



Army Installation Resilience

On base and with the community

October 2, 2020



Hon. Alex Beehler
Assistant Secretary of the Army for
Installations, Energy and the
Environment



Moderator, Jeff Marqusee,
Senior research advisor at the National
Renewable Energy Laboratory & Former
Director of DoD's SERDP and ESTCP



Edward Saltzberg
Director of Professional Education
Environmental and Energy
Management Institute, GWU

Agenda

- **Welcome:** Edward Saltzberg, GWU
- **Army Opening:** Hon Alex Beehler, IE&E
- **Overview and Panel Introduction:** Jeff Marqusee, NREL
- **Army Resilience Challenge Question:** Mr. John Surash, IE&E
- **Industry Panel Responses**
 - Fred Bonewell, CPS
 - Scott Manson, SEL
 - Johan Ulloa, Constellation
 - Mehdi Ganji, Willdan and IEEE
- **Panel Discussion:** Jeff Marqusee, Michael McGhee, IE&E
- **Audience Q&A**
- **Army Closing:** Mr. Beehler

Add questions to the WebEx
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Video will be available after the
session



GWU Webinar:
**Army Installation Resilience
*Challenges and Opportunities to
Improve Mission Readiness***

*Honorable Alex A. Beehler
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Installations, Energy and Environment)*

2 October 2020





ENERGY & WATER
RESILIENCE ENABLE
ARMY READINESS



NOTIONAL



MODERNIZING ENERGY &
WATER PROGRAMS
ENABLES A LETHAL FORCE

REFORMING ENERGY &
WATER BUSINESS
PRACTICES ENHANCES
MISSION READINESS





Hon. Alex A. Beehler
Assistant Secretary of the Army
Installations, Energy and Environment



SMA Michael A. Grinston
Sergeant Major of the Army



Gen. Edward M. Daly
Commanding General, Army Materiel Command



Lt. Gen. Jason T. Evans
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-9 (Installations)



Sgt. Maj. Jimmy J. Sellers
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (Logistics)



VISION

Army installation energy and water infrastructure supporting critical missions in the Strategic Support Area will be:

RESILIENT

Ensure energy and water for critical missions under all conditions



Ft. Knox, KY
Energy Resilience Readiness Exercise

EFFICIENT

Manage energy and water use to meet requirements effectively and sustainably



Ft. Irwin, CA
Water Treatment Plant

AFFORDABLE

Manage energy and water costs to enable the Army to refocus investment



Ft. Carson, CO
Battery Energy Storage System

Our installations must make energy and water choices that allow installations to maintain critical operations during an unexpected grid outage.



AMERICA'S ARMY:
THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION

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#PowerToWin

Army Installation Resilience

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October 2, 2020
Army and Industry Panel



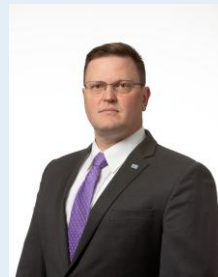
**Mr. J. E. "Jack"
Surash,**
Acting Deputy Assistant
Secretary (E&S)



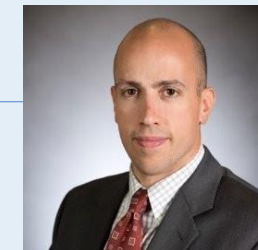
Mehdi Ganji, Lead for
Smart Cities at Willdan
& IEEE R&D Committee



Fred Bonewell, Chief
Security, Safety & Gas
Solutions Officer, CPS
Energy



Scott Manson, Technology
Director, Schweitzer
Engineering Laboratories



Johan Ulloa, Manager, Distributed
Energy and Energy Efficiency Sales,
Constellation Energy, Constellation



**Mr. Michael F.
McGhee,** Executive
Director of the U.S.
Army Office of
Energy Initiatives



GWU Webinar:
Army Installation Resilience
Challenges and Opportunities to
Improve Mission Readiness

Mr. J.E. "Jack" Surash, P.E.
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
Energy and Sustainability

2 October 2020





There is a concern about the ability of the commercial grid to sustain power 24/7 to Army installations, which has consequences for national security.

Vital utility services may need alternative power for short durations or for several weeks, given the possibility of longer and further reaching grid outages. Traditionally, the Army has depended on building level backup generators.

Are there better on-base, behind the fence line solutions and/or better ways for Army installations and utilities to plan together for more cooperative "macrogrid" resilience outcomes?



