Interior Energy Management News

Volume 3, Issue 1 ▪ Spring 2015

Spring Brings New Opportunities and Challenges

DOI Bureaus Respond to Increasing Mandates

The Department of the Interior has made good progress on Federal energy and sustainability goals over the last decade. On the most recent OMB Sustainability/Energy Scorecard, the Department scored Green for most metrics, including greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction, energy intensity, renewable energy use, and potable water intensity.

Many of the Scorecard metrics stem from a pair of Executive Orders (13514 and 13423). Now, a new Executive Order (13693, Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade), which expands upon the existing set of sustainability goals, has been issued. President Obama has challenged agencies to reduce Scope 1&2 GHG emissions by 40 percent by 2025, and to meet a suite of energy, water, and sustainability targets.

To do so, DOI bureaus will need to continue to find innovative ways to make their operations sustainable, while dealing with the ongoing challenge of constrained budgets.

This issue highlights some of those outstanding efforts, including a multi-site Energy Savings Performance Contract undertaken by the United States Geological Survey, and the results these and other efforts have made in the Department's most recent Sustainability and GHG Data Report. The newsletter also describes new challenges on the horizon in the form of the new Executive Order and new guidance on metering federal buildings.

Inside this Issue:

USGS Multi-Site ESPC

New Executive Order 13693

New Metering Guidance

GHG and Sustainability Data Report Findings

Environmental Achievement Awards

Bureau Notes

Announcements

The USGS National Center's New Solar Photovoltaic System (see next page for details). Credit: Martin Smith, USGS.

USGS ESPC Benefits Environment, Mission Delivery

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) awarded a $12 million Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) to Siemens in July 2014 to install energy and water upgrades at three of its facilities.

The USGS supplies the nation with essential information regarding the health of its environment, the threats posed by natural hazards, and the availability of natural resources that power the economy. In order to fulfill these important missions, the USGS must have facilities that operate efficiently and provide effective working environments to scientists and staff conducting research. The USGS is also committed to improving the sustainability of its operations and meeting Federal energy, water, and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals. The ESPC will help the USGS achieve its sustainability and mission-related goals in a period of constrained budgets.

An ESPC is a partnership between a federal agency and an energy service company (ESCO) in which the ESCO identifies and installs energy and water conservation measures (ECMs), arranges the necessary funding, and guarantees that the improvements will generate energy cost savings to pay for the project over the term of the contract (up to 25 years). After the contract ends, all additional cost savings accrue to the agency. A December 2011 Presidential Memorandum required agencies to commit to an ESPC award amount to reduce energy consumption throughout the Federal Government. The Department of the Interior (DOI) committed to award $20 million in ESPCs by December 2016. Thanks to the USGS multi-site ESPC, three National Park Service ESPCs, and an ESPC at the Main Interior Building, DOI has exceeded its commitment with a total project value of $73 million to date.

Construction of ECMs began in early FY 2015 at the three USGS facilities—the National Center in Reston, Virginia; the Columbia Environmental Research Center (CERC) in Columbia, Missouri; and the Western Fisheries Research Center (WFRC) in Seattle, Washington. These ECMs include boiler replacement, chiller addition, chilled water plant improvements, variable air volume retrofits, laboratory HVAC modifications, HVAC system replacements, building automation system/energy management control system upgrades, window tinting, indoor and outdoor lighting retrofits and replacements, and domestic water retrofits, among others. As part of the ESPC, the USGS also installed a 125 kilowatt (kW) roof-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) system at the National Center. The estimated annual electricity generation from the PV system is 171,733 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per year.

All told, these ECMs will result in approximately $650,000 in energy cost savings per year and a 15 percent annual energy reduction (57,842 million British thermal units (Btu)) for the USGS. Water savings, meanwhile, are estimated at $18,000 per year, a decrease of more than 2 million gallons or 5 percent of USGS's annual potable water use. The energy savings at the three facilities will result in an estimated annual avoidance of 5,100 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$), which is roughly the same as the annual emissions of 465 homes. In addition to the energy and water savings, there are operations and maintenance cost savings that will be realized at WFRC and CERC.

The USGS chose to address these ECMs though alternative financing due to limited appropriated funding for its Operations and Maintenance sub-activity and Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement sub-activity. USGS is, however, using appropriated funds to buy down the payback period of some of the ECMs. The resulting contract term of the ESPC is 21 years, after which USGS will realize all the cost savings from the improvements.

