This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com





Water Smart Innovations 2017



Satellite Savings: GIS and the Army Reserve Rainwater Harvesting Strategy



Presenters:

Trey Lewis, Susan Loper and Brian Boyd



ARMY RESERVE SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMS



Army Reserve Universe FY17







Army Reserve Universe FY17



# Buildings		Bldg	(SF)	Land (Acres)	
Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased
4,247	258	43.5M	1.8M	332,657	120,014

4,505 buildings

45.3M SF

ARCs (17140)			AFRC (17141)			LTAs ²
Owned	Leased	Enclave ¹	Owned	Leased	Enclave ¹	23
699	29	58	90	0	52	8,793 acres

Total: 951 non-Installation sites

Avg. Bldg Roads		ds	Cemeteries	Airfields & Helipads	
Age	Paved	Unpaved		Fixed Wing	Rotary Wing
38.95 years	669 mi	518 mi	6 National	1 Paved	1 Runway
	668 mi		4 Civilian	4 Unpaved	23 Landing Pads

Family Housing Units (FA)		Organizational Maintenance Facilities ³		
Owned	Privately Owned	МНРІ	AMSA	ECS
198	12	395	109	31

Note: Data for Buildings (overall counts, ARCs/AFRCs, Family Housing), Cemeteries, Airfield/Helipad from HQIIS as of FY17 Q2. Land totals include separate data from REMIS and RFMIS.

- ¹ Assets associated with USAR enclaves in HQIIS for all DoD installations, to include other than Army (OTA) assets.
- ² LTA count includes all sites off of installations with assets coded with predominate design FACs 1741, 1742, 1743, & 1744
- ³ AMSA & ECS counts provided by USARC G4 Logistics Management Division. ECS count does not include MECS.

Army Reserve Installations

- Fort Buchanan
- Fort McCoy
- Fort Hunter Liggett

Army Reserve Virtual Installations

- 9th Mission Support Command
- 63rd Regional Support Command
- 81st Regional Support Command
- 88th Regional Support Command
- 99th Regional Support Command

Army Reserve Training Areas

- Camp Parks RFTA
- Devens RFTA

Joint Base Army Support Activities

ASA Dix (JB McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst)



FY17 OMAR Base Support Resources = \$652.98M



Alternative Water



Alternative Water: Water that is not from freshwater (surface or groundwater sources)



Harvested Rainwater



Air Handling Unit Condensate Capture



Graywater



Process Discharge



Foundation Sump Water



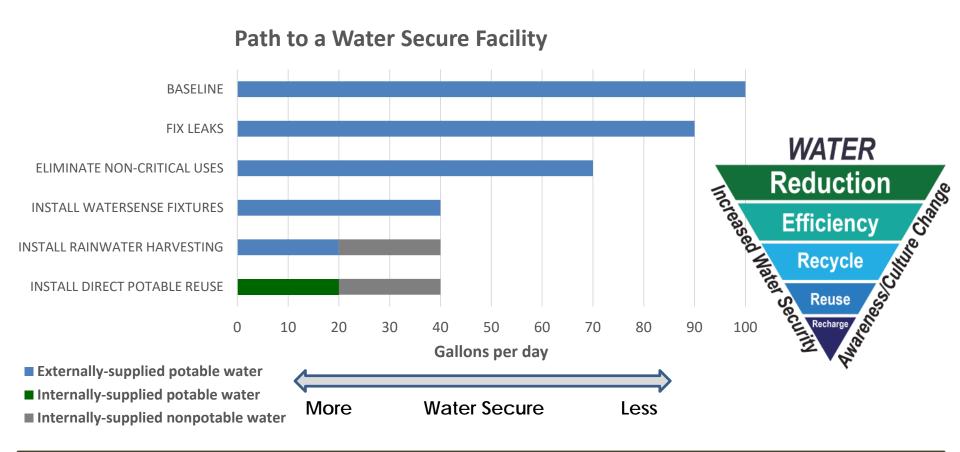
Reclaimed Wastewater



Why is Alternative Water Important?



