

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

Executive Summary

During fiscal year (FY) 2017, the Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) made significant progress in promoting sustainability. DOJ will continue to engage with its Bureaus,¹ stakeholders, and employees to ensure ongoing improvement in the Department's sustainability performance.

DOJ continues to improve facility energy efficiency through a variety of energy conservation measures (ECMs), including lighting and mechanical equipment upgrades, installations of new building automation systems, operational control improvement, and increased metering. In FY 2018, ATF received a Federal Energy and Water Management Award in the Laboratory/Data Center category for managing the completion of two major projects—an airflow modification project and a chilled water optimization project—at the National Laboratory Center. These projects reduced annual maintenance costs by 90 percent and will contribute to annual energy savings of 1.5 billion Btu. DOJ has utilized energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) to execute projects for these improvements. Both the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) plan to increase the use of direct obligations to fund additional ECMs in future years. FBI has established the Energy and Water Conservation Investment Program in FY 2018, which will fund small projects focused on energy and water conservation and on promoting sustainable federal buildings.

To further enhance resiliency and energy security, DOJ pursues onsite renewable energy as part of ESPCs to the maximum extent feasible. Since FY 2016, BOP has included the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) applications at five different institutions totaling 8 megawatts (MW) of installed capacity. Also in FY 2018, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) completed construction of a 2.5 MW solar PV system at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) as part of an ESPC ENABLE project. DEA negotiated the ESPC to include the PV array within an Energy Sales Agreement (ESA), which allows the energy service company to realize the available federal tax credit and take responsibility for operations and maintenance for the 20-year contract term. This arrangement saved the government more than \$1 million over the contract term. The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) plans to use this project as a model for its ESPC ENABLE contract that incorporated an ESA. DOJ also collaborated with FEMP in FY 2018 to conduct an initial screening of potentially feasible onsite renewable energy projects across the Department using FEMP's Renewable Energy Optimization (REOpt) Screening Tool. In FY 2019, DOJ plans to work with FEMP to perform detailed assessments using more refined site-specific data and assumptions to determine where there may be cost-effective opportunities for further investment in renewable energy applications. DOJ continues to use ESPCs to conduct energy evaluations of the covered facilities.

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 four 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. DEA's Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida, received an EPA's Federal Green Challenge Award in

¹ While all of DOJ's Bureaus strive to improve environmental and sustainable performance, several of the sustainability goal areas outlined in this plan are not applicable to the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) since all USMS facilities are leased facilities where USMS has little or no control over the policies and investment decisions that impact operational efficiencies.

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

the area of water efficiency in recognition of a project that optimized the performance of the building's reverse osmosis/deionized water purification system, which reduced potable water use by 69 percent.

DOJ is also making great progress in the area of high performance sustainable buildings. In FY 2018, DOJ developed a Guiding Principles Assessment Tracking Tool to systematically document and track the DOJ facilities that have been assessed for sustainability, and to help Bureaus determine which facilities are most appropriate for targeting for implementation towards the Guiding Principles. FBI's two sustainable design and construction specifications (one for new construction, and one for renovation and repair projects) are now used in nearly all new construction and major renovation projects of FBI-owned and operated buildings.

The Department continues to exceed interim fleet management targets by increasing acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) and reducing petroleum consumption—all while maintaining its law enforcement mission. By the end of FY 2017, DOJ reduced petroleum consumption by 43 percent when compared to the FY 2005 baseline, and by 6 percent when compared to FY 2016. To continue reducing petroleum consumption in its covered fleet vehicles, the Department's strategy is to increase AFV vehicle acquisition and reduce fleet size, when practicable. The DOJ's AFV inventory has increased by an average of 1,955 vehicles per year through FY 2017; this includes new acquisitions as well as replacement of current light duty conventional fuel vehicles already included in the Department's fleet inventory. In the last five years, DOJ has reduced its fleet of conventional fuel vehicles by more than 10 percent. The Department's law enforcement bureaus make up approximately 99 percent of the overall fleet. Although many of these vehicles are exempt, the Department still requires the bureaus to complete an economic analysis for each new requirement. The analysis includes a review of the vehicle requirements with the mission assigned to determine the proper size/type and cost effectiveness for purchasing or leasing.