Undertaking an ESPC of this magnitude is no small feat. The project was started in January 2012 and through the hard work of the USGS Office of Acquisitions and Grants, and the Office of Management Services, a successful contract was developed. Contract Specialist, Kris Murray; Project Managers, Pam Dei and Martin Smith; Facility Managers, Kyle Sato, Steve Culley, Calvin Graves, and Kenny Thayer; and Facility Energy Program

Manager, Richard Isensee helped champion the contract through to award and into the construction phase. Combining multiple sites capitalized on the economy of scale of the project, and improved the viability of the contract. In addition, managing three sites under one contract shares overall resources, best practices, and lessons learned.

The team needed to overcome obstacles along the way. The project originally included 13 sites, but the diversity of the sites, locations, remoteness, and personnel posed challenges that for the majority of the sites could not be resolved for this contract. The USGS intends to use the success and lessons learned from this ESPC to work with other sites to implement future performance contracting.

There were several factors that helped the USGS successfully implement the project. The USGS team kept upper management engaged in the ESPC acquisition process and maintained leadership support as they worked towards the final award deadline. USGS personnel, including Project Managers, Contracting Officers, Program Managers, and Contracting Officer's Representatives attended ESPC training—either online or in person. The USGS found that having an experienced Contracting Officer with a construction background made the process flow more smoothly. Finally, the USGS took advantage of a Department of Energy-provided Project Facilitator to help review the ESCO's Preliminary Assessments and Investment Grade Audit.

The ECMs to be installed as part of this ESPC will improve the overall operation and efficiency of the three facilities and will provide staff with updated equipment to conduct their research. The reduced operational costs can be redirected to other facility- or science-related improvements. The benefits of the ESPC are twofold: the energy and water saved will help the USGS reach its energy, water, and GHG reduction goals; and the money saved from paying smaller utility bills will pay off the new equipment that supports USGS scientists in fulfilling their mission requirements.

New Chiller at the National Center's Advanced Systems Center. Credit: Calvin Graves, USGS.

New Executive Order 13693 Expands and Extends Federal Sustainability Goals

On March 19, 2015 President Obama signed a new Executive Order (EO 13693), Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade. This EO combines and revokes existing EOs 13423 and 13514 as well as several Presidential Memoranda, and commits Federal agencies to a number of GHG and sustainability goals through FY 2025. These goals include:

- Energy Intensity Reduction Goal (current goal expires 2015) – The EO sets a new baseline of 2015 and a 2.5 percent reduction annually for a 25 percent reduction by 2025;
- GHG Reduction Goal – Agencies will need to establish 2025 reduction goals; the baseline remains at 2008 but Scope 3 emissions will now include energy consumption at new full service leases greater than 10,000 square feet (SF);
- Renewable Energy Consumption Goal – In 2025, 30 percent of facility electricity consumed must come from renewable sources;

- Alternative Energy Goal (includes electric and thermal renewable energy) – In 2025, 25 percent of facility energy consumed must come from alternative sources;
- Water Reduction Goals – The EO extends the existing goals to 2025 at the current reduction rate (2 percent annually) for the following targets:
    - Potable water – 36 percent reduction
    - Industrial, landscaping, and agricultural water – 30 percent reduction;
- Sustainable Buildings Goal – The existing 15 percent goal remains for 2025; revised Guiding Principles will be issued by September 2015;
- Green Infrastructure – The EO calls for agencies to incorporate rain gardens, rain barrels, and other stormwater management features where appropriate;
- Data Centers – The EO requires metering of all data centers and establishes power usage effectiveness targets for new and existing data centers;
- Fleet Emissions – The EO incorporates targets for fleet per mile GHG reductions, and zero emission/plug-in hybrids vehicle acquisition; and adds a requirement for planning for plug-in vehicle infrastructure;
- Net Zero Buildings – The EO requires planning for net zero energy, net zero water, or net zero waste buildings;
- Climate Resilience – The EO emphasizes climate change preparedness and resilience planning and incorporating climate resilient design and management into building inventory;
- Green Procurement – The EO continues to emphasize sustainable and biobased procurement;
- Performance Contracting – The EO continues the push for energy performance contracting.

