U.S. Department of Justice

2020 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

Department of Justice
2020 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

Submitted: June 29, 2020

Table of Contents

Department of Justice
2020 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

Executive Summary

The Department of Justice's (DOJ's) mission is to enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide Federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans.

As DOJ is charged with upholding the laws of the United States, it is important to serve as a model for compliance with energy and environmental laws, regulations, and executive orders. To promote environmental stewardship and sustainability, DOJ will continue to integrate sustainability principles into decision-making processes across its components and will continue to engage with its stakeholders and employees to ensure ongoing improvement in DOJ's sustainability performance.

DOJ is comprised of five bureaus, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), and approximately 35 other components, termed the Offices, Boards, and Divisions (OBDs). In FY 2019, DOJ had 113,490 full-time employees, and owned 3,785 buildings and directly leased 36 buildings throughout the United States. An additional four buildings are otherwise managed. Many DOJ components are in space assigned by the General Services Administration (GSA) throughout the United States. The GSA-assigned spaces include both federally owned buildings and buildings leased from the private sector. Most of the GSA-leased buildings are fully-serviced leases. In FY 2019, DOJ purchased fuel for 47,286 vehicles (41,717 owned and 5,569 leased from GSA).

DOJ continues to improve facility energy efficiency through a variety of energy conservation measures (ECMs), including lighting and mechanical equipment upgrades, operational control improvement, and increased metering. Historically, DOJ has utilized energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) to execute projects for these improvements. In FY 2019, BOP continued construction of two ESPC projects with a guaranteed energy and water cost savings of more than $39.4 million. DEA's upcoming Utility Energy Services Contract (UESC) is anticipated to result in estimated annual savings of more than $100,000. In FY 2020, DEA was selected for an $800,000 grant from DOE's Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) Program; and DEA is planning to use an ESPC-Energy Sales Agreement for this project. Also in FY 2019, FBI's Energy and Water Conservation Investment Program awarded 14 projects with anticipated savings of nearly $446,942 annually and approximately $7.1 million over the life of the projects.

To further enhance resiliency and energy security, DOJ pursues onsite renewable energy as part of ESPCs to the maximum extent feasible. BOP and DEA operate onsite solar energy projects at their facilities, and DEA also has several sites signed up for utility-run community solar programs, which allow the laboratories to purchase 100 percent green electricity (utility-scale offsite solar) at minimal to no cost.

Due to the unique nature and mission of DOJ's facilities (most notably BOP's correctional facilities), building water efficiency continues to represent a significant challenge for DOJ. Despite these challenges, DOJ has demonstrated consistent progress in reducing its total facility water consumption for six consecutive years. This success is a result of aggressively pursuing water conservation measures as part of BOP's comprehensive use of ESPCs, as well as innovative projects using direct obligated funds. In particular, BOP's FY 2019 total water consumption decreased by more than 272 million gallons compared to FY 2018, and FY 2019 was the second consecutive year that BOP reduced its facility water consumption below its FY 2007 baseline.

DOJ also continues to make progress in the area of high performance sustainable buildings. In early FY 2020, DOJ updated its Guiding Principles Assessment Tracking Tool, which is designed to systematically document and track the DOJ facilities that have been assessed for sustainability, and held individual meetings with each Bureau to discuss their progress towards future goals for increased Guiding Principles compliance. FBI uses its sustainable design and construction specification in nearly all new construction and major renovation projects in FBI-owned and operated

buildings. Across the FBI, there are three major renovation projects (two at FBI-Redstone and one at FBI-Pocatello) and 18 new construction projects (14 at FBI-Redstone, two at FBI-Quantico, one at FBI-Pocatello, and one at FBI-Clarksburg) that are tracking towards Guiding Principles compliance. In FY 2019, FBI added one Guiding Principles compliant building to its portfolio, a major renovation at FBI-Redstone in Huntsville, Alabama.

DOJ continues to exceed fleet management targets by increasing alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) and reducing petroleum consumption while maintaining its law enforcement mission. While overall petroleum use increased in FY 2019, the DOJ's overall consumption is down 30.3 percent since FY 2005. Also in FY 2019, the Department continued to increase its inventory of AFVs (2.7 percent increase over 2018) while reducing the use of large vehicles when practicable. The DOJ's AFV inventory has increased by an average of 1,300 vehicles per year through FY 2019; this includes new acquisitions as well as replacement of current light duty conventional fuel vehicles already included in the Department's fleet inventory. In FY 2019, DOJ's total AFV inventory increased by 504 vehicles.

FBI continued to advance its Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Station Initiative. Using the FBI-wide charging station guidance developed last year, FBI facility managers have begun installing EV supply equipment for both fleet and personally owned vehicles that comply with the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) of 2015. The FBI activated charging stations at three locations: the Los Angeles Field Office, Pocatello, and the Central Records Complex in Winchester, VA. Two charging station projects (FBI-Quantico and the San Juan, Puerto Rico Field Office) have been installed and are ready to become operational, and FBI-Redstone's new parking garage will be pre-wired for at least 24 EV charging stations. DEA is also evaluating the installation of EV charging infrastructure at its facilities.

DOJ continues to monitor environmentally sustainable product purchases through the Federal Procurement Data System and Unified Financial Management System. DOJ tracks sustainable acquisitions and requires procurement specialists to consider green requirements before making a purchase. DOJ continues to share training opportunities on biobased products, energy efficient, recycled, and environmentally preferable products with the DOJ acquisition workforce to promote sustainable product purchases. For FY 2020 and FY 2021, DOJ has established a biobased purchasing target of 175 contracts and $5,000,000 per year in products to be delivered. Seven DEA facilities won the Green Electronics Council's Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) purchaser awards in FY 2019. In addition, DEA received the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s Federal Green Challenge Awards for three facilities.

DOJ uses its IT Acquisition Review process, along with semi-annual data collection, to monitor use of Category Management Leadership Council-approved acquisition vehicles for desktop and laptop computers and workstations to promote electronics stewardship. DOJ recycled 100 percent of its electronic waste through Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) and other Responsible Recycling (R2) certified recyclers.

