



# History, Status and Future Plans for the Energy Team

Energy Security and Resiliency Fort Knox, KY

FEMP Symposium Presentation 17 Feb 2021



# Fort Knox, Kentucky

### 6<sup>th</sup> largest city in Kentucky

- 109,000 acres
- 20,000+ Soldiers & 8,600 civilians
- 17,264,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of building space
- Hospital/Clinic, Classroom, barracks, 900SF HRC, Airfield, Post Office, PX, Commissary
- Retail/Shopping, MWR Venues
- 61 Training Ranges, Mess Halls
- Day Care Program and DoD Schools

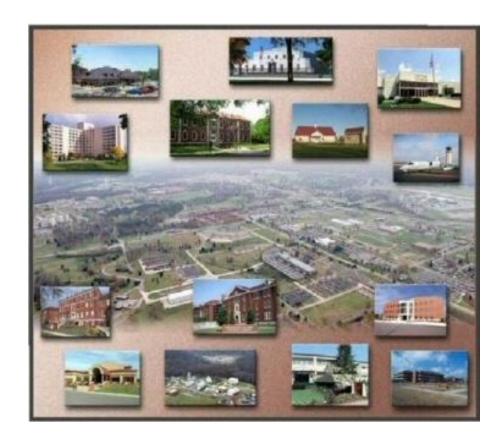
Home for 6- Army 2 Star Commands
And New 3 star Command V-Corp







Cadet Command, Human Resources Command, 1st Theater Sustainment Command, Recruiting Command, 84th Training Command, 1st Army East Div. Command









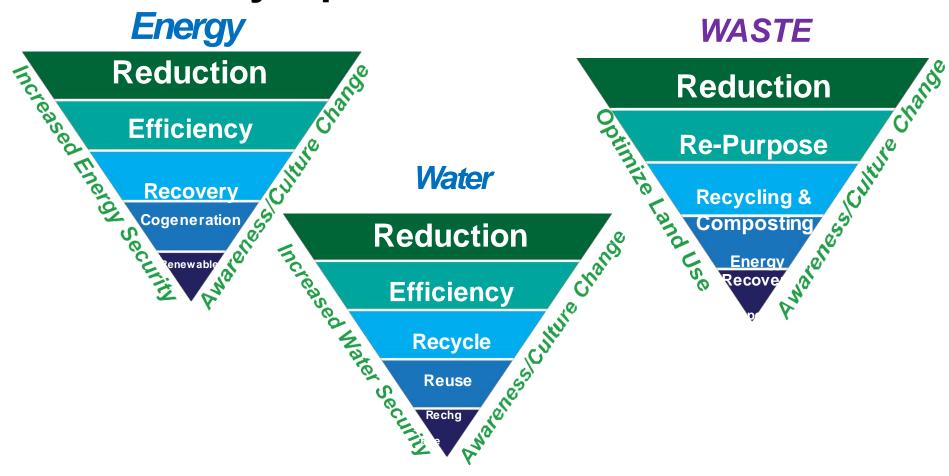
- Ice Storm January 2009 cripples Fort Knox
- Military installations told to develop 90 day emergency plan
- Army Directive 2020-03 requests at least 14 days of energy Independence
- Goal to achieve Energy, Water and Waste Independence!!

### Fort Knox Energy Program Initiatives - Brief





# The Army's path Forward to NET ZERO



### Fort Knox Energy Program Initiatives - Brief





# **Energy Reduction Mandate**

- Energy Policy Act (EPACT)
  - In 1992 the Clinton
     Administration passed the
     Energy Policy Act
  - Newest Executive Order
     13834, 17 May 2018, sets a
     path for efficient federal
     operations
- Fort Knox energy conservation program started in the 1970s
  - Multiple diverse programs at Ft
     Knox to meet Energy
     Independence goals per Army Directive 2020-03 calls for Energy
     Independence





