



Environment, Energy Security & Sustainability Symposium & Exhibition



Land Management Panel Army's Net Zero Installation Initiative 24 May 2012

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Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE 24 MAY 2012		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2012 to 00-00-2012	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Land Management Panel Army's Net Zero Installation Initiative				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Energy & Sustainability), 110 Army Pentagon Room 3E464, Washington, DC, 20310-0110				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Presented at the NDIA Environment, Energy Security & Sustainability (E2S2) Symposium & Exhibition held 21-24 May 2012 in New Orleans, LA.					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 22	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			



Perfect Storm





Current Mandates



Federal Mandate	Energy Topic	Energy Performance Target
Energy Policy Act of 2005	Electricity use for federal government from renewable sources	At least 3% of total electricity consumption (FY07-09), 5% (FY10-12), 7.5% (FY13 +)
Executive Order 13423	Energy use in Federal buildings	Reduce 3% per year to total by 30% by FY2015 (FY2003 baseline)
	Total consumption from renewable sources	At least 50% of required annual renewable energy consumed from "new" renewable sources
	Fleet vehicle alternative fuel use	Increase by 10% annually to reach 100% (Base line FY2005)
Energy Independence & Security Act of 2007	Total consumption from renewable sources	25% by FY2025 - "Sense of Congress"
	Hot water in new / renovated federal buildings from solar power	30% by FY2015 if life cycle cost-effective
	Fossil fuel use in new / renovated Federal buildings	Reduce 55% by FY2010; 100% by 2030
Executive Order 13514	GHG emission reduction	- DoD Goal: reduce Scope 1 & 2 GHGs by 34% by FY2020 - DoD Goal: reduce Scope 3 GHGs by 13.5% by FY2020
	Net zero buildings	All new buildings that enter design in FY2020 & after achieve net zero energy by 2030
	Water consumption	Reduce consumption by 2% annually for 26% total by FY 2020 (FY2007 baseline)
	Waste minimization	Divert at least 50% of solid waste & 50% of C&D waste by FY2015
National Defense Authorization Act, 2010	Renewable Fuels Use	Directs the Secretary of Defense to consider renewable fuels in aviation, maritime, & ground transportation fleets.
	Facility Renewable Energy Use	Produce or procure 25 % of the total quantity of facility energy needs, including thermal energy, from renewable sources starting in FY2025



Net Zero Hierarchy



“The primary goal is a focus toward net zero and when we talk about net zero, it's not only net zero energy, but it's net zero energy, water, and waste. When you look at the term "net zero" or a hierarchy of net zero you must start with reduction, then progress through repurposing, recycling, energy recovery, disposal being the last.”

— HON Katherine Hammack, DoD Bloggers Roundtable, 10 October 2010

- A Net Zero **ENERGY** Installation is an installation that produces as much energy on site as it uses, over the course of a year.
- A Net Zero **WATER** Installation limits the consumption of freshwater resources and returns water back to the same watershed so not to deplete the groundwater and surface water resources of that region in quantity or quality.
- A Net Zero **WASTE** Installation is an installation that reduces, reuses, and recovers waste streams, converting them to resource values with zero solid waste to landfill.
- A Net **ZERO** **INSTALLATION** applies an integrated approach to management of energy, water, and waste to capture and commercialize the resource value and/or enhance the ecological productivity of land, water, and air.



Pilot Installations





Net Zero Energy



A Net Zero **ENERGY Installation** is an installation that produces as much energy on site as it uses, over the course of a year.

Goals:

- Contribute to the Army Campaign Plan's objective of energy security for the Army
- Address energy efficiency and conservation first
- Preference for use of renewable energy for on-site power; enables operation if grid goes down
- Must address redundant energy supply sources
 - Can the installation function for long periods of time during supply disruptions affecting the electric grid, natural gas pipeline, propane & fuel oil deliveries, etc.
- Applies to both electrical and thermal energy
- Behavioral change are necessary to change culture
- Must be fiscally responsible

