U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

2014 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

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Craig E. Hooks
Senior Sustainability Officer, Assistant Administrator
Office of Administration and Resources Management
202-564-4600
aaoarm@epa.gov

Table of Contents

Environmental Protection Agency

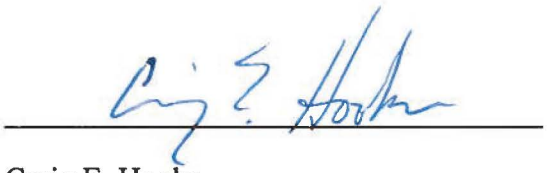
Agency Policy Statement

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continues to support its commitment to reduce its carbon footprint, conserve resources, protect the environment, and address climate change adaptation. EPA is committed to the priorities and sustainability goals established in its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan for the following areas:

- Greenhouse gas and energy reductions
- Sustainable buildings
- Fleet management
- Water use efficiency and management
- Pollution prevention and waste reduction
- Sustainable acquisition
- Electronic stewardship and data centers
- Renewable energy
- Climate change resilience
- Energy performance contracts

The agency recognizes the need to continue to serve as a model for other federal agencies in reducing its impact on the environment. Taking budget considerations into account, EPA plans to continue to invest the human and financial resources needed to support ongoing, cost-effective improvements in its energy and environmental performance.

As the EPA's Senior Sustainability Officer and its Chief Acquisition Officer, I am committing the agency's leadership and every EPA employee to actively participating in the implementation of the agency's SSPP. In conjunction with the EPA's Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Senior Real Property Officer, General Counsel, and all program offices and regions, the EPA commits to meeting its SSPP goals in a comprehensive and cost-effective manner.



Craig E. Hooks

EPA Senior Sustainability Officer

EPA's 2014 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan: Executive Summary

In supporting the Agency's mission to protect human health and the environment and to demonstrate leadership in environmental stewardship, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is committed to managing its facilities and activities in a compliant and sustainable manner according to the goals of this Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP). EPA's mission is carried out in more than 130 leased office facilities and more than 30 laboratories, 20 of which are owned by the Agency. Laboratories use significantly more energy and present greater environmental challenges than offices.

VISION

EPA's vision is to accomplish the Agency's mission while minimizing the impact of facility operations on the environment and surrounding communities by designing high-performance buildings and integrating sustainable practices into daily operations.

LEADERSHIP

EPA works to realize its vision of sustainability throughout its senior leadership team. The Agency's Assistant Administrators, General Counsel, Chief Information Officer, Chief Acquisition Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Senior Real Property Officer are committed to integrating EPA's SSPP goals into all of the Agency's programs, facilities, and operations.

The Senior Sustainability Officer (SSO) for the Agency is the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Administration and Resources Management, who reports directly to the Administrator. The SSO chairs an Executive Steering Committee, composed of Assistant Administrators and senior Regional management, which is charged with overseeing the implementation of the SSPP.

To ensure coordination and communication among the key individuals and offices responsible for implementing this SSPP, EPA has established a process for ongoing input and feedback and a Technical Advisory Group (TAG), which includes representatives from all of EPA's Program Offices, Regions, and key administrative bodies. EPA ensures that annual review and updates to the SSPP include feedback from the appropriate Program Offices to integrate overall Agency goals and objectives.

EPA's annual budget planning process integrates SSPP goals during its facility needs review and the facility master planning process, which incorporates resource efficiency, low-impact development, and other sustainability strategies. EPA is also realigning its real estate portfolio management process, capital budgeting process, and other facility processes to support the Agency's seven strategic goals (which align with the goals of Executive Order [EO] 13514), including:

- Taking action on climate change
- Improving air quality
- Assuring the safety of chemicals

- Cleaning up our communities
- Protecting America's waters
- Expanding the conversation on environmentalism and working for environmental justice
- Building strong state and tribal partnerships

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

In fiscal year (FY) 2013, EPA continued to meet or exceed nearly all federal sustainability goals established by EO 13514, EO 13423, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), and other key sustainability drivers.

EPA's SSPP integrates a number of individual Agency strategies for integrating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, energy efficiency, sustainable buildings, water conservation, and other efforts. The Agency uses a variety of reporting systems to assess progress toward achieving—and exceeding—its SSPP goals:

- Facility-specific targets for energy and water consumption.
- Quarterly and annual collection and analysis of GHG, energy, and water data.
- Annual collection of solid waste generation and recycling data for owned and leased facilities.
- Continuous tracking of transportation data using the Automotive Statistical Tool database; evaluation of transportation initiatives and fuel use using the Agency's Alternative Fuel Compliance Emphasis Program.
- Balanced Scorecard (BSC) initiatives to improve data quality and planning for sustainable acquisitions.

Performance information for other targets and goals is acquired through annual data calls. Performance reports are provided periodically to the SSO and Executive Steering Committee, along with recommendations for action and adjustments to the SSPP as appropriate.

Goal 1: GHG Reduction

- *Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions*: In FY 2013, EPA's combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were 57.4 percent lower than its FY 2008 baseline, surpassing the Agency's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal of 25 percent by FY 2020 from an FY 2008 baseline. Even when the Agency does not account for green power and renewable energy certificate (REC) purchases, EPA's FY 2013 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions still decreased 13.3 percent relative to the Agency's revised FY 2008 baseline.

- *Scope 3 GHG Emissions*: EPA reduced its Scope 3 GHG emissions 40.4 percent in FY 2013 compared to its FY 2008 GHG emissions baseline. The Agency's GHG emissions associated with business air travel decreased 57 percent in FY 2013 compared to FY 2008 through increased video-conferencing and reduced business travel. Since FY 2010, EPA increased video-conferencing bridge call use by nearly 900 percent, contributing to the Agency's Scope 3 GHG emission reductions. EPA's telework program allows eligible staff to work from an alternate location on a regular or intermittent basis, which decreases

the GHG emissions associated with employee commuting by reducing the number of days employees commute to work each week.

Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings

- *Energy Intensity*: EPA exceeded the 24 percent energy intensity reduction from its FY 2003 baseline required under EISA and EO 13423, reducing its FY 2013 energy intensity by 25.6 percent from FY 2003. In FY 2013, EPA completed energy assessments at five of its EISA covered facilities and identified 30 viable energy conservation measures (ECMs) from these assessments. With the completion of these assessments, EPA met the requirements for the second year of the current four-year assessment and reporting cycle established by EISA Section 432.

- *Guiding Principles*: Using EPA's projected FY 2015 Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) inventory, six buildings—or 11.5 percent—of the Agency's FRPP buildings measuring greater than 5,000 square feet met the *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings* (*Guiding Principles*) in FY 2013. This progress exceeds the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) goal of 11 percent and is two-thirds of the way to meeting the FY 2015 requirement of 15 percent. In FY 2013, EPA completed *Guiding Principles* self-certification for one laboratory building and will certify another in FY 2014.

Goal 3: Fleet Management

- *Petroleum Use and Fleet Reduction*: In FY 2013, EPA reduced fleet petroleum use by 38.9 percent compared to the FY 2005 baseline, exceeding the goal of 16 percent. In addition, the Agency exceeded its FY 2015 vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) reduction goal of 4.2 percent of total fleet compared to an FY 2011 baseline by achieving a 9.3 percent reduction in fleet size.

- *Alternative Fuel Use*: EPA fell short of meeting the FY 2013 EO 13423 requirement for increasing alternative fuel consumption by 10 percent annually compared to an FY 2005 baseline, but continues to work to meet this goal.

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency and Management

- *Potable Water*: In FY 2013, EPA exceeded the EO 13514 requirement to reduce its water intensity by 12 percent compared to the FY 2007 baseline, with a decrease of 38.8 percent compared with FY 2007. Several EPA facilities completed water conservation projects, including elimination of single-pass cooling, construction of condensate recovery systems, and installation of new water-efficient restroom fixtures. EPA also conducted water assessments for 10 EISA-covered facilities in FY 2013.

- *Industrial, Landscaping, and Agricultural (ILA) Water*: EPA also exceeded the EO 13514 goal to decrease ILA water use 2 percent annually compared to an FY 2010 baseline by reducing ILA water 95.3 percent in FY 2013 from the FY2010 baseline.

- *Stormwater Management*: EPA continued to follow the EISA Section 438 Guidance on stormwater management in FY 2013.

Goal 5: Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

EPA surpassed its internal recycling goal of 55 percent in FY 2013 (and the EO 13514 requirement of 50 percent waste diversion by FY 2015) by achieving a 63.8 percent recycling rate in FY 2013.[1] For the third consecutive year, EPA reduced the reported weight of solid waste disposed per person through ongoing source reduction, recycling, reuse, donation, composting, and other waste reduction efforts. EPA also recycled or salvaged 98 percent of its construction and demolition (C&D) debris in FY 2013, far exceeding its internal goal of 75 percent and the EO 13514 requirement of 50 percent.

The number of EPA facilities that reported data for composting programs also continued to increase compared to previous years. The amount of materials diverted through composting also increased from FY 2012. More than 70 percent of EPA's reporting locations supported compostable waste collection programs, diverting more than 360 tons of organic material from landfills in FY 2013. EPA will continue to promote and share best practices for composting collection and leverage facility-level environmental management systems (EMSs) to implement composting and facilitate collaboration.

Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition

During FY 2013, EPA continued to meet the sustainable acquisition goals established by EO 13514 by implementing Balanced Scorecard (BSC) initiatives to improve data quality and planning for sustainable acquisitions.

- ***Balanced Scorecard Initiatives*:** In FY 2014, EPA implemented BSC Initiatives, which positively impacted the Agency's compliance with EO 13514. One BSC initiative, *Cross Cutting Fundamental Strategy. Building a Sustainable Future with Diverse Stakeholders*, was designed to broaden EPA's approach to strategic sustainable purchasing participation in the Federal Green Challenge by emphasizing and updating its purchasing policy and training EPA acquisition staff to help ensure that the recently released Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) performance standards and product registries are fully utilized. EPA implemented another BSC in FY 2014, *Implement and Execute a Phased Management Project Management Plan for the Various Sustainable Acquisition Reports*. This BSC will facilitate senior management's focus and attention on the important sustainable acquisition reporting requirements, thus allowing for even greater management support for sustainable acquisition initiatives.

[1] The recycling rate presented here differs from what EPA included in its *FY 2013 Annual Energy and Water Report*, because SFPB received FY 2013 data from one additional facility in February 2014. The waste diversion appendix included with EPA's 2014 SSPP provides an explanation of EPA's recycling rate calculation, as well as tables that summarize the facilities that reported data and the recycling rates for each facility and the Agency overall.

- ***Sustainable Acquisition Goals*:** In FY 2013 and thus far in FY 2014, EPA has achieved or exceeded the EO 13514 goal of 95 percent sustainable acquisition for applicable goods and service procurements. The Agency began updating its Green Purchasing Plan (GPP), and several policies are being updated pursuant to the Policy Reformation and Restoration Project. The updated GPP will be memorialized in EPA's Acquisition Guide in FY 2014.

Goal 7: Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers

- *Electronic Stewardship*: EPA continued to exceed the overall 95 percent EPEAT target for the legacy electronic product categories in FY 2013.

- *Data Centers*: Through EPA's approved Data Center Consolidation Initiative, the Agency continues to reduce physical servers and optimize energy consumption through virtualization, consolidation, and cloud computing. EPA designated four data centers as core data centers for hosting enterprise applications and infrastructure, has closed 19 of 77 non-core data centers, and will continue the drive to consolidate and virtualize servers and close non-core data centers where practical.

Goal 8: Renewable Energy

- *Onsite Renewable Energy*: In FY 2013, onsite renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, and geothermal power supplied EPA with 5.8 billion British thermal units (Btu), equivalent to 0.46 percent of the Agency's annual energy use.

- *Green Power and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)*: EPA continued to be a leader among federal agencies by purchasing green power and RECs equivalent to 100 percent of the Agency's estimated FY 2013 electricity use.

Goal 9: Climate Change Resilience

EPA has developed a *Climate Change Adaptation Plan* to prepare for and adapt to the effects of climate change. The SSPP outlines numerous goals and achievements in reducing the Agency's GHG emissions, energy dependence, water use requirements, solid waste, pollution, and other environmental impacts. EPA also has in place an extensive continuity of operations plan (COOP) designed to address natural disasters and other events that could interrupt Agency operations. EPA has issued guidance encouraging all offices to include climate adaptation evaluation criteria into announcements of competitive funding opportunities. EPA is also developing tools to support climate adaptation planning.

To make the Agency's facilities more climate-resilient, EPA has reviewed resiliency-related municipal regulations, zoning ordinances, building codes, subdivision specifications, and other federal, state, local, and academic literature. As part of this effort, EPA has also discussed climate resiliency planning with the U.S. General Services Administration's Office of Mission Assurance and has examined proposed and existing green building rating systems for relevant climate resiliency considerations. EPA has developed an initial list of climate resiliency

planning considerations, which it will use to update the Agency's *Architecture/Engineering Guidelines*, space planning, and leasing guidelines in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Goal 10: Energy Performance Contracts

EPA recognizes the importance of energy performance contracts, such as energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs) and utility energy services contracts (UESCs), when implementing projects at its facilities. In recent years, EPA has built on the successes of completed ESPC projects at its laboratories at Ada, Oklahoma, and Ann Arbor, Michigan, when exploring new energy performance contracts at its facilities.

EPA is undergoing a nationwide laboratory study to consolidate existing space and improve laboratory utilization. At this time, the Agency is hesitant to commit to long-term energy performance contracts since EPA may consider consolidating or co-locating some of its research facilities. When this study is completed sometime in 2015, the Agency will reassess the potential for energy performance contracting at its future inventory of facilities.

Lessons Learned

Having an established "pipeline" of ready-to-implement, facility-specific energy and water conservation projects has helped EPA exceed its facility GHG reduction, energy efficiency, and water conservation goals. Reduced resource levels, however, continue to hinder EPA's ability to design and fund many of the major projects necessary to continue to meet or exceed increasingly tougher federal building performance requirements. To address this funding issue, EPA has focused on implementing lower-cost projects with the highest return on investment.

EPA has also realized that accurately predicting the future cost of energy commodities is critical to designing energy conservation projects that involve performance contracting. For example, EPA initiated a boiler replacement project as part of an energy savings performance contract (ESPC) at its Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center (AWBERC) in Cincinnati, Ohio, in FY 2011. Since that time, the price of natural gas has fallen significantly, which has diminished the cost-effectiveness of the potential ESPC. Due to the cost implications, EPA is still pursuing this project but without performance contracting, and the Agency has built on what it learned about projecting fuel costs into future ESPC efforts.

Challenges

As the Agency charged with protecting human health and the environment, EPA must maintain its premier scientific research capabilities while continuing to reduce energy and water consumption. The Agency's laboratory mechanical system upgrades are complex and frequently take several years to design, complete, and commission. Lack of funding for ECMs, sustainable building improvement projects, and space consolidation projects often hinders progress. EPA has already implemented energy and water conservation measures with the lowest capital costs and shortest payback periods; to achieve additional savings and continue to meet its energy and water intensity reduction goals, however, EPA must find innovative ways to fund other major projects. Doing so in a time of reduced resources is a challenge.

EPA must also continue to improve the quality of data and metrics for sustainability goal areas. One particular challenge is obtaining better quality data for employee commuting, the Agency's largest component of currently required Scope 3 GHG emissions. Due to a variety of constraints associated with the government shutdown, EPA did not conduct an employee commuting survey for FY 2013. To report the required GHG emissions data for FY 2013, EPA extrapolated results using data from the Agency's FY 2012 employee commuting survey and actual FY 2013 personnel data.

