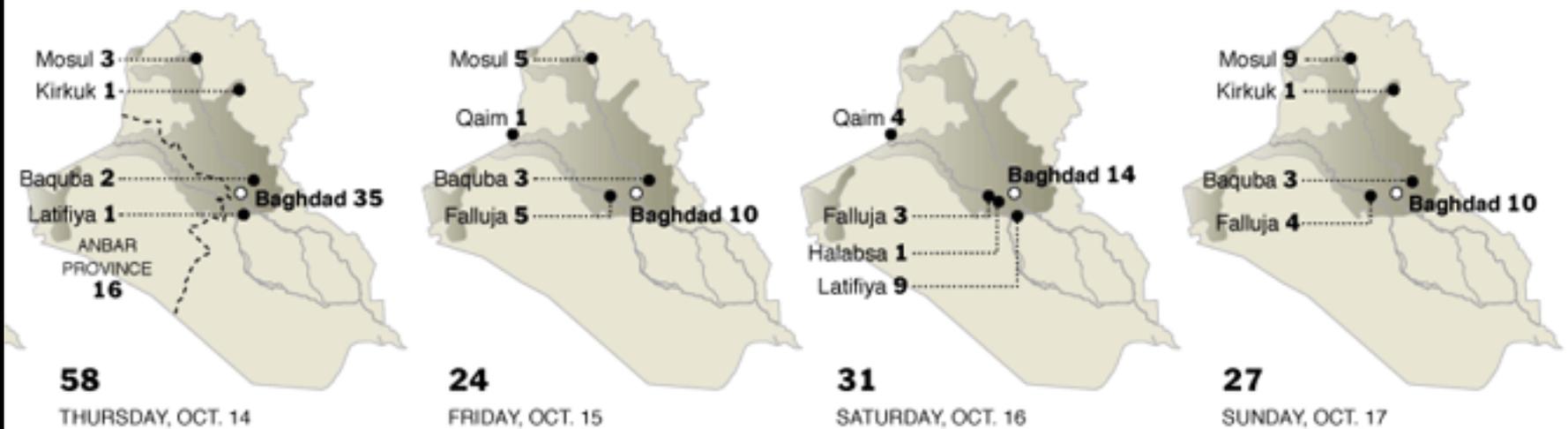
SINGER

# 7 Days, 208 Iraqis Killed

Figures based on reports from the Iraqi government, hospitals, U.S. military, news agencies and Iraqis employed by The New York Times. They do not include the Kurdish region.



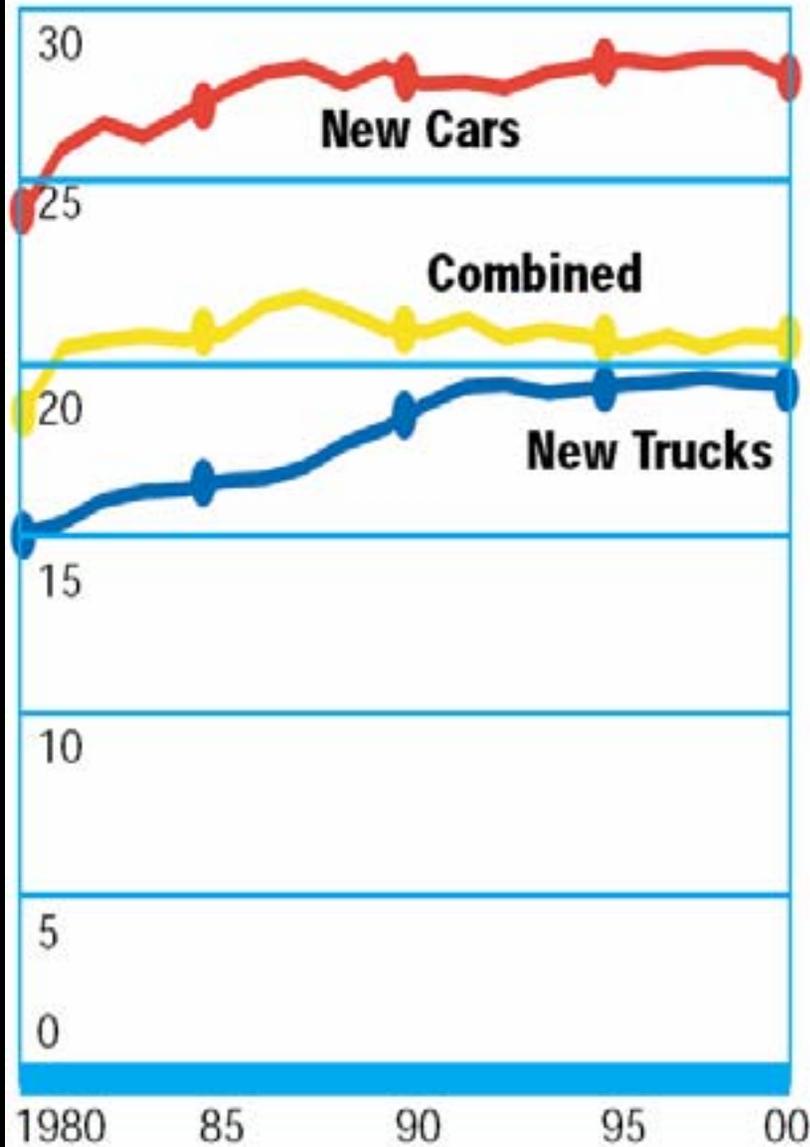
ernment, hospitals, U.S. military, news agencies and Iraqis employed by The New York Times. They do not include the Kurdish region.





