



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY MANEUVER SUPPORT CENTER AND FORT LEONARD WOOD
320 MANSCEN LOOP STE 316
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI 65473-8929

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

ATZT-CG

1 6 OCT 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Command Policy 81-07, Fort Leonard Wood Energy Program

1. REFERENCES.

- c. AR 11-27, Army Energy Program, 3 February 1997
- a. Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), 8 August 2005
- b. Executive Order (EO) 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management, 24 January 2007

2. GENERAL.

a. This policy applies to government-controlled facilities/space and provides the guidelines to reduce Fort Leonard Wood's energy and water consumption through the implementation of the Army Energy Strategic Plan and U.S. Army Installation Management Command (IMCOM) Energy Guidance.

b. Fort Leonard Wood will be a good neighbor. This principle is exemplified in our leading by example. Energy efficiency is every person's responsibility, and I expect compliance from every military member, dependent, civilian employee, and contractor. Fort Leonard Wood will make a large impact financially and environmentally by increasing its energy efficiency and reducing the needless waste of natural resources.

3. POLICY AND PROCEDURES. Commanders and directors will comply with the requirements and implement guidance of the referenced documents. The Directorate of Public Works (DPW) will lead this program and will publish standing operating procedures.

a. Energy costs and consumption trends are constantly increasing and are having a tremendous impact on today's business and society, especially due to economic and environmental concerns. To address these concerns, Congress enacted the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The President followed suit in issuing EO 13423 to establish energy policy and directives specifically for the federal sector. The Army has gone one step further and has developed its own energy plan to strategically prepare for its future. The Energy Program is an integral part of the Army's arsenal in its sustainment and modernization effort.

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b. The Army Energy Strategic Plan and the IMCOM Energy Guidance are products of the referenced documents. These two publications establish practices for installations to follow in their quest to lower energy and water consumption. Following are the major initiatives, each supported by a set of objectives, that we will support.

(1) Eliminate energy waste in existing facilities. EO 13423 establishes that our energy consumption will be reduced by 3 percent per year for the next 10 years. To accomplish this task the following guidance is provided:

(a) Only Energy Star[®] rated products will be purchased for government-controlled facilities/space.

(b) Government-owned lighting will be retrofitted to systems that require less energy.

(c) General office equipment and computer peripherals will be turned off at the close of the business day (does not apply to central processing units (CPUs) and network servers for information technology (IT) security purposes).

(d) Low-cost, common sense management practices will be incorporated into the daily routine.

(2) Increase energy efficiency in new government construction and major renovation projects. The Army has issued a policy on sustainable design and development to drive this initiative and requires Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED[®]) criteria be applied. The DPW is designing buildings that meet LEED criteria and have the 10th-year energy goal identified as its target.

(3) Reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The Directorate of Logistics (DOL) and the DPW have taken on key roles in meeting this initiative, but again, every individual has a responsibility for meeting this initiative. Efficient facilities require less heating fuels and optimize environmental benefits. Building temperature guidelines will be adhered to when automated energy management controls are not in place. The use of E-85 (85 percent ethanol and 15 percent gasoline) and B-20 (20 percent biodiesel and 80 percent petroleum diesel) fuels will be maximized in vehicles.

(4) Conserve water resources. Fort Leonard Wood owns its water treatment and distribution system. The primary water source is drawn from the Big Piney River, which is considered to be a renewable source with relatively high-flow rates, yet there is still energy use and cost associated with the pumping and processing of the water. Sound management practices will be implemented in accordance with our water management plan to protect and prolong this resource and to support the sustainment of the installation.

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5. SUPERSESSION. This command policy is in effect until superseded or rescinded and supersedes all previous policies, directives, and standing operating procedures (SOPs).

6. PROPONENCY. The proponent for this policy is the Directorate of Public Works, Energy Management Office at 596-0956.



WILLIAM H. MCCOY
Major General, USA
Commanding

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