



Federal Utility Partnership Working Group (FUPWG) Spring Seminar

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Energy Security & Sustainability (ES2) Strategy

ES² Strategy is the Army's Foundation

Army Energy Security & Sustainability Strategic Goals

- 1. Inform Decisions
- 2. Optimize Use
- 3. Assure Access
- 4. Build Resiliency
- 5. Drive Innovation







"RESILIENCE: The ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions. (Executive Order 13653)



Installation Utility Costs vs Total Consumption



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AMERICA'S ARMY: THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION Energy Use Intensity (EUI)



* FY15 established new baseline - Army Materiel Command Government Owned Contractor Operated square footage added.



Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) / Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC)

Program Summary

- 634 task orders/mods at 95 installations
- > 12.7 Trillion BTU saved per year
- Approximately \$2.6B in Private sector investments
- > \$350M more in development



Task Order Awards

Army avoided over \$180M in utility cost in FY16









Intent

Army microgrid investments at the locations of strategic importance with the greatest risks





Annual Net Cost of Protection (\$/kW of Critical Load) (http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/2014/01/16/power-surge-energy-security-and-the-department-of-defense) \$250 \$195 \$200 Less Expensive \$150 **Higher Reliability** \$93 \$100 \$85 \$85 \$85 \$61 \$58 \$50 \$31 \$0 **Standalone Generators** Large Diesel Microgrid Half-NG Microgrid (\$50) (\$80)(\$100)California Southeast PJM

\$/kW

Army Goal: Double the deployment of CHP to 200 MW by end of CY 2018 and triple it to 300 MW by end of CY 2020, from a 100 MW baseline

- Army CHP Summary: Currently Operating: 109.2 MW
- Prime Applications:
- Facilities with high heating and/or cooling demands
- Large barracks, dining halls, hospitals, fitness centers, hangars, labs, manufacturing, & maintenance facilities
 CHP ENHANCES
 ENERGY RESILIENCY



SECRETARY OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON

0 1 N0V 2016 MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INSTALLATIONS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT)

SUBJECT: Increasing Deployment of Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

 On 11 August 2016, I committed the Army to double the amount of energy production from Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facilities on our installations in the next two years, to 200 megawatts (MW), and to triple it in the next four years, to 300 MW.

2. Where technically and economically feasible, CHP benefits the Army by reducing energy costs and air pollution emissions, improving energy security, diversifying the energy supply, and supporting Army and Federal energy policies. I request that you develop an overarching CHP deployment strategy within 120 days that appropriately considers CHP as a key element of the Energy and Sustainability Strategy and has applicability to all land holding commands.

3. Achieving these goals will be a significant challenge but one that can be met. With your leadership and guidance, commanders of Army facilities and installations will be empowered to assess the potential for CHP at their locations, communicate lessons learned, and work with the Army staff and partners to identify best opportunities for CHP deployment.

Commander U.S. Army Materiel Command U.S. Army Reserve Command U.S. Army Medical Command U.S. Army Installation Management Command Director, Army National Guard Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

- Energy Efficiencies of 80% are routine with this technology
- Life Cycle Cost (LCC) less than conventional technology
- CHP Recommendations:
- ✓ Consider as either a one or a multiple-ECM Task Order;
- Explore multiple funding vehicles: ESPC/UESC, ERCIP, UP, MILCON & SRM.
- ✓ Opportunities exist across the full spectrum, from as small as 25 kW to as large as 50 MW.
- Micro-CHP can decrease or eliminate the need for on-site boilers.
- Size project to the thermal requirement, versus electrical load, and to run almost continuously.



AMERICA'S ARMY: THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION

Renewable and Alternative Energy Security Projects



Increasing Energy Security and Resiliency Across Army Installations



AMERICA'S ARMY: THE STRENGTH OF THE NATION

Third Party Energy Security Project: Fort Gordon

Army outgrant of 270 acres at Fort Gordon



- - Georgia Power owns, operates, and maintains 30 MWs of solar power, or about enough to power 4,300 homes per year
 - Power flows off-base (through Army substation) to grid serving Fort Gordon and surrounding community
 - Additional requirements for storage and microgrid would need to be scoped to "island" critical load in the event of a grid outage



Third Party Energy Security Project: Schofield Barracks

Army outgrant of 10 acres at Schofield Barracks

- Hawaiian Electric will construct, own, operate and maintain a 50 MW biofuel-capable power generation plant
- During normal ops, power will flow off-base to grid serving Army and Oahu
- During contingency ops, plant will provide 50 MW of "first call" and blackstart capability to three Army installations simultaneously; 5 days of fuel storage onsite at plant and 30 days of fuel storage on island
- 50 MW of firm power is sufficient to meet 100% of peak electricity requirements at Schofield Barracks, Wheeler Army Airfield, and Field Station Kunia





Army proposed outgrant of 115 acres at JFTB Los Alamitos

- Developer would construct, own, operate and maintain 16 MWs of solar power, energy storage, and microgrid components
- During normal ops, the developer sells power to the grid
- During contingency ops, the developer would provide islandable power for critical loads for min 7 – max 30 days





Working With the Army

• ASA(IE&E): http://www.asaie.army.mil/ ACSIM: http://www.acsim.army.mil/ USACE: http://www.usace.army.mil/

Renewable Energy on Army Lands

- Large Scale Renewable Energy Projects (>10MW): <u>http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ES/oei/</u>
- DoD Siting Clearinghouse: <u>http://www.acq.osd.mil/dodsc/</u>

Science and Technology

- Army Acquisition Business Website: <u>https://acquisition.army.mil/asfi/;</u> Base Camp Integration Laboratory: <u>https://pmfss.natick.army.mil/</u>
- Communications-Electronics Research, Development and Engineering Center: <u>http://www.cerdec.army.mil/business/index.asp</u>
- Natick Soldier Research, Development and Engineering Center: <u>http://nsrdec.natick.army.mil/business/index.htm</u>
- National Defense Center for Energy and Environment: <u>http://www.ndcee.ctc.com/</u>
- Network Integration Evaluation: <u>http://integration.army.mil/;</u> Rapid Equipping Force: <u>http://www.ref.army.mil/</u>

Facilities Energy Innovation

- Net Zero: <u>http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ES/netzero/</u>
- Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) & Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP): <u>http://www.serdp.org/;</u> Energy Security & Sustainability (ES2) Strategy: <u>http://usarmy.vo.llnwd.net/e2/c/downloads/394128.pdf</u>

Vehicle Innovation

- Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center: http://www.army.mil/tardec
- Aviation & Missile Research, Development & Engineering Center: <u>http://www.redstone.army.mil/amrdec/Business/index.html</u>

Small Businesses

Army Small Business Innovation Research Program: <u>https://www.armysbir.army.mil/sbir/Default.aspx</u>