

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan 2020

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Executive Summary

MISSION

The Department of the Treasury's mission is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combatting threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively. Accomplishing this mission in a cost-effective environmentally sustainable manner can improve the value of the services that we deliver to the American public.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES FY 2020-2021

The Department of the Treasury has established the following three operational opportunities for FY 2020-2021 to advance Agency-wide sustainability performance for improvement.

1. **Improve Energy Efficiency of Buildings:** Increase the energy efficiency of operations in order to reduce buildings energy intensity and cost.
 - Work to implement increased energy assessment at facilities, seeking opportunities to improve the sustainability performance of operations through the use of energy efficient systems and equipment.
 - Promote employee work mobility across the Agency decrease real property and goal facility energy usage.
 - Establish guidance for Treasury-wide workspace standards in all new real property acquisitions and large scale renovation projects for improved and more efficient space utilization.
 - In consideration of the present COVID 19 Pandemic and the associated operational workplace impacts, continue to monitor and track facility level energy and water usage, as well as sub-metering where feasible. Evaluate data to identify new trends that evolve, and quantify levels of impact on efficiency.
2. **Reduce Water Intensity:** Continue to identify cost-efficient environmentally sound opportunities for improving water use, wastewater and storm water management.
 - Consider installing and monitoring sub-metering systems at Treasury's older owned facilities where practical to improve potable water management.
 - Explore the utility of establishing site-specific landscape management plans that focus on improved practices to minimize outdoor water usage.
 - As building plumbing systems are maintained and updated, whenever practicable, utilize more efficient WaterSense® certified plumbing hardware and fixtures to replace existing dated hardware.
3. **Reduce Waste and Pollution:** Work to reduce pollution and waste through sustainable acquisition practices, electronic stewardship, recycling, and other waste diversion practices.
 - Develop initiatives to promote employee awareness on the use of appropriate waste disposal practices and recycling opportunities that are in place at Treasury locations, and implement practices to minimize printer and copier usage.
 - Work to incorporate, whenever possible, recycling requirements into contracts for construction and renovation work.
 - Acquire low-Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emitting vehicles whenever feasible for the mission and availability of mission capable low-GHG vehicle models. 80% of Treasury's fleet is comprised of Law Enforcement vehicles used for special investigative missions of the Department. This mission set requires diverse vehicle makes/models to be inconspicuous within their geographic operating environments and requires vehicles with ample interior capacity for specialized equipment installation and for safely carrying passengers and cargo. Treasury's mission need to acquire non-low GHG vehicles under functional needs exemptions should reduce as GSA makes more capable Law Enforcement-2 vehicle options available for lease.

2020 Global COVID 19 Pandemic Event and Response

Emergency response actions that the Department of the Treasury has taken to protect employees and sustain operations are expected to impact energy consumption, water usage rates, and Greenhouse Gas emissions.

For example, greater teleworking has reduced commuting and facility usage, which therefore, is expected to lower facility energy consumption, water usage, and overall Greenhouse Gas emissions. On the other hand, measures taken to protect workers within Treasury facilities, such as operating HVAC systems with increased filtration and maximum outdoor air exchange may require increased energy consumption.

Due to the uncertainty of potential sustainability impacts with the COVID 19 pandemic event and response, we have included Treasury 2020 and 2021 sustainability goal projections for metrics only where reasonably able to do so. Treasury HQ staff are still calculating utility-related changes and their cost implications, and where feasible, implementing countermeasures to reduce negative impacts, such as minor adjustments to environmental control settings during non-core working hours. Treasury will update the plan as data becomes refined and available.

Treasury Department Scope and Size

Treasury consists of approximately 92,115 employees. Owning 11 of its facilities, with a fleet of 3,000 vehicles, Treasury maintains operation at 644 locations across the United States. The Agency consists of the policy offices at Treasury headquarters, known as the Departmental Offices (DO), and the Treasury Bureaus. These organizational components are referred to by the following acronyms throughout this report:

- BEP – Bureau of Engraving and Printing
- BFS – Bureau of the Fiscal Service
- DO – Departmental Offices
- FinCEN – Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
- IRS – Internal Revenue Service
- Mint – United States Mint
- OCC – Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
- OIG – Office of the Inspector General
- SIGTARP – Special Inspector General to the Troubled Asset Relief Fund
- TIGTA – Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
- TTB - Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
- CDFI – Community Development Financial Institutions Fund

Implementation Summary: Facility Management

1. FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

FY 2019 Energy Intensity Progress (Btu/GSF):

25.5% Reduction from FY03

5.7% Reduction from FY18

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

TBD - Some increase anticipated in FY20 from FY19

TBD - Some increase anticipated in FY21 from FY20

The Treasury Department has continued efforts for reduced total facility energy usage through the implementation of a variety of projects and initiatives. Energy intensity reduction is influenced by progress in a number of other key goal areas, as a central component of: ESPC & USEC implementation, High Performance Sustainable Building initiatives, Sustainable Acquisition, Electronic Stewardship, and data center modernizations.

