

ENERGY AND NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

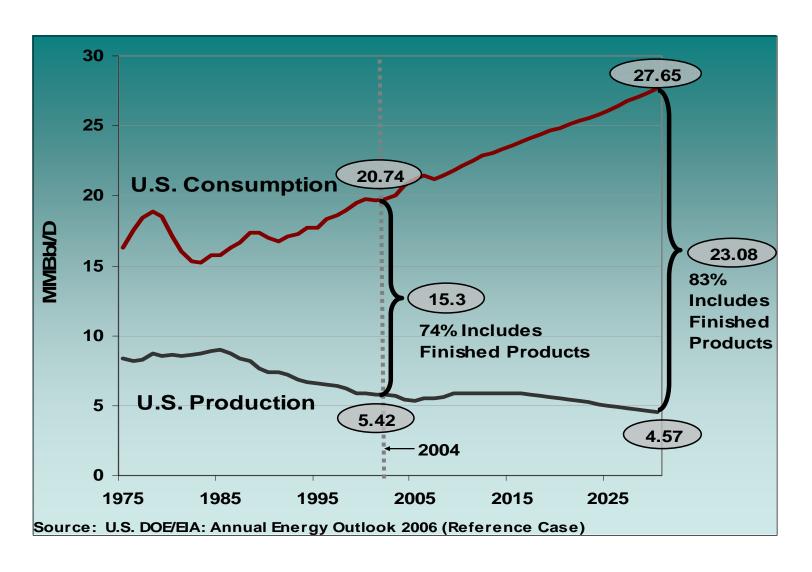
Recent DoD Energy Studies



- Naval Research Advisory Committee
- Air Force Scientific Advisory Board
- Naval Strategic Studies Group
- DoD Energy Security Task Force
- Defense Science Board Energy Task Force

U.S. Dependence on Foreign Oil





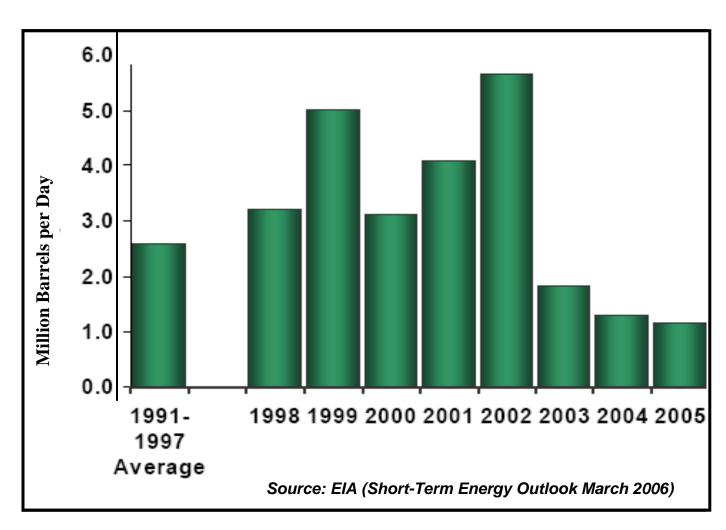
Petroleum Factoids



- The percentage of US oil imports is increasing primarily because foreign oil costs less.
- The world has had a "40 year supply of oil" for more than four decades.
- The principal suppliers of oil to the US are Canada, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and Nigeria.
- The US has a 200+ year supply of coal provided the rate of coal consumption does not increase.
- A gallon saved is many gallons earned.
- Refining capacity drives fuel prices.