Alternative water is an important component of the Army's Net Zero Initiative and Water Security Directives





ARIMD Alternative Water Strategy



Initial Focus Area: Rainwater Harvesting

Demonstrate the technical feasibility	
Determine system costs	
Estimate potential potable water offsets	
Learn about system operation and maintenance	

Future Focus Area: Onsite Reclaimed Wastewater



Army Vehicle Washing



- Most potable water use at Army Reserve facilities is driven by people and normal daily use
 - Flushing toilets, washing hands, drinking water, showers, etc.
- We also discovered that vehicle wash was a large water user at certain locations
 - Vehicles are washed after training or maintenance
- Focusing on vehicle wash allowed us to test non-potable systems prior to considering higher risk, higher cost potable systems



Photo by Rob Schuette- The Real McCoy Online Extra - Fort McCoy, WI



Selecting the Pilot Sites



Analyze Geospatial Data

- Army Reserve real property database
- Zip code level precipitation data
- Watershed vulnerability

Determine Vehicle Wash Demand

- Low Demand
- High Demand

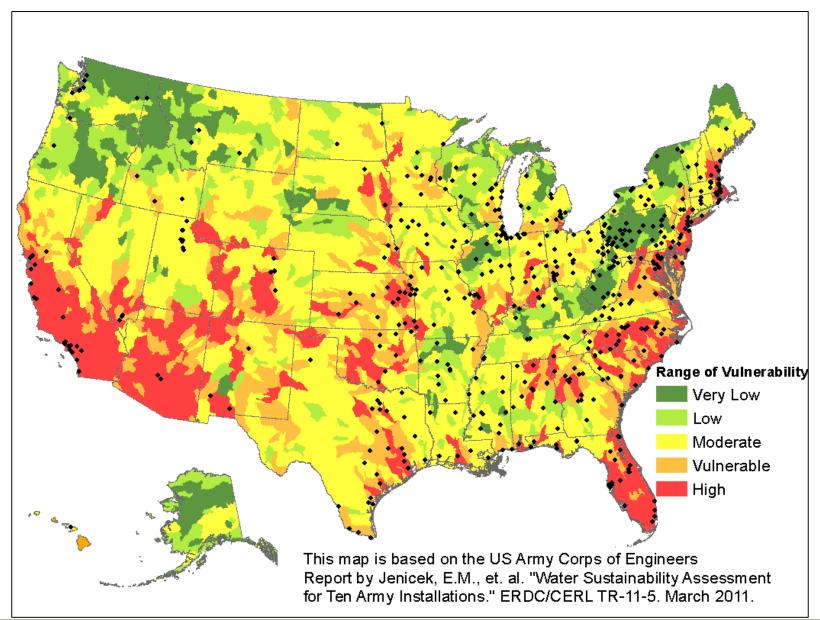
Select Pilot Sites Selected

- Grand Prairie USARC, TX
- Harry Milton Kandel USAR, Savannah, GA



Army Reserve Watershed Vulnerability



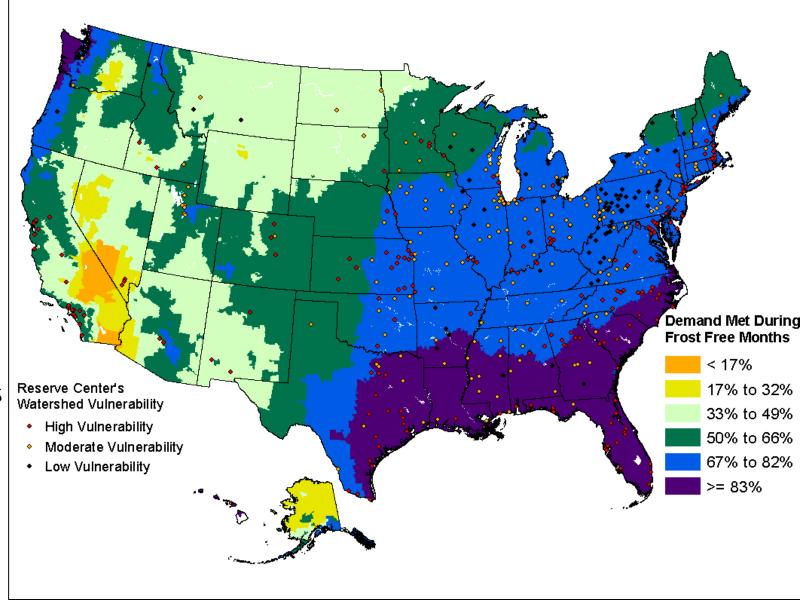




Vehicle Wash - Low Demand



380 Sites
with
300 in
Highly
Vulnerable
Watersheds





Vehicle Wash - High Demand



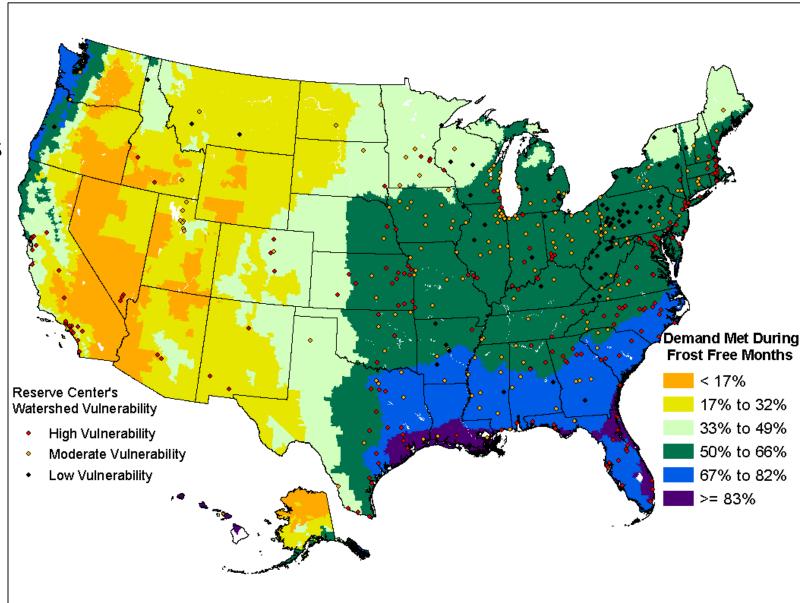
90 Siteswith80 in HighlyVulnerableWatersheds

Potable
Water Offset
Potential:

12.7-16.1 Mgal/year

10%

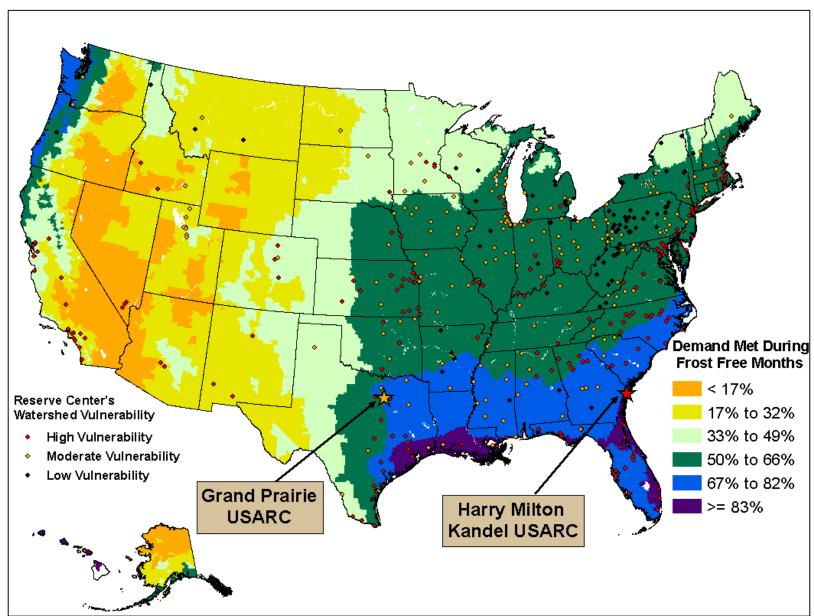
of all Reserve Center water use across Army Reserve