New Metering Guidance Issued

The Presidential Memorandum, Federal Leadership on Energy Management (December 5, 2013), re-emphasized Federal requirements for installing electricity, natural gas, and steam meters and provided an additional requirement for installing water meters. In response, the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) issued revised metering guidance in November 2014. The guidance requires agencies to submit five-year metering implementation plans.

FEMP's guidance reaffirms the existing electricity, steam, and natural gas metering requirements. Buildings previously identified as appropriate for natural gas and steam still need to meet the October 2016 deadline, and standard meters are still acceptable. The guidance revised definitions for "appropriate" and "cost-effective" with respect to building metering. FEMP considers the installation of standard or advanced meters to be appropriate in all Federal buildings that are not excluded from metering under Step 1 of the metering guidance (more in a moment). Furthermore, FEMP advises that the installation of meters is cost effective at all appropriate Federal buildings based on life-cycle cost analysis.

The guidance instructs agencies to exclude buildings based on the below criteria:

- The building is planned to be sold or razed within the next five years;
- The building is leased or owned, but the agency either does not pay the utility bill or does not pay the lessor for utilities based on actual consumption;
- The building does not have an energy-consuming heating or cooling system or significant process loads;
- The building generates electricity that is sold commercially to other parties in the course of regular business, where installing meters would require an impractical shut-down of service;

- The building does not meet, or is expected not to meet, the de minimis thresholds listed below:
- Energy
    - Food service/sales: <1,000 SF
    - Warehouses: <25,000 SF
    - All other buildings: <5,000 SF
- Water
    - Large water using process: Consumption <1,000 gallons/day
    - Irrigated landscape area: <25,000 SF
    - All building functions: Consumption <1,000 gal/day
    - All building functions: <5,000 SF

Agencies should prioritize installation of meters according to the following criteria:

- New construction and major renovation;
- EISA Covered facilities;
- Non-Covered facilities.

Bureaus will need to submit updated metering plans to the Department by October 30, 2015. The Department, in turn, will consolidate and submit an implementation plan to FEMP by December 4, 2015. The Department has provided a template and guidance to assist bureaus in developing these plans. Questions may be addressed to Mary Heying (Mary_Heying@ios.doi.gov), the Department's Energy Program Manager.

Greenhouse Gas and Sustainability Data Report Findings

In FY 2014, the Department continued to make progress towards the energy, water, and GHG goals stipulated by law and executive order. Thanks to the hard work of energy and facility managers, facility operators, maintenance staffs, and employees of all walks, DOI's bureaus are making their operations more sustainable and helping to protect the natural and cultural resources the Department is charged to preserve.

The Department has reduced its energy intensity (measured in British thermal units per square foot) 33.2 percent from its FY 2003 baseline, exceeding the 30 percent energy intensity reduction target by FY 2015 required by law. Federal agencies were required to draw 7.5 percent of their facility electricity from renewable resources in FY 2014, a goal which DOI has also exceeded, with 13.3 percent of its facility electricity coming from renewable resources. Of the 13.3 percent, 8.8 percent represents on-site renewable energy generation including bonus; 1.1 percent represents renewable electricity purchased through the utility company; and 3.4 percent represents the purchase of renewable energy certificates. The Department continues to be on track for its water reduction target as well. From the FY 2007 baseline, Interior has reduced its potable water intensity (gallons per square foot) by 14.5 percent out of a required 26 percent by FY 2020.

As of FY 2014, DOI has reduced its Scope 1&2 GHG[1] emissions 18.8 percent from its FY 2008 baseline. DOI is also faring well in reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions, reducing its emissions 22.7 percent below FY 2008 levels. The Department's overall GHG reductions are especially impressive considering that emissions in several categories actually rose between FY 2013 and FY 2014 due to the revised global warming potential of methane as calculated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.[2]