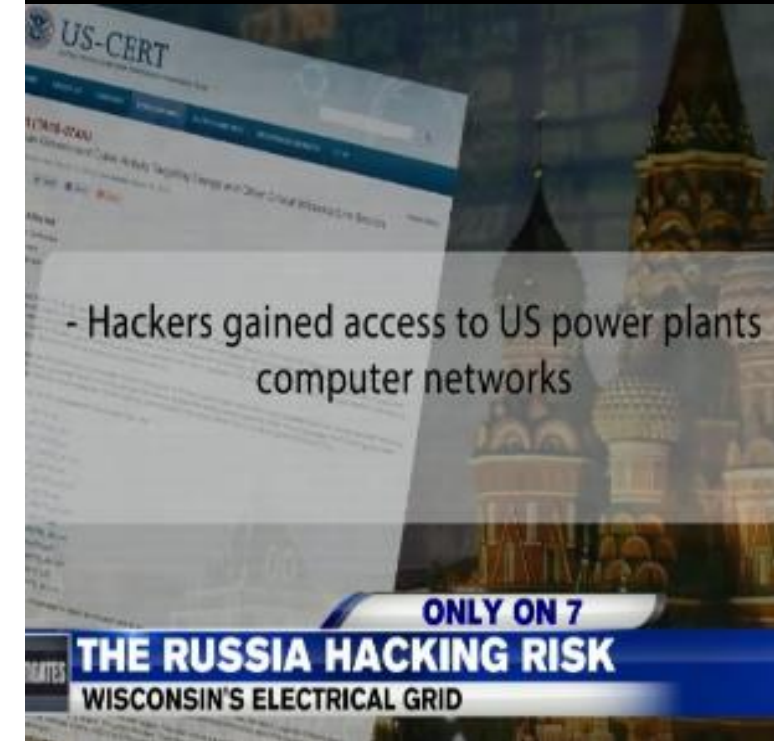
Physical



Natural

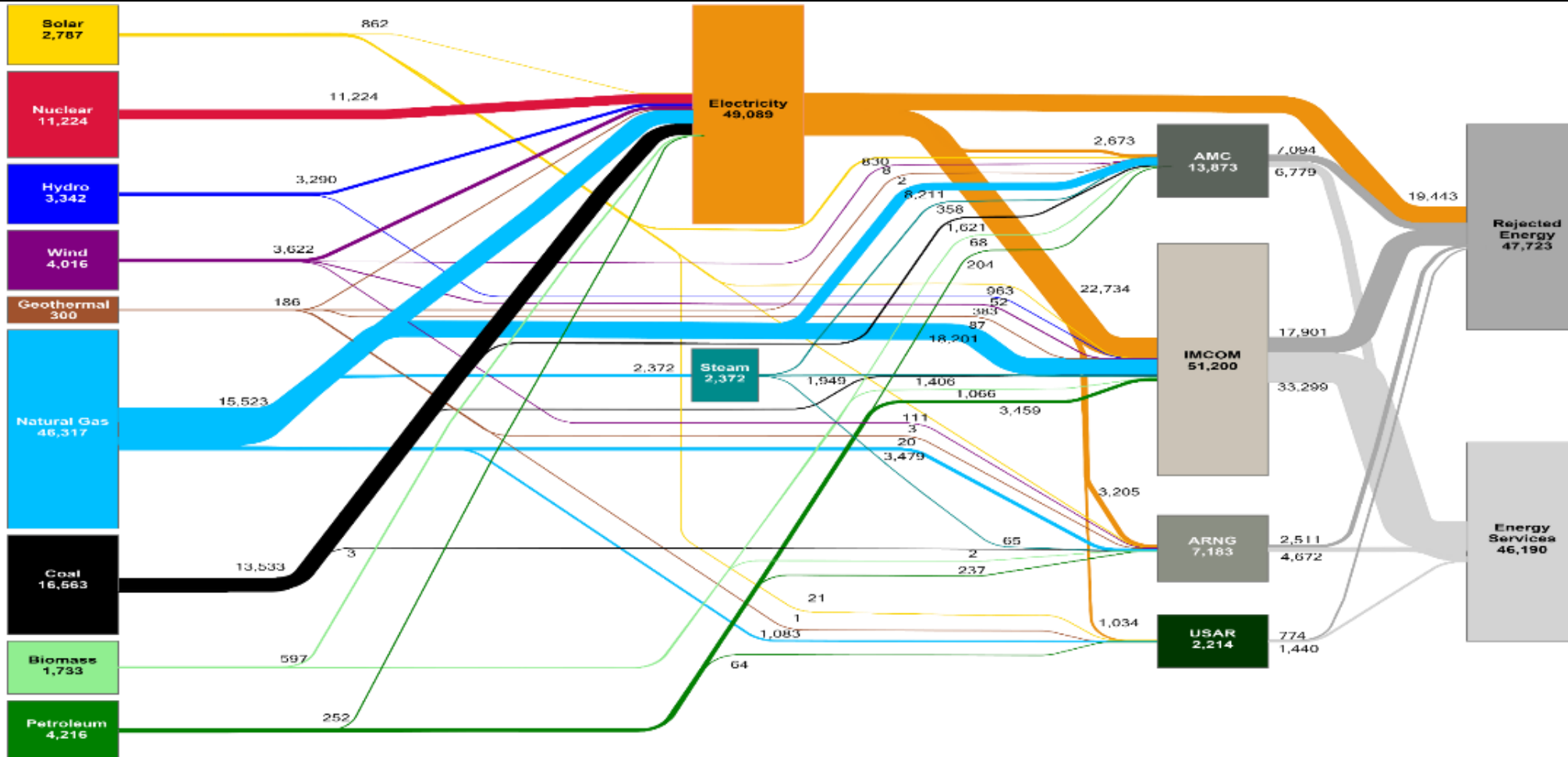


Cyber



“We cannot be an Industrial Age Army in the Information Age. We must transform all linear industrial age processes to be more effective, protect our resources, and make better decisions. We must be the Army of tomorrow, today.”

~ General James C. McConville, Army Chief of Staff



In accordance with EPA Act 2005, Army installation energy is the energy consumed in, “any building, structure, or facility, or part thereof, which is constructed, renovated, leased, or purchased” in whole or in part for use by the Department of the Army at Army installations in the CONUS, enduring locations OCONUS, and sites managed by the ARNG and USAR. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, the Army consumed approximately 3,600 MBtus of its total energy use from renewable sources, 64% of this renewable energy produced on-site.

The data used to create this diagram is from the FY19 Army Annual Energy Management and Resilience Report (AEMRR), DoD Army Supplemental Workbook, and the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) Workbook. Additional data used for estimating energy source and rejected energy is based on work completed in March 2020 by the Department of Energy and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), available: <https://flowcharts.llnl.gov>. For the purposes of this diagram, the energy services / rejection estimates for the national industrial sector average were applied to Army Materiel Command. For Installation Management Command, the Army National Guard, and the Army Reserve, the national average for the commercial sector was used.

AMC - Army Materiel Command

IMCOM - Installation Management Command

ARNG - Army National Guard

USAR - US Army Reserve



Fort Bragg, North Carolina
Utility Privatization

The Army has privatized electric, gas, water, and wastewater at Fort Bragg.

The Army has privatized 47% of its existing utility systems.



Fort Sill, Oklahoma

30 year lease for siting 36 MW Natural Gas Power Plant and up to 14 MW Solar Power
Privately Funded, Owned and Operated

This project would strengthen the local power grid and provide power to sustain Fort Sill's critical missions during a grid outage.



Fort Carson, Colorado

4.2 MW / 8.5 MWh Battery
Battery Energy Storage System
Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC)

This is the largest peak-shaving battery on an Army installation and will offset peak electric use to reduce installation energy costs.

THE ARMY IS COLLABORATING WITH ENERGY PARTNERS FOR PROJECTS ON ARMY INSTALLATIONS



AMERICA'S ARMY:
THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION

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#PowerToWin

ARMY RESILIENCE

PRESENTED BY:

Fred Bonewell

Chief Safety, Security & Gas Solutions Officer

October 2, 2020

GRID RESILIENCY PROJECT



- Public community partnership
- Increase physical security & resiliency
- Preservation of military readiness

This is a collaborative effort between CPS Energy, our local community & our military to improve the resiliency of the infrastructure that is critical to our success.

- Substation Physical Security Upgrades
 - 11 substations providing power to JBSA facilities
 - Increase security & mitigate risks of vehicle attacks & projectiles
- Air Space Safety Upgrades
 - Remove distribution lines & poles from safety clear zones
 - Increase safety & mitigate risk of aircraft accidents



Photo from www.cpsenergy.com



Photo from www.jbsa.mil/news

\$5M GRANT AWARD

- Defense Economic Adjustment Assistance Grant (DEAAG)
 - Granted by Texas Military Preparedness Commission
 - Purpose to enhance grid resiliency
 - Managed by AACOG
 - 2 year project
- Matching Funds
 - Our capital improvement investment is \$3.4M in cash & \$600K in in-kind contributions



Photo from www.aetc.af.mil/news

BENEFITS



- Increased physical security of our facilities
 - Strengthens grid resiliency
- Supports JBSA mission success
 - Increases national security
 - Reinforces ability to continue contributing to the community
- Economic boost & increased resiliency for CoSA
 - \$8.4M injection into local economy through competitive bidding
 - Impacted substations serve our commercial & residential customers

Increasing our mutual operational resiliency enhances our community, the grid & our national security.



Improving Resiliency of Garrison Power



Scott Manson
SEL ES Technology Director

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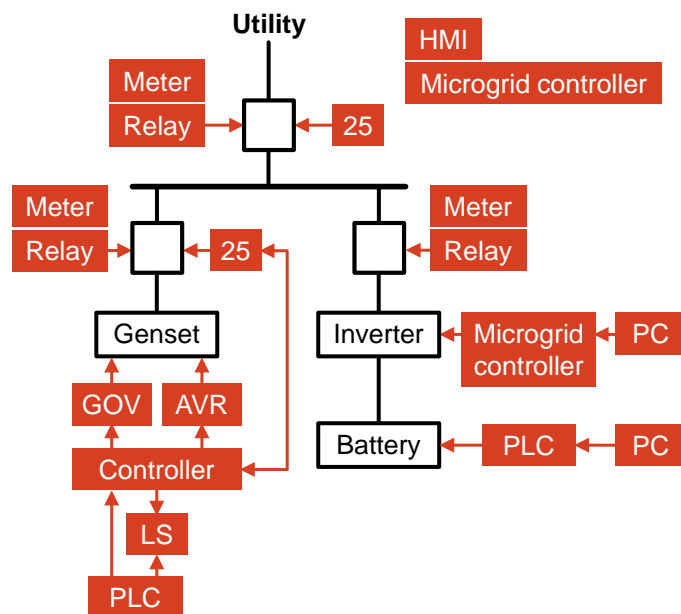
Recent microgrid advancements

