

Department of Labor
2020 Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan



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Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of Labor’s (DOL) mission is to foster and promote the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States; improve working conditions; advance opportunities for profitable employment; and assure work-related benefits and rights. The DOL Fiscal Year (FY) 2018-2022 Strategic Plan tasks all DOL program agencies to safeguard fiscal integrity and promote the effective and efficient use of resources.¹ DOL continues to conscientiously reduce operating costs, improve energy and natural resource efficiencies, and achieve or exceed statutory and Executive Order (EO) 13834 goals for efficient use of federal facilities, energy conservation, and sustainability.

With campuses and facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, DOL is responsible for the maintenance and operation of more than 2,600 individual facilities, 23.5 million square feet of facility space, and 3,892 fleet vehicles. The collective footprint of DOL operations includes 121 Job Corps Center (JCC) campuses spread across the nation, several Regional DOL Offices, two Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) campuses, and the nearly two million square foot Frances Perkins Building (FPB) Headquarters facility in Washington, D.C.

As demonstrated by the performance ratings on the FY 2019 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Scorecard for Efficient Federal Operations/Management, DOL is making steady progress on federal and internal goals for energy efficiency and environmental stewardship. DOL remains committed to responsible and sustainable fiscal, energy, and environmental stewardship.

DOL’s motor fleet management program strives to optimize fleet resources by balancing fleet size and fuel efficiency with mission requirements. Between FY 2012 and FY 2019, DOL reduced its fleet inventory from 4,355 vehicles to 3,892 vehicles. By the end of FY 2020, DOL anticipates optimization of fleet resources at 3,581 vehicles. These optimizations support DOL’s goals of reducing fleet cost, fuel consumption, and carbon footprint while providing best mission value.

In addition to our internal sustainability efforts, DOL has a unique role, through the training programs at our JCCs, to contribute to the wider national sustainability effort by preparing our next generation of American workers for jobs in renewable energy and natural resource management. From July 1, 2019 through February 29, 2020, JCCs completed training nearly 6,000 students in “green” jobs. Of those, more than 5,600 were in the construction field and the remainder were in renewable resources and energy management. Over the last 10 years, JCCs have trained more than 104,000 students in these fields.

As our DOL agencies engage our mission, we proactively work to be fiscally vigilant, reduce our energy footprint, and improve on our environmental stewardship. Our acquisition strategies work in synergy to maximize contractor support of our sustainability goals. DOL efforts include pursuing sustainable reductions in energy and water consumption, ensuring that new construction and major renovations engage energy and water efficient engineering standards, and reducing vehicle fleet mileage, fuel consumption, and maintenance costs wherever possible.

DOL’s top priorities are to modernize facilities with energy efficient infrastructure, reduce fleet mileage, fuel, and maintenance expenditures, and synergize long-term fiscal thrift with environmental stewardship.

¹ See Pg. 42 of DOL FY 2018–2022 Strategic Plan.

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[Implementation Summary: Facility Management](#)

FACILITY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

FY 2019 Energy Intensity Progress in British Thermal Units/Gross Square Feet (Btu/GSF):

33.9% reduction from FY03

00.1% reduction from FY18

FY 2020 - FY 2021 Plan:

1.5% reduction in FY20 from FY19

1.5% reduction in FY21 from FY20

To achieve our long-term facility energy efficiency goals, DOL will integrate energy conservation measures (ECMs) into all new construction, renovation, and maintenance opportunities. This includes modernizing building monitoring systems to maximize operational efficiencies and renewed attention on preventive maintenance schedules to ensure consistently optimal performance of our energy intensive systems.

Implementation Status:

Because the vast majority of DOL energy consumption is associated with facility heating and cooling requirements, our energy use has a strong correlation with weather data. Heating and cooling degree-days (HDD & CDD) are measured by the deviation of outside air temperature from a 65 degree norm. For example, a 55 degree day would have an HDD of 10 and a 75 degree day would have a CDD of 10. The totality of HDD & CDD for a period of time affords a basis of comparison. FY 2018 and FY 2019 were quite comparable. This correlates to similar energy consumption.

