



## **U.S. Department of Justice**

### **2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan**

**Department of Justice**  
**2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan**  
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## 2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

### Executive Summary

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

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

DOJ is comprised of five Bureaus and approximately 35 other components, termed the Offices, Boards and Divisions (OBDs). In FY 2018, DOJ had approximately 112,975 full-time employees, and owned 3,768 buildings and directly leased 39 buildings throughout the United States. An additional four buildings are otherwise managed.<sup>1</sup> Many DOJ components are in space assigned by the General Services Administration (GSA) throughout the United States. The GSA-assigned spaces include both federally-owned buildings and buildings leased from the private sector. Most of the GSA-leased buildings are fully-serviced leases. In FY 2018, DOJ purchased fuel for 46,453 vehicles (41,502 owned and 4,951 leased from GSA).

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. Historically, DOJ has utilized energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) to execute projects for these improvements. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), 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. In FY 2019, FBI's Energy & Water Conservation Investment Program (FEWCIP) awarded 13 projects totaling \$1.6 million across the Bureau's owned and operated facilities. Collectively, these projects will save nearly \$690,000 annually and approximately \$12.5 million over the life of the projects.

To further enhance resiliency and energy security, DOJ pursues onsite renewable energy as part of ESPCs to the maximum extent feasible. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) completed construction of a 2.5 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) system at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) as part of an ESPC ENABLE project in FY 2018, coupled with lighting upgrades and water efficiency measures. As of May 1, 2019, the PV array has produced nearly 3 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) of renewable electricity. The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) plans to use this project as a model for implementing a renewable Energy Sales Agreement (ESA) through an ESPC ENABLE contract, which is more streamlined performance designed for smaller projects.

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 five consecutive years. This success is a result of aggressively pursuing water conservation measures as part of BOP's comprehensive use of ESPCs, as well as innovative projects using direct obligated funds. In particular, BOP's FY 2018 total water consumption decreased by more than 275 million gallons compared to FY 2017, and FY 2018 was the first year that BOP reduced its facility water consumption below its FY 2007 baseline.

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<sup>1</sup> "Otherwise managed" refers to buildings that are owned by an entity other than the federal government but are being used by the federal government under a Use Agreement.

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DOJ also continues to make progress in the area of high performance sustainable buildings. In early FY 2019, DOJ updated its Guiding Principles Assessment Tracking Tool which is designed to systematically document and track the DOJ facilities that have been assessed for sustainability, and held individual meetings with each Bureau to discuss their progress towards future goals for increased Guiding Principles compliance. The FBI sustainable design and construction specification is now used in nearly all new construction and major renovation projects in FBI-owned and operated buildings, including all new construction projects at the Bureau's Redstone campus in Huntsville, Alabama. Currently, there are nine new construction projects at FBI-Redstone that are tracking towards Guiding Principles compliance, with many more to begin the design process in the coming year. The Central Records Complex (Winchester, Virginia) completed the Green Building Certification Institute (GBCI)'s Guiding Principles Assessment; in addition to being compliant with the Guiding Principles, the facilities will also be Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certified and certified with the LEED-companion Sustainable SITES Initiative.

DOJ continues to exceed fleet management targets by increasing Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFV) and reducing petroleum consumption while maintaining its law enforcement mission. While overall petroleum use increased in FY 2018, the DOJ's overall consumption is down 32.4% since FY 2005. To continue to meet these goals, the Department's strategy is to continue to increase AFV vehicles and reducing fleet size, when practicable. The DOJ's AFV inventory has increased by an average of 1,953 vehicles per year through FY 2018; this includes new acquisitions as well as replacement of current light duty conventional fuel vehicles already included in the Department's fleet inventory. In FY 2018, DOJ's total AFV inventory increased by 1,946 vehicles. Additional strategies include providing OBDs/Bureaus with information on available safe driver training to reduce aggressive driving habits, eliminate speeding and excessive idling, and requiring the use of available software to optimize routes and locate alternative fuel locations for refueling.

FBI launched the Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Station Initiative towards the end of FY 2018. Using the new FBI-wide charging station guidance, FBI facility managers can now install EV charging stations for both fleet and personally owned vehicles that comply with the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act of 2015. FBI is in the process of initiating installation of its first collection of smart charging stations in the Bureau's Los Angeles Field Office, with more charging stations planned for its facilities at FBI-Redstone, Quantico, and other locations across the country. DEA is also evaluating the installation of EV charging infrastructure at its facilities.