DOJ's top strategic priorities and objectives for FY 2020-2021 include completing construction of BOP's two ESPCs at FCI Seagoville and FCI Three Rivers and continuing to plan for DEA's UESC at its Southeast Laboratory; pursuing compliance with the Guiding Principles at DEA's existing EPIC facility and in newly constructed facilities at FBI-Redstone; continuing to directly fund cost-effective energy and water conservation measures in ATF, BOP, and FBI facilities; and continuing to implement DOE's 50001 Ready program at select facilities.

Implementation Summary: Facility Management

1. FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

FY 2019 Energy Intensity Progress (Btu/GSF):

47.5% reduction from FY03

2.3% reduction from FY18

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

3.4% reduction in FY20 from FY19

3.8% reduction in FY21 from FY20

Given its mission, DOJ operates a unique portfolio of buildings that includes criminal investigation and fire research laboratories, correctional institutions and medical centers, kennels, diverse training facilities, data centers, secure compartmented information facilities, aviation hangars, dormitories, and office buildings. To the maximum extent possible, DOJ strives to maintain all energy-consuming mechanical equipment and systems to their highest level of efficiency and continuously evaluate and confirm performance through the comprehensive evaluation and commissioning process required by Section 432 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA).

Implementation Status

In FY 2019, DOJ's facilities collectively reduced energy intensity by 2.3 percent as compared to FY 2018 due to reductions achieved by BOP, DEA, and ATF. The primary driver for DOJ's overall reduction was a nearly 6 percent reduction in natural gas consumption across BOP facilities. Multiple ESPC / UESC projects focused on heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system improvements, including increased use of building automation systems and high efficiency condensing boilers, contributed to reduce natural gas consumption.

To optimize facility energy consumption, ATF continues to identify, prioritize, fund, and implement energy conservation measures, including the replacement of critical mechanical equipment and lighting upgrades at the National Laboratory Center (NLC) in Beltsville, Maryland, and the Canine Training Center (CTC) and Kennel—both in Front Royal, Virginia. In FY 2019 and early FY 2020, ATF-NLC leveraged an energy savings credit from its utility provider to replace the humidifiers in all the laboratory's air handling units at no cost to ATF, and also replaced two existing boilers with four new high efficiency condensing boilers and replaced two existing centrifugal chillers with two new high efficiency, variable speed screw compressor chillers. The CTC initiated a project to replace the existing HVAC system serving the facility's office and administrative area with a 40-ton, high-efficiency unit. At the Kennel facility, ATF replaced fuel oil-fired boilers with high-efficiency propane-fired boilers, reconfigured the gable ceiling fans to more efficiently cool the kennel bays during hot summer months, and replaced existing metal halide lights in the High Bay area with LED fixtures.

To more systematically manage energy across all three of its owned facilities, ATF has also initiated participation in DOJ's pilot cohort with the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 50001 Ready Program which follows the management principles of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 50001, a global standard for energy management systems.

BOP has historically utilized performance contracts as its primary strategy for funding and pursuing energy efficiency improvements across its portfolio of institutions. Over the past couple years, however, the Bureau has initiated an increased focus on enhanced staff training and awareness related to energy conservation, and the use of appropriated funds (when available) to further optimize energy use in its facilities. In recognition of its successful energy management efforts, BOP's Metropolitan Detention Center in Los Angeles, California, was named a finalist in 2019 in DOE's "Walk the Walk" Better Buildings Challenge, in which the primary criteria for selection is a reduction in energy intensity over the past 10 years of at least 20 percent.

DEA reduced its facility energy intensity by more than 5 percent in FY 2019 compared to FY 2018, primarily due to the photovoltaic (PV) array being in operation for its first full year during FY 2019 at its El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).[1] While the Bureau collectively improved facility energy efficiency in FY 2019, DEA is experiencing a trend of increased energy consumption in its Sterling, Virginia, data center due to the Data Center Optimization Initiative, which has relocated servers and equipment from other DOJ data center facilities in an effort to streamline federal data center operations and increase return on investment to federal taxpayers.

The FBI continues to make direct investments in energy efficiency improvements through the FBI Energy and Water Conservation Investment Program (FEWCIP)—a program where energy and water projects are selected through an internal competitive process. In FY 2019, FBI obligated funding for 14 projects through FEWCIP totaling

[1] The National Energy Conservation Policy Act defines on-site renewable energy installations as an energy conservation measure that can be subtracted from facility energy to meet energy intensity targets.

approximately $1.4 million with an anticipated savings of approximately $446,942 per year and $7,102,695 over the projects' lifetimes. FBI also joined DOJ's cohort to implement the 50001 Ready Program at FBI's campuses in Quantico, Virginia (FBI-Quantico), and Huntsville, Alabama (FBI-Redstone). Also in FY 2019, FBI-Quantico installed LED lighting throughout its campus with an estimated 75 percent of all lighting now being LED. One challenge that FBI currently faces is that the demand for computational resources by law enforcement and national security continues to grow, and will be a major driver in FBI's electricity demand going forward.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

To further optimize its energy performance, ATF has identified numerous energy conservation measures (ECMs) for implementation during FY 2020 and beyond. As funding permits, ATF will continue to replace existing lighting fixtures with LED fixtures, install lighting motion sensors, and upgrade cooling fans. ATF will pursue funding to study the feasibility of restoring operations of the Kennel facility's underfloor radiant heating system. For ATF-CTC, ATF plans to complete the installation of a new 40-ton HVAC unit in the facility's office and administrative area by August 2020 and plans to initiate the replacement of the existing 60-ton HVAC system serving the training floor in FY 2020 or FY 2021. Additionally, ATF is pursuing funding to tint the building's western-facing windows to reduce solar gain and to install an alarm in the facility's roll-up door to alert staff when the door has been open beyond a set period of time. ATF is also planning to replace the existing #2 fuel oil-fired boilers with high-efficiency, variable flame propane-fired boilers by the end of FY 2022.

ATF will also continue its participation in DOJ's 50001 Ready cohort and expects to have the initial implementation complete no later than December 2020.