Implementation Status

- Impacts related to the COVID pandemic event and response are projected to provide some overall increase in facility energy use over 2020, potentially through 2021. While the largely decreased facility occupancy over recent months has resulted in respective operational energy savings, it is anticipated that the intensified HVAC systems adjustments to maximize fresh air exchange will outweigh those reductions at most buildings, resulting in some overall energy use increase in 2020.
- With respect to innovations for energy use reductions in Sustainable Buildings certification; in 2019 the Treasury owned facility at 1700 G ST NW DC received LEED Gold Certification status (for New Construction) in conjunction with a full-scale building renovation project that had just recently been completed. Reduction in overall energy consumption is a primary and core component among Green Buildings certification initiatives. Accordingly, the collective LEED building certification actions and improvements made will generally result in significant energy intensity reductions at the qualified facilities.
- Treasury continues to maintain and update buildings, to include periodic replacement of dated building energy systems with newer more efficient systems. For example at the Main Treasury Building in 2018, the building's aged chiller system was removed and replaced with a newer and more advanced system providing for increased energy and water efficiencies.
- Among Treasury's real estate portfolio approximately half the owned facilities consist of production based operations, with the Mint's coinage manufacturing facilities, and Bureau of Printing and Engraving (BEP) paper currency production operations. These large scale industrial facilities are significantly more energy intensive than any typical Agency workspace, and account for an increased proportion of Treasury's total energy inventory.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Treasury continues to progress with advancement in ESPCs; with ESPC projects phase implementation at the IRS Brookhaven facility in 2020, and the recent ESPC project completion for implementation at the Denver Mint in 2019. Both ESPCs include projects largely focused on increased facility energy efficiencies. At Brookhaven for example, according to the Technical Proposal and IGA, the fully implemented ESPC projects are expected to yield an annual 57% reduction in total purchased energy, and reduce the facility utility cost by \$1.7M per year.
- The Treasury Sustainability Council is currently working to provide some focused presentations for Bureau EHS review of the options and tracks available for federal facilities via ESPC and UESC preliminary assessments in implementing third party EISA facility level energy evaluations.
- One unique challenge for continued energy use reduction efforts at Treasury's manufacturing facilities is that energy usage there correlates directly with the annual mandated production quantities, which are determined outside the Treasury scope at other Federal Government organizations. In 2020 production mandates have been largely increased, with the production facilities have remained in high operation, even throughout the pandemic event. Generally this will translate to some increased annual energy usage at these facilities through 2020.

2. EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING

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

\$0.5M / 2 Projects in FY19

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

\$29M / 1 Project in FY20

TBD/ TBD Projects in FY21

Treasury continues to progress with successful implementation of performance contracting at number of Agency facilities in recent years, to include additional UESC and ESPC projects underway in 2019 and 2020.

Implementation Status

- IRS has completed the Investment Grade Audit (IGA) phase and begun implementation of projects and construction for the \$29.5M ESPC at the Brookhaven campus facility location on Long Island in NY. The performance contract initiative will include updating and replacement of large scale building systems and hardware installments, for improvements in efficiency and quality of performance with the new and more advanced systems. According to the IGA and Technical Proposal the completed project is slated to reduce annual facility energy usage by 57%, and reduce annual water consumption by 24%, with a total utility cost reduction of \$1.7M per year at Brookhaven.
- The Mint recently completed full implementation of ESPC projects at the Denver Mint facility in 2019, for projected reductions in annual facility energy and water use starting 2020, and moving forward.
- The Bureau of Printing and Engraving and The Bureau of Fiscal Services have both successfully contracted with USECs for the implementation of lighting systems replacement and air handling unit's retro-commissioning projects.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Treasury has determined that further facility-grade utility and energy auditing should be implemented at this time, in order to meet EISA guidelines, and to identify any additional facilities that qualify for and ESPC and UESC implementation.
- Work with the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) to plan and coordinate efforts for implementation of increased third party utility and energy audits at Treasury facilities, in order to determine optimal target areas for improvement, and identify any additional performance contracting opportunities at facilities.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY

FY 2019 Renewable Electricity Use:

13.4% of total electricity in FY19

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

13.4% of total electricity in FY20

13.4% of total electricity in FY21

Treasury continues to be a leader among Federal Agencies in Renewable Energy Use, and has rated among the top Federal Agencies in the EPA Green Power Partnership over recent years.