Conventional solution

Advanced relay solution

Self-configuring communications

No tuning controls



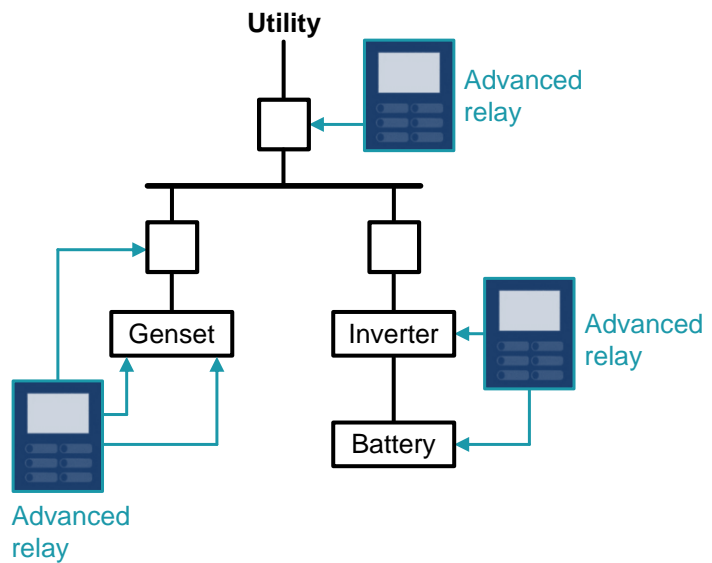
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No tuning controls



Recent microgrid advancements

Conventional solution

Advanced relay solution

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No tuning controls

Tactical Microgrid Standard



Recent microgrid advancements

Conventional solution

Advanced relay solution

Self-configuring communications

No tuning controls

Tactical Microgrid Standard



US Army Corps of Engineers®

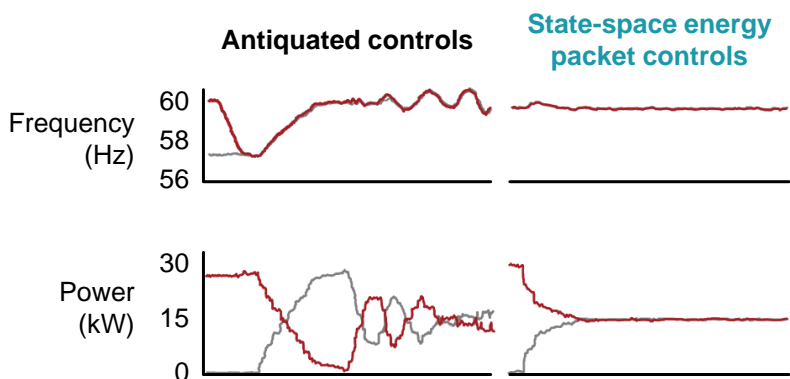
Recent microgrid advancements

Conventional solution

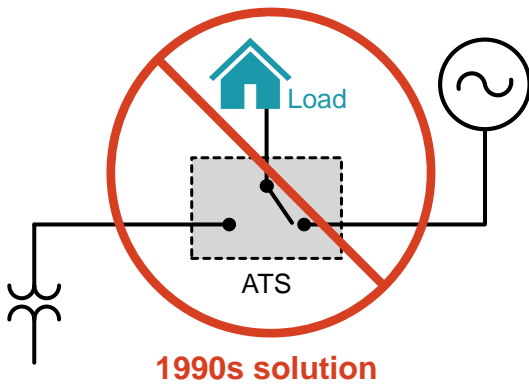
Advanced relay solution

Self-configuring communications

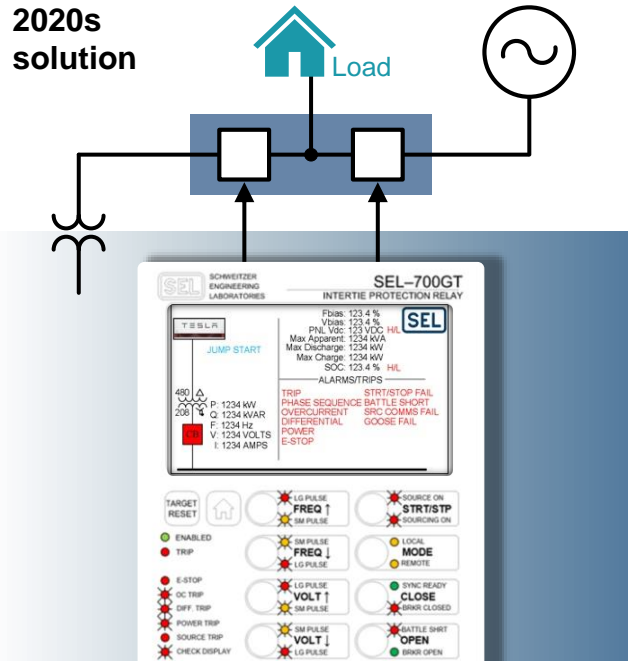
No tuning controls



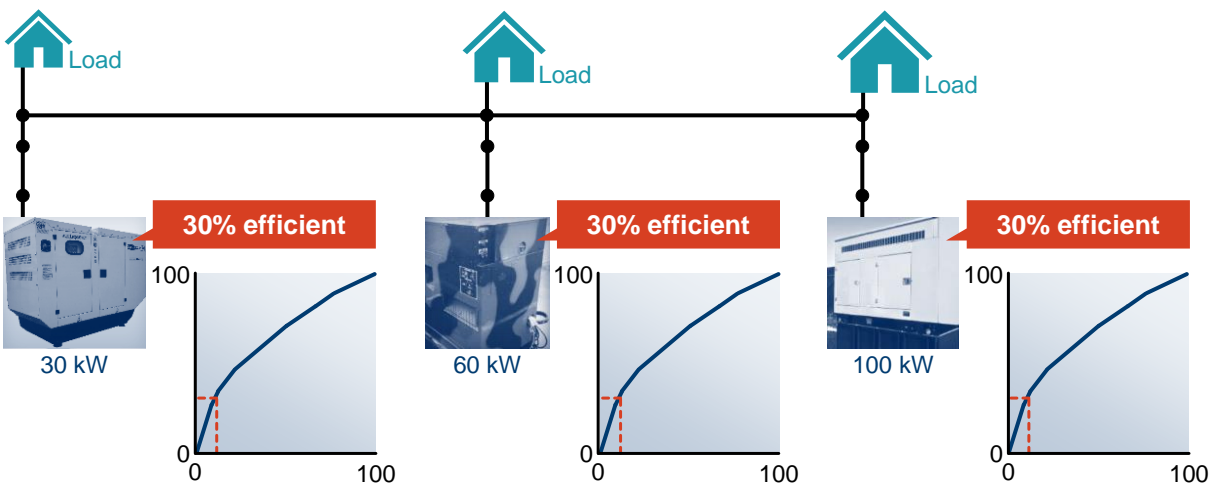
Use existing standby generators to create microgrids