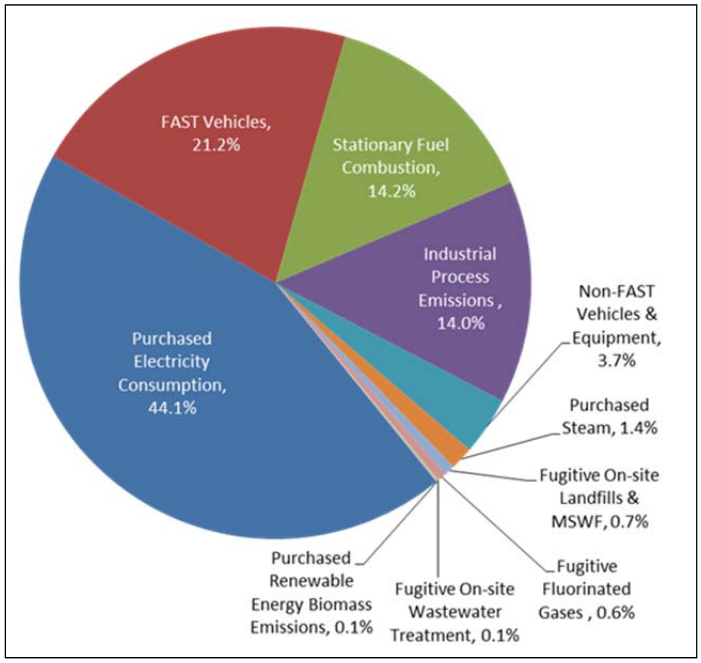
Electricity consumption accounts for about 44 percent of the Department's Scope 1&2 GHG emissions—more than any other source. (See the figures on the following page.) However, the Department has seen a steady decline in absolute GHG emissions from electricity since it began tracking its GHG output in FY 2010.

[1] Scope 1 GHG emissions include vehicles and equipment, stationary combustion, on-site landfills and wastewater treatment, and fugitive emissions. Scope 2 GHG emissions include purchased electricity, purchased heating and cooling, and purchased steam. Scope 3 GHG emissions include business travel, employee commuting, transmission and distribution losses, and contracted solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment.

[2] Global warming potential is a relative measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere. It compares the amount of heat trapped by a certain mass of the gas in question to the amount of heat trapped by a similar mass of carbon dioxide.

In FY 2014, DOI's bureaus invested approximately $12.3 million in direct obligations and awarded approximately $40.1 million in energy savings performance contracts. Combined, these investments are nearly 61 percent of DOI's total facility energy costs. It is anticipated that these investments will yield an annual energy savings of more than 113 billion Btus.

The Department and its bureaus can be extremely proud of these results; however, challenges lie ahead. As mentioned above, Executive Order 13693 sets new energy and water reduction requirements for federal agencies and requires the Department to establish new GHG reduction targets for FY 2025. DOI's bureaus will need to build upon the successes already achieved to meet these new federal targets.

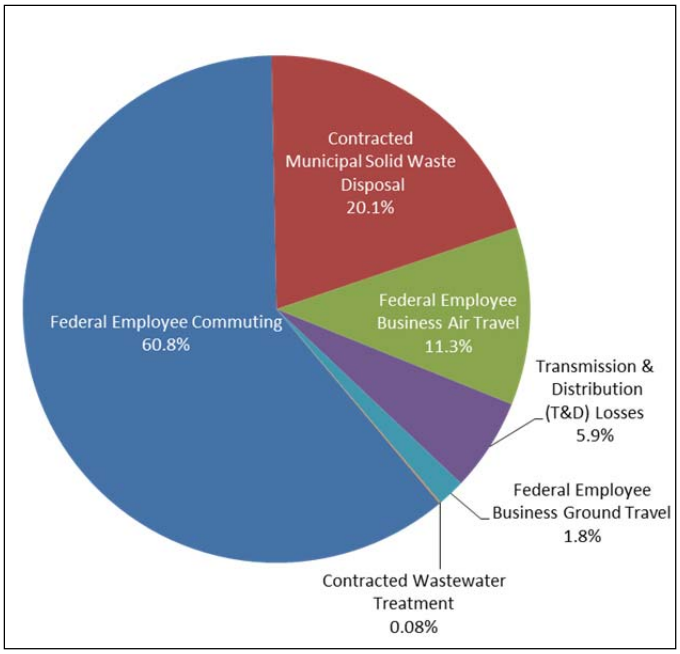


DOI FY 2014 Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions

Environmental Achievement Awards

Winners Reduce DOI's Energy, Water Use

DOI's annual Environmental Achievement awards recognize outstanding contributions in the areas of sustainability, pollution prevention, and environmental remediation. FY 2014 winners were announced in November. Several of the winning



DOI FY 2014 Scope 3 GHG Emissions

entries (described below) focused on energy and water conservation.