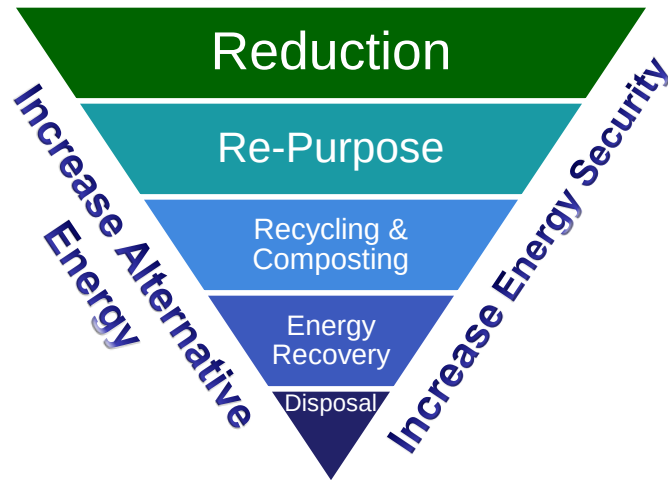




Net Zero Energy Strategy



ENERGY



Requires holistic approach and includes

- Dramatic demand-side energy use reduction
- Right mix of energy generation technologies and strategies that contribute to energy security
- Areas/building clusters served by small Central Utility Plants
- Clear and flexible implementation strategies based on potential technology innovations and mission changes

We must build and retrofit our building stock today with life cycle cost in mind



Elements of Net Zero Energy



<i>Army Campaign Plan and energy security</i>	Support the installation energy Major Objective
<i>Integrate energy considerations into Master Planning</i>	Develop an energy component as part of the Installation's master planning process
<i>Increase energy efficiency in new construction</i>	Increase the use of energy technologies in construction and major renovation projects that provide the greatest cost-effectiveness, energy efficiency, and support the Army's sustainability objectives
<i>Reduce energy consumption in existing facilities</i>	Eliminate energy inefficiencies that waste natural & financial resources, and do so in a manner that does not adversely impact mission or the comfort & quality of the facilities in which Soldiers, Civilians, Families, & contractors work & live
<i>Reduce dependence on fossil fuels</i>	Reduce dependency on fossil fuels by increasing use of clean, renewable energy, reducing waste, increasing efficiencies, and improving environmental benefits
<i>Improve energy security</i>	Improve the security and reliability of our energy systems to provide dependable utility service, while decreasing dependence on a fragile electric grid