# Fuel Efficiency of Light Vehicles Has Remained Flat

(Miles per Gallon)



*U.S. Energy  
Information  
Administration,  
2001*

- \$



- \$



- \$



- \$



# Understanding the Power Grid

In some ways, electrical power is like the air: Consumers never think about it until it disappears. But the process of getting electricity from power plants to individual homes across the country is a highly detailed process.

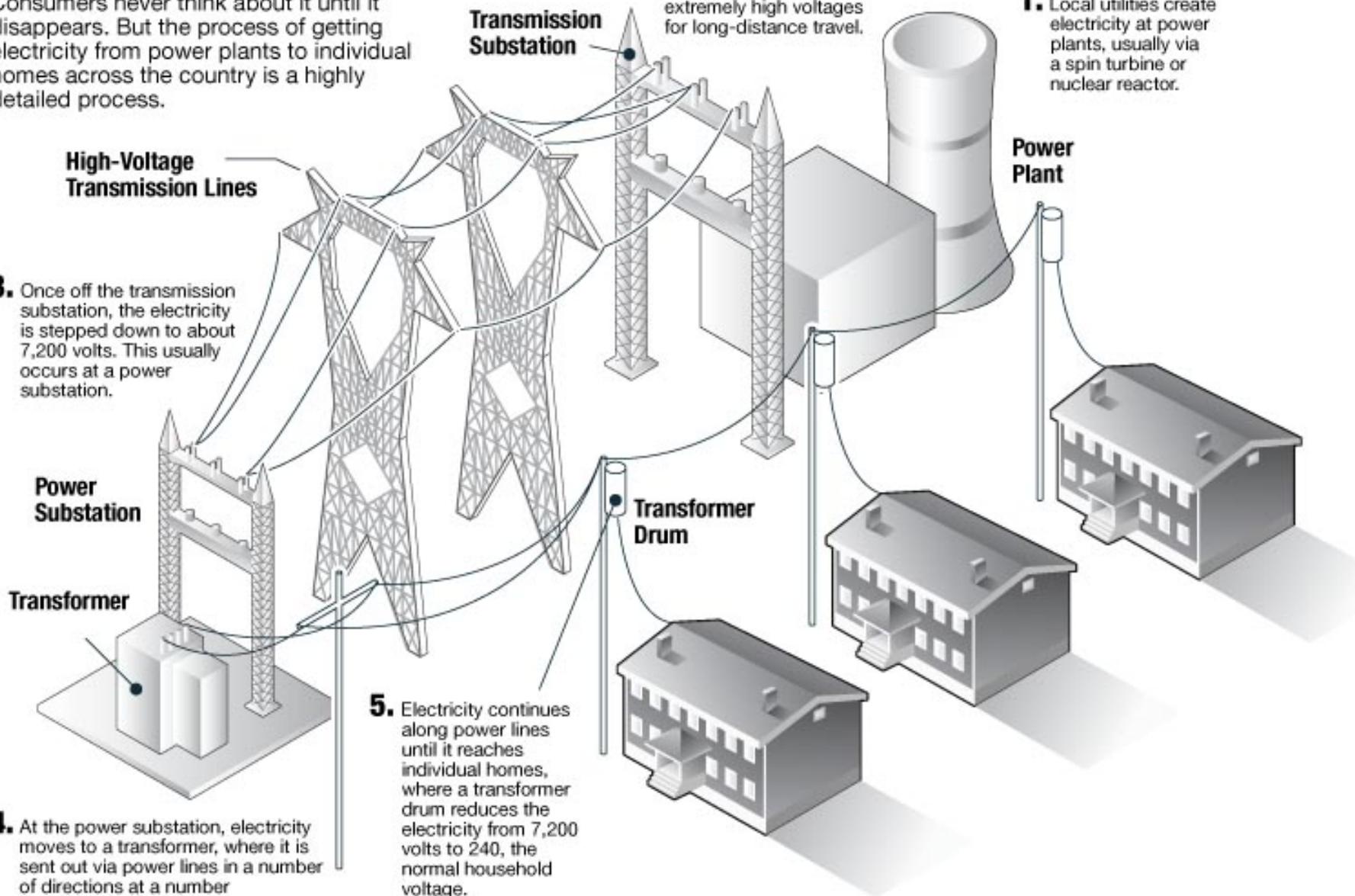
**3.** Once off the transmission substation, the electricity is stepped down to about 7,200 volts. This usually occurs at a power substation.

**4.** At the power substation, electricity moves to a transformer, where it is sent out via power lines in a number of directions at a number of voltages.

**5.** Electricity continues along power lines until it reaches individual homes, where a transformer drum reduces the electricity from 7,200 volts to 240, the normal household voltage.