Bureau of Land Management - Sustainable Inspection Team Process. The BLM Sustainability Inspection Team developed the Sustainability Inspection Compliance Assessment – Safety, Health and the Environment (SI CASHE) in an effort to meet Federal sustainability targets, including the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings. The use of in-house subject matter experts saves approximately $5,000 per building when compared with the cost of using a contractor for this work. The Department of Energy identified the BLM SI CASHE process as a system suitable for government-wide utilization and provided funding for production of a full-length training film featuring the BLM process.

National Park Service - Mr. Nathan Wilson. Mr. Nathan Wilson's actions were instrumental in Fort Smith National Historic Site's (FOSM) carbon footprint reduction and overall sustainability efforts. Mr. Wilson's collaboration with industry professionals and park staff in developing and procuring museum-grade, high efficiency and low maintenance light-emitting diodes (LEDs) allowed FOSM to replace the majority of its inefficient incandescent and fluorescent lighting. His accomplishments in converting a portion of the museum and visitor center to LEDs reduced energy

costs by $1,000 per year and reduced electricity consumption by 20,000 kWh annually.

National Park Service - High Performance Sustainable Visitor and Research Center at Mesa Verde National Park. The Mesa Verde National Park Visitor and Research Center (VRC) earned Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum certification. During construction, 92 percent of on-site generated construction debris was diverted from being landfilled and 21 percent of the building materials were manufactured using recycled materials. The VRC features a variety of onsite renewable energy systems, including a micro hydro turbine, which produces 26 percent of the building's energy. The facility is nearing net-zero energy use by supplying over 95 percent of its required electricity needs, with an estimated annual conventional energy savings of 369 Megawatt-hours (MWh).

Mesa Verde National Park Visitor and Research Center. Credit: Terry Shapiro.

National Park Service - International Dark Sky Park Designation: Saving Energy while Protecting Dark in the Park, Death Valley National Park. Over the course of seven years, Death Valley National Park (DEVA) completed comprehensive outdoor lighting guidance documents, replaced inefficient lighting with energy efficient lower wattage and lumen lights, and installed intelligent lighting controls. In 2013 DEVA became the world's newest and largest "Gold Tier" International Dark Sky Park, the highest designation possible. This prestigious designation requires meeting stringent outdoor lighting standards and innovative community outreach aimed at protecting and enjoying the dark night sky. In the process of protecting the dark sky at night, DEVA has reduced its energy consumption and associated greenhouse gases.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Camp Garcia Renewable Energy System. The Camp Garcia Renewable Energy System Team developed a self-sufficient renewable battery and PV energy system to replace a system that was deteriorated by annual tropical storms. As a result of their efforts, in the first year of operation the system operated for 4,900 hours (204 days), generated 59,751 kWh of electricity, reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 92,941 pounds, and saved approximately $18,500 in electricity costs. The implementation of this off-grid energy system allows for a self-sufficient means for continuity of operations in the event of a natural disaster and fosters goodwill in the community by reducing grid demand.

U.S. Geological Survey – Great Lakes Science Center. The Great Lakes Science Center (GLSC) in Ann Arbor, Michigan upgraded its wet laboratory. The system now operates as a re-circulating water system rather than a once through operation, conserving roughly 52.6 million gallons per year previously drawn from the local aquifer. Water is no longer discharged to the stormwater system, eliminating the need for a $9,000 annual discharge permit. The use of a re-circulating system saves 350,000 kWh of electricity per year and prevents the emission of 241 $MTCO_2e$, the annual emissions of 51 passenger vehicles. In FY 2013, the GLSC electricity consumption was 32 percent less than FY 2011 when the wet lab was last in full operation.

Wet Lab Water Flow, USGS Great Lakes Science Center. Credit: USGS.

Bureau Notes

Sustainability Updates from around the Bureaus

Bureau of Land Management:

In FY 2014, BLM distributed more than $1,000,000 to initiate improvements to facilities in Colorado, Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming to make each facility meet the guidelines of Executive Order 13514. BLM is retrofitting existing water fixtures and systems with Watersense-labeled products. The BLM inspection team identified boiler and HVAC energy improvement upgrades at the ***Craig Field Office***, Colorado, and ***Yaquina Head Lighthouse Interpretive Center***, Newport, Oregon. These upgrades are being initiated in FY 2014 and 2015. Lastly, the BLM is replacing the ***Cottonwood Field Office*** in Idaho with a building that meets the five Guiding Principles. The design started in FY 2014.

