

Benefits of Fuel Efficiency for Consumers and National Security



American Security Project

Fact Sheet

—
Nadia Cortez

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Matthew Bergman is an attorney, philanthropist and entrepreneur based in Seattle. He serves as a Trustee of Reed College on the Board of Visitors of Lewis & Clark Law School.



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The Hon. Jeffery Bleich heads the Global Practice for Munger, Tolles & Olson. He served as the U.S. Ambassador to Australia from 2009 to 2013. He previously served in the Clinton Administration.



Alejandro Brito

Alejandro Brito is President of Brito Development Group (BDG), LLP. In the last twenty years, Mr. Brito has overseen the design, construction, development and management of over 1,500 luxury housing units in Puerto Rico.



The Honorable Donald Beyer

Congressman Donald Beyer is the former United States Ambassador to Switzerland and Liechtenstein, as well as a former Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate of Virginia.



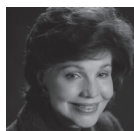
Lieutenant General Daniel Christman, USA (Ret.)

Lieutenant General Christman is Senior Vice President for International Affairs at the United States Chamber of Commerce.



Robert B. Crowe

Robert B. Crowe is a Partner of Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough in its Boston and Washington, DC offices. He is co-chair of the firm's Government Relations practice.



Lee Cullum

Lee Cullum, at one time a commentator on the PBS NewsHour and "All Things Considered" on NPR, currently contributes to the Dallas Morning News and hosts "CEO."



Nicholas Clark

Nicholas Clark is the former CEO and Executive Director of Alexium International. He is also co-founder and Managing Partner at Vaticanus Capital.



Admiral William Fallon, USN (Ret.)

Admiral Fallon has led U.S. and Allied forces and played a leadership role in military and diplomatic matters at the highest levels of the U.S. government.



Scott Gilbert

Scott Gilbert is a Partner of Gilbert LLP and Managing Director of Reneo LLC.



Vice Admiral Lee Gunn, USN (Ret.)

Vice Admiral Gunn is the President of the Institute of Public Research at the CNA Corporation, a non-profit corporation in Virginia.



The Honorable Chuck Hagel

Chuck Hagel served as the 24th U.S. Secretary of Defense and served two terms in the United States Senate (1997-2009). Hagel was a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations; Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; and Intelligence Committees.



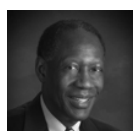
Lieutenant General Claudia Kennedy, USA (Ret.)

Lieutenant General Kennedy was the first woman to achieve the rank of three-star general in the United States Army.



The Honorable John F. Kerry

John Kerry is a distinguished fellow for global affairs at Yale University. In 2013, Kerry was sworn in as the 68th secretary of state of the United States. Kerry served for more than twenty-five years as a U.S. senator from Massachusetts.



General Lester L. Lyles, USAF (Ret.)

General Lyles retired from the United States Air Force after a distinguished 35 year career. He is presently Chairman of USAA, a member of the Defense Science Board, and a member of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board.



Dennis Mehiel

Dennis Mehiel is the Principal Shareholder and Chairman of U.S. Corrugated, Inc.



Stuart Piltsch

Stuart Piltsch is the Co-Founder and Managing Director of Cambridge Advisory Group, an actuarial and benefits consulting firm based in Philadelphia.



Ed Reilly

Edward Reilly is Global Chief Executive Officer of the Strategic Communications practice of FTI Consulting.



LtGen Norman Seip, USAF (Ret)

Lieutenant General Norman R. Seip, USAF (Ret) served in the Air Force for 35 years. His last assignment was Commander of 12th Air Force.



David Wade

David Wade is a consultant helping global corporations and organizations with strategic advice, public affairs and thought leadership, crisis communications, political intelligence gathering, and federal and legislative strategy.

Introduction

The United States relies on consistent and affordable energy resources to guarantee the livelihood of its citizens and the functioning of its military and economy. Decreasing fuel consumption frees the U.S. from entanglement with foreign nations and bolsters national security. The value of enhancing energy efficiency standards within the economy and military are manifold.

This fact sheet details the major uses for oil in the U.S., and the benefits of implementing energy efficiency practices within the U.S. military and economy.

U.S. Oil Use for Both Civilian and Military Use

- **Military**¹

- Primary Uses:
 - Installation: fixed contingency bases and non-tactical vehicles.
 - Operational: training, moving, and sustaining military forces and weapons platforms for military operations; ships, aircraft, combat vehicles, and tactical power generators.
- Energy Consumption FY 2017:
 - Installation energy: 30%
 - Operational energy: 70%

- **Civilian**²

- Primary Uses:
 - Transportation: fuel, asphalt and road oil.
 - Electricity generation.
- Energy Consumption FY 2017:
 - Gasoline: 47%
 - Distillate fuel: 20%
 - Jet fuel: 8%
 - Miscellaneous: 25%



Managing jet fuel bladders in Kirkuk in 2007. USAF photo.