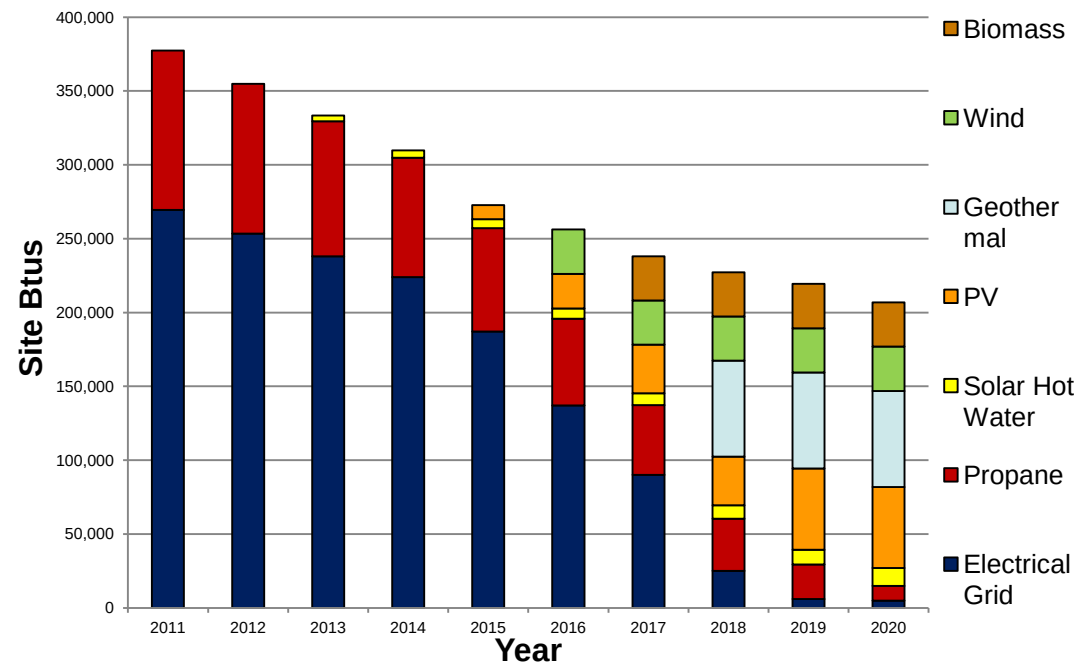


Energy Roadmaps



- Energy Baseline
- Energy Efficiency Assessments
- Renewable Energy Assessments
- Energy Security Assessments
- Energy Project List and Implementation Recommendations

Example Installation Energy Profile





Renewable Energy Assessments



■ Process

- Start with screening tools
- Conduct further analysis of promising technologies
- Make recommendations

■ Analysis tools

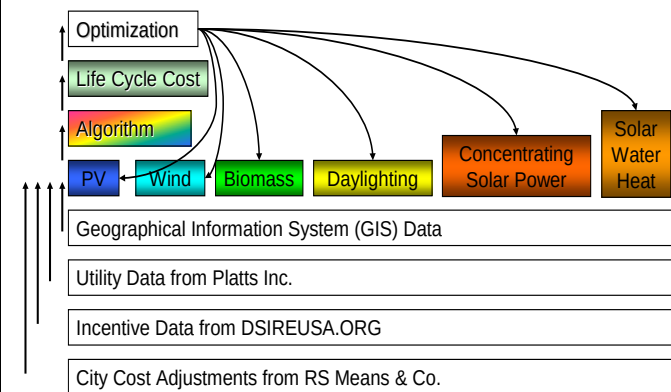
- GIS resource screening tools
- Renewable Energy Optimization (REO), PV Watts, IMBY, RET Screen, Solar Analysis Model (SAM), etc.

■ Considerations

- Think outside the “standard tool” box
→ fuel cells, microturbines, solar pools, etc.

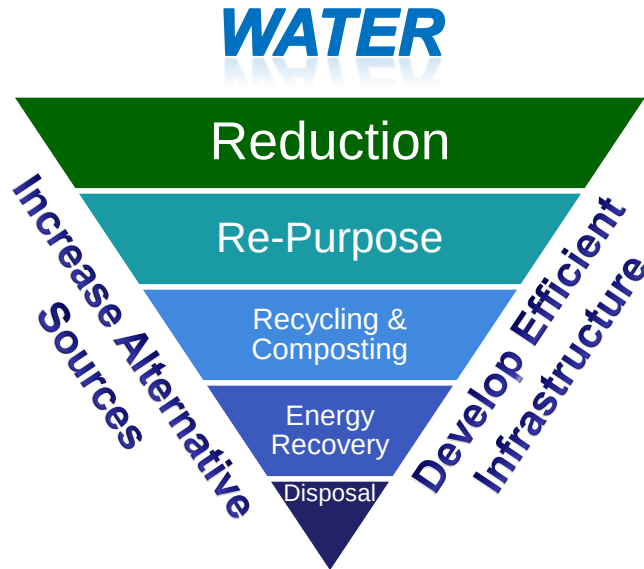
Renewable Energy Optimization (REO)

- REO finds the least-cost combination of renewable energy technologies to meet net zero goal





Net Zero Water Strategy



A Net Zero **WATER** Installation limits the consumption of freshwater resources & returns water back to the same watershed so not to deplete the groundwater and surface water resources of that region in quantity and quality over the course of a year

Goals:

- Contribute to the Army Campaign Plan's water security Major Objective
- Reduce freshwater demand through water efficiency and conservation
- Access/develop alternate water sources to offset freshwater demand
- Develop water-efficient green infrastructure
- Implement low-impact development to manage storm water



Elements of Net Zero Water



<i>Army Campaign Plan and water security</i>	▪ Support the water security Major Objective
<i>Water conservation and efficiencies</i>	▪ Identify and eliminate water inefficiencies (e.g., distribution system losses, evaporation losses) ▪ Implement low-impact development strategies that retain storm water runoff ▪ Implement a water conservation awareness campaign to change employee behavior
<i>Water reuse</i>	▪ Implement water reuse strategies ▪ Include gray-water systems in new building designs where cost effective
<i>Water security</i>	▪ Improve the security & reliability of our water systems to provide dependable water service to critical infrastructure during external service disruptions ▪ If served by public water systems, establish alternate water supplies



