Department of the Interior

Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

2019

October 10, 2019

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Executive Summary

The Department of the Interior (Department) is committed to working towards meeting its energy and environmental statutory requirements and the performance objectives of Executive Order (EO) 13834 - Efficient Federal Operations. In doing so, the Department will work to increase efficiency, optimize performance, eliminate unnecessary use of resources, and protect the environment. The Department continues to make progress in energy and environmental performance and received four green, one yellow, and two red performance metric ratings on the FY 2018 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Scorecard for Efficient Federal Operations/Management. The four green ratings were for Facility Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy Use, Water Efficiency, and Transportation/Fleet management; the yellow rating was for Efficiency Measures/Investment; and the red ratings were for High Performance Sustainable Buildings, and Sustainable Acquisition. Additionally, the Department reduced scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 27.6%, relative to 2008.

The Department will continue to work towards meeting its statutory requirements and performance objectives, and will focus on implementing cost-effective projects and taking actions that reduce waste, cut costs, reduce our footprint, and enhance the resilience of our infrastructure and operations to enable more effective mission accomplishments. Several of the key strategic energy and environmental performance priorities the Department will focus on in FY 2019 and FY 2020 include Facility Energy Efficiency, Efficiency Measures/Investment, Statutory Environmental Compliance, Sustainable Acquisition, and Transportation/Fleet Management.

The Department's bureaus and offices optimize building energy performance and make energy efficiency investments in agency buildings coincident with major renovations, new construction, and maintenance upgrades. Through comprehensive energy and water evaluations, bureaus will continue to identify cost effective potential energy and water conservation measures. Performance contracting, as well as traditional funding sources and best management practices, will be used to implement cost effective conservation technologies and together move the Department's efforts toward increased energy and water efficiency.

The Department reduced petroleum fuel use in its covered fleet due to the disposition of underused vehicles and the increased acquisition of Low Greenhouse Gas (LGHG) vehicles. The Department will continue to pursue optimal fleet composition by acquiring the right size and type of vehicles, as well as the appropriate fuel configuration to meet fleet efficiency, with the caveat that we must put the highest priority on matching vehicles to the mission they are intended to perform.

Size and Scope of Agency Operations:

The Department currently manages approximately 70,000 employees (~63,000 Full-time Equivalents) and 536,000 volunteers and owns and operates approximately 43,000 buildings, and 36,300 vehicles at more than 2,000 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Territories. Furthermore, nearly 500 million people a year visit the national parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, and recreational sites that the Department manages.

The Department manages approximately 300 direct leases and 800 occupancy agreements from the General Services Administration (GSA) for building and special purpose space. Most of these buildings are geographically dispersed and 95% have a size of less than 10,000 gross square feet. DOI's owned building asset inventory includes offices, visitor centers, schools, dormitories, detention centers, laboratories, housing, warehouses, and many historic buildings that must be maintained into perpetuity.

In addition, DOI owns and manages approximately 78,000 structures, which include monuments, dams, utility systems, cultural resources, wastewater treatment systems, pumping facilities, communication systems, bridges, roads, and railroads located throughout the United States and territories.

DOI's motor vehicle fleet includes approximately 36,300 vehicles --25,600 owned by DOI, 10,700 leased, primarily through GSA. Due to the nature of DOI mission requirements and locations, the DOI fleet consists of light and medium-duty trucks (approximately 80 percent). Approximately 10 percent of the DOI fleet are heavy-duty trucks over 16,000 lbs. and less than 10 percent of the DOI fleet consists of passenger sedans. DOI has approximately 600 passenger buses, used to transport school children and park/refuge/recreation site visitors. DOI also has more than 50 ambulances used for emergency response.