DOJ continues to monitor environmentally sustainable product purchases through the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) and Unified Financial Management System (UFMS). 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 2018, DOJ has established a biobased purchasing target of 200 contracts and \$4,950,000 in products to be delivered. 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 for desktop and laptop computers and workstations to promote electronics stewardship.

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

Implementation Summary

1. Facility Management:

FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

FY 2017 Status: 48% reduction in Btu/GSF below FY 2003 baseline

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATF completed a significant airflow modification and chilled water optimization project at the National Laboratory Center (NLC); and installed a new building management system and replaced all hot water circulating pumps with high efficiency motors at the Canine Training Center. • BOP primarily utilized ESPCs to optimize facility energy use; and implemented several ECMs using Building and Facilities (B&F) funds during FY 2017 and FY 2018. • DEA installed ~1,500 LED lights at EPIC during its ESPC ENABLE project; and also incorporated energy reductions into renovations at its New York Field Division and South Central Laboratory, and automated boiler controls at the Air Operations Division. • In FY 2018, FBI awarded the first round of FBI Energy and Water Conservation Investment Program (FEWCIP) projects for implementation in FY 2019. • FBI continued to implement ECMs at major facilities, including: Central Utility Plant (CUP) optimization at Quantico; FBI Laboratory efficiency upgrades; upgrades to the Pocatello Administrative Building; and several ECMs at the Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In FY 2018, BOP was able to utilize \$3M from its annual budget to apply funds towards energy and water conservation projects. • FBI continues expanding its operations to support a growing mission, which includes increasing energy-intensive data center operations at its Pocatello, Idaho facility and expanding its footprint and supporting operations at the Redstone campus in Huntsville, Alabama. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ anticipates 49% and 50% reduction in Btu/GSF below FY 2003 baseline in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively. • ATF plans to upgrade existing fuel oil-fired boilers with more efficient natural gas-fired replacements, replace chillers, and install new LED interior and exterior lighting at the Canine Training Center. • BOP plans to complete ESPCs currently under construction; advance five ESPCs in the development phase; and implement additional ECMs using B&F funding. • DEA plans to reduce energy use at the Sterling Data Center by 25 percent in 5 years as part of the DOE Better Buildings Challenge. • FBI plans to implement the FEWCIP projects awarded in FY 2018 and award the second round of funding for FY 2020 projects. • FBI continues to implement ECMs at major facilities; conduct an energy audit at a major facility (TBD) in FY 2019; install and monitor new energy meters and sub-meters, including at Redstone CUP and new Pocatello data center; and update building automation system at Redstone campus. • USMS coordinates with building managers to more effectively

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FBI incorporates <i>Guiding Principles</i> into building design projects at Redstone to maximize energy efficiency. 		<p>conserve energy in direct lease facilities.</p>
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EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING

FY 2017 Status: \$71.6M investment in 5 ESPCs and \$3.98M in direct obligations for facility energy efficiency improvements

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOP’s ESPCs awarded in FY 2016 and FY 2017 included 97 energy and water conservation measures across 13 facilities, for a combined investment value of \$256M. • Since FY 2012, BOP has initiated, completed, or is currently working on approximately 50 ESPCs, ESPC ENABLE, and Utility Energy Service Contracts. • DOJ is one of the top civilian Federal agencies using several performance contracts to achieve energy efficiency. • DEA completed construction and began performance period for ESPC ENABLE project at EPIC. • FBI awarded the first round of FEWCIP projects for FY 2019 implementation. • FBI continues measurement and verification (M&V) for two existing ESPCs at the J. Edgar Hoover Building and the FBI Academy in Quantico. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESPCs have accounted for vast majority of past facility energy and water reductions at BOP’s institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ’s planned investment/number of projects in FY 2018 as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$27.5M investment in 2 ESPCs - \$0.1M investment in 1 Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC) - \$6.5M in direct obligations • DOJ’s planned investment/number of projects in FY 2019 as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$30.5M investment in 4 ESPCs - \$20.1M investment in 3 UESCs - \$4M in direct obligations • BOP continues to focus on existing ESPCs, particularly M&V activities. • DEA will initiate first UESC at the Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida in FY 2019. • DEA continues assessing options for future projects, including an ESPC ENABLE ESA (similar to the EPIC Solar project) at another DEA-owned facility, or rooftop solar projects at two potential laboratory sites in California. • FBI plans to award FEWCIP projects for FY 2020 implementation.

