

Department of Labor
2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

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Department of Labor
Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan
2019

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Implementation Summary: Facility Management.....	2
1. FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY.....	2
2. EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING	4
3. RENEWABLE ENERGY	4
4. WATER EFFICIENCY	5
5. HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS	6
6. WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION	7
Implementation Summary: Fleet Management	8
1. TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT	8
Implementation Summary: Cross-Cutting Operations	9
1. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION / PROCUREMENT	9
2. ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP	10
3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.....	11
Agency Priorities and Highlights	11
Agency Identified Priorities	11
Notable Projects and Highlights	12

Department of Labor
2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) fosters and promotes the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States by improving their working conditions, advancing opportunities for profitable employment, protecting their retirement and health care benefits, providing workers' unemployment compensation, helping employers find workers, strengthening free collective bargaining, and tracking changes in employment, prices, and other national economic measurements.

In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of federal labor laws including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions; a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay; freedom from employment discrimination; unemployment insurance; and other income support. While the DOL actively works to reduce energy and natural resources consumption at Department facilities, our most significant contribution to the government-wide initiative to reduce energy and natural resource consumption is by training American workers, including Job Corps students, for jobs that increase our capacity to use resources more efficiently and effectively. For example, for the period July 1, 2018 through April 30, 2019, Job Corps Centers (JCC) trained 5,431 students in "green" jobs. Of those, 5,120 were in the construction field and 311 were in renewable resources and energy.

To date, DOL has surmounted significant challenges to achieving energy and water efficiency. More than 99 percent of the Department's buildings, located on 123 JCC campuses across the nation, are aged and energy inefficient. JCC campuses comprise over 2,200 aged, energy-intensive buildings that house and are used to train more than 35,000 students across the nation. These campuses use potable water, require 24/7 energy use, generate solid waste, and require buses and other vehicles to transport large numbers of students. The campuses are operated by Federal contractors. Ongoing staff and student turnover has required that Job Corps seek ways to provide on-going contractor training and incentives for students to adopt energy and water reduction behaviors. In addition, the nearly 2 million square foot DOL headquarters, the Frances Perkins Building in Washington, D.C., is a General Services Administration (GSA) delegated building built in the energy-intensive early 1970s. The building is well-maintained and was determined by GSA to have limited potential for future energy efficiency upgrades without incurring significant operational and cost impacts.

Despite these challenges, the Department continues to diligently reduce the Government's costs, improve energy and natural resources efficiency, and achieve or exceed statutory and Executive Order goals by:

- Pursuing annual average reductions in electrical usage;
- Continuing to identify ways to reduce the consumption of potable water (in fiscal year (FY) 2018, DOL reduced water usage by 37.2 percent from the 2007 baseline, which was a 9.3 percent reduction in potable water intensity from FY 2017 levels); and
- Ensuring that new buildings over 10,000 gross square feet are designed to energy and water efficient engineering standards.

With respect to the Department's FY 2018 fleet of 3,900 vehicles (reduced from 4,300 since FY 2012), the Department met the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA) 75 percent alternative fuel vehicle acquisition goal and decreased petroleum fuel use by 32 percent from the 2005 baseline. These examples show DOL's commitment and success at achieving resource efficiencies and cost reductions that the Department has taken, and will continue to take, as responsible fiscal and resource stewards.

Department of Labor
2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

Implementation Summary: Facility Management

1. FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

FY18 Energy Intensity Progress (Btu/GSF):

34.2% reduction from FY03

1.8% increase from FY17

FY19-FY20 Plan:

1.8% reduction in FY19 from FY18

1.5% reduction in FY20 from FY19

Implementation Status:

DOL attributes higher energy use in FY 2018 to weather conditions around the county that required increased heating and cooling at JCC campuses. Job Corps consumes 91 percent of DOL's total energy and, as previously mentioned, the vast majority (99 percent) of DOL's buildings, located on 123 JCC campuses nationwide, are aged and energy inefficient. Job Corps' over 2,200 buildings are on average 43 years old. These energy-inefficient structures have hindered DOL's ability to make rapid progress. DOL's strategy is to build new energy-efficient JCCs, rather than try to upgrade existing aging buildings. For example, new construction at the Atlanta JCC, which is designed to meet the *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings*¹ (*Guiding Principles*), is well underway.

Another JCC, Gulfport, is the site of a historically significant African American High School, the 33rd Avenue High School built during the "separate but equal" school segregation era. The redeveloped Gulfport JCC will incorporate the street-facing façades of the 33rd Avenue High School Main Building and Gymnasium in what will be a highly energy-efficient, water-conserving, sustainably built new Center. The project design is underway, and construction is expected to begin in FY 2020. Upon completion, it will include highly efficient lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), and other equipment to meet federal energy efficiency goals.

