

TRI - REGIONAL JETS 2025





A Roadmap for Energy Resiliency Projects to Achieve Installation Mission Assurance



A Roadmap for Energy Resiliency Projects to Achieve Installation Mission Assurance

Speaker:

- Raul Herrera, Mission Assurance and Energy Resiliency Program Director, Black & Veatch

Moderator:

- Susan Thames, Director/Federal Market Lead, Miller-Remick



PANELISTS

Raul Herrera PE, MS GEM, PMP, LEED AP

Black & Veatch

Federal Program Director



BLACK & VEATCH

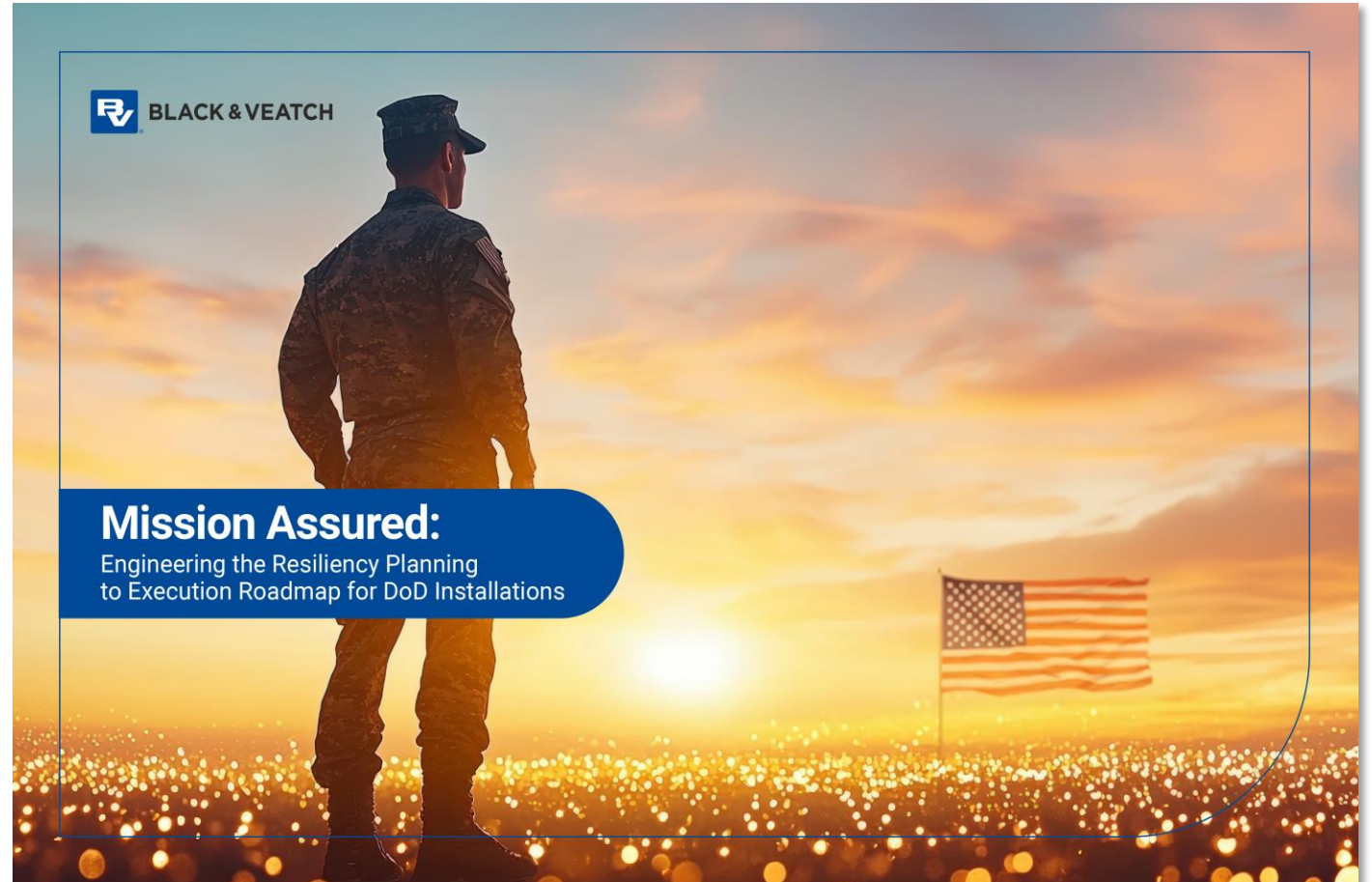
- **Sports Teams:** Formula 1 - McLaren
- **Vacation Spots:** Any Beach
- **Did You Know:** I...Race Sportbikes
- **Hobbies:** Mixed Martial Arts, Gym, Traveling
- **Cooler Project(s):** Me

Recent DoD Energy Resiliency Projects

- USACE Huntsville, Two Mission Critical Energy Resiliency Advanced Microgrids - Ansbach, Germany
- USACE Huntsville, Base Energy Resiliency Project – Zutendaal, Belgium
- USACE Four Mission Critical Energy Resiliency Advanced Microgrids - Ft Bliss, NM/TX
- USACE 7.5MW Smart Microgrid System– Fort Riley, KS
- USACE 2.9MW Phantom Warrior Central Microgrid – Fort Cavazos, TX
- USACE 10MW Power Station with Microgrid Controls, Fort Stewart, GA
- USACE Savannah Energy Resiliency Advanced Microgrid, Ft Moore, GA
- USACE Sacramento, Generator Upgrade and Distribution System Design, Hill AFB, UT.
- CEHNC, Developed 35% Design and D-B RFB PV/BESS and Advanced Microgrid, Ft. Hunter-Liggett, CA
- USACE Omaha, 35% Concept Design to Replacement of 4 existing Generators, Schriever SFB, CO
- NAVFAC, Microgrid Installation - MCAS Miramar, CA
- NAVFAC MCICOM, Concept and D1391 Development of Advanced Microgrid, Camp Blaz, Guam
- NAVFAC/EURAFCENT – Concept and D1391 Development of Advanced Microgrid, Souda Bay, Greece
- NAVFAC Pacific, Concept and D1391 Development of Advanced Microgrid, Guam
- The Boeing Co./MDA, Backup Power Station and Utility Distribution System, Ft Greely, AK

Download the eBook:

**Mission Assured:
Engineering the Resiliency
Planning to Execution
Roadmap for DoD
Installations**



Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, participants will be able to:

- Identify and integrate key components of an energy resilience roadmap, including DERs, microgrids, and advanced controls that support mission assurance and continuity.
- Understand how to align resilience strategies with mission objectives, government policy drivers, and cybersecurity requirements.
- Apply stakeholder collaboration and project validation practices to optimize planning and ensure infrastructure readiness.
- Engineer resilience into the system, from concept through controls, to enable scalable, survivable, and cyber-secure energy solutions that maximize return on investment and ensure operational continuity.
- Apply key lessons and best practices to develop a replicable strategy and tailored planning to execution roadmap aligned with project-specific requirements.



Agenda

- Energy Resilience and Mission Assurance
- Policy Shift: Resilience is Now a Strategic Imperative
- Engineering Resilience Into the System
- Execution Challenges & Roadmap Framework
- Case Studies, Lessons Learned & Takeaways
- Implementation Strategies
- Conclusion
- Q&A

**What does
“Resiliency”
mean to you?**



Energy Resilience and Mission Assurance

Why resilience must serve the mission



Definition of Resiliency

The ability of something to return to its original state, size, and shape after being deformed.
(i.e. elasticity, spandex)



A Better Definition of Resiliency

Resiliency can be explained as the ability to **adapt, recover,** and **thrive** in the face of adversity or challenging circumstances.