Pilot Sites Selected

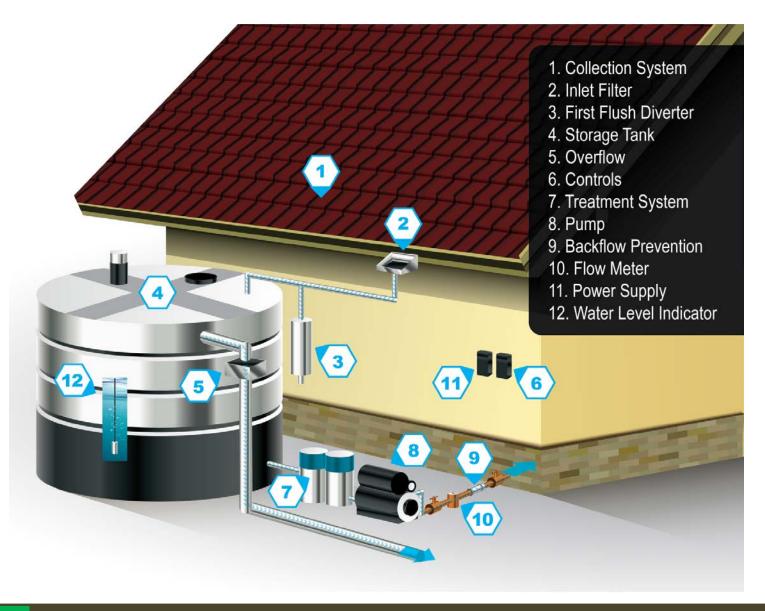






Rainwater Harvesting System Schematic







Construction Timeline - 2017



Jan: Preliminary site visits and scoping

Mar: Installation of rainwater harvesting equipment

Apr – Sep: Metering all systems/equipment while in use

May – Sep: Monthly contact with site staff

May – Dec: Validation of project



Harry Milton Kandel Reserve Center









Harry Milton Kandel Reserve Center





Grand Prairie AFRC







Lessons Learned



Planning/Design:

- Make sure area for system has needed space and components (e.g., concrete pad for rainwater tank)
- Consider underground storage tank for easier access to maintain tank
 - Does add substantial cost (est. \$10k)

- Consider roof and gutter re-configuration to maximize rainwater collection
 - Want to be pulling from as much roof space as necessary
- Proposal should include specific items to prevent mosquitos around overflow (e.g. permeable pavers or green infrastructure around equipment)
- Specify high grade gutter guards to prevent leaves and debris from entering the tank (for potable systems - gutter guards certified through Underwriters Laboratories)
- Cybersecurity considerations must be addressed



Lessons Learned



Operations:

- Make sure all equipment is installed as specified
- Train local staff on O&M requirements
- Ensure that gutters and gutter guards are cleaned regularly to maximize rainwater collection and limit debris entering the system
 - Death by cottonwood seeds

- Can take collection efficiency from >50% to <10%
- Secure system to prevent other organizations from using the system
 - Beware the nozzle thieves and untrained operators
- Battery backup for controls and pumps in outage prone areas



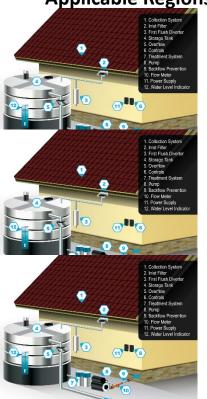
Next Steps



Solar-Powered Rainwater Capture for Potable Use

Fort Buchanan

Additional RWH Systems Applicable Regions







Wastewater Treatment for Non-Potable Reuse Fort Hunter Liggett





Direct Potable Reuse



Thank you!



Army Reserve Water Program Coordinator Contact:

Trey Lewis

frank.w.lewis.ctr@mail.mil

Contract support through Plexus Scientific Corp.

PNNL Contacts:

Susan Loper susan.loper@pnnl.gov

Brian Boyd

<u>Brian.boyd@pnnl.gov</u>