To oversee energy consumption and costs, Job Corps requires all JCCs to use Energy Watchdog, a web-based energy utility tracking and monitoring system. Centers self-report energy usage data; if data errors are discovered, corrections are made and JCCs are notified to reduce the risk of future errors.

During FY 2018, DOL completed a total of 19 audits for buildings on Job Corps campuses to identify energy and water efficiency opportunities, referred to as Efficiency and Conservation Measures (ECMs), pursuant to the Energy Independence and Security Act (2007), Section 432 (EISA 432). In total, these audits reviewed over 4,341,000 gross square feet (GSF) of facility space. As a result, 107 potential ECMs, were identified. If all of these ECMs were implemented, the projected upfront investment costs would be over \$2.2 million, and the estimated return-on-investment (ROI) from energy and water savings would be almost \$387,000 annually, with over 13,635 million British thermal units (MBTU) of energy and almost 1.8 million gallons of water saved. However, not all of the ECMs identified have a reasonable ROI; the ROI for identified ECM projects ranges from one year to an unreasonable 100+ years. Therefore, DOL's strategy is to focus primarily on ECM opportunities that have a positive ROI based on cost, payback term, need, expected useful life of equipment, and other relevant factors. Generally, projects such as upgrading interior and exterior lighting to light-emitting diode (LED) solutions, installing high-efficiency mechanical equipment, and commissioning systems to assure proper operation of existing systems have a reasonable ROI.

In FY 2018, DOL's Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) Training Academy in Beaver, West Virginia, completed an Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) project that reduced the site's energy intensity. Also, the MSHA Approval and Certification Center in Triadelphia, West Virginia (MSHA Triadelphia), reduced energy intensity by

¹ Revised February 26, 2016.

Department of Labor 2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

replacing 38 Package Terminal Air Conditioner (PTAC) HVAC units in Building 2 with new energy-efficient systems that utilize R410 refrigerant.

The DOL headquarters, the FPB, is undergoing an LED retrofit on lighting fixtures and bulbs throughout the building. In the past year, 1,838 compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) bulbs were changed within the building to LED lamps. Each new bulb reduces energy consumption within individual fixtures by approximately 50 percent, resulting in an estimated savings of 177.36 MWH annually. The new LED technology also is far more reliable than CFL and offers two to four times more longevity. This longevity is an operational and environmental benefit because reduced maintenance in changing the bulbs reduces costs 83 percent annually and longer bulb longevity reduces solid waste.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL conducts EISA 432 facility audits at least once every four years on the Department's "covered" facilities, those determined to constitute at least 75 percent of the Department's total facility energy use. These audits are an important tool for DOL to identify cost- and resource-saving opportunities. To maximize ECM opportunities that show a positive ROI, Job Corps will review the EISA 432 audit information and identified ECMs to identify Centers for which energy and water system upgrades are most urgently needed. Job Corps will then select at least two JCCs for FY 2020 and FY 2021 to launch ENABLE² projects. Job Corps will also include \$1 million in direct funding for energy and water conservation projects that have been identified from energy audits and facility surveys. Finally, Job Corps will promote energy savings by Job Corps students through a national competition. Awards will be granted to the top three energy savings projects planned and executed by Job Corps students.

Preventative maintenance activities that extend the life and performance of existing equipment saves energy and money. Better trained maintenance personnel can improve preventative maintenance implementation. Therefore, Job Corps will add specialized qualifications and training requirements for maintenance managers and personnel to Chapter 5 of the Policy and Requirements Handbook (PRH) for Job Corps. The PRH is referenced as a requirement within the JCC operating contracts. Job Corps will also: (1) Evaluate JCCs for quality of maintenance on existing equipment; (2) Follow up on evaluations through communications with center management; and (3) Emphasize energy savings in Job Corps Quarterly Maintenance Updates.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) Training Academy recently acquired three buildings formerly occupied by the International Union of Operating Engineers (IUOE) and located on the Academy's property. A feasibility study, expected to be completed by the end of FY 2019, is being conducted to evaluate whether to relocate the MSHA District 4 office to the newly acquired buildings. If a relocation plan is approved, MSHA intends to implement ECMs in these new buildings in FY 2020. This includes: (1) upgrading the existing exterior and interior lighting with energy-efficient LED lighting; (2) tying in the buildings' HVAC controls with the Academy's existing centrally controlled building automation system that operates on a pre-determined schedule; and (3) replacing or retrofitting all plumbing fixtures to increase water efficiency including toilets, urinals, faucets, showerheads, and water fountains.