Resilience in this context means operational continuity, not just recovery.

What is Energy Resilience and Mission Assurance?

- Energy Resilience is the ability to anticipate, withstand, recover from, and adapt to energy disruptions in a manner that ensures ongoing mission performance.
- Mission Assurance is the continuous ability to execute assigned missions regardless of the threat, including infrastructure, cyber, or natural disruptions.
- These concepts work together to ensure military and critical infrastructure functions are protected under any condition.





Why We Need Resilient Energy

Our GRID faces constant threats:

- Cyberattacks (e.g., Colonial Pipeline)
- Natural Disasters (wildfires, hurricanes, heatwaves)
- Infrastructure Vulnerabilities (aging assets, single points of failure)

Mission Assurance requires:

- Sustained national security operations
- Protection of critical infrastructure
- Guaranteed operational functionality — even under duress

**“The risk
is very real.”**

Gerry Cauley, NERC President
U.S. Senate Energy & Natural Resources
Committee Testimony
April 4, 2017

We must ensure
our operations
remain functional
under any
circumstances



Resilient Energy
Security

Energy Resilience: Global Threats

**2012**

More than 8 million homes lost power in 17 states due to Superstorm Sandy

**2013**

Sniper attack on PG&E's Metcalf transmission substation severely damages 17 transformers

**2015**

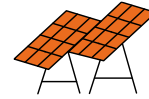
Cyber attack shuts down power to thousands in the Ukraine

**2020**

More than 130,000 homes and businesses lost power due to the devastating wildfires in California

**2021**

Cyber attack on Columbia Pipeline

**2023**

Successful "Steel Knight" MG training exercise simulated blackout at the Air Station at Miramar MCAS

**2024**

Heathrow, London Airport power outage due to high-voltage cable fire

**2025**

Transmission failure caused blackout in Spain, Portugal, and France due to 15GW power generation loss

"A cutting-edge microgrid is a step forward in energy resilience that can enhance emergency operations for an entire military installation" - MCAS Energy Director

Policy Shift: Resilience is Now a Strategic Imperative





Policy Shift: Resilience is Now a Strategic Imperative

- **RAES (Resilient Architect Engineer Services):** DoD's first tri-service acquisition vehicle focused specifically on delivering resilient, mission-assured infrastructure. Emphasizes cyber-secure microgrids, islanding capability, and tiered resilience — not sustainability metrics.
- **NDAA + Service Guidance:** National Defense Authorization Acts, Army Climate Strategy, and SAF/IEE memoranda prioritize energy resilience and mission continuity over traditional energy efficiency goals.

What This Means:

- Energy projects are no longer judged by emissions or LEED — they're funded based on availability, survivability, and readiness impacts.

Our Services Priorities



US Air Force's Energy Program

Prepare and recover from energy disruptions to ensure continuous mission capability, focusing on resilience, demand optimization, and supply assurance. Goals: 99.9% energy resilience for critical missions by 2030; 7-days of islanding capability for critical missions.



US Army's Resilience Program

Anticipate and adapt to changing conditions for mission-critical facilities readiness. Install microgrids at each of its more than 130 installations by 2035. 14-days of islanding capability for critical missions.



US Navy's Energy Program

Adapt and overcome energy disruptions to ensure mission readiness, focusing on reliability, resilience, and efficiency, and modernization of installation energy infrastructure.

Common Resilience Objectives

- Mission Assurance
- Resiliency (Energy, Water, Climate)
- Strengthening mission-critical systems
- Reliability / Redundancy
- Energy Security
- Cybersecurity Resiliency
- Modernized Infrastructure
- Emergency Response
- Survivability
- DoD Framework Policy

Others:

- Energy Diversity
- Economics/Incentives
- High Performance Facilities
- Emerging Technology
- Energy Efficiency
- Sustainability
- Decarbonization
- Electrification Initiative
- EV Charging

Engineering Resilience into the System



Engineering Resilient Systems

- Microgrid solutions for critical mission areas
- DERs include, diesel generators, solar PV with battery storage, and emerging technologies
- Energy Efficiency Measures
- Smart load management and demand response capabilities
- Islanding capability for extended grid outages
- Potential for excess power export to support local grid stability
- Enhanced Cybersecurity for Modern Energy Systems

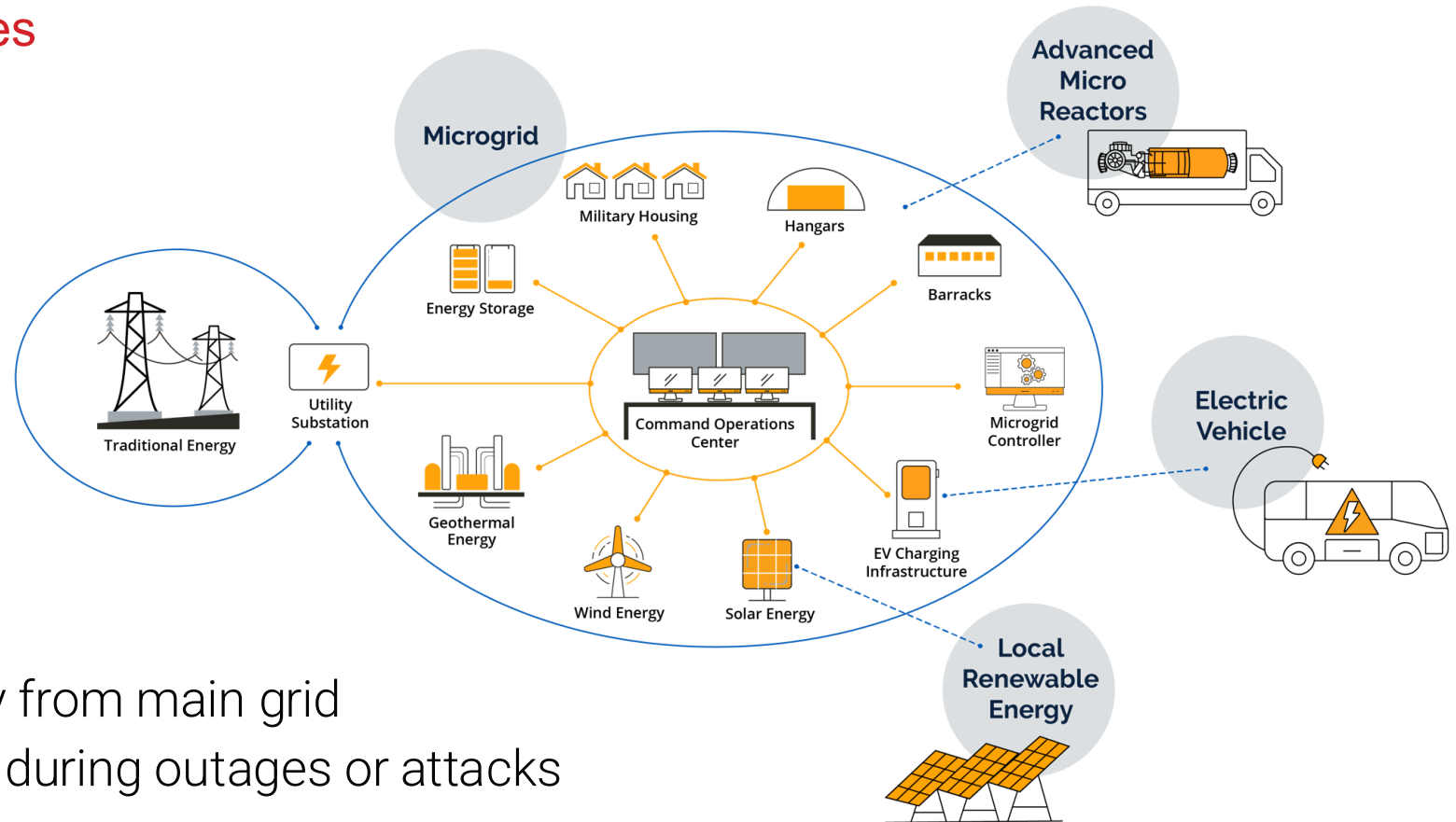
What We Deploy for Resilient Energy

Distributed Energy Resources

- Solar Panels
- Wind Turbines
- Energy Storage System
- Small Scale Generators
- Small Nuclear Modular Reactors