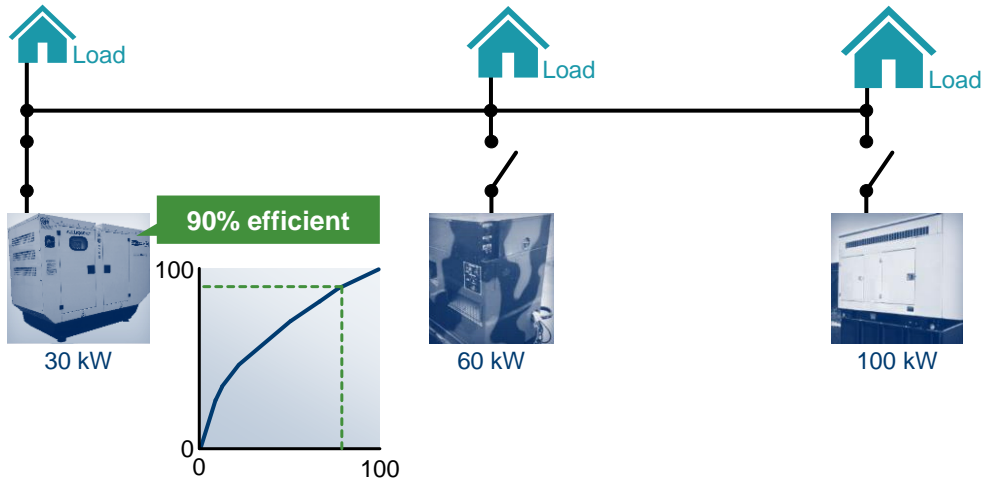
2020s solution



Prolong islanded operation with limited fuel by paralleling building gensets

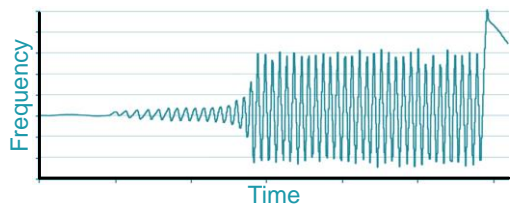


Prolong islanded operation with limited fuel by paralleling building gensets

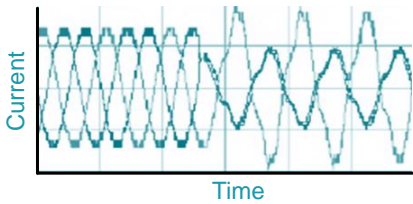


Renewable technologies create “twitchy” power systems

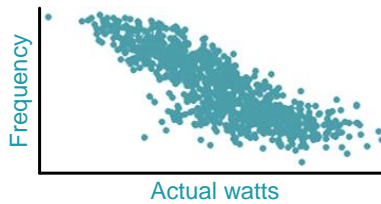
Energy-efficient “improvement” causes outage



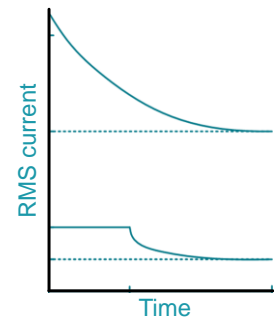
Battery produces odd fault current



Battery causes instability



Renewables produce insufficient fault current





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**Army Installation Resilience
Security and Sustainability Forum / GWU
October 2, 2020**

**Presented by:
Johan Ulloa
Senior Manager, Distributed Energy**



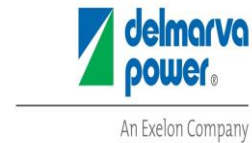
Power Generation



Competitive Energy Sales



Transmission & Distribution









**Proper Planning
Keeps the Mission
Going!!!**



Yesterday's grid reflected a model of conventional, centralized generation resources that was then delivered to consumers.

Today, the grid is evolving into a more complex and integrated structure.

- creating **flexibility** to effectively manage local demands
- providing **risk mitigation** and **cost management**
- emerging energy technologies allow customers to achieve **resiliency and sustainability**

Customers are becoming their own energy managers and suppliers.

Yesterday's Grid

Today's Grid

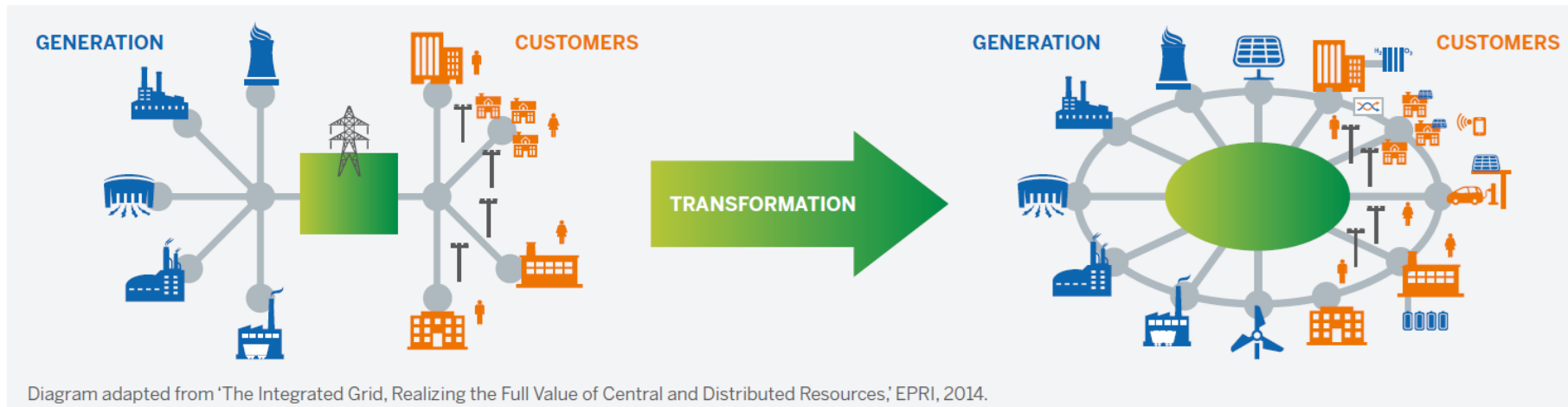


Diagram adapted from 'The Integrated Grid, Realizing the Full Value of Central and Distributed Resources,' EPRI, 2014.

