



Alternative Fuels Infrastructure

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Our Mission - Manage Army installations to support readiness and mission execution – provide equitable services and facilities, optimize resources, sustain the environment and enhance the well-being of the Military community

Leading Change for Installation Excellence





FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS





Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct)

- 75% of Vehicles Purchased/Leased Must Be Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFV)
 - Within MSA With Population > 250,000
 - Light Duty Vehicles (Sedans/Trucks <8,500 lb Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)

Executive Order 13149 (April 2000)

- Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST)
- Reduce 2005 Non-Tactical Vehicle (NTV) Petroleum Use by 20% from 1999 Baseline
 - Use Alternative Fuels in AFV 51% of Time
 - Increase NTV Fleet MPG

Energy Policy Act of 2005

- AFVs purchased under EPAct must use alternative fuels, unless waiver is granted
- Waivers only if fuel not readily available or too expensive
- GSA to spread incremental cost of AFVs across all vehicles



ETHANOL: What is it?





- Pure ethanol (ethyl alcohol) derived from grain and other renewable resources
- Ethanol blends (Exx) alcohol fuel blends designated by E and the percentage of alcohol by volume in the blend
- Examples:
 - E10 is 10% denatured ethanol blended with 90% gasoline
 - E85, commonly called fuel ethanol, is 85% denatured ethanol blended with 15% gasoline
 - E100 is 100% denatured ethanol









- Reduces CO emissions
- Reduces or eliminates need for MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether)
- AFVs run on either E85 or gasoline; computers in vehicles determine blend and adjust accordingly
- Highly oxygenated
- Can convert existing tanks to E85 use
- Price is ordinarily less than unleaded gasoline
- Excellent user acceptance







- Requires special infrastructure
 - If converting existing tank, must meet EPA codes (metal or fiberglass)
 - Piping, pump and dispenser components containing some soft metals and rubber material may not be compatible with E85
 - Recommended conversion technique is to remove gasoline tank and attendant piping and replace with certified E85 dispenser and piping
- Slightly lower fuel economy
- Seasonally & geographically adjusted to meet different climate conditions (impacts on vehicle operations and emissions)
- Need special signage (and sometimes special access cards) to prevent customers from putting E85 into non-AFVs





What is an E85 Flexible Fuel Vehicle?

- FFVs are specially designed to run on all ethanol blends up to 85%
- •FFVs can use any mixture of gasoline or E85
- FFVs observe a mileage reduction on E85 vs. gasoline
- FFVs have fuel sensors which monitor ethanol/gasoline ratios



E85 <u>cannot</u> be used in a non-Flexible Fuel Vehicle







BIODIESEL - What is it?

- Biodiesel (B100) is a fatty acid derived from vegetable oil or animal fats (renewable resources)
- Biodiesel Blends (BXX) are blends of Biodiesel fuel with Petroleum Diesel products



Examples:

Biodiesel Blend (B20) - B100 fuel blended with 80% petroleum diesel fuel oils, grade low sulfur number 1-D or grade sulfur 2-D (ASTM D-975)





Advantages of Biodiesel

- Use with standard, existing non-tactical equipment
- Reduces CO2 emissions
- Can be used in conventional diesel engines
- Fewer particulate emissions of CO and sulfur dioxide
- Limited impact on infrastructure
- Helps increase lubricity of low-sulfur diesel





Limitations of Biodiesel

- Limited quantities available
- Cold weather quality concerns
- Stability in minimal use applications (e.g., generators)
- Biodiesel, like JP8, may have a scrubbing action if introduced into equipment that has contaminated fuel; equipment filters may require changing after initial introduction





Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) What is it?

- <u>CNG is Natural Gas</u> the same fuel used by home heating equipment, stoves, water heaters and clothes dryers; stored in cylinders at pressures of 2,000 to 3,500 pounds per square inch
- CNG is used in light-duty passenger vehicles and pickup trucks, medium-duty delivery trucks, and in transit buses
- Two types of fueling systems:
 - "Quick fill" system that fuels vehicle in five minutes
 - "Slow fill" system that can fuel an entire fleet overnight







Advantages of CNG

- Clean burning
- Excellent for fleet use where vehicles travel specified routes, to a central yard where they can be slow-filled overnight
- Good candidate for shared fueling stations through Clean Cities programs