Microgrids

- Localized power systems
- Can operate independently from main grid
- Provide continuous power during outages or attacks



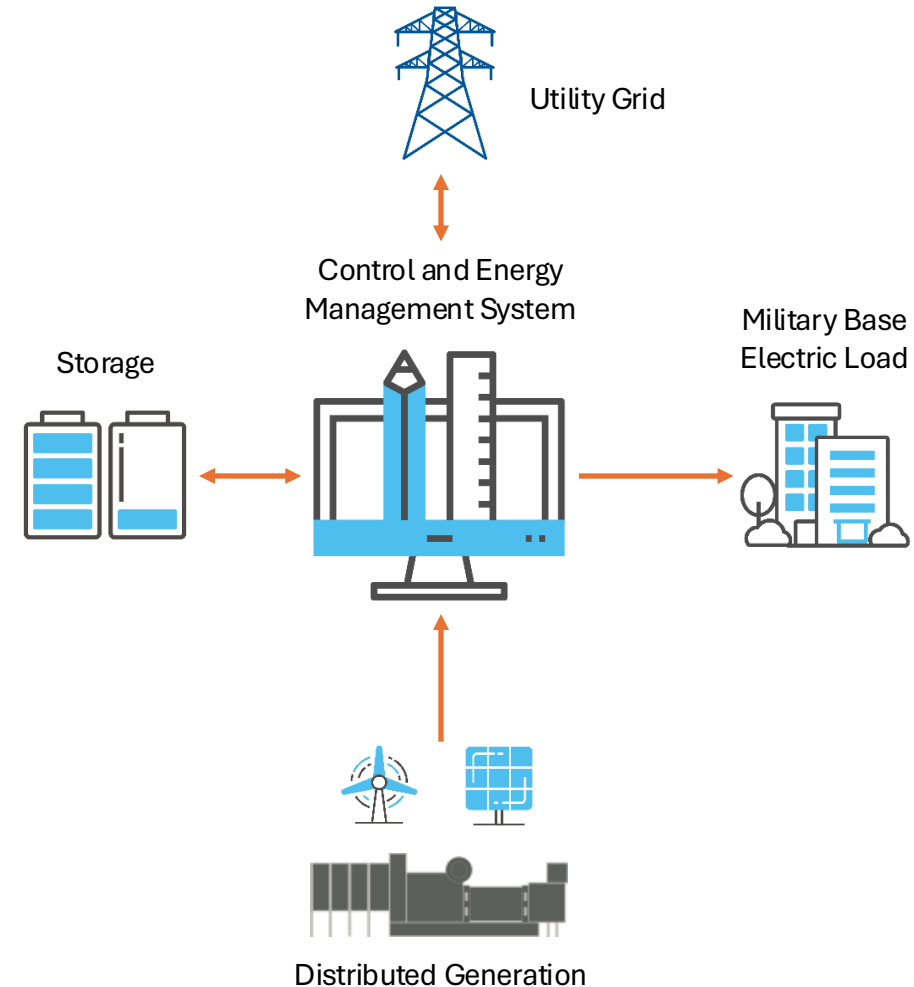
Integrate Existing/Planned Resources

“DoD’s installation energy strategy is designed to reduce energy costs and **improve the energy resilience** of our fixed installations.”

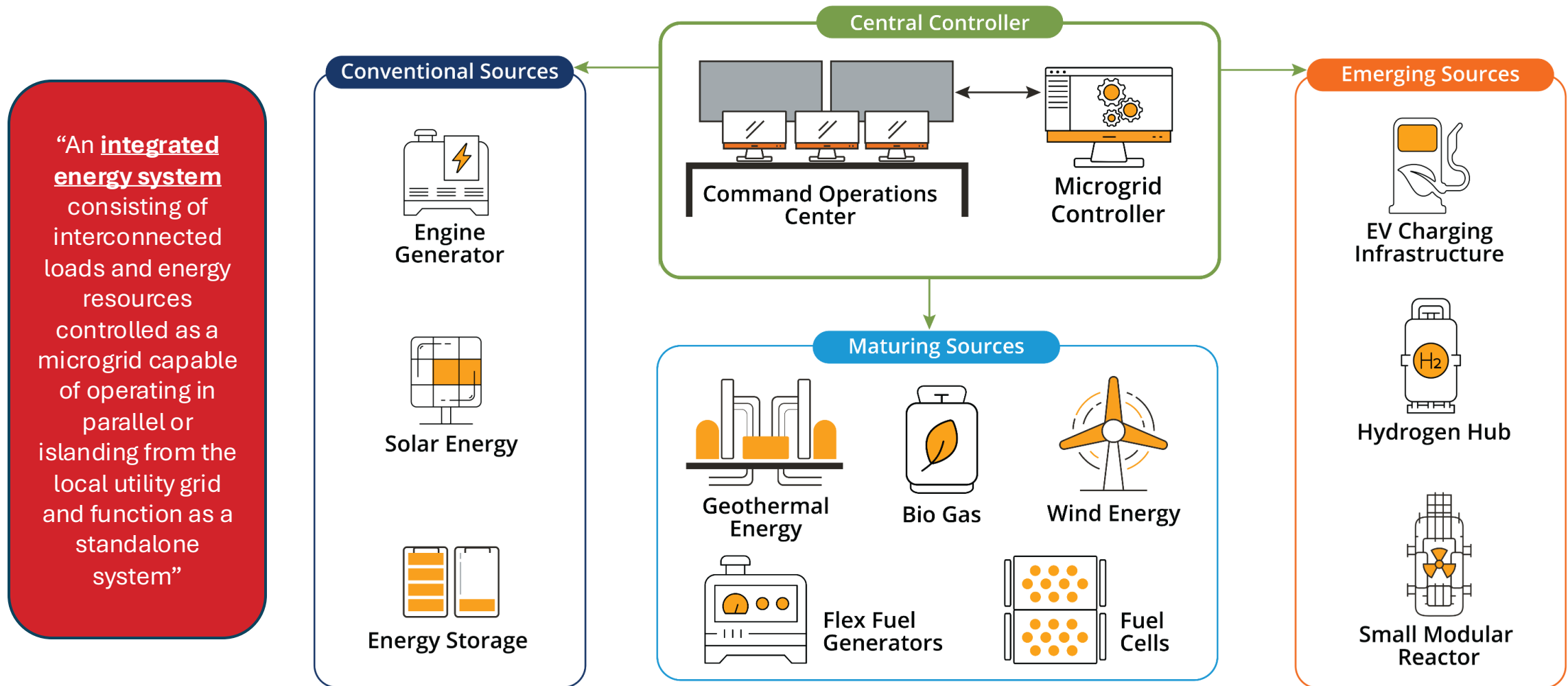
*Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Energy, Installations and Environment*