In FY 2020, BOP will continue to advance its one active UESC currently in the development phase. Given its extensive portfolio of active ESPCs and UESCs in the performance phase, BOP's efforts related to facility energy management will continue to be focused on effective management and oversight of its existing performance contracts, with an increased emphasis on measurement and verification (M&V) of energy and cost savings (see the next section for additional details of these efforts). In the area of direct-funded projects, BOP anticipates having access to more than $1 million in appropriated funds in FY 2020 to invest in five different ECMs—four LED lighting projects and one project to upgrade heating units and associated controls. By summer 2020, BOP will be welcoming a new Energy Program Manager, a position that became vacant at the close of FY 2019. The new Energy Program Manager will be collaborating closely with BOP's Utilities Manager to continue the Bureau's momentum and progress building out and enhancing the programmatic framework for managing energy in BOP's facilities.

DEA's Headquarters (HQ) facility in Arlington, Virginia, will be undergoing an extensive renovation in FY 2021 as part of its 15-year lease renewal. This renovation will result in increased energy efficiency at one of the Bureau's highest energy-consuming facilities.

FBI has numerous planned actions to continue its efforts to optimize the energy performance of its facilities. FBI will continue to award funds for energy and water conservation projects through FEWCIP in FY 2020 and FY 2021 and plans to solicit project ideas from field offices for a more diverse portfolio of FBI facilities and project types. FBI-Quantico will participate in the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) Re-Tuning Challenge in late FY 2020 or early FY 2021. FBI plans to complete an energy audit of FBI-Redstone in FY 2020 to evaluate its highest energy consuming buildings and identify potential energy and water conservation measures. FBI will continue participating in DOJ's 50001 Ready cohort and will expect to complete initial implementation at FBI-Quantico and FBI-Redstone in FY 2020. FBI plans to hire a new full-time Sustainability Program Manager at HQ to lead FBI's High Performance and Sustainable Buildings program.

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) plans to coordinate with the building manager and landlord/owner to reduce utilities and conserve energy for its two direct leased facilities by April 2021.

2. EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING

FY 2019 Performance Contracting – Investment value and number of new projects awarded:

$25.4M for two ESPCs in FY19

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

$6.97M / two UESCs in FY20

$2.5M / one ESPC in FY21

Since 2003, DOJ has executed a total of 40 ESPCs and UESCs: BOP is managing a portfolio of 34 ESPCs and three UESCs; FBI is managing two ESPCs; and DEA is managing one ESPC. While DOJ has had success in the past aggressively pursuing and leveraging performance contracting to cost effectively implement energy and water conservation projects, DOJ is more selectively identifying strategic opportunities to use performance contracting and is focusing its efforts on the effective oversight of active ESPCs to ensure savings are verified and realized.

Implementation Status

In FY 2019, BOP awarded two ESPCs for institutions located in Texas – one in Seagoville and one in Three Rivers. The combined contract award value for the two ESPCs totaled more than $38 million, and the projects are guaranteed to provide annual energy savings of nearly 59 billion British thermal units (BBtu) and a total cost savings of $39.4 million over the 22-year performance period. In addition, BOP established an interagency agreement and partnered with DOE to conduct an ESPC Life of Contract assessment. With this partnership, DOE and BOP will review seven of BOP's ESPC projects that have been in performance periods of more than five years to ensure the guaranteed savings are still accomplished.

In FY 2019, DEA initiated its first UESC at the Bureau's Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida. The facility's electric utility provider, Florida Power and Light (FPL), has completed an investment grade audit (IGA), and DEA plans to begin construction in FY 2020. The outlook for the project includes a 22 percent reduction in electricity use and estimated annual savings of $100,000 over a 10-year contract term. DEA plans to issue a Task Order in spring/summer 2020 and begin construction in late FY 2020.

FBI continues M&V for its two existing ESPCs at the J. Edgar Hoover Building and FBI's campus in Quantico, Virginia.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

BOP will continue to focus a majority of its efforts related to performance contracting on oversight of its existing portfolio of ESPCs and UESCs, particularly oversight of M&V activities during the performance period. BOP is currently collaborating with DOE to obtain Project Facilitators to conduct extensive annual M&V reviews for five existing ESPCs; and BOP has requested funding to perform these activities at two additional institutions. In FY 2020, BOP also plans to complete the construction period for the two ESPCs awarded in FY 2019 (in Seagoville and Three Rivers, Texas) and award one UESC for the Federal Detention Center in Miami, Florida.

In FY 2020, DEA received notice that it had been selected for an $800,000 grant from DOE's Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) program for a solar energy and resilience project at DEA's Aviation Operations Center (AOC) in Fort Worth, Texas. DEA is planning to use an ESPC-Energy Sales Agreement for this project. DEA is currently refining the scope and preparing to initiate the acquisition process to bring an Energy Services Company (ESCO) on board to conduct the feasibility studies for the project. The project scope includes a rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) array, and energy and water efficiency measures. DEA is also assessing opportunities for additional UESCs at laboratories where the Bureau directly pays for utilities, and is looking at additional rooftop solar projects at sites that DOE previously helped DEA identify as possible candidate sites using its Renewable Energy Integration and Optimization (REopt) Tool.

FBI will review opportunities for third-party financing and begin preliminary discussions with ESCOs and its servicing utilities in the Washington D.C. metro area about potential ESPCs/UESCs.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY

FY 2019 Renewable Electricity Use:

9.9% of total electricity in FY19

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

11.5% of total electricity in FY20

14.1% of total electricity in FY21

DOJ utilizes a combination of approaches to maximize the use of renewable electricity and enhance energy resilience in its portfolio of facilities. When entering a performance contract utilizing alternative financing, DOJ prioritizes the inclusion of onsite renewable energy as part of the project's scope. To supplement this onsite capacity, DOJ's facilities pursue the purchase of green power or renewable energy certificates (RECs).

Implementation Status

ATF has an active contract to purchase green power for 100 percent of the annual electricity consumption at the NLC. Using the ESPC vehicle, BOP has implemented numerous onsite renewable energy applications, including solar PV arrays, wind turbines, biomass boilers, and geothermal systems. BOP's onsite renewable electricity systems generated approximately 14,500 MWh in FY 2019. In the second quarter of FY 2020, BOP began operations of two additional renewable electricity systems that will add to this onsite generation total—a 2.4-megawatt solar PV array at Federal Correctional Complex Butner in North Carolina, and a 50-kilowatt solar PV array at Federal Correctional Institution Fort Dix in New Jersey. BOP also purchases delivered green power for numerous institutions via GSA contracts. In FY 2019, BOP also funded the repair of deficiencies on existing renewable energy systems to return them to working condition.

