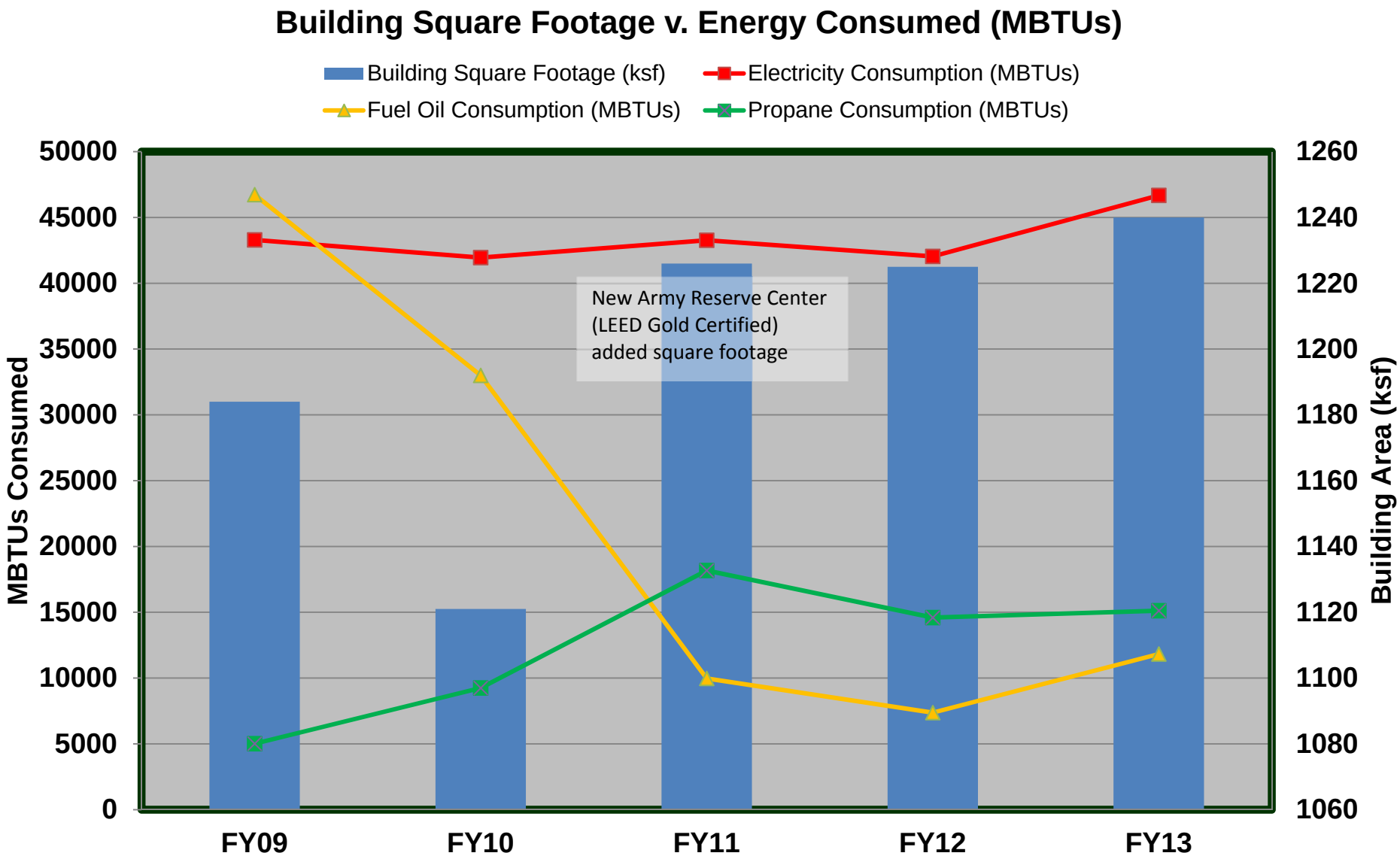


Figure 3: This graph shows the relationship between the growth of Fort A.P. Hill over the past 5 years and the energy in MBTUs consumed per source type. We can contribute the minimal energy consumption increase, compared to the added infrastructure, to the implementation of more energy efficient building designs as seen within our LEED facilities as well as improvements in our existing infrastructure through newer, more efficient heating systems, improved building insulation, and general day-to-day practices.