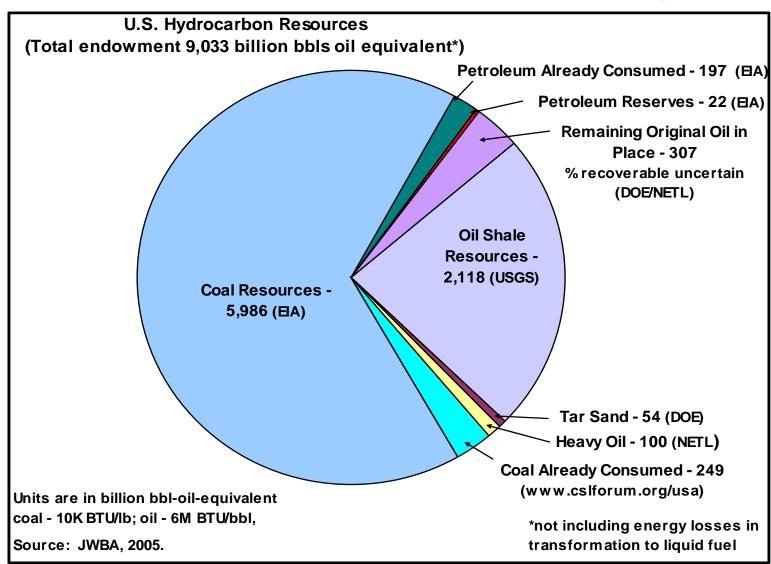
World Oil Spare Production Capacity





US Solid and Liquid Fuel Resources





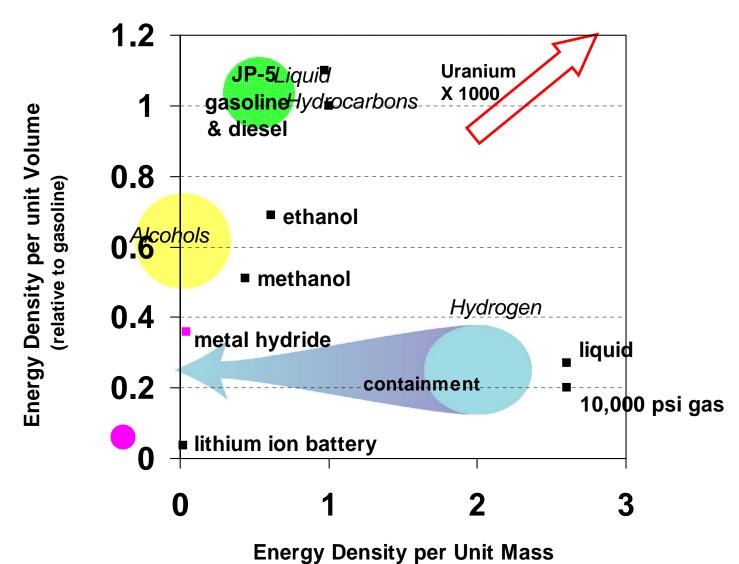
Approximate Liquid Fuel Yields



- Coal to Liquids: One ton of coal can yield approximately 2 barrels of premium liquid fuel and lots of carbon.
- Gas to Liquids: 10,000 standard cubic feet of gas can yield approximately 1 barrel of premium liquid fuel.
- Tar Sands: One ton of material can yield approximately one barrel of "oil."
- Oil Shale: One ton of material can yield approximately 25 gallons of "oil."

Energy Density of Fuels



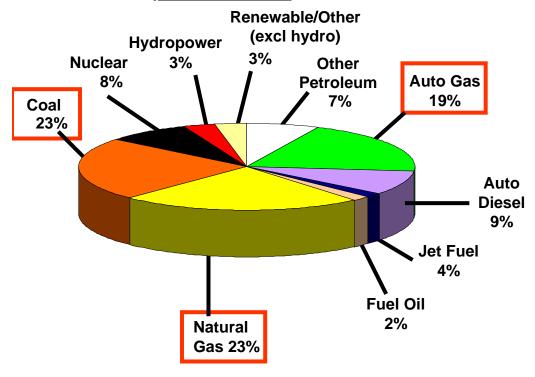


September 2008 (relative to gasoline) 7

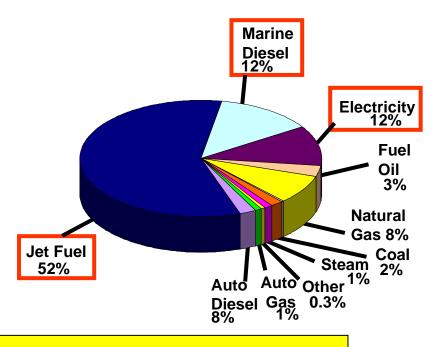
National vs DoD Energy Consumption



US Energy Consumption by Type (<u>DoE Focus</u>)



DoD Energy Consumption by Type (DoD Focus)