DEA's 2.47 MW solar PV array at its EPIC facility began operation in August 2018 and produced 4.3 million kWh of onsite renewable electricity in FY 2019. Two DEA facilities (South Central Laboratory and the Aviation Operations Center) include renewable energy in their energy purchase contracts through GSA. The Western Laboratory in Pleasanton, California, joined PG&E's Solar Choice Program in July 2019. This program allows users to purchase 100 percent green electricity at minimal/no additional cost and supports new renewable energy generation within the service territory. Over the first three months of participation, DEA's Western Laboratory received more than 430,000 kWh of renewable energy, valued at over $100,000, at no additional cost.

FBI continued purchasing RECs through GSA in FY 2019, and also continued construction of a new parking structure at its FBI-Redstone campus (completion in FY 2021) that will include a solar PV array that will provide 100 percent of the energy consumed by the facility.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

ATF's current green power contract will continue to provide the NLC with 100 percent renewable through the end of FY 2021.

BOP is researching the potential to implement additional onsite renewable energy applications using the ESPC ESA contract vehicle (similar to the approach utilized by DEA at the EPIC facility). If successful, BOP plans to replicate this strategy at numerous institutions.

DEA plans to continue procuring green energy for selected facilities through GSA, and will expand its participation in community solar programs. Two of DEA's laboratories have enrolled in and are on the waitlist for these programs: DEA's Southwest Laboratory in Vista, California, intends to participate in SDG&E's Eco Choice Program, and DEA's Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida, plans to participate in FPL's Solar Together Program. While the Southwest Laboratory is still awaiting acceptance into the Eco Choice Program, DEA anticipates that the Southeast Laboratory will have 100 percent of its annual electricity consumption come from renewable energy by FY 2021. Using the $800,000 in funding from DOE's AFFECT program, DEA plans to develop and implement the Bureau's second onsite renewable energy system—a rooftop solar PV project at its AOC in Fort Worth, Texas (currently planned to be a 900-kW installation). In FY 2020-2021, DEA will work with an ESCO to further refine the scope and details of the project.

FBI will continue purchasing RECs to meet renewable energy goals in the short-term and will continue to pursue cost-effective on-site renewable energy generation, where feasible. In FY 2020, FBI-Redstone will be studying options for a North Campus microgrid, which will consider combined heat and power and other approaches to an integrated power management system. FBI will also explore the feasibility of partnering with local utilities to execute projects.

The USMS plans to discuss possible opportunities to purchase renewable electricity with the building manager and landlord/owner in direct leased facilities.

4. WATER EFFICIENCY

FY 2019 Water Intensity Progress (Gal/GSF):

17.3% reduction from FY07

2.3% reduction from FY18

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

2.5% reduction in FY20 from FY19

2.5% reduction in FY21 from FY20

DOJ's facility water consumption is largely dominated by BOP's facilities, which collectively consume nearly 98 percent of DOJ's total annual water consumption. DOJ's strategy for reducing facility water consumption is largely focused on reducing water use in BOP facilities. Due to the mission of its facilities, BOP confronts numerous unique challenges with respect to water conservation. For example, correctional environments house individuals that consume water around the clock 365 days each year. Beyond its focus on optimizing water use in BOP's facilities, DOJ continues to upgrade existing fixtures, optimize O&M practices, and incorporate water-saving technologies into new construction and major renovation projects where cost-effective and feasible.

Implementation Status

A majority of ATF's water consumption is associated with extinguishing fires at the NLC's Fire Research Lab—the world's largest research laboratory dedicated to fire scene investigation. This specialized lab is capable of recreating replica fires in multi-story buildings and often researches numerous simultaneous burns that require significant volumes of water for extinguishing. To conserve water in the fire extinguishing process, the lab has a water reclamation system that uses a wet electrostatic precipitator (WESP) to effectively remove particulates, heavy metals, metal fumes, and organics from the water used during the fire extinguishing process. The primary use of water at the ATF Kennel is for the cleaning of the kennel bays. ATF utilizes a specialized floor scrubber machine that uses minimal water and a squeegee vacuum to clean the bays in an efficient manner.

BOP has aggressively incorporated water conservation measures into its ESPCs and direct-funded projects, resulting in a decrease in BOP's FY 2019 water consumption by nearly 273 million gallons compared to FY 2018. Based on these efforts, FY 2019 was the second consecutive year that BOP's annual facility water consumption was below its FY 2007 baseline.

DEA's Southeast Laboratory achieved a 30 percent reduction in water use in FY 2019 compared to FY 2018, and a 91 percent reduction in water use since their historical high point in FY 2013.

The FBI's overarching strategy for water conservation is to incorporate water-saving technologies into new construction and major renovation projects where cost-effective and feasible. In FY 2019, FBI awarded FEWCIP funding to install water and sewer meters on 14 buildings at Quantico, which will enable FBI to better manage its consumption. FEWCIP funds were also awarded to install low-flow water aerators and low-flow motion sensor fixtures at Quantico. During the course of critical maintenance of the data center cooling systems at the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC), FBI reduced chilled water flow rates by 33 percent, which reduced cooling tower water consumption and also helped increased the longevity of the equipment.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

ATF plans to do significant repairs and maintenance to NLC's water reclamation system in FY 2020 or FY 2021. In addition, ATF will continue to look for additional savings through equipment upgrades and/or repairs and behavioral modifications by facility users.

BOP plans to identify additional direct-funded projects to reduce water consumption and cost throughout the Bureau. During FY 2020, BOP will place additional focus on Industrial, Landscaping, and Agriculture (ILA) water use. Existing ILA water data will be reviewed for accuracy by each site, and any water use identified and required for ILA sub-metering shall be considered for implementation.