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

RENEWABLE ENERGY

FY 2017 Status: 8% renewable electricity

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATF maintains existing contract for 100% delivered green for the NLC. • BOP implements majority of onsite renewable energy projects via ESPCs. • In FY 2016-17, BOP constructed three new photovoltaic solar arrays: 2 MW at AUSP Thomson, 2 MW at FCC Coleman, FL and 3 MW at FCC Butner, NC. • In FY 2017, BOP constructed 500 kW solar carports at FMC Carswell, TX and FCI Fort Worth, TX as part of their respective ESPCs. • BOP also purchases delivered green power for numerous institutions via General Services Administration (GSA) contracts. • DEA’s EPIC solar project became operational during the summer of 2018; and it will generate at least 80 percent of EPIC’s annual electricity use. • DEA participated in a DOE Renewable Energy Optimization (REOpt) screening of DEA’s facilities in FY 2018. • Three DEA facilities include renewable energy in their energy purchase contracts: Mid-Atlantic Laboratory; South Central Laboratory; and the Aviation Operations Center. • FBI continues purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) through GSA. • FBI finalized a comprehensive FBI-wide Renewable Energy Strategy. 	<p>FBI is challenged in developing onsite renewable energy resources due to limited land, building space and low electricity prices at some key locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ projects 7.5% and 7.8% renewable electricity in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively. • BOP is researching the potential to implement additional onsite renewable energy applications using the ESPC ESA contract vehicle at FCI Marianna; and will apply this approach at other institutions if successful. • DEA considers submitting a facility to become part of DOE’s Affordable Power Infrastructure Partnership (APIP) program. • FBI continues purchasing RECs to meet renewable energy goals in the short-term, while continuing to pursue cost-effective on-site renewable energy generation. • FBI plans to explore the feasibility of working with Federal Prison Industries (as known as UNICOR) to procure renewable energy on-site, or off-site through a power-purchase agreement (PPA) or other financing mechanism. • FBI considers exploring the feasibility of partnering with local utilities to execute projects.

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

WATER EFFICIENCY

FY 2017 Status: 12.2% reduction in potable water (Gal/GSF) below FY 2007 baseline

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATF continues to actively meter and monitor cooling tower makeup water at the NLC to identify instances of excessive blowdown. • BOP’s ESPCs awarded in FY 2016 and FY 2017 included 97 energy and water conservation measures at 13 facilities; expected to decrease annual water use by more than 575 million gallons of water. • In FY 2018, DEA received an EPA’s Federal Green Challenge Award in reducing 69 percent of annual potable water use at the Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida by optimizing the deionized water system. • FBI updated Stormwater Master Plan for Quantico that will include green infrastructure best practices. • FBI used water meter data to justify replacing showerheads at Quantico dormitory; and replacements have saved roughly 160,000 gallons per month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATF’s NLC is a forensic and fire research laboratory, where water consumption is critical to its mission. • FBI’s water-intensive facilities include data centers and laboratories (with significant cooling and process loads), which provide mission-critical support to its operations. • Water is inexpensive in many areas where FBI facilities are located, which make funding and implementing water conservation projects challenging due to insufficiently long payback periods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ projects to reduce 12.3% and 12.8% in potable water (Gal/GSF) below FY 2007 baseline in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively. • FBI continues to train operations and maintenance contractors to innovate and implement conservations strategies where feasible. • BOP plans to complete ESPCs currently under construction; advance five ESPCs in the development phase; and implement additional ECMs using B&F funding. • DEA will pursue similar upgrades to deionized water systems at additional laboratories; and encourage native plants for landscaping to further reduce irrigation requirements. • FBI plans to incorporate low impact development (LID) techniques into the Quantico parking lot renovation in FY 2019; continue to install and monitor additional meters; and invest in water conservation projects in conjunction with new construction or major renovation projects. • USMS plans to coordinate with building managers to encourage installation of water-efficient fixtures in its direct leased buildings.

HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

FY 2017 Status: 5.8% of applicable owned buildings by Gross Square Feet (GSF)

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ has implemented a Guiding Principles Assessment Tracking Tool to track which facilities have been assessed for sustainability, and helped Bureaus determine the most appropriate facilities to target for Guiding Principles compliance. • All prisons designed and constructed since the beginning of FY 2007 are 30% below ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1—2004. • FBI updated two sustainable design and construction specifications; piloted the use of the Green Building Certification Inc. (GBCI) Guiding Principles Assessment in FY 2018 during a new construction project in partnership with GSA. • FBI includes language in the formal budgeting process that requires stakeholders to set aside funds for sustainable design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to mission priority and aging infrastructure of prisons, DOJ continues to take advantage of performance contract vehicle to improve sustainable building compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ aims 5.9% and 6.1% of applicable owned buildings by GSF compliant with Guiding Principles in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively. • DOJ is further developing and refining sustainable design and construction template specifications for use during renovations and new construction projects to assist with Guiding Principles compliance. • BOP will utilize Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver design as a minimum for all future new institutions. • DEA plans to conduct a Guiding Principles assessment at EPIC in FY 2019. • FBI continues piloting use of GBCI Guiding Principles Assessment for new construction projects.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION

FY 2017 Status: 41.9% of non-hazardous municipal solid waste and 98.2% of construction and demolition waste diverted

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOP is currently conducting a food dehydrator pilot program at numerous institutions. The dehydrator program allows food waste to be dehydrated into a compost-like material that can be used as fertilizer. • BOP conducts composting operations at some institutions. Other institutions have switched over to Eco-digesters which process food waste for disposal via sanitary sewer. 	<p>BOP has numerous challenges related to solid waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased availability of vendors due to changes in China’s recycling market. • Vendors not interested in certain items (e.g., mattresses are foam not fabric). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ anticipates to divert 38.8% and 39.2% of non-hazardous municipal solid waste in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively. Additionally, 59.2% and 60% of construction and demolition waste are expected to divert in FY 2018 and FY 2019 respectively. • BOP plans to expand pilot program with food dehydrators, if warranted. • DEA plans to develop composting strategies at buildings with dining facilities.

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEA’s EPIC facility won regional 1st place EPA’s Federal Green Challenge Award in 2018 for recycling 1,784 tons of solid waste. • FBI is continuing to investigate methods for recycling hard drives in Field Division that meet security requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited space for recycling activities (particularly in high-rises). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FBI plans to identify an enterprise-wide solution for recycling hard drives; and develop and pilot enterprise-wide plan to properly recycle paper discarded as confidential trash.

2. Fleet Management:

TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT

FY 2017 Status: 43.3% reduction in petroleum fuel use in covered fleet below FY 2005 baseline, 6.3% reduction in petroleum fuel use in covered fleet compared to prior year and 66.7% decrease in alternative fuel use compared to prior year

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Bureaus complete an annual fleet right sizing initiative to ensure new/replacement vehicles are acquired in accordance with the Vehicle Allocation Methodology (VAM), and Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFVs) are acquired whenever practicable. • DOJ utilizes tools such as the GSA Short Term Rental program when it determines that the associated mission does not require a long-term lease. • DEA and FBI are actively pursuing the implementation of Electric Vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure at Bureau-owned facilities. 	<p>DOJ strives to minimize use of Law Enforcement (LE) exemptions where appropriate. For all acquisitions, Bureaus are required to determine if the LE exemption is needed based on the requirements of the mission. DOJ conducts random Q/A with Bureaus on specific vehicles to determine if the use of the LE exemption is accurate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ projects 5% reduction in petroleum fuel use and 2% increase in alternative fuel use in covered fleet in FY 2018 and FY 2019 (compared to prior year) respectively. • DOJ plans to conduct annual analysis comparing quantity of alternative fuel used to the amount of AFV acquisitions to ensure the consumption of alternative fuel increases accordingly. • DOJ continues to provide outreach and education about the tools available to determine the location of alternative fuel stations. • DEA continues to evaluate electric vehicle charging infrastructure; and implement policies and infrastructure to accommodate employee workplace charging at two or more facilities by 2020. • FBI plans to finalize FBI-specific guidance regarding EV charging

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
		stations for privately owned vehicles and begin installing stations at all FBI-owned facilities.