Limitations of CNG Fuel and Support

- Compressor stations expensive to install and maintain
- No funding support available through Fuels MRE Program
- Movement confined to areas where CNG is available



Eight Focus Posts







Alternative Fuels at Installations



EXISTING STATIONS	FUEL TYPE/BLEND	STATUS
Aberdeen Proving Ground	CNG	E
Fort Benning	E85	E (AAFES - completed Dec 05)
Fort Gillem	E85	E
Fort Carson	E85	E
Fort Leavenworth	B20	E
Fort Leonard Wood	E85	E
Fort Leonard Wood	B20	E
Fort Lewis	E85	E
Fort Lewis	CNG	E
Fort Lewis	B20	E
Fort Bliss	E85	E (completed Dec 04)
Fort Sam Houston	E85	E (outside gate - Clean Cities Coalition fueling point)
Fort Sill	B20	E

E=Existing

C=under construction

P=Planned



Alternative Fuels at Installations (continued)



EXISTING STATIONS	FUEL TYPE/BLEND	STATUS
Fort Campbell (SE)	E85	C (Completion due Apr 06)
Aberdeen Proving Ground (NE)	E85	Р
Aberdeen Proving Ground (NE)	B20	P
Fort Belvoir (NE)	E85	P
Fort Bragg (SE)	E85	Р
Fort Jackson (SE)	E85	P (POL)
Fort Knox (SE)	E85	P (AAFES Shoppette - construction starts Spring 06)
Redstone Arsenal (SE)	E85	Р
Fort Riley (NW)	E85	Р
Fort Hood (SW)	E85	Р
Fort Hood (SW)	B20	Р

E=Existing

C=under construction

P=Planned

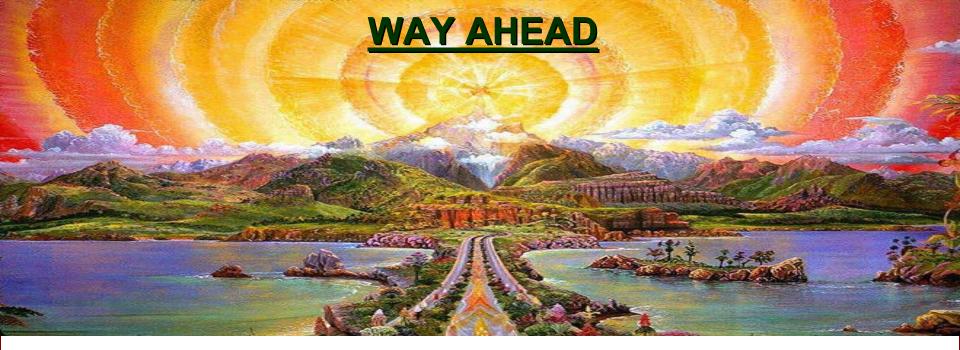




Recipe for Success for Your Installation

Be sure to keep Army Petroleum in the loop!

- Success requires cooperation between:
 - Directorate of Logistics (DOL)
 - Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
 - Environmental Branch or Directorate (ENV)
 - Public Affairs Office (PAO)
- Alternative fuels program is really an environmental/energy program that MUST be executed through DOL and DPW, with help from ENV.
- You can make a difference with just a few people! Getting started needs only one or two people who can carry this program forward. (It has been done at some of our installations already!)



- Establish availability and capacity
- Three courses of action:
 - Use commercially-available sources (outside the gate)
 - Contract with AAFES (inside the gate)
 - Construct DOL alternative fuel facility (inside the gate)
- Identify & pursue partnering opportunities and funding sources, e.g.:
 - Dept of Energy (DOE) Clean Cities program
 - National Ethanol Vehicle Coalition
 - Biodiesel Board





Useful Links

- Army Petroleum Center: http://usapc.army.mil/alt_fuels/altfuel.asp
- National Biodiesel Board: http://biodiesel.org
- DOE Clean Cities Coalitions: http://www.eere.energy.gov/cleancities/coordinators.html
- Defense Energy Supply Center: http://www.desc.dla.mil/DCM/DCMPage.asp?pageid=591
- National Ethanol Vehicle Coalition: http://www.e85fuel.com
- Energy Policy Act of 2005:
 http://www.eei.org/members/US_Shareholder_Owned_Electric_Companies/Washington_Reps_Online/energybill.htm
- Army Public Involvement Toolbox: http://12.109.149.4/tool_guides.html





Contact Information

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