In FY 2013, EPA did not meet the EO 13423 requirement for increasing alternative vehicle fuel consumption by 10 percent compounded annually. While most of the Agency's fleet consists of vehicles that are fueled with E85, fueling stations that offer E85 are not readily available in many areas of the country. To improve the Agency's performance in this area, EPA plans to hold an annual workshop and quarterly data calls with field operators. EPA will also continue to meet with stakeholders, discuss obstacles to compliance, share best practices, and develop site-specific strategies for meeting fuel targets.

PLANNED ACTIONS

EPA anticipates making further progress in reducing its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in FY 2014 and beyond as a result of implementing energy conservation projects, consolidating or right-sizing laboratory infrastructure when opportunities arise, and continuing to purchase green power and RECs. The Agency also expects to see reductions in its Scope 3 GHG emissions for the optional rental space category because of its office consolidation efforts and increased use of telework.

Using the model of internally certifying that EPA's Environmental Science Center (ESC) in Fort Meade, Maryland, meets the *Guiding Principles* in FY 2013, EPA plans to implement the *Guiding Principles* at the Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Center in Ada, Oklahoma, and AWBERC in Cincinnati, Ohio, in FY 2014. EPA is on track to meet the 2014 OMB goal of having 13 percent of EPA's projected FY 2015 FRPP inventory meet the *Guiding Principles*.

EPA will increase utilization of E85 in flex-fuel vehicles, locate dual-fuel vehicles where it has access to alternative fuel, and use biodiesel fuels in diesel vehicles. To ensure that it is operating a lean and effective fleet in FY 2014 and beyond, EPA will also increase its use of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, continue to identify underutilized vehicles, and right-size its inventory as part of the annual VAM review.

EPA will assess the results of the quarterly compliance reviews to identify applicable service contracts that did not contain biobased products and/or clauses, address any specific contracts that do not include biobased products and/or clauses, and develop corrective actions, including training, to improve performance and reporting in future sustainability plans.

EPA also will continue to provide training, education, and outreach in accordance with Sections (1) and (7), respectively, of the Presidential Memorandum, *Driving Innovation and Creating Jobs in Rural America through Biobased and Sustainable Product Procurement*. Specifically,

during the fourth quarter of FY 2014, EPA will provide three training classes for acquisition and requirements staff for: 1) Biobased Purchasing; 2) EPEAT; and 3) Federal Green Challenge.

EPA has partnered with staff in developing Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Case 2013-016, which identifies imaging equipment and televisions as new items to be included under the EPEAT standard in FAR 23 and 52. FAR Case 2013-016 is in the FAR Secretariat's office preparing to be published in the Federal Register as an interim rule.

To address new challenges of tracking purchases in new EPEAT electronic product categories, EPA leveraged its existing EPEAT reporting mechanism to include this new requirement. Additionally, during the second quarter of FY 2014, EPA issued guidance to its contracting officers regarding clarification on purchasing EPEAT-registered products. During the fourth quarter of FY 2014, EPA will offer training to acquisition and requirements staff on EPEAT and the use of new Voluntary Consensus Standards for the requisition and purchase of environmentally sustainable electronic office products.

PROGRESS ON ADMINISTRATION PRIORITIES

***Climate Change Adaptation Planning*:** EPA released its draft *Climate Change Adaptation Plan* ("*Plan*") for public review and comment in February 2013. The *Plan* has been finalized and is included with this SSPP. The *Plan* provides a roadmap (including 10 Agencywide priorities) for how EPA will anticipate and plan for future changes in climate and incorporate considerations of climate change into its programs, policies, rules, and operations to ensure they are effective under future climatic conditions. As stated in the June 2014 revised EPA *Policy Statement on Climate Change Adaptation*, we are now seeing a wide range of impacts associated with human-induced climate change that pose significant challenges to EPA's ability to fulfill its mission. The Agency must therefore adapt if it is to continue fulfilling its statutory, regulatory, and programmatic requirements.

As called for in the Agencywide *Plan*, EPA National Environmental Program Offices, all 10 Regional Offices, and National Support Offices have developed their own *Implementation Plans* that provide more detail on how they will carry out the work called for in the Agencywide *Plan* and meet the 10 EPA priorities on climate adaptation. Draft *Implementation Plans* were completed in June 2013 and released for public comment in November 2013. The 17 final *Implementation Plans* are included with this SSPP.

A central element of EPA's work on climate adaptation that is called for in all of these plans is to build and strengthen the adaptive capacity of its partners across the country in ways that are critical to attaining the Agency's mission. States, tribes, and local communities share responsibility for protecting human health and the environment. These partnerships will be critical for efficient, effective and equitable implementation of climate adaptation strategies. EPA is therefore supporting the efforts of its partners to integrate climate adaptation into the work they do by providing: (1) training to increase awareness of ways climate change may affect their ability to implement effective programs; (2) financial incentives that support climate-resilient investments in communities across the country; and (3) necessary data, information, tools, and technical assistance.

EPA has already made significant progress integrating climate adaptation planning into its programs, policies, rules, and operations, fulfilling commitments in the President's *Climate Action Plan*, and following directives in Executive Order 13653 ("Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change"). It has promoted climate-resilient investments by successfully fulfilling its commitments in the President's *Climate Action Plan* to integrate considerations of climate change impacts and adaptive measures into major programs, including its Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan funds and grants for brownfields cleanup. It has supported climate-resilient investments through discretionary, competitive financial mechanisms such as the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. EPA also is supporting climate-resilient investments as part of the Hurricane Sandy recovery effort. EPA is working closely with New York and New Jersey to plan resilient water infrastructure projects that incorporate green infrastructure and adapt to a changing climate.

EPA has also produced tools to support adaptive management decisions. For example, as called for in the President's *Climate Action Plan*, the Agency released a National Stormwater Calculator and Climate Assessment Tool Package that can be used to estimate runoff during storm events under current and future climate.

EPA is incorporating climate change impacts into water quality actions. For example, EPA is developing guidance for watershed managers on how to develop total maximum daily load provisions that protect beneficial uses (*e.g.*, cold water fish habitat) as the climate changes. EPA is also initiating work to evaluate approaches and limitations of incorporating climate change into its existing ozone modeling framework.

Looking ahead, EPA will continue to implement key actions to address the Agencywide priorities in its *Climate Change Adaptation Plan*. Key next steps include: (1) fulfilling the Strategic Measures in the *Fiscal Year 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan*; (2) continuing to modernize EPA programs to encourage climate-resilient investments; (3) providing information, tools, training, and technical support on climate change preparedness and resilience to states, tribes, and local communities; (4) implementing the priority actions identified in the 17 *Implementation Plans* produced by EPA's Program and Regional Offices; (5) focusing on the most vulnerable people and places; (6) partnering with tribes to increase adaptive capacity; (7) measuring and evaluating performance on an ongoing basis; and (8) continuing to build and maintain strong partnerships with other federal agencies.

***ESPCs*:** EPA is currently undergoing a nationwide laboratory assessment, including the potential for consolidation, and therefore is waiting to undertake any contracting of this nature at a particular facility. As with many federal agencies, EPA has limited capital funds to maintain existing laboratory infrastructure, replace aging infrastructure, and reconfigure existing research laboratory space to meet mission-critical needs. While EPA considers ESPCs as a potential funding source for energy-saving projects if they enable the Agency to reduce the burden of up-front capital cost, many of EPA's energy-saving projects are often not viable candidates for ESPCs due to the extreme age and complexity of mechanical systems, the laboratories' remote locations, and the small project sizes. Once the nationwide laboratory study is complete, EPA will once again consider ESPCs at its facilities to save energy and reduce GHG emissions.

***Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)*:** In support of the President's Climate Action Plan and its emphasis on addressing HFC emissions, EPA will plan to align its internal policies and programs, as necessary, with any updates released through the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. EPA will continue to phase out Class I and Class II ozone-depleting substances (ODSs), in addition to requiring ODS management plans and inventories for locations with ODS-containing equipment.

***Biobased Purchasing Strategies*:** During FY 2014, EPA established the reassessed biobased purchasing baseline compliance rate of 100 percent. A Standard Operating Procedure was also developed and will be implemented during FY 2014 to ensure data accuracy for the quarterly reviews of relevant contract acquisitions for the inclusion of biobased product and services requirements and clauses in the applicable contracts. It also provides training to acquisition staff to ensure contract language is used for applicable requirements.

Table of Contents

Table 9: Goal 9 Strategies – Climate Change Resilience
Goal 10: Energy Performance Contracts
Agency Progress in Meeting President's Performance Contracting Challenge (PPCC) Goal
Figure 10-1
Table 10: Goal 10 Strategies – Energy Performance Contracting
Appendices

Table 1: Agency Size & Scope

Agency Size & Scope	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	17,202	17,109
Total Acres of Land Managed	628	623
Total Number of Buildings Owned	20	20
Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)	121	116
Total Building Gross Square Feet (GSF)	11,229,620	11,134,814
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	141	136
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	0	0
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	127	131
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	951	906
Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (Tactical, Law Enforcement, Emergency, Etc.)	323	331
Total Amount Contracts Awarded as Reported in FPDS ($Millions)	$1,500.886	$1,422.455

Environmental Protection Agency

Evaluating Previous Strategies

Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction – Scope 1 & 2

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? (Yes/No)	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? (Yes/No)	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Ensure that all major renovations and new building designs are 30% more efficient than applicable code	Yes	Yes	All new designs and major renovation projects are reviewed using EPA's GreenCheck process to ensure that these projects meet or exceed energy efficiency requirements. EPA will continue to use this strategy in future years to improve its building inventory.
Reduce grid-supplied electricity consumption by improving/upgrading motors, boilers, HVAC, chillers, compressors, lighting, etc.	Yes	Yes	In design and construction specifications, EPA requires the use of high-efficiency lighting, motors, chillers, and compressors and employs the required EISA Section 432 energy assessments to identify infrastructure projects that reduce grid-supplied electricity consumption. Comprehensive mechanical system replacements at EPAs older laboratories, called Infrastructure Replacement Projects (IRPs), involve use of all components of this strategy, striving for energy reductions of 30 percent or more and significant GHG emission reductions. EPA will continue to use this strategy again next year.
Employ operations and management best practices	Yes	Yes	Through EISA Section 432 energy assessments and

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? (Yes/No)	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? (Yes/No)	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
for energy consuming and emission generating equipment			recommissioning, EPA has successfully identified and addressed operating and energy efficiency opportunities and educated its facility managers and operations and maintenance (O&M) staff. EPA plans to complete its EISA Section 432 Round 6 covered facility assessments and commissioning requirements by June 30, 2014, and continue using best practices at its EISA non-covered facilities.
Safely reduce laboratory ventilation rates to save energy	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to explore and implement airflow reduction projects to save energy while maintaining a safe environment for laboratory staff by improving the operational efficiency of its fume hoods and biosafety cabinets. Projects to make laboratory ventilation more efficient are planned or underway at its Main campus in Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina; Chapel Hill, North Carolina, laboratory; and facilities in Manchester, Washington; Montgomery, Alabama; Fort Meade, Maryland; and Kansas City, Kansas (Science and Technology Center).
Reduce on-site fossil-fuel consumption by installing	Yes	Yes	EPA continues to update its existing building inventory

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? (Yes/No)	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? (Yes/No)	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
more efficient boilers, generators, furnaces, etc. and/or use renewable fuels.			with more efficient mechanical systems as appropriate with focused projects or IRPs. EPA's use of this strategy has been successful, and the Agency will employ this strategy to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions over the next year.

Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction – Scope 3

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Develop and deploy employee commuter reduction plan	No	No	EPA is already leveraging its transit subsidy program and telework policy, thus EPA will not use this strategy next year. EPA anticipates successfully achieving its employee commuting reduction goal with existing strategies.
Reduce employee business ground travel	Yes	Yes	Through increased video-conferencing capacity and usage, EPA expects to maintain at least a 50 percent reduction in business ground travel GHG emissions in future years.
Reduce employee business air travel	Yes	Yes	Through increased video-conferencing capacity and usage, EPA expects to maintain at least a 35 percent reduction in this category of Scope 3 GHG emissions compared to the FY 2008 baseline.

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Increase number of employees eligible for telework and/or the total number of days teleworked	No	No	EPA's official telework policy is being negotiated with union representatives, but some EPA employees have developed telework schedules with their managers as appropriate.
Provide bicycle commuting infrastructure	Yes	Yes	In addition to a transit subsidy program with high levels of participation, EPA will continue to provide secure bicycle facilities at most major regional offices and Headquarters facilities. In late May 2014, EPA initiated a process to significantly expand bicycle storage and shower facilities in its Washington, D.C., Federal Triangle complex. This effort will include U.S. Aid for International Development and the U.S. Customs and Border Control office located there.
Reconfigure and streamline office space to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from leased space.	Yes	Yes	EPA Headquarters initiated space consolidation efforts, to be completed in September 2014. EPA will continue renovating its Region 9 and 10 offices with efficient and flexible workstations, allowing EPA to reduce its leased space, and evaluate additional space consolidation when opportunities arise.

Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Incorporate green building specifications into all new construction and major renovation projects	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to use its GreenCheck process to ensure new construction and major renovation projects incorporate appropriate green building specifications.
Redesign or lease interior space to reduce energy use by daylighting, space optimization, sensors/control system installation, etc.	Yes	Yes	Any new project designs that are initiated within the next year will follow the energy-efficiency requirements in EPA's GreenCheck.
Include in every construction contract all applicable sustainable acquisition requirements for recycled, biobased, energy efficient, and environmentally preferable products	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to use its GreenCheck process to ensure new construction projects incorporate the appropriate sustainable acquisition requirements.
Develop own system of assessing, addressing, documenting and certifying Existing Buildings as meeting the Guiding Principles.	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to implement this system on an ongoing basis to certify EPA's buildings as meeting the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Existing Buildings.
Rightsizing research infrastructure	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to emphasize needs-based program of requirements development as additional Infrastructure Replacement Plans are added to EPA's long-range facility reconstruction schedule.

Goal 3: Fleet Management

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Optimize/Right-size the composition of the fleet (e.g., reduce vehicle size, eliminate underutilized vehicles, acquire and locate vehicles to match local fuel infrastructure)	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to right-size its fleet and co-locate AFVs to match alternative fuel infrastructure in FY 2014.
Reduce miles traveled (e.g., share vehicles, improve routing with telematics, eliminate trips, improve scheduling, use shuttles, etc.)	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to encourage trip consolidation and other transportation alternatives, such as mass transit and teleconferencing capabilities.
Acquire only highly fuel-efficient, low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles and alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs)	Yes	Yes	EPA acquired only fuel-efficient, low GHG-emitting vehicles and AFVs for light-duty acquisitions. EPA will continue to replace motor vehicles with these options as vehicle leases expire.
Increase utilization of alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles	Yes	No	The Agency saw a decrease in alternative fuel consumption from FY 2012 to FY 2013. However, EPA will continue to encourage 100 percent alternative fuel use in non-exempt AFVs.
Use a Fleet Management Information System to track fuel consumption throughout the year for agency-owned, GSA-leased, and commercially-leased vehicles	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to utilize the Automotive Statistical Tool (AST) database to track and report on fleet assets.

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Purchase and install water efficient technologies (e.g., Waterwise, low-flow water fixtures and aeration devices).	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to add requirements to use WaterSense labeled products and other water-efficient equipment in its contract language for fixture/equipment replacements.
Develop and deploy operational controls for leak detection including a distribution system audit, leak detection, and repair programs.	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to track water use by facility, determine any abnormalities, and perform follow-up water assessments at its EISA covered facilities every four years to identify and address any sources of leaks.
Design, install, and maintain landscape to reduce water use.	Yes	Yes	EPA has significantly reduced its outdoor water use to date, so it does not have specific plans to further reduce outdoor water use in 2014.
Design and deploy water closed-loop, capture, recharge, and/or reclamation systems.	Yes	Yes	EPA has significantly surpassed FY 2020 water use reduction requirements and will be shifting resources to energy conservation projects.
Install meters to measure and monitor industrial, landscaping and, agricultural water use.	Yes	Yes	EPA has reduced its industrial, landscaping, and agricultural (ILA) water use by 95.3 percent as of FY 2013 and does not have plans to add additional meters on ILA uses at this time.

