FEDERAL UTILITY PARTNERSHIP WORKING GROUP SEMINAR

May 2-3, 2019 San Diego, CA

Fort Carson Battery Energy Storage System

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Introduction

- What is a BESS?
- Demand Savings
- Why Fort Carson?
- Considerations for Design
- Project Economics
- Utility Impacts and Teaming
- Construction
- Things to Consider
- Other Use Cases



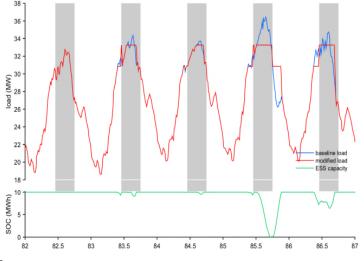
Battery Energy Storage System

- What is a BESS?
 - Battery: Cells Modules Racks Enclosure
 - Battery control systems, safety devices, system cooling and support
 - Inverters, bi-directional transformers, protective devices, point of common connection
 - Charge/discharge control, communications
- Resilience Benefits



Using A BESS for Peak Shaving (Demand Charge Management)

- Demand based on monthly maximum
- Tariff supports opportunity for savings
- Demand profile is shave-able
- Consider both Power and Energy
 - Maximum discharge rate (in kW) determines max savings
 - Total battery capacity (in kWh) enough to achieve savings
- Capacity must last through the entire peak
 - Savings most often capacity limited





Using A BESS for Peak Shaving (Demand Charge Management)

- Dumb Battery no discharge control
 - Low power (savings) to energy (cost) ratio
 - Not economically viable
- Smart Battery
 - Decrease capacity, increase discharge rate
 - Requires predictive control for real time use
 - Increases savings risk



Fort Carson was a Good Candidate

- Large demand charge
- Tariff support peak shaving
- Peak is shave-able
- Customer was interested in a BESS
- Customer understood the associated risks
- Good relationship with serving utility
- Interconnection Agreement changes not required

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Bes

Fort Carson was a Good Candidate Cont'd

- Also
 - Fort Carson DPW has an appetite for innovative projects
 - 8 MW of existing Solar PV, going to 15 MW
 - Existing infrastructure capacity





Challenges

- Must be a smart battery
- 6 separate meters aggregated to 1 bill
 Must monitor all 6 in real time
- Contribution from external supply (WAPA)
- Seasonal Impacts
- Solar introduces profile variability



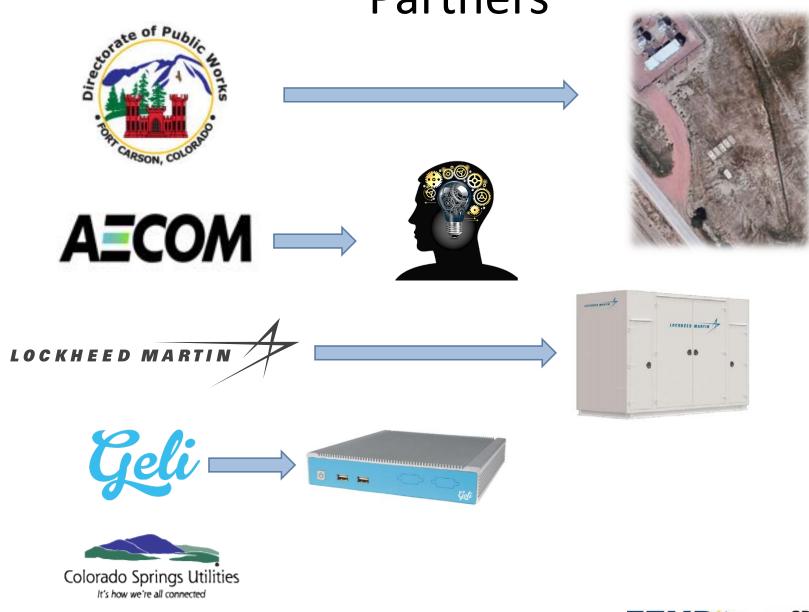
System Design Considerations

- Detailed analysis of historical data
- Survey of market participants
 Offerings must match project needs
- Communications between components
- Redundancy, limit single points of failure

 Risk mitigation
- No export to utility
- Remote substations



Partners





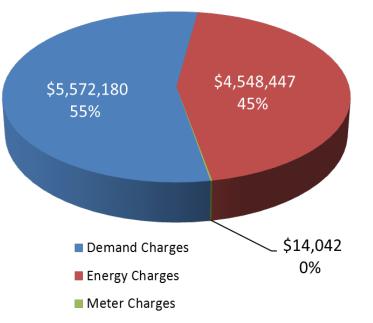






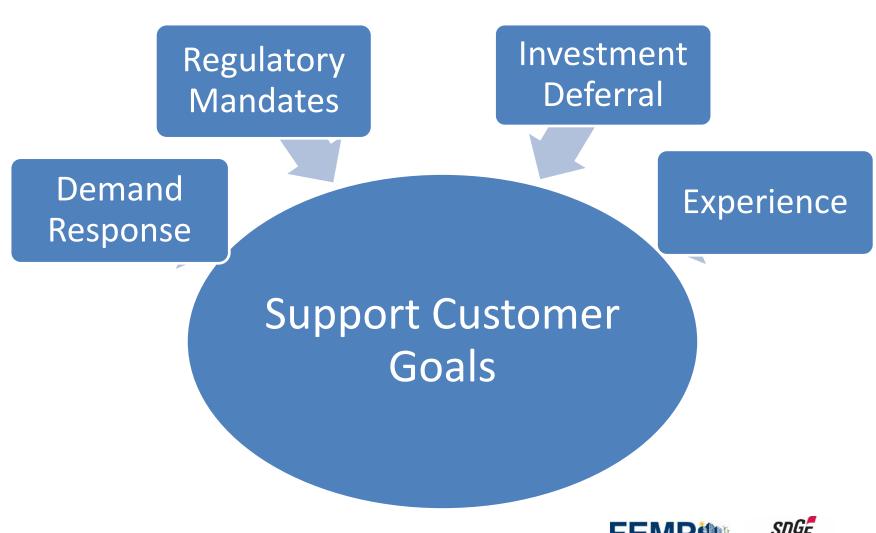
Economics

- Demand is 55% of Fort Carson's electric Bill
- DCM will result in \$525K in annual savings
 - Need to capture about 3,200 kW a month
- ESUs 70% of cost, BOS and installation made up remaining 30%
- ~90% efficient
- No time of use shifting opportunity
- Complete package payback under 20 years
 - Includes performance period costs and financing





Utility Interest in Behind-the-Meter BESS



Federal Energy Management Program

Fort Carson BESS Installation







Fort Carson BESS Installation









Application very specific to situation

- Importance of historical data
 - Analysis & design
 - Power & energy requirements
 - Duty cycle (impact to system degradation)
- Tariff/savings methodology
- Match use case to economics
- Existing/planned distributed generation resources
- Interconnection agreement
- Cyber security





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Things to consider



Things to consider, continued

- Stakeholder engagement
- Understand/share the risk
 - Customer must understand risks
- Details
 - Understand how savings will be achieved
 - Understand impacts to load profile
 - M&V (Demand reduction guarantee)



Other Economic Use Cases

- Equipment upgrade deferral
- Power factor correction (VAR support)
- Equipment substitution
 - Frequency control
 - Solar firming/ramp rate control
 - Voltage regulation
- Demand response
- Time-of-use shifting



Questions?