DEA's Aviation Operations Center (AOC) facility in Fort Worth, Texas is one of DEA's largest water users. The planned ESPC project will include water conservation measures. An IGA of the facility may uncover why AOC is such a high water user. DEA will focus on upgrades to deionized water systems at additional laboratories (a similar upgrade at the Southeast Laboratory reduced water use by 69 percent) and encourage the use of native plants for landscaping to further reduce irrigation requirements.

FBI will continue to install and monitor water meters and use the resulting data to advance water conservation and management. FBI will invest in water conservation projects identified by metering or audits where cost-effective and also routinely upgrade with water-efficient technologies in conjunction with new construction or major renovation projects. TSC is planning a commissioning effort for FY 2021 that will likely result in significant water savings, due to its focus on the cooling system.

The USMS plans to coordinate with building managers to encourage installation of water-efficient fixtures in its direct leased buildings.

5. HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

FY 2019 Sustainable Buildings Progress:

99 sustainable Federal buildings

5.8% of buildings / 6.1% of gross square footage (GSF)

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

6.3% of GSF in FY20

7.0% of GSF in FY21

To advance high performance sustainable buildings within its portfolio, DOJ is focused on ensuring new construction associated with the significant growth of the FBI Redstone campus in Huntsville, Alabama, complies with the Guiding Principles. For its existing buildings, DOJ continues to closely track, evaluate, and improve compliance with the Guiding Principles, and provides bureaus with additional technical support and resources, when requested.

Implementation Status

In FY 2019, DOJ updated its Guiding Principles Assessment Tracking Tool and held individual meetings with each Bureau to discuss their progress towards goals for increasing the number and/or square footage of sustainable buildings within DOJ's footprint to improve future compliance.

In FY 2019, ATF completed a Guiding Principles compliance desktop assessment for the CTC and Kennel. ATF is now pursuing the completion of outstanding actions required to ensure Guiding Principles compliance at these two facilities.

The BOP Design Construction Branch is designing all new institutions to achieve a minimum Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification level of Silver. The Bureau currently has four LEED certified buildings. In addition, all BOP institutions designed and constructed since the beginning of FY 2007 were designed to perform at least 30 percent more efficiently than the current American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1 at time of design.

In FY 2019, DEA conducted a Guiding Principles compliance assessment of the EPIC facility. Initial findings indicate that EPIC will need to be commissioned, and the Commissioning Report should include a section demonstrating compliance with ASHRAE Standards 55 and 62.1 (addressing thermal comfort and ventilation, respectively).

The FBI sustainable design and construction specification is now used in nearly all new construction and major renovation projects in FBI-owned and operated buildings. FBI works with its facilities to ensure the integration of the Guiding Principles throughout the design, construction, renovation and maintenance of its buildings. In FY 2019, FBI added one Guiding Principles compliant building to its portfolio, a major renovation at FBI-Redstone. Additionally, the Central Records Complex in Winchester, Virginia, completed the Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI) Guiding Principles Assessment, and will be Guiding Principles compliant, LEED Silver, and Sustainable Sites Initiative (SITES) certified. This building is currently GSA-owned but will transition to FBI ownership.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

ATF will pursue the completion of outstanding actions required to ensure Guiding Principles compliance at the CTC and Kennel Building by FY 2021.

BOP is working on a recertification audit to ensure Guiding Principles compliance is maintained.

As a follow-on to the Guiding Principles compliance assessment, DEA will work to complete the outstanding actions to pursue compliance at the EPIC facility by FY 2021. DEA also plans to update a draft Guiding Principles compliance assessment of the Clandestine Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia, and perform a commissioning assessment for this facility in FY 2020.

FBI will continue piloting use of GBCI Guiding Principles Assessment for new construction projects that are also aiming for LEED certification. FBI will continue to integrate the Guiding Principles into new construction and major renovation projects through sustainable design reviews, participation in stakeholder meetings, and training of FBI personnel on sustainable design and construction. Across the FBI, there are three major renovation projects (two at FBI-Redstone and one at FBI-Pocatello) and 18 new construction projects (14 at FBI-Redstone, two at FBI-Quantico, one at FBI-Pocatello, and one at FBI-Clarksburg) that are tracking towards Guiding Principles compliance. Several facilities are anticipated to be compliant in both FY 2020 and FY 2021.

6. WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION

FY 2019 Non-hazardous Waste Management and Diversion:

122,359 metric tons of non-hazardous solid waste generated*
41% diverted and 59% sent to treatment and disposal facilities

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

0.8% increase in non-hazardous solid waste generated in FY20 from FY19
41.3% diverted and 58.7% sent to treatment and disposal facilities in FY20
0.7% increase in non-hazardous solid waste generated in FY21 from FY20
43.4% diverted and 56.6% sent to treatment and disposal facilities in FY21

**not including construction and demolition waste*

DOJ's primary strategies for increasing diversion of non-hazardous solid waste include utilizing custodial/O&M contracts to make waste diversion requirements more stringent, using the Environmental Management System (EMS) framework to standardize waste management practices and ensure continued improvement, reusing and donating surplus items, and pursuing new technologies and strategies to maximize waste diversion.

Implementation Status

ATF has incorporated more stringent waste management requirements into its current custodial contract at the CTC and Kennel Building in Front Royal, Virginia. In addition to standard requirements for recycling, the contract also requires the contractor to compost landscaping and ground maintenance-related organic waste and looking for other ways to reduce the quantity of solid waste transported to landfills.

BOP uses the EMS implemented at each institution as a mechanism to increase landfill diversion rates. The EMS provides a system of awareness, as well as checks and balances, to ensure that landfill diversion is considered by all departments at the institution. A number of institutions have purchased and are using food dehydrators, which has helped BOP increase food waste diversion and reduce tipping/waste disposal fees. BOP is also considering donating items such as mattresses and clothing to animal shelters to further divert waste from landfills. In FY 2019, BOP hosted a training session for all recycling technicians in which attendees exchanged resources and discussed ways to further advance their respective recycling programs. BOP continues, however, to struggle with a lack of available recycling vendors, adequate space for recycling activities and infrastructure, and staffing resources to implement recycling operations.