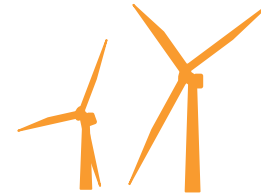
**Energy Price
Volatility**



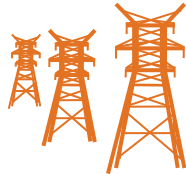
**Energy Security &
Resiliency**



**Sustainability
Compliance**



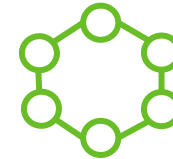
**Power Reliability &
Grid Pressures**



**Emergency
Preparedness**



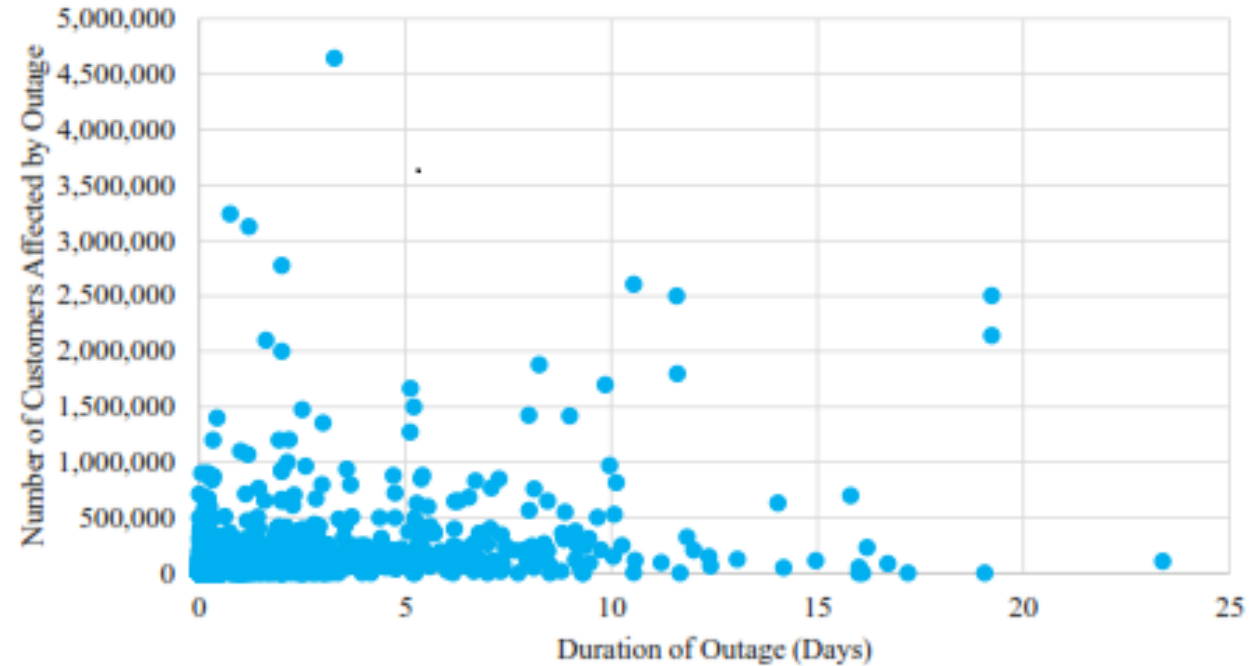
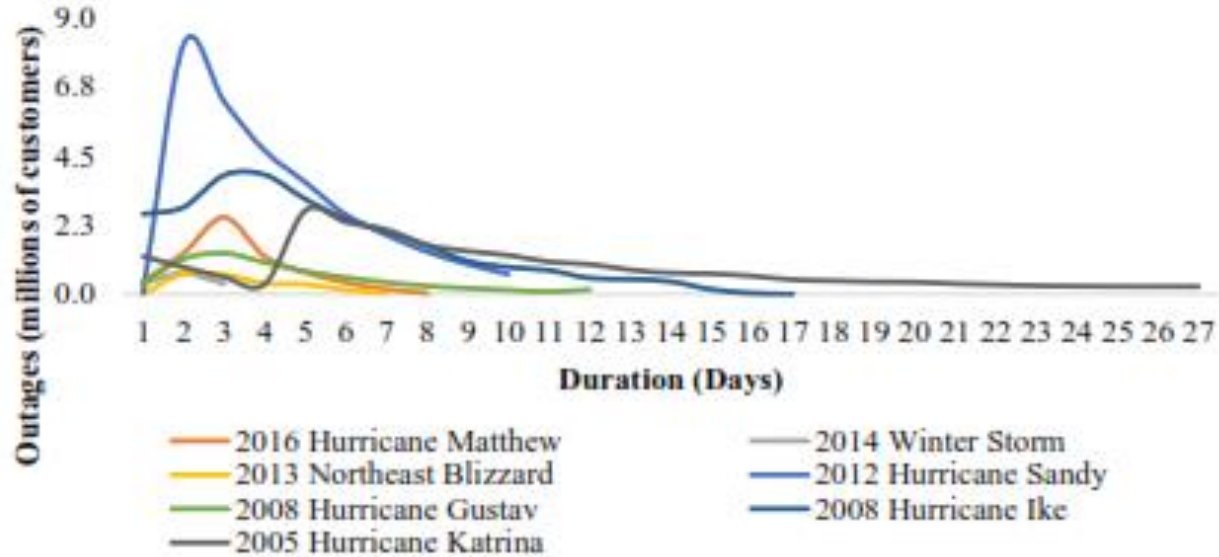
**Energy
Optimization**



**Cyber & Physical
Security Threats**



**Distributed energy strategies mitigate risk,
reduce energy price volatility, and support the
achievement of strategic objectives.**

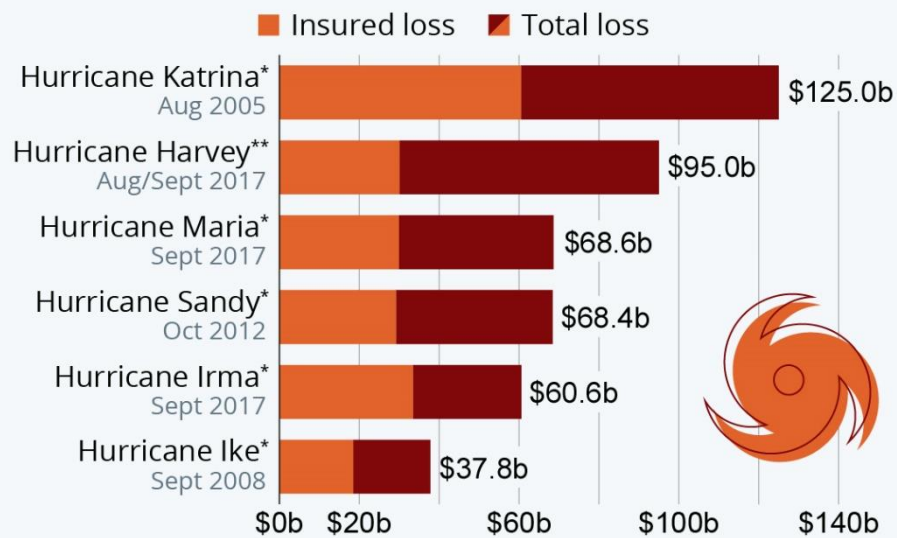


Electric grid disruption typically short duration and localized

Source: Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure Section 2(e): Assessment of Electricity Disruption Incident Response Capabilities 8/09/2017

The Economic Fallout of Hurricanes

Most devastating hurricanes by total and insured losses worldwide from 1980 to 2019



* U.S., Carribean ** U.S., Caribbean, Central America
Source: Munich Re



statista

- Severity and impact of storms becoming more frequent and costly
- Over half of total loss is not insured
- Graph does not take into account loss of life and long-term impact to communities

As energy systems age, the need for energy generation and infrastructure investment has grown

Major, Mission-Critical Installations and Infrastructure Date to WWII and Earlier			
Installation	Mission	Age of Main Post	Peak Demand in MW
Fort Hood	III Corps	73 years	110
JB Elmendorf Richardson	Pacific Air Forces NORAD	75 years	~55
Fort Bragg	FORSCOM USARC	93 years	150
Peterson AFB	NORAD	73 years	~75
Navy Region SW	Pacific Fleet	93 years	130
JB Lewis-McChord	I Corps 62 nd Airlift	77 years	~76
Offutt AFB	STRATCOM 55 WG	68 years	~36

- ▶ Mission critical infrastructure is nearing 100 years old and supports increasingly greater loads
- ▶ Energy security and resilience, mission critical effectiveness, and cost effective operations are all at risk with the state of DoD installation infrastructure
- ▶ On-site distributed generation and dedicated off-site assets provide a robust mitigation and security strategy for grid outages

Sources:

- 1) 2011-2014 Annual Energy Management Report
- 2) Pew Charitable Trusts
- 3) Booz Allen Hamilton Analysis

How to Mitigate Exposure:

- Understand Critical Loads - Installation Energy Plans, Advanced Meters, Sensors, Data Analytics
- Stress and Test Existing Systems – Generator Load Tests, Controls/Microgrids, Resource Requirements and Contingency Plans
- Identify and Implement Potential Solutions