We are implementing a strategic effort to reduce our energy footprint as we engage long-range planning for new construction and renovations. Recent examples of these efforts include design and consolidation efficiencies that will reduce energy consumption at JCCs in Atlanta, Gulfport, and Puerto Rico such as incorporating efficient lighting, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), and optimal solar orientation. JCC is also implementing Energy Watchdog, a web-based energy utility tracking and monitoring system, to self-report energy usage data. This will allow local leadership the ability to track energy consumption and identify opportunities for efficiency on site. It also affords the central Office of Job Corps (OJC) team the ability to analyze trends and pursue opportunities of scale. Additionally, MSHA recently moved District 4, a Field Office and the Technical Support laboratory formerly located in Mt. Hope, WV to the MSHA Academy property. The new offices are equipped with lighting, water, and HVAC ECMs and will continue to contribute to the Academy exceeding energy performance expectations.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL continues to prioritize energy audits in compliance with Section 432 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007) to assist with data-driven decisions on ECMs. DOL's strategy is to focus primarily on ECM opportunities that have a positive return on investment (ROI) based on cost, payback term, need, expected useful life of equipment, and other relevant factors.

The FPB, which is DOL Headquarters in Washington D.C., has recently undergone a comprehensive American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Level 2 energy audit. Where feasible, recommended ECMs will be reviewed and incorporated into future maintenance and operations efforts.

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EFFICIENCY MEASURES, INVESTMENT, AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING

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

\$0/0 projects in FY19

FY 2020-FY 2021 Plan:

\$0 /0 projects in FY20

\$600K /2 projects in FY21

In FY 2020 and beyond, DOL will strategically explore energy efficiency opportunities via Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) opportunities across our agency and JCC campuses nation-wide. Investment criteria will focus on modernization efforts that will significantly reduce energy consumption (and associated utility costs), provide healthier work environments, and improve mission resilience.

Implementation Status

In FY 2018, DOL’s MSHA Training Academy in Beaver, West Virginia completed a \$5.2 million ESPC project that reduced the site’s energy intensity. In the first two years of performance, the project has significantly improved overall energy performance by an average of 2,027 MWH of electricity and 3,829 KGALs of water each year. However, measurement and verification (M&V) determined that there is a 16% deficit in meeting minimum guaranteed performance requirements. Thus, we are receiving rebates for the differential and the contractor is working to improve performance without additional cost to DOL.

The project demonstrates the value of guaranteed performance requirements, reduced operations and maintenance costs (as expected), and dramatically improved habitability conditions in the modernized facilities. DOL will continue to monitor the project for performance and look for opportunities to use lessons learned and improve success for future ESPCs efforts.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

Using EISA audit data and focusing on the most urgently needed improvements, OJC plans to select at least two JCCs for FY 2020 and FY 2021 to engage ESPCs using the Department of Energy (DOE) ENABLE program.² OJC also plans to invest \$1 million in direct funding for energy and water conservation projects identified in EISA energy audit efforts.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

FY 2019 Renewable Electricity Use:

10.3% of total electricity in FY19

FY 2020 – FY 2021 Plan:

8.0% of total electricity in FY20

8.0% of total electricity in FY21

² The 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>.

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DOL's overarching strategy is to incorporate and install renewable energy sources where state and local incentives are strong and renewable resources (e.g., sun and wind) are prudent and fiscally sound opportunities. DOL will continue to pursue renewable opportunities as we work to modernize and improve resilience at DOL facilities and JCC campuses across the nation.

Implementation Status

In the past, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) were purchased to meet statutory requirements and agency goals. However, we are scaling back REC purchases to invest these funds in energy efficiency measures that have a long-term impact directly at DOL facilities and campuses.

JCCs produce renewable energy with wind turbines at the Pine Ridge, Angell, Hawaii/Maui, Muhlenberg, Joliet, Shreveport, Pittsburgh, and Northlands campuses. Solar photovoltaic energy is produced at the Muhlenberg, Oneonta, Pittsburgh, Westover, Edison, and Woodland campuses. The Boxelder and Albuquerque JCCs produce domestic hot water using biomass. Contractors, at our JCCs that have renewable energy generation capacity, are responsible for maintaining these systems. Additionally, JCCs continue to train students for careers in renewable energy sectors, including installing and maintaining solar panels, having trained over 100,000 students in these fields in the past 10 years.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

The FPB will continue to purchase renewable electricity from GSA's electricity contract that guarantees a minimum of 10 percent renewable electricity.