3. Cross-Cutting:

SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION / PROCUREMENT

FY 2017 Status: -0.4% sustainable contract actions compared to prior year and -0.7% of contract value with sustainable requirements compared to prior year

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEA’s EPIC facility received an EPA Federal Green Challenge Award in Purchasing. • Eight DEA facilities were awarded Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) purchaser awards in FY 2018. • DOJ issued Procurement Advisory to Procurement Executives and Acquisition Office leadership to ensure submission of annual report of biopreferred and biobased purchases by contractors. 	DOJ outlines critical actions and milestones to be completed for continual improvement in the sustainable acquisition areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ will review current acquisition policy and revise as needed to comply with current executive orders and initiatives in sustainable acquisitions. • DOJ continues to provide training and communication related to sustainable acquisitions. • FBI will create acquisition templates with appropriate sustainability language, beginning with cafeteria and janitorial contracts.

ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP

FY 2017 Status: 69% equipment acquisition meeting EPEAT requirements, 97% equipment with power management and 100% compliance with disposal guidelines

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ has issued Procurement Guidance specifying EPEAT clauses 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 for desktop and laptop computers and workstations 	Effective monitoring for the use of CMLC-approved acquisition vehicles has resulted improvement in EPEAT compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ continues to utilize its IT Acquisition Review process and ELMS to monitor EPEAT purchases compliance and power management settings respectively. • DOJ will prioritize an improved understanding and control of its inventory of electronic assets through increased outreach and education and site audits.

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

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<p>to comply with EPEAT requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOJ utilizes standard configurations supporting power management settings and its Endpoint Lifecycle Management System (ELMS) to monitor and achieve compliance. • DOJ recycles its electronic assets to UNICOR and certified R2 recyclers. • DEA maintains an internal Electronics Challenge Award encouraging electronics stewardship best practices, and its eight facilities received the Green Electronics Council’s EPEAT Purchaser Awards in FY 2018. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FBI considers expanding and centralizing the end-of life collection of electronic office equipment.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

FY 2017 Status: 33.0% reduction in Scope 1 & 2 emissions below FY 2008 baseline

Implementation Status	Operational Context	Priority Strategies & Planned Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce its combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, DOJ largely relies on the implementation of ECMs and onsite renewable energy projects included in ESPCs and UESCs, as well as extensive procurement of delivered green power and renewable energy certificates. • To reduce its Scope 3 GHG emissions, DOJ has been most successful in minimizing employee air travel, where possible, and increasing diversion of municipal solid waste from landfills. 	<p>To support its mission, FBI is expanding energy-intensive data center capacity at its Pocatello facility and operations at its Redstone campus. Combined these operational changes may contribute to increased energy consumption and corresponding GHG emissions.</p>	<p>DOJ will continue to pursue ESPCs/UESCs at BOP and DEA facilities, and to evaluate cost-effective opportunities for implementing ECMs and onsite renewable energy applications using direct obligated funds at other Bureaus.</p>

Department of Justice
2018 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
September 12, 2018

Notable Projects and Highlights

DOJ and its staff were recipients of the following awards in FY 2018:

- DOJ received three 2018 Federal Energy Spotlight Recognition awards from FEMP based on the following accomplishments:
 - BOP managed five ESPC projects with a combined total investment value of \$132 million. BOP anticipates these projects will collectively reduce BOP's annual energy consumption by 354,250 MMBtu, and annual water consumption by 270 million gallons.
 - DEA developed a 2.5MW solar PV project as part of the ESPC ENABLE project at the EPIC facility. The Contract utilized an ESA, which saved the government more than \$1 million over the contract term.
 - FBI collaborated with numerous stakeholders to further promote and institutionalize energy and sustainability performance throughout the design, construction, and maintenance of FBI facilities. FBI also launched the Energy and Water Conservation Investment Program which will fund small projects focused on energy and water conservation and on promoting Sustainable Federal Buildings.

- ATF won the 2018 Federal Energy and Water Management Award for an airflow modification project and a chilled water optimization project at the National Laboratory Center in Beltsville, Maryland, both of which will conserve resources and improve operating efficiency.

- BOP's McDowell Federal Correctional Institution won the 2018 Mid-Atlantic Region EPA's Federal Green Challenge Award for Education and Outreach.