DOJ continues to monitor environmentally sustainable product purchases through the Federal Procurement Data System (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 2020, DOJ has established a biobased purchasing target of 225 contracts and \$5,000,000 in products to be delivered. Seven DEA facilities won the Green Electronics Council's Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) purchaser awards in FY 2019. 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. DOJ disposed of 100 percent of its electronic waste by recycling through Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) and other Responsible Recycling (R2) certified recyclers.

DOJ's top strategic priorities and objectives for FY 2020-2021 include the following:

- Pursue award and construction of two additional ESPCs at BOP's Federal Correctional Institution in Seagoville, Texas, and Federal Correctional Institution in Three Rivers, Texas, and two additional Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESCs) at BOP and DEA facilities – both in Miami, Florida.
- Pursue compliance with the Guiding Principles at DEA's existing EPIC facility and in newly constructed facilities at FBI-Redstone.
- Continue to directly fund cost-effective energy and water conservation measures in ATF, BOP, and FBI facilities.

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- Initiate participation in the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 50001 Ready program to analyze benefits and possible energy and cost savings.
- Continue to update the Sustainability Tracking and Reporting (STAR) Tool to ensure the tool captures a complete list of key projects and initiatives at the Bureau and facility levels (including water and energy conservation projects, renewable energy projects, metering, and EISA Facility Evaluations) in order to enhance DOJ's overall monitoring and management for achieving energy and sustainability goals.

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## Implementation Summary: Facility Management

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### FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

#### **FY18 Energy Intensity Progress (Btu/GSF):**

46.3% reduction from FY03

3.4% increase from FY17

#### **FY19-FY20 Plan:**

0.4% reduction in FY19 from FY18

1.2% reduction in FY20 from FY19

#### **Implementation Status:**

Given its mission, DOJ operates a unique portfolio of buildings that includes criminal investigation and fire research laboratories, correctional institutions and medical centers, kennels, diverse training facilities, data centers, dormitories, and office buildings. DOJ's facility energy consumption is largely dominated by BOP and FBI; BOP's facilities (comprised primarily of correctional facilities) represent nearly 86 percent, and FBI's facilities represent just over 11 percent of DOJ's total annual energy consumption. Facilities operated by DEA, ATF, USMS, and DOJ Offices, Boards, and Divisions collectively make up the remaining 3 percent of DOJ's annual energy consumption. To the maximum extent possible, DOJ strives to maintain all energy-consuming mechanical equipment and systems to their highest level of efficiency and continuously evaluate and confirm performance through the comprehensive evaluation and commissioning process required by Section 432 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA).

In FY 2018, DOJ's facilities collectively increased energy intensity by 3.4 percent as compared to FY 2017. This slight increase was primarily due to DOJ's aggressive data center consolidation efforts. Under DOJ's Data Center Transformation Initiative, the Department is consolidating its data centers from 110 in FY 2010 to three data centers (Core Enterprise Facilities) by the end of FY 2019 that contributed to the increased energy intensity. In addition, BOP's facilities increased natural gas consumption in FY 2018 by more than 12 percent largely due to bad weather in the northern portion of the U.S. Also biomass boilers at two institutions were not operational in FY 2018, which caused an increase in the use of natural gas. Additionally, BOP is investigating for other possible contributing factors.

In FY 2018, ATF contracted for the installation of new high-efficiency chillers and boilers at the National Laboratory Center (NLC) in Beltsville, Maryland, and new high-efficiency boilers at the Kennel Building in Front Royal, Virginia utilizing direct obligated funds. Both projects are scheduled to be completed in FY 2019. In early FY 2019, ATF contracted an energy audit at the Bureau's two Front Royal, Virginia, facilities that support the Bureau's National Canine Division—the Kennel Building and the Canine Training Center (CTC). The audit identified numerous additional energy conservation measures (ECMs) that ATF is actively evaluating for potential implementation. For example, in spring 2019 ATF replaced existing metal halide lights at the Kennel with light-emitting diode (LED) fixtures.