DEA's EMS program provides technical support to facility managers to increase waste diversion and conduct recycling drives and encourages facilities to utilize waste-to-energy disposal for evidence destruction. In FY 2019, DEA's Environmental Operations Unit determined that the DEA HQ renovation project would result in the disposal of hundreds of Varidesk sit-to-stand desks to the landfill while DEA offices across the country had requested or were ordering desks for their employees. DEA coordinated an effort to store the unneeded Varidesks and/or ship them to offices in need. As of spring 2020, DEA has reused more than 250 Varidesks, diverting more than 13,000 pounds of solid waste from the landfill and saving DEA more than $100,000 in avoided office equipment purchases.

FBI's solid waste generation decreased by 662 tons from FY 2018 to FY 2019, and FBI's solid waste diversion increased by 26 tons from FY 2018 to FY 2019. FBI is, however, still having challenges tracking complete waste data in the field (particularly at its large facilities) and is working to improve tracking and reporting for subsequent years. FBI issued a data call in FY 2019 related to confidential trash (CT) to its six major facilities and 56 field offices in an effort to understand each facility's CT waste disposal process and associated challenges. FBI received a 100 percent response rate to the data call and collected metrics on the frequency of disposal methods (i.e., incineration, waste to energy, wet pulping, crosscut shredding, and disintegration). Based on the input collected, the Bureau is evaluating the feasibility of replacing paper disintegrators with more sustainable disposal methods.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

ATF will continue promoting solid waste reduction through source reduction and increased recycling efforts.

BOP will be rolling out new EMS procedures that emphasize national BOP environmental priorities, one of which is landfill diversion. This emphasis will help prioritize the need for additional resources needed to advance BOP's waste diversion efforts. BOP anticipates that additional institutions will purchase and begin using food dehydrators as a result of the successful application of this technology thus far.

DEA plans to continue reusing Varidesks as the HQ renovation project continues and assess opportunities for composting at buildings with dining facilities.

FBI will continue implementing a campus-wide recycling program at FBI-Redstone and pursuing outreach and marketing activities. FBI will continue to support facilities with identifying and executing contracts for waste diversion, tracking and reporting. Using the results from the CT data call, FBI will identify ways to replace paper disintegrators with alternative forms of disposal that allow for waste diversion, such as crosscut shredding or wet pulping. FBI also intends to expand its hard drive and electronics recycling efforts to cover the major owned/operated facilities.

The USMS plans to communicate with property management staff at its two direct-leased facilities to review the current waste disposal service needs and requirements. In addition, the USMS will continue promoting solid waste reduction and recycling efforts. The USMS will remind facilities to check for reuse options for unwanted office furniture, equipment, and supplies.

Implementation Summary: Fleet Management

1. TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT

FY 2019 Petroleum Reduction Progress (Gal):
30.3% reduction in petroleum fuel since 2005
3.1% increase in petroleum fuel since FY18

FY 2019 Alternative Fuel Use Progress (Gal):
714.4% increase in alt fuel since 2005
3.9% increase in alt fuel since FY18

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:
5% reduction in FY20 from FY19
5% reduction in FY21 from FY20

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:
5% increase in FY20 from FY19
5% increase in FY21 from FY20

The goal of the Department is to meet DOJ's fleet requirements while continuing to set a goal of reducing petroleum use and increase alternative fuel use by 5% each year respectively. As described under the Implementation Status and Priority Strategies and Planned Actions below, to accomplish this goal the Department will continue to purchase fuel-efficient Alternative Fuel Vehicles and educating the Department on the importance of purchasing Alternative fuel when available. In addition, the Department's headquarters fleet management office will continue to work with the bureau fleet managers to find additional cost savings.

Implementation Status

The Department's owned fleet falls under DOJ's law enforcement Bureaus: ATF, BOP, DEA, FBI, and USMS. DOJ vehicles are acquired through GSA, forfeiture, lease or rental agreements, and—on rare occasions—transfers from other Federal agencies. Each Bureau is required to complete an economic analysis for each new vehicle acquisition to determine the most cost effective acquisition method to meet their mission.

When comparing costs, components are to compare all direct and indirect costs projections for the lifecycle of an owned vehicle to the total lease costs over an identical period. When leasing is determined to be the best option, the Department requires the use of GSA Fleet over commercial. The DOJ has no commercial vehicles in its inventory.

The Department also utilizes such tools as the DOE's Alternative Fuels Data Center to assist with the placement of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) in proximity to AFV fueling stations. In FY 2019, the Department's alternative fuel usage increased by 3.9 percent when compared to FY 2018. In many cases, even if alternative fuel is not available within the immediate area (5 miles or 15 minutes), an AFV is still acquisitioned with a request for an EPAct 701 waiver. This request ensures that alternative fuel can still be used when traveling outside of the immediate area to aide in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Due to the law enforcement mission of the Department, it is a challenge to maintain an optimal fleet consisting of the fewest vehicles and most cost efficient vehicles necessary to complete the agency's mission while complying with all statutory and executive mandates and meeting the agency's utilization criteria or critical vehicle retention guidelines. However, every effort is made to maintain or reduce the Department's fleet size while reducing cost and purchasing fuel-efficient vehicles. In FY 2019, the Department continued to increase its inventory of AFVs by an additional 504 vehicles (2.7 percent increase over 2018) while reducing the use of large vehicles when practicable. To further optimize its vehicle fleet, DOJ also continues to evaluate mission requirements to determine if an alternative to a new vehicle purchase or lease may be suitable, such as utilizing GSA's Short-Term Rental program.

In FY 2019 DOJ purchased fuel for 47,286 vehicles to include 41,717 owned and 5,569 leased from GSA. The FY 2019 increase in DOJ's petroleum consumption was a direct result of increased inventory/mileage over FY 2018. To reverse this trend and reduce future petroleum consumption, DOJ has increased its efforts to educate staff on the importance of using alternative fuel and the many tools that are available to facilitate the use of alternative fuel. Overall, the use of petroleum fuel has decreased 30.3% when compared to FY 2005. In addition, alternative fuel use as a percentage of total covered fleet fuel use is 68.7%. DOJ HQ will continue to work with OBDs and Bureaus to monitor petroleum consumption throughout FY 2020 and in future years.