# Fort Knox Energy Program



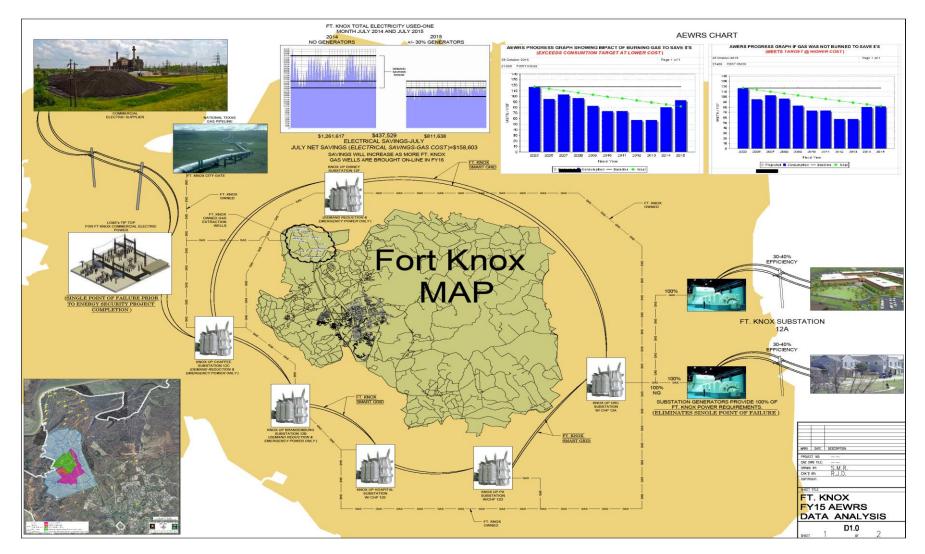
- Decentralized Power Generation
- Peak Shaving and Appropriate Tariff and Contract, "Time of Day" Rate
- Demand Management via "Smart Grid" Controls
- Direct Connection to the National Natural Gas Pipeline,

- Geothermal Heat Pumps
- Monitoring/Controls, Education
- LED lighting
- Envelope Improvements
- Fort Knox Methane Gas Wells





# Last 5 year's of reaction to the "ICE" storm





# Fort Knox Energy Program



### Details of the Road taken

**UESC (Utility Energy Savings Contract – 117 Task Orders)** 

Geothermal HVAC, controls, envelopes, 1st new generation of lights

**UP (Utility Privatization)** 

Solar Array, Decentralized Power Generation w/ CHP, Fiber Optic ring, Smart Grid, wind street LED lighting

Innovative Ideas (ECIP, QUTM.....)

Geothermal pond, Smart Meters, Net Zero House

**ESPC** (Energy Saving Performance Contract - 8 ECM)

LED Interior and Exterior Lighting, HVAC scheduling, water

ESPC - HRC Video Link - before and after

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CxNH7m0cdfw



# Fort Knox Energy Program



### **Details of the Road forward**

**UP (Utility Privatization)** 

**Substation for Voltage Increase** 

Innovative Ideas (ERCIP, EEWC, WECR)

**Fuel Cells** 

### **Gas Storage**

Show the Money !!! This strictly driven as the price of Natural Gas goes up





# **Current Energy Resiliency in Place**

- 20 MW New Diesel Emergency Generation Substation Level
- 16 MW New Natural Gas Lean Burn Peak Shaving Generation
  - **8 MW** New CHP Generation
- **44 MW** New Emergency Power Generation plus existing emergency power generation exceeds post needs

### Future Plans

### Convert in coming primary power form 34.5 KV to 69 KV

- Cost \$8M, minimum annual savings \$800K
- Add a 2<sup>nd</sup> redundant gas line for the National transmission line
  - Cost \$8M
- Add 5 4 MW Natural Gas Fuel cells at 2 different Substations
  - Cost \$25M

**Develop our own Natural gas underground Storage** —Costs Unknown **Expand our existing Natural Gas well field** — Current and future gas costs dependent Costs per well about \$200K/ well need 40-60 wells



### **Maude Complex Geothermal Pond**





The Geo Pond supplies cold water to one of 6 Army Enterprise Data Centers. Saving more than \$10K/month in HVAC costs