Control & Energy Management System enables active
islanding in event of grid outage

Draws upon existing on-site renewable and fossil
fueled generation

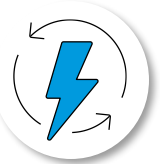


Integrate Energy Resources and Microgrid



Microgrids as a Tool for Energy Resiliency

Microgrids apply the industry's most innovative technologies to:



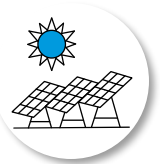
Provide **increased energy resiliency** and operational flexibility for critical facilities



Provide **cost saving** from economic dispatch, market participation, and deferment of costs for traditional backup power systems



Maintain local grid **capacity and stability** support



Support increased **fuel supply chain security** through use of decentralized renewable electricity that produces power at the point of consumption



Promote **sustainability** (i) Environmental goals, (ii) Military goals to sustain mission critical operations

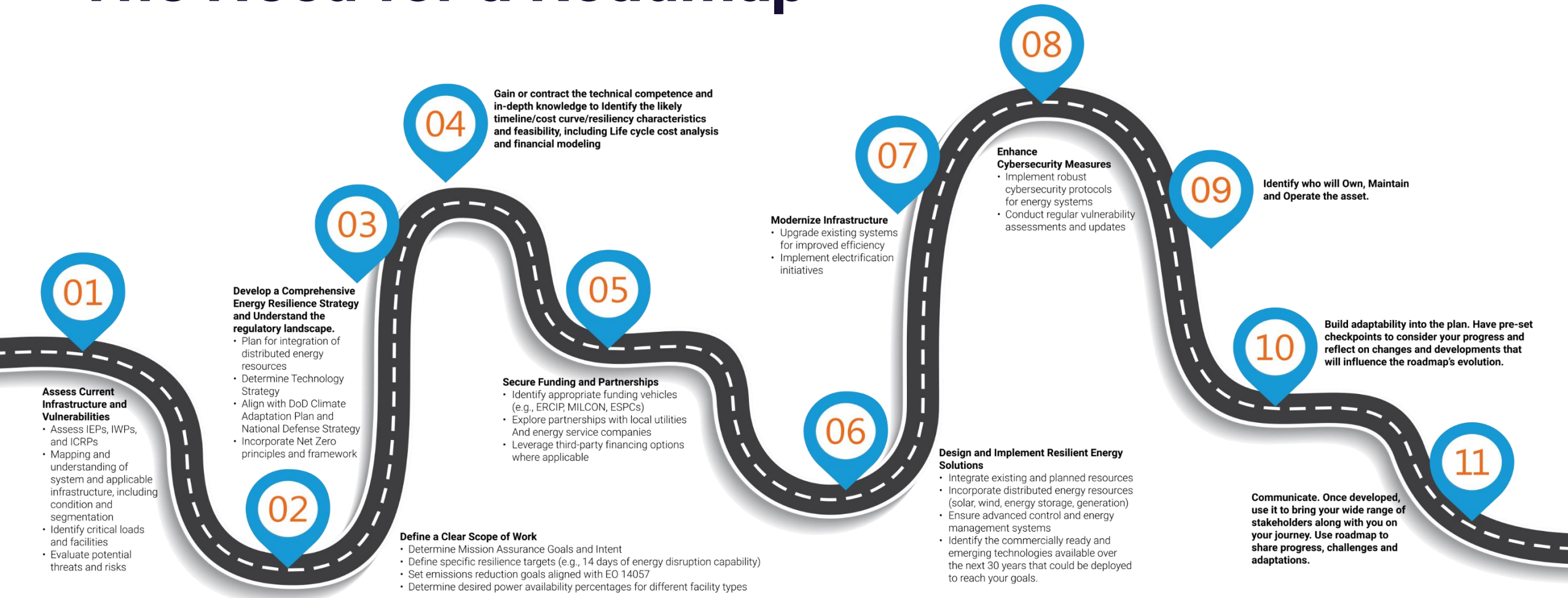
Execution Challenges & Roadmap Framework



AE Execution – Issues and Impacts

Associated Process	Issues	Impacts
Planning	• Incomplete assessment of stakeholders' roles and responsibilities • Incomplete identification of mission critical requirements and facilities • Insufficient assessment of existing conditions • High escalation and supply chain issues	• Projects could not be constructed within the CCLs • Cost increases • Funding Schedule Delays • Funding Delays
Funding for ERCIP Project Selection	• Incorrect DD1391s • Insufficient Scoping	• Reprogramming of DD1391s • Schedule Extension • Reduced confidence in project selection • Cost Increases
Execution	Contractual Project requirements not properly defined: • Intent and goals • Critical Facilities • Existing Conditions • Load segmentation	• Modifications to the SOW / Reprogramming of DD1391s • Schedule Extensions • Changes in Site Selection • Lack of required system data from Installation • Delays in information transfer
Stakeholder Engagement	• Contract Requirements amongst stakeholders	• Unclear requirements and contractual separation of costs and responsibilities • Unknown Utility Requirements • Inconsistent Cooperation from PUPs • Delays in information transfer • Understanding of systems operations, Maintenance, and asset transfer • Lack of clarity on which standards to use

The Need for a Roadmap





01

Assess Current Infrastructure and Vulnerabilities

- Assess IEPs, IWPs, and ICRPs
- Mapping and understanding of system and applicable infrastructure, including condition and segmentation
- Identify critical loads and facilities
- Evaluate potential threats and risks

03

Develop a Comprehensive Energy Resilience Strategy and Understand the regulatory landscape.

- Plan for integration of distributed energy resources
- Determine Technology Strategy
- Align with DoD Climate Adaptation Plan and National Defense Strategy
- Incorporate Net Zero principles and framework

02

Define a Clear Scope of Work

- Determine Mission Assurance Goals and Intent
- Define specific resilience targets (e.g., 14 days of energy disruption capability)
- Set emissions reduction goals aligned with EO 14057
- Determine desired power availability percentages for different facility types

05

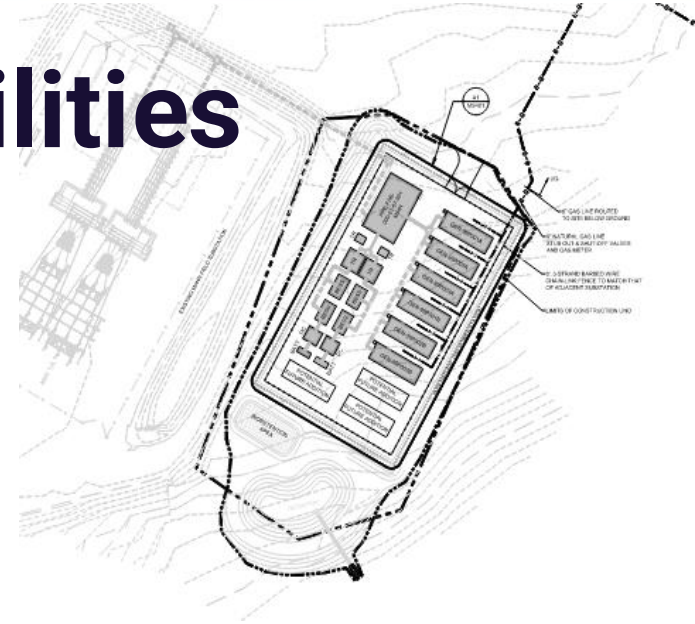
Secure Funding and Partnerships

- Identify appropriate funding vehicles (e.g., ERCIP, MILCON, ESPCs)
- Explore partnerships with local utilities And energy service companies
- Leverage third-party financing options where applicable