The Frances Perkins Building, DOL headquarters, plans to continue the retrofit of LED bulbs throughout the building including the exterior lights at all of the building entrances and in the main lobby. Additionally, the FPB has projects to upgrade domestic water pumps and garage intake/exhaust fans that will reduce the amount of time and the speed at which pumps and fans are running and are expected to reduce the units' energy consumption by approximately 40 percent. The water pump upgrade is expected to be completed by August 2019. The exhaust fan project is projected for 2020.

² The Department of Energy's (DOE) ENABLE program provides a standardized and streamlined procurement process for small federal projects that aim to install ECMs in six months or less. The procurement uses a type of ESPC. See <https://www.energy.gov/eere/femp/energy-savings-performance-contract-enable-federal-projects>.

Department of Labor
2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

2. EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING

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

\$0/0 projects in FY18

FY19-FY20 Plan:

\$0/0 projects in FY19

\$600K/2 projects in FY20

Implementation Status

The 40 year-old Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) Training Academy (Academy) in Beaver, West Virginia, has provided DOL with its most significant opportunity for a facility ESPC project, awarded in December 2016 with an investment value estimated at \$5.2 million. In 2013, DOL explored the potential for an ESPC or Utility Energy Savings Contract (UESC) at the Frances Perkins Building. However, the project was determined to be unviable. For the 123 Job Corps sites, developing an ESPC has been a challenge because each Job Corps site has relatively small energy use (between 5,000 MMBTU and 50,000 MMBTU), and sites are scattered across the country.

The MSHA Academy ESPC project, completed February 26, 2018, involved infrastructure upgrades including improved lighting and climate control. Project projections estimated that the work would realize a 41 percent energy savings, resulting in a cost avoidance of \$21,667 per month or \$260,000 per year. The Academy has now completed the first full performance year since the ESPC's completion. The validated realized savings are as follows: (1) \$242,487 in overall cost saved; (2) 8,097 MBTU in energy saved; (3) 2,053,228 kWh in electric saved; and (4) 3,764,880 gallons in water saved. In addition, the Academy leveraged the existing ESPC contract to add HVAC upgrades in another building. The project was funded at the end of FY 2018, with the work completed in FY 2019. This work involved the replacement of 18 variable air volume (VAV) boxes with newer, high-efficiency units.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

Job Corps will explore using the ENABLE program, an ESPC project funding approach, suitable for smaller facilities—such as those less than 200,000 square feet. If feasible, in FY 2020 Job Corps plans to pilot an ENABLE project on at least two Job Corps sites, for a total estimated \$600 thousand awarded in FY 2020 or FY 2021. Job Corps will also continue to implement at the centers the ECM opportunities identified from the EISA 432 energy and water efficiency audits.

MSHA will continue to monitor the Academy's utility data each month to track cost savings for the current ESPC contract. A measurement and verification (M&V) report will be developed at the end of each performance year to report final calculated savings.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY

FY18 Renewable Electricity Use:

26.1% of total electricity in FY18

FY19-FY20 Plan:

8.0% of total electricity in FY19

8.0% of total electricity in FY20

Implementation Status

The DOL's overarching strategy is to install renewable energy where state and local incentives and renewal resources (e.g., sun and wind) make the projects fiscally sound. Renewable Energy certificates (RECs) are purchased to augment renewable electricity to meet statutory requirements and agency goals. However, DOL's most significant contribution to the growth of the renewable energy sector and green jobs is through the training of Job Corps students for careers

Department of Labor

2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

installing and maintaining renewable energy sources such as solar panels and wind turbines. Students have helped to install renewable energy on Job Corps campuses.

Job Corps produces renewable energy with wind turbines at the Pine Ridge, Angell, Hawaii/Maui, Muhlenberg, Joliet, Shreveport, Pittsburgh, and Northlands JCCs. Further, Job Corps produces solar photovoltaic energy at the Muhlenberg, Oneonta, Pittsburgh, Westover, Edison, and Woodland JCCs. The Boxelder and Albuquerque JCCs produce domestic hot water using biomass. Contractors at JCCs that have renewable energy generation capacity are responsible for maintaining these systems and are encouraged to ensure that the systems are operating properly.

