CNG Pickup & Van: Alternative Fuel Vehicles at the George Washington Memorial Parkway









National Park Service



National Park Service Expands Alternative Fuels Fleet

If you're among the millions visiting national parks in the U.S. during the next few years, you'll be breathing a little easier because a growing number of vehicles serving the parks will not be powered by gasoline or diesel fuel. The national parks are adding more vehicles using alternative fuels as part of a federal program to reduce vehicle pollution in those treasured environments.

The program is sponsored the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), DOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), and the National Park Service (NPS). The objective is to demonstrate how using alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) can improve the environment at the parks, while allowing the vehicles to perform efficiently and cost-effectively.

About the Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles

Two of the "cleaner air" vehicles—a pickup truck and a cargo van—are being added to the maintenance fleet at the George Washington Memorial Parkway. These vehicles use compressed natural gas (CNG) instead of gasoline. When properly maintained, CNG vehicles have far fewer emissions than traditional gasoline and diesel fueled vehicles.



A Ford pick-up truck like this one and a cargo van, both powered by compressed natural gas (CNG), are in the maintenance fleet at George Washington Memorial Parkway. (Photograph courtesy of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.)

The What & Why of Alternative Fuels

Alternative vehicle fuels include electricity, ethanol, methanol, natural gas, propane, and biodiesel. These fuels are currently powering a variety of commercial, personal, and government vehicles, including heavy-duty long-haul trucks, garbage packers and dump trucks, snow plows, package delivery vans, buses, taxicabs, and passenger cars.

Government agencies and many companies are in partnerships to expand the use of alternative fuels in vehicles. They share the national concern for the environment and recognize the need to reduce the nation's dependence on petroleum from foreign sources. The transportation sector currently accounts for approximately two-thirds of all U.S. petroleum use and roughly one-fourth of the total U.S. energy consumption.

Visit the "clean air" partners

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), http://www.doe.gov/

DOE's Office of Transportation Technologies, http://www.ott.doe.gov/

DOE's Alternative Fuels Data Center, http://www.afdc.doe.gov/

U.S. Department of the Interior, http://www.doi.gov/

National Park Service, http://www.nps.gov/ or George Washington Memorial Parkway at http://www.nps.gov/gwmp/

For additional information about the alternative fuel vehicles used to maintain the George Washington Memorial Parkway, contact: Joe Green, 703-419-6408.

For information about alternative fuels, contact Helen Latham at Battelle, 614-424-4062 or lathamh@battelle.org.

Other AFV Locations

Alternative fuels are now being used in nearly 600 light-duty and transit vehicles in national parks and facilities nationwide. In addition to CNG, the alternative fuels powering these vehicles include electricity, ethanol, methanol, propane, and biodiesel. The first alternative fuel vehicle in this program—a CNG-powered trash packer—began service in December 1997 at the National Capital Parks' Central District in Washington, D.C.

Here are examples of other parks and facilities participating in this federal program where you can see a heavy- or medium-sized alternative fuel vehicle at work or have the opportunity to ride in one.

Park/Facility Location	Fuel	Vehicle Type
Grand Canyon National Park, AZ	CNG	Dump Truck
Redwood National & State Parks, CA	Electric	Maintenance Truck
Cumberland Island National Seashore, GA	Electric	Tram Engine
Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools, NM	CNG	School Bus
Gateway National Recreation Area, NY	Electric	Tram Engine
LBJ National Historic Park, TX	Electric	Bus
Zion National Park, UT	Electric	Tram Engine

Before the new or re-powered alternative fuel vehicles can be used, park facilities may need to be modified, such as by installing fuel storage facilities and dispensing equipment. People who refuel, repair, or drive the vehicles may need to be trained in using the new fuels. Information is collected to judge the performance of the vehicles, cost-effectiveness, and emission reductions.



Scenes from the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Clockwise, from upper left: Arlington House, Claude Moore Farm, Dyke Marsh, and the Arlington Memorial Bridge.