06

Modernize Infrastructure

- Upgrade existing systems for improved efficiency
- Implement electrification initiatives



Scope Validation – DD1391

- 5.2 MW NGG (6MW)
- 2 MW/4MWh BESS
- Tie in Existing 9.75MW generation and 30MW PV assets

- Infrastructure assessment was not up to date
- List of critical facilities was not clearly defined and changed throughout base studies
- Generation capacity was not coordinated with critical loads and required non-critical loads

- Scope of work kept changing
- Impacted schedule considerably (~2 months)
- Required multiple iterations to maximize support of critical facilities with available generation

01 – Identify Critical Loads and Facilities

Revised DD1391

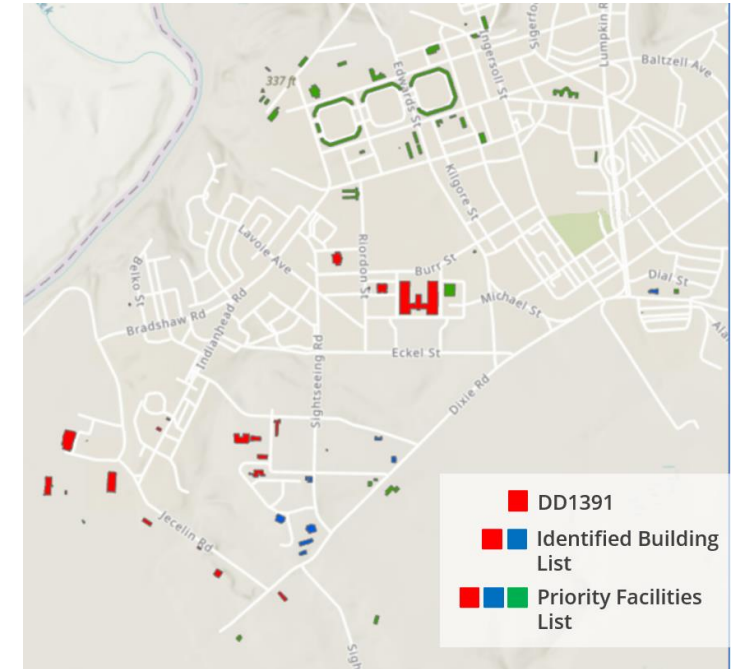
- ~20 Critical facilities listed
- Facilities located on multiple substations

Facility Identified Building List

- ~30 Critical facilities listed
- Inclusive of DD1391 list

Priority Facilities List

- ~540 facilities provided: Gov't instruction to focus on ~200 facilities
- Inclusive of first two lists provided



Value Add

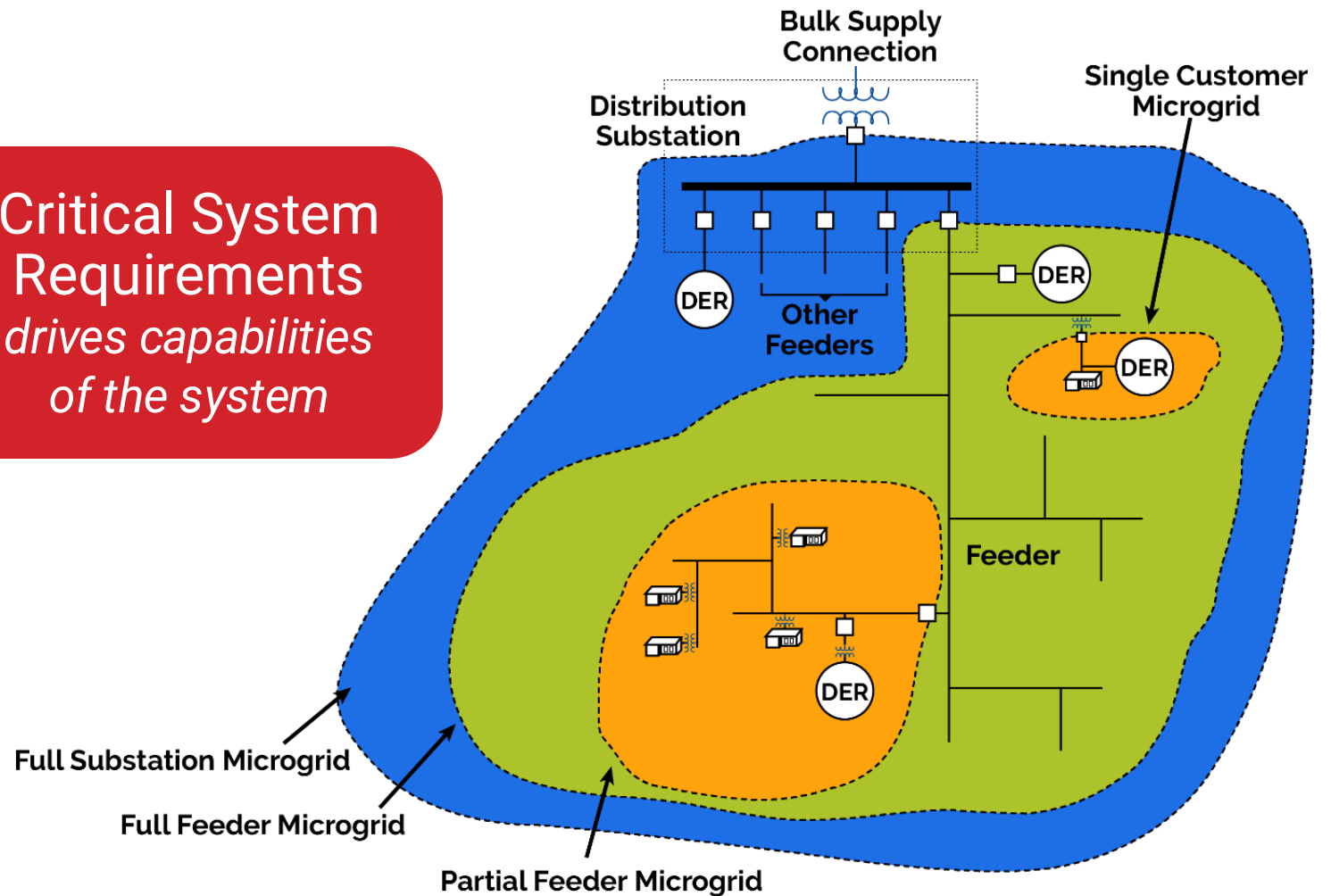
- Detailed modeling and analysis to map critical facilities
- Identification of Non-critical vs Critical loads on individual Feeders
- Optimize mission autonomy with available microgrid capacity
- Enable effective gov't decision making

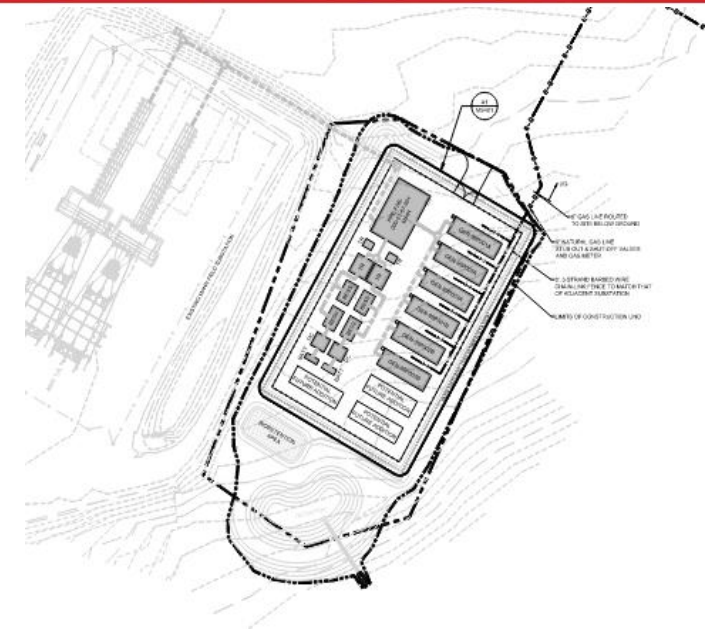
Implementation – Defining the Intent Microgrid is Critical!