Agency Size and Scope	**FY 2016**	**FY 2018**
Total Number of Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	64,176	63,071
Total Acres of Land Managed	530,000,000	480,000,000 Surface Acres
Total Number of Buildings Owned	42,048	42,871
Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)	1,188	1,121
Total Building Gross Square Feet (GSF)	115,181,175	114,432,494
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	2,067	Approx 2,000
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	24,325	25,563
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	10,004	10,756
Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (Tactical, Law Enforcement, Emergency, Etc.)	5,057	4,297

Implementation Summary: Facility Management

1. FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

FY18 Energy Intensity Progress (Btu/GSF):

46.2% reduction from FY 2003

0.53% reduction from FY 2017

FY19-FY20 Plan:

1.0% reduction in FY 2019 from FY 2018

1.0% reduction in FY 2020 from FY 2019

Implementation Status:

The Department's bureaus and offices make energy efficiency investments in agency buildings through major renovations, new construction, and maintenance upgrades. Facility condition assessments and Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) Covered Facility energy and water evaluations identify energy efficiency opportunities, which are incorporated in bureau annual planning and construction documents. These efforts have reduced the Department's energy intensity by 46.2% from the FY 2003 baseline and 0.53% since FY 2017.

The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) Lower Colorado Regional Office Administration Building in Nevada, completed a major renovation in FY 2018, which included: high efficiency windows; LED interior lighting, occupancy sensors, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades, and an integrated building automation system. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Uvalde National Fish Hatchery in Texas completed the installation of LED lights, occupancy sensors, upgraded HVAC system, energy efficient windows and doors. Numerous sites throughout the Department reduced energy consumption through lighting retrofits: BIA Pine Hill School in New Mexico, was retrofitted with 12 exterior LED lights and Little Wound Community School in South Dakota, upgraded the gymnasium lighting with LED lights. BOR Ephrata Field Office, Washington, installed LED lighting and shop occupancy light sensors in multiple warehouses and Park offices, replacing metal halide flood lights and compact fluorescent lighting. Several FWS sites upgraded lighting to LED in FY 2018, which included: Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine; Aroostook National Wildlife Refuge, Maine; and Williams Creek National Fish Hatchery, Arizona. As well as NPS sites: Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia; Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska; and James A Garfield National Historic Site, Ohio. Numerous LED lighting retrofits were also completed at USGS sites: Earth Resources Observation and Science Center, South Dakota; Tunison Laboratory of Aquatic Science, New York; and the National Center, Virginia.

Building and facility energy consumption and cost data are collected in the Department-wide Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). Optimizations to the FBMS energy module are a continuous effort, as well as data clean-up and user training. A project was recently commenced to develop a dashboard to show facility energy use trends and help highlight data anomalies. This effort will make FBMS energy data more user-friendly. Bureaus also utilized Energy Star Portfolio Manager to benchmark buildings. These data systems are anticipated to improve building energy management and performance.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

Bureaus and offices will continue to optimize building energy performance and implement cost-effective energy efficient technologies through maintenance upgrades, major renovations, and new construction, as appropriate.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Upper Midwest Environmental Science Center in Wisconsin will complete lighting retrofits from fluorescent to LED in campus buildings through FY 2021. Other planned energy conservation projects at the Center include the replacement of two 5-ton cooling units in the computer room with a curtain cooling system to isolate the server racks. The new cooling system will also have the capability of ramping down to a 1-ton capacity to meet variable loads. The Center also plans to upgrade laboratories and install a new fume hood exhaust system that would manifold 30-plus exhaust fans into one system with two or three exhaust fans controlled with variable frequency drives to modulate the air flow.Bureau of Land Management (BLM) National Historic Oregon Trails Interpretive Center, Oregon, and Farmington District Office, New Mexico, will upgrade HVAC systems in FY 2020. Several energy conservation measures are planned at the National Park Service (NPS) Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland during FY 2020 and 2021, including the replacement of a large capacity water heater with an on-demand heater, installation of occupancy sensors, HVAC replacements and upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant, with an estimated energy savings of 480,000 British thermal units.

2. EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING

FY18 Performance Contracting – Investment value and number of new projects awarded:

$2.04M / 2 projects in FY 2018

FY19-FY20 Plan:

$1.0M / 1 project in FY 2019

$2.0M / 1 project in FY 2020

Implementation Status

The Department's bureaus utilize performance contracting, such as energy savings performance contracts (ESPC), and utility energy service contracts (UESC), where applicable and cost effective. The Department's facilities are widely dispersed and small. The majority of these facilities will not generate enough energy cost savings to pay for investments and are not suitable for energy performance contracts. Additionally, due to bureau organizational and funding structures, bundling of projects across organizational boundaries to share in the savings is not always practical.

In FY 2018, USGS awarded an ESPC at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland. The energy conservation measures included in the award were for the replacement of boilers and chillers and upgrade of the building automation system in the Gabrielson Laboratory. The contract award was valued at $1.2 million with an annual savings of $31,000 and 1,657 MMBtu or nearly 28% of the laboratory's total annual energy use. Additionally, USGS Western Fisheries Research Center in Seattle awarded a new UESC task order with the local utility for $841,000 with annual savings of $18,700. The project includes de-stratification fans, constant volume air handling units to variable air volume conversion, water heat recovery, controls optimization, and cooling tower make-up water source conversion. The project is estimated to reduce electricity use by 2.7%, natural gas consumption by 7.2%, and water consumption by 39%.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department's bureaus will continue to pursue performance contracting to achieve energy and water savings, where practical and cost effective.

NPS Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in Arizona and Utah is pursuing an ESPC with anticipated award in FY 2020 or early 2021. This park consists of 7 sites across two states with more than 1,500 facilities/buildings. Five sites are extremely remote with electricity supplied by on-site diesel generators and photovoltaic systems. The ESPC will focus on

expansion of the photovoltaic systems to enhance facility energy resilience and water conservation measures. The preliminary assessment was initiated in 3rd quarter FY 2019. NPS Independence National Historic Site is pursuing a UESC with Philadelphia Gas Work. A Feasibility Study is currently being conducted. A decision whether to move forward will be made after the completion of the Feasibility Study.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY

FY18 Renewable Electricity Use:

13.4% of total electricity in FY 2018

FY19-FY20 Plan:

13.0% of total electricity in FY 2019

13.5% of total electricity in FY 2020

Implementation Status

The Department's bureaus continue to install cost-effective on-site renewable energy technologies including stand-alone and grid-connected photovoltaic systems, incremental hydropower, and wind projects. The use of on-site renewable energy sources are encouraged if the development of the resource is economically, environmentally, and technically feasible. In FY 2018, 10.5% of the Department's electricity came from on-site renewable electricity projects, with an additional 2.9% from purchased renewable energy sources. The Department's renewable electricity consumption exceeds the statutory requirement (42 U.S.C., 15852 (a)) of 7.5% of total facility electricity use. Bureaus also utilize non-electric renewable energy from on-site thermal energy sources, such as solar hot water heater, solar vent preheat, ground source heat pumps, and direct geothermal.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Dishchii'bikoh Community School (Cibecue) in Arizona upgraded the water system and utilized a solar photovoltaic system to run remote sensing equipment for water storage and metric metering. A 20 kilowatt solar photovoltaic system and an 18 ton ground source heat pump was installed at the new Headquarters / Multipurpose Buildings at FWS Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge in Colorado. NPS Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado, completed the expansion of the existing photovoltaic system at the Visitor and Research Center to 115 kilowatts. The Visitor and Research Center is now net zero electricity. BOR Yuma Area Office in Arizona, completed a 130 kilowatt photovoltaic system, which significantly reduced the amount of electricity purchased at this facility. Two generating units at BOR Blue Mesa Power Plant in Colorado, are undergoing generator rewinds. This will increase the efficiency of renewable hydropower generation by producing more electricity with the same amount of water flow. Project completion is expected in FY 2020.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department's bureaus will continue to assess and implement opportunities to utilize cost-effective renewable energy technology projects, especially at remote locations to enhance facility energy resilience.