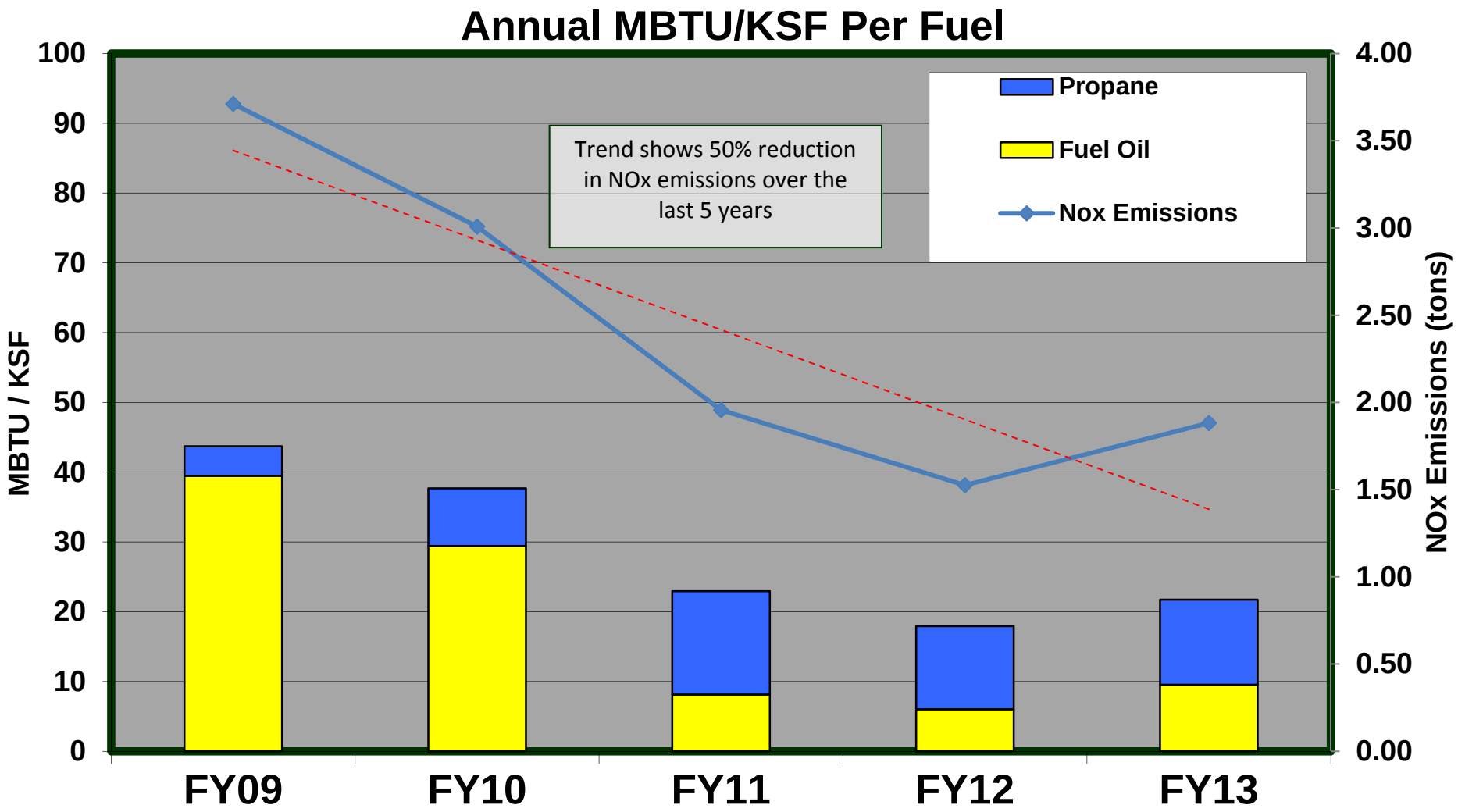
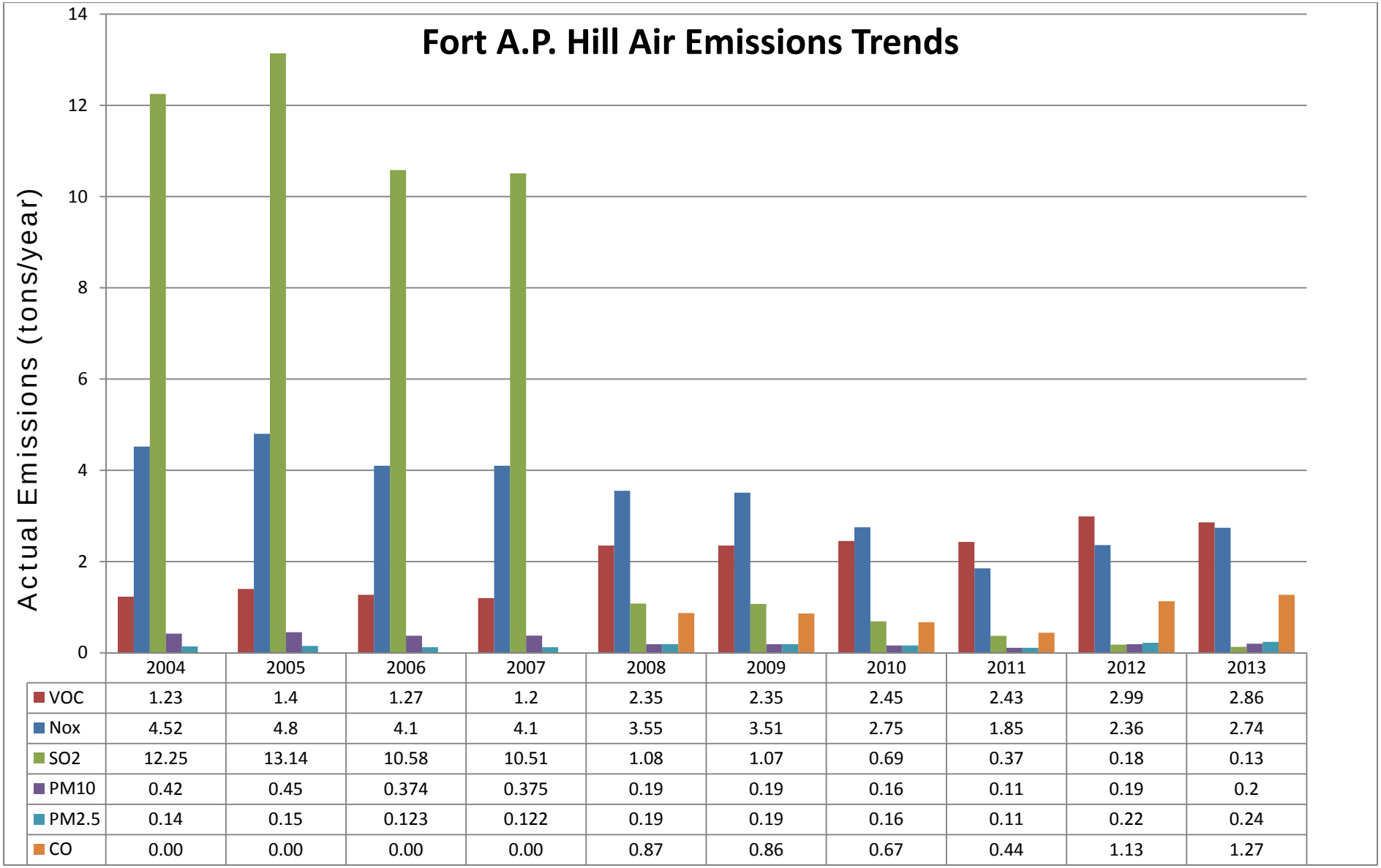


Figure 2: This graph shows Fort A.P. Hill's transition from distillate heating oil to propane gas as a heating source in many of our buildings, and as a result the reduction in Nitrous Oxides (NOx) emission. As future infrastructure square footage is added it is important for Fort A.P. Hill to continue this trend not only to reduce emissions associated with ozone reduction but also reduce cost and improve energy efficiencies.



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
VOC	1.23	1.4	1.27	1.2	2.35	2.35	2.45	2.43	2.99	2.86
Nox	4.52	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.55	3.51	2.75	1.85	2.36	2.74
SO2	12.25	13.14	10.58	10.51	1.08	1.07	0.69	0.37	0.18	0.13
PM10	0.42	0.45	0.374	0.375	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.19	0.2
PM2.5	0.14	0.15	0.123	0.122	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.22	0.24
CO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.86	0.67	0.44	1.13	1.27

Figure 1: This graph simply shows Fort A.P. Hill's criteria pollutant emissions trend over the last 10 years. These decreases over time can be attributed to the use of ultra low sulfur diesel and heating oil, increased transition to propane as a heating source, more efficient building heating systems, and use of EPA certified generators.