To further support renewable energy adoption at the Frances Perkins Building, DOL purchases renewable electricity from GSA's electricity contract that guarantees a minimum of 10 percent renewable electricity. Job Corps, in addition to on-site renewable energy production, has also in prior years purchased Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) to increase the Department's portfolio of renewable energy. For example, in FY 2018, Job Corps purchased \$63,000 in RECs to increase the percentage of DOL renewable energy as a total of electricity consumption by 26.2 percent. However, in FY 2019/2020, Job Corps plans to scale back on REC purchases to invest this money instead in energy efficiency measures.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

For FY 2019/2020 Job Corps will augment the on-site renewable energy generated at the JCCs by purchasing RECs prior to January 2020 to exceed the EPC Act (2005) statutory minimum that at least 7.5 % of the total amount of electric energy consumed by DOL during the fiscal year comes from renewable energy sources. Additionally, the Frances Perkins Building will continue to purchase renewable electricity from GSA's electricity contract that guarantees a minimum of 10 percent renewable electricity.

Two JCCs in Puerto Rico received significant damage from Hurricane Maria. The redevelopment of the Ramey JCC in Puerto Rico includes a proposal for a solar photovoltaic field installed on the Center's open space and a parking lot. This project may be a good opportunity for on-site solar due to the high cost of energy in Puerto Rico and the frequency of hurricanes and associated power outages. A solar field would improve resiliency for the Ramey JCC during an extended loss of electric power, as occurred after Hurricane Maria. The solar field project is currently being evaluated by Job Corps for potential construction. The evaluation is expected to be completed by June 2020.

4. WATER EFFICIENCY

FY18 Water Intensity Progress (Gal/GSF):

37.2% reduction from FY07

9.3% reduction from FY17

FY19-FY20 Plan:

1.0% reduction in FY19 from FY18

1.5% reduction in FY20 from FY 19

Implementation Status

The DOL looks for opportunities to install energy-efficient water savings products and monitors Department-wide water consumption using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Portfolio Manager. Because Job Corps campuses are residential facilities, they have been a DOL priority for monitoring water use and implementing water-saving technologies. However, many JCCs have aging underground water pipes, and leaks may be difficult to quantify, locate, and repair. In FY 2018, Job Corps successfully used its web-based utility tracking and monitoring system, Energy Watchdog, to monitor and analyze JCC utility data. Any significant increases in water use, as tracked by Energy Watchdog, are investigated to resolve potential water infrastructure issues as quickly as possible.

Department of Labor

2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

In FY 2018, Job Corps performed 19 audits to identify water efficiency opportunities pursuant to EISA 432. Job Corps also developed web-based training to educate Job Corps employees and contractors about methods to minimize water use and will provide refresher training to all JCCs by July 31, 2019. Job Corps leadership mandated that all new buildings use low-flow water fixtures and equipment. Finally, Job Corps plans to reduce its infrastructure footprint by the planned demolition of 12 older, less water-efficient buildings.

To improve water efficiency, reduce potable and non-potable water consumption, and manage stormwater at new centers, DOL's strategy is install irrigation basins and low-water landscape palettes. For example, at the Atlanta JCC (currently under construction), the design includes ten infiltration basins to replicate pre-development hydrology and protect storm water quality. Pervious paving was evaluated and installed, where appropriate. Those areas that do not drain to infiltration basins or pervious paving will drain to extended dry retention ponds. At existing JCCs, several centers in arid locations such as Curlew in Eastern Washington and Wind River in Wyoming use irrigation only on those areas needed for athletic activities or student congregation. The Wind River JCC in the high plains region of Wyoming used xeriscaping principles to install drought resistant native trees, shrubs and grasses that complement the surrounding desert landscape.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

For FY 2019/2020, Job Corps will investigate replacement of water systems at JCCs with deficient water systems such as the Weber Basin JCC located in Ogden, UT. Job Corps will also continue to replace water-intensive equipment such as dishwashers with more efficient Energy Star models, where needed. Finally, Job Corps will promote water savings with the help of Job Corps students through the aforementioned national competition among the various JCCs.

At the Frances Perkins Building, two projects are currently underway to improve water efficiency and reduce waste. The first project, the domestic water pump control system upgrade, is expected to increase water pump efficiency and reduce the power required for water pump operation by using Variable Frequency Drives (VFD) to control pump motor speed. Currently, the Frances Perkins Building pumps run continuously at full speed. With VFD, the pumps will operate on demand and run at the speed necessary to meet actual water system demand. Pump upgrades will reduce both energy consumption and decrease pressure on the system, thereby reducing water leaks. The second project is the installation of isolation valves in unused domestic water risers throughout the building. When completed, water pressure will be removed from these risers to eliminate leaks in those systems altogether. Approximate water savings when these two upgrades are completed is 15 percent.

5. HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

FY18 Sustainable Buildings Progress:

82 sustainable Federal buildings
10.7% of buildings / 10.2% of gross square footage (GSF)

FY19-FY20 Plan:

83 buildings in FY19
85 buildings in FY20

Implementation Status

As previously mentioned, DOL has significant challenges in meeting the sustainable buildings goals because more than 99 percent of the Department's buildings are located on 123 JCC campuses across the nation and are aged and energy inefficient. In addition, the Department's nearly 2 million square foot headquarters, the Frances Perkins Building in Washington, D.C., which was built in the energy-intensive early 1970s, has limited potential for future energy efficiency upgrades without incurring significant operational and cost impacts. As a result, DOL's strategy has been to invest Job Corps building dollars in constructing new facilities rather than upgrading aged, energy-intensive buildings.

Department of Labor 2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

New construction for Job Corps buildings is designed to meet criteria for new construction as outlined in the *Guiding Principles*. For example, the new Atlanta JCC is being constructed to incorporate green building specifications. Additionally, high performance sustainable building specifications are being incorporated into all modernization and major renovation projects at the JCCs. Finally, as new buildings are completed, legacy Job Corps buildings are being taken out of service.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL will continue construction of the Atlanta JCC to meet the Federal *Guiding Principles*. For FY 2020, Job Corps will also design the redeveloped Gulfport Job Corps to meet the Federal *Guiding Principles*. This project will replace less energy-efficient temporary buildings with permanent buildings. Finally, DOL will continue to include sustainable attributes in smaller funded projects, where applicable, such as energy- and water-conserving equipment and fixtures, low-emitting materials, recycled material content, and bio-based content.

6. WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION

FY18 Non-hazardous Waste Management and Diversion:

30,320.6 metric tons of non-hazardous solid waste generated*

22.5% sent to treatment and disposal facilities

**not including construction and demolition waste*

Implementation Status

DOL policy is to reduce waste through source reduction, reuse, and recycling. The activities at the Frances Perkins Building exemplifies this focus. The Frances Perkins Building's annual event to repurpose and reuse agency property in FY 2018 resulted in over 1,100 agency property items selected for reuse, resulted in approximately \$200,000 in acquisition/disposal cost avoidances, and kept about 18,255 pounds from landfill. Also in FY 2018, the Frances Perkins Building held an "Electronics Disposal Amnesty Day" in which streamlined electronics disposal procedures, in accordance with compliance standards, resulted in 5,400 obsolete electronics being safely recycled. In FY 2019, DOL implemented a massive Frances Perkins Building initiative called the "Big Clean," which resulted in over 5,700 obsolete electronics being safely recycled and over ten tons of paper being shredded and recycled.

However, the vast majority of the Department's solid waste, some 97.4 percent, is generated by DOL's JCCs. New Job Corps operator contracts were awarded in FY 2018, and the new contractors required time to understand and ramp up on the implementation of all Job Corps policies, including waste diversion requirements. In FY 2017, Job Corps non-hazardous solid waste diversion percentages declined to 25 percent compared to the FY 2016 diversion rates of 43 percent. Waste diversion numbers for Job Corps fell even further in FY 2018 to 22.2 percent. One reason for this appears to be that markets for recycled materials have dropped, resulting in fewer opportunities for recycling in JCC that operate in rural locations.³ However, a larger impact on the shrinking percentage of waste diverted at JCCs appears to be caused by an overall increase in solid waste being generated without a corresponding increase in waste diversions. This situation may actually be due to improved JCC waste tracking, which is a possibility that Job Corps plans to investigate. DOL's strategy for Job Corps is to annually train campus staff on the waste reduction goals, requirements, and progress.

JCCs also generate small amounts of hazardous wastes associated with building maintenance or student training for welding and automobile maintenance. To reduce hazardous wastes, Job Corps contracts specify the use of bio-based and "green" environmental-friendly products.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

Because Job Corps has lost ground with its waste diversions, the FY 2019/2020 strategies will focus on supporting JCCs to increase waste diversions by investigating the root causes and increasing center follow-up on waste reporting. Job

³ Almost 49 percent of the Job Corps Centers are classified as operating in rural locations.

Department of Labor **2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan**

Corps will collect and analyze waste data on a quarterly basis. The goal will be an annual 3 percent reduction in solid waste and waste sent to landfills by estimated weight. Job Corps will simplify waste collection data methods to promote better data collection. The data will be collected through a web-based portal that is available and widely used by JCCs. Alternatives to recycling such as reuse and waste composting will be promoted to those centers that lack markets for recycling. Through direct communication with JCC management, Job Corps will stress the importance of increased recycling and composting efforts. Refresher web-based training on waste diversion and composting will be provided by Job Corps to all JCCs by July 31, 2019.