Goal 5: Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Eliminate, reduce, or recover refrigerants and other fugitive emissions	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to phase out applicable ODS-containing equipment and minimize the use of ODSs.
Reduce waste generation through elimination, source reduction, and recycling	Yes	Yes	EPA set (and exceeded) an aggressive Agencywide goal of 55 percent recycling by FY 2015. Through facility EMSs, green teams, and other efforts, EPA will continue to encourage facilities to reduce and reuse materials, recycle, and compost.
Implement integrated pest management and improved landscape management practices to reduce and eliminate the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals/materials	Yes	Yes	EPA has and will continue to implement integrated pest management (IPM) and improved landscape and hardscape management practices. As part of the Guiding Principles for high performance sustainable buildings, EPA will continue to develop IPM, landscaping, and exterior and hardscape management plans for each building that goes through the Agencys high performance sustainable existing building self-certification process. EPA will also continue to track sites employing best practices for IPM, landscape management, and hardscape management practices through the annual EMS reporting mechanism.

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Establish a tracking and reporting system for construction and demolition debris elimination	Yes	Yes	EPA is achieving its goal to divert at least 75 percent of construction and demolition (C&D) debris by FY 2015 for all construction/renovation projects greater than 20,000 square feet. A reporting system has been formalized for EPA to track C&D waste diversion data.
Develop/revise Agency Chemicals Inventory Plans and identify and deploy chemical elimination, substitution, and/or management opportunities	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to track the Agencywide EMS Objectives, Targets, and Metrics (OTMs), including those focused on chemical management. EPA released a draft version of the updated Agencywide EMS OTMs during FY 2014, which included chemical management targets for implementation beginning in FY 2015.

Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Update and deploy agency procurement policies and programs to ensure that federally-mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements and services	Yes	Yes	The updated Green Purchasing Plan will be memorialized in EPA's Acquisition Guidance. Also, EPA will use the report from the federal-wide survey regarding the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program to update sustainable acquisition policies.

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Deploy corrective actions to address identified barriers to increasing sustainable procurements with special emphasis on biobased purchasing	Yes	Yes	This strategy will be monitored on a quarterly basis by obtaining feedback from the training and outreach sessions. This information will be used to effectively implement corrective actions, as needed.
Include biobased and other FAR sustainability clauses in all applicable construction and other relevant service contracts	Yes	Yes	This strategy will be monitored on a quarterly basis by obtaining feedback from the training and outreach sessions. This information will be used to effectively implement corrective actions, as needed.
Use Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiatives, such as Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) for office products and imaging equipment, which include sustainable acquisition requirements	No	No	This strategy is not applicable and not selected because: 1) in January 2013 the U.S. Department of Agriculture advised EPA that the definition of "specification" does not apply to statement of work/statement of objectives language; 2) OMB did not require EPA to discuss "performance review of 25 percent of the applicable formal specifications" in the 2012 midyear Sustainability Scorecard; 3) OMB did not require EPA to discuss "agency specification reviews" in the Addendum to the FY 2012 SSPP; and 4) EPA did not select this strategy for the 2013 SSPP.

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Report on sustainability compliance in contractor performance reviews	Yes	Yes	This strategy will be monitored quarterly; EPA will implement corrective actions for results which are less than the required 100 percent ENERGY STAR qualified/FEMP-designated or 95 percent EPEAT goals.

Goal 7: Electronic Stewardship & Data Centers

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Identify agency Core and Non-Core Data	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to focus on minimizing or closing non-core data centers and moving enterprise resources to core data centers or the cloud.
Optimize agency Core Data Centers across total cost of ownership metrics	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to focus on virtualization and consolidation within the core data centers to optimize efficiency.
Ensure that power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficiency or environmentally preferable options and features are enabled on all eligible electronics and monitor compliance	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to implement the strategy/process, as it produced positive feedback and cost savings by implementing duplex printing.
Update and deploy policies to use environmentally sound practices for disposition of all agency excess or surplus electronic products, including use of	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to follow U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) personal property disposition procedures of transfer, donation, sale, and

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
certified eSteward and/or R2 electronic recyclers, and monitor compliance			recycling of electronic equipment, and will also continue to ensure the Property Utilization Officers are employing the GSA Xcess system.
Ensure acquisition of 95% EPEAT registered and 100% of ENERGY STAR qualified and FEMP designated electronic office products	Yes	Yes	EPA will continue to track and report the purchase of ENERGY STAR qualified, FEMP-designated, and EPEAT-registered personal computers, notebook computers, and monitors. As a result of the recent expansion of the EPEAT Program, EPA expanded the tracking and reporting to include imaging equipment and televisions.
Consolidate 40% of agency non-core data centers	Yes	Yes	EPA has closed 25 percent of non-core data centers and has targeted 40 percent for closure by Q5 2015. EPA will continue to consolidate and close non-core data centers whenever practical.

Goal 8: Renewable Energy

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Purchase renewable energy directly or through Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)	Yes	Yes	Continuing its leadership among federal agencies in green power purchases, EPA contracted with DLA Energy to purchase RECs for 100 percent of its estimated electricity use in FY 2014.

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Install onsite renewable energy on federal sites	No	No	While EPA did not complete onsite renewable energy project installations in 2013, it made progress with awarding a contract for the installation of larger photovoltaic (PV) array at its Edison facility in 2014 via an energy savings performance contracting (ESPC) mechanism.
Lease land for renewable energy infrastructure	Yes	Yes	During 2013, EPA through Duke Energy maintained leases at its child care facility in RTP of roof space for a PV renewable energy installation. In 2014, EPA is pursuing renewable energy infrastructure on EPA-owned land and will participate in similar leased land programs for renewable energy development where possible. The Edison, New Jersey, ESPC PV project represents an example of this approach.
Utilize performance contracting methodologies for implementing ECMs and increasing renewable energy	Yes	Yes	EPA is continuing to pursue performance contracting (i.e., a power purchase agreement) for a PV array in Edison, New Jersey, and considering using for energy efficiency projects at other facilities during 2014.
Work with other agencies to create volume discount incentives for increased renewable energy purchases	Yes	Yes	EPA has continued its relationship with DLA Energy to procure its FY

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
			2014 large-volume REC purchase.

Goal 9: Climate Change Resilience

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
Ensure climate change adaptation is integrated into both agency-wide and regional planning efforts, in coordination with other Federal agencies as well as state and local partners, Tribal governments, and private stakeholders	Yes	Yes	EPA's publicly reviewed Climate Change Adaptation Plan and 17 Climate Change Implementation Plans identify 10 Agencywide priorities for addressing vulnerabilities of its mission to climate change and ways to integrate climate change adaptation into its programs, policies, and operations. These plans provide a roadmap for how EPA will continue to implement the Agency's programs in communities across the country facing climate-related challenges and work with them to protect human health and the environment as the climate changes.
Update agency emergency response procedures and protocols to account for projected climate change, including extreme weather events	Yes	Yes	EPAs Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) finalized a Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plan in June 2014 that identifies the vulnerabilities of OSWERs Emergency Response programs to climate change and actions to address these vulnerabilities. The

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
			OSWER Implementation Plan will guide EPAs efforts in this area next year.
Identify vulnerable communities that are served by agency mission and are potentially impacted by climate change and identify measures to address those vulnerabilities where possible	Yes	Yes	One of the 10 Agencywide priorities identified in EPA's Climate Change Adaptation Plan calls for the Agency to emphasize overburdened populations, such as children, the elderly, poor, tribes, indigenous people, environmental justice communities, and small rural communities that can be especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The Agency will continue to engage and partner with the most vulnerable communities to improve their capacity to prepare for and avoid damages from climate change impacts.
Ensure that agency climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs reflect best available current climate change science, updated as necessary	Yes	Yes	All of EPA's climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs are guided by the best available scientific information and receive appropriate levels of peer review by independent scientific and technical experts. EPA's Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the 17 Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plans produced by the Program and Regional Offices are based on peer-reviewed scientific literature (e.g., the National

(A) Strategy	(B) Did you implement this strategy? Yes/No	(C) Was the strategy successful for you? Yes/No	(D) Will you use this strategy again next year? (Please explain in 1-2 sentences)
			Climate Assessment, Assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and went through a public review and comment period.
Design and construct new or modify/manage existing agency facilities and/or infrastructure to account for the potential impacts of projected climate change	Yes	Yes	EPAs Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plan finalized in June 2104 explicitly addresses the need to make EPAs facilities more climate-resilient. EPA has developed an initial list of climate resiliency planning considerations and will use it to update the Agencys space planning and leasing guidelines in FY 2015 and 2016.

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction

EPA Progress toward Scope 1 & 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals

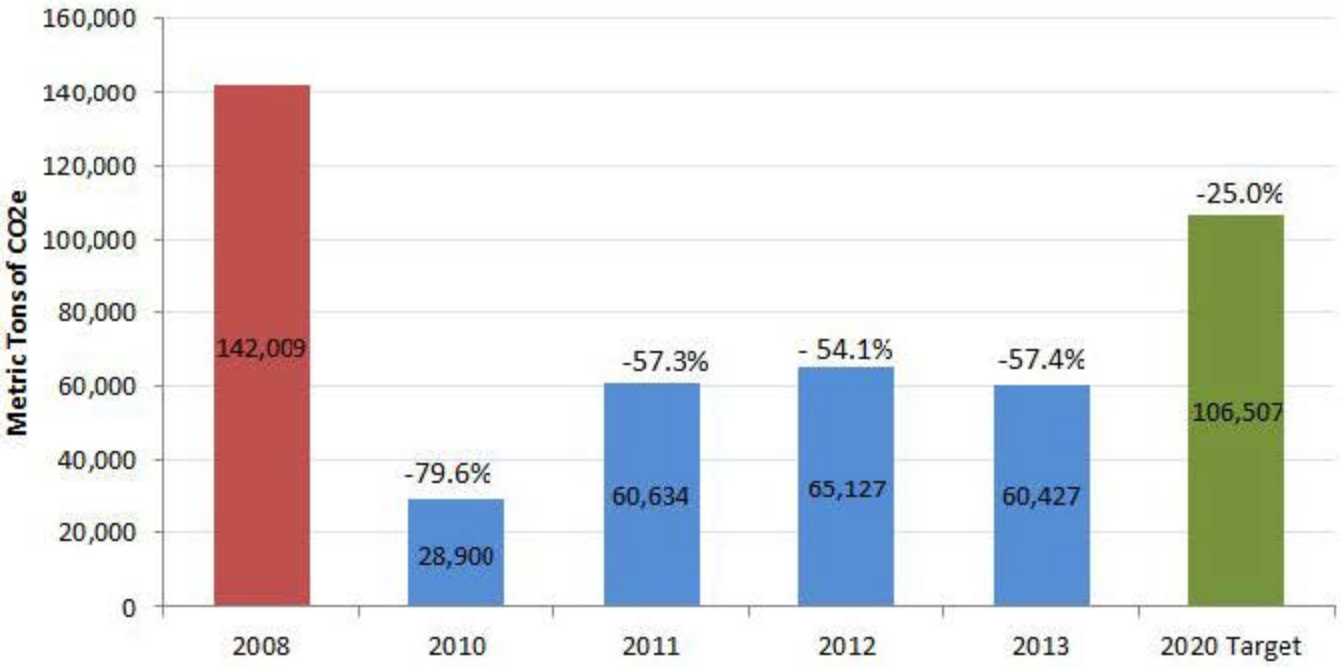


Table 1-1: Goal 1 Strategies - Scope 1 & 2 GHG Reductions

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Use the FEMP GHG emission report to identify/target high emission categories and implement specific actions to resolve high emission areas identified	No	EPA already relies on this strategy to prioritize opportunities, so the Agency currently focuses on implementing the enumerated top five strategies to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions at its facilities.	N/A
Ensure that all major renovations and new building designs are 30% more efficient than applicable code	Yes	EPA uses the GreenCheck system to: (1) Monitor compliance with the 30 percent better than ASHRAE standard for new construction, and (2) Ensure that major renovations reduce energy use by 20 percent from the building's 2003 baseline. GreenCheck is EPA's process to compile and monitor all federal environmental and green building requirements that project managers must complete on each project. GreenCheck serves to educate and remind project managers of requirements as well as inform architecture and engineering (A&E) firms designing projects for the Agency.	(1) Continue discussions with the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) regarding EPA's Chapel Hill, North Carolina, laboratory lease to accommodate downsizing and new mechanical systems. Finalize new lease before end of January 2015. (2) By March 2015, finalize award of construction contract—currently under protest—for Phase 1B of the infrastructure replacement project (IRP) and rightsizing at EPA's Montgomery, Alabama, laboratory.
Implement in EISA 432 covered facilities all lifecycle cost effective ECMs identified	No	EPA uses its Energy Strategy document to determine and implement cost-effective ECMs identified by the EISA assessment process.	N/A

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Reduce on-site fossil-fuel consumption by installing more efficient boilers, generators, furnaces, etc. and/or use renewable fuels	Yes	EPA has taken two approaches to address boiler plants: (1) Aging boilers are replaced with new, more efficient and appropriately sized boilers. (2) In facilities with oversized boilers, the boiler burners are replaced with smaller burners, increasing efficiency without the cost of a complete boiler replacement. Additionally, EPA considers ground source heat pump systems where appropriate.	By December 2014, complete boiler replacement conceptual design at EPA's Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center (AWBERC) in Cincinnati, Ohio, and award construction in FY 2015.
Reduce grid-supplied electricity consumption by improving/upgrading motors, boilers, HVAC, chillers, compressors, lighting, etc.	Yes	EPA requires the use of high-efficiency lighting, motors, chillers, and compressors in its design and construction specifications. EPA reduces cooling and ventilation loads, and thus electricity use, through conversion of laboratories from constant volume (CV) to variable air volume (VAV), rightsizing laboratories where possible, and meeting high research heat loads through process water-free cooling systems. To increase efficiency of its office lighting, EPA has piloted 24-watt fluorescent systems and light-emitting diode (LED) systems, as well as occupancy sensors.	(1) Coordinate with Duke Energy to complete a lighting upgrade at EPA's campus in Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina, using a utility energy service contract (UESC) performance contracting mechanism in the next 12 months. (2) Begin conceptual design of EPA's Newport, Oregon, laboratory IRP by March 2015.
Employ operations and management best practices	Yes	EPA implements best practices for	(1) Complete EISA Section 432 Round 7 facility

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
for energy consuming and emission generating equipment		energy-efficient operations through several strategies. Through EISA Section 432 energy assessments and recommissioning, EPA identifies and addresses operating and energy efficiency opportunities and educates its facility managers and operations and maintenance (O&M) staff. EPA requires commissioning for all significant construction and mechanical system projects, and employs its Guiding Principles certification process to simultaneously improve operations and document efficient standard operating procedures. At some laboratories, EPA has developed customized “system operating mode tests” to ensure all systems (including air distribution systems and individual laboratory ventilation controls) operate in a cohesive and efficient manner.	assessments and commissioning requirements by June 30, 2015. (2) Complete Guiding Principles self certification at one additional building by September 2014.
Install building utility meters and benchmark performance to track energy and continuously optimize performance	No	EPA’s advanced metering hardware captures 72 percent of the Agency’s reportable energy consumption. EPA annually benchmarks energy use in the Laboratories for the 21st Century (Labs21®) Energy Benchmarking Tool and	N/A

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
		will complete benchmarking in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager in FY 2014. As these practices are standard operating procedures (SOPs) for EPA, the Agency currently focuses on implementing the enumerated top five strategies to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions at its facilities.	
Safely reduce laboratory ventilation rates to save energy	Yes	Re-circulated air is standard practice in office space. Laboratories are energy-intensive, one-pass air facilities, where 100 percent of outside air is conditioned, passed through a laboratory, and exhausted outside. EPA is carefully reducing laboratory ventilation by: using high-performance, low-flow fume hoods; “hibernating” fume hoods where safe and appropriate and updating specifications to require hibernation of fume hoods and controls systems; reducing air flow rates while maintaining containment using the new ASHRAE/ANSI Z9.5 standards; including occupancy sensors to allow lower air change rates in unoccupied laboratories; and improving the	(1) By September 2014, complete an air flow reduction project at EPA’s National Exposure Research Laboratory (NERL) in Athens, Georgia. (2) By September 2014, award building air change study at EPA’s Environmental Science Center (ESC) in Fort Meade, Maryland. (3) Initiate long-term ventilation improvement study for the Main Building at EPA’s RTP campus by March 2015.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
		operational efficiency of its biosafety cabinets.	