DEA is actively pursuing the implementation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure at Bureau-owned facilities. A newly formed EV working group is designing a pilot program to allow employee workplace charging and developing a longer-term plan for EV charging station installation.

In FY 2019, FBI continued to advance its Electric Vehicle Charging Station Initiative, activating charging stations at the Los Angeles Field Office, Pocatello, and the Central Records Complex in Winchester, Virginia. FBI-Redstone is constructing a new parking garage for their North Campus that will be pre-wired for at least 24 electric vehicle charging stations, with the capability to charge both personally owned vehicles (POVs) and fleet electric vehicles. FBI-Quantico and the San Juan field office currently have charging station projects awaiting activation.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

In FY 2020 and FY 2021, DOJ will continue to increase AFV inventory and reduce petroleum consumption while maintaining its law enforcement mission. This includes a goal to increase alternative fuel use by 5 percent each year. To accomplish this goal, DOJ will continue to require 100 percent use of alternative fuel when available unless an EPAct 701 waiver is obtained, or operational requirements dictate otherwise.

DOJ components and bureaus will complete an annual fleet right sizing initiative to further increase DOJ's AFV inventory while reducing the number of large and medium duty vehicles where practical. DOJ will continue to utilize tools such as GSA's Short-Term Rental program when it is determined that the mission does not require a vehicle long-term. Throughout FY 2021, DOJ will hold a series of Bureau Fleet Manager meetings in order to discuss additional cost saving measures that can be utilized across DOJ (e.g., look for similar equipment such as law enforcement upfit packages and save by buying in bulk). DOJ will also continue to look for options for pilot programs to test other alternative fuels and telematics.

DEA is developing a pilot program to allow employee workplace charging of EVs at multiple DEA locations as part of a plan for EV charging station installations.

In FY 2020, FBI plans to activate two charging station projects at FBI-Quantico and the San Juan, Puerto Rico Field Office. As transportation-related emissions now account for the largest portion of FBI's total GHG emissions, FBI will begin examining the potential impact of increased use of electric vehicles on reducing this source category of the Bureau's GHG emissions inventory.

Implementation Summary: Cross-Cutting Operations

1. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION / PROCUREMENT

FY 2019 Sustainable Acquisition Progress:

3.1% of contract actions and 3.9% of obligations (in dollars), for a total of $313M in contract actions with statutory environmental requirements

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

FY 2020: 3% of contract actions and 4% of obligations (in dollars)

FY 2021: 3% of contract actions and 4% of obligations (in dollars)

DOJ promotes sustainable acquisition by ensuring that environmental performance and sustainability factors are considered to the maximum extent practicable for all applicable procurements in the planning, award and execution phases of acquisition. Additionally, DOJ monitors and tracks environmentally sustainable product purchases through the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) and Unified Financial Management System (UFMS).

Implementation Status

DOJ issued a Procurement Advisory to Procurement Executives and Acquisition Office leadership to ensure submission of an annual report of bio-preferred and bio-based purchases by contractors. DOJ outlines critical actions and milestones to be completed for continual improvement in the sustainable acquisition areas. Multiple bureaus

within DOJ have Sustainable Acquisition Plans or Green Purchasing Policies, which require a review of the availability of sustainable products prior to purchasing from other sources, with a focus on using government-wide contracts determined to be "Best in Class" that include preference for green products and services, and a preference to purchase environmentally friendly products to include ENERGY STAR, FEMP-designated, WaterSense, and bio-based products.

In FY 2019, seven DEA facilities were awarded the Green Electronics Council's EPEAT Purchaser Awards. In addition, the Southeast Laboratory was the EPA's Federal Green Challenge National Award Winner for Waste, Electronics, and Purchasing.

In FY 2019, FBI targeted cafeteria and janitorial contracts to create templates for appropriate sustainability contract language. To date, both the cafeteria and janitorial contract language templates that the FBI created in FY 2019 have been used in at least one facility, and the Bureau continues to educate contract requirements developers on the use of these templates. As of FY 2020, FBI is working with its J. Edgar Hoover facility to include composting and garbage disposal language adapted from the Department of State in its waste-hauling contracts.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOJ will review current acquisition policy and revise as needed to comply with current executive orders and initiatives in sustainable acquisitions. DOJ will continue training its staff on sustainable acquisitions, "Best in Class" contracts, and green purchasing policies. For FY 2020 and FY 2021, DOJ's target is for three percent of contract actions and four percent of obligations (in dollars) where applicable actions include environmental requirements. In addition, DOJ is targeting 175 bio-based only contracts to be awarded in FY 2020 and FY 2021, worth an estimated $5 million per year.

FBI will continue to focus on training contract requirements developers on the use of the sustainable contract language templates. Starting in FY 2020, FBI invited the Department of Defense (DoD) Sustainable Technology Evaluation and Demonstration Program to present at FBI-Quantico on their success with sustainable procurement of automotive cleanup products. FBI plans to pilot these at FBI-Quantico and then engage those who make procurement decisions for automotive facilities throughout the Bureau to increase awareness and knowledge surrounding sustainable procurement.

2. ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP

FY 2019 Electronics Stewardship Progress:

92% of newly purchased or leased equipment met energy efficiency requirements

100% of electronic equipment disposed using environmentally sound methods*

**Reuse, donation, recycling, transfer, sale, or demanufacturing.*

DOJ Procurement Guidance specifies energy efficiency and EPEAT clauses that are required for solicitations of qualifying equipment. DOJ uses its IT Acquisition Review process along with semi-annual data collection to monitor use of Category Management Leadership Council (CMLC)-approved acquisition vehicles that comply with energy efficiency and EPEAT requirements for desktop, laptop computers and workstations. DOJ ensures environmentally sound disposition of all agency excess and surplus electronics by disposing excess electronic equipment through UNICOR's recycling program and other Responsible Recycling (R2) certified recyclers, donating any excess computers and related peripheral equipment to schools and nonprofit educational institutions, and utilizing vendors that offer "take back" guarantees at the end of a product's useful life.