BLM plans to upgrade a 5 kilowatt photovoltaic system at Kane Gulch, Utah, and two 10 kilowatt photovoltaic systems at Brandenburg Rangers Station within Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness and at San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona, with more efficient solar panels. BOR Phoenix Area Office, Arizona, is planning to install photovoltaic panels on

existing carports to offset their commercial energy requirement. This project is in its early design stages with completion expected by FY 2020. Construction of the new Headquarters and Visitor's Center at the FWS Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, is scheduled to begin in FY 2019. The new building will include an 18.8 kilowatt photovoltaic system to offset purchased electricity use. USGS Upper Midwest Environmental Science Center, Wisconsin, completed a feasibility study to install a 98 kilowatt photovoltaic array on the roof of the lab. The project is estimated to generate 119,000 kilowatt-hours of renewable electricity annually. The project will be submitted for out-year funding. USGS Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center in North Dakota, will begin a new design on an HVAC replacement project for the main Administration Building and the Riverside Building. As part of the replacement design, ground source heat pumps or other alternative energy approaches will be analyzed.

4. WATER EFFICIENCY

FY18 Water Intensity Progress (Gal/GSF):

24% reduction from FY 2007

4% reduction from FY 2017

FY19-FY20 Plan:

1% reduction in FY 2019 from FY 2018

1% reduction in FY 2020 from FY 2019

Implementation Status

The Department is committed to the cost-efficient use of potable and non-potable water through the implementation of water efficient technologies and water re-use alternatives. In FY 2018, the potable water use intensity reduction was 24.0% relative to the FY 2007 baseline. The majority of the Department's non-potable water use is for mission related functions. These water uses include: care and feeding of animals and wildlife, including endangered species; establishment and propagation of wildlife habitats, agricultural uses associated with BLM's farm program, power generation, the distribution of water as a result of water rights, contracts, or Tribal agreements; and wildland firefighting. Stormwater management and green infrastructure are implemented at project sites throughout the Department's bureaus to control and filter surface runoff and recharge groundwater.

FWS completed the construction of the Office and Visitor Center at the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge in Michigan. This project incorporated low flow plumbing fixtures and a rainwater harvesting system to provide greywater for flushing toilets and urinals, which will reduce potable water use significantly. In addition, numerous green infrastructure elements, such as bio-swales, pocket wetlands, tree canopy, and rain gardens, were utilized to control and filter site runoff and provide habitat for songbirds and butterflies. These efforts will also conserve precious water supplies and protect the water quality of the Detroit River and Lake Erie. NPS Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in New Hampshire, completed an assessment of the park's entire water system. Much of the water system infrastructure will be replaced in FY 2019, with additional water metering and monitoring capabilities added to the system. USGS S.O. Conte Anadromous Fish Research Center, Massachusetts, installed a water reclamation system that captures normally discharged well water used in a heat exchanger to temper research water. The discharge water is now used for fish

research water in the Solar Building eliminating the use of purchased city water and reducing pumping requirements for the system by reusing water on the campus.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department's bureaus will continue to assess and monitor water uses, and optimize building water performance by implementing cost-effective water efficient technologies and water re-use alternatives, where feasible.

Examples of projects planned to be implemented through FY 2021 include: Office of Facilities and Administrative Services (OFAS) at the Udall Main Interior Building, Washington, DC, plans to continue the upgrade of restrooms with high efficiency toilets, urinals and faucet aerators. Additionally, a rainwater diversion and capture system is planned for the building's green roof stormwater headers. USGS Western Fisheries Research Center, Washington, will convert the source of the cooling tower water make-up from city water to lake water. This project is estimated to save $5,340, annually. BOR Eastern Colorado Area Office, Colorado, is in the process of authorizing and coordinating a groundwater recharge project on an area of land known as the Narrows Project, the site of a planned but never executed dam project. This project will involve constructing wetlands and other methods of aquifer groundwater recharge, which is often drawn-down due to excessive irrigation in the area.

5. HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

FY18 Sustainable Buildings Progress:

142 sustainable Federal buildings

9.0% of buildings / 4.6% of gross square footage (GSF)

FY19-FY20 Plan:

9.25% of buildings in FY 2019

9.5% of buildings in FY 2020

Implementation Status

Sustainable building design principles have been incorporated into the siting, design, and construction of Interior projects.

In FY 2018, BOR Lower Colorado Regional Office, Nevada, was remodeled to meet the Guiding Principles. FWS completed the construction of a new Interpretive Center at Genoa National Fish Hatchery (NFH), Wisconsin, expected to be certified LEED Silver. In FY 2019, BOR finished construction and took ownership of the Pleasant Grove Maintenance Building, Utah, which was designed to meet the Guiding Principles. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory will conduct a net zero building design study on this building.

In FY 2018 and 2019, BLM completed sustainable buildings assessments of nine buildings in Colorado, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming.

In FY 2018, the bureaus undertook a data clean up effort in the Federal Real Property Profile Management System (FRPPMS). As a result, some erroneously marked Sustainable buildings were corrected and the Department's total

number of buildings listed as Sustainable decreased. However, the bureaus do list 8 Sustainable leases (> 5,000 SF) in DOI's system of record, which were not reported to FRPPMS and do not count towards the compliance goal.

Progress in the number of buildings meeting the Guiding Principles is a challenge because the Department has a limited amount of new construction relative to the size of its building inventory. Compliance with the Guiding Principles can often be more easily achieved in new buildings than in existing buildings, which may require extensive renovation. Additionally, much of the Department's inventory is unique -- with assets as diverse as laboratories, warehouses, schools, detention centers, and historic buildings. Many times is not technically feasible or cost-effective to bring these buildings into compliance with the Guiding Principles.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department will update its sustainable buildings guidance and budget guidance requirements to reflect the EO 13834 Implementing Instructions. BOR will update its internal Guiding Principle checklists to conduct building assessments. The NPS is developing a dashboard to conduct desktop energy audits and sustainable buildings evaluations using information obtained from multiple data sources including real property, historic, geographic information system and energy data input into Energy Star Portfolio Manager.

Bureaus have 11 sustainable buildings under design or construction at BIA Little Singer Community School, Arizona; BOR Glen Canyon Dam, Arizona, and Grand Coulee Fire Station, Washington; FWS Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge, Colorado, Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, J.N. Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, and Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, West Virginia; and NPS Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin, Gateway National Recreation Area, New Jersey; Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah; and Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania.

The bureaus are reducing their footprint in office and warehouse space through consolidations and co-locations, and adhering to a space utilization design standard for all new office space acquisitions and renovation, significant alteration of office space, lease renewals, and succeeding or superseding leases/occupancy agreements.

Finally, the bureaus annually conduct sustainable building assessments on selected buildings to determine compliance with the Guiding Principles. BLM, for example, inspects newly constructed buildings after one year of energy performance to determine if they meet the Guiding Principles. BLM plans to complete assessments in FY 2020 in Alaska and Oregon.

6. WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION

FY18 Non-hazardous Waste Management and Diversion:

116,654.6 metric tons of non-hazardous solid waste generated*

29.5% sent to treatment and disposal facilities

*not including construction and demolition waste

Implementation Status

The Department is committed to reduce waste generation through cost-effective elimination, source reduction, composting, and recycling, and achieved a 59.5% total waste diversion rate in FY 2018. The annual departmental standing goal is to reach at least a 50% total waste diversion rate. The Department collaborates with local governments and municipalities to find sources and innovative ways to reuse, divert, compost, and recycle waste. Also, in order to track and document our progress, the Department maintains a central, facility level tracking and reporting system, the Solid Waste

Management Database (SWMDB) for non-hazardous solid waste. Due to the Department's land management mission, amounts and types of waste produced vary widely depending on the activities taking place in any given year.