BLM Yaquina Head Lighthouse. Credit: Jeff Clark, BLM (2011).

Bureau of Reclamation:

The BOR ***Curecanti Field Division Power Facility***, Montrose, Colorado, underwent a rewind of its electrical generators in FY 2014, which will increase the overall efficiency of the units by a small percentage and provide more renewable hydropower. In FY 2014, BOR completed a significant renovation of the ***Four Corners Construction Office***, Farmington, New Mexico, which was acquired from BLM. The renovation installed numerous energy- and water-saving features. Finally, the BOR Mid-Pacific region installed light emitting diodes (LED) at **Friant Dam** and ***Tracy Fish Collection Facility***, California.

BOR Friant Dam. Credit: BOR.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

In FY 2014 the FWS replaced a 4 kW non-functioning wind generator installed in the 1980s with a 15 kW solar PV power system at ***Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge***, New Mexico. The FWS also retrofitted the Environmental Education Center at ***Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR***, California with a solar hot water system (a 96 square-foot solar collector) and low-emissivity windows. The Visitor Center at ***Mammoth Spring National Fish Hatchery***, Arkansas, was completed in April 2014 and has been submitted to the U.S. Green Building Council for LEED Certification. The center incorporates energy- and water-efficient systems including a 30-ton "geoexchange" mechanical system for heating and cooling of the facility. Water exiting the mechanical system was routed to interior exhibits and input into the facility's grey water system. By using the abundant, naturally-occurring water from the spring, the center's potable water use has been reduced by approximately 80 percent.

National Park Service:

In FY 2014 the NPS installed a portable solar array at ***Yellowstone National Park***, Wyoming, that is relocated seasonally to achieve the best possible performance. ***Gulf Islands National Seashore*** (Florida, Mississippi) installed solar lighting packages in their restroom facilities. Using Flex Park funds, a wind turbine project was initiated to

power three North District facilities at ***Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area***, Montana. Lastly, both ***Prince William Forest Park***, Virginia, and ***Natural Bridges National Monument***, Utah, increased the energy and water efficiency of their comfort stations by upgrading outdated windows to energy efficient windows and installing water efficient plumbing fixtures and motion sensor faucets.

U.S. Geological Survey:

The ***Columbia Environmental Research Center***, Columbia, Missouri, installed a solar outdoor light emitting diode (LED) at the main vehicle entrance gate to illuminate the key card reader. The LED light has a 100,000-hour life rating. At the ***Western Fisheries Research Center*** in Seattle, Washington, a $25,000 project was installed to replace office light switches with occupancy sensor and timer switches. The ***Patuxent Wildlife Research Center***, Laurel, Maryland, is completing a lighting retrofit project, which entails removal of all fluorescent fixtures and ballasts and replacement with LED lights. The exact savings from the project have not yet been calculated, but one building has been modeled and savings are estimated at 166,785 kWh and $25,000, annually.

FWS Don Edwards San Francisco Bay Visitor Center. Credit: FWS.

Announcements

(1) Federal Energy and Water Management Awards: The Department submitted six nominations for the 2015 Federal Energy and Water Management Awards. The Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), in conjunction with the Federal Interagency Energy Management Task Force, sponsors this annual competition. The awards recognize individuals and teams that have made significant contributions towards energy and water efficiency, sustainability, renewable energy, and vehicle fleet management. Over the past several years, many DOI staff, teams, and facilities have been recognized by these awards for their outstanding efforts. This year, the Department's nominations were:

- ***Tom Scott***, Lahontan Basin Area Office, Nevada (BOR, Career Exceptional Service Award)
- ***Four Corners Construction Office Building Remodel***, Farmington, New Mexico (BOR, Project Award)
- ***Provo Area Office Water and Power Upgrades***, Provo, Utah (BOR, Project Award)
- ***Animas-La Plata Permanent Operating Facility***, Colorado (BOR, Project Award)
- ***Corn Creek Administrative Office and Visitor Center***, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada (FWS, Project Award)
- ***Northeast Regional Office Building***, Hadley, Massachusetts (FWS, Project Award)

Winners will be announced later in the summer and honored at a ceremony in the fall.

