Energy Resilience
Greater Kansas City
SAME

Lessons Learned:
DoD Energy Security
Building a World of Difference.



Energy Security **Solutions** for the **Military**

Meet Our **Experts**



Pat Carolan, PE Associate Vice President; Senior Program Director Black & Veatch, Federal



Doug Mackenzie Energy Services Manager Black & Veatch, Federal



Larry Almaleh, PE, PMP Project Manager Black & Veatch, Federal

Energy Security for the DoD

Provide power continuity and energy sustainment to enable military mission assurance



Reliability: Reduce probability of mission critical failure



Resilience: Increase ability of DoD to respond to adversity

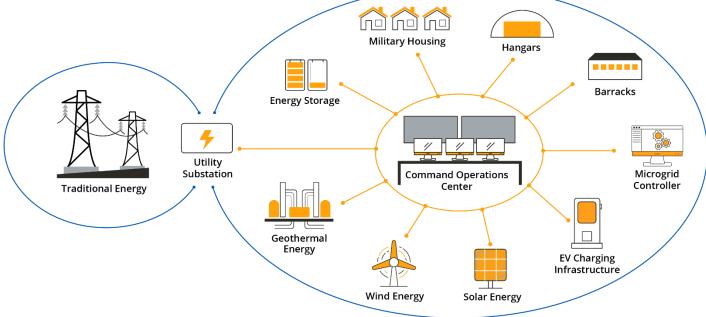


Sustainability: Ensuring your future is more secure the present

Energy Security

requires framework that considers both the

customer and community

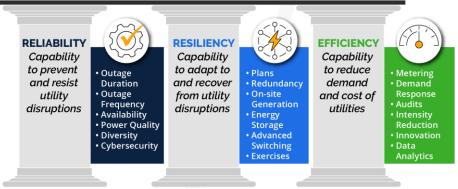


Energy Security Policy Updates

DoD policies establish resiliency baselines

- 2022 FEB: Army Climate Strategy
 - "The Army will be a resilient and sustainable land force able to operate in all domains with effective mitigation and adaptation."
 - Intermediate Goal #1: Install a microgrid on every installation by 2035
- 2021 MAY: Metrics and Standards for Energy Resilience at Military Installations Memorandum (OUSD)
 - Provide for a minimum of 14 days of energy disruption.
 - Establishes target power availability of 99.9%-99.9999%.
 - 99.999%: Mission Critical Facilities, e.g., HQ, Communications, Airfield.
 - 99.9999%: Most Critical Facilities, e.g., Missile Defense, Satellite Control, Cyber operations
- National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)
 - Promote multiple and diverse sources of energy; favor energy resources originating on installation (2021)
 - Promote microgrids; Favor full-time energy sources rather than emergency generation (2021)
 - Identify potential renewable or clean energy resources, or related technologies such as advanced battery storage capacity, to enhance resiliency (2022).

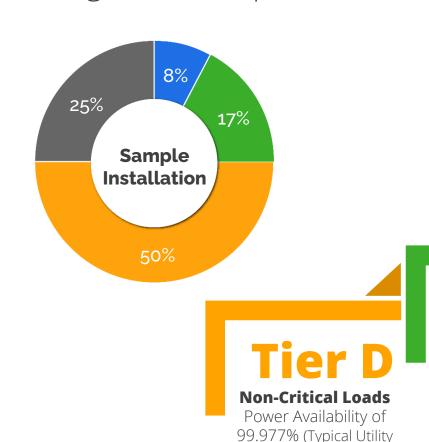
3 PILLARS OF ENERGY SECURITY (P-602)



- U.S. Federal Sustainability: Executive Order (EO) 14057
 - 100% Carbon Pollution-Free Electricity by 2030, including 50% on a 24/7 basis
 - Climate resilient infrastructure and operations
- Federal policies driving proliferation of DER and catalyzing market access, e.g., FERC 841, 2222
- State policies guide market participation and economic viability of energy projects
 - Regulated vs de-regulated energy markets
 - State policies and incentives [Reference DSIRE]
- Upcoming: Funds for Resilience investments, microgrids, and R&D (Bipartisan Infrastructure Package); Standalone ITC for energy storage (Energy Storage Tax Incentive and Deployment Act of 2021)

Applied Approach for Scalable Energy Security

Design can be optimized for unique mission requirements.



Annual Downtime ~2hrs)

Generation, Controls

Tier C

Critical Loads

Power Availability of 99.990% (53 Minutes Annual Downtime) Redundancy, Energy Storage

Tier B

More Critical Loads

Power Availability of 99.999% (5 Minutes Annual Downtime)

