U.S. Army Energy and Environmental Requirements and Goals: Opportunities for Fuel Cells and Hydrogen

Facility Locations and Hydrogen Storage/Delivery Logistics



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Presentation Outline

- DoD Energy Use
- Federal Facilities Goals and Requirements
- Federal Vehicles and Fuel Goals
- Opportunities & Conclusions



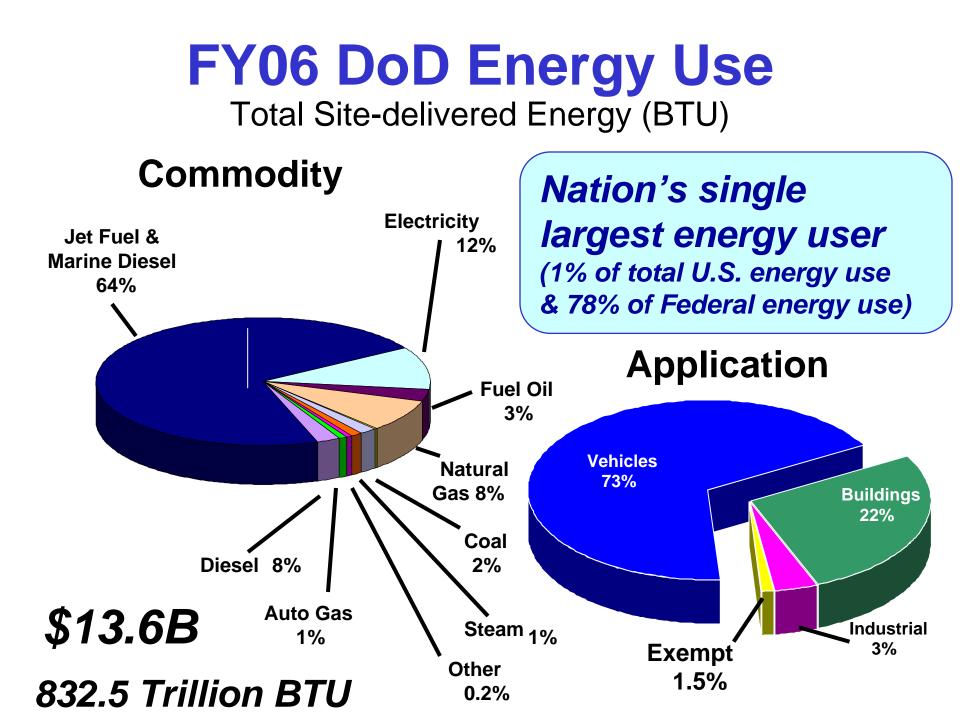
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Where Does the Energy Go?

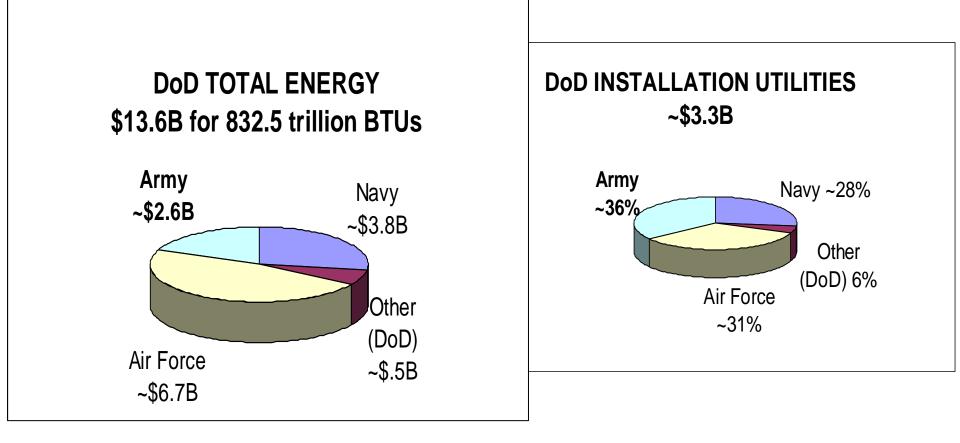
- Tactical and Combat Vehicles (Jets, Ships, Tanks, Humvees...)
- Tactical Facilities (Forward Operating Bases, etc. Powered by Generators)
- Fixed Installation Utilities (Electricity, Natural Gas, Water...)
- Non Tactical Vehicles



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FY06 DoD Energy Consumption



The Army represents approximately:

- 19% of DoD Energy consumption
- 14% of DoD Fuel consumption
- 36% of DoD Utility consumption