Reliance on oil burdens the military, undermines combat effectiveness, and exacts a huge price tag—in dollars and lives.

Benefits of Lowering Fuel Consumption

• Military

- Decreases U.S. reliance on foreign nations:
 - Major oil suppliers hold leverage over the U.S., forcing policymakers to prioritize the stability of the Middle East over American values.
- Increased financial autonomy from the volatility of the global petroleum market:
 - FY 2017, the Department consumed over 85 million barrels of fuel to power ships, aircraft, combat vehicles, and contingency bases at a cost of nearly \$8.2 billion.³
 - Even though American dependence on Middle Eastern oil has subsided, the world's reliance on oil would continue to directly fund our adversaries (e.g., Iran and its nuclear weapons program), thereby empowering them and threatening our national security.⁴
- Protects our troops on the front lines:
 - Lowering fuel consumption broadens options for tactical logistics (how many to deploy and for how long without the need to refuel).
 - Minimizes deadly attacks on fuel convoys. Approximately 18,700 casualties (or 52 percent) of the approximately 36,000 total U.S. casualties over a nine-year period during Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.⁵
- Improved efficiency on military installations:
 - Reduces infrastructure vulnerabilities associated with fragile electricity grids when power is lost for lengthy periods, vulnerability to attack increases.
 - Efficiently maintains basic quality-of-life amenities: HVAC, slow speed and hybrid vehicles, metering for buildings, insulation, better peak use tools— efficient insulation or more efficient lighting translates into fuel you don't have to buy, store, convoy, and

Case Study: Vulnerabilities to Supply Chains

The American military's logistics chains operate a just-in-time delivery system familiar to many global businesses. If an aircraft breaks down in Iraq, parts may be immediately shipped from a supply depot in the U.S. If the depot loses power, personnel there may not fill the order for days, increasing the risk to the troops in harm's way.

General Paul J. Kern (Ret.) shared his experience with supply chain vulnerabilities when he commanded the Second Brigade of the 24th Infantry Division:

"I was running the Army Materiel Command," Gen. Kern said. "We had a forward operation in Afghanistan, which would forward all the requisitions back here. They had a generator and a satellite radio to talk, but when the outage hit here in the U.S., they had no one to talk to. We quickly came up with back-up plans, but it showed me the vulnerability of the infrastructure here to support deployments."⁷

protect.⁶

- **Civilian**⁸

- Boosts economy:
 - Benefits include savings in energy and fuel costs for consumers, businesses, and the government.
 - Creation of new jobs in energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors, e.g., construction, manufacturing, and services.
- Energy efficiency reduces the dependency on energy derived from power plants, thereby eliminating the need to upgrade or build new power plants (translates to lower utility bills).

- **Both**

- Reduces total electricity demand.
- Reduced carbon emissions which significantly minimizes negative environmental externalities (contamination, air quality, emissions which contribute to extreme weather patterns, adverse health, etc.).
- Diversifies fuel/energy mix.
- Improved energy security.
- Stimulates investments in new energy technologies, including smart grids, transportation, plug-in hybrid installations, distributed power generation and large-scale energy production.⁹



An F-16 receives fuel from a KC-135R Stratotanker. USAF photo.

Conclusion

Continuing energy efficiency and fuel economy standards will boost innovation in sustainable technologies, provide independent reliable energy, save consumers money, and save lives. It reduces the vulnerabilities attributed to energy insecurity while providing resilience from disruptions. Protecting fuel economy standards within U.S. energy policies will bring the country one step closer to obtaining these advantages.

Endnotes

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The American Security Project (ASP) is a nonpartisan organization created to educate the American public and the world about the changing nature of national security in the 21st Century.

Gone are the days when a nation's security could be measured by bombers and battleships. Security in this new era requires harnessing all of America's strengths: the force of our diplomacy; the might of our military; the vigor and competitiveness of our economy; and the power of our ideals.

We believe that America must lead in the pursuit of our common goals and shared security. We must confront international challenges with our partners and with all the tools at our disposal and address emerging problems before they become security crises. And to do this we must forge a bipartisan consensus here at home.

ASP brings together prominent American business leaders, former members of Congress, retired military flag officers, and prominent former government officials. ASP conducts research on a broad range of issues and engages and empowers the American public by taking its findings directly to them via events, traditional & new media, meetings, and publications.

We live in a time when the threats to our security are as complex and diverse as terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, energy challenges, and our economic wellbeing. Partisan bickering and age old solutions simply won't solve our problems. America – and the world - needs an honest dialogue about security that is as robust as it is realistic.

ASP exists to promote that dialogue, to forge that consensus, and to spur constructive action so that America meets the challenges to its security while seizing the opportunities that abound.



American Security Project

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