BOP implemented 22 ECMs using \$3.8 million of Building and Facilities (B&F) funds in FY 2018. Collectively, BOP anticipates these projects will reduce the Bureau's annual energy consumption by 7.7 percent. Project examples include the incorporation of LED lighting upgrades into BOP's high-mast lighting (which has reduced lighting consumption by 40-50 percent), and the replacement of boilers, chillers, and water heaters. These projects are expected to provide annual cost savings of \$2.2 million, and life-cycle savings of \$36.6 million.

At DEA's EPIC facility, the five-month period from April 2018 through August 2018 showed a 35 percent decrease of total energy use at the facility compared to the same five months in 2017. This was a result of the implementation of the ESPC ENABLE project that incorporated extensive lighting upgrades to supplement the facility's new 2.5 MW PV array.

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With extensive expansion at its Redstone campus and new construction at its data center in Pocatello, Idaho, FBI is capitalizing on these opportunities to incorporate more energy-efficient systems with the goal of meeting the Guiding Principles for High Performance Sustainable Buildings. Most of the new square footage at FBI-Redstone will comply with the Guiding Principles. In FY 2019, FEWCIP provided funding for 13 projects totaling \$1.6 million. The project portfolio is anticipated to save approximately \$690,000 per year with a simple payback of just over two years. FBI-Quantico has continued to work on the optimization of the Central Utility Plant (CUP) and has an on-going program of LED retrofits. The FBI's Terrorist Screening Center completed a LED retrofit of its administrative spaces in the first quarter of FY 2019. The project is calculated to save \$10,000 a year in maintenance costs, \$97,000 a year in direct electrical use, and an additional \$41,000 in cooling costs from the reduced heating load.

#### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

To further optimize its operations, ATF has identified numerous ECMs for implementation at its NLC, Kennel, and CTC. At the NLC, ATF will install high efficiency heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment by the end of FY 2019. At the Kennel Building, ATF plans to install high-efficiency, variable flame propane boilers by August 2019, and is also pursuing the installation of motion sensors for lighting in the Kennel bays. At the CTC, ATF will be pursuing the installation of a new high-efficiency variable air volume HVAC system in FY 2020 and new high-efficiency, variable flame propane boilers in FY 2021. And, while not yet funded, ATF has identified numerous additional projects that it will pursue using direct funding. These projects include: installing a rollup door strobe and alarm at the CTC to discourage employees from leaving the large training floor door open, which lets conditioned air escape to the outdoor environment; installing variable frequency drives on all the circulating pumps to match flow with demand; retrofitting all training floor florescent lights with LED fixtures; and retrofitting all exterior and parking lot lights at the Kennel and CTC with LED.

Given its extensive portfolio of active ESPCs and Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESCs), BOP's efforts related to facility energy management will continue to be focused on effective management and oversight of its performance contracts, with an increased emphasis on measurement and verification (M&V) of energy and cost savings. BOP will, however, also work to identify and evaluate additional ECMs for implementation using B&F funding.

DEA's Headquarters facility in Arlington, Virginia will be undergoing an extensive renovation as part of its 15-year lease renewal which will result in increased efficiency at one of DOJ's largest energy-consuming facilities.

FBI will continue to award funds for energy and water conservation projects through FEWCIP in FY 2020 and FY 2021. FEWCIP projects will also begin reporting their M&V data in FY 2020, which will enable the FBI to gather best practices and lessons learned, and adjust the program as necessary. FBI's planned actions include: a complete renovation of the J. Edgar Hoover Building (JEH) cafeteria in late FY 2020 or FY 2021, including replacement or upgrade of all food service and ventilation equipment; an audit of FBI-Quantico's Electronics Research Facility in late FY 2019; replacement of FBI-Quantico's exterior lighting in the parking area with LEDs and a retrofit of the Quantico Laboratory fume hoods in FY 2020; a major renovation of the Jefferson Dormitory in FY 2021, with anticipated energy related projects including LED lighting, an upgraded HVAC system, and new windows and insulation; and integration of the Building Automation System (BAS) at FBI-Redstone with the meters in existing buildings and in all the buildings currently in design or under construction in FY 2020.

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

In addition, DOJ plans to participate in DOE's 50001 Ready program to analyze benefits and possible energy savings.