(2) EISA Covered Facilities Compliance Tracking System (CTS) – The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) requires Federal agencies to complete energy and water evaluations of its designated covered facilities annually so that all covered facilities are evaluated once every 4 years. Bureau reporting templates, pre-populated with covered facilities information, evaluation due dates, and previous submissions of evaluation findings, have been forwarded electronically to bureau energy managers. These templates should be updated to incorporate the results of new evaluations for covered facilities with evaluation dates of June 30, 2015 or sooner.

Updated templates should be submitted electronically to Mary Heying at mary_heying@ios.doi.gov no later than June 12, 2015.

Implemented Projects: EISA also indicates that Federal agencies may implement any energy or water conservation measure that was identified in the covered facility evaluation that is life cycle cost effective. Project information can be inputted into CTS by bureau energy managers at any time throughout the year either individually by covered facility or through spreadsheet uploads. DOI's Energy Management Program will conduct spreadsheet uploads at the end of each quarter. To participate in this process, please electronically submit completed project templates to Mary Heying no later than March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, 2015. All bureaus should input or provide implemented project data for at least 10 covered facilities semi-annually but no later than June 30th and December 31st.

Benchmarking Metered Buildings: Lastly, EISA and the Presidential Memorandum – *Federal Leadership on Energy Management* – issued on December 5, 2013, require Federal agencies to annually benchmark individually metered buildings over 5,000 gross square feet that are part of a covered facility into Energy Star® Portfolio Manager. To date, the bureaus have reported 982 buildings within covered facilities that are individually metered for electricity. Of this total, only 229 buildings are currently benchmarked. Please ensure that covered facility buildings benchmarked in Portfolio Manager have been exported into CTS. Benchmarked data can be uploaded any time throughout the year but must be completed no later than December 31, 2015.

DOI's progress on EISA evaluations, implemented projects, and benchmarking is rated semi-annually on the OMB Sustainability/Energy Scorecard. Beginning in FY 2015, bureau progress in meeting the above EISA covered facility requirements will be incorporated into the DOI Sustainability Organizational Assessment.

(3) President's Performance Contracting Challenge: The Department of the Interior established an agency target of $20 million in energy savings performance contract awards by December 2016. To date, the Department's bureaus and offices have exceeded the target by awarding over $73 million in energy savings performance contracts. The most recent award was on March 20, 2015 by the Office of Facilities and Administrative Services for the Main Interior Building for over $28 million.

(4) Energy Efficiency Exchange 2015: The Department of Energy is sponsoring a three-day training event called Energy Efficiency Exchange 2015, which will take place August 11-13 at the Phoenix Convention Center in Phoenix, Arizona. It will feature training by project implementation specialists and subject matter experts in addressing the challenges and opportunities of energy consumption, sustainability, energy efficiency, and energy security in and across federal agencies. More details can be found at http://energy.gov/eere/femp/energy-efficiency-exchange-2015.

(5) Training: FEMP continues to expand their selection of training courses. Many of these courses are available on demand at http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/femp/training/. Many of these courses also will assist Federal energy and facilities personnel in meeting the core competencies of the Federal Buildings Personnel Training Act.

Of note, FEMP has recently released on demand eTraining courses in partnership with the National Institute of Building Sciences' Whole Building Design Guide to offer online to help federal agencies develop core competencies and comply with energy efficiency, renewable energy, water management and sustainability requirements. The offerings include a seven-part course on renewable energy applications for federal facilities and a five-part course on meeting the Guiding Principles for Sustainable and High Performance Buildings.

(6) Earth Day: On Wednesday, April 23, 2014, DOI, the Office of Personnel Management, and the General Services Administration hosted a tri-agency Earth Day event in Rawlins Park with exhibits from governmental and nongovernmental organizations and a chance to exchange ideas. The Earth Day Network's theme for 2015 is "It's Our Turn to Lead" with an emphasis on three platforms: (1) sustainable development; (2) grassroots action; and (3) a binding international climate change treaty.

For More Information Please Contact:

Mary Heying
Energy Program Manager
Mary_Heying@ios.doi.gov
(202) 513-0722

Dan Collinge
Energy Program Analyst
Daniel_Collinge@ios.doi.gov
(202) 513-0724