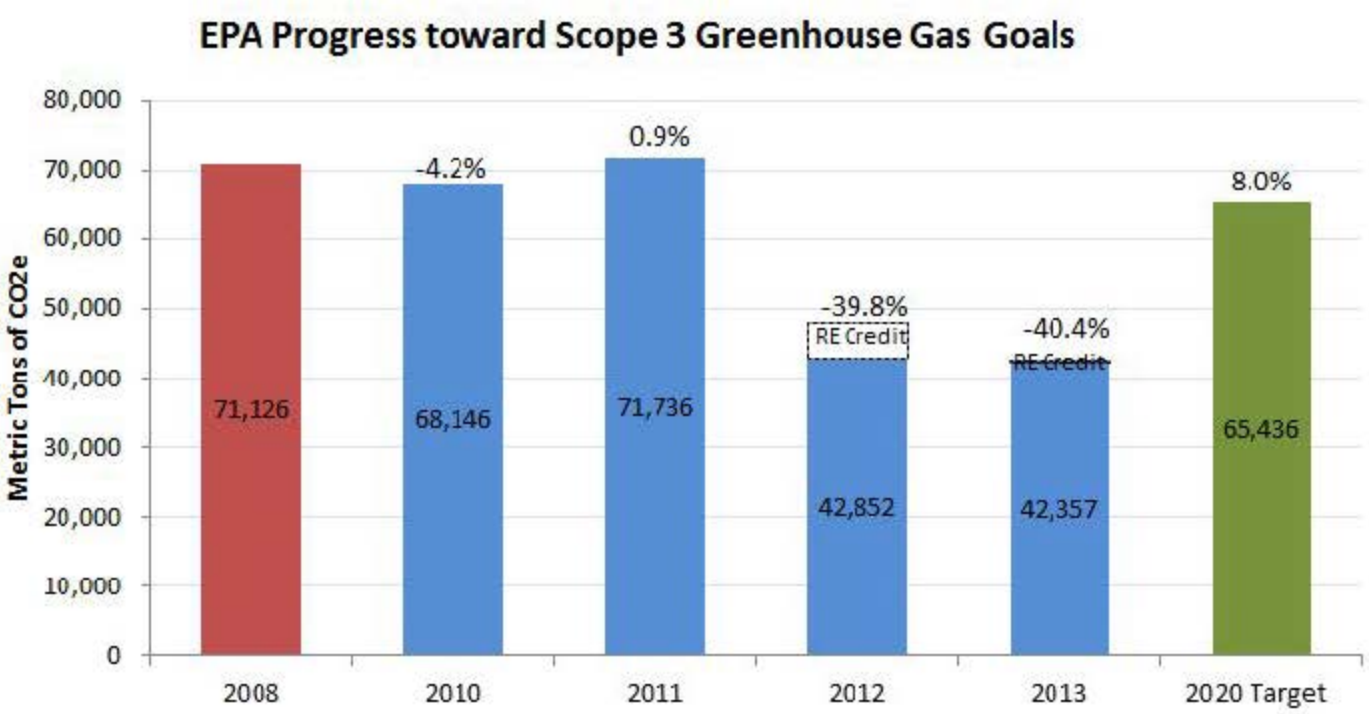

EPA Progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals
Metric Tons of CO2e
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
71,126
-4.2%
68,146
0.9%
71,736
-39.8%
RE Credit
42,852
-40.4%
RE Credit
42,357
8.0%
65,436
2008
2010
2011
2012
2013
2020 Target

Table 1-2: Goal 1 Strategies - Scope 3 GHG Reductions

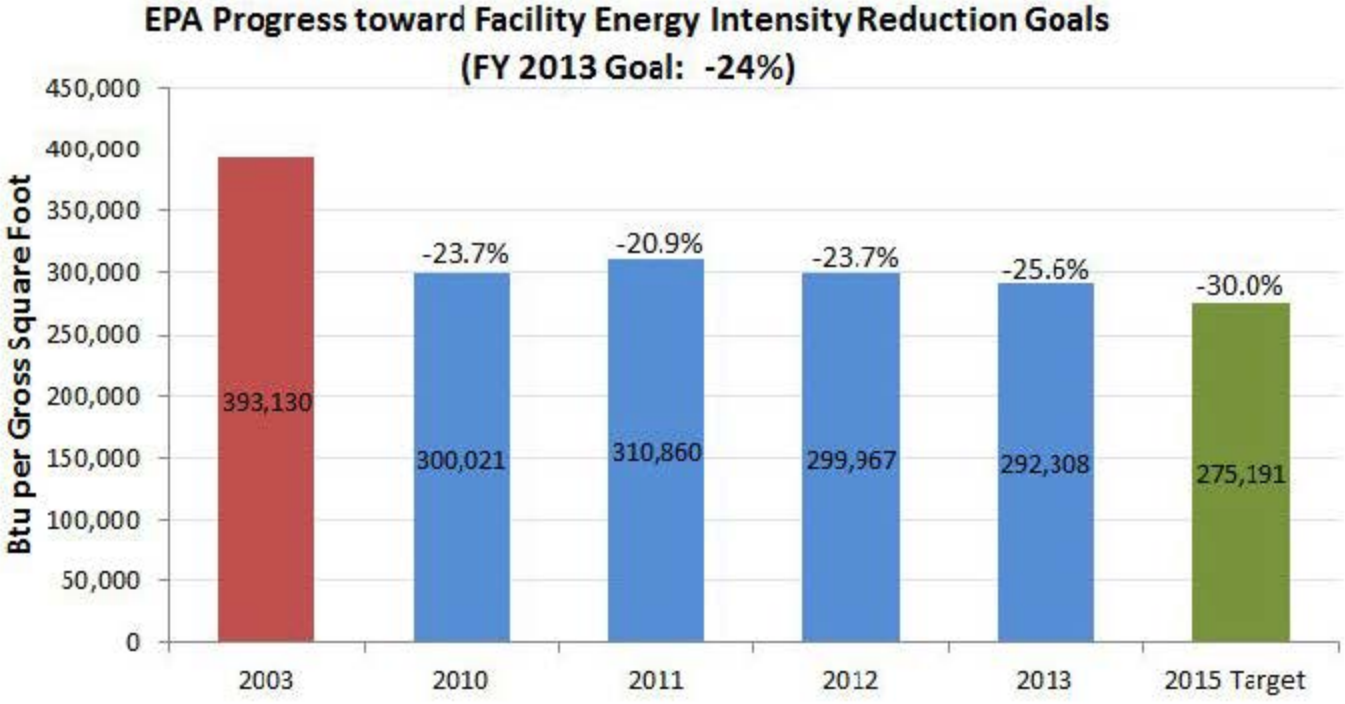
(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Develop and deploy employee commuter reduction plan	No	EPA is already leveraging its transit subsidy program. In conjunction with the Agency's telework policy, EPA anticipates successfully achieving its employee commuting reduction goal.	N/A
Reduce employee business ground travel	Yes	Beginning in FY 2010, EPA installed 115 video-conferencing units (VCUs) as an alternative to face-to-face meetings involving air and ground business travel. Video Teleconferencing (VTC) bridge calls have increased nearly 900 percent since FY 2010. Partly as a result of this initiative, EPA reduced its GHG emissions from business ground travel by 76.3 percent in FY 2013 compared to its FY 2008 baseline. EPA expects to maintain at least a 50 percent reduction in business ground travel GHG emissions in future years.	Maintain EPA policies on reduced travel and increased video-conferencing use through June 2015.
Reduce employee business air travel	Yes	Beginning in FY 2010, EPA installed 115 VCUs as an alternative to face-to-face meetings involving air and ground business travel. VTC bridge calls have increased nearly 900 percent since FY 2010. Partly as a result of this initiative, EPA reduced its GHG emissions	Maintain EPA policies on reduced travel and increased video-conferencing use through June 2015.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		from business air travel by 57.3 percent in FY 2013 compared to the FY 2008 baseline. EPA expects to maintain at least a 35 percent reduction in this category of Scope 3 GHG emissions in future years.	
Use employee commuting survey to identify opportunities and strategies for reducing commuter emissions	No	The Agency has conducted an employee commuting survey using GSA's Carbon Footprint Tool, but has not yet identified its best opportunities to reduce commuting emissions by analyzing survey results.	N/A
Develop and implement bicycle commuter program	No	EPA supports bicycle commuting in many of its locations with provisions such as secure racks and shower facilities, but at this time a formal, Agencywide bicycle commuter program is not one of the top five priorities for this goal area.	N/A
Increase number of employees eligible for telework and/or the total number of days teleworked	Yes	EPA is working with its unions to establish an Agency telework policy that increases the number of hours employees can telework per pay period. Once this is complete, the Agency will work with its unions and employees to leverage the number of telework opportunities available to employees.	As of June 2014, EPA is close to finalizing a new telework agreement with its two largest unions, American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) and The Union for Federal Employees (NTEU) which will result in a significant expansion in telework opportunities.
Provide bicycle commuting infrastructure	Yes	In addition to a transit subsidy program with high	Before January 2015, begin consultation with the federal

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		levels of participation, EPA provides secure bicycle storage facilities at most major regional offices and Headquarters facilities.	agencies within the Federal Triangle complex in Washington, D.C.—GSA, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CPB)—and the bicycle commuter community to evaluate the adequacy of current bicycle facilities and to identify alternatives to meet increasing bike commuter needs of all agencies.
Reconfigure and streamline office space to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from leased space.	Yes	As EPA employees telework to a greater degree, both via the increase in number of days of telework per week and via deployment of collaborative software services available from non-traditional workplaces, the needs and design of workspaces will change. EPA can serve its employees using smaller workstations or touchdown stations, resulting in a smaller space footprint, rent cost reductions, and a reduction in optionally reported Scope 3 GHG emissions from energy use in leased space.	EPA will complete consolidation efforts to bring its employees at the offices at 1310 L Street NW, in Washington, D.C., into the main Federal Triangle complex by September 2014. These efforts will result in the agency releasing 135,000 square feet of office space and avoid $7 million in annual rent costs.

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings


EPA Progress toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goals
(FY 2013 Goal: -24%)
Btu per Gross Square Foot
450,000
400,000
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
393,130
-23.7%
300,021
-20.9%
310,860
-23.7%
299,967
-25.6%
292,308
-30.0%
275,191
2003
2010
2011
2012
2013
2015 Target

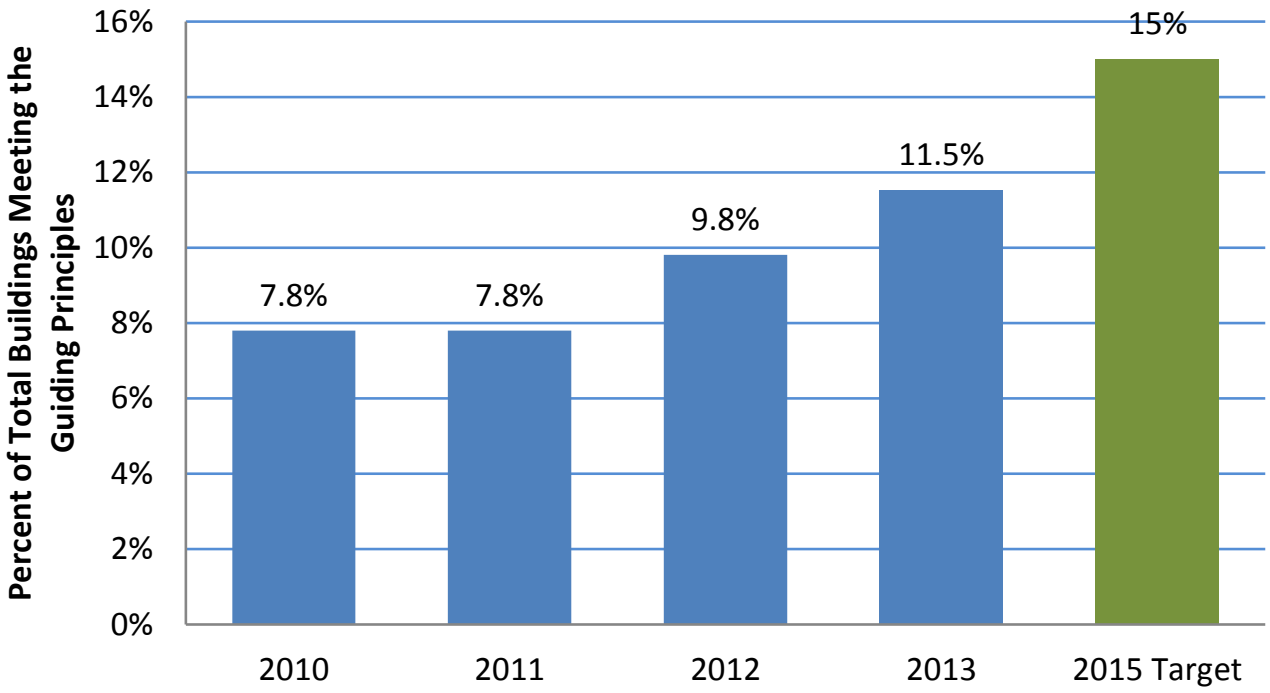

Percent of Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles
16%
14%
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
7.8%
7.8%
9.8%
11.5%
15%
2010
2011
2012
2013
2015 Target

Table 2: Goal 2 Strategies &€“ Sustainable Buildings

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Incorporate green building specifications into all new construction and major renovation projects	Yes	EPA uses its GreenCheck process to review every significant lease, repair, improvement, and construction project to ensure that it meets the federal requirements for green building. The Agency maintains A&E Guidelines that incorporate EPA and federal environmental performance requirements. EPA also maintains a Best Practice (Environmental) Lease Provisions inventory to ensure newly constructed and renovated leased space meets EPA and federal green building requirements.	Over the next 12 months: (1) Complete the GreenCheck process for all new construction, major renovation, and repair and improvement projects and (2) Update EPA's Best Practice Lease Provisions to reflect GSA's latest lease format.
Redesign or lease interior space to reduce energy use by daylighting, space optimization, sensors/control system installation, etc.	Yes	EPA emphasizes energy efficiency in its construction and repair and improvement projects through GreenCheck and its A&E Guidelines, and in lease procurements through GreenCheck and its Best Practice Lease Provisions. EPA specifically assesses new lighting controls opportunities in its high performance sustainable existing building certification process. EPA is also optimizing space use, and thereby energy use, through more efficient and flexible workstations in new	Continue construction of Region 9 and Region 10 office renovations through June 2015 and beyond. When completed, both projects will increase space utilization, reduce leased space, and upgrade lighting and controls. Evaluate lighting upgrade and control opportunities at EPA's facility in Ada, Oklahoma, by June 2015.