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## **EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING**

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

\$27.5M for two ESPCs, \$13.0M in direct obligations in FY18

### **FY19-FY20 Plan:**

\$25.4M for two ESPCs, \$350K for one UESC, \$4.6M in direct obligations in FY19

\$200K for one ESPC, \$13.4M for one UESC, \$5.4M in direct obligations in FY20

### **Implementation Status**

Since 2003, DOJ has executed a total of 38 ESPCs and UESCs by the close of FY 2018: BOP is managing a portfolio of 32 ESPCs and three UESCs; FBI is managing two ESPCs; and DEA began the performance period of its first ESPC in FY 2018. While DOJ has had success utilizing performance contracting to cost effectively implement energy and water conservation projects, there are also challenges related to resource demands and training for the effective design, execution, and management of these large and complex contracts over their lifetime. Additionally, the amount of escorts that it takes to accomplish the ESPC projects at BOP institutions cannot be sustained with the low staffing levels which BOP is experiencing. Many of DOJ's Bureaus (ATF, BOP, and FBI) have placed an increased emphasis on directly funded projects that can be executed for low-cost operational improvements with fewer resources in a shorter timeframe, and less specialized expertise required for larger projects using alternative financing (see "Facility Energy Efficiency" section for more details).

BOP has achieved significant reductions in energy use through energy performance contracts, B&F projects, and an increased focus on program training, awareness, and site operations. In FY 2018, BOP implemented two ESPCs (Metropolitan Detention Center Los Angeles and Metropolitan Correctional Center San Diego) with an investment value of \$27.5 million and a guaranteed energy and water cost savings of more than \$46.4 million over the 22-year performance period.

DEA completed an ESPC ENABLE Energy Sales Agreement at its EPIC facility in August 2018.

FBI continues M&V for two existing ESPCs at the JEH Building and the FBI Academy in Quantico.

### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

BOP continues to focus on existing ESPCs, particularly M&V activities. In addition, BOP plans to award two ESPC projects currently under development (Federal Correctional Institution Seagoville, Texas, and Federal Correctional Institution Three Rivers, Texas) in FY 2019 and one UESC project currently under development (Federal Detention Center Miami, Florida) in FY 2020.

In FY 2019, DEA initiated its first UESC at the Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida. A Preliminary Assessment has been completed by Florida Power & Light, and DEA's UESC Working Group has selected potential ECMs to be reviewed in an Investment Grade Audit. DEA plans to begin construction in early FY 2020. The outlook for the project includes a 15 percent reduction in energy use and estimated annual savings of \$63,000 over a 10-year contract term. In addition, DEA continues assessing options for future performance contracts, including an ESPC ENABLE ESA (similar to the EPIC Solar project) at another DEA-owned facility and/or UESCs at laboratories.

## **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

### **FY18 Renewable Electricity Use:**

8.3% of total electricity in FY18

### **FY19-FY20 Plan:**

9.5% of total electricity in FY19

10.5% of total electricity in FY20

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### **Implementation Status**

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

ATF's NLC maintains an existing contract with Champion Energy Services for 100 percent renewable energy until FY 2020.

Using the ESPC vehicle, BOP has implemented numerous onsite renewable energy applications, including solar PV arrays, wind turbines, biomass boilers, and geothermal systems. During FY 2018, the Bureau activated a 2 MW solar PV array at Federal Correctional Complex FCC Coleman, Florida, providing more than 1.5 million kWh of clean, reliable power to the complex. BOP also purchases delivered green power for numerous institutions via GSA contracts. In FY 2018, BOP also awarded directly funded projects to repair deficiencies on existing renewable equipment.

DEA's EPIC Solar project began operation in August 2018. FY 2019 will include a full year of generation at EPIC (currently estimated to make the building close to net-zero energy), bringing the portion of DEA's annual electricity consumption from renewable sources to 8.8 percent. Three DEA facilities (Mid-Atlantic Laboratory, South Central Laboratory, and the Aviation Operations Center) include renewable energy in their energy purchase contracts. The amount of renewable energy in DEA's Mid-Atlantic Laboratory's contract increased from 10 percent to 15 percent in FY 2018.

FBI continues purchasing Renewable Energy Certificates through GSA.

### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

BOP is researching the potential to implement additional onsite renewable energy applications using the ESPC ESA contract vehicle at the Federal Correctional Institution in Marianna, FL and will apply this approach at other institutions if successful.

