



By Hon. Katherine Hammack
Assistant Secretary of the Army
Installations, Energy and Environment

Energy Awareness = Action Month

Promoting energy conservation and efficiency

In 1991, October was designated “Energy Awareness Action Month” through a presidential proclamation.

Throughout the Army we promoted energy and water conservation efficiency efforts. We know that behavior change, coupled with technology, enhances energy security.

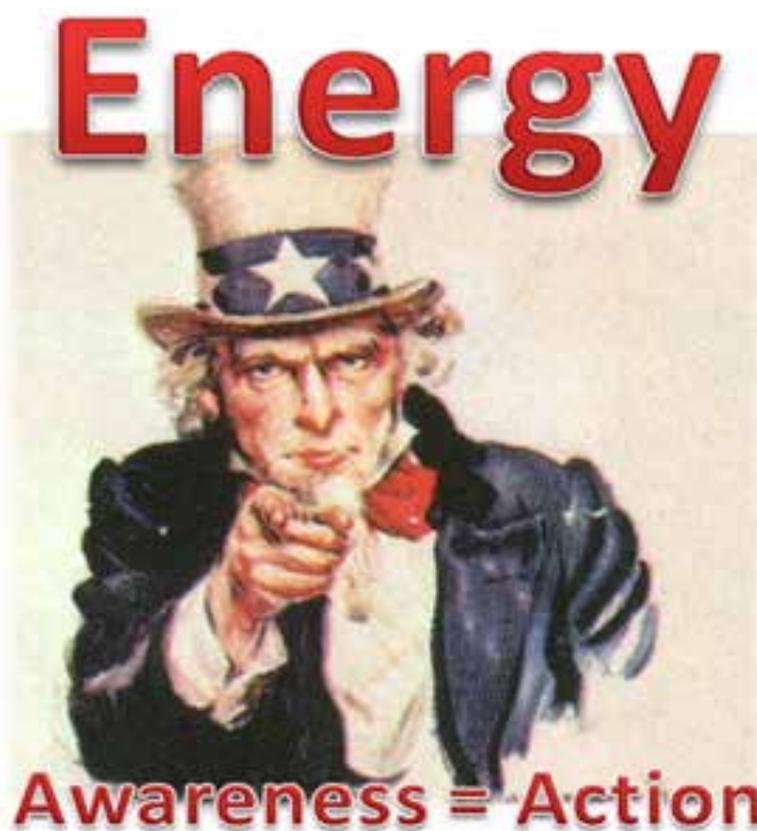
The Army requires secure and uninterrupted access to energy. We are the largest facility energy consumer in the federal government with a bill of \$1.25 billion in fiscal year 2012. Investment in energy capabilities, including renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, will help ensure the Army can meet mission requirements today and into the future.

The Army energy program has been developed with the following key goals in mind: manage people and change Army culture; improve energy efficiency; expand alternative and renewable energy; and incorporate science and technology. Through the efforts of individual installations and Army-wide programs such as Net Zero and Energy Savings Performance Contracts, the Army has reduced its energy consumption by almost 16 percent.

Our Energy Saving Performance Contracts program enables private industry to implement energy-saving technologies on Army bases. Once energy savings are realized, the contractors are paid back directly out of the energy savings. Through this program, the Army has achieved energy

savings of more 8 trillion British thermal units (BTUs) for an annual cost saving of \$148 million.

We have also adopted energy and water-efficient construction standards, which will reduce energy and water consumption while saving over 40 percent in life-cycle costs. We require all new construction and significant renovations to be certified to



Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards.

Today, the Department of Defense (DoD) faces multiple threats and non-traditional challenges, all of which jeopardize our future security environment. Lt. Gen. Mary Legere, the Army’s senior intelligence officer, reports that the key defining element of the complex, future operating environment will be the “lack of governance or rule of law.”

Driving this breakdown in governance will be an increasing,

worldwide demand for scarce resources. The rise in oil prices and scarcity of water – driven by demand, cultural and demographic conflicts in several regions, political unrest, unstable weather conditions, and the effects of climate change – will create increased global tensions and worsen our future security environment.

The Army’s ability to accomplish our mission on a global scale depends on secure, uninterrupted access to power and energy. With today’s volatile energy market, the long-standing assumption that the Army will have unlimited access to affordable fossil fuels is no longer valid. We must become more flexible and adaptable in obtaining the energy supplies necessary for the Army to fulfill its mission.

The goal of the Army is to develop and execute a balanced portfolio of projects to serve three strategic goals: energy security; compliance with mandates and established goals; and defined economic benefits.

Energy security means having assured access to reliable supplies of energy and the ability to protect and deliver sufficient energy to meet mission-essential requirements. In

an environment of declining budgets, it is our responsibility to stabilize and reduce our energy costs, and any projects must have some sort of economic benefit.

Additionally, we have mandates from the president, Congress and American people to increase our use of renewable energy, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce energy consumption overall.

Our challenge is to balance these sometimes competing principles.