Implementation Status

- Establishment and continued retention of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) at Treasury facilities has been the primary means for success in Renewable Energy performance.
- In 2018 Treasury's maintained renewable sourced energy and RECs accounted for 100% electrical use at five goal subject facilities. This is to include the Main Treasury Complex, along with two production locations; the BEP DC Facility, and the Denver Mint.

- Treasury continues to maintain the on-site renewable energy project, with the solar electric system at the IRS Austin TX facility.
- In 2015 Treasury had three owned facilities in Washington DC assessed for onsite solar power installations. Although due to some site specific and roof top conditions and issues at the facilities, it was determined that none would be acceptable for this in accordance with the structural requirements per the project engineering assessments.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Ensure continued success in Renewable Energy goal by maintaining facility RECs currently in place.
- Evaluate opportunity to employ additional RECs at goal facilities, and implement new REC actions as feasible.
- Maintain established onsite renewable energy project in place, and continue to assess for potential new project opportunities.
- One additional challenge noted this year related to pandemic impacts, would be the increased volatility in the RECs market with some noted price increases for RECs actions as compared with prior year RECs acquisitions.

4. WATER EFFICIENCY

FY 2019 Water Intensity Progress (Gal/GSF):

13.2% reduction from FY07

10% reduction from FY18

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

TBD - Continued reduction in FY20 from FY19

TBD -some increase in FY21 from FY20

Treasury continues work to implement strategy and initiatives for increased water efficiencies and improved stormwater management at goal facilities. This includes facility level initiatives to sub meter and monitor water usage, in order to assess and establish cost effective means for reduced water consumption.

Implementation Status

- With reduced facility occupancies in recent months as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic, facility potable water use has been largely decreased and is expected to be lower overall, through 2020. While there has been some additional water use for increased hand washing and cleaning, that has been largely outweighed by the other reductions.
- With water use projected to be lower in 2020, it is currently projected to increase again through 2021, as a return to more normal workplace occupancy/operations is anticipated in the coming year.
- Treasury utilizes the FEMP CTS online system and the annual Energy and Data Inventory reporting to track and assess Agency water usage and efficiency at the goal facilities.
- The LEED Gold building certification initiative at the 1700 G Street facility in Washington DC incorporated a number of aspects focused on improved facility water use and efficiency.
- At the Main Treasury Building facility management has assessed and adapted landscaping practices to reduce associated water usage, and recent replacement of the building's primary chiller system will provide for increased water efficiency over the years to come.
- Mint has worked to implement two ESPCs at production facilities in recent years, initiatives that have also included direct facility improvements for increased water efficiency.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Given the noted 10% decrease in facility water use from FY18-FY19, some additional review of bureau-level water use data has been conducted for validation. While Treasury incurred overall reduction in facility water use from FY18-FY19, a few inconsistencies in facility reporting data (potable/non-potable) were also noted for correction in the review. Accordingly, and in consultation with FEMP, we plan to resubmit the FY19 Agency water use data for that correction with the Treasury FY20 Energy Report submittal to FEMP at the end of the year, as appropriate.
- Moving forward, the additional Sustainable Building Certifications and/or ESPC initiatives at Treasury will result in additional facility-specific reductions in water intensity for the coming years.

- Continue to install and monitor water meters/sub-meters and utilize data to identify cost effective advance water conservation measures to implement where feasible opportunities exist.
- Install high efficiency technologies, e.g. WaterSense® fixtures and hardware, where plumbing systems are slated for updating and replacement in building renovations.

5. HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

FY 2019 Sustainable Buildings Progress:

2 sustainable Federal buildings
18.2% of buildings / 19.8% of gross square footage (GSF)

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

18.2% of buildings in FY20
18.2% of buildings in FY21

Treasury continues to seek out innovative opportunities for increased performance and efficiencies at facilities through sustainable building initiatives aimed at reducing overall; building energy and water consumption, hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals usage, pollution and waste generation, as well as other impacts to the environment.