DEA has identified two community solar opportunities available to the Southeast Laboratory and Western Laboratory. The programs allow for users to purchase 100 percent green electricity at a small premium and supports new renewable energy generation within the service territory. DEA is also evaluating a potential onsite solar project at a Texas facility based on support provided by FEMP's Renewable Energy Optimization (REOpt) screening.

FBI will continue purchasing RECs to meet renewable energy goals in the short-term, and will continue to pursue cost-effective on-site renewable energy generation. The parking structure design for FBI-Redstone currently includes a PV array, which will provide 100 percent of the electricity consumed by that facility. FBI will also explore the feasibility of partnering with local utilities to execute projects.

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

## **WATER EFFICIENCY**

### **FY18 Water Intensity Progress (Gal/GSF):**

15.4% reduction from FY07

3.7% reduction from FY17

### **FY19-FY20 Plan:**

2.0% reduction in FY19 from FY18

2.0% reduction in FY20 from FY 19

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#### **Implementation Status**

DOJ's facility water consumption is largely dominated by BOP's facilities, which collectively consume nearly 98 percent of DOJ's total annual water consumption. FBI's facilities consume 1.8 percent of DOJ's total annual water consumption, and facilities operated by DOJ Offices, Boards, and Divisions, DEA, ATF, and USMS collectively consume the remaining 0.3 percent of DOJ's annual water consumption. Given this breakout of water consumption across components, DOJ's strategy for reducing facility water consumption is largely focused on reducing water use in BOP facilities. Due to the mission of its facilities, BOP confronts numerous unique challenges with respect to water conservation. For example, correctional environments house individuals that consume water around the clock 365 days each year. Beyond its focus on optimizing water use in BOP's facilities, DOJ continues to upgrade existing fixtures, optimize O&M practices, and incorporate water-saving technologies into new construction and major renovation projects where cost-effective and feasible.

ATF is currently replacing all restroom vanity fixtures at the CTC with high efficiency motion-sensing equipment.

BOP has aggressively incorporated water conservation measures (e.g., automated controls on plumbing fixtures) into its ESPCs and B&F projects, resulting in a decrease in BOP's total water consumption by more than 275 million gallons compared to FY 2017. Based on these efforts, FY 2018 was the first year that BOP reduced its facility water consumption below its FY 2007 baseline.

DEA's EPIC Solar ESPC project included faucet aerators in restrooms as a water efficiency measure, which is achieving modest water reductions at the facility.

FBI-Quantico's updated Storm Water Master Plan included the incorporation of low impact development (LID) into the Jefferson parking lot renovation currently under construction. This project will allow the entire Quantico campus to achieve the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) reduction requirement for the current storm water permit cycle.

#### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

ATF plans to replace the flush valves and install high efficiency showerheads at the CTC. Also at CTC, ATF is reviewing the bay cleaning process and the power equipment utilized, to determine if there are any efficiencies in process or equipment that can be implemented.

BOP plans to identify additional B&F projects to reduce water consumption and cost throughout the bureau. During FY 2019, BOP will place additional focus on Industrial, Landscaping, and Agriculture (ILA) water use. Existing ILA data will be reviewed for accuracy by each site, and any water use identified and required for ILA sub-metering shall be considered for implementation.

DEA will focus on upgrades to deionized water systems at additional laboratories and encourage the use of native plants for landscaping to further reduce irrigation requirements.

FBI will be using FEWCIP funding to install water sub-meters on the cooling towers at JEH towards the end of FY 2019. Although these will not save water, they will report on the water evaporated at the cooling towers which will enable the FBI to receive a significant credit on its wastewater bill. Near real-time data on the evaporative performance of the towers will also support condition-based maintenance and help monitor chiller utilization for operational purposes. FBI will continue to install and monitor additional meters and invest in water conservation projects in conjunction with new construction or major renovation projects. At FBI-Quantico, the planned renovation of the Jefferson Dormitory in FY 2021 will include low-flow toilets, showers, and other water-using fixtures.

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

In addition, DOJ plans to participate in DOE's 50001 Ready program to analyze benefits and possible water savings.