**2.** Electricity travels via high-voltage lines to a transmission substation, where it is converted to extremely high voltages for long-distance travel.

**1.** Local utilities create electricity at power plants, usually via a spin turbine or nuclear reactor.



# Without Power

A list of other significant blackouts that have hit cities in North America.

The Manhattan skyline is dark during the massive power failure of November 1965.



AP File Photo

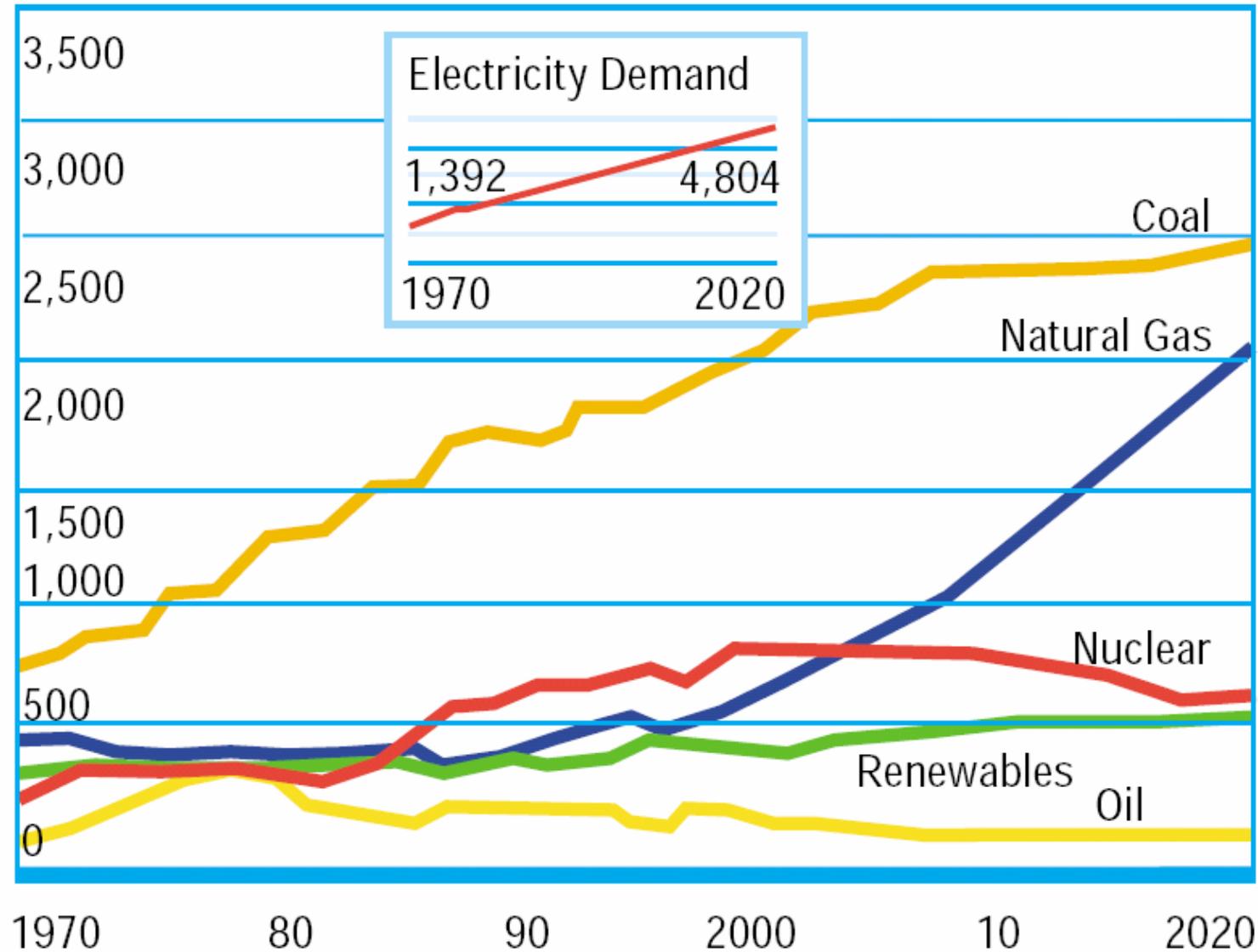
- **NOVEMBER 1965, Northeastern United States and Ontario, Canada:** Cascading power failure leaves 30 million without electricity.
- **JULY 1977, New York City:** Lightning knocks out power, leaving millions without electricity. About 4,500 arrested during ensuing riots.
- **MARCH 1989, Quebec, Canada:** Solar storm knocks out a power transformer and plunges province of Quebec into darkness.
- **SEPTEMBER 1989, Alabama, South Carolina:** Hurricane Hugo, with maximum winds of 160 mph, leaves about 696,000 without power.
- **JANUARY 1998, New York, northern New England, parts of Canada:** Massive ice storm leaves 3 million

people without electricity.

- **JANUARY 1999, Southern United States:** Hurricane Georges rips through Florida Keys and central Gulf Coast, leaving 669,000 without power.
- **JULY 1999, New York City:** A spike in power demand leads to a 19-hour blackout affecting 200,000 in Manhattan.
- **JUNE 2000, California:** Gov. Gray Davis imposes rolling blackouts in different parts of the state.
- **DECEMBER 2002, South Carolina:** Massive ice storm tears through the Midwest and Southern states, leaving at least 1.2 million without power.