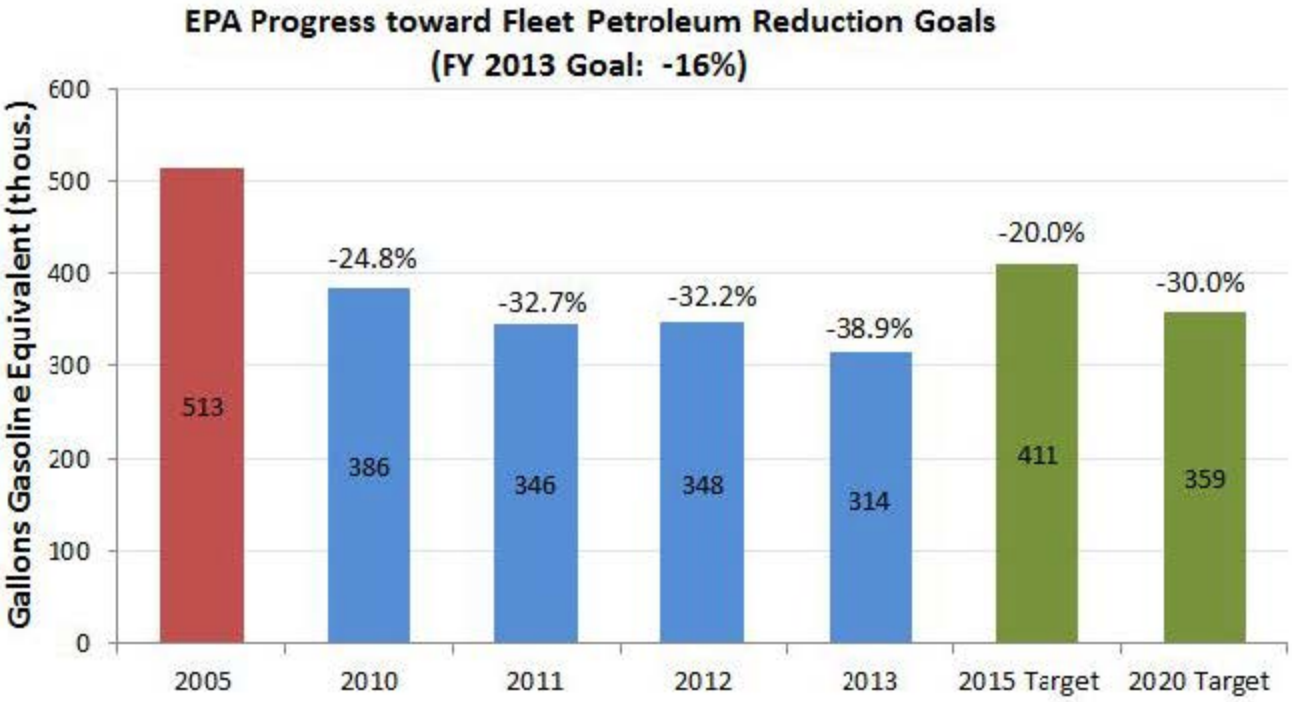
(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		office spaces and laboratory consolidation efforts.	
Deploy CEQs Implementing Instructions " Sustainable Locations for Federal Facilities	No	EPA is implementing the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) Instructions for Sustainable Locations for Federal Facilities as part of the GreenCheck process mentioned in the top five priorities above, but it is not among its top five priorities unless a new site is being considered.	N/A
Include in every construction contract all applicable sustainable acquisition requirements for recycled, biobased, energy efficient, and environmentally preferable products	Yes	EPA's GreenCheck process ensures that the design and specification of construction projects meet the requirements for recycled content, biobased, energy efficiency, and environmentally preferable products. EPA construction contract language also addresses these requirements.	By March 2015, audit 5 percent of construction projects that went through the GreenCheck process and were completed in FY 2014 to ensure compliance with federal sustainable acquisition requirements.
Develop and deploy energy and sustainability training for all facility and energy managers	No	EPA provides training to facility managers where necessary and appropriate. Due to budget constraints and travel restrictions, this is not currently among the Agency's top five priorities. Although formal training is not provided, facility managers are informed of and adopt sustainable operations and maintenance practices through EPA's	N/A

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		high performance sustainable existing building certification process.	
Implement own system of assessing, addressing, documenting, and certifying building compliance with the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Existing Buildings	Yes	While some green building rating systems set out rigorous performance requirements and provide high quality conformance assurance for the design, construction, and operation of high performance sustainable buildings, meeting the highly technical submittal requirements can often be unnecessarily complex and costly. EPA has chosen to assess, improve, document, and certify those facilities that meet high performance sustainable building guidelines using a transparent, verifiable system of performance and policy documentation. The system addresses the Guiding Principles and allows EPA to apply limited green building funding more efficiently.	Certify one additional EPA building to meet the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Existing Buildings before October 2014.
Rightsizing research infrastructure	Yes	When addressing laboratories that require mechanical system replacement, EPA challenges researchers to establish thoughtful research requirements, designs laboratory infrastructure to match current research practices,	Complete consolidation of researchers in the Reproductive Toxicology Facility (RTF) in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, into EPA's Main Laboratory there by January 2015. Continue to emphasize needs-based program of requirements

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		and aims to provide a safe working environment while keeping excess capacity to a minimum.	development through June 2015, as additional infrastructure replacement projects are added to EPA's long-range facility reconstruction schedule.

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 3: Fleet Management


EPA Progress toward Fleet Petroleum Reduction Goals
(FY 2013 Goal: -16%)
Gallons Gasoline Equivalent (thous.)
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
513
386
346
348
314
411
359
-24.8%
-32.7%
-32.2%
-38.9%
-20.0%
-30.0%
2005
2010
2011
2012
2013
2015 Target
2020 Target

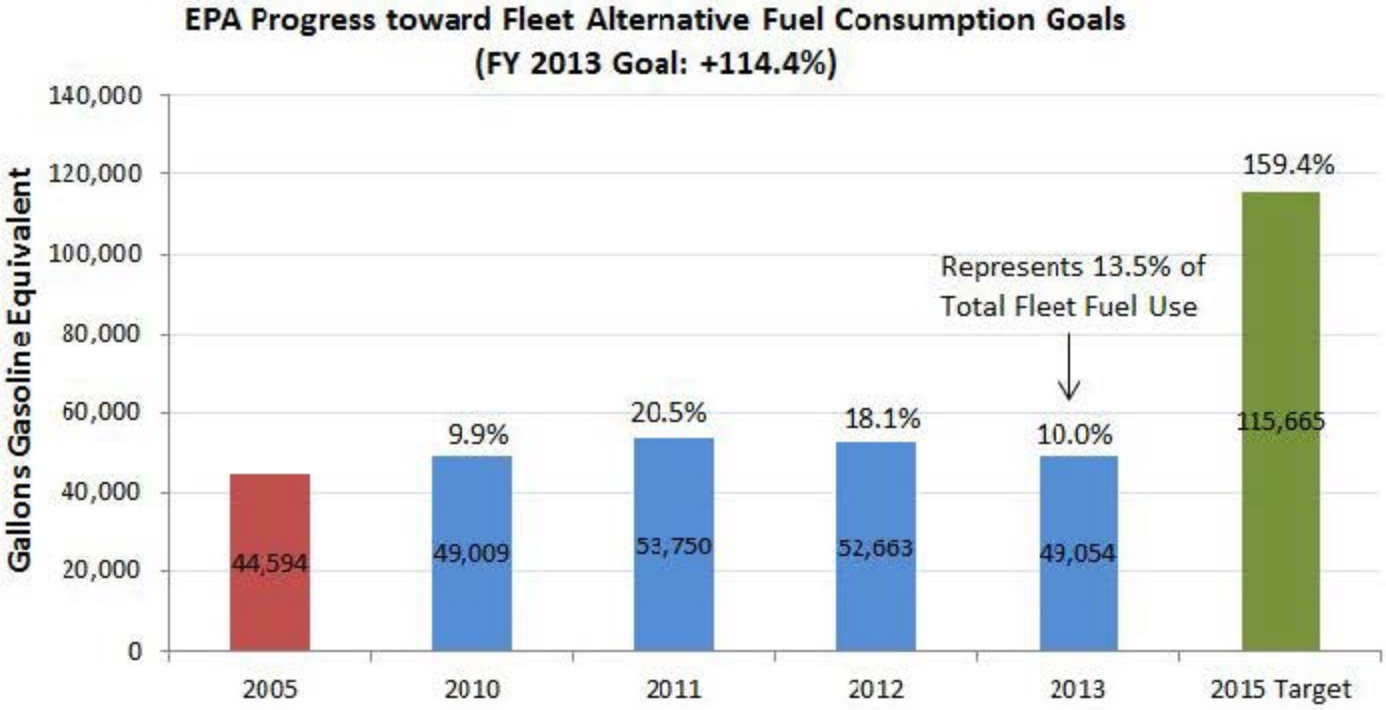

EPA Progress toward Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goals
(FY 2013 Goal: +114.4%)
Gallons Gasoline Equivalent
140,000
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
44,594
9.9%
49,009
20.5%
53,750
18.1%
52,663
10.0%
49,054
159.4%
115,665
Represents 13.5% of
Total Fleet Fuel Use
2005
2010
2011
2012
2013
2015 Target

Table 3: Goal 3 Strategies &€“ Fleet Management

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Optimize/Right-size the composition of the fleet (e.g., reduce vehicle size, eliminate underutilized vehicles, acquire and locate vehicles to match local fuel infrastructure)	Yes	EPA will continue to review its fleet composition annually via the vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) report. EPA will focus on optimizing the size of vehicles in its fleet and fully utilizing these vehicles.	(1) Develop and submit VAM report into Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST) database. (2) Reduce vehicle inventory compared to FY 2011 baseline.
Reduce miles traveled (e.g., share vehicles, improve routing with telematics, eliminate trips, improve scheduling, use shuttles, etc.)	Yes	EPA will continue to encourage trip consolidation and other transportation alternatives, such as mass transit and teleconferencing capabilities.	Reduce vehicle miles traveled in FY 2014 compared to FY 2013 levels.
Acquire only highly fuel-efficient, low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles and alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs)	Yes	EPA will continue to acquire fuel-efficient vehicles, low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles (LGVs), and AFVs in FY 2014 unless mission requirements dictate otherwise.	Acquire 100 percent, fuel-efficient LGVs or AFVs unless otherwise exempted due to mission requirements.
Increase utilization of alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles	Yes	EPA will hold a series of targeted meetings with individual sub-level fleet management staff to review their performance on alternative fuel consumption and discuss strategies to help achieve Agency goals. EPA will also recognize high-performing fleet managers and staff for their outstanding efforts to consume alternative fuel.	(1) Provide quarterly progress reports to relevant fleet staff and meet with them, as needed. (2) Provide training to fleet managers on alternative fuel management. (3) Increase alternative fuel consumption compared to FY 2013 levels.
Use a Fleet Management Information System to track	Yes	EPA will continue to improve its fleet database	(1) Utilize EPAs fleet database for vehicle

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
fuel consumption throughout the year for agency-owned, GSA-leased, and commercially-leased vehicles		by implementing new tracking on federal sustainability requirements.	inventory and operations. (2) Implement new database dashboard to improve sustainability progress.
Increase GSA leased vehicles and decrease agency-owned fleet vehicles, when cost effective	No	EPA will continue to look for cost savings opportunities in terms of lease costs.	Review fleet inventory and determine if it is feasible to replace commercially-leased vehicles with GSA-leased vehicles.

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency&Management

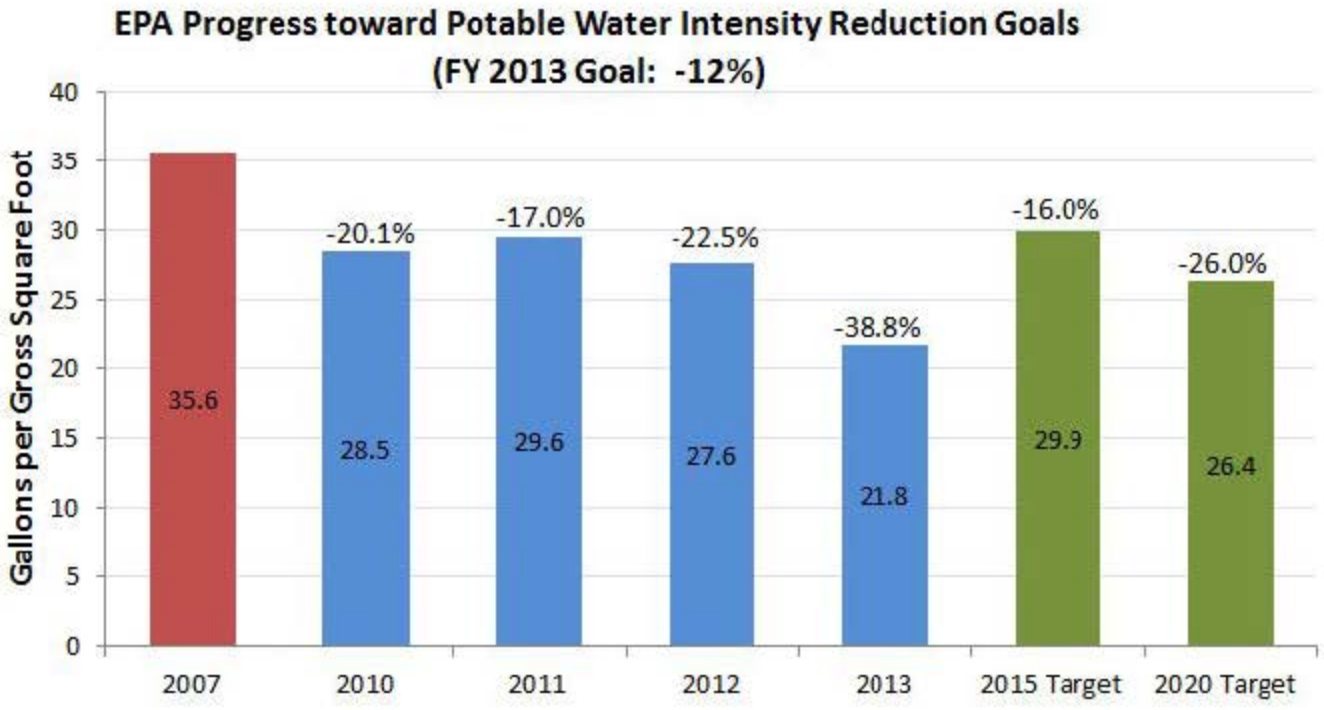

EPA Progress toward Potable Water Intensity Reduction Goals
(FY 2013 Goal: -12%)
Gallons per Gross Square Foot
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
35.6
-20.1%
28.5
-17.0%
29.6
-22.5%
27.6
-38.8%
21.8
-16.0%
29.9
-26.0%
26.4
2007
2010
2011
2012
2013
2015 Target
2020 Target