- ▶ Because services cannot attribute financial value to energy security, goals are met through a piecemeal approach
 - Anticipate security being a feature of every acquisition moving forward but rarely being a standalone contract

- ▶ Services will seek energy security projects and assets as an addition to energy conservation measures (ECMs) or renewable energy deals
 - Other ECMs/PPAs must cover the cost of these security adds
 - Interest in pilots nested within ESPCs, for example using new/innovative technology at one building to prove technology/security
 - Projects that provide energy security assets, controls or infrastructure will be preferred over those who do not

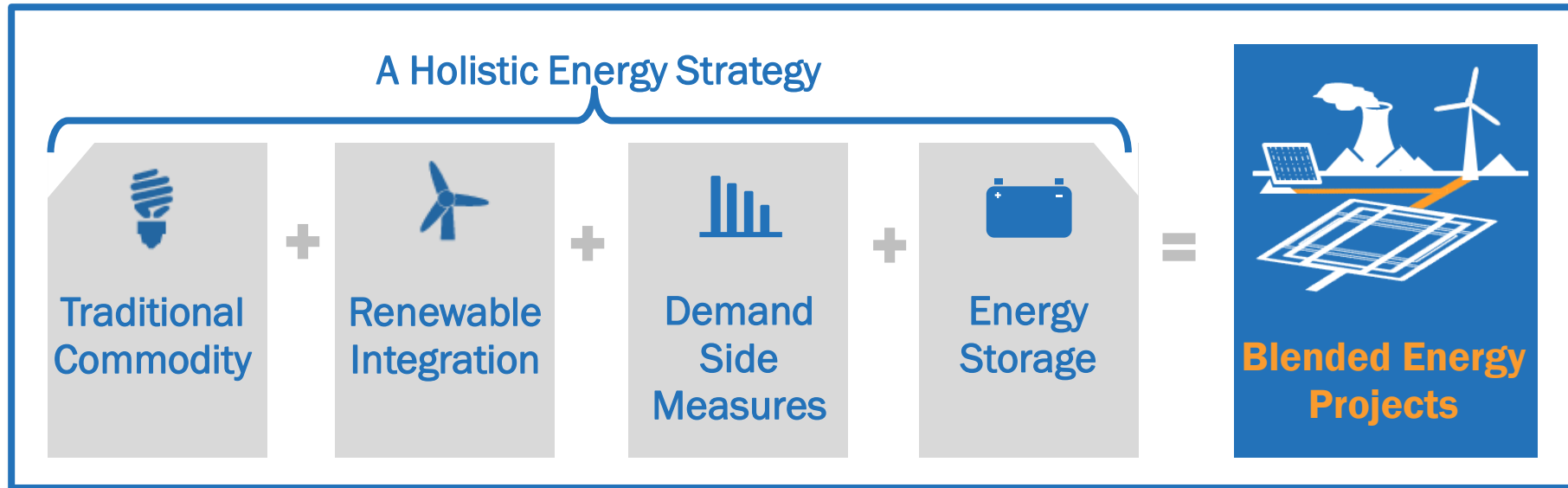
“True valuation of energy security is not likely to happen. Integrated ESPCs that capture large savings and offset security are the only viable path”

DLA Energy

“Security elements need to be rolled in with ECMs that have a shorter payback if the security provisions do not have a sufficient standalone payback”

MCICOM

By employing a holistic approach to energy projects and evaluating economics in aggregate with respect to mission requirements, institutions can experience more meaningful projects.



Local market dynamics and availability of energy resources dictate viability



Authorities	Description
Power Purchase Agreements	Premised on security and renewable energy considerations. Takes advantage of private ownership and corresponding ITC, MACRS, etc. Up to 30 year term
Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC)	Ability to blend energy efficiency measures with distributed generation. Up to 25 year term
Enhanced Use Lease	Makes underused land available for lease and development. Offtake is responsibility of the developer and installation may or may not utilize load.
Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC)	Provides for energy services offered by serving utility. Flexible contracting mechanism. Up to 25 year term
Utilities Privatization	Used to recapitalize utility infrastructure where life cycle costs are favorable to the service. Could be leveraged for energy resiliency and capital Upgrades. Up to 50 year term
Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP)	DoD's environmental technology demonstration and validation program.
Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP)	Funds projects to increase resilience, save energy or water, produce energy or reduce the cost of energy for the Department of Defense
Military Construction (MILCON)	Appropriated funds

Customer	Challenge	Solution
 <p>Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany</p>	<p>Need to secure portion of power from renewable sources, in order to achieve “net zero” status</p>	<p>8.5MW woody biomass CHP plant fuel sourced from nearby industrial steam plant</p>
 <p>Naval Station Great Lakes</p>	<p>Cost of steam from adjacent VA Hospital on the rise</p>	<p>2.7MW solar hybrid system to preheat steam boilers, and preheat water for heat exchangers and water heaters</p>
 <p>Defense Intelligence Agency</p>	<p>Federal energy efficiency mandates compounded by governmental budgetary restraints</p>	<p>Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) to offset cost of 568 kW PV solar array installation</p>
 <p>National Aquarium in Baltimore</p>	<p>Nature of Aquarium’s main focus—environmental conservation— coupled with small physical footprint</p>	<p>4.3MW grid-connected solar installation in Cambridge, MD, to supply more than 40 percent of annual electricity needs</p>
 <p>Newark (NJ) Housing Authority</p>	<p>Aggressive goals set internally to modernize and improve EE and sustainability in one of U.S.’s largest housing authorities</p>	<p>Extensive EE measures blended with renewable energy: 144mWh capacity solar PV and 14mWh capacity wind turbine</p>
 <p>Natick Soldier Systems Center</p>	<p>Sustainability goals to reduce energy consumption by 30 percent by 2015 (beginning 2003)</p>	<p>EE measures coupled with on-site 150 kW CHP plant to address year-round steam needs</p>
 <p>National Institutes of Health (Bethesda, MD)</p>	<p>Need to address growing steam and chilled water needs while not exceeding emissions limits</p>	<p>On-site 23MW CHP plant to produce energy that is 60 percent less expensive than that which is purchased from the grid, without surpassing emission limits</p>



Thank you.

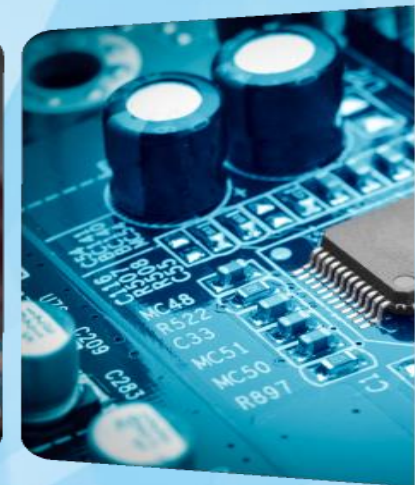
Johan Ulloa

Senior Manager, Distributed Energy

410-470-1897

Johan.Ulloa@Constellation.com

www.constellation.com



Army Installation Resilience

Mehdi Ganji

October 2nd , 2020

Investment

(Hard Cost, Soft Cost)

Unlock Services/Benefits

(Address beyond the primary issues)