Isolation of Critical vs.
Most Critical vs.
Non-Critical

- Highlighted Lessons Learned
 - Load requirements vs. available power
 - Capabilities of existing system – *know your system*

Critical System Requirements
drives capabilities of the system





Scope Validation – DD1391

- Developed a detailed GIS modeling and analysis to map critical facilities to individual Feeders (additional effort)
- Identified Non-critical vs Critical loads on individual Feeders
- Optimized Critical mission facilities supported with available microgrid capacity
- Enabled effective Gov't decision making

- Assess current infrastructure
- Identify load requirements early in design (critical facilities, Distribution requirements)

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02 – Define a Clear Scope of Work

Undefined SOW – DD1391

OVERVIEW

- 100% D/B/B Power Resilient Smart Microgrid System
- 4 separate sites, 4 separate projects
 - 93031 – 1.75MW NGG, 520kW PV, 1.5MW/1MWh BESS
 - 98799 - 8 MW NGG
 - 98991 – 5 MW NGG
 - 99008 – 5 MW NGG
- Estimated \$34.9M



02 – Define a Clear Scope of Work

Undefined SOW – DD1391

2020 DD1391	Generation (kW)	PV (kW)	BESS (kW)	DD1391 (\$M)
Site 1	1,750	520	1,500	\$ 6.0
Site 2	8,000	0	0	\$ 8.1
Site 3	5,000	0	0	\$ 10.8
Site 4	5,000	0	0	\$ 10.0
			TOTAL	\$ 34.9

Proposed	Generation	PV	BESS	BV DD1391 (\$M)
Site 1	1,750	520	1,500	\$ 15.8
Site 2	8,000	1,500	1,500	\$ 23.8
Site 3	5,000	1,500	1,500	\$ 25.6
Site 4	5,000	1,500	1,500	\$ 23.1
			TOTAL	\$ 88.3

**Difference
of \$50M+**

02 – Best Practices

Undefined SOW – DD1391

RESOLUTION

- Hosted a scoping meeting to define project requirements
- Provided ROM costs in the proposal
- Revised SOW to Include Development of new DD1391s in support of increasing the Programmatic Budget

BEST PRACTICE

Validate the scope of work and DD1391 at the start of the project/plan to ensure that all requirements and features are included. Issues with reprogramming will cause schedule delays.

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03 – Execution of Integration of DERs

Compatibility to
Execute Integration
Requirements –
Miramar MCAS

[Click for more information!](#)



356kW Thin-Film PV Roof
Systems



3.2MW Landfill Gas Energy Plant



511kW & 435kW PV Carports



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



03 – Execution of Integration of DERs

Compatibility to Execute Integration Requirements – Miramar MCAS

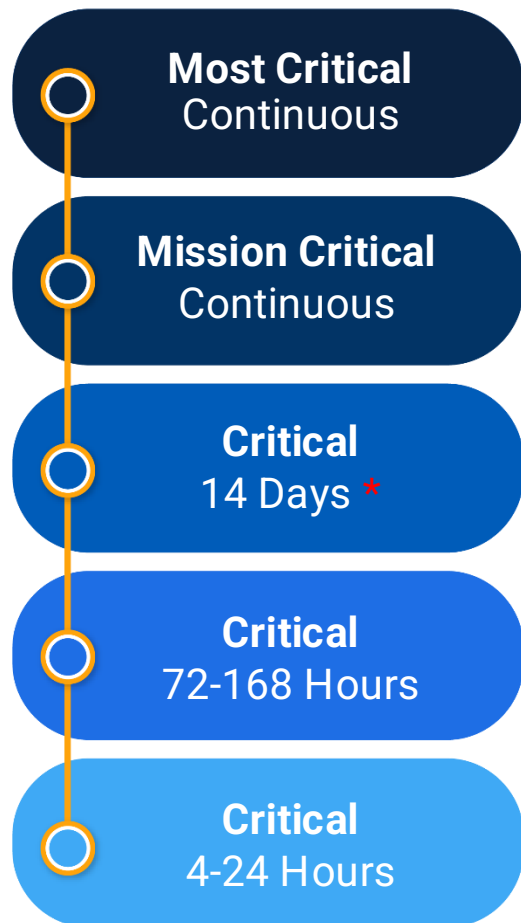
ISSUES

- Unidentified limitations of existing infrastructure and systems to facilitate integration of new and existing sources
- Issues with compatibility of control systems
- Required infrastructure modernization