Table 4: Goal 4 Strategies & Water Use Efficiency & Management

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Purchase and install high efficiency technologies (e.g., WaterSense)	Yes	EPA has introduced WaterSense® labeled language in all contracts for urinal and showerhead replacements. Eighty percent of EPA's facilities have installed high-efficiency aerators on public use faucets. New flushometer valve toilets flush at or below EPAct 2005 requirements. Approximately 33 percent of EPA's toilets and 26 percent of EPA's urinals have been replaced with high-efficiency models. EPA intends to retrofit the remainder of appropriate toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads when time and budget resources permit.	Implement an additional water-efficient fixture replacement project in at least one facility by June 2015 if funding is available.
Prepare and implement a water asset management plan to maintain desired level of service at lowest life cycle cost (for best practices from the EPA, go to http://go.usa.gov/KvbF)	Yes	EPA's 2013 version of its Water Conservation Strategic Plan created in 2008 documents the remaining projects and best practices EPA plans to implement to achieve potable and industrial, landscaping, and agriculture (ILA) water use reductions by FY 2020. EPA implements water conservation projects in priority order based on projects with the lowest simple payback.	Continue implementing identified water conservation projects, prioritizing projects with the lowest simple payback first.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Minimize outdoor water use and use alternative water sources as much as possible	No	Only six of EPA's facilities use supplemental water for irrigation. At those facilities, EPA has conducted audits and implemented upgrades to minimize irrigation water use. EPA has evaluated xeriscaping designs for all applicable facilities but has not found potential projects to be cost-effective.	N/A
Design and deploy water closed-loop, capture, recharge, and/or reclamation systems	Yes	EPA has already reduced water use 38.8 percent from its FY 2007 baseline, far exceeding EO13514 requirements, and continues to look for water-saving opportunities. EPA is working to implement air handler condensate recovery projects at climate-appropriate facilities. As of FY 2013, the Agency had implemented these projects at 79 percent of applicable facilities. EPA hopes to eliminate single-pass cooling at all facilities (completed at nine facilities as of FY 2013). Five facilities use reverse osmosis reject, rain water, and other onsite sources for reuse in other applications. EPA has already eliminated continuous flow tempering water in all steam sterilizers.	(1) If funding is available: (1) Eliminate one instance of single-pass cooling at one of its facilities by June 2015, and (2) Begin using reverse osmosis reject for cooling tower make-up at one of its facilities by June 2015.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Install advanced meters to measure and monitor (1) potable and (2) industrial, landscaping and agricultural water use	No	EPA does not have currently plan to implement advanced metering on potable or ILA water uses in FY 2014 due to staff and budgetary resource constraints. EPA has already reduced ILA water use by more than 95 percent from its FY 2010 baseline.	N/A
Develop and implement programs to educate employees about methods to minimize water use	Yes	All EPA facilities operate under a facility-specific Environmental Management System (EMS). Each facility's EMS has identified water use as a significant environmental aspect and developed environmental management programs (EMPs) to reduce water use. Facilities train employees on EMS, and periodically throughout the year employees are educated about methods to minimize water use.	Continue conducting annual EMS training, which covers minimizing water use, at all EPA facilities.
Assess the interconnections and dependencies of energy and water on agency operations, particularly climate changes effects on water which may impact energy use	Yes	EPA performs a water assessment at each of its EISA covered facilities every four years. During the water assessment, all water efficiency opportunities are evaluated to ensure there is no negative impact on the facilitys energy use. All facilities have a facility-specific, up-to-date water management plan that is updated following each water assessment, and the	By June 2015, as part of EPA's climate resiliency planning efforts, revisit the Water Conservation Strategic Plan to prioritize facilities most likely to need to respond to drought or other water shortage or water quality events that may occur as a result of climate change.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		plan identifies local resources to tap in case of drought.	

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 5: Pollution Prevention&Waste Reduction

Table 5: Goal 5 Strategies &“ Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Eliminate, reduce, or recover refrigerants and other fugitive emissions	Yes	EPA will continue to phase out applicable equipment containing ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) and will require written ODS management plans and inventories for all sites that use ODS-containing equipment. ODS plans must include phase-out strategies and inventories for Class I and Class II ODSs. After updates are proposed and released through the federal Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program (expected in 2014), EPA will update Agency strategies and ODS management plans to ensure any identified hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are included in phase-out plans.	EPA will continue to require Environmental Management System (EMS) reporting locations to maintain ODS management plans and inventories and will leverage EMS reporting mechanisms to collect this data. Currently, 97 percent of applicable reporting locations have developed ODS inventories and 91 percent have written ODS management plans. EPA will seek to achieve a target of 100 percent for both metrics by the end of FY 2016 and seek to maintain an accurate inventory.
Reduce waste generation through elimination, source reduction, and recycling	Yes	EPA will continue to require reporting locations to monitor and report facility-specific waste diversion/recycling and waste generation metrics and encourage its facilities to pursue additional recycling and composting programs and best management practices. After EO 13514 Section	EPA will continue to divert at least 60 percent of nonhazardous solid waste Agencywide by the end of FY 2015. As an agency, EPA has exceeded this goal since FY 2012. With the release of the updated Agencywide EMS Objectives, Targets and Metrics (OTMs) in FY 2014, local EMSs will be

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		2(e) waste diversion guidance is formally issued (expected in late 2014), EPA will confirm its strategies and methodologies align with that guidance.	expected to implement similar targets by the close of FY 2015.
Implement integrated pest management and improved landscape management practices to reduce and eliminate the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals/materials	Yes	EPA will continue to implement integrated pest management (IPM), hardscape management, and/or landscape management best practices at applicable locations to reduce and eliminate the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials.	(1) EPA will continue to develop IPM, Landscaping, and Exterior and Hardscape plans for each existing building that works to meet the Guiding Principles. (2) EPA will track sites employing best management practices for IPM, landscape management, and/or hardscape practices though the Agency's Environmental Stewardship Report. (3) Currently, 77 percent of the Agency's reporting facilities have a written IPM plan. EPA will seek to achieve a target of 88 percent by the end of FY 2015.
Establish a tracking and reporting system for construction and demolition debris elimination	Yes	EPA tracked construction and demolition (C&D) waste and recycling in FY 2013. EPA will continue to identify opportunities for improvement and reduce the amount of construction materials sent to landfills.	EPA will continue to track C&D waste and recycling at EPA facilities and divert at least 75 percent of C&D debris by FY 2015 for all construction/renovation projects.
Develop/revise Agency Chemicals Inventory Plans and identify and deploy	Yes	EPA will continue to require facilities to have green cleaning	EPA will release updated Agencywide EMS OTMs, including those focused on

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
chemical elimination, substitution, and/or management opportunities		policies/programs focused on environmentally preferable cleaning products and methods used in facilities. EPA will also continue to promote responsible chemical management and leverage the use of the Agencywide EMS OTMs to set and track chemical management targets.	chemical management, by the end of FY 2014 for implementation during FY 2015.
Take inventory of current HFC use and purchases	No	This strategy is included in the above strategy regarding fugitive emissions and refrigerants. EPA has and will continue to require EMS reporting locations to inventory and phase out applicable Class I and Class II ODSs, including HFC chemicals.	This strategy is included in the above strategy regarding fugitive emissions and refrigerants. EPA has and will continue to require EMS reporting locations to inventory and phase out applicable Class I and Class II ODSs, including HFC chemicals.
Require high-level waiver or contract approval for any agency use of HFCs	NA	See above comment.	See above comment.
Ensure HFC management training and recycling equipment are available	No	See above comment.	See above comment.

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition

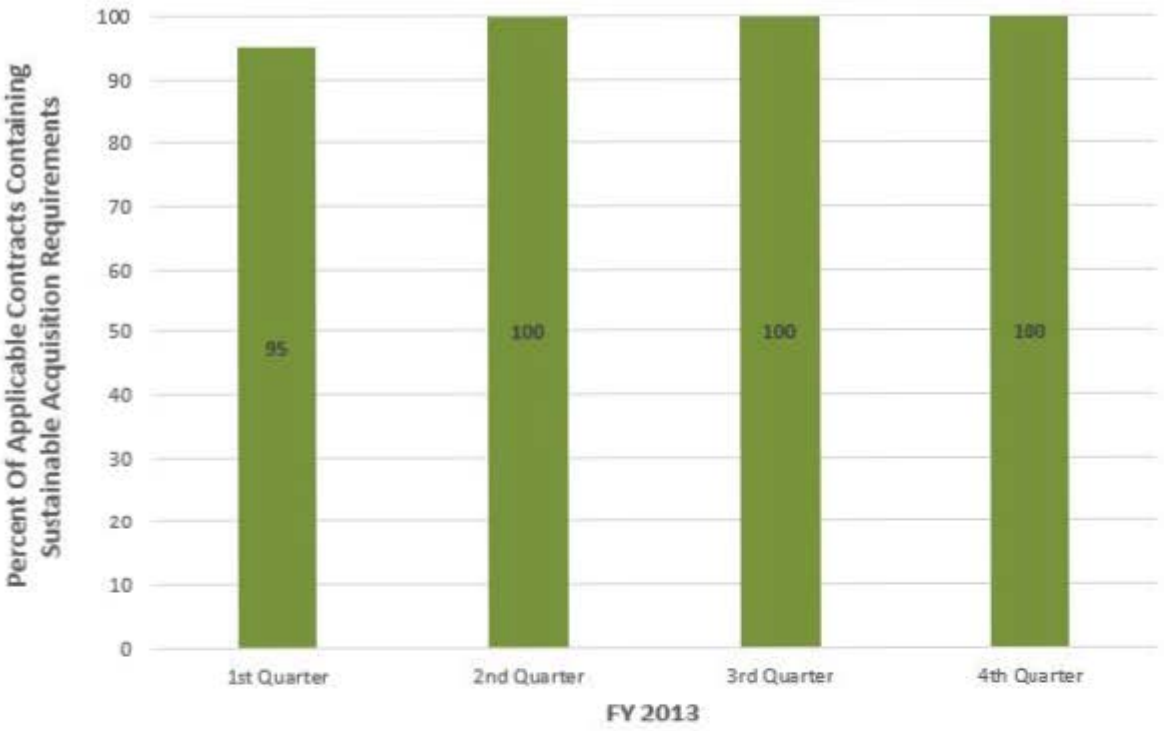

Percent Of Applicable Contracts Containing Sustainable Acquisition Requirements
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
95
100
100
100
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter
3rd Quarter
4th Quarter
FY 2013

Table 6: Goal 6 Strategies &€“ Sustainable Acquisition

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month
Update and deploy agency procurement policies and programs to ensure that federally-mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements and services	Yes	EPAs Office of Acquisition Management began updating its Green Purchasing Plan (GPP) and several policies pursuant to the Policy Reformation and Restoration Project during FY 2013. The updated GPP will be memorialized in EPAs Acquisition Guidance in FY 2014. Also during FY 2013, EPA launched a federal-wide survey regarding the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program. The surveys evaluation report, posted at <WWW.EPA.GOV eval-epp-program.pdf pesticides pdf evaluate>, will be used to determine if sustainable acquisition policies need to be updated in FY 2014.	Policy objectives and performance will be monitored quarterly for the next 12 months.
Deploy corrective actions to address identified barriers to increasing sustainable procurements with special emphasis on biobased purchasing	Yes	During FY 2014, EPA rebaselined the biobased methodology. Methodologies were implemented to ensure the data accuracy. The Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT), Federal Green Challenge, and Biobased Purchasing training will be conducted; as well as outreach sessions with EPA facilities and	This strategy will be monitored on a quarterly basis over the next 12 months by obtaining feedback from the outreach sessions to proactively identify the barriers and provide corrective actions.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month
		contracting staff to provide guidance on accurate coding of contract actions; selection of Product Service Codes, product descriptions, and applicable contract clauses.	
Include biobased and other FAR sustainability clauses in all applicable construction and other relevant service contracts	Yes	During FY 2014, EPA rebaselined the bio-based methodology to ensure data accuracy. EPA will conduct EPEAT, the Federal Green Challenge, and the Biobased Purchasing training and hold outreach sessions with facilities and contracting staff to provide guidance on accurate coding of contract actions, selection of Product Service Codes, product descriptions, and applicable contract clauses.	This strategy will be monitored on a quarterly basis by obtaining feedback from the outreach sessions to proactively identify barriers and provide corrective actions.
Review and update agency specifications to include and encourage biobased and other designated green products to enable meeting sustainable acquisition goals	No	This strategy is not applicable and not selected because: 1) in January 2013 the U.S. Department of Agriculture advised EPA that the definition of “specification” does not apply to statement of work/statement of objectives language; 2) OMB did not require EPA to discuss “performance review of 25 percent of the applicable formal specifications” in the 2012 midyear Sustainability Scorecard; 3) OMB did not require EPA to discuss “agency specification	N/A

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month
		reviews" in the Addendum to the FY 2012 SSPP; and 4) EPA did not select this strategy for the 2013 SSPP.	
Use Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiatives, such as Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) for office products and imaging equipment, which include sustainable acquisition requirements	Yes	EPA will expand its strategic purchasing approach in FY 2014. First, EPA's Enterprise Voice Services acquisition is a strategic sourcing initiative that contained "green" evaluation criteria in the solicitation. Second, a BPA solicitation for lab supplies contained evaluation criterion for environmental factors and established green programs. Third, EPA currently supports the government-wide initiative for the office supplies BPA.	This strategy will be monitored quarterly by conducting sampling reviews of relevant contract actions.
Report on sustainability compliance in contractor performance reviews	Yes	This strategy is being implemented in four components. First, the policy is now included in the new Contract Management Manual/EPA Acquisition Guide (CMM/EPAAG) 42.15. Second, EPA is currently evaluating training options. Third, input regarding sustainability requirements was provided for the federal-wide guide entitled "Guidance for Contractor Performance Reporting System." Fourth, EPA is determining the feasibility of including sustainable	A percentage of completed Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) evaluations on applicable contracts will be reviewed and evaluated. Analysts are discussing how to best determine what the meaningful percentage will be, based upon contributing factors such as: 1) quantity of applicable contracts; and 2) CPARS for applicable contracts.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month
		acquisitions as a component of its annual review of the quality of completed contractor past performance assessments.	

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 7: Electronic Stewardship&Data Centers

EPEAT	POWER MANAGEMENT	END-OF-LIFE	
			

Table 7: Goal 7 Strategies &€“ Electronic Stewardship & Data Centers

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Identify agency Core and Non-Core Data	No	EPA designated four “Core” data centers to serve as the primary data centers for enterprise applications and infrastructure services.	EPA completed this task designating four core and 77 non-core data centers. Designation is recorded in the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative (FDCCI) data base.
Consolidate 40% of agency non-core data centers	Yes	EPA identified 30 of 77 non-core data centers as closure targets.	EPA has closed 19 of 30 non-core data centers and plans to close the remaining 11 by the fourth quarter of FY 2015. Closure status will be reported quarterly over the next 12 months.
Optimize agency Core Data Centers across total cost of ownership metrics	Yes	EPA is maximizing virtualization and consolidation across core data centers to leverage economies of scale.	Core Data Center total cost of ownership (TCO) metrics will be reported at quarterly intervals over the next 12 months via the FDCCI Data Reporting Tool and evaluated based upon the FDCCI Efficiency Metrics.
Ensure that power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficiency or environmentally preferable options and features are enabled on all eligible electronics and monitor compliance	Yes	EPA will continue to use the Agency’s PC Configuration and Management Standard to ensure use of power management and duplex printing.	(1) EPA will continue to survey printers over the next 12 months. (2) For the new fleet of printer refresh, older non-capable printers will be first replaced to ensure duplex printing by next year.
Update and deploy policies to use environmentally sound practices for disposition of all agency excess or surplus electronic products, including use of certified eSteward and/or	Yes	EPA follows and will continue to follow GSA personal property disposition procedures of transfer, donation, sale, and recycling of electronic equipment. The Agency will	By the first quarter of 2015, EPA will ensure that 85 percent of Property Utilization Officers are employing the GSA Xcess system.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
R2 electronic recyclers, and monitor compliance		continue to use only Responsible Recycling certified recyclers and also employ the Computers for Learning program. EPA is in the process of deploying an improved personal property tracking system and updated policy.	
Ensure acquisition of 95% EPEAT registered and 100% of ENERGY STAR qualified and FEMP designated electronic office products	Yes	EPA will continue to track and report the purchase of ENERGY STAR qualified, FEMP-designated, and EPEAT-registered personal computers, notebook computers, and monitors. As a result of the recent expansion of the EPEAT program to include imaging equipment and televisions, EPA is expanding the tracking and reporting to include imaging equipment and televisions.	In accordance with its OMB scorecard action item to review at least 5 percent of applicable contract actions for compliance with the statutory and Executive Order green purchasing requirements, EPA will conduct quarterly reviews to determine the progress in meeting the EPEAT, ENERGY STAR and FEMP requirements with a focus on ensuring that acquisitions for imaging equipment and televisions are identified, reviewed, and found to be compliant.