Current/Future Water Supply and Demand Studies



- **Assess 30-year water supply and demand for Army installations across the US**

- Method developed in FY09 at two pilot studies
- Applied to 10 US installations and three overseas installations

Pilot sites

{ Fort Bliss, TX
Fort Bragg, NC

US sites

{ Camp Shelby, MS
McAlester AAP, OK
Fort Benning, GA
West Point, NY
Fort Hood, TX
Fort Carson, CO
Fort Campbell, TN/KY
Fort Riley, KS
Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA
Fort Irwin, CA

Overseas sites

{ USAG Humphreys, Korea
USAG Grafenwoehr, Germany
USAG Vicenza, Italy



Water Roadmaps



■ Water Balance

- Identify largest end-users
- Set priorities

■ Water Efficiency Opportunities

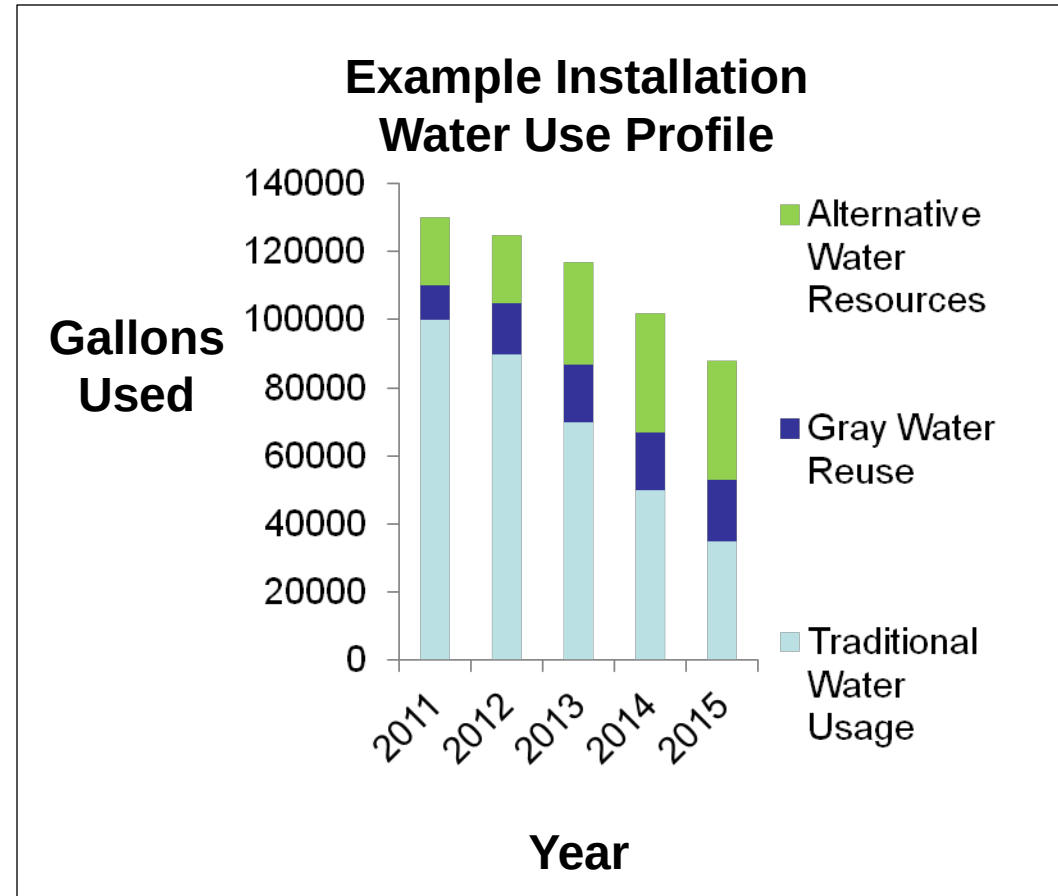
- Perform LCC analysis on measures
- Rank order projects
- Include technology and behavioral changes needed

■ Roadmap Workshop

- Collaborate with site
- Set priorities
- Identify funding
- Determine acquisition strategy

■ Roadmap and Master Planning

- Finalize strategy
- Incorporate into master planning





Net Zero – Water Balance



Water
Supply

Water
Use

Water Balance = notional
comparison of water supplied
to water used.