At the Arecibo and Ramey JCCs in Puerto Rico, solar photovoltaic systems will be installed. Given the high cost of energy in Puerto Rico and the frequency of hurricanes and associated power outages, the systems will significantly improve resiliency.

Edison JCC recently renegotiated the pricing structure for renewable electricity produced by the on-site private-public venture solar field. The new pricing structure will reduce the cost of renewable energy by more than \$65,000 each year at the Edison JCC for the next 10 years. The renegotiated pricing structure lowers the price of the renewable energy to less than the cost of the same electricity purchased from the local conventional power company.

DOL will continue to look for meaningful renewable opportunities that support mission success and meet our fiduciary and sustainability goals.

WATER EFFICIENCY

FY 2019 Water Intensity Progress in Gallons/Gross Square Feet (Gal/GSF):

34.6% reduction from FY07

4.1% increase from FY18

FY 2020 - FY 2021 Plan:

1.5% reduction in FY20 from FY19

1.5% reduction in FY21 from FY20

DOL will continue to proactively pursue water conservation opportunities that are complementary to maintenance and operations efforts across DOL assets. We will also continue to monitor Department-wide water consumption (using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Portfolio Manager and Energy Watchdog) and include water ECMs in ESPC efforts when viable.

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Implementation Status

While there was not a specific contributing factor to the 4.1% increase in water usage in FY 2019, overall water conservation has historically been substantial. Our 2007 baseline was 48.1 gallons per square foot (GSF). It is 31.5 GSF in FY 2019. Over the last three years, our water reduction averaged 4.1% each year (-7.0% in FY 2017, -9.3% in FY 2018, and +4.1% in FY 2019). We will closely monitor the FY 2019 anomaly and take action, as necessary, in FY 2020 and FY2021.

In FY 2018, DOL executed 19 energy audits at JCC facilities to identify water efficiency opportunities and used those audits in FY 2019, along with the Office of Procurement Policy (OPP) acquisition training initiatives, to drive and improve renovation and construction decision-making efforts.

At DOL Headquarters, we recently completed a project that improved water efficiency, reduced waste, and reduced energy consumption by replacing the old domestic water pumps and controller with a new state of the art system that included new pumps, controllers, and Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) to control pump motor speed. Previously, the FPB pumps ran continuously at full speed. With the new controller and VFDs, the pumps will operate on demand and run at the speed necessary to meet actual water system demand. This upgrade also reduced pressure on the system, thereby reducing water leaks within the building. Anticipated water savings will be 15 percent (3.2M gallons) annually.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

As DOL engages ESPC opportunities, we will prioritize bundling water ECMs into projects where they fit within project economic capacity. We will also continue to enforce internal sustainability mandates for low-flow water fixtures and equipment in renovation and new construction efforts at JCC facilities. Procurement of Energy Star rated equipment will also continue to be encouraged.

Energy audits continue to be a valuable tool in identifying water conservation opportunities. As an example, two water ECMs were identified in the recent FPB energy audit. These potential opportunities will be evaluated for investment value and may be implemented in conjunction with future planned maintenance and operations projects. DOL will continue to require water related ECMs to be included in our energy audit scopes of work.

HIGH PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS

FY 2019 Sustainable Buildings Progress:

64 sustainable federal buildings
8.6% of buildings / 9.5% of gross square footage (GSF)

FY 2020- FY2021 Plan:

9.5% of GSF in FY20
9.5% of GSF in FY21

DOL is committed to incorporating high performance sustainability best practices into the life-cycle management of our facilities. The bulk of our opportunity is in modernizing existing facilities with energy efficient, sustainable, and resilient attributes.

Implementation Status

Construction of the Atlanta JCC and redevelopment of the Gulfport JCC are designed to meet the *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings* standards.³ DOL will continue to include sustainable attributes in smaller funded

³ The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) released the "*Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings and Associated Instructions*" in February 2016.