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## **HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS**

### **FY18 Sustainable Buildings Progress:**

100 sustainable Federal buildings

5.9% of buildings / 6.2% of gross square footage (GSF)

### **FY19-FY20 Plan:**

6.2% of GSF in FY19

6.5% of GSF in FY20

### **Implementation Status**

To advance high performance sustainable buildings within its portfolio, DOJ is primarily focused on ensuring new construction associated with the growth of FBI's Redstone campus in Huntsville, Alabama (FBI-Redstone), complies with the Guiding Principles. For its existing buildings, DOJ continues to closely track, evaluate and improve compliance with the Guiding Principles, and provides bureaus with additional technical support and resources, when requested. In FY 2019, DOJ updated its Guiding Principles Assessment Tracking Tool and held individual meetings with each Bureau to discuss their progress towards goals for increasing the number and/or square footage of sustainable buildings within DOJ's footprint to improve future compliance.

ATF is currently conducting a Guiding Principles compliance desktop assessment, which is a review of the existing documentation without a site visit, at the CTC and Kennel Building utilizing the FEMP 2016 Guiding Principles Checklist for Existing Buildings.

All BOP institutions designed and constructed since the beginning of FY 2007 are 30 percent below ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1—2004.

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

The FBI sustainable design and construction specification is now used in nearly all new construction and major renovation projects in FBI-owned and operated buildings. FBI works with its facilities to ensure the integration of the Guiding Principles throughout the design, construction, renovation and maintenance of its buildings. At FBI-Redstone, there are nine new construction projects tracking towards Guiding Principles compliance. The Central Records Complex (Winchester, Virginia) completed the GBCI Guiding Principles Assessment, and will be Guiding Principles, LEED Silver and SITES certified. FBI also recently completed the first re-commissioning for Guiding Principles compliant buildings at FBI-Clarksburg in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and the Terrorist Explosives Device Analytics Center (TEDAC) Laboratory at FBI Redstone in Huntsville, Alabama.

### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

Based on the results of the completed desktop Guiding Principles compliance assessment, ATF will pursue the completion of any outstanding actions required to ensure Guiding Principles compliance at the CTC and Kennel Building.

BOP will utilize LEED Silver design as a minimum for all future new institutions.

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

FBI will continue piloting use of GBCI Guiding Principles Assessment for new construction projects, particularly at FBI-Redstone, that are also aiming for LEED certification. The Bureau will implement an approach to prioritize

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existing buildings for compliance with the Guiding Principles, and will also develop a retro-commissioning checklist to help maintain compliance with the Guiding Principles.

### **WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION**

#### **FY18 Non-hazardous Waste Management and Diversion:**

129,978 metric tons of non-hazardous solid waste generated\*

62% sent to treatment and disposal facilities

*\*not including construction and demolition waste*

#### **Implementation Status**

DOJ's primary strategies for improving non-hazardous solid waste management include continued review and refinement of existing and future contracts that enable the Department's facilities to divert greater quantities of waste from landfills, and enhancement of employee outreach efforts to increase awareness of waste management policies and best practices.

A more intensive waste management process is being incorporated into the new custodial contract at the ATF's CTC and Kennel Building. It includes composting as much as possible (and tracking and documenting volume/weight), recycling, and looking for other ways to reduce the quantity of waste transported to landfills. At the ATF's NLC, contracts are in place with waste removal companies to recycle where feasible and monthly reports are generated.

BOP facilities are encouraged to share recycling resources available in their area, and group like commodities for recycling to meet vendor pick up requirements. Recycling Technicians are developing and hosting training in 2019 to promote recycling initiatives to institutions and encourage institutions to explore new opportunities. In addition, the BOP Central Office Environmental Section is formulating fact sheets and fliers to educate institutions on topics relating to source reduction and reuse, recycling options, and how to incorporate goals into their Environmental Management Systems (EMSs).

All DEA facilities are provided with a comprehensive tracking tool to record monthly waste data. DEA's EMS program provides technical support to facility managers to increase waste diversion and conduct recycling drives.

FBI put a contract in place for large-scale hard drive and electronics recycling that is currently focusing on the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The money recouped from the sale of the recycled material is put into an account through the Recycling Proceeds Recoupment Program (RP2) and will be used for environmental priorities across the Bureau.

#### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

For FY 2019 and FY 2020, DOJ has internal targets to reduce both the total non-hazardous solid waste generated and the portion of solid waste sent to landfills by 2 to 3 percent each, relative to the previous year.

DEA plans to develop composting strategies at buildings with dining facilities.

In FY 2019 and FY 2020, 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. FBI will also work to implement a campus-wide recycling program at FBI-Redstone.