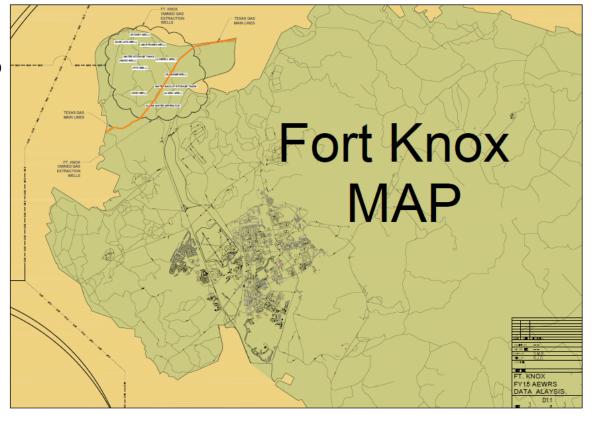




# National Pipeline on Fort Knox

Texas Gas National pipeline shown in red: 2 – 42" pipes, one running north and the other running south from the Henry Hub in south to the New England area. Extremely high Pressure, Fort Knox has a "City Gate" on that pipeline, just like the local utilities

This pipeline serves Fort Knox for either its primary gas when the price of pipeline gas is cheap or it is a backup gas when pipeline gas is expensive. When the pipeline gas is expensive, the Fort Knox wells shown in white are operating in the primary gas service role.



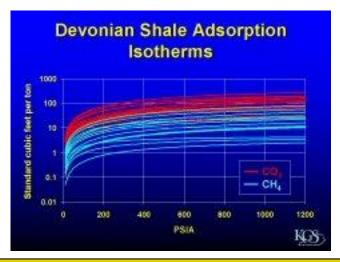




### Renewable Methane Gas

- Drill renewable energy from below Fort Knox that is trapped within the Devonian Shale.
- Entire project conceived and accomplished at no cost to the Army.
- Gas production began in January 2009
  - Government saves transportation and marketing fees.
- Provides enough gas for entire summertime load. (without electrical Generation).
- It also provides on-site back up for the Texas Gas National Pipeline gas

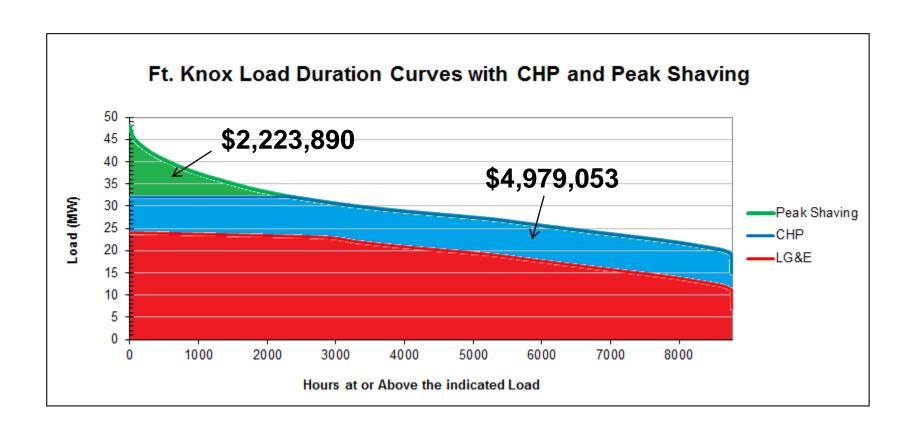








# Optimizing Purchased Power FY 2010 data shown

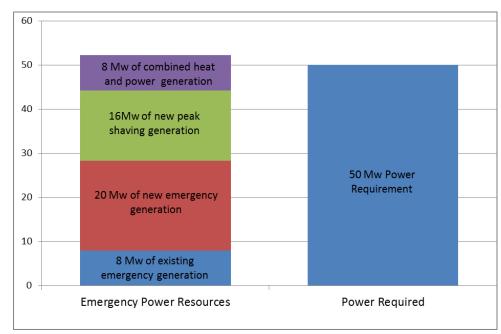






# The Start to become Energy Independent

- 44MW of new power generation
  - Distributed to 6 sites across 5 substation locations for greater security and reduced losses.
  - Integrated at the 7,200 volt distribution lines in the event of a power interruption.
  - Reciprocating (Natural gas and Diesel) engine technology.
  - New 44MW + existing power generation for HRC and IACH exceeds the installation's need
  - Incremental step forward for Energy, Water and Waste Independence.