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projects, where applicable, such as energy and water-conserving equipment and fixtures, low-emitting materials, recycled material content, and bio-based content.

Our primary challenge continues to be the fiscal balance between the immediate needs of our aging facilities and DOL's long-term commitment to environmental stewardship.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

High performance sustainable building attributes are prioritized in design, construction, and modernization projects. DOL's strategy is to leverage our construction and renovation projects to maximize economic, energy, and environmental stewardship success. As new JCC facilities and consolidations of buildings and structures are completed, older facilities, buildings and structures will be demolished or removed from service to further reduce our energy footprint.

As we continue to invest in modernization and consolidation of buildings or structures, we anticipate target-rich opportunities to improve energy efficiency and expand sustainability practices on our campuses. [WASTE](#)

MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSION

FY 2019 Non-hazardous Waste Management and Diversion:

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

19.4% diverted and 22.5% sent to treatment and disposal facilities**

**Estimated and does not include construction and demolition waste*

***Estimated*

FY 2020-FY2021 Plan:

2.0% reduction in non-hazardous solid waste generated in FY20 from FY19

19.8% diverted and 22.5% sent to treatment and disposal facilities in FY20

2.0% reduction in non-hazardous solid waste generated in FY21 from FY20

20.2% diverted and 22.5% sent to treatment and disposal facilities in FY21

DOL policy is to reduce waste through source reduction, reuse, and recycling. While efforts in FY 2019 were challenged by changes in operations at our Job Corps Centers, DOL intends to improve training to staff in FY2020 and FY 2021 and respond effectively to evolving market changes in waste management and recycling programs worldwide.

Implementation Status

In FY 2019, DOL implemented a massive FPB 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.

97.4 percent of DOL solid waste is generated by JCC operations. New JCC contracts were awarded in FY 2018 and we are working with our contractors to improve implementation of all Job Corps policies, including waste diversion requirements. This is especially important as we adapt to market changes in recycling for JCCs that operate in rural locations.⁴ DOL's strategy for Job Corps continues to include annual training for campus staff on the waste reduction goals and requirements.

⁴ Almost 49 percent of JCCs are classified as operating in rural locations.

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DOL generates small amounts of hazardous wastes associated with building and vehicle maintenance, student training, and welding. To reduce hazardous wastes, Job Corps contracts specify the use of bio-based and “green” environmental-friendly products.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

Alternatives to recycling such as reuse and waste composting are being promoted at JCCs that lack markets for recycling. Through direct communication with local JCC management teams, Job Corps leadership stress the importance of increased recycling and composting efforts.

At the FPB, the Department will continue to hold annual repurposing and reuse initiatives. We will also continue to use GSAXcess to dispose of excess property and enable reuse by other federal agencies and approved non-federal recipients.

Implementation Summary: Fleet Management

1. TRANSPORTATION / FLEET MANAGEMENT

FY 2019 Petroleum Reduction Progress:

34.8% reduction in petroleum fuel since 2005
4.2% reduction in petroleum fuel since FY18

FY 2019 Alternative Fuel Use Progress:

00.1% decrease since 2005
19.0% increase since FY 2018

FY 2020 – FY 2021 Petroleum Plan:

2.0% reduction in FY20 from FY19
1.5% reduction in FY21 from FY20

FY 2020 – FY 2021 Alternative Fuel Plan:

5.0% increase in FY20 from FY19
2.0% increase in FY21 from FY20

DOL has invested in new fleet data management approaches that have led to smarter vehicle selections and fleet inventory reductions that have significantly reduced maintenance costs, fuel consumption, and carbon footprint. DOL’s goal is to continue our efforts to sustain reduced fleet size and transportation costs while remaining nimble to agency mission requirements.