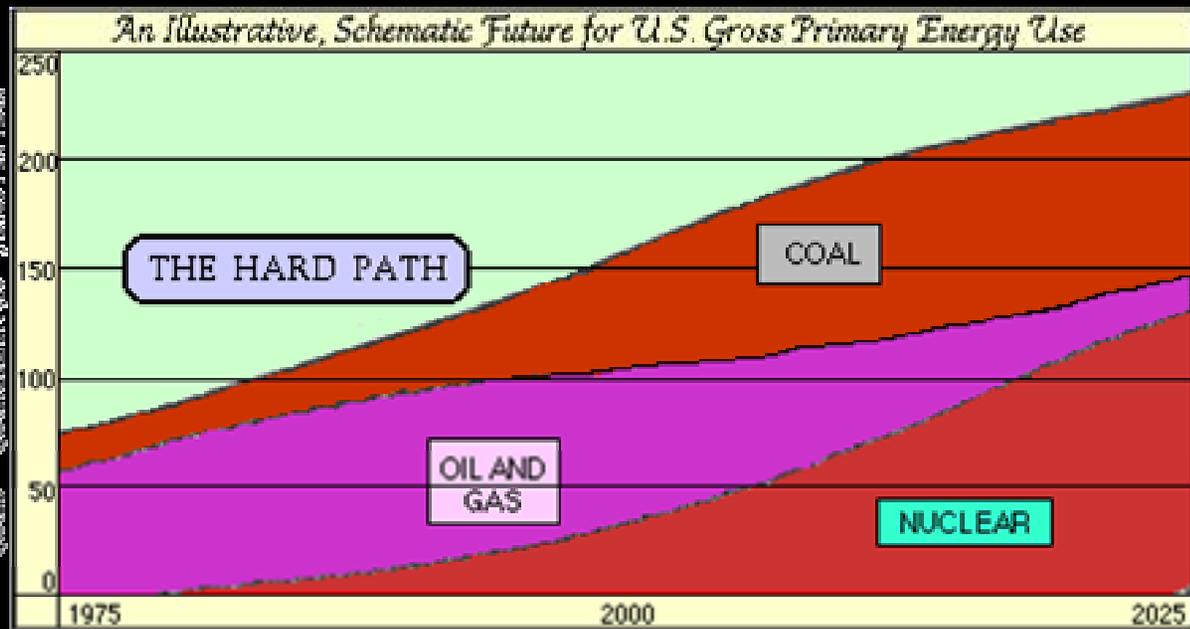
# Electricity Generation by Fuel: Current Trends

(Billions of Kilowatt-Hours)