# The way to pay for the project

- Peak Demand Shaving (the Green Part)
  - Maximum load peak shaving of 16MW.
  - Lean burn lowest emission reciprocating engine technology.
  - Economic dispatch model will determine the most economic level of power production, consider NG prices, weather, ratchet effects.
  - Peak monthly demand at LG&E billing meter will be managed to achieve the lowest cost of delivered power by eliminating the most expensive power.
  - Lowest run hours performed by peak shaving, while CHP systems utilize continuous duty cycle.



# The next step after Decentralized Power Generation



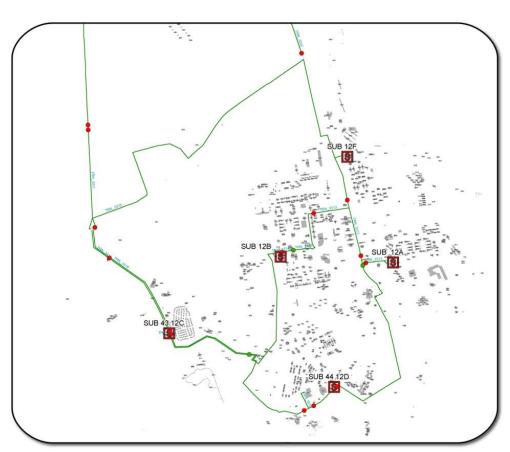
- Combined Heat & Power (CHP The Blue Part)
  - Minimum 8MW capacity sized to address thermal loads
  - Lean burn lowest emission reciprocating engine technology
  - Reduces the LG&E peak/base demand by 8MW
  - Over 90% efficiency strategy for power generation
  - Multiple configurations of heating, cooling, and domestic hot water (boilers, absorption chillers or whatever is needed)
  - Potential for future "bolt-on" renewables such as biofuels, fuel cells or what ever comes next.





# **Energy Security Power Generation Sites**

- The electrical power for the post is delivered in three different transmission voltages
  - LG&E 138K V transmission power
  - LG&E 34.5K V for the distribution ring
  - Fort Knox 7,200 V for the primary feeders to the building level transformers
  - New generation installed on 7,200 V circuits, hopefully soon to upgrade to 69K V
  - Tied it all together with a Micro Grid







# **New Power Generation Facilities**









FORT KNOX - America's Gold Standard Army Home



## **New Power Generation Facilities**



FORT KNOX - America's Gold Standard Army Home





46 MW

# Peak Demand Reduction Strategies Operational since May 2015

Current Peak Demand	48 MW
Combined Heat and Power Reductions	-1 MW
Building Automation Demand Reductions	<u>-1 MW</u>
2012 Peak Demand	46 MW
Normal Peak Operating Conditions	
Normal Peak Operating Conditions  LG&E	22 MW
	22 MW 8 MW
LG&E	

Total





# Resiliency-Emergency Operations

- 1<sup>st</sup> on natural gas power generation
- 2<sup>nd</sup> on diesel power generation
  - 20,000 Gallons stored at each substation
- Central diesel storage
- Under extended emergency outages, government personnel will dispatch fuel as required
- Dual fuel and substation switching can facilitate multiple modes of operation
- Complete backup control center located on & off post







# FORT KNOX ENERGY INITIATIVES "OFF THE GRID"







### **UTILITY SECURITY**

**Central Water Plant** 



**Waste Water Treatment Plant** 



**Natural Gas Compression** 



Production Capacity: 10,500 Kgal /day Summer Avg. Daily Usage: 2,300 Kgal/day

Storage Capacity: 5,100 Kgal /day

Production Capacity: 1,000 Mcf /day Summer Peak Demand: 700 Mcf day Winter Peak Demand: 2,500 Mcf day

**Energy Security Project** 





2.1 Megawatt Solar Array



**Daily Baseline Power Generation:** 14 MW

Additional Local Utility Power Reduction Due To Cogeneration: 2 MW

Peak Power Generation To Reduce Demand Charge: 16 MW

Peak Demand Last 12 Months: 38.2 MW





# **AWARD Winning ESPC Effort**



# **AWARD Winning ESPC Effort (Con't)**



**About the Project** 

In 2019, ESPC Contractor completed installation of \$26 million of infrastructure upgrades financed via an Energy Savings Performance Contract at Fort Knox. Fort Knox is a large Army base in Kentucky whose core missions include cadet training and military personnel management. The project won four awards through the Department of Energy Better Buildings Initiative, including best use of lighting controls and highest percentage of annual savings for the lighting retrofit portion of the project.

