

Climate Treaty and National Security
FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY -- November 1998

- **Where do DoD's GHG emissions come from?**
 - 58% of emissions are from operations & training, 42% are from facilities and commercial-type vehicles. Jet fuel is about 45% of DoD's total energy use.
 - DoD uses HFCs in aircraft and weapons air conditioning systems, PFCs in certain aircraft radar systems and SF6 in ground control radar.
 - DoD's total energy use is about 72% of US federal agency total. Federal agency energy use is almost 2% of US total.

- **Why did Administration want national security protections?**
 - Ensure no nation would hesitate to join multilateral humanitarian, peacekeeping or other operations due to potential of exceeding emissions budget.
 - Ensure no disincentives to allies making fuel available overseas (for unilateral or multilateral needs).
 - Ensure readiness of forces.

- **What protects national security?**
 - Internationally
 - Kyoto Protocol Decision 2.4/CP3: Bunker fuels (sold to ships or aircraft engaged in international transport) do not count in a Party's national totals but are reported separately.
 - Kyoto Protocol Decision 2.5/CP3: Emissions from multilateral operations pursuant to UN Charter are not included in national totals but reported separately. Other overseas emissions can be divided among countries involved by agreement. Absent an agreement, these emissions would be reported by the nation in which they occur.
 - Results of these Kyoto decisions are not limited to the Protocol as they are decisions of the Parties to the Convention.
 - Domestically
 - The Administration has determined that domestic measures to promote reductions in emissions of GHGs shall not impair or adversely affect military operations and training."

- **How do relevant DoD emissions count toward the national GHG allowance?**
 - International bunker fuels – (Addressed in Kyoto Protocol, per above.) These are reported separately from national totals and do not count toward compliance. Parties are to work through ICAO and IMO to limit or reduce them (Kyoto Protocol Article 2.2).
 - Domestic operations and training – (Addressed in Administration policy.) These would be included in national totals.
 - Domestic buildings and commercial-type vehicles (42% of DoD emissions) – Same as private sector.

- **What GHG reductions has DoD achieved since the 1990 baseline year?**
 - 25% energy use reduction through improved energy management and base closure. Includes over 17% reduction in facility energy consumption per square foot.