Automated Switching

Tier A

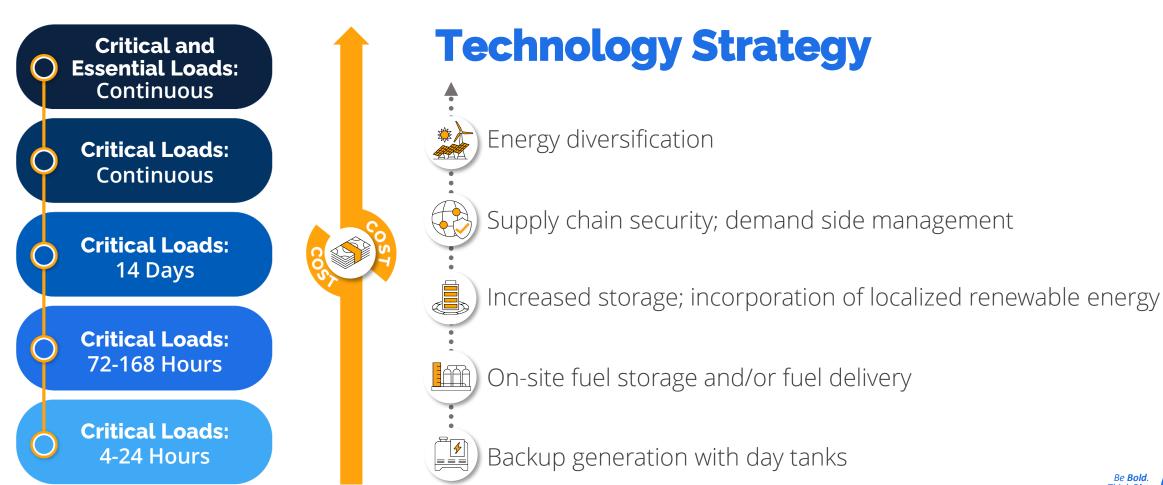
Most Critical Loads

Power Availability of 99.9999% (30 Seconds Annual Downtime)



Applied Approach for Scalable Energy Security

Mission autonomy requires energy diversity and supply chain security.



Program Execution





- Requirements
- Master planning
- Capabilities of Existing System
- Programmatic support
- Preliminary budgetary estimate
- Review acquisition vehicles
- Analysis of alternative solutions (Tech and Acquisition COAs)
- Cyber security requirements



- Defining boundary of system
- Notional Design
- Storm hardening
- Budgetary Estimating
- Quantitative Modeling
- Power System Analysis
- Reliability Analysis
- Energy Analysis
- LCCA
- Qualitative Analysis
- Stakeholder engagement
- Asset ownership mapping
- Technical Workshop
- Program Documentation

Charrette & Concept Design

- Design Charrette
- Conceptual Design
- Project Estimating
- Vendor engagement
- Contracting Approach
- Concept of Operations
- Refining engineering studies
- Technical Workbook
- Cyber Security
 Framework

Detailed Design

- Value engineering
- Detailed design
- Calculations
- Design Analysis
- Project cost estimating
- Specifications
- RFP Development
- Cyber Security
 Architecture

Construction

- Bid Phase Services
- Construction Phase Services
- Commissioning during Construction
- Risk Management Framework

Operation & Maintenance

- OM&R
- M&V
- Digital Twin
- Authority to Operate

Execution Plan

Tailored to program requirements

Miramar



Aerial View: MCAS Miramar



356kW Thin-Film PV Roof **Systems**



3.2MW Landfill Gas Energy Plant



Microgrid Backup Power Plant

- **4MW Diesel Generator Set**
- 3MW Natural Gas Generator Set
- **Central Microgrid Controller**
- **Energy Storage**



Energy Operations Center



250kW / 1MW Battery Storage

511Kw & 435kW PV Carports

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar Power Plant and Microgrid

State-of-the-art energy system operated out of the air station's Energy and Water Operation Center (EWOC). This advanced DoD microgrid is the first of its kind to:

- Successfully integrate a separate landfill power generation system into the microgrid,
 a feat not previously achieved, powering the entire installation
- Operated in *fully automated mode* when microgrid power where restored to the critical loads automatically by the microgrid Power Control System (PCS) software after a simulated utility power outage.
- Operated in *economic mode* when the microgrid manages the landfill power, PV and plant generation assets to provide most economic power sources.



Miramar Lessons Learned

- Provide ample space within facility considering maintenance and constructability
- Procure systems, not components
- Microgrids require a greater level of integration both (i) for components within the power plant, and (ii) with the interface to the existing distribution and SCADA system.
- The operating manager should be on-board early to help define controls and HMI
- CIO needs to be engaged from the beginning to define cybersecurity requirements for ATO and RMF
- · Limitations of existing system need to be well understood



Additional Considerations and Recap





Summary: Lessons Learned

Programmatic

- Align project requirements to policies
- Define program priorities: Resiliency, efficiency, etc...

Planning and Development

- Define mission critical requirements and load prioritization
- Define operational requirements (e.g., automation)
- Understand data limitations

Engineering Studies

 Perform analysis and modeling to validate feasibility and optimize system configuration and operation

Design

- Consider compatibility with existing systems (e.g., SCADA)
- Engage CIO early to define cybersecurity requirements
- Consider operability and maintainability

Procurement and Construction

- Procure systems, not components
- Understand limitations of existing system
- Confirm vendor warranties and supply chain constraints

Operation

- Involve operations manager early in project development
- Define and execute plan for measurement and verification



Contact Us

Pat Carolan
CarolanPT@bv.com

Larry Almaleh, PE, PMP

<u>AlmalehLJ@bv.com</u>

Doug MackenzieMackenzieDR@bv.com