The Department maintains policy (515 Departmental Manual (DM) 3) regarding its many different waste management programs and recycling initiatives. The Department also has a waste management guidance policy that each bureau and office shall develop, implement, and conduct a thorough cost-effective recycling program with a waste diversion rate goal of at least 50%. The guidance document is updated as necessary to reflect federal policy and guidance changes.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department will continue to maintain and update the facility level reporting system for non-hazardous solid waste and encourage the cost-effective policies and programs that have allowed us to accomplish a greater than 50% total diversion rate.

Changes in the recycling markets and what are the acceptable commodities affected our diversion rate this year and may have an impact on future diversion rates. Therefore, the Department will continue to work with bureaus, communities, and the Federal Sustainable Acquisition and Materials Management Workgroup to share and implement best practices to increase our diversion rate and waste management options.

The Department will continue to target reduction of solid waste generated through source reduction, composting, and recycling, and to reduce the percentage sent to a landfill through policy, education, and knowledge sharing, as appropriate.

Implementation Summary: Fleet Management

1. TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT

FY18 Petroleum Reduction Progress (Gal):

32. 8% reduction in petroleum fuel since 2005

2.0% reduction in petroleum fuel since FY 2017

FY19-FY20 Plan:

2.0% reduction in FY 2019 from FY 2018

3.0% reduction in FY 2020 from FY 2019

Implementation Status

The Department reduced petroleum fuel use in its covered fleet due to the disposition of underused vehicles and the increased acquisition of Low Greenhouse Gas (LGHG) vehicles. The Department will continue to pursue optimal fleet composition by acquiring the right size and type of vehicles, as well as the appropriate fuel configuration to meet fleet efficiency, with the caveat that we must put the highest priority on matching vehicles to the mission they are intended to perform.

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) realized a reduction of ten percent in overall vehicle inventory and new vehicle acquisitions over a three year period. Service-wide efforts resulted in a net reduction of 290 vehicles. The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) utilizes a 2 for 1 turn in system as a means to right-size its fleet. Between fiscal year 2017 and 2018, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) replaced over 2,000 vehicles from its inventory with AFVs.

The Department reduced petroleum fuel use in its covered fleet by disposing of underused vehicles and increasing acquisition of Low Greenhouse Gas (LGHG). At locations where alternative fuel is available, AFV complaint vehicles are purchased to the maximum extent possible. In locations where AFV fuels are not available, E85 will be used in place of gas to fuel the vehicle. LGHG and ZEVs are considered when replacing vehicles.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Bureaus are working to create optimal fleet composition to meet its mission by acquiring the right vehicles, right size, and appropriate fuel configuration to meet mission requirements and cost-effectively achieve fleet efficiency and reduce the petroleum footprint.

As an example, FWS will continue to assess vehicles that are older, less efficient, high maintenance and/or under-utilized; and sustain focus on decreasing the use of petroleum fuel primarily through the increased use of alternative fuel vehicles.

In addition, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) vehicle sourcing strategy is to transfer vehicles within the fleet to the needed location or to borrow or loan vehicles when available and feasible. When vehicles are not available through excess, the lowest cost vehicle that meets the mission need is selected.

As Bureaus complete their VAM studies, additional reductions will be expected in alignment with mission requirements.

Implementation Summary: Cross-Cutting Operations

1. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION / PROCUREMENT

FY18 Sustainable Acquisition Progress:

~~T~~ 1.0% of contracts actions and 0.6% of obligations (in dollars), for a total of $871,527,388.13 in contract actions with statutory environmental requirements.

Implementation Status

E.O. 13514 required agencies to advance sustainable acquisition and ensure that 95 percent of applicable new contract actions meet federal mandates for acquiring products that are energy efficient, water efficient, biobased, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, recycled content, or are non-toxic or less toxic alternatives, where these products meet performance requirements. To monitor performance, DOI performs quarterly reviews of at least 5 percent of applicable new contract actions to determine if sustainable acquisition requirements are included.

E.O. 13693 section 3(i) requires that DOI promote 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.