At the Frances Perkins Building, the Department will continue to hold a repurposing and reuse event for DOL agencies to donate and acquire DOL excess property. The Department will continue to use GSAXcess, as appropriate, to dispose of excess property and enable property reuse by other federal agencies and approved non-federal recipients. Finally, DOL will establish and maintain a “repurpose office” at the Frances Perkins Building to offer, throughout the year, useable and repurposed items to on-site DOL employees.

Implementation Summary: Fleet Management

1. TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT

FY18 Petroleum Reduction Progress (Gal):

32.0% reduction in petroleum fuel since 2005

0.6% increase in petroleum fuel since FY17

FY19-FY20 Plan:

2.0% petroleum fuel reduction in FY19 from FY18

1.5% petroleum fuel reduction in FY20 from FY19

Implementation Status

DOL carefully reviews its motor vehicles and optimizes its fleet by reducing inventory, selecting smaller-size vehicles, and carefully tracking fleet utilization and vehicle selections. As a result, the FY 2012 fleet inventory of 4,355 vehicles was reduced by FY 2017 to 3,797 vehicles, a shedding of 558 vehicles that saves DOL millions of dollars annually in fleet costs. However, in FY 2018 the trend of a decreasing DOL inventory was disrupted because although an additional 158 vehicles were eliminated from the fleet, DOL identified 351 agency-owned motor vehicles that were previously unreported. Therefore, DOL’s FY 2018 year-end fleet inventory increased to 3,900 vehicles. Nonetheless, year-to-year fleet inventory and cost comparisons show that in FY 2018 DOL still had reduced leasing, maintenance, and acquisition costs by more than \$5.3 million compared to FY 2012. Currently, DOL is working to eliminate about 270 of the Department’s agency-owned vehicles which, in addition to other projected reductions, is expected to reduce the fleet inventory to 4.2 percent below FY 2017 levels. It is anticipated that by FY 2020, the DOL fleet will be at its optimal size, pending any future mission expansions or reductions.

DOL agency mission needs are paramount when analyzing fleet optimization possibilities because missions can limit fleet reduction possibilities or guide vehicle requirements. For example, DOL worker enforcement agencies, which hold over 47 percent of the DOL fleet inventory, require vehicles to conduct compliance and enforcement inspections. The need to transport or install specialized equipment in enforcement vehicles, or to deal with variable road terrain conditions, often defines what vehicle models an agency can consider. Therefore, DOL agencies carefully analyze fleet optimization strategies and options to ensure that vehicle reduction, model downsizing, and conversions from conventional to alternative fuels do not compromise the agency’s mission. Because DOL enforcement agencies often travel long distances, sometimes in harsh weather conditions across rugged terrain, currently available plug-in electric vehicles are unsuitable to meet DOL agencies’ mission needs. Therefore, DOL is not pursuing a Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) strategy at this time.

Department of Labor 2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

Job Corps vehicles for student transport and other mission-related activities comprise most of the remaining DOL fleet. At DOL's 123 Job Corps sites, mission-driven fleet optimization is also evident. Job Corps delivers comprehensive job skills training and education to eligible youth, most of whom live, train, and study on residential campuses located in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Most vehicles at Job Corps campuses are used for student transportation and for staff to conduct key functions of the program's mission. For example, vehicles transport students to work-based learning sites, community colleges, recreational activities, or public and private transportation service providers (bus lines, airports), and are used to evacuate students during emergency events. However, Job Corps' fleet optimization plan has included replacing its on-site service vehicles with electric models. Thus, Job Corps currently uses about 260 low-speed, all-electric utility vehicles for maintenance, security, and other campus operations.

In FY 2018, DOL reported its fleet inventory, costs, fuel use, and statutory compliance at the vehicle asset level using the Federal Government's Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST).⁴ DOL complied with Federal requirements to acquire low greenhouse gas vehicles and Alternative Fuel Vehicles. While petroleum fuel use increased slightly by 0.6 percent, additional vehicles added to the DOL fleet inventory likely contributed to this increase. Also in FY 2018, DOL's alternative fuel use increased by 89,853 gallons compared to FY 2017, an increase of 133 percent. DOL attributes this favorable increase to the use of the DOE's Fleet Sustainability Dashboard⁵ (FleetDash) to alert agency drivers of missed opportunities to use alternative fuel.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

In FY 2019/2020, as in prior years, DOL fleet managers will be asked to review their fleets at the vehicle asset level, prior to the year-end vehicle acquisition cycle, and determine fleet requirements in light of current mission and optimization goals. By September 2019, DOL expects to eliminate approximately 270 agency-owned vehicles using GSAXcess, the federal surplus personal property system.