Implementation Status

- Treasury's most recent advancement in high performance and sustainable buildings came in 2019, with the additional LEED Gold Building Certification at the Agency owned 17th & G Street facility location in Washington, DC.
- This Green Buildings initiative was successfully implemented in conjunction with full-scale building renovations at the 1700 G ST NW DC facility. The facility achieved LEED Gold Certification (in New Construction attributes); for a second certified Green Buildings facility among Treasury's real estate portfolio.
- With the addition of the LEED Gold rating at the 1700 G ST building Treasury has progressed in the Sustainable Buildings goal area and for the first time achieved a Green performance rating on the FY19 Sustainability Scorecard with a total inventory of 18.2% Green Buildings.
- Treasury's strategy for continued progress in sustainable buildings performance would be to take advantage of facility level renovations or new building design projects, and utilize them as opportunities to incorporate green buildings initiatives where feasible in order to best establish increased levels of efficiency and minimize operational costs and impacts.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Treasury is currently working to complete a floor-by-floor renovation project at the Freedman's Bank Building, which resides just adjacent to the Main Treasury Building. Upon completion of the multi-year building renovation project in the next 3-5 years, Treasury plans to have the updated facility assessed for a Green Buildings certification.
- Although moving forward, with the remainder of the real estate portfolio consisting primarily of Mint and BEP industrial manufacturing operations, where the more significant and costly industrial facility grade updates required may not likely be fiscally feasible at present, there are some limitations for further advancement in the Green Buildings goal area.

6. WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION

FY 2019 Non-hazardous Waste Management and Diversion:

13,704 metric tons of non-hazardous solid waste generated*

72% diverted and 28% sent to treatment and disposal facilities

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

Continued reduction in non-hazardous solid waste generated in FY20 from FY19

Increase in percentage diverted and decrease in percentage sent to treatment and disposal facilities in FY20

Projected increase in non-hazardous solid waste generated in FY21 from FY20

With increased waste diverted and increased waste sent to treatment and disposal facilities in FY21

**not including construction and demolition waste*

Treasury continues to work in development and support of overarching strategy to implement waste prevention and recycling measures, including reducing hazardous and non-hazardous waste generation, and increasing waste diversion in facility operations at our worksite locations.

Implementation Status

- With the pandemic situation that began early on in 2020, and the resulting largely reduced facility occupancy across goal facilities, overall facility waste streams normally incurred from occupants and operations has been greatly reduced.
- While this is projected to account for overall reduced facility waste through 2020, facility waste levels will again expectedly increase with the return to more normal workplace occupancy and operations which is anticipated over the coming year.
- Work towards increased reductions in waste generation through programs of elimination, source reduction, and recycling.
- Recycling of paper and metal scrap at Mint and BEP manufacturing facilities have accounted for the most significant gains in waste diversion for Treasury.
- CIO has a continued effort focused on development of IT enterprise business solutions and improving enterprise on-line content management in order to reduce the need for printing/paper. The Treasury-wide Print Policy includes requirement that standard default print settings include double sided printing to encourage efficiency and reduced paper usage.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- With the exception of Treasury production facilities at the US MINT and BEP which are in full operation, most Treasury facilities are at drastically reduced occupancy as a result of the pandemic. The reduced occupancy at most facilities combined with increased waste diversion rates for US MINT and BEP manufacturing operations are expected to result in an increase in overall Agency waste diversion rate.
- Continue to institute programs and practices that maximize recycling quantities at Mint and BEP manufacturing facilities, where large amounts of paper, metal scrap, and other materials from production activities are recovered and recycled in operations.
- Implement promotional campaigns and initiatives to increase employee awareness on facility based recycling programs, and the use of Treasury-provided recycling infrastructure and opportunities (e.g. battery recycling...).
- Utilize standard statements of work (SOWs) in contracts that incorporate requirements for use of new and alternative green products that are less toxic and safer to handle, for the reduction of toxic and hazardous chemicals in the performance of contractor work at Treasury facilities.

Implementation Summary: Fleet Management

1. TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT

FY 2019 Petroleum Reduction Progress (Gal):

- 85.7% reduction in petroleum fuel since 2005
- 21.2% reduction in petroleum fuel since FY18

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

- TBD - Continued reduction in FY20 from FY19
- TBD - Some increase in FY21 from FY20

FY 2019 Alternative Fuel Use Progress (Gal):

- 6% reduction in alt fuel since 2005
- 10% reduction in alt fuel since FY18

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

- TBD - Continued reduction in FY20 from FY19
- TBD - Some increase in FY21 from FY20

Treasury has had continued performance success through 2019 in efforts aimed to maximize fleet efficiencies, reduce usage of conventional hydrocarbon based fuels, and minimize air pollution derived from fleet operations.