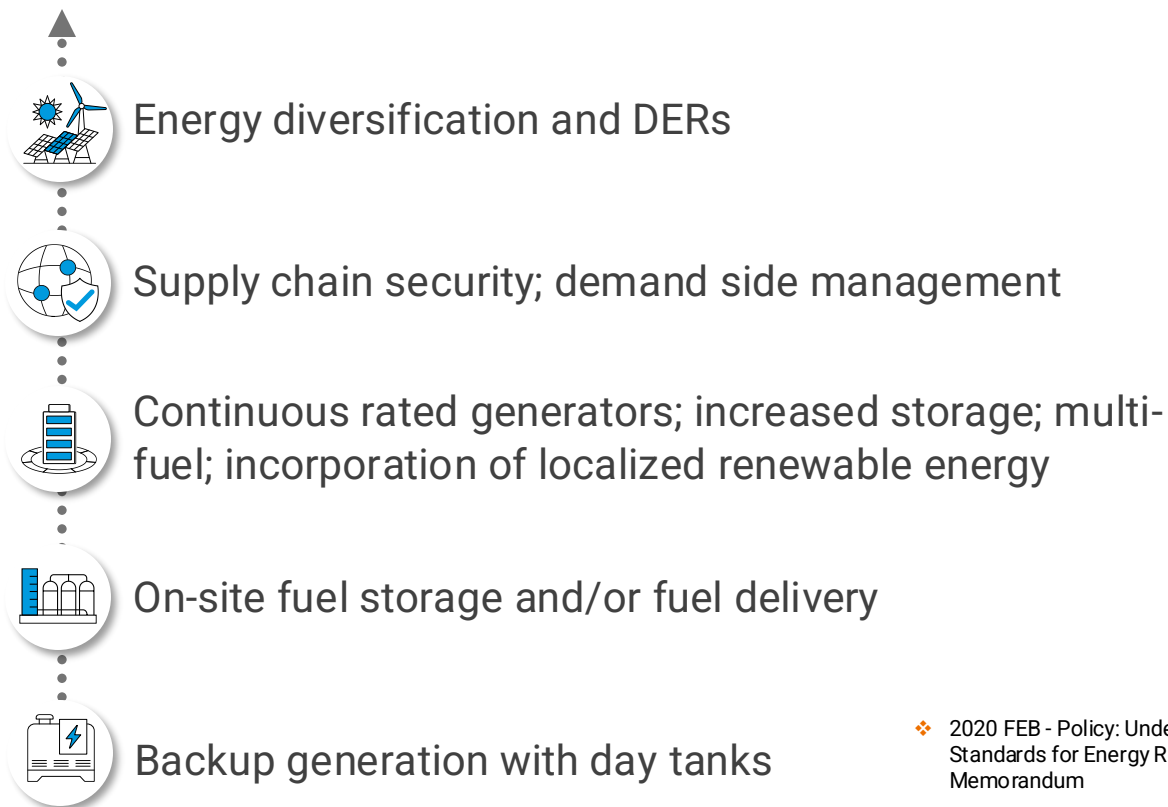
IMPACT

- Increased design time and construction effort to integrate new facilities with existing infrastructure
- Increased cost and schedule delays

Applied Approach for Scalable Energy Resilience



Technology Strategy



❖ 2020 FEB - Policy: Under Secretary of Defense: Metrics and Standards for Energy Resilience at Military Installations Memorandum



03 – Best Practice

Compatibility to Execute Integration Requirements – Miramar MCAS

RESOLUTION

- Evaluated limitations of existing system to facilitate integration, modernization, communications, and distribution
- Developed an entirely new SCADA system and network control system to operate the distribution system

BEST PRACTICE

- We must understand existing conditions and limitations of the infrastructure to develop a modernization plan.
- Define requirements early on for integration both:
 - (i) for components and distribution within the power plant, and
 - (ii) with the interface to the existing controls and SCADA system



Key Takeaways

- **Impacts:** Cost overruns & schedule delays
- **Root Cause:** Lack of planning and validation in early phases
- **Need:** Enhance stakeholder engagement and accurate data
- **Solution:** Improve Planning and Validation Process

How can we consistently and effectively check alignment of SCOPE, COST, and SCHEDULE with DD1391?

Implementation Strategies

Let's break down 5 critical strategies!



#1 – Understand Funding & Acquisition Strategy

Appropriated Funding

- **Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program (ERCIP):** subset of MILCON specifically intended to fund projects that improve energy resilience, contribute to mission assurance, and reduce energy costs. Military Construction (MILCON): Traditional appropriated authority.
- **Resiliency AE Services (RAES):** largest tri-service procurement mechanism dedicated to delivering energy resilience through engineered infrastructure. RAES is structured as a \$2.65B tri-service Multiple Award Task Order Contract (MATOC) with a 10-year ordering period.

Third Party Finance

- **Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC):** Agreement with Energy Services Company (ESCO) to finance infrastructure upgrades through energy savings.
- **Utility Energy Savings Contract (UESC):** Similar to ESPC, but with local utility.
- **Power Purchase Agreement (PPA):** Agreement with developer OR utility; provides primary power to installation load.
- **Enhanced Use Lease (EUL):** Agreement with developer OR utility, receive in-kind consideration (IKC) for leased land rather than rent.
- **Utility Privatization (UP):** Transfers ownership & operations of infrastructure to local utility for contract period.
- **Inter-governmental Service Agreement (IGSA):** Agreement between two government entities (e.g., Miramar Landfill -> Waste to Energy).
- **Utility Service Contract (USC) Modification:** Agreement with local utility to modify existing infrastructure & finance through tariff.

Funding must be prioritized.

#2 – Align with DoD Priorities for Improved Funding Submissions

Improving/Strengthening Quality of Current Submissions

- Planning validation directly supports improved approvals
- Pre-design validation directly supports improved design submission quality
- Focus on strong narratives and detailed project scopes contained in Installation Resiliency Plans
- Completeness of the DD1391
- Alignment with Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) priorities
- Align technology configuration to achieve resiliency goals

What does good look like?

#2 – Align with DoD Priorities for Improved Submissions

Expected Benefits and Outcomes

- Solid project justification for submission to OSD review
- Accurate project approvals and funding requests
- Reduced costs through early planning and risk mitigation
- No or reduced reprogramming requests required due to cost overruns
- Realistic project schedules
- Enhanced project success rates
- Improved alignment with OSD priorities
- Stronger project justification for OSD review

Plan the Work...Work the Plan!

#3 – Validate Early, Validate Often

Allow for additional time for validation of DD1391 at the onset of the project to ensure that all requirements and features are included:

- Validate Goals and Intent of the project
- Validate load requirements early (critical facilities, distribution requirements)
- Validate project costs, lead times, supply chain issues, and construction schedule
- Validate availability of system load data and accurate one-lines
- Validate existing Infrastructure upgrades and compatibility of control systems
- Validation and approval of site selection

Use the Planning Charette process to perform the validation!

#4 – Increased Engagement

Need for increased engagement and Buy-in of all Stakeholders including Utilities (DPW, Operations, Energy Manager, Base Environmental, PUP, etc...)

- Obtain Buy-in from ALL stakeholders
- Identify the “contractual relationships” for accountability and execution
- Understand Utility Requirement and Interconnection Process
- Define applicable design standards need to be used (UFC, UFGS, PUP)
- Define requirements to modernize required infrastructure
- Define early in the project who will furnish, install, commission, own and operate
- Enhance Cybersecurity Measures and Engage CIO early to define cybersecurity requirements

Communicate, Communicate, Communicate EARLY!

#5 – Define the Integration Endgame

Integration is the critical convergence point of all strategies—funding, stakeholder input, validation, design, execution and commissioning. Without clear integration planning, everything else breaks down.

- Define how the DERs, controls, and utility systems will integrate—digitally and operationally.
- Integration must be scoped, designed, and budgeted from the beginning.
- Cybersecurity, SCADA, O&M responsibility, and grid interface are often the most overlooked and underfunded parts of energy resilience projects.

Plan Integration at the START, not after 35% Design!

RECAP: Checklist to Implement an Executable Roadmap



Define Mission Needs, Programmatic Requirements and Resilience Objectives

Establish operational priorities, mission dependencies, and resilience goals. Understand base-specific vulnerabilities, regulatory drivers, and stakeholder needs.



Assess Existing Conditions and Risks to Determine Resiliency Strategy

Develop installation resiliency plans, inventory infrastructure, gather metering and SCADA data, evaluate DERs, and identify gaps..



Define Project Scopes and Stakeholders to Develop the Execution Roadmap

Outline scoping, sequencing of planning, validation, funding, design, and integration. Define milestones, roles, and decision gates from concept to commissioning.



Align Funding, Policy and Submissions

Determine best-fit acquisition strategy (RAES, ERCIP, ESPC, etc.). Align with service-level guidance and develop DD1391s or programming submittals



Validate and Design for Resiliency, Integration, Control and Cybersecurity

Engineer tiered solutions with defined loads, utility interfaces, control architecture, and RMF-compliant cybersecurity from the outset.



Execute, Transition and Sustain

Implement projects with mission end-state in mind. Ensure O&M ownership, commissioning, and system handoff are built into execution planning.

Tailor Roadmap to Program Requirements

PLANNING

01

Define Programmatic Requirements at Installation Level

- Define the Comprehensive Energy Resilience Program and Understand the Regulatory Landscape
- Define program priorities: Resiliency, efficiency, etc.