*U.S. Energy  
Information  
Administration,  
2001*

FIGURE 1



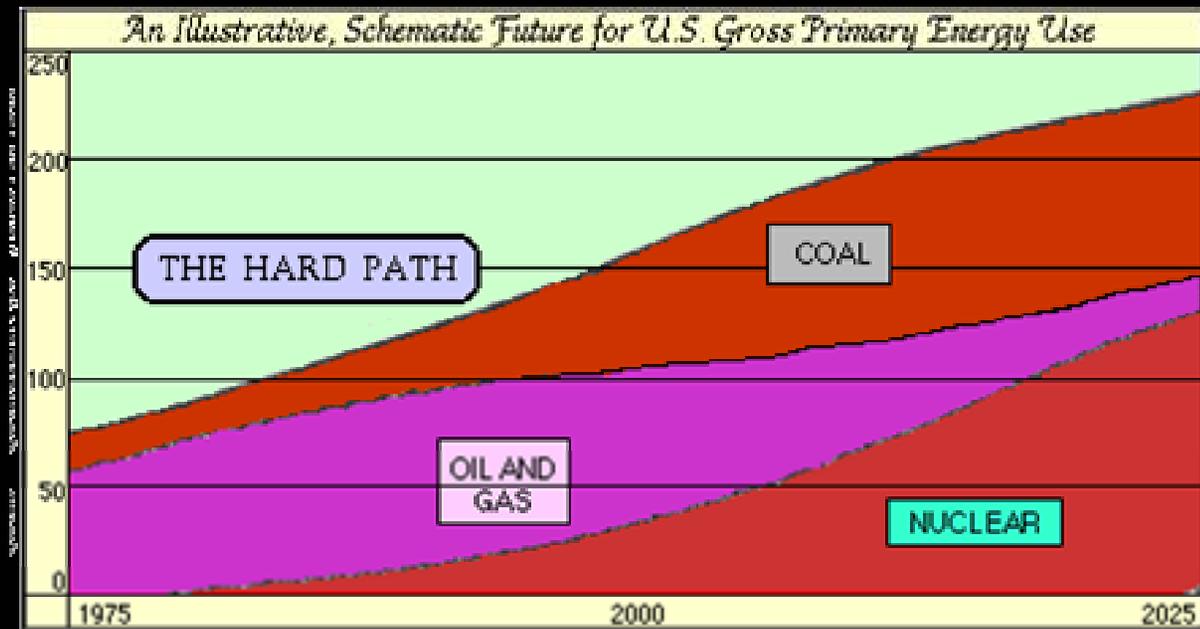
© 2000 Rocky Mountain Institute



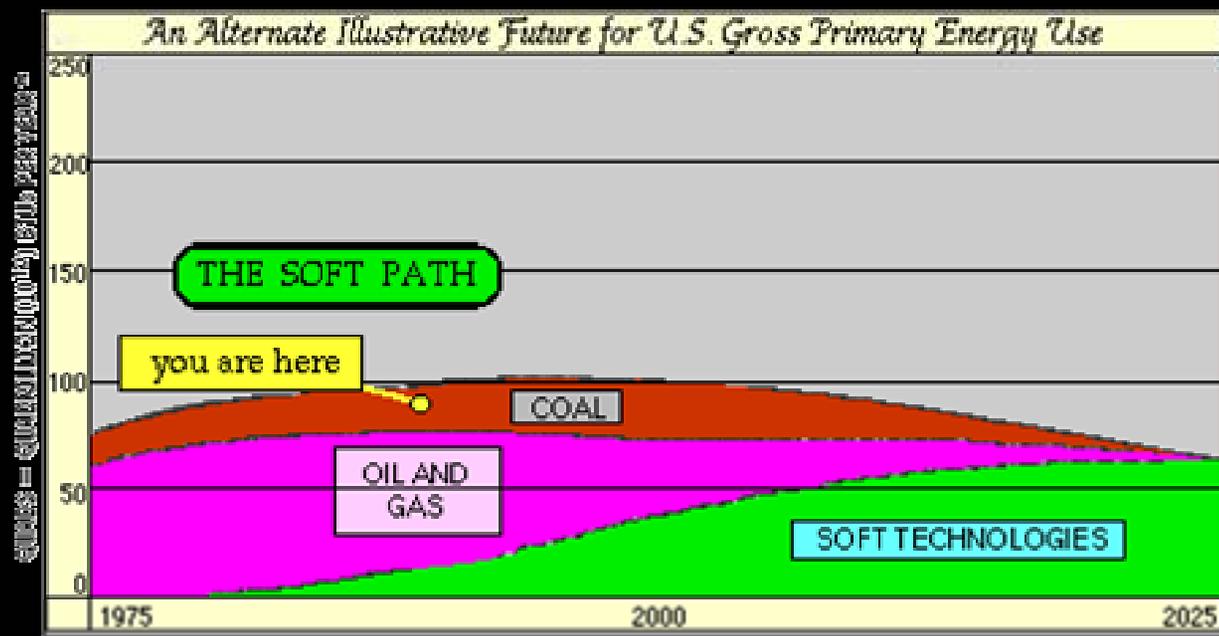
**Amory Lovins,  
Rocky Mountain  
Institute**

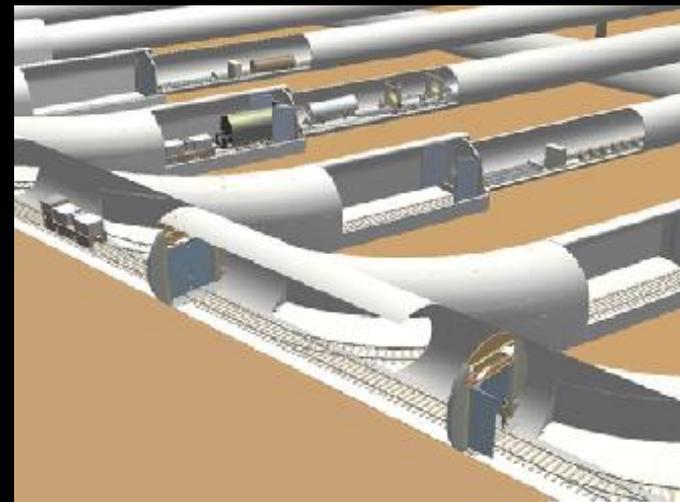
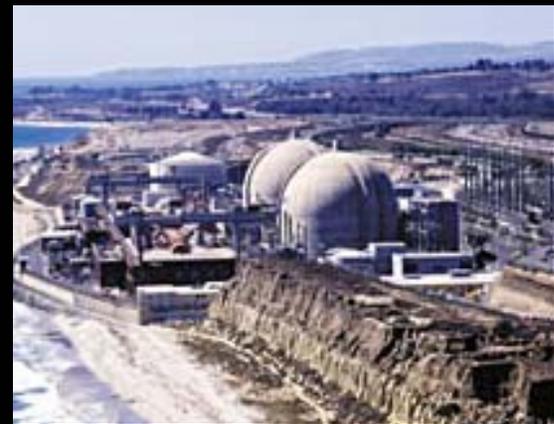