Sources: EIA 2005 consumption data
DoD Annual Energy Report, 2006

DoD and DoE are working on different challenges

DoD Energy Consumption FY05 - 06



Energy use as a percent of consumption

FY05 Consumption

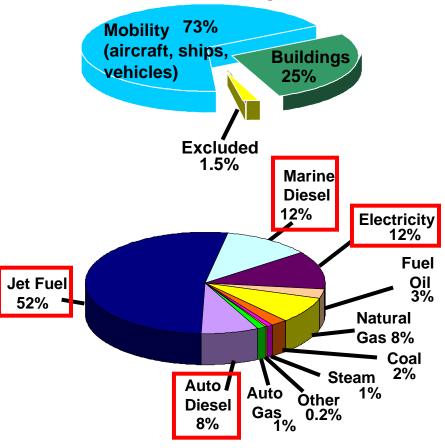
Mobility 74% (aircraft, ships, **Buildings** 22% vehicles) Exempt 1% Industrial 3% Marine Diesel 13% Electricity Jet Fuel 11% 58% Fuel Oil 3% Natural **Gas 8%** Coal Steam 1% 1.6% Auto **Auto Ö**ther Gas **Diesel** 0.8% 0.7% 2.3%

FY05 Total Energy Cost: \$10.9B

Total BTUs: 919.3 trillion

Standard price per barrel: \$61.88 (avg)

FY06 Consumption



FY06 Total Energy Cost: \$13.6B

Total BTUs: 832.5 trillion

Standard price per barrel: \$91.52 (avg)

DoD Energy Issues



- DoD is largest US energy user
 - Cannot drive, but can influence market
- #2 energy user Wal-Mart
 - Very active energy conservation program
- DoD fuel requirements
 - Aircraft fuels (70-75%)
 - Mobility fuels (20-25%)
 - Installations (<5%)</p>
- DoD near-term energy thrusts
 - Cost reduction
 - Combat capability multiplier

Pakistani Delivery Truck





Supply Convoy





DoD Energy Security Progress



- Energy initiatives DoD top transformation priority
- Solar energy farm contract awarded at Nellis AFB
 - Largest in US when complete
- Renewable energy hybrid-electric generators for Forward Operating Bases
- USAF flight tests with 50/50 blend of synfuel, JP-8
- Fuel logistics considerations in war games
- Increased energy-related Science and Technology funding (in decreasing budget)
- Net Zero Plus Joint Concept Technology Demonstration (JCTD)

Personal Predictions - Next Five Years

- Energy security accepted as major national goal
- Energy recognized as #1 national security issue
- Power grid recognized as #1 US vulnerability
- Increased emphasis on conservation, waste to energy, jatropha, algae, solar, nuclear fusion (?)
- Decreased emphasis on ethanol, fuel from food sources, "conventional" coal and nuclear (?)
- Visible impacts of climate change
- Strict carbon emission/sequestration requirements

Defense Science Board Energy Study



- Feb 2008 Report www.acq.osd.mil/dsb/reports.htm
 - "Critical national security ... missions are at an unacceptably high risk of extended outage from failure of the grid."
 - "[DoD] lacks the strategy, policies, metrics, information, and governance structure necessary to properly manage its energy risks."
 - "There are many opportunities to reduce energy demand by changing wasteful operational practices and procedures."
- Recommendations:
 - Energy Czar Strategic plan
 - Reduced dependence on commercial power
 - Energy technology investment
 - Policies to encourage conservation
 - Net Zero energy military bases by 2025

Net Zero Base Opportunity – Guam



- Marine Corps moving from Okinawa
 - Guam dependent on imported energy
- Energy opportunities from solar, wave, waste, wind
- Demonstrate and prototype technologies on US mainland and Hawaii, implement in Guam
- Potential energy technology opportunity for Virginia
 - Major military presence
 - #2 trash importer in US

Virginia Energy Assets



- Waste
- Coal
- Uranium
- Energy crops
- Wind
- Algae
- Two nuclear plants, one refinery
- Military presence
- Virginia Energy Plan excellent baseline
- General Assembly opportunity to take ownership
 - Execution timeline too long for Administration

Energy Independence R&D Park



- VA opportunity for national lead #2 trash importer
- Aging landfills offer attractive sites
- Waste to energy (electricity, diesel, ethanol, ...)
- Non-profit umbrella
- Energy sale provides funding for energy R&D
- New paradigm for sustaining non-federal energy research and development funding

Easy to Forget