Municipal

Indoor building

On-site surface
water

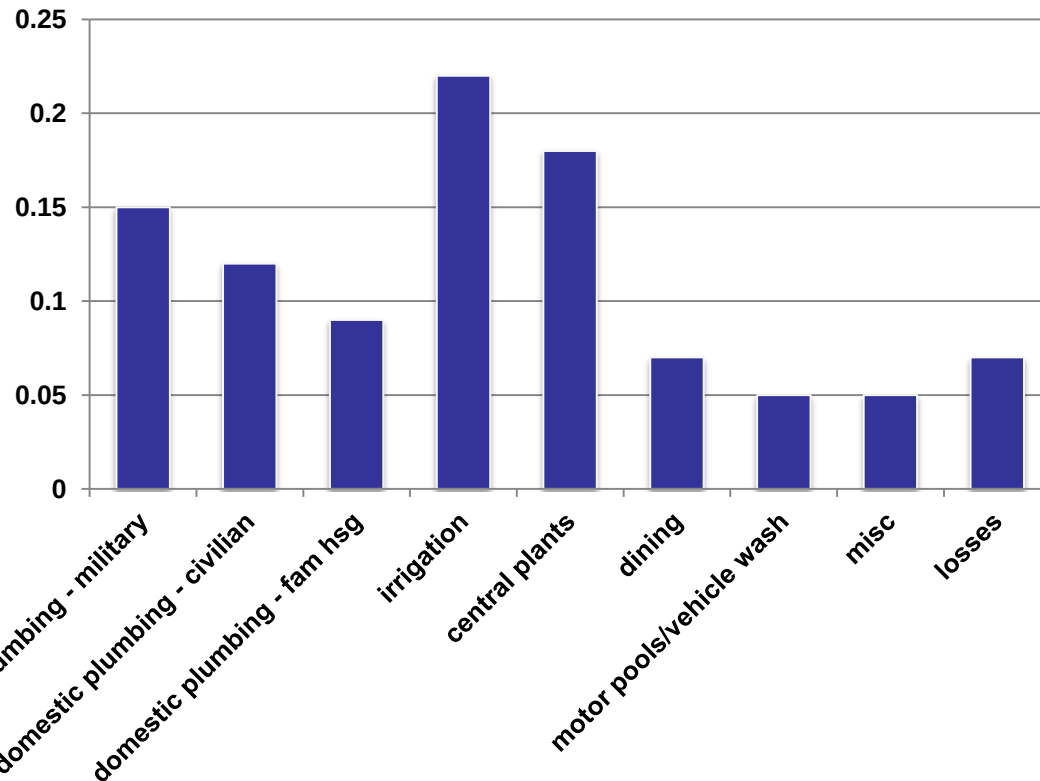
Cooling/
Process

On-site ground

Irrigation

Alternate water

Losses





Net Zero Waste



A Net Zero **WASTE** Installation

reduces, reuses, and recovers waste streams, converting them to resource values with zero solid waste to landfill over the course of a year

Goals:

- Eliminate unnecessary purchase of materials
- Minimize amount waste generated wherever feasible
- Expand efforts to re-purpose & recycle/divert used materials
- Use Waste-to-Energy technologies for waste that cannot be avoided, re-purposed, recycled, or composted
- Eliminate landfill disposal to the maximum extent feasible