#### **Key Challenges:**

- Low utility rates: The blended cost of electricity at the site was only \$0.06 per kWh; natural gas cost \$0.27 per therm; and the site did not pay for water.
- Recent large-scale upgrades: The site had recently completed over \$250 million in energy upgrades through 108 separate Utility Energy Service Contract task orders.
- Aggressive schedule: Detailed audits and analysis of almost
   500 buildings (~10 million square feet) needed to be completed within six months.

#### The ESPC Contractor Solution:

In its search for cost-effective upgrades, applied an analytics-based approach to analyze data on the operation and energy consumption of tens of thousands of pieces of equipment. This analysis of millions of data points allowed the contractor to identify 16 cost-effective energy and water conservation opportunities, including the following:

- HVAC and control upgrades in 201 buildings
- Domestic water upgrades in 438 buildings
- Interior LED lighting upgrades of over 50,000 fixtures in 133 buildings
- Exterior LED lighting upgrades in 147 buildings
- Data center upgrades at one of the Army's enduring data centers



## **AWARD Winning ESPC Effort - Results**



### **RESULTS:**

- 20% reduction in grid electricity usage
  - 30 billion Btu per year in natural gas savings
  - 50 million gallons of water savings annually
  - Reduced O&M costs
  - Improved occupant comfort
  - Annual cost savings of \$2.3 million
- International recognition from DOE DOA and IES

#### **FINANCIAL**

**Project Cost:** 

\$26,400,000

**PROJECTED SAVINGS:** 

\$66,109,138

**Simple Payback:** 

**11.5 Years** 



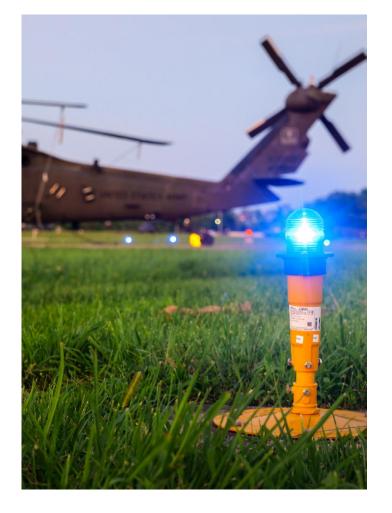
# U.S. Army Fort Knox ESPC Phase II Airfield





estimated annual savings: \$56,395







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# To Sum it all up

With some very low quality acting and highly under paid and poorly dressed, I present to you the Army's only Energy Independ installation

Fort Knox

# youtube video on Fort Knox Energy





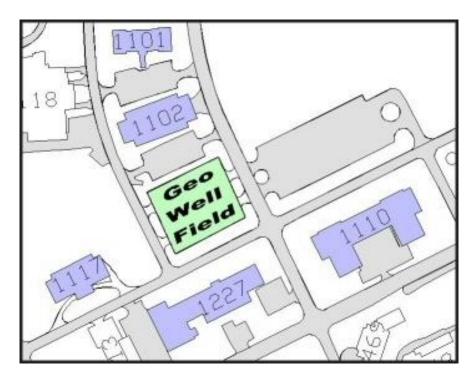
• BACK UP SLIDES !!!!





# Geothermal (Ground Coupled) Well Field

- Consolidated Well Fields
  - Provides heating, cooling, and domestic hot water
  - Maximizes building diversity
  - Minimizes construction expenses
- Project won Secretary of the Army Energy and Water Management Award in 2009
- Bldg #1110 won an Energy Star Rating for 2008



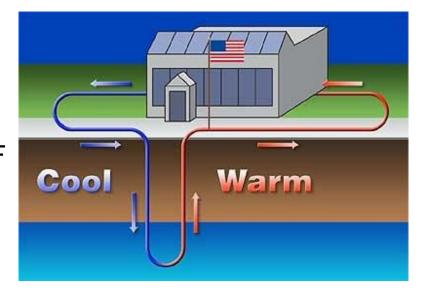


# **Ground Coupled Heat Pumps**



### Facts:

- ~6+ million ft² of "eligible" 12 million ft² heated and cooled from constant earth temperature
- ~6000 wells (500 ft deep) to couple with the earth temp of 57°F
- ~900+ miles of underground piping
- HVAC-automation with more than 550 smart meters for gas, water and electric.