Implementation Status

- The Agency fleet consists of approximately 3,000 total vehicles nationwide; with Treasury's largest bureau the IRS, maintaining the largest portion of the fleet inventory.
- In regard to fleet makeup and operational use, approximately 2/3 of the fleet are designated law enforcement vehicles.
- With the more than 20% fuel use reduction from FY18 - FY19, Treasury conducted some further review of the annual energy reporting data and metrics. After review of the reporting data with FEMP, we were able to confirm and validate the FY18 - FY19 fleet fuel use data and reduction.
- The Treasury fleet largely consists of leased vehicles that are replaced every three years. This allows for maximized fuel efficiencies in newer models, and increased opportunity for use of alternatively fueled and electric vehicles as determined feasible in vehicle replacements.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Due to the COVID 19 pandemic event impacts, Treasury Fleet use and associated fuel consumption have been largely reduced. Reduction in Treasury Fleet usage over recent months has resulted in significant fuel use savings (e.g. at SIGTARP an estimated 40% reduction in fuel use has been observed since March).
- This trend is expected to continue to some extent for the duration the pandemic event. Upon return to more normal operations, however, the trend is expected to self-correct with fuel use returning to levels similar to that of the prior year's performance.
- There has been recent discussion in Congress on preliminary planning to realign U.S. Secret Service (USSS) under the Treasury Department, this would include integration of the sizable USSS fleet among the Treasury Fleet.
- Collect and utilize agency fleet operational data and metrics.
- Ensure that agency annual asset-level fleet data is properly and accurately accounted for as well as submitted to the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST) reporting database, the Federal Motor Vehicle Registration System, and the Fleet Sustainability Dashboard (FLEETDASH) system.
- Continue to assess opportunities for acquisition of electrical plug-in and alternative fuel vehicles at facilities where accessible charging infrastructure and stations are available, in order to further reduce conventional fuel use where possible.

Implementation Summary: Cross-Cutting Operations

1. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION / PROCUREMENT

FY 2019 Sustainable Acquisition Progress:

92% of contract actions and 85% of obligations (in dollars), for a total of \$118M in contract actions with statutory environmental requirements

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

TBD% of contract actions and TBD% of obligations (in dollars)

TBD% of contract actions and TBD% of obligations (in dollars)

Treasury continues work to support incorporation of proper management practices to ensure sustainable sourced acquisition and procurement actions and initiatives are implemented throughout the Agency.

Implementation Status

- The Treasury Department Affirmative Procurement Plan (APP) establishes Agency guidelines, best practices, and required procedures for inclusion in the bureau-level Sustainable Acquisition policies and programs.
- The APP comprises relevant detail on Federal green procurement laws, purchasing regulations, and standardized acquisition guidelines for implementation Treasury-wide.
- In accordance with the APP members of the acquisition workforce, to include Treasury CORs and purchase card holders, are required to take Green Purchasing Training every other year to reinforce the requirements and guidelines for Sustainable Acquisition

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Acquisitions are expected to decrease overall due to a greater reliance on teleworking spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic. While this would be partly offset with additional acquisitions for pandemic-related supplies and workspace modifications needed to ensure the health and safety of employees, overall some significant level of reduction in both total acquisitions and sustainable acquisitions is to be expected.
- Continue work to implement effective sustainable acquisition policies that meet statutory mandates requiring purchasing preference for recycled content products, ENERGY STAR qualified and FEMP-designated products, and Bio Preferred and bio based products designated by USDA.
- Treasury utilizes the GSA Schedule for a large portion of acquisitions. GSA Schedule includes Sustainable Acquisition Use Category Management Initiatives and established government-wide acquisition vehicles that already include required sustainable acquisition criteria.

2. ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP

FY 2019 Electronics Stewardship Progress:

99% of newly purchased or leased equipment met energy efficiency requirements

98% of electronic equipment disposed using environmentally sound methods*

**Reuse, donation, recycling, transfer, sale, or de-manufacturing.*

Treasury continues to employ Electronics Stewardship applications in a manner that promotes energy efficiency and minimizes environmental impacts for electronics hardware, including acquisition, inventory management, and reuse/recycling at end of life.

Implementation Status

- Electronics Stewardship at Treasury includes standard practices for electronic hardware end-of-life, that ensure equipment is managed in accordance with Federal guidance on reuse, donation, transfer, sale, de-manufacturing, and recycling of electronics.
- Treasury's comprehensive asset management programs ensure minimized impacts on the environment, and maximized energy efficiencies in respect to usage and operation of Agency hardware.