Net Zero Waste Strategy

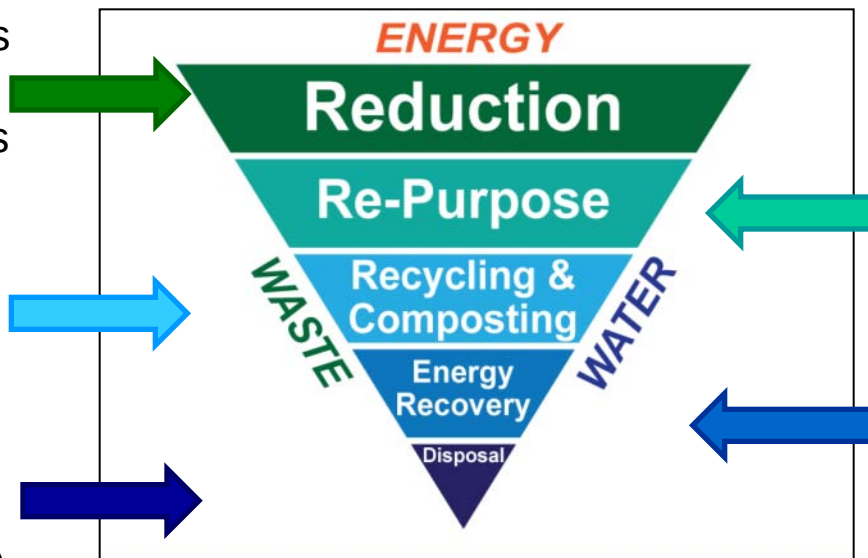


Pilot Installations should have a comprehensive program that starts at the top of the hierarchy

Waste avoidance via procurement practices & other pollution prevention (P2) efforts

All recyclable or compostable waste collected & diverted (to on- or off-post facilities)

Waste-to-Energy ash (if not further diverted) & any limited special wastes



Installation re-use centers & efforts to match waste stream 'products' with potential users (e.g., crushed drywall used for soil amendment; construction & demolition (C&D) debris reuse)

Waste that can't be re-used, recycled, or composted is sent to a WTE plant (on- or off-post)

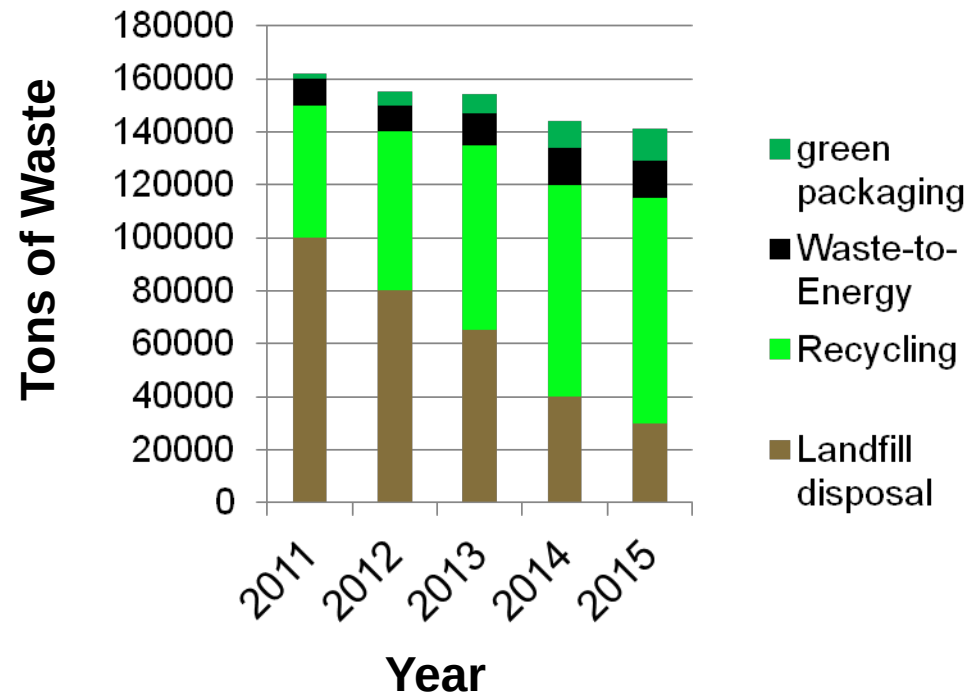


Waste Roadmaps



- Material flow analysis
- Improved procurement practices
- Re-purpose / re-use strategy
- Recycling & composting strategy
- Potentially viable waste-to-energy technologies