Implementation Status

DOL’s motor fleet management program has invested in a comprehensive fleet program that governs the use and overall management of all agency-owned and leased vehicles. DOL’s established departmental fleet policies support the importance of economical acquisition, use, management, control, and disposition of all DOL vehicles. We strive to optimize our fleet by intentional and systematic review aimed to reduce overall vehicle inventory, encourage selection of smaller and more fuel-efficient vehicles, and carefully track fleet utilization and smart vehicle selections. As a result, DOL has been able to reduce fleet inventory from 4,355 vehicles in FY 2012 to 3,892 vehicles in FY 2019, decreasing our overall fleet by 11 percent. This fleet management approach supports DOL’s goals of reducing fleet cost, fuel consumption and carbon footprint.

DOL’s mission requirements are paramount when analyzing fleet optimization possibilities. For example, DOL enforcement agencies, which utilize 47 percent of our fleet, often travel long distances, sometimes in harsh weather conditions across rugged terrain. Previous efforts to use electric vehicles or low greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting vehicles were found unsuitable for mission requirements. However, with advancements in vehicle and fuel technology, DOL is exploring replacement of 4X4 gasoline-only vehicles with alternative fuel models that are able to meet mission requirements. DOL is not currently pursuing a Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) strategy but will continue to strive to green our fleet and reduce our annual emissions.

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In FY 2019, 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). By increasing the number of low GHG and alternative fuel vehicles, DOL was able to reduce its petroleum fuel consumption by 4.2 percent in FY 2019. In FY 2019, DOL also increased its alternative fuel consumption by 19 percent compared to FY 2018. The favorable increase in the use of alternative fuels was due, in part, to the use of the DOE’s Fleet Sustainability Dashboard (FleetDash) tool that alerts agency drivers of missed opportunities to use alternative fuel.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

In efforts to realign with previously established fleet sustainability goals, in FY 2019 DOL assertively invested an additional 1.5 percent or \$387,674 in annual fleet budget to right size and “green” our fleet. DOL is actively working to reduce our overall fleet by an additional 8 percent (311 vehicles) in FY 2020. This will enable our fleet to be at its optimal size and nimble to future mission expansions or reductions.

DOL will continue to provide agency fleet managers with training and resources to assist with reviewing local fleets at the vehicle asset level. It is our goal to provide clear guidance for the annual vehicle acquisition cycle and assist agency fleet managers with determining their fleet requirements while maintaining Departmental sustainability and optimization goals.

Because Job Corps vehicles make up more than 50 percent of the DOL fleet, we work closely with JCCs to optimize their vehicle inventory. We continue to standardize and streamline operating procedures and optimize motor vehicle inventory based on location, activities, student enrollment, acreage, and other relevant factors. We are working with JCCs to target opportunities to downsize 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

FY 2019 Sustainable Acquisition Progress:

19.1% of contract actions and 50.9% of obligations (in dollars), for a total of \$1,045.2M in contract actions with statutory environmental requirements

FY 2020 – FY 2021 Plan:

24.1% of contract actions and 55% of obligations (in dollars) in FY 2020

29.1% of contract actions and 60% of obligations (in dollars) in FY 2021

DOL remains committed to 100% compliance with acquisition and procurement requirements and improving best practices through team training in FY 2020 and FY 2021.

Implementation Status

In FY 2019, DOL carried forward the momentum of FY2018 efforts to be intentional and proactive to train our acquisition teams to include meaningful sustainability performance clauses in our contract actions. We also targeted our existing high dollar value contracts for modifications to incorporate applicable sustainability clauses that may not have been included in the past.

In FY 2019, DOL’s OPP meaningfully enhanced sustainability training for our acquisition teams. This resulted in significantly stronger compliance with sustainability clause inclusion and enforcement in new contract actions. These environmental and sustainability standards include, but are not limited to, bio-based, energy efficient and Energy Star products, and products containing recycled content. As OPP prepared to reorganize to a shared services platform

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(consolidating procurement services across all DOL agencies), quantifying our success in bio-based procurements became challenging for the year. Enhanced sustainability training has continued through the transition and DOL will revisit bio-based targets in our FY 2021 report.

The DOL contract writing system, the Acquisition Management System (AMS), was updated in FY 2019 to include relevant sustainability clauses for the procurement of products and services. Furthermore, contracting officers and their teams now have instant access to sustainable procurement training online.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL will continue to target sustainable acquisition strategies as topics for DOL-wide training and proactively support our agencies in best procurement practices that promote contractor support in our environmental stewardship. Acquisition progress is being tracked and championed by the OPP.