The USMS plans to communicate with the two direct-leased building management to review the current waste disposal service needs and requirements. In addition, the USMS will continue to promote reducing solid waste and increasing recycling efforts. The USMS will remind facilities to check for reuse options (as a first step) for unwanted office furniture, equipment, and supplies.

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## Implementation Summary: Fleet Management

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### TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT

#### **FY18 Petroleum Reduction Progress (Gal):**

32.4% reduction in petroleum fuel since 2005

19.2% increase in petroleum fuel since FY17

#### **FY19-FY20 Plan:**

5% reduction in FY19 from FY18

5% reduction in FY20 from FY19

#### **Implementation Status**

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

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

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

Due to the law enforcement mission of the Department, it is a challenge to maintain an optimal fleet. However, every effort is made to maintain or reduce the Department's fleet size while reducing cost and purchasing fuel-efficient vehicles. In FY 2018, DOJ reduced the number of large sedans by 16.6 percent and the number of large SUVs by 7.5 percent. Another part of this initiative has been to look at the mission requirements to determine if another option, other than purchase or lease, may be suitable. For example, utilizing GSA's Short Term Rental program when a vehicle is only required for a short period.

The FY 2018 increase in petroleum consumption was a direct result of increased inventory/mileage over FY 2017 and the first increase for the Department since FY 2015. As a result, DOJ has taken steps to educate staff on the importance of using alternative fuel and the many tools that are available to assist. DOJ headquarters will continue to work with the OBDs and Bureaus to monitor usage throughout FY 2019 and FY 2020.

DEA and FBI are actively pursuing the implementation of EV charging infrastructure at Bureau-owned facilities. FBI has prepared EV charging station guidance and is in the process of preparing for the installation of its first collection of smart charging stations in the Los Angeles Field Office.

#### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

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

DOJ components and bureaus will complete an annual fleet right sizing initiative to further increase DOJ's AFV inventory while reducing the number of large and medium duty vehicles where practical. DOJ will continue to

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utilize tools such as GSA's Short Term Rental program (STR) when it is determined that the mission does not require a vehicle long-term.

For new requirements, OBDs and Bureaus complete an economic analysis to determine the make and size of the vehicle required for the mission assigned. Part of the analysis also looks at the length of the mission to determine if an alternative method, such as a short term rental and a more economical option.

DOJ Justice Management Division has also met with multiple telematics companies, and current plans are in place to run a pilot program in FY 2020 to analyze benefits and possible cost savings.

DEA is developing guidelines for EV charging infrastructure, in preparation for purchasing its first electric fleet vehicle. The FBI-Quantico and FBI-Huntsville facilities are expected to install additional EV charging stations in FY 2020.

### Implementation Summary: Cross-Cutting Operations

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#### **SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION / PROCUREMENT**

##### **FY18 Sustainable Acquisition Progress:**

3.06% of contract actions and 6.08% of obligations (in dollars), for a total of \$465M in contract actions with statutory environmental requirements.

##### **Implementation Status**

DOJ issued a Procurement Advisory to Procurement Executives and Acquisition Office leadership to ensure submission of an annual report of bio-preferred and bio-based purchases by contractors. DOJ outlines critical actions and milestones to be completed for continual improvement in the sustainable acquisition areas. Multiple Bureaus within DOJ have Sustainable Acquisition Plans or Green Purchasing Policies, which require a review of the availability of sustainable products prior to purchasing from other sources, with a focus on using government-wide contracts determined to be "Best in Class" that include preference for green products and services, and a preference to purchase environmentally friendly products to include ENERGY STAR, FEMP-designated, WaterSense, and bio-based products.

In FY 2019, seven DEA facilities were awarded the Green Electronics Council's EPEAT Purchaser Awards in purchasing sustainable IT products from five different EPEAT product categories: Computers and Displays, Imaging Equipment, Mobile Phones, Servers, and Televisions.

In FY 2019, FBI targeted cafeteria and janitorial contracts to create templates for appropriate sustainability contract language. Facilities are now utilizing those contract templates.

##### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

DOJ will review current acquisition policy and revise as needed to comply with current executive orders and initiatives in sustainable acquisitions. DOJ will continue training its staff on sustainable acquisitions, "Best in Class" contracts, and green purchasing policies. For FY 2019 and FY 2020, DOJ's target is for 3% of contract actions and 6% of obligations (in dollars) to comply with statutory environmental requirements. In addition, DOJ is targeting 225 bio-based only contracts to be awarded in FY 2020, worth an estimated \$5 million.