03

Develop Energy Resiliency and Compliance Strategy for Project

- Determine generation alternatives and Technology strategy
- Plan for Integration of DERs
- Define Intent and Goals of Project
- Plan for regulatory compliance

02

Assess Current Infrastructure and Vulnerabilities

- Develop IEPs, IWPs, ICRPs
- Mapping and understanding of system and applicable infrastructure, including condition and segmentation
- Evaluate Potential threats and risks
- Identify Existing DERs
- Determine availability of System Load Data

04

Define Project Requirements

- Define mission critical requirements and load prioritization
- Define Operational Use

05

Preliminary Project Planning

- Identify and Engage all Stakeholders including Utilities (DPW, Operations, Energy Manager, Base Environmental, PUP, etc.)
- Identify requirements and dependencies on Privatized Utilities
- Define and approve Site Selection
- Identify infrastructure upgrades and compatibility of systems
- Define project costs (DD 1391)
- Consider market conditions and supply chain
- Identify who will own, operate and maintain

Project Validation

- Validate Goals and Intent of the project
- Validate DD1391 at the start of the project to ensure that all requirements and features are included
- Validate load requirements early (critical facilities, and distribution requirements)
- Validate project costs, lead times, supply chain issues, and construction schedule
- Validate availability of system load data and accurate one-lines
- Validate existing infrastructure upgrades and compatibility of Systems
- Validation and approval of site selection

06

Define a Clear Scope of Work and Submit for Funding

- Capture requirements from Step 04 and 05
- Identify timeline and costs
- Identify contract vehicle and funding

07

08

Early engagement of all Stakeholders including Utilities (DPW, Operations, Energy Manager, Base Environmental, PUP, etc.)

- Identify the "contractual relationships" for accountability and execution
- Understand utility requirement and interconnection process
- Define applicable design standards (UFC, UFGS, PUP)
- Define requirements for modernization
- Define who will own, operate, and maintain
- Engage CIO early to define cybersecurity requirements
- Obtain Buy-in from ALL stakeholders

EXECUTION

09

Design and Implement Resiliency Energy Solution

10

Build adaptability into the plan. Have pre-set checkpoints to consider your progress and reflect on changes and developments that will influence the roadmap's evolution.

11

Communicate. Once developed, use it to bring your wide range of stakeholders along with you on your journey. Use roadmap to share progress, challenges and adaptations.

PROJECT FUNDING

Conclusion



Conclusion

- Mission-assurance and **resiliency** are the metrics – it's the outcome we are engineering towards
- **Resilience** is the means
- **Continuity** is the objective
- **Readiness** is the return on investment
- Use a tailored **Energy Resilience Planning to Execution Roadmap**

A successful roadmap doesn't just power a base,
it protects the mission

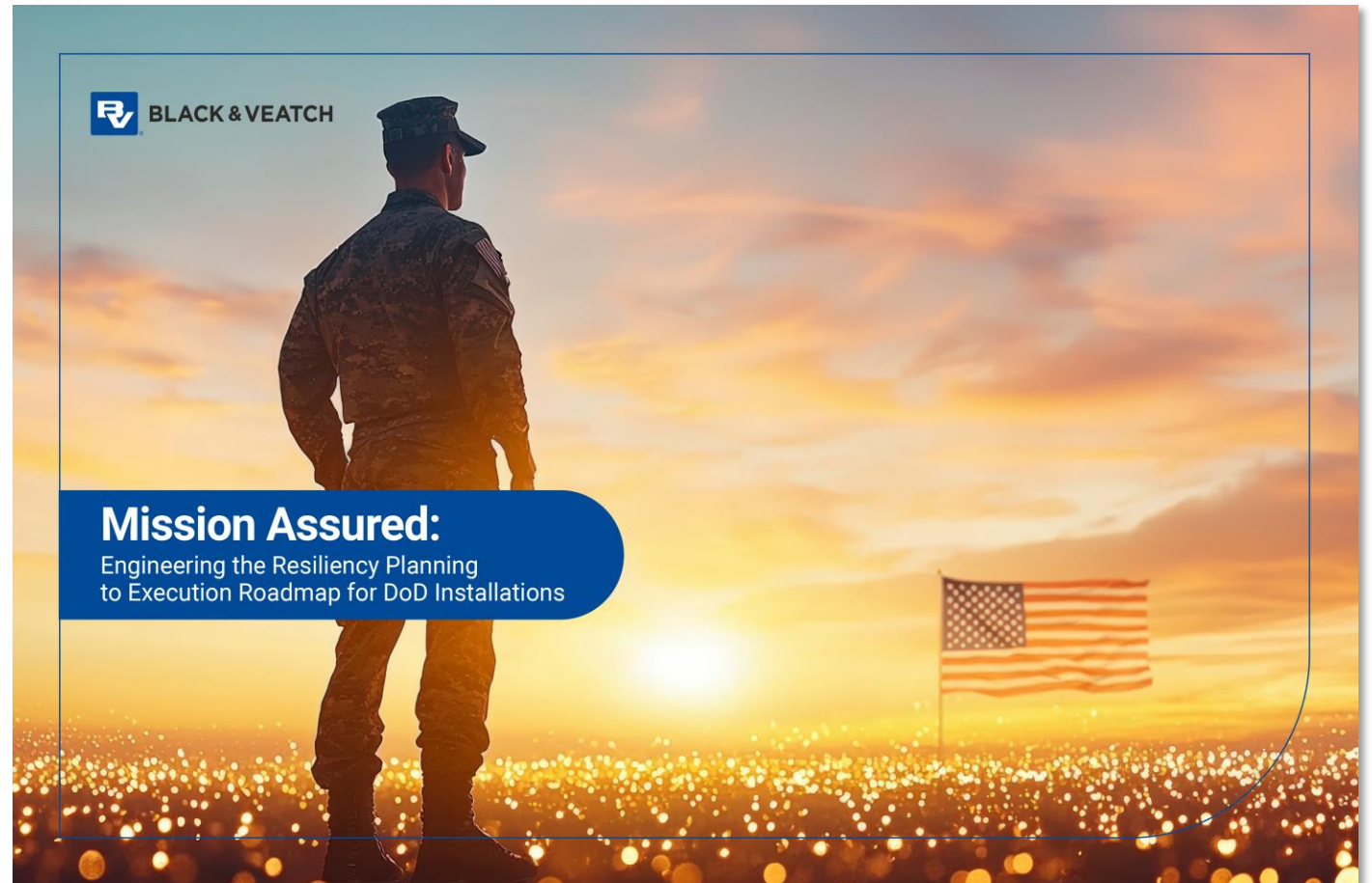
Next Steps: Call to Actions

- **Validate** if your current scope and DD1391 align with real mission needs
- **Reassess** infrastructure readiness for DERs, controls, and integration
- **Engage** stakeholders early: DPW, Energy Manager, CIO, PUP, Contracting
- **Develop** your roadmap: planning, funding, integration, execution
- **Implement** the executable roadmap
- **Download** the eBook as a resource to guide your next project

Mission-assurance and resiliency are the metrics,
it's the outcome we are engineering towards

Download the eBook:

**Mission Assured:
Engineering the Resiliency
Planning to Execution
Roadmap for DoD
Installations**



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Download the
Mission Assured
eBook

***“ Resilience :
It’s not just what we do.
It’s who we are. ”***

- R. Herrera

Q&A / Discussion



TRI - REGIONAL JETS 2025