Because over 50 percent of the DOL fleet is maintained by Job Corps, in FY 2019/2020 Job Corps plans to develop a "Schedule of Allowances" (SoA) for individual JCCs. The SoA would define the optimum motor vehicle inventories based on a JCC's location, activities, student enrollment, acreage, and other relevant factors. To develop the SoA, Job Corps will adapt the Department's Vehicle Allocation Methodology (VAM), as needed, and survey the JCCs to project the optimum type and number of vehicles needed. Additionally, Job Corps will focus on downsizing larger vehicles to smaller, more fuel efficient vehicles, wherever possible (e.g., replacing large buses with mid-size shuttles).

Implementation Summary: Cross-Cutting Operations

1. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION / PROCUREMENT

FY18 Sustainable Acquisition Progress:

15.4% of contract actions and 46.4% of obligations (in dollars), for a total of \$882.6 million in contract actions with statutory sustainable acquisition requirements.

Implementation Status

In FY 2018, DOL actively and successfully took steps to meet sustainability performance targets by improving data quality and increasing the percentage of sustainable contract actions. The Department worked on ensuring that the top 150 highest dollar value contract actions were modified to incorporate applicable sustainable procurement Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clauses. The Department also reviewed Federal Procurement Data System—Next Generation (FPDS-NG) data to confirm that contracts for sustainable procurements were properly identified as being such in the system.

⁴ FAST is a web-based motor vehicle data reporting tool co-sponsored by GSA and the DOE.

⁵ FleetDASH highlights missed opportunities to use alternative fuel.

Department of Labor 2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

DOL's work in this area shows the Department's continued commitment to sustainable procurement. To further solidify support and enforce sustainable acquisitions, DOL's Office of Procurement Policy has issued to the Department's acquisition community (e.g., contracting officers, contract specialists, contracting officer's representatives, and program officials) guidance on the requirements to acquire products and services complying with environmental and sustainability standards including, but not limited to: bio-based; energy efficient and Energy Star products; and products containing recycled content. In FY 2019, DOL updated its agency affirmative procurement plans, policies, and programs for Federally-mandated sustainable products and services. The DOL contract writing system, Acquisition Management System, includes sustainability clauses that are expected to be included in the procurement of relevant products and services. Furthermore, contracting officers received mandatory sustainable procurement training that has been made available online so they may access this training on-demand at any time.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL's sustainability strategy is leading to significant improvements. DOL will continue to review high dollar value contract actions for inclusion of sustainable procurement FAR clauses and to modify contract actions to incorporate missing clauses, as applicable. DOL will also continue to review FPDS-NG and correct the data to identify the sustainability attributes, when warranted. Finally, DOL will continue to target sustainable acquisition strategies as topics for DOL-wide training. DOL will maintain steady state and target 18 percent of contract actions and 50 percent of obligations in dollars for sustainable acquisitions in FY 2019/2020. DOL will continue to target the top 50 actions (by dollar amount) to include the sustainability clauses, and also look for additional opportunities that result in at least 36 bio-based only contract actions.

2. ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP

FY18 Electronics Stewardship Progress:

- 100% of newly purchased or leased equipment met energy efficiency requirements
- 100% of equipment with power management enabled*
- 100% of electronic equipment disposed using environmentally sound methods

**excluding exempted equipment*

Implementation Status

DOL meets its statutory-determined goal that 100 percent of newly purchased electronic equipment acquisitions fulfill energy efficiency requirements (e.g., FEMP and Energy Star). DOL consolidated all laptop, desktop, and tablets procurements under the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and implemented a four-year lease cycle utilizing two OCIO-managed blanket purchase agreements (BPA). This not only gives OCIO complete control to ensure that energy efficiency requirements are being adhered to, but better positions DOL for a regular hardware refresh cycle ensuring all new equipment meets and is utilizing the appropriate energy efficiency ratings and is deployed with the appropriate power management settings. Therefore, power management is standardized and enforced from the time the electronic device is issued, and throughout its four year life cycle.

At the end of FY 2017 and continuing into FY 2018, DOL replaced over 14,000 aging laptops, desktops, and tablets with new, more efficient devices and implemented a standard power management plan across the enterprise. In FY 2019, DOL has already replaced an additional 600 machines. DOL is now on a 25 percent a year replacement life cycle which will help ensure all devices maintain the appropriate energy efficiency rating. Through BPAs, certification processes, and procurement standards, DOL continues to ensure that all devices comply with energy efficiency standards. Further, DOL and OCIO maintain oversight to ensure compliance with required power management settings.