**Amory Lovins,  
Rocky Mountain  
Institute**



**FIGURE 2**





+\$



+\$



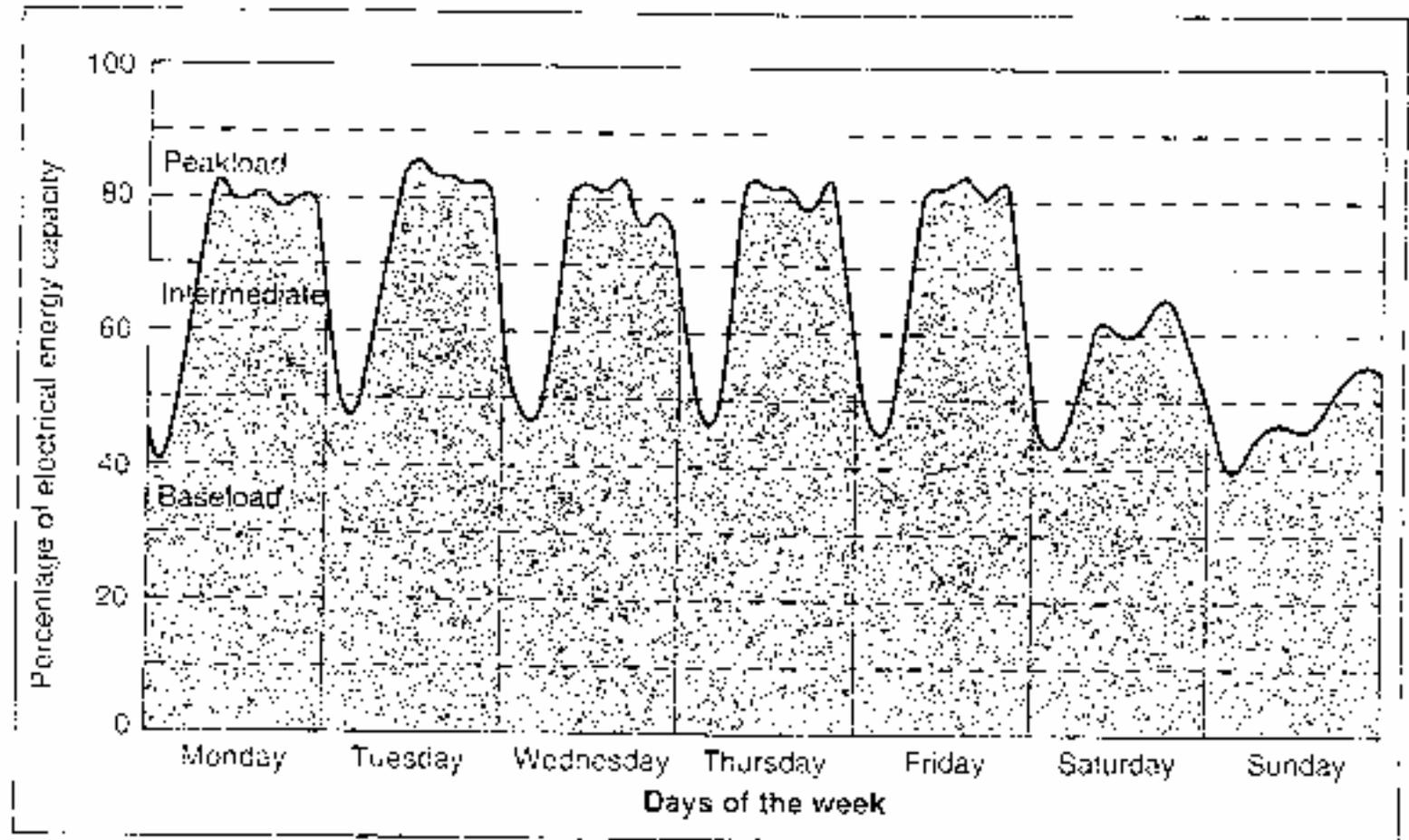
+\$



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# Typical Electricity Weekly Demand Cycle