FBI will develop additional templates (following the cafeteria and janitorial contract templates created in FY 2019) and create a repository of templates on FBI's intranet site for ease of access.

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## **ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP**

### **FY18 Electronics Stewardship Progress:**

90% of newly purchased or leased equipment met energy efficiency requirements

97% of equipment with power management enabled\*

100% of electronic equipment disposed using environmentally sound methods

*\*excluding exempted equipment*

### **Implementation Status**

DOJ Procurement Guidance specifies energy efficiency and EPEAT clauses that are required for solicitations of qualifying equipment. DOJ uses its IT Acquisition Review process along with semi-annual data collection to monitor use of CMLC-approved acquisition vehicles which comply with energy efficiency and EPEAT requirements for desktop, laptop computers and workstations. Effective use of Category Management and approved purchasing contract vehicles has produced a significant (21 percent) improvement in FY 2018 in energy efficiency and EPEAT compliance. The DEA Electronics Challenge Award encourages electronic stewardship best practices. Seven DEA facilities won the Green Electronics Council's EPEAT purchaser awards in FY 2019, and eight DEA facilities were awarded EPEAT purchaser awards in FY 2018.

DOJ utilizes standard supporting configurations settings and Endpoint Lifecycle Management System (ELMS) to monitor and achieve power management on electronics equipment.

DOJ tracks all electronic assets reported to GSAXcess, Computer for Learning (CFL) program and recycled through UNICOR and other certified R2 recyclers. In FY 2018, DOJ reported a total of 171,845 pounds of electronic assets to GSAXcess, 74,350 pounds to CFL program; and recycled 5,437,744 pounds of electronic waste via UNICOR Recycling Program and 179,834 pounds via other R2 recyclers. UNICOR remains the major recipient of the Department's recycled electronic equipment.

### **Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

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

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

## **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

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

36.6% reduction from FY 2008

5.4% reduction from FY 2017

### **Implementation Status**

DOJ's success in reducing its combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions is largely due to energy intensity reductions—most notably due to utilizing ESPC and UESCs extensively. FBI has aggressively developed and utilized new processes and tools to incorporate energy efficiency into new construction and renovation projects, contributing to improved facility energy efficiency and reduced GHG emissions. In addition, BOP is currently implementing a new refrigerant management database (VxSustain) to improve the accuracy of reported GHG emissions associated with fugitive emissions from refrigerants.

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To reduce its Scope 3 GHG emissions, DOJ has worked to minimize employee air travel, where possible. In addition, several DOJ components promote green commuting options and telework. Both FBI and DEA are in various stages of planning / installing EV charging stations at several facilities.

**Priority Strategies & Planned Actions**

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

DOJ will continue to promote green commuting options and telework to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions. Both FBI and DEA will continue their efforts to plan and install EV charging stations that employees can use to charge their personally owned vehicles to promote the use of EVs for commuting.

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## Agency Priorities and Highlights

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### **AGENCY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES**

The FBI is developing a renewed focus on energy resilience and is partnering with FEMP to apply FEMP's Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN) process to a pilot FBI facility. This project will help the FBI frame the question of how to address energy resilience holistically, with the potential for replication at other FBI facilities.

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

### **NOTABLE PROJECTS AND HIGHLIGHTS**

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

During FY 2019, the BOP developed new Standard Operating Procedures for ESPCs, which ensures that BOP plans, implements, and verifies the performance of all future ESPCs in a consistent manner to achieve guaranteed energy, water, and cost savings. In addition, BOP is focused on its refrigerant management database (VxSustain) to improve the accuracy of reported GHG emissions across its 122 correctional institutions.

In FY 2019, DEA initiated its first UESC at the Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida. DEA plans to begin construction in early FY 2020.

FBI has continued to focus on FEWCIP and made 13 awards in FY 2019 totaling \$1.6 million. Collectively, these projects will save nearly \$690,000 annually and approximately \$12.5 million over the life of the projects. In addition, FBI launched the Electric Vehicle Charging Station Initiative, and is in the process of initiating the installation of its first collection of smart charging stations in the Los Angeles Field Office. FBI's program is serving as a model for DEA's EV program.