Implementation Status

Effective use of Category Management and approved purchasing contract vehicles has produced a two percent improvement in FY 2019 in energy efficiency and EPEAT compliance. The DEA Electronics Challenge Award encourages electronic stewardship best practices. Seven DEA facilities won the Green Electronics Council's EPEAT purchaser awards in FY 2019. In addition, DEA's Southeast Laboratory was the EPA's Federal Green Challenge National Award Winner for Waste, Electronics, and Purchasing, DEA's Southwest Laboratory was a Regional Award

Winner for Innovation, Water, and Electronics, and DEA's Western Laboratory was a Regional Award Winner for Leadership.

DOJ tracks all electronic assets reported to GSAXcess, the Computer for Learning (CFL) Program, and recycled through UNICOR and other certified R2 recyclers. UNICOR remains the major recipient of the Department's recycled electronic equipment.

DOJ continues modernizing its infrastructure to best support the Department mission through the Data Center Transformation Initiative (DCTI). This effort is focused on ensuring the most cost effective and efficient infrastructure for the Department, considering on-premise requirements, the use of shared services, and utilization of both commercial and private cloud environments; and the hybrids those options create when combined.

The Department's strategy is carefully aligned with the Federal mandates and guidelines, specifically the President's Management Agenda (PMA), Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and its resulting directives from OMB, in the form of the Data Center Optimization Initiative (DCOI) and Cloud Smart. The key tenet of the strategy continues to be data center consolidation, thereby reducing the overall energy use and real estate footprint of Department owned and operated data centers. To that end, the DOJ has closed 96 data centers since 2010, including nine facilities during FY 2019.

In addition to reducing the number of facilities to minimum requirements, the Department is also committed to operating the remaining facilities in the most efficient manner. This includes not only maximizing use of space within the facilities, but also the implementation of tools and processes that support maximizing efficiencies. During FY 2019, DOJ completed the deployment of industry-leading Data Center Infrastructure Management (DCIM) software tools at the three Core Enterprise Facilities (CEFs). This tool is providing advanced energy metering on more than 980 racks worth of IT infrastructure and can provide readings all the way down to an individual piece of equipment's power usage. Coupled with tracking all hardware, rack usage, and free space, this information allows the data center management team to maximize the use of power and space within the facilities.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOJ continues to address the lifecycle impacts of electronic equipment through sustainable practices by utilizing its IT Acquisition Review process to properly select energy efficiency and EPEAT compliant vendors who are identified in Category Management. DOJ reviews and approves all IT acquisition through its IT Acquisition Review process and Endpoint Lifecycle Management System (ELMS) to monitor energy efficiency/EPEAT purchases compliance and power management settings respectively.

DOJ continues to track end of life management of electronic assets by reusing and recycling through UNICOR's electronic waste recycling program. DOJ will prioritize an improved understanding and control of its inventory of electronic assets through increased outreach and education and site audits.

As part of DOJ's DCTI, the Department's multi-year implementation plan includes closures of five additional facilities in 2020, and five in 2021, to reach DOJ's desired state of having only three CEFs.

3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

FY 2019 Scope 1&2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions:

38.7% reduction from FY 2008

3.2% reduction from FY 2018

DOJ's success in reducing its combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions is largely due to reduced facility energy intensity—most notably due to extensive use of performance contracting.

Implementation Status

BOP prioritizes institutions for energy performance contracts based on age, infrastructure, condition, energy intensity, and utility expenditures. DOJ is also working to reduce its Scope 1 GHG emissions through improved refrigerant

management. In FY 2019, BOP implemented a new refrigerant management database (VxSustain) to more efficiently manage and track refrigerant use and improve the accuracy of reported fugitive GHG emissions associated with refrigerant use. DOJ has numerous onsite renewable energy systems developed as part of performance contracting, and FBI is in the process of constructing its first onsite renewable energy system at FBI-Redstone. Combined with extensive purchases of green energy and RECs, these efforts have contributed to significant reductions of DOJ's Scope 2 GHG emissions. To reduce its Scope 3 GHG emissions, DOJ has worked to minimize employee air travel, where possible. In addition, several DOJ components promote green commuting options and telework.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

To continue progress reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions associated with its operations, DOJ will continue to identify, analyze, prioritize, and implement cost-effective ECMs; recommission existing buildings; ensure that new construction and major renovation projects target Guiding Principles compliance; and pursue onsite renewable energy and renewable energy purchasing opportunities, where cost-effective.

DOJ will continue to promote green commuting options and telework to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions. FBI and DEA will continue their efforts to install EV charging stations that employees can use to charge POVs to promote the use of EVs for commuting. FBI will continue to target high energy-intensity facilities to reduce its carbon footprint, and to review potential strategies to reduce FBI's GHG emissions generated from vehicles.

Agency Priorities and Highlights

AGENCY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

In FY 2019, DOJ continued to use and enhance its Sustainability Tracking and Reporting (STAR) Tool to more closely track key projects and initiatives at the Bureau and facility levels (including water and energy conservation projects, renewable energy projects, and EISA Facility Evaluations). Using this tool, DOJ systematically collects, updates, and maintains more granular data to streamline data collection efforts. In addition, it will provide the Justice Management Division (JMD) staff greater insights into Bureaus' current and planned initiatives and forecast expected future sustainable performance at both the Bureau and Department levels. In FY 2020, DOJ will continue to update the STAR Tool to ensure the tool captures complete and accurate data to further enhance DOJ's overall monitoring and management for achieving energy and sustainability goals.

ATF and FBI are working with DOE to establish and implement the 50001 Ready Program at multiple bureau-owned facilities. In doing so, ATF and FBI aim to foster a standardized and systematic framework for effective facility energy management and facilitate continued improvement.

In FY 2019, BOP initiated the use of ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager (ESPM) to benchmark its facility energy and water consumption and plans to transition to the use of ESPM in FY 2020 as its primary mechanism for utility tracking as well.

NOTABLE PROJECTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

DOJ performs outreach to agency employees regarding events such as Earth Day, America Recycles Day, Energy Action Month, and Bike to Work Day.

During FY 2019, BOP developed new Standard Operating Procedures for ESPCs, which ensures that BOP plans, implements, and verifies the performance of all future ESPCs in a consistent manner to achieve guaranteed energy, water, and cost savings.