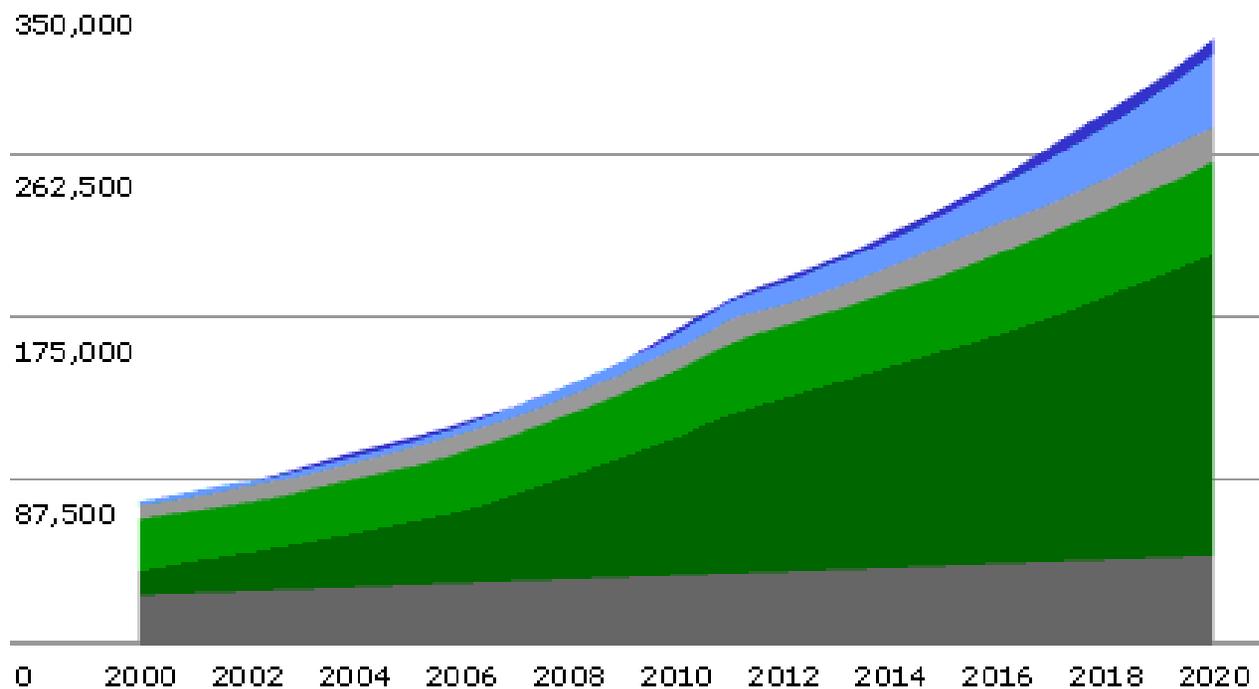






# renewable energy sources forecast

installed capacity (MW)

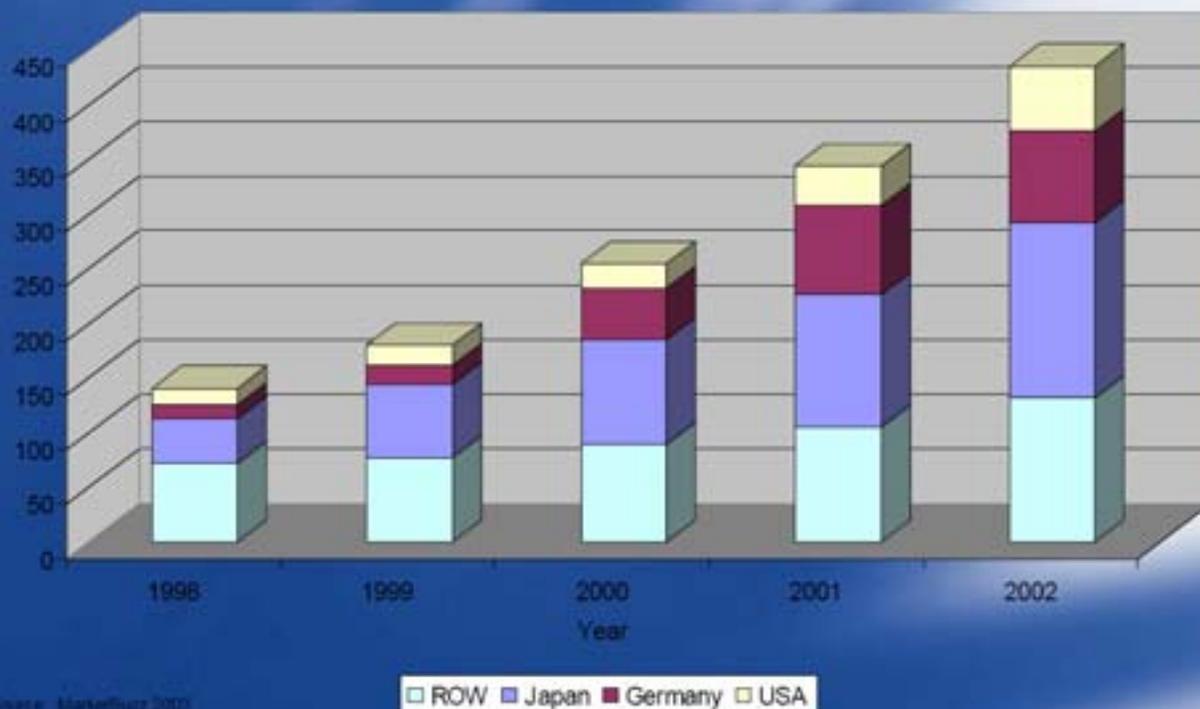


- Solar - Thermal electric
- Solar - Photovoltaic
- Geothermal
- Small hydro
- Wind
- Biomass

