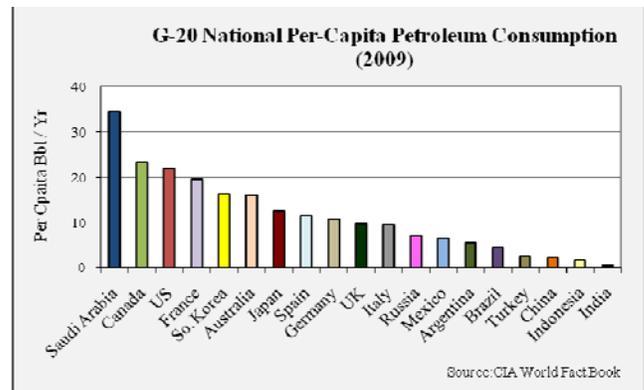
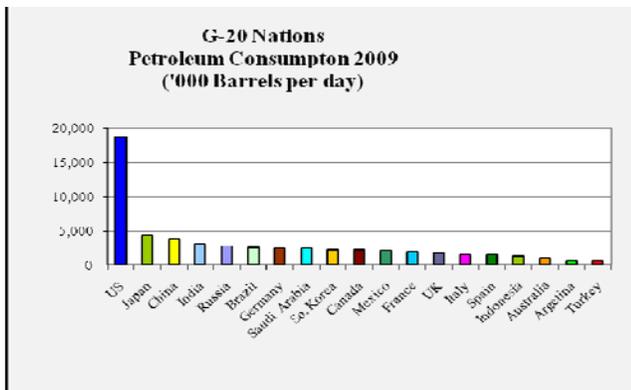


OneRail

America's future is riding on it.

Energy Security and the Transportation Sector Freight and Passenger Rail Advantages

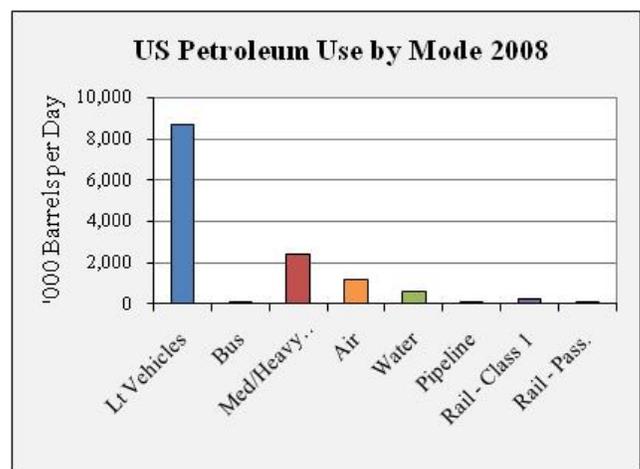
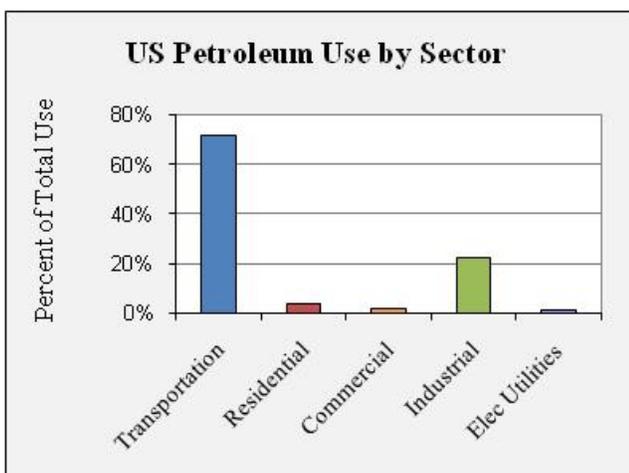
The United States ranks first among G-20 nations in total petroleum consumption, and third in per capita oil consumption. As other nations' economies expand, world-wide pressure on energy supplies is likely to increase the cost of energy, placing our economy in a vulnerable position.



The transportation sector is the largest consumer of petroleum in the U.S. (71% of total consumption). Light vehicles lead the way in overall use within the transport sector followed by heavy trucks and air.

To enhance America's competitive position in the global economy and to create new domestic jobs, it is in the best interests of the U.S. to reduce the consumption of petroleum in the transportation sector.

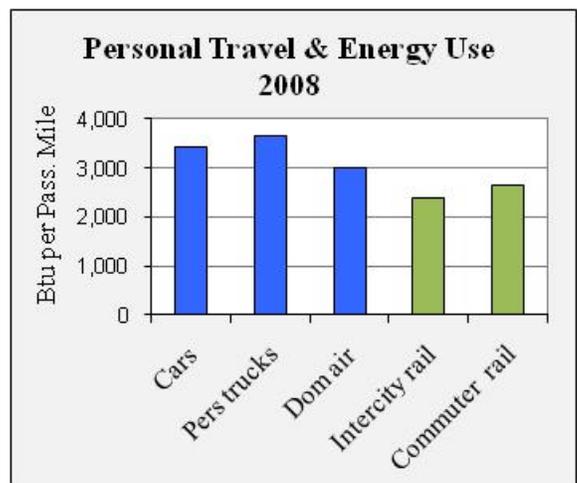
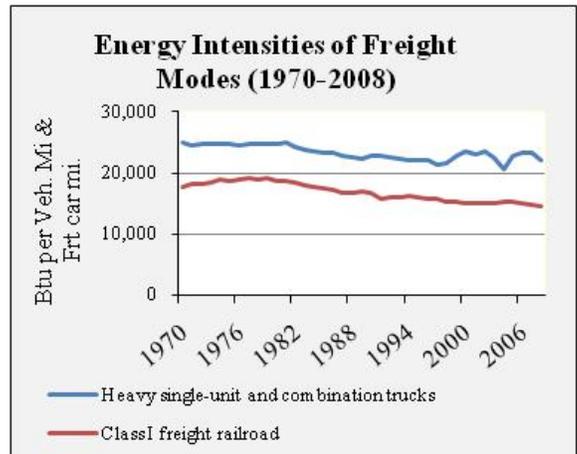
Increasing passenger and freight rail options provides an alternative to today's energy intensive transportation profile. Providing for expanded public and private investment in rail offers a sound approach for addressing our energy security challenge. Focusing national policies and funding on creating an energy efficient passenger transportation network and enabling private rail investment to support growing freight demand would strengthen our energy security.



Expanding Rail = Smart Energy Strategy

Moving more freight and people by rail would reduce our exposure to volatile energy prices and make our economy more competitive in world markets, compared to other modes of transportation.¹

- Long haul trains can carry a passenger 68 miles on one gallon of fuel.
- Every year, Amtrak removes eight million cars from the highways and eliminates the need for 50,000 fully loaded airplanes.
- One ton of freight carried by rail can travel 480 miles on a single gallon of fuel.
- If just 10% of long haul freight currently on our crowded highways moved by rail, we could save one billion gallons of fuel.
- One train can carry the freight of 280 or more trucks.
- From 2000-2008, Amtrak's use of diesel fuel declined by 8.5% while ridership increased by more than 27%.
- On average, intercity passenger rail is 25% more energy efficient than short-haul air travel, while freight rail is over 50% more energy efficient than trucking.



Expanding the share of freight and people carried by rail protects against rising energy costs, reduces our petroleum use, makes our economy more efficient, and enhances our national security. Additional benefits include reducing pressure on public budgets (freight) and easing personal travel costs (passenger).

¹ Data source: Transportation Energy Data Book, Ed. 29, Oak Ridge Laboratory for the US Department of Energy