Contracting Officers shall continue to take all cost-effective steps to promote sustainable acquisition goals and practices in each procurement; while implementing corrective actions to address barriers to increasing sustainable acquisitions. The Contracting Officers will ensure that contractors submit timely annual reports of their BioPreferred and biobased

purchases and hydrofluorocarbon emissions. Additionally, the Department will continue to utilize Category Management initiatives and government-wide acquisition vehicles that already includes sustainable acquisition criteria.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department has increased focus on Sustainable Acquisition requirements in recent years. Initial emphasis has been on training requirements for the acquisitions community, as well as development of policy, and guidance. In 2019, the Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM) updated DOI local policy, Contractor Reporting of Biobased Products and Hydrofluorocarbons in the System for Award Management (SAM); to include additional information on training and pertinent definitions, that will enhance our contracting officer's knowledge on sustainable procurement . The Department will continue to conduct quarterly audits in Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) on all new awards to ensure the actual sustainability clauses are accurately reflected. Also, the Department and Bureaus will continue to improve sustainable acquisition efforts by conducting reviews during Market Research phase and during pre-award. Finally, the Department will continue to promote GSA Green Procurement Compilation (GPC) as a resource and tool to for green purchasing.

For FY 2019, the Department has established a target of awarding 950 Biobased contracts, with a target value of $70M and for FY 2020 the Department has established a target of awarding 950 Biobased contracts, with a target value of $70M. These targets are achievable as in FY 2017 FPDS Sustainability Report shows 1,092 Biobased contracts were awarded, with an overall value of $131,140,673.83; and FY 2018 Report shows 980 Biobased contracts, with a value of $98,124,532.30.

DOI plans to keep the goal at the same level for FY 2019 and FY 2020 due to the increased value of small dollar biobased products. Since FY 2016 the actual contract actions that contain the Sustainable Acquisition Clause has declined by 1% every year.

2. ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP

FY18 Electronics Stewardship Progress:

100% of newly purchased or leased equipment met energy efficiency requirements

99% of equipment with power management enabled*

100% of electronic equipment disposed using environmentally sound methods

**excluding exempted equipment*

Implementation Status

The Department mandates the use of a Solutions for Enterprise Wide Procurement, Government-wide Acquisition Contract managed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for acquiring IT hardware. The contract specifications include Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Gold standards. EPEAT-registered products meet strict environmental criteria that address the full product lifecycle, from energy conservation and toxic materials to product longevity and end-of-life management. EPEAT-registered products offer a reduced environmental impact across their lifecycles. The incorporation of this acquisition vehicle makes it feasible for the Department to achieve the metrics. Additionally, the Department has power management enabled on the laptops that are managed through Active Directory.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department will continue to mandate the use of NASA SEWP when acquiring IT hardware to include the EPEAT Gold standard specifications, and enable power management on laptops that are managed through the Active Directory. Continuing our current strategy will allow the Department to meet future Electronic Stewardship progress goals including purchase of energy efficient equipment.

3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

FY18 Scope 1&2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions:

27.6% reduction from FY 2008

1.7% reduction from FY 2017

Implementation Status

In FY 2018, the Department reduced scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 27.6% relative to FY 2008. Purchased electricity is the Department's largest source of scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, followed by fuel use in fleet vehicles. The Department's bureaus and offices strive to reduce grid-supplied electricity consumption through the implementation of cost-effective energy efficient technologies and renewable electricity systems.

Between FY 2017 and 2018 electricity consumption was reduced by 18,442.7 megawatt-hours. This was primarily due to a full year of operation of the natural gas fired combined cooling, heating and power system at the OFAS Main Interior Building, which resulted in a 71% reduction in purchased electricity at this facility. Additionally, numerous lighting retrofits and renewable electricity technologies were implemented, as noted in previous sections, throughout the Department which contributed to the reduction of purchased electricity and associated GHG emissions.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The Department's bureaus will continue to implement on-site renewable energy technologies, as cost-effective, and implement energy conservation measures and right-size the fleet to reduce energy and fuel consumption and associated GHG emissions. Planned projects and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are indicated in previous section.