Based on Arthur D Little estimates

# Worldwide PV Markets by Geography

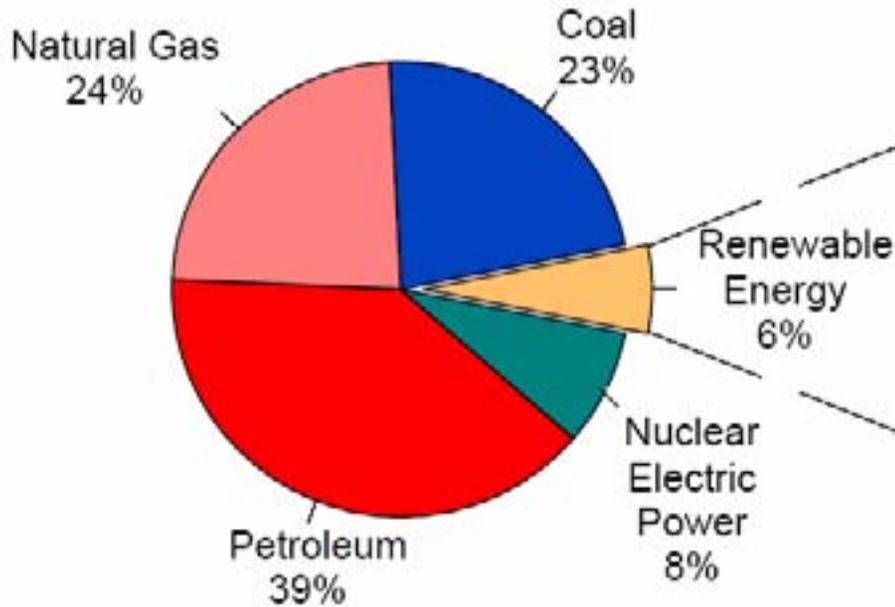
PV Markets By Geograph (MW)



Source: MarketQuizz 2002

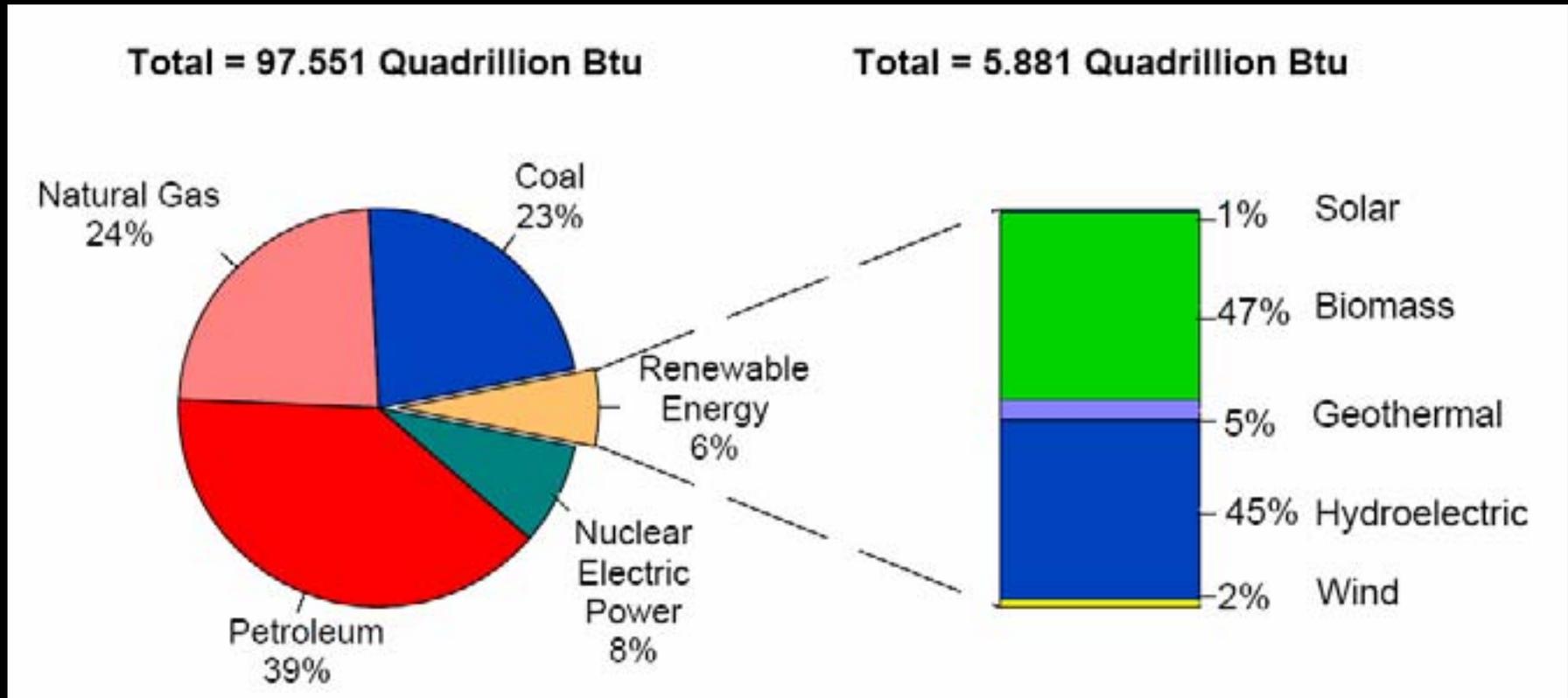
# Renewables remains a small part of the nation's overall production of energy.

Total = 97.551 Quadrillion Btu



*Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, 2002*

# Renewables remains a small part of the nation's overall production of energy. We must change this.



Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, 2002



Bronx  
Community  
College  
*City University of New York*

*Our mission is to  
promote a stronger  
economy and a healthier  
environment through  
education, training and  
community involvement.*

