Department of Defense Defense Logistics Agency



Alternative Energy Initiatives

Alternative Fuels Certification Efforts

- Fischer Tropsch (FT) jet fuel derived from coal and natural gas
- Hydrotreated Renewable Jet (HRJ) derived from camelina oil & tallow
- Hydrotreated Renewable F76 (HR 76) derived from algal oil
- Alcohol to Jet (ATJ)

• Green Initiative for Fuels Transition Pacific (GIFTPAC)

- Displace at least 25% of the petroleum based fuels used by the DoD in Hawaii with locally produced "green" renewable fuels
- Collaborative effort with: DLA Energy, DARPA, OSD Power Surety Task Force, Air Force Energy Office, Navy Energy Office, PACAF A7, USDA Rural Development Program, DOE, State of Hawaii DBEDT, NAVFAC Pacific and Hawaii, and the Office of Naval Research
- Result is pilot program for development of commercially viable business model for biofuel sales to the military and commercial aviation industry in Hawaii



Alternative Energy Initiatives cont.

• Farm to Fly

- Collaborative effort with: Washington State University, Oregon State University, Commercial Aviation Alternative Fuels Initiative (CAAFI), Air Transport Association (ATA), The Boeing Company, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Energy (DOE), and DLA Energy
- Goal is to link the technologies, policies and economic and sustainability criteria from agriculture to aviation

Sustainable Aviation Fuels Northwest (SAFN)

- Collaborative effort with: Alaska Airlines inc., The Boeing Company, the Port of Seattle, the Port of Portland, Spokane International Airport, Washington State University and DLA Energy
- Comprehensive regional assessment exploring the challenges and opportunities with the commercialization of sustainable aviation fuels in the Pacific Northwest.



Alternative Energy Initiatives cont.

- DLA Energy and ATA signed "Strategic Alliance for Alternative Aviation Fuels" on March 19, 2010
 - Leverage collective purchasing power
 - Encourage suppliers to bring commercial alternative fuels to the marketplace
 - Compliance with following criteria
 - Compliance with fuel quality and performance specifications
 - Environmental benefits & compliance with section 526 of the EISA
 - "Drop-in" fuel
 - Economically feasible and competitively priced with conventional petroleum
 - Collaboration efforts in three main areas
 - Environment (Section 526 of EISA)
 - Deployment and logistics
 - Contracting and finance