Federal Facilities and Installations Goals and Requirements



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Energy Policy Act of 2005

- Effective on August 8, 2005
- Federal Facilities Provisions
 - Energy Reduction Goals 20% by FY 2015 (rel. to 2003)
 - Energy Efficient Buildings 30% better than ASHRAE standards
 - Renewable Energy Purchase 7.5% or more in 2013 and beyond (DoD Internal Guidance is 25% by 2025)
 - Energy Efficient Products Install Energy Star or FEMP designated products



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Army Energy Strategy for Installations

- The 2005 Strategy sets the general direction for the Army in five major initiatives:
 - Eliminate energy waste in existing facilities
 - Increase energy efficiency in new construction and renovations
 - Reduce dependence on fossil fuels
 - Conserve water resources
 - Improve energy security



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2006/2007 Defense Science Board Key Facility Energy Strategy Recommendations

- By December 2008, Develop a Plan to "Island" Critical Missions From the Grid.
- By 2025, Require that all DoD Installations Meet A "Net Zero Energy" Standard, i.e., they will Produce as Much or More Energy as they Consume.



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Energy Independence & Security Act

- Effective on December 19, 2007
- Federal Facilities Provisions
 - Energy Reduction Goals 30% by FY 2015 (rel. to 2005)
 - Increased use of Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs – Third Party Financing)
 - Fossil Fuel Generated Energy Reduction (rel. to 2003 levels)
 - 55% by 2010
 - 65% by 2015
 - 80% by 2020
 - 90% by 2025
 - 100% by 2030



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Key Takeaways

- Renewable, Renewable, Renewable
- Net Zero Energy
 - Energy Efficiency (Conservation)
 - Energy Production (Ostensively Renewable)
 - Waste to Energy
 - Energy Storage
- Energy Security
 - Distributed Generation
 - No Single Points of Vulnerability
- Do All of the Above but Don't Increase Carbon Footprint



BTW, We're Broke, You Have to Finance...

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Federal Vehicles and Fuels Goals and Requirements



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Army Universe Scope for Power and Energy Considerations (FY06)

Platforms

Tactical (LTV/MTV/HTV) Combat (M1,M2/3, Stryker) Rotorcraft (Attack / Transport)

Non Tactical Vehicles (60,000 leased from GSA) 72,000

235,000

20,000

4,500

FY06 Army Fuel and Utility Consumption:

- 412 M gallons of jet and multi-purpose mobility fuel at cost of \$940M
- 59 M gallons of diesel at cost of \$123 M
- 20 M gallons of gasoline at cost of \$45 M
- 330,000 gallons of biodiesel fuel at cost of \$775 K

as of 30 Sep 05

• \$1.211 B annual utility cost for 77.3 BBtu

Energy Policy Act of 1992

- Effective October 24, 1992 \bullet
- Federal vehicle fleet energy management goals \bullet
 - Defined alternative fuels (AF) and alternative fuel vehicles (AFV)
 - Procure AFVs 75% by FY 1999 and thereafter
 - Arrange for commercial refueling of AFVs to the maximum extent practicable

Energy Policy Act of 2005

- Effective on August 8, 2005
- Federal Vehicle Provision Sec 701
 - **Operate dual fuel vehicles on alternative fuels unless DOE** Secretary waiver pursued



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Executive Order 13149

- Effective on April 21, 2000
- Reinforces EPAct 1992
- Federal vehicle fleet energy management goals
 - Reduce petroleum consumption 20% by FY 2005
 - Use alternative fuels to meet "a majority" of alternative fuel vehicle fuel requirements
 - Increase miles per gallon (mpg) fleet fuel efficiency 3% by 2005
- Military tactical vehicles are exempted



Executive Order 13423

- Effective on January 26, 2007
- Federal vehicle fleet energy management goals
 - Reduce petroleum consumption in fleet vehicles by 2% annually through 2015
 - Increase alternative fuel consumption at least 10% annually
 - Increase purchase of alternative fuel, hybrid, and plugin hybrid vehicles when commercially available



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Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Projects



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Army's First Fuel Cell Truck April 2005



Material Handling Equipment

- Delivered in May of 06
- Now Being Tested at Grand Forks Army National Guard Base
- Powered by General Hydrogen Fuel Cell Pack