Business Case

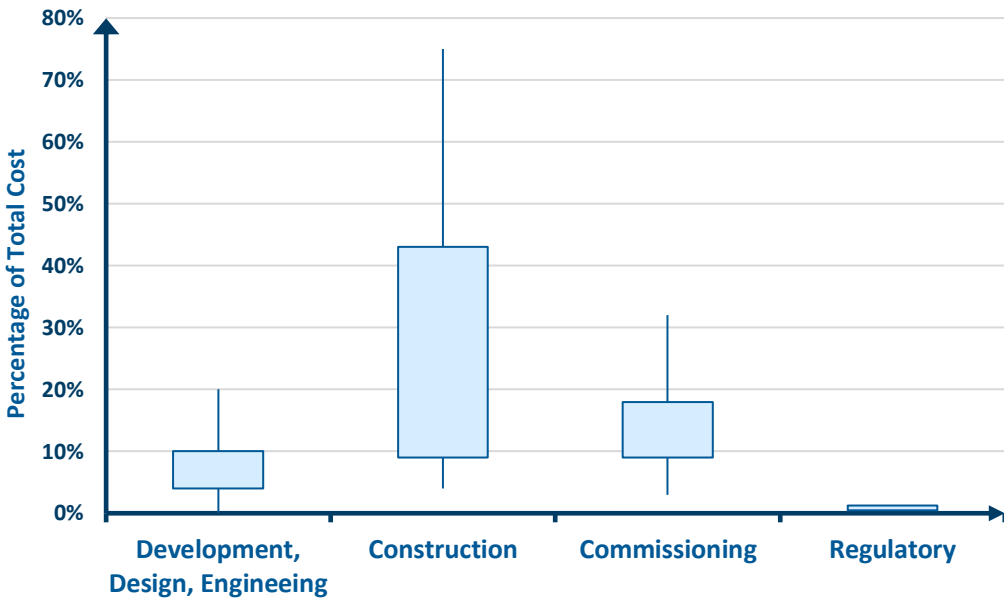
Comprehensive

(Beyond Fence Interdependencies)

Streamlining

(Development, Design, and Permitting)

