The United States Army Corps of Engineers is a public organization and as such is unable to receive incentives of any kind or support any particular project. In this instance for the serious and profound strategy, based on an impressive multidisciplinary research. Due to security requirements, the concept may not be as straightforward as some may think. An example being the establishment of a site-specific identity is established. The FLW pilot project illustrates the genius of a holistic design approach by synthesizing planning, design, construction, and operation and maintenance to create a resiliency roadmap. The roadmap can be used to lead approximately 280 military bases across the United States towards base-specific resiliency. This holistic design, proposed in phases at the master planning, building cluster and individual building scales, will maximize energy, water and waste efficiencies by 2030. Further iterations of increased resource efficiency or reduction in resource use are an integral part of the system that will catalyze the installation from a user to a producer.

Ethical standards and social equity – People

Quality of life is improved with street connectivity, mass transit, jogging trails, and community gardens. The soldiers’ integration with the building is enhanced through a live dashboard integrated with an intelligent building system. The metric advises on optimum utilization with feedback to indicate spikes in energy, water, and waste utilities. The system shifts responsibility for the facility to the individual user while simultaneously training the soldier on potential improvements.

Environmental quality and resource efficiency – Planet

The integrated infrastructure includes resource generation and monitoring systems. Reduction of energy use is as much part of this system as harnessing local resources and producing clean energy on-site. Increased energy awareness results in decreased energy demand.

Economic performance and compatibility – Prosperity

Funding streams for the operation of Army facilities compete directly with funding to sustain the Army’s mission both at home and overseas. Realizing net positive energy and net zero water by 2050 will allow greater emphasis on supporting the Army’s mission and reduce the financial burden on the nation’s taxpayers. Contracting methods used at FLW boost ties with the local community, encouraging competition and advance partnerships between the public and private sectors. Enhanced use leasing contracts allow private industry to develop the waste-to-energy plant and the geothermal fields on FLW as in-kind donations for leasing the land with a set-user agreement. Alternative financing sources include energy savings performance contracts and utility energy service contracts.

Contextual and aesthetic impact – Proficiency

The stream that runs from SW to NE of FLW’s central training fields will be replaced with rain gardens which add beauty and slow the storm water. Pre-engineered barracks have been redesigned in response to energy analyses: buildings are now morphed into site-specific, passive structures that reduce resource demand while meeting the needs of occupants. Thus, the strategic relationships originally developed in the building standard designs are retained while a site specific identity is established.