General Hydrogen's Fuel Cell Pack



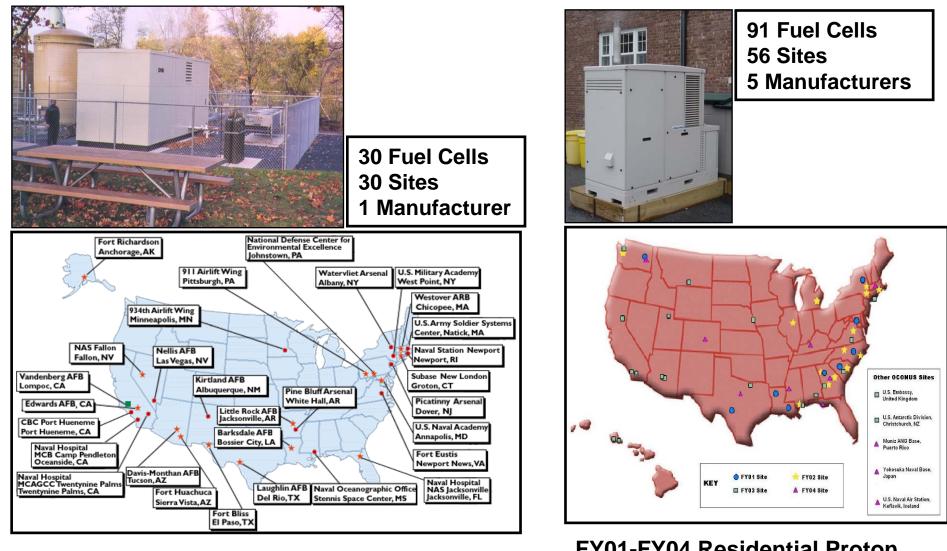


DLA MHE Demonstration Defense Depot Susquehanna, PA



<image/>	 Objectives: Explore fuel cell infrastructure and functionality with forklifts Develop a business case for fuel cells Collect and analyze operational data Approach: Retrofit <u>40 forklifts</u> with fuel cells Conduct <u>Fly-Off</u> between 2 fuel cell producers Set up <u>storage & dispensing</u> systems for delivered H₂
DOD Impacts:	Performers:
- Develop knowledge of fuel cell powered	Air Products, Plug Power (formerly General
fork lift capabilities, costs, limitations and	Hydrogen)
benefits	East Penn Manufacturing, Nuvera
- Improve MRLs and costs	Budget: \$5M
Customers:	Milestones:
- Defense Depot located at New	- Contract awarded – August 2007
Cumberland, PA (DDSP)	- First Articles – Q2 2008

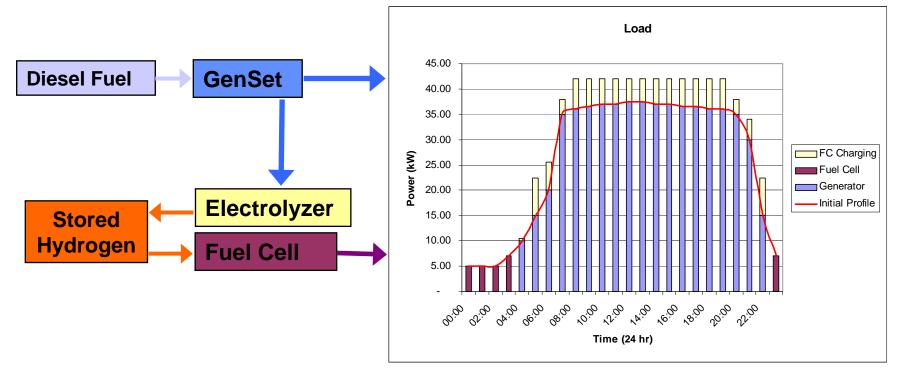
Fuel Cell Demonstrations at Military Sites



FY93-FY94 Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cell (PAFC) Project Sites FY01-FY04 Residential Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell (PEMFC) Project Sites

Advanced Energy Concepts for Base Camps Silent Camp[™]

- Diesel Generators Lightly Loaded, Inefficient, Noisy
- Increase GenSet Output to Electrolyze Water
- Store H2 Produced from Electrolyzer
- Use Stored H2 and Fuel Cell to Power Loads at Night
- Shut GenSet Off During Fuel Cell Operation
- Can Maximize Silent Camp Operation or Fuel Savings





- Some DoD Requirements & Goals Supportive of H2 and Fuel Cell Technology
- DoD is Good Testbed for New Technology, Focus on Dual Use (Military / Commercial)
- Perfect Storm of Energy Prices / Goals & Requirements
- Some Unfunded Mandates



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http://dodfuelcell.cecer.army.mil