Soft Cost



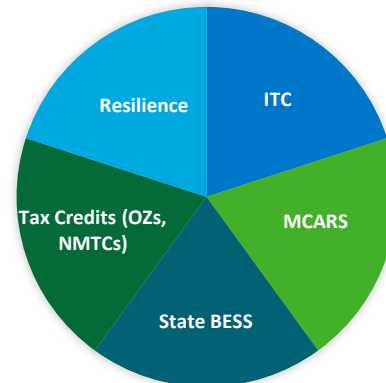
Source: NREL

DERs Technology Cost

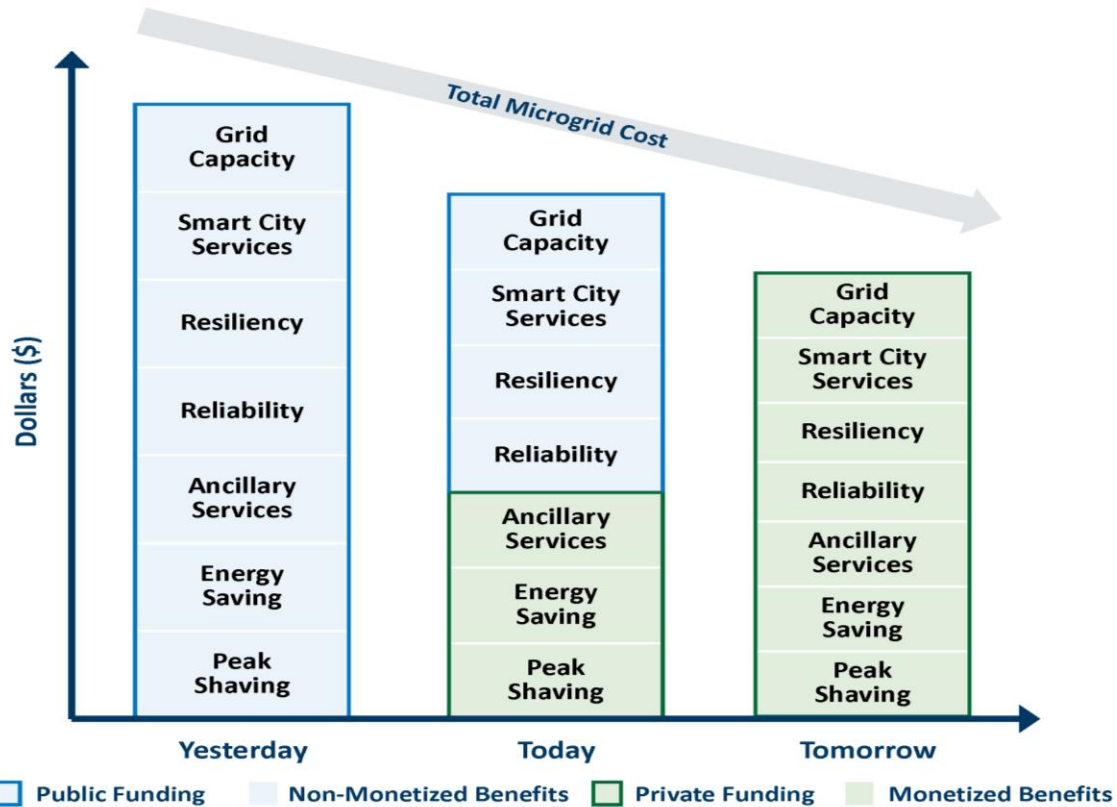


Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

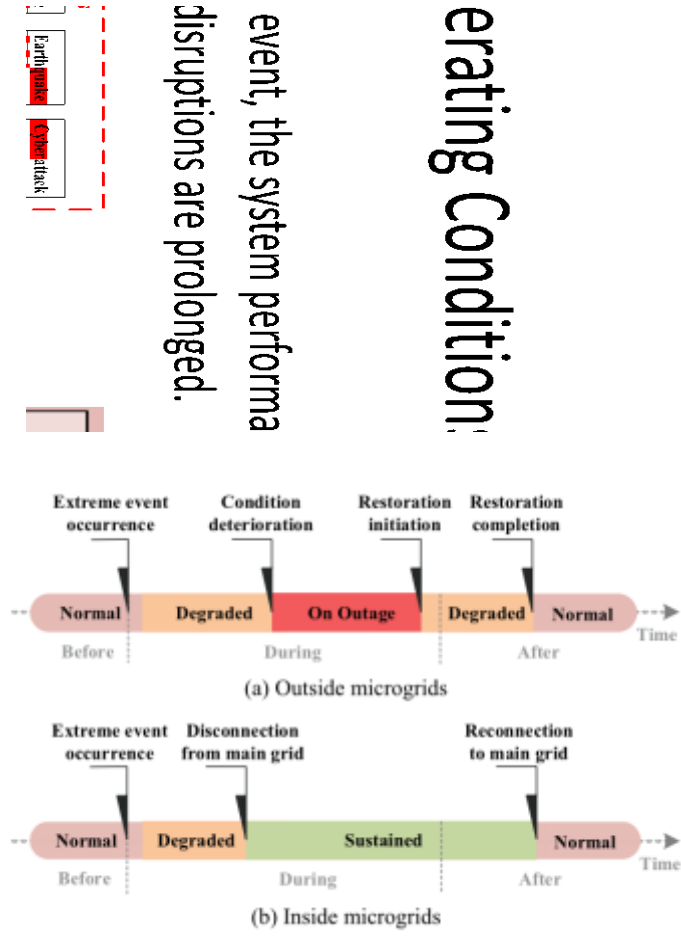
Incentives



Fully Unlock The Benefits



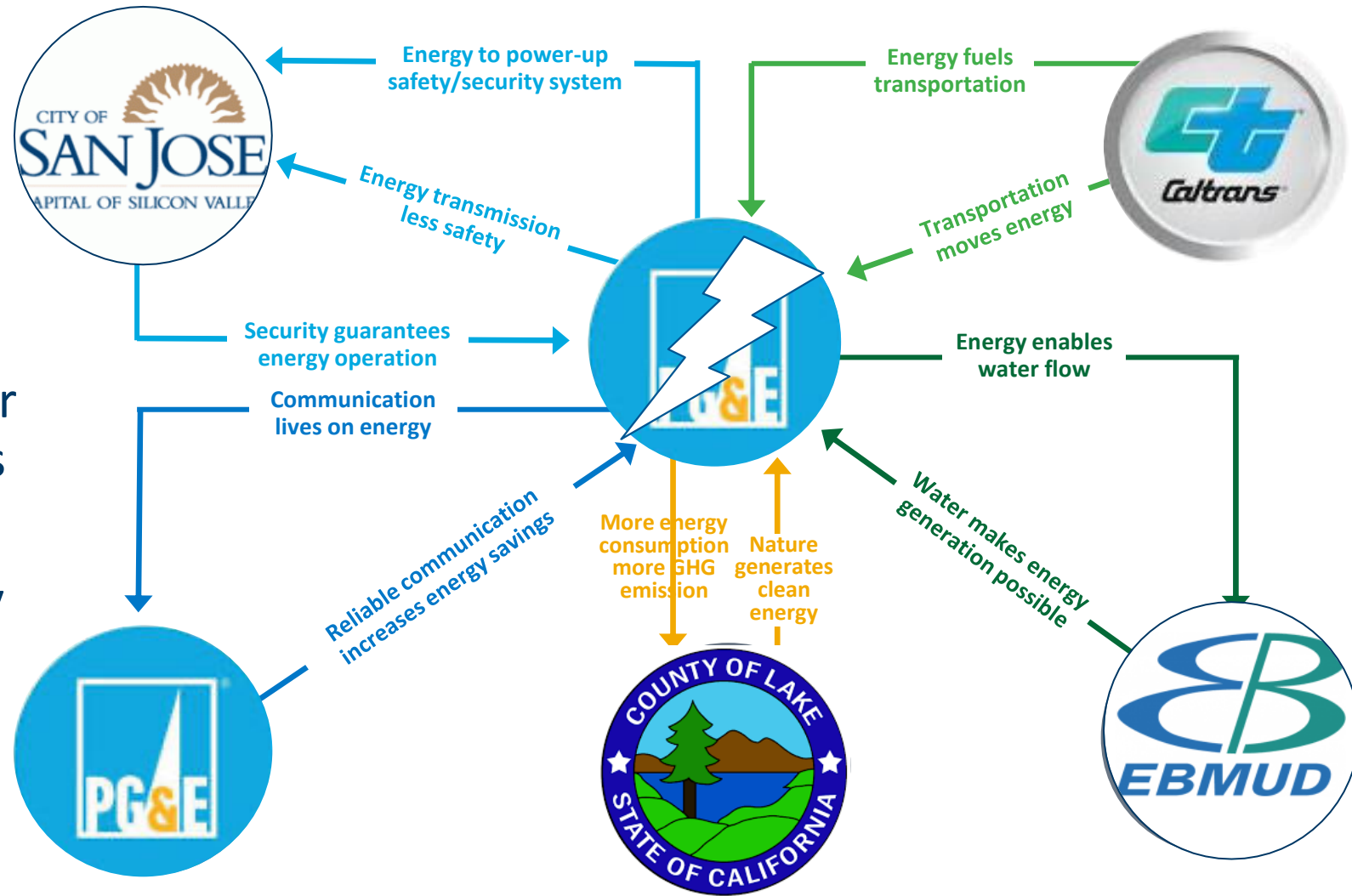
Benefits



What Resilience Means?

Comprehensiveness: Behind The Fence (BTF) & Infront Of The Fence (IFOF) Infrastructure systems Interdependencies

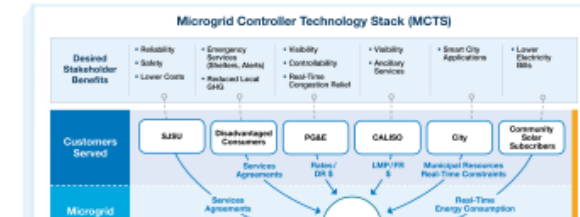
- Installations are part of a City, and off take the services being served to the **whole city**.
- Installations 'critical **mission** is highly dependent on all BTF and IFOF interdependent Cyber Physical Infrastructure Systems resilience
- Northern CA **Wildfire** primarily impacts **Power grid**, but also disturbs also interrupts **other** infrastructures (October 2019)



Development & Design



Operation



Commercialization of microgrid is highly dependent on an optimal approach to (i) Placement, (ii) Sizing, (iii) Permitting, and (iv) Securing Contract, and Financing, and BTF and IFOF O&M details, resulting in a solution with a fully unlocked benefits

Solution

- BTF-Tailored solution reduces system economics and resilience benefits
- Lack of Granular Data use results in DERs Over/Under-sizing
- Lack of Network constraints consideration requires additional utility assessment
- Lack of land constraints and characteristics consideration trigs additional AHJs' assessment
- Lack of infrastructures interdependencies consideration reduces system economics
- Lack of consideration the AHJs' permitting requirement results in longer permitting process
- Lack of consideration the community's credibility to receive incentives reduces economics

Lack of BTF DERs Visibility and Control Access to Utility results in longer interconnection process and some Standby Charge Commitment (\$0.015-0.025)/Kwh

Thank you

Questions?

For more information:

Mehdi Ganji, PhD

Email:

Mehdi.Ganji@Willdan.com

Mehdi.Ganji@ieee.org

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Q&A



**Mr. J. E. "Jack"
Surash,**
Acting Deputy Assistant
Secretary (E&S)



Moderator, Jeff Marqusee,
Senior research advisor at the
National Renewable Energy
Laboratory (NREL)



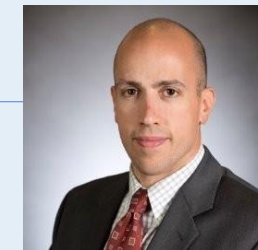
Mehdi Ganji, Lead for
Smart Cities at Willdan
& IEEE R&D Committee



Fred Bonewell, Chief
Security, Safety & Gas
Solutions Officer, CPS
Energy



Scott Manson, Technology
Director, Schweitzer
Engineering Laboratories



Johan Ulloa, Manager, Distributed
Energy and Energy Efficiency Sales,
Constellation Energy, Constellation



**Mr. Michael F.
McGhee,** Executive
Director of the U.S.
Army Office of
Energy Initiatives



Edward Saltzberg
Director of Professional Education
EEMI, GWU



Army Installation Resilience

On base and with the community

October 2, 220



Hon Alex Beehler
Assistant Secretary of the
Army for Installations,
Energy and the Environment



Mr. J. E. "Jack" Surash,
Acting Deputy Assistant
Secretary (E&S)



Moderator, Jeff Marqusee,
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Scott Manson, Technology
Director, Schweitzer
Engineering Laboratories



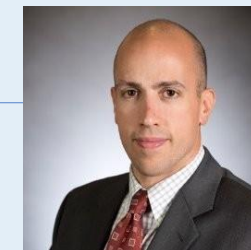
Fred Bonewell, Chief
Security, Safety & Gas
Solutions Officer, CPS
Energy



Mr. Michael F. McGhee, Executiv
e Director of the
U.S. Army Office
of Energy
Initiatives



Mehdi Ganji, Lead for
Smart Cities Lad at
Willdan & IEEE R&D
Committee



Johan Ulloa, Manager, Distributed
Energy and Energy Efficiency Sales,
Constellation Energy, Constellation