ELECTRONICS STEWARDSHIP

FY 2019 Electronics Stewardship Progress:

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

100% of electronic equipment disposed using environmentally sound methods*

**Reuse, donation, recycling, transfer, sale, or demanufacturing.*

DOL will continue to pursue our statutorily-determined goal that 100 percent of newly purchased electronic equipment acquisitions fulfill energy efficiency requirements. DOL's priority is to ensure that information technology electronic equipment is properly disposed at end of life-cycle, including appropriate media sanitization and recycling by R2/e-Steward certified recyclers.

Implementation Status

We consolidated all laptop, desktop, and tablet 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 ensures compliance with energy efficiency requirements and better positions DOL for regular hardware refresh cycles. It also ensures that all new equipment meets and utilizes the appropriate energy efficiency ratings and equipment is deployed with the appropriate power management settings. Therefore, power management is standardized and enforced from cradle to grave.

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 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 that 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 2020 and OCIO will monitor the Department's effective utilization of this contract.

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GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

FY 2019 Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions:

31.8% reduction from FY 2008

6.1% increase from FY 2018

Through conscientious downsizing and optimization of DOL fleet vehicles and steady reductions in facility energy consumption, DOL has consistently reduced GHG emissions from the FY 2008 baseline. We anticipate this success continuing as we optimize JCC facility and fleet operations in the future.

Implementation Status

DOL reduced its FY 2019 Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 31.8 percent from the FY 2008 baseline. Noted is a nominal uptick in GHG emissions from FY 2018 to FY 2019. There was a small increase in heating oil purchases in FY 2019. However, the primary cause of the modest FY 2019 increase in GHG emissions was the significantly smaller credit for market-based renewable purchases in FY 2019. Given downward trends in both FY 2017 and FY 2018 and only a modest increase in FY 2019, DOL will closely monitor GHG emissions in FY 2020 and FY 2021 and if the uptick continues, we will engage a plan of improvement.

Overall, GHG reductions were achieved through implementation of strategies to reduce energy and water use; increasing renewable energy; increasing waste diversions; optimizing the DOL fleet with alternative fleet vehicles; and adding low GHG vehicles. The Department's GHG emissions and reductions are monitored using the DOE's Federal Energy Management Program annual GHG inventory reporting protocols.

Priority Strategies & Planned Actions

DOL will continue to implement strategies that reduce GHG emissions. These strategies include the following: 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 continues to plan for divestiture of underutilized land and facilities 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 2020 and FY 2021. When completed, the result will be a decrease in DOL's land portfolio with a corresponding reduction in the energy and other resources required to maintain the land and associated facilities.

NOTABLE PROJECTS AND HIGHLIGHTS

The OPP deployed intentional and progressive training and execution efforts in FY 2018 and FY 2019 to improve compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) for sustainability clauses. These actions had a meaningful and positive impact on more than 2 billion dollars in contract actions that ensure our contractors support our energy and sustainability policies and Executive Orders.

Edison JCC recently renewed a solar lease and renegotiated the cost of the renewable energy with a 66 percent reduction in cost that will save \$65,000 per year in energy costs. The renewable energy will cost less per kilo-watt-hour (KWH) than the cost of the same electricity purchased from the local conventional power company. DOL will continue

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to work with our JCCs to review and engage in opportunities for better value that complements our sustainability stewardship.

DOL is developing and deploying a new, enterprise wide, Property Asset Management System (PAMS) tool for asset accountability (including electronics assets). PAMS will ensure cradle to grave lifecycle management of assets. We anticipate nationwide deployment during FY 2020.

DOL continues to give focused attention to improve energy efficiency and sustainability performance through construction and renovation efforts, low-cost/no-cost opportunities, and training and support for FAR compliance. Our commitment to EO 13834 (Efficient Federal Operations) is evident in our ongoing efforts to balance prudent fiscal stewardship with energy efficient and sustainable policies and practices.