CONGRESSWOMAN GABRIELLE GIFFORDS
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The Department of Defense Energy Security Act Facts & Statistics

Battlefield Energy Use:

- According to the Center for Naval Analysis, the Marine Expeditionary Force in Iraq in 2003 burned through 90% of its ground fuel just to deliver and protect the remaining 10% to be used for operations

- In the race to Baghdad in 2003, the 3ID was forced to delay or risk outrunning its supply lines. During the opening weeks of OEF, debate centered around the quandary of supplying fuel and supplies to troops in a landlocked nation, surrounded by treacherous mountains and lacking basic infrastructure

- In 2008, the Department supplied more than 68 million gallons of fuel a month to forces in Iraq and Afghanistan

- A 2007 report by the Army Environmental Policy Institute found that nearly 17 full-up convoys were required every day to supply both theaters with the 590 million gallons of fuel it required that year

- In June 2008 alone, we lost 220,000 gallons of fuel to attacks and other incidents – nearly 25 truckloads per month

- An average Army HMMWV gets only 4 miles per gallon, Stryker vehicles get 2 mpg and the Abrams Main Battle Tank gets just 0.6 mpg;

- In 2008, the Air Force spent over $9 Billion on fuel; 84% of which went towards aviation fuel;

- Each increase of $10 in a barrel of fuel costs the DoD $1.3 Billion a year;

- The Navy is the second largest consumer of DOD energy. Its 284 ships and more than 3,700 aircraft consume 34.5 million barrels of oil per year.

- In 2001, a Defense Science Board task force estimated the minimum cost of delivering over-land fuel in a combat zone to be $15 per gallon without including force protection, and the cost of delivering a gallon of fuel through an airborne tanker to be

$26. These estimates were based on a commodity price at the time of less than ninety cents per gallon for fuel. Today, the average spot price of fuel is roughly double that.

- In 2006, the JASON Defense advisory group estimated the cost of delivering a gallon of fuel via an airborne tanker, including a small proportion of the cost of the aircraft, at approximately $42 per gallon. The term coined to capture this more realistic cost of delivered fuel in theater is fully burdened cost of fuel (FBCF).

- The Battlefield Paradox: "Fuel that is transported at great risk, great cost in lives and money, and substantial diversion of combat assets for convoy protection, is burned in generator set to produce electricity that is, in turn, used to air condition un-insulated and even unoccupied tents."

Saving Lives:

- In 2007, 170 servicemembers lost their lives in attacks on fuel convoys.

- The Army estimates that reducing fuel consumption by just 10% across only its Stryker Brigade Combat Teams, they could save 35-70 lives;

Installation Energy Use:

- In Fiscal Year 2008, the DoD spent $3.95 Billion on energy for its 1.98 Billion square feet of facilities

- DoD spent $16 Billion on fuel alone for its fleet and non-fleet vehicles in 2008 or nearly 122 million barrels – almost as much oil as Kuwait used for its entire country;

- Military installations and their key national security systems rely almost entirely on a vulnerable and fragile national electric grid;

- America's military invested more than $1.2 Billion in energy improvement contracts in 2009 and more than $8.9 Billion since 2001.

- The Department of Defense is the single largest purchaser of renewable energy in the country, producing 9.8% of its consumption needs in 2008.

National Security:

- The nation's top oil suppliers – Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Iraq, Algeria, Angola, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates – will increasingly leverage our oil dependence against us.

- As energy becomes increasingly expensive and less available, our dependence on oil, especially from international suppliers, will have tremendous national security impacts.

- The U.S. consumes 7 billion barrels of oil a year, importing 60% or $400 billion worth, with much of that from unfriendly countries. Our appetite for oil has serious implications on national security.

General Facts:

- According to the U.S. Defense Energy Support Center Fact Book, the U.S. military transported 150.6 million barrels of fuel in 2009 or 412,600 barrels per day, making DoD's daily consumption larger than that of 180 other countries;

- DoD consumes more energy per day than 85% of the world's countries and is ranked 33rd amongst nations in daily fuel consumption;

- In fiscal year 2007, The DoD's total energy costs exceeded $13 billion, and an additional $5 billion was requested in FY 2008 to cover increased fuel costs.

- In FY 2007, the DOD reduced energy usage by over 10% from the 2003 baseline and almost 12% of the electricity was generated from renewable energy sources.