# **Lighting Improvements**

On our way to becoming a total LED city

- Improve low lighting conditions while saving energy
- Provide on-demand lighting through use of occupancy sensors
- Harvest natural light when applicable
- LED street lighting on timers and motion sensors













# 2.1 MegaWatt Solar Array

- Electrical Privatization Contractor, constructed a 2.1 MW Solar Array on post. Began operation July 2013
- Financing the project over 25 years. Fort Knox will pay a fixed rate comparable to our blended electric rate.
- This green renewable power will supplant electricity generated by our coal-fired power plants. The rate we pay for this solar power is extremely cheap for green power.
- This will support EPACT 2005 mandate of >7.5% renewable energy by 2013
- The Solar Array is on a 10 acre parcel
- As of Dec 2017, we are \$29K in the black as compared to purchase reg. electricity
- Fort Knox has an additional 1.56 MW of solar power installed at various locations on post.







# **Program Results**



- Decreased energy consumption
  - Total energy consumption decreased 35% from 2003 baseline
  - Over 50 buildings that are Energy Star certified.
- Annually saves Fort Knox over \$15+ million due to energy initiatives
- Decreased pollutants
  - Geothermal systems have greatly reduced number of boilers
- Fort Knox has been recognized as a leader within the Army and local community for their energy efficiency practices
- Improved indoor air quality
  - Providing the correct amount of ventilation
  - More comfortable and productive working conditions
  - Significant component to mold elimination
  - No more of that 15 April, you get A/C and 15 Oct you get heat whether or not you need heating or air conditioning.

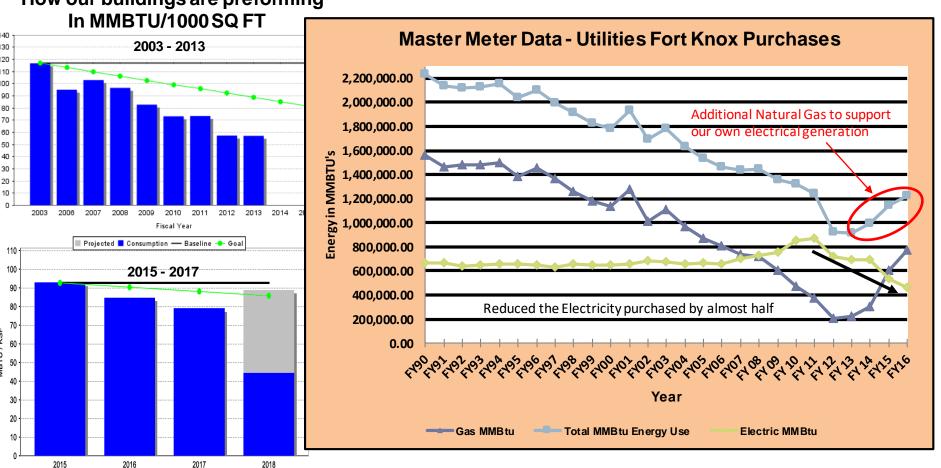






## \* Energy reduction of > 57% since 1992

How our buildings are preforming







# **Next Steps?**

20 MW New Diesel Emergency Generation

**16 MW** New Natural Gas Lean Burn Peak Shaving Generation

**8 MW** New CHP Generation

**44 MW** New Emergency Power Generation plus existing emergency power generation exceeds post needs

### **Future Plans**

### Convert in coming primary power form 34.5 KV to 69 KV

Cost \$15-18M, minimum annual savings \$800K

Add a 2<sup>nd</sup> redundant gas line for the National transmission line

Cost \$8M

### Add 5 - 4 MW Natural Gas Fuel cells at 5 different SubStations

Cost \$20M

**Develop our own Natural gas underground Storage** —Costs Unknown **Expand our existing Natural Gas well field** — Current and future gas costs dependent Costs per well about \$200K/ well need 40-60 wells

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