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 8: Renewable Energy

EPA Use of Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Electricity Use
(FY 2013 Goal: 7.5%)

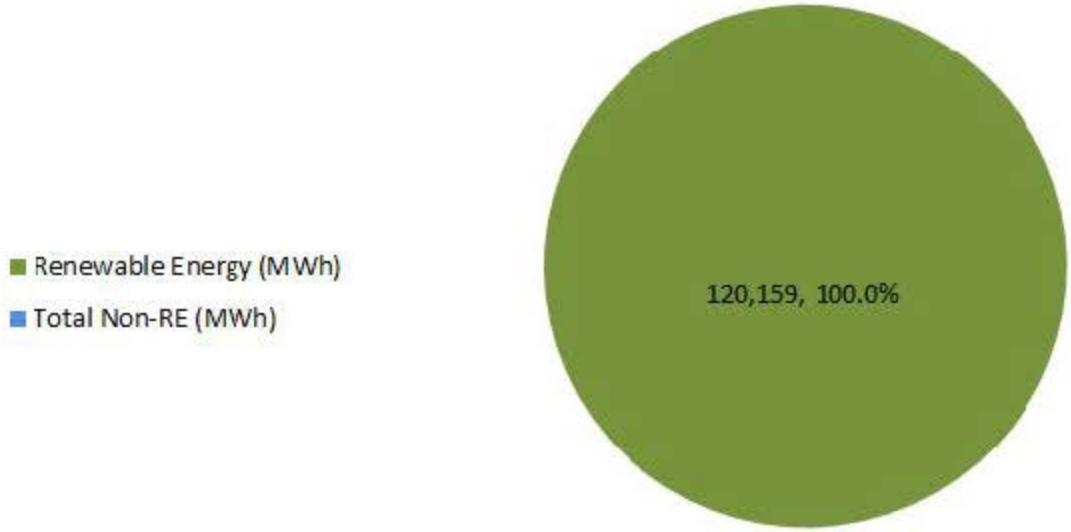


Table 8: Goal 8 Strategies &€“ Renewable Energy

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Purchase renewable energy directly or through Renewable Energy Credits (RECs)	Yes	In September 2006, EPA became the first federal agency to cover 100 percent of its estimated annual electricity use with green power. EPA will continue to procure RECs to lead by example, reduce its reported Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, and encourage green power market growth.	Complete the Agency's FY 2015 REC purchase with DLA Energy by December 2014.
Install onsite renewable energy on federal sites	Yes	In its new construction, EPA sources at least 30 percent of hot water demand from solar hot water heating, if life-cycle cost effective. EPA continues to pursue onsite renewable energy projects where cost-effective and implements demonstration projects where possible. Current projects include a solar hot water heating system at its Main Building in Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina. EPA is also making progress with a renewable power purchase agreement (PPA) contracting vehicle to support a 1-megawatt photovoltaic (PV) installation at its Edison, New Jersey, laboratory.	Following OMBs recent review of the initial Edison PV installation documentation, EPA will revise pricing information and complete the new project review for its PV array at its Edison facility the by the end of June 2014.
Lease land for renewable energy infrastructure	Yes	EPA currently licenses roof space on its child care facility in RTP, North	Maintain existing lease for RTP renewable energy installation and investigate

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		Carolina, to Duke Energy for a 109-kilowatt PV installation. This installation was part of a state Public Utility Commission-approved program in North Carolina. EPA will continue to participate in similar programs where possible.	similar programs through June 2015.
Develop biomass capacity for energy generation	No	While EPA will always consider biomass-based energy generation where feasible, this is not one of the Agency's top five strategies in this area.	N/A
Utilize performance contracting methodologies for implementing ECMs and increasing renewable energy	Yes	In fall 2013, EPA initiated work on a utility energy service contracts (UESC) to provide gas service to its Manchester, Washington, laboratory. The laboratory currently relies on fuel oil for its boilers; switching to natural gas should pay back the Agency's investment in less than six years and reduce GHG emissions from that facility by more than 35 percent. This project scope does not yet include a renewable energy component. In addition to EPA's PV array installation using a performance contracting mechanism, EPA is also pursuing a UESC with Duke Energy to implement a lighting pilot ECM.	EPA will continue to work with state and local authorities to gain easements to EPA's Manchester laboratory for natural gas piping, which must be finalized before construction on the natural gas connection and boiler replacement can begin. EPA aims to complete this project before December 2014.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Work with other agencies to create volume discount incentives for increased renewable energy purchases	Yes	EPA has worked with DLA since 2006 to procure green power and RECs. DLA now procures large volumes of RECs under multi-agency REC procurements. EPA is one of a handful of federal agencies in the FY 2015 procurement, which allows EPA to benefit from the larger volume purchases.	Maintain existing green power and REC procurement practice through June 2015.

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 9: Climate Change Resilience

Table 9: Goal 9 Strategies & Climate Change Resilience

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
Ensure climate change adaptation is integrated into both agency-wide and regional planning efforts, in coordination with other Federal agencies as well as state and local partners, Tribal governments, and private stakeholders	Yes	EPA produced its final Climate Change Adaptation Plan in June 2014. A central element of EPAs efforts is to build and strengthen the adaptive capacity of its staff and its partners in the states, tribes, and local communities. The plan also articulates the importance of building and maintaining strong partnerships with other federal agencies. EPA Program Offices, 10 Regional Offices, and National Support Offices produced their 17 final Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plans in June 2014, which detail how each will carry out the work described in the Agencywide plan. All plans were released for public comment before being finalized.	The new FY 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan contains three Strategic Measures on climate adaptation with numeric performance targets. They are outcome-oriented and focus on: (1) integration of climate change data, models, information, and decision-support tools developed by EPA for climate adaptation into the planning processes of states, tribes, and local communities; (2) incorporation by states, tribes, and local communities of climate change adaptation into the implementation of environmental programs supported by major EPA financial mechanisms; and (3) incorporation of climate change adaptation planning into existing or new EPA-developed training programs for EPA staff and state, tribal, and community partners.
Update agency emergency response procedures and protocols to account for projected climate change,	Yes	In June 2014, EPA released a new “Climate Adaptation 101” Training Module to all Agency staff. The purpose of the training is to increase	A more detailed program-specific Climate Adaptation Training Module being developed by the EPA Office of Solid

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
including extreme weather events		awareness and understanding of the importance of climate change adaptation and to promote the integration of climate adaptation planning into the Agency's programs, policies, rules, and operations. EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) is now developing a more detailed program-specific Climate Adaptation Training Module focusing on its office's mission.	Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) will be completed in FY 2015. The module will be included in OSWER's standard training for EPA staff and relevant partners in states, tribes, and local communities.
Ensure workforce protocols and policies reflect projected human health and safety impacts of climate change	No	Even though this is not one of EPA's Top 5 strategies, EPA's Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) explicitly identified the following as a "medium-level" program vulnerability in its final Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plan: "Because a portion of EPA employees and contractors are engaged in field work, they may be vulnerable to extreme temperatures or other weather events. Emergency management mission support must include procuring the proper personal protective equipment to be prepared for such types of working conditions while conducting	N/A

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		sampling, remediation, and other outdoor/field activities."	
Update agency external programs and policies (including grants, loans, technical assistance, etc.) to incentivize planning for, and addressing the impacts of, climate change	Yes	In October 2011, EPA issued a memorandum to all Agency Senior Resource Officials encouraging programs to integrate climate adaptation into announcements of competitive funding opportunities where relevant. This has led to the successful support of climate-resilient investments in states, tribes, and local communities (as directed by Executive Order 13653). In FY 2014, EPA began integrating climate adaptation into non-discretionary funding agreements (i.e., the categorical grants programs). EPA integrated climate adaptation into the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds and into Brownfield grants. Both of these successful actions fulfilled commitments made in the Presidents Climate Action Plan.	In FY 2015, EPA will integrate climate adaptation criteria into one more categorical grant program. EPA is seeking recommendations from its Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) about which categorical grant program should be the priority focus of EPAs efforts in FY 2015. The LGAC will help identify the categorical grant program that meets the priority needs of local communities and will have the greatest impact on promoting climate resilience and adaptation in communities across the country.
Ensure agency principals demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies	Yes	In June 2014, EPA issued a revised Policy Statement on Climate Change Adaptation, signed by the EPA Administrator. In June 2014, EPA released the final	The 17 Implementation Plans produced by the EPA Program and Regional Offices contain more than 500 priority actions that will be taken to meet the

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Plans produced by EPA National Environmental Program Offices, all 10 Regional Offices, and National Support Offices. Each Implementation Plan was cleared by the office's Assistant Administrator/Deputy Assistant Administrator or Regional Assistant Administrator/Deputy Regional Assistant Administrator. The Implementation Plans identify the priority work the offices will do to meet the Agencywide goals articulated in the EPA Climate Change Adaptation Plan.	Agencywide goals articulated in the EPA Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The priority actions for FY 2015 will be completed.
Identify vulnerable communities that are served by agency mission and are potentially impacted by climate change and identify measures to address those vulnerabilities where possible	No	Even though this is not one of EPA's Top 5 strategies, vulnerable communities have been identified through the awarding of competitive grants that contain climate adaptation criteria (e.g., the Great Lakes Regional Initiative), through the award of categorical grants (e.g., Brownfield grants awarded to communities whose clean-up sites may be vulnerable to climate change impacts), and through the award of General Assistance Program	N/A

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		(GAP) grants to vulnerable tribal communities.	
Ensure that agency climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs reflect best available current climate change science, updated as necessary	Yes	The EPA Climate Change Adaptation Plan and 17 Implementation Plans prepared by the Program and Regional Offices contain vulnerability assessments, which identify the vulnerability of EPA programs to the impacts of climate change based solely on peer-reviewed scientific literature (e.g., the National Climate Assessment; the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). All the plans are consistent with EPAs Endangerment Findings. In preparing the 17 Implementation Plans, cross-office reviews were conducted to ensure consistency of the science used in all of the Implementation Plans. All of EPAs plans were subjected to formal public review and comment.	As articulated in the EPA Climate Change Adaptation Plan, the assessment of EPAs climate-related vulnerabilities is an ongoing process. These assessments are living documents that will be updated as needed to account for new knowledge, data and scientific evidence. EPA will continue to identify new vulnerabilities and improve its understanding of known vulnerabilities as it undertakes more research, assessment, and monitoring activities and fills in data gaps.
Design and construct new or modify/manage existing agency facilities and/or infrastructure to account for the potential impacts of projected climate change	No	Though not in EPA's Top 5 strategies, OARM's Implementation Plan notes: "To make the Agency's facilities more climate-resilient, EPA has reviewed resiliency-related municipal regulations, zoning ordinances, building codes, subdivision	N/A

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months
		specifications, and other literature from federal, state, and local entities and from academia…EPA has also discussed climate resiliency planning with GSA's Office of Mission Assurance and is examining proposed and existing green building rating systems for relevant climate resiliency considerations. EPA has developed an initial list of climate resiliency planning considerations, which it will use to update the Agency's space planning and leasing guidelines in FY 2015 and 2016."	
Incorporate climate preparedness and resilience into planning and implementation guidelines for agency-implemented projects	No	Even though this is not one of EPA's Top 5 strategies, EPA has begun to integrate climate adaptation into the Annual National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance issued to its Regional Offices. The NPM Guidance (e.g., from the Air Program, Water Program, Waste Program) establishes implementation program priority actions, which are used in consultation with states and tribes.	N/A

Environmental Protection Agency

Goal 10: Energy Performance Contracts

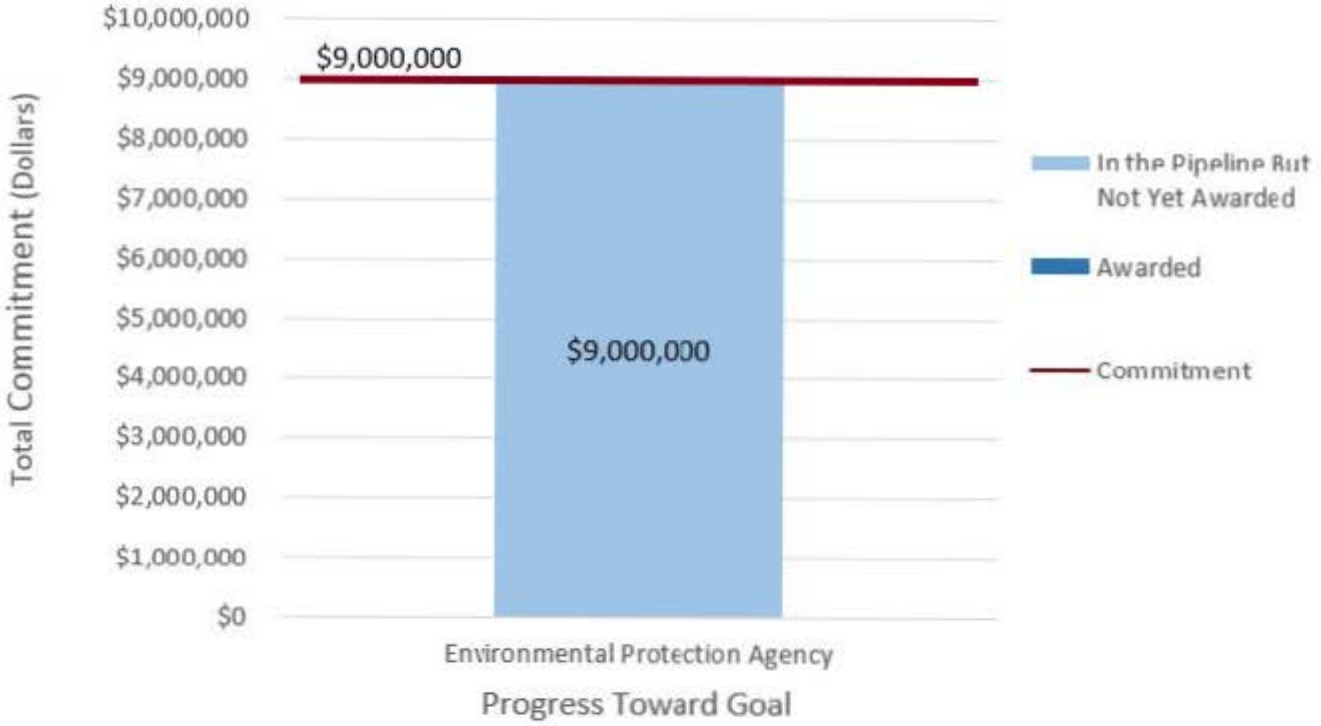

$10,000,000
$9,000,000
$8,000,000
$7,000,000
$6,000,000
$5,000,000
$4,000,000
$3,000,000
$2,000,000
$1,000,000
$0
Total Commitment (Dollars)
$9,000,000
$9,000,000
In the Pipeline But Not Yet Awarded
Awarded
Commitment
Environmental Protection Agency
Progress Toward Goal

Table 10: Goal 10 Strategies - Energy Performance Contracting

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Evaluate 25% of agencys most energy intensive buildings for use with energy performance contracts	Yes	To consolidate existing space and improve laboratory utilization, EPA is undergoing a nationwide laboratory study including considering consolidation of some research facilities. When this study is completed sometime in 2015, the Agency will reassess the potential for energy performance contracting at its future inventory of facilities.	Complete the nationwide laboratory study by the end of 2015 and review recommendations prior to implementing energy performance contracts at energy-intensive facilities where feasible.
Prioritize top ten projects which will provide greatest energy savings potential	Yes	EPA relies on its Energy Strategy program to evaluate potential projects that will have the greatest positive impact on the Agencys GHG emissions and energy performance. Once EPA completes its nationwide laboratory utilization and consolidation study, the Agency will revise the Energy Strategy to reflect cost-effective energy savings projects at its remaining facilities.	EPA will continue to maintain its Energy Strategy program throughout the next 12 months to identify and prioritize the top 10 most cost-effective energy savings projects at its facilities.
Cut cycle time of performance contracting process by at least 25%	No	This strategy is not one of EPA's top five priorities in this goal area.	N/A
Assign agency lead to participate in strategic sourcing initiatives	Yes	EPA's Senior Sustainability Officer (SSO) is the agency lead for strategic sourcing initiatives.	EPA will continue to use the SSO for these initiatives over the next 12 months.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Devote 2% of new commitments to small buildings (<20k sq. ft.)	No	This strategy is not one of EPA's top five priorities in this goal area.	N/A
Identify and commit to include 3-5 onsite renewable energy projects in energy performance contracts	No	This strategy is not one of EPA's top five priorities in this goal area.	N/A
Ensure relevant legal and procurement staff are trained by FEMP ESPC/ UESC course curriculum	No	This strategy is not one of EPA's top five priorities in this goal area.	N/A
Provide measurement and verification data for all awarded projects	Yes	When awarding contracts and implementing constructions projects, EPA ensures that contractors provide measurement and verification (M&V) data; EPA then reports M&V data for its initiated projects in FEMP's Compliance Tracking System (CTS) as required by EISA Section 432.	EPA will continue to update awarded and completed project data in FEMP's CTS system as required over the next 12 months. For example, EPA is pursuing a utility energy services contract (UESC) to provide natural gas service to its Manchester laboratory and upgrade the facility's boilers to use energy efficiently and save money. This project should be completed by December 2014, and EPA will enter project information into CTS as required.
Enter all reported energy savings data for operational projects into MAX COLLECT (max.gov)	Yes	EPA will continue to update the MAX COLLECT system as required annually.	EPA will ensure that the MAX COLLECT system contains required updates by the end of FY 2014.