Example Installation Waste Produced Profile





Material Flow Analysis Surveys

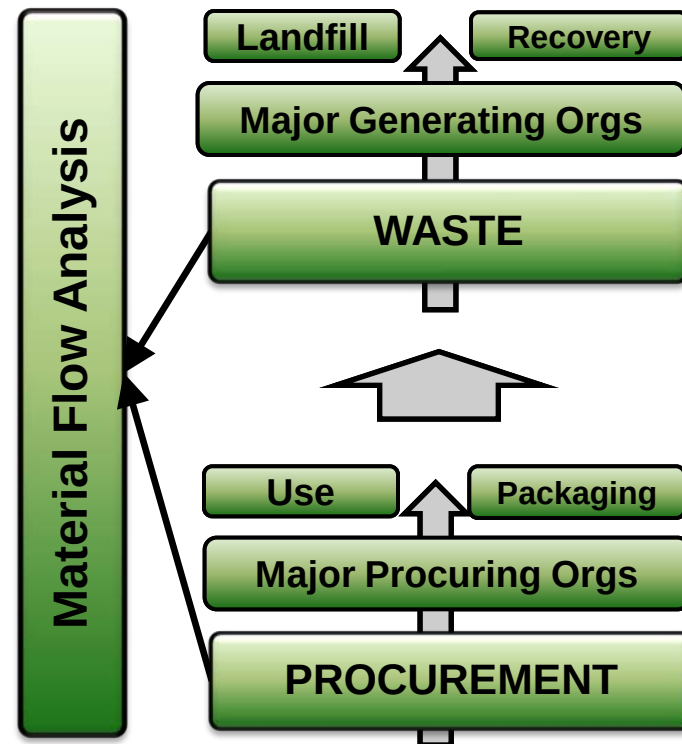


■ Objective:

- Analyze waste streams (outputs) and procurement (inputs) to support NZ Waste strategies

■ Approach:

- Use readily available data
- Organize analysis by activity type
 - Dining facilities / food sales
 - Construction
 - Vehicle maintenance
- Identify priority waste streams for reduction / elimination



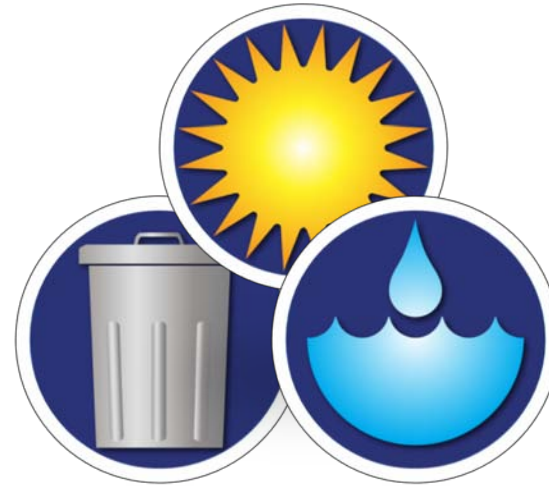


A Systems-of-Systems Approach



- **Interconnections**

- Energy and Water
- Water and Waste
- Waste and Energy



- **Net zero must be addressed holistically across energy, water, and waste**



Leveraging Private Investments



Potential Financing Mechanisms

- **Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC)**
 - Utilize private capital to make infrastructure improvements on military installations
 - Payment is derived from the savings generated by the improvements – Savings are verified through Measurement & Verification (M&V)
- **Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESC)**
 - Procurement method using utility expertise & capital to meet Federal conservation mandates
 - Utility's costs repaid directly from installation's avoided costs resulting from project implementation
- **Enhanced Use Lease (EUL)**
 - Funding method for construction on installations by allowing a private developer to lease underutilized property
 - Payment usually in the form of power back to the installation
- **Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)**
 - Allow federal agencies to fund on-site renewable energy projects with no upfront capital costs incurred

The image features four soldiers in silhouette, standing in a line and holding rifles. They are positioned against a bright, hazy sky at sunset or sunrise, with the sun low on the horizon. The soldiers are wearing helmets and tactical gear. The text "ARMY STRONG" is overlaid in the center in a large, white, sans-serif font.

ARMY STRONG