DOL's priority is to ensure that information technology electronic equipment is properly disposed, including appropriate media sanitization and recycling by R2/e-Steward certified recyclers. In FY 2017, DOL awarded a nationwide electronics disposal contract for the environmentally sound disposition of all agency excess and surplus electronics, consistent with applicable federal policies. Regional implementation of this contract began during the first

Department of Labor
2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

quarter of FY 2019. Consequently, in FY 2018/2019 the Department safely disposed of an estimated 10,000 assets, representing almost 100,000 pounds of electronic products.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL's OCIO will continue to require computers, laptops, monitors, and tablets meet statutory and regulatory energy efficiency requirements. OCIO will continue to require and monitor that power management is enabled on 100 percent of laptops and computers. Finally, DOL intends to expand regional implementation of electronic stewardship throughout FY 2019 and 2020; OCIO will monitor the Department's utilization of this contract.

3. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

37.9% reduction from FY 2008

2.6% reduction from FY 2017

Implementation Status

DOL reduced its FY 2018 Scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 37.9 percent from the FY 2008 baseline. These GHG reductions were achieved through implementation of strategies to reduce energy and water use; increase renewable energy; increase waste diversions; optimize the DOL fleet with alternative fleet vehicles and adding low GHG vehicles; and the implementation of employee telework and commuting programs. The Department's GHG emissions and reductions are monitored using the DOE's Federal Energy Management Program annual GHG inventory reporting protocols.

As previously mentioned, the vast majority (99 percent) of the Department's buildings are located on JCC campuses nationwide and are comprised of aged, energy inefficient buildings. Job Corps buildings are on average 43 years old. These energy inefficient structures hinder DOL's ability to make rapid progress. However, Job Corps is making great strides to reduce energy and, correspondingly, GHG emissions.

Examples of this commitment include:

Several JCCs have replaced fluorescent or high-intensity discharge (HID) lighting with LED for site and security lighting. LEDs are more efficient and generally provide better quality lighting. All new HVAC units meet the ASHRAE 90.1-2013 Energy Code or are Energy Star rated. These highly efficient units help to reduce electricity, natural gas and propane usage. All new construction meets the *Guiding Principles*, which has strict standards for energy reduction including exceeding the ASHRAE 90.1 standard by 30 percent.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL will continue to implement strategies that reduce GHG emissions. These strategies include those listed in the sections above such as: reduce building energy and water use; increase energy and water efficiency; increase renewable energy; increase solid waste diversions; increase sustainable and energy efficient procurements; reduce vehicle inventory and petroleum use; and increase adoption of low GHG emitting vehicles.

Agency Priorities and Highlights

OTHER AGENCY IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES

DOL is currently planning a significant "space reduction" initiative to potentially relinquish ownership of over 1,000 acres of underutilized land located on eight JCCs nationwide. DOL is procuring surveys and environmental assessments as needed and expects to submit the properties as "excess" to GSA in FY 2019 and FY 2020. When completed, the result will be a decrease in DOL's land portfolio with a corresponding reduction in the energy and other resources currently required to maintain the land.

Department of Labor
2019 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan

NOTABLE PROJECTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

DOL's two primary datacenters are co-located within privately owned facilities that provide redundant power, cooling, and fire suppression to tenants. Being co-located with other tenants eliminates the need for the government to maintain and operate a dedicated on-site datacenter. As part of the government-wide *Datacenter Consolidation and Optimization Initiative*, DOL is collapsing regional datacenters to a single primary datacenter in Ashburn, VA. These regional sites include server closets, which generally contain fewer than 10 servers, to large datacenters which contain many racks of systems. Closure of the data center facilities supports energy sustainability because many of these facilities include dedicated diesel generators that are periodically operated to maintain functionality, battery backup systems (UPS), and fire suppression systems. Once a facility is consolidated and closed, these back-up systems are no longer needed, and can be removed from service.

Finally, DOL OCIO has a "cloud first" initiative, which dictates that all new projects are evaluated to determine if they can run from a DOL third-party cloud provider. By implementing new projects directly in cloud, DOL minimizes on-site energy and cooling costs. In addition, cloud providers offer the ability to dynamically power up and down non-essential systems to minimize costs to DOL and energy use. DOL cloud providers also participate in energy sustainability, which include investments in wind and solar farms.

DOL is also developing and deploying a new Property Asset Management System (PAMS) as the DOL enterprise wide solution for accountable assets (including electronics assets). The new PAMS will ensure cradle to grave lifecycle management of assets. PAMS initial development is scheduled for FY 2019, with DOL deployment nationwide scheduled for FY 2020.