EPA Agencywide FY 2013 Waste Diversion Data Collection

Executive Order (EO) 13514 requires federal agencies to achieve a non-hazardous recycling rate of 50 percent by fiscal year (FY) 2015. EPA established a more aggressive goal of 60 percent by the end of FY 2014, due to the strength of its waste diversion program. Based on reported data, the estimated Agencywide recycling rate for non-hazardous waste for FY 2013 is **64 percent**, which continues to exceed the 50 percent goal required by EO 13514. This figure represents an increase from the Agency's FY 2012 estimated recycling rate of 63 percent. EPA also set a goal to divert at least 75 percent of construction and demolition (C&D) materials and debris by FY 2015 for construction and renovation projects greater than 20,000 square feet. In FY 2013, EPA diverted **98 percent** of C&D waste for all reported construction and renovation projects.

To calculate these metrics, EPA's Sustainable Facilities Practices Branch (SFPB) compiled data from the FY 2013 Environmental Stewardship Questionnaire administered by the Safety, Health, and Environmental Management Division (SHEMD). SFPB recorded the following data from EPA regional facilities, including offices, regional laboratories, and program laboratories, that submitted the Environmental Stewardship Questionnaire to SHEMD: municipal solid waste (MSW), recycling, composting, C&D waste, and C&D recycling tonnage figures. SFPB also obtained waste, recycling, and composting tonnage data for EPA Headquarters facilities. Electronic equipment waste is not included in these calculations, per EO 13514 guidance.

Table 1 includes a list of the regional facilities contacted for waste and recycling data and indicates which facilities provided data. In FY 2013, SFPB received complete sets[1] of non-hazardous waste diversion data from 32 facilities/campuses. SFPB received complete sets of C&D waste diversion data from 13 facilities/campuses.

SFPB calculates the non-hazardous and C&D recycling rates using the following formula, where "total diverted" refers to the total weight of materials recycled and composted, and "total discarded" refers to the total weight of trash:

$$\text{Recycling rate} = \frac{\text{Total diverted (by weight)}}{\text{Total discarded (by weight)} + \text{Total diverted (by weight)}} \times 100$$

Table 2 presents the non-hazardous waste and recycling data for facilities that submitted complete sets of data, along with each facility's non-hazardous recycling rate and the Agencywide non-hazardous recycling rate. Table 3 presents the C&D waste and recycling data

[1] For non-hazardous waste, a complete data set includes tonnage of MSW and tonnage of recycling and composting, if applicable. For C&D waste, a complete data set includes tonnage of C&D waste discarded and tonnage of C&D waste recycled.

for facilities that submitted complete sets of data, along with each facility's C&D recycling rate and the Agencywide C&D recycling rate

Based on the data collected for FY 2013, EPA continues to exceed the EO 13514 waste diversion requirement and the Agency's additional goal. It should be noted that recycling rates are based on available data; waste and recycling data are not available for all EPA facilities. The strength of the estimated recycling rates will improve with increased facility responses.

Table 1: Non-Hazardous Waste Diversion Data Provided by EPA Facilities, FY 2006–FY 2013

Date: 6/23/2014

Facility	Region	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
William Jefferson Clinton (WJC) Building East/West, Washington, DC	HQ	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
WJC Building North/South, Washington, DC	HQ	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Potomac Yard One and Two, Arlington, VA	HQ			Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 1 Office, Boston, MA	1				Waste and recycling				Waste and recycling
New England Regional Laboratory, Chelmsford, MA	1	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Atlantic Ecology Division Laboratory, Narragansett, RI	1	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 2 Office, New York, NY	2								
Region 2 Laboratory, Edison, NJ	2		Waste only					Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 3 Office, Philadelphia, PA	3	Waste and recycling		Waste and recycling	Waste only				
Environmental Science Center, Fort Meade, MD	3				Waste and recycling	Partial data	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Wheeling Field Office, Wheeling, WV	3						Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 4 Office, Atlanta, GA	4	Waste and recycling		Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
National Exposure Research Laboratory, Ecology and Research Division (ORD/ERD), Athens, GA	4			Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Science and Ecosystem Support Division (SESD) Laboratory, Athens, GA	4	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling				Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Research Triangle Park (RTP) Facilities, RTP, NC	4							Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling

Facility	Region	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Gulf Ecology Division Laboratory, Gulf Breeze, FL	4				Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory, Montgomery, AL	4					Partial data	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, Bay St. Louis, MS	4								Waste and recycling
Region 5 Office, Chicago, IL	5			Partial data	Waste and recycling		Partial data		Waste and recycling
Region 5 Laboratory, Chicago, IL	5								Waste and recycling
Cincinnati Facilities, Cincinnati, OH	5	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling		Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL), Ann Arbor, MI	5		Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Large Lakes and Rivers Forecasting Research Station, Grosse Ile, MI	5		Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Mid-Continent Ecology Division Laboratory, Duluth, MN	5		Waste and recycling					Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 6 Office, Dallas, TX	6					Partial data		Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 6 Environmental Services Branch Laboratory, Houston, TX	6				Waste and recycling	Partial data	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Center, Ada, OK	6					Recycling only	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 7 Office, Lenexa, KS	7			Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Kansas City Science and Technology Center, Kansas City, KS	7			Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling				Waste and recycling
Region 8 Office, Denver, CO	8			Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Partial data	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling

Facility	Region	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Region 8 Central Regional Laboratory, Golden, CO	8			Partial data			Waste and recycling		
National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC), Lakewood, CO	8				Waste and recycling	Partial data	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Recycling only
Region 9 Office, San Francisco, CA	9					Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 9 Laboratory, Richmond, CA	9		Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
National Exposure Research Laboratory (NERL), Las Vegas, NV	9			Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Region 10 Office, Seattle, WA	10				Recycling only	Partial data	Recycling only		
Region 10 Laboratory, Manchester, WA	10		Recycling only	Recycling only		Recycling only	Recycling only	Recycling only	Recycling only
Western Ecology Division (WED) Laboratory, Corvallis, OR	10			Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling	Waste and recycling
Willamette Research Station, Corvallis, OR	10							Waste and recycling	
Pacific Coastal Ecology Branch Laboratory, Newport, OR	10							Waste and recycling	

Note: "Partial data" indicates that a facility provided an incomplete set of waste and/or recycling data that did not cover the complete fiscal year.
Facilities that submitted partial data, only recycling data, or only waste data are excluded from the Agencywide recycling rate calculation.

Table 2: FY 2013 Non-Hazardous Waste Diversion Data
Final Summary Table
Date: 6/23/2014

Facility	Facility Information				Annual Recycling (Tons)	Annual Organics (Tons)	Annual Waste Disposed (Tons)	Recycling Rate (%)
	Number of Employees	Facility Type	Region	Owner				
William Jefferson Clinton (WJC) Building East/West, Washington, DC	2,400	Office	HQ	GSA-Owned	102.9	0.0	122.7	45.6%
WJC Building North/South, Washington, DC	1,649	Office	HQ	GSA-Owned	101.4	0.0	114.6	46.9%
Potomac Yard One and Two, Arlington, VA	1,631	Office	HQ	GSA-Leased	95.2	28.7	84.2	59.5%
Region 1 Office, Boston, MA	840	Office	1	GSA-Leased	39.8	0.3	53.7	42.7%
New England Regional Laboratory, Chelmsford, MA	82	Lab	1	GSA-Leased	9.8	0.3	3.6	73.5%
Atlantic Ecology Division Laboratory, Narragansett, RI	135	Lab	1	EPA-Owned	29.7	36.7	6.1	91.6%
Edison Laboratory, Edison, NJ	462	Lab & Office	2	EPA-Owned	93.0	0.0	63.6	59.4%
Environmental Science Center, Fort Meade, MD	168	Lab & Office	3	EPA-Owned	17.6	0.3	7.6	70.4%
Wheeling Field Office, Wheeling, WV	25	Lab & Office	3	GSA-Leased	0.5	0.0	0.5	48.8%
Region 4 Office, Atlanta, GA	1,162	Office	4	GSA-Owned	63.6	0.0	91.1	41.1%
National Exposure Research Laboratory, Ecology Research Division (ORD/ERD), Athens, GA	134	Lab & Office	4	EPA-Owned	32.2	4.3	29.7	55.2%
Science and Ecosystems Support Division (SESD) Laboratory, Athens, GA	120	Lab	4	GSA-Leased	47.3	0.3	49.1	49.3%
Research Triangle Park, NC Facilities	2,270	Lab & Office	4	EPA-Owned/ EPA-Leased	196.0	7.5	101.0	66.8%
Gulf Ecology Division Laboratory, Gulf Breeze, FL	123	Lab & Office	4	EPA-Owned	21.8	10.7	12.3	72.5%
National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory, Montgomery, AL	55	Lab	4	EPA-Owned	3.7	0.0	3.0	55.8%
Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, Bay St. Louis, MS	13	Lab & Office	4	NASA-Owned	0.5	0.0	0.4	56.2%
Region 5 Office, Chicago, IL	1,489	Office	5	GSA-Owned	129.6	0.0	122.5	51.4%
Region 5 Laboratory, Chicago, IL	40	Lab & Office	5	GSA-Owned	87.2	0.0	84.3	50.8%
Cincinnati, OH Facilities	957	Lab & Office	5	EPA-Owned/ GSA-Leased	326.2	12.0	66.7	83.5%
National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL), Ann Arbor, MI	410	Lab & Office	5	EPA-Owned/ GSA-Leased	76.1	0.8	19.1	80.1%
Large Lakes and Rivers Forecasting Research Station, Grosse Ile, MI	45	Lab & Office	5	EPA-Owned	2.5	0.4	0.9	75.8%
Mid-Continent Ecology Division, Duluth, MN	145	Lab & Office	5	EPA-Owned	58.9	26.4	25.2	77.2%
Region 6 Office, Dallas, TX	1,071	Office	6	GSA-Leased	54.4	0.0	53.6	50.4%
Environmental Services Branch Laboratory, Houston, TX	72	Lab & Office	6	EPA-Leased	11.4	2.3	5.5	71.5%

Facility	Facility Information				Annual Recycling (Tons)	Annual Organics (Tons)	Annual Waste Disposed (Tons)	Recycling Rate (%)
	Number of Employees	Facility Type	Region	Owner				
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Center, Ada, OK	160	Lab	6	EPA-Owned	6.3	54.0	7.8	88.5%
Region 7 Office, Lenexa, KS	667	Office	7	GSA-Leased	24.9	10.3	12.0	74.6%
Kansas City Science and Technology Center, Kansas City, KS	110	Lab	7	GSA-Leased	1.5	0.0	3.9	27.7%
Region 8 Office, Denver, CO	775	Offce	8	GSA-Leased	217.7	16.3	54.2	81.2%
Region 9 Office, San Francisco, CA	1,088	Office	9	GSA-Leased	39.1	150.1	52.3	78.3%
Region 9 Laboratory, Richmond, CA	45	Lab & Office	9	EPA-Leased	6.5	0.4	3.6	65.8%
National Exposure Research Laboratory (NERL), Las Vegas, NV	166	Lab & Office	9	GSA-Leased	15.2	0.1	10.2	59.9%
Western Ecology Division (WED) Laboratories, Corvallis and Newport, OR	160	Lab & Office	10	EPA-Owned	36.8	0.3	48.5	43.3%
AGENCYWIDE TOTAL	**18,669**				**1,949.0**	**362.4**	**1,313.5**	**63.8%**

Note: "Facility Information" is sourced from the 2009 Nationwide Facilities Guide.
Waste and recycling data are from the FY 2013 Environmental Stewardship Questionnaire, administered by the Saftey, Health, and Environmental Managaement Division (SHEMD).

Table 3: FY 2013 Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Diversion Data
Final Summary Table

Date: 6/23/2014

Facility Name	Facility Information				Annual C&D Recycling (Tons)	Annual C&D Waste Disposed	C&D Recycling Rate (%)
	Number of Employees	Facility Type	Region	Owner			
Atlantic Ecology Division Laboratory, Narragansett, RI	135	Lab	1	EPA-Owned	38.0	0.0	100.0%
Edison Laboratory, Edison, NJ	462	Lab & Office	2	EPA-Owned	156.3	18.4	89.5%
National Exposure Research Laboratory, Ecology Research Division (ORD/ERD) Athens, GA	134	Lab & Office	4	EPA-Owned	23.7	9.4	71.7%
Science and Ecosystems Support Division (SESD) Laboratory, Athens, GA	120	Lab	4	GSA-Leased	0.0	0.04	0.0%
Research Triangle Park, NC Facilities	2,270	Lab & Office	4	EPA-Owned/ EPA-Leased	108.7	5.7	95.0%
Gulf Ecology Division Laboratory, Gulf Breeze, FL	123	Lab & Office	4	EPA-Owned	66.6	0.0	100.0%
National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory, Montgomery, AL	55	Lab	4	EPA-Owned	0.0	0.8	0.0%
Cincinnati, OH Facilities	957	Lab & Office	5	EPA-Owned/ GSA-Leased	88.0	120.3	42.3%
National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL), Ann Arbor, MI	410	Lab & Office	5	EPA-Owned/ GSA-Leased	9,195.0	25.0	99.7%
Environmental Services Branch Laboratory, Houston, TX	72	Lab & Office	6	EPA-Leased	0.01	0.0	100.00%
Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Center, Ada, OK	160	Lab	6	EPA-Owned	0.0	0.6	0.0%
National Exposure Research Laboratory (NERL), Las Vegas, NV	166	Lab & Office	9	GSA-Leased	5.5	0.0	100.0%
Willamette Research Station and Western Ecology Division (WED) Laboratory, Corvallis, OR	160	Lab & Office	10	EPA-Owned	13.6	0.0	100.0%
AGENCYWIDE TOTAL	**5,224**				**9,695.3**	**180.1**	**98.2%**

Note: "Facility Information" is sourced from the 2009 Nationwide Facilities Guide.

Waste and recycling data are from the FY 2013 Environmental Stewardship Questionnaire, administered by the Saftey, Health, and Environmental Managaement Division (SHEMD).