- The Treasury APP details Federal regulatory requirements for prioritizing acquisition of EPEAT and Energy Star rated products, with requisite power management capabilities, as applicable.
- With the need to maintain a number of secure onsite data center operations at a number of facilities, there is some associated increased energy usage at these facilities. To improve data center operations and efficiencies, Treasury has introduced sub metering at a number of data center locations. Tracking the data center energy use is then employed in order to identify energy drains, as well as the most cost effective actions to increase the data centers energy efficiency.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- Have all monitor, desktop and notebook product purchases EPEAT approved and Energy Star compliant. For imaging products (i.e. printers and scanners) assure that 90% of all products are EPEAT approved, therefore meet the statutory requirements for energy efficiency per EO 13834. For any remaining devices, require that the equipment be Energy Star compliant.
- Monitor, track, and evaluate Data Center operations energy consumption via established sub metering to identify center locations with greatest opportunity for improvement in energy use reduction (both as a facility percentage, and total use in center consolidations which reduce total source energy consumption).
- Use of government-wide category management acquisition vehicles ensures procurement of equipment that meets applicable sustainable electronics EPEAT and Energy Star efficiency criteria.

3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

51% reduction from FY 2008

1% reduction from FY 2018

Since inception of the Federal Agency energy data and GHG Emissions tracking in 2008, in little more than a decade, the Treasury has implemented energy conservation measures, reduced fleet petroleum usage, and incorporated use of diverse renewable energy sources, in order to achieve a more than 50% total reduction in the overarching Agency carbon footprint.

Implementation Status

- Treasury continues to track, monitor, and assess the annual FEMP GHG emissions inventory report to target areas with greatest opportunities for improvement in GHG reduction.
- Establish and manage effective and proactive Preventive Maintenance (PM) services programs to ensure maximum efficiencies in building systems and equipment operations.
- Treasury continues to focus on implementing the most impactful means to reduce GHGs from goal facility operations, with actions for the reduction in site energy intensities, and increasing use of renewable energy credits (RECs) at facilities for clean and renewable energy sources.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

- As the result of impacts from the COVID pandemic event and response actions, Treasury anticipates some measurable improvements in total annual GHG emission reductions for this year, most prominently under Scope 3 where the significant uptake in employee telework has resulted in the consequential decrease of employee commuting.
- Reduce GHG emissions through emphasis on optimizing cost effective fuel efficient vehicle acquisitions and ongoing efforts to right-size fleet operations for increasingly efficient and effective performance.
- Continue to implement planned actions for reductions in energy and fuel use intensity across Treasury.
- Continue to be a federal leader in the use of clean and renewable energy by maintaining current stock of RECs, and assessing opportunity for increased use of RECs where possible.

Agency Priorities and Highlights

TREASURY DEPARTMENT SUSTAINABILITY HIGHLIGHT

Just recently, over this past year BEP has succeeded in finding a potentially suitable new site location for the planned relocation of the BEP DC Facility, an initiative that has been at play for some years now. The current BEP DC Facility is located along 15th Street near the Jefferson Memorial. Given age and space design limitations at the current DC Facility, there are no feasible opportunities for adaptive upgrades that will accommodate the required operational layout. In terms of sustainability considerations, the planned facility site relocation would provide opportunity for some substantially impactful, and much needed improvements with regard to site production capability as well as a wide range of efficiencies across the operation.

In order to best assess the site location, and to establish the more formal determination needed for the relocation site's suitability, BEP has initiated the appropriate NEPA process site level investigation and reporting, as required at Treasury for any such project. BEP has employed the U.S. Army Core of Engineers (USACE) to carry out the specialized NEPA site work and reporting. In terms of progress status, the USACE has recently completed the Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement (PDEIS) for the proposed site action and provided that for initial BEP and Treasury internal-level review. BEP will continue on with the NEPA process initiative through its completion, for final assessment and evaluation in the determination of the site location's suitability.

One final item of note in Treasury's sustainability planning, is the recent discussion at the congressional level on an initiative to realign the U.S. Secret Service under the Treasury Department. The Secret Service had formerly been a Treasury Department bureau, from its formation in 1865 through 2002, when the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established and the Secret Service was moved under their authority. The realignment would include integration of the U.S. Secret Service bureau operations, facilities, and fleet into Treasury's inventory. If this is to move forward, it would mean accounting for the U.S. Secret Service operations under the Treasury sustainability program and performance tracking.