

# *Department of the Treasury*



## *2015 Treasury Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan*

*June 2015*

*Office of Environment, Health, and Safety*

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## Treasury Sustainability Policy Statement

The Treasury Department is the executive agency responsible for promoting economic prosperity and ensuring the financial security of the United States. Treasury is responsible for a wide range of activities, including advising the President on economic issues, encouraging sustainable economic growth, and governing financial institutions. Treasury operates and maintains systems that are critical to the nation's finances, such as coin and currency production, disbursement of payments to the public, revenue collection, and issuing debt necessary to run the Federal Government.

To encourage environmental protection, energy conservation, GHG emission reductions, and climate change adaptation planning across the Agency, Treasury will incorporate sustainability principles to the extent feasible across its ten bureaus by integrating the following objectives into its activities:

- Improve the energy efficiency of buildings and reduce the number of vehicles, travel, and employee commuting in order to reduce GHG emissions.
- Plan, procure, build, and operate high-performance, sustainable buildings.
- Manage water use, wastewater, and storm water in an environmentally sound manner.
- Prevent pollution and eliminate waste through sustainable acquisition practices, electronic stewardship, and other waste diversion efforts.
- Identify and manage the effects of climate change on Treasury's operations and mission.

Treasury is committed to demonstrating leadership in environmental stewardship. Treasury also commits to complying with environmental and energy statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders. Treasury's bureaus are responsible for accomplishing these goals.



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Brodi Fontenot  
Assistant Secretary for Management

## **Executive Summary**

### **VISION**

Treasury's mission is to:

- maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad,
- strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and;
- manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources.

Accomplishing this mission in an environmentally friendly manner serves to protect the environment and better serve the American people. The sustainability goals outlined herein demonstrate the ways in which Treasury seeks to accomplish its mission while remaining an environmental steward.

The Department of the Treasury consists of approximately 106,080 employees. Owning 11 of its facilities and operating in 963 locations across the United States, the Treasury Department consists of the policy offices in Treasury headquarters, known as the Departmental Offices (DO), and the Treasury bureaus. These organizational components are referred to by the following acronyms throughout this report:

BEP – Bureau of Engraving and Printing

BFS – Bureau of the Fiscal Service

DO – Departmental Offices

FinCEN – Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

IRS – Internal Revenue Service

Mint – United States Mint

OCC – Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

OIG – Office of the Inspector General

TIGTA – Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

TTB - Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

In accordance with Executive Order 13514 and the new Executive Order 13693, Treasury is working diligently to lead in clean energy use and to meet a range of energy, water, pollution, and waste reduction targets. As reflected in our Energy and Sustainability scorecard, Treasury continues to identify and track the best opportunities to reduce pollution, improve efficiency, and cut costs. In FY 2014, Treasury reduced its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 39.2% as compared to FY 2008, thereby exceeding its greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, reduced fleet dependence on petroleum by 76.1% compared to FY 2005, and continued to transition to renewable energy sources. In fact, 19.5 percent of the Department's electricity use now comes

from sustainable sources like biomass, wind and solar, enough to garner Treasury a spot on the EPA's Green Power Partnership's "[Top 10 Federal Government](#)" list. Treasury continues to pursue performance contracting to help achieve greenhouse gas and energy intensity reduction goals. The IRS has already completed a Utility Energy Service Contract (UESC) at its Fresno, CA facility, and has selected an Energy Service Company (ESCO) for a combined Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) at its Martinsburg, WV and Brookhaven, NY facilities. The U.S. Mint's ESPC will reduce energy intensity at the Philadelphia Mint by 18 percent and generate \$16 million in guaranteed savings over a 21.5-year term.

As Treasury works to aggressively reduce its real estate area footprint, we may struggle to meet the energy intensity targets established by Executive Order 13693. However, migrating to more efficient electronic infrastructure operations, server virtualization, power management, and data center consolidation are all initiatives which will dramatically reduce energy consumption, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and save money by lowering energy, water, and gas consumption.

## **LEADERSHIP**

EO 13693 requires each Federal agency to designate a Chief Sustainability Officer accountable for the agency's conformance with the requirements of the Order. The Secretary of the Treasury appointed the Assistant Secretary for Management (ASM) as the Treasury Department's Chief Sustainability Officer. Treasury Directive 75-09 orders each Treasury Bureau to appoint a Senior Bureau Official responsible for ensuring that the respective Bureau works toward achieving the department's sustainability goals.

In 2012, Bureaus were required to begin submitting quarterly Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) metrics for review with the Deputy Secretary and ASM. Such reviews serve to elevate poor performance for discussion when appropriate, reward good performance and highlight both successes and challenges.

## **PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

### **Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction**

Treasury has made significant progress in reducing the total amount of Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions. In 2014 we saw a 39.2% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from our 2008 baseline, which exceeds the 2020 target of a 33% reduction. The reductions resulted from major building renovations with the bureaus, energy conservation measures, and closures of energy intensive offices and data centers. Further, consolidation of offices and facilities has reduced our overall footprint and will allow Treasury to maintain these reductions for the long term. We will continue to reduce GHG emissions in FY15 by pursuing major renovations within our owned facilities through ESPCs and completion of energy conservation measures. In 2014, Treasury reduced Scope 3 GHG emissions by 38.8% from our 2008 baseline, greatly exceeding our 2020 target of 11% reduction. Scope 3 GHG emission reduction strategies include participation in the Federal Transit Benefit program, the encouragement of van and carpooling, and bike commuting, as well as expanded use of employee telework opportunities.

## **Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings**

Treasury has seen a decrease in energy intensity of nearly 15.8% from the 2003 baseline. While this does not meet the target of 27%, Treasury continues to seek opportunities to reduce energy use in its buildings. Our FY14 successes include the incorporation of energy control measures within our bureaus, as well as functional purchases and uses of renewable energy credits. Additionally, Treasury is participating in the Capital Solar Challenge, and has entered into MOUs with GSA to have solar panels put on the roofs of the Main Treasury building and is evaluating the feasibility for panels on BEP Headquarters Building in 2016. Additionally, the BEP expects to build a new manufacturing operation within the next decade. This new facility would be state of the art for energy efficiency and replace the current aging facility located in Washington, D.C. With continued efforts in upgrading existing systems, Treasury anticipates continued improvement in the coming years.

## **Goal 3: Fleet Management**

In 2014, Treasury has shown a reduction in petroleum use (gasoline equivalent) of 76.1% as compared to the 2005 baseline which greatly exceeds the 2020 goal of 30%. Alternative fuel use has increased 65.3% during that same time period and represents 36.2% of the total fleet fuel use. While the total amount of alternative fuel decreased in 2014 as compared to 2013, this was in part due to an overall reduction in fuel use by the Treasury fleet. The percentage of alternative fuel use in 2014 (36.2%) was actually greater than the 26% alternative fuel use in 2013. Treasury strives to continue to meet fleet targets by requiring that any acquisition of non-low GHG compliant vehicles must attain ASM approval. Treasury uses the Department of Energy (DOE) fuel locator website to find nearby alternative fuel sources and is using DOE's Fleet Sustainability Dashboard to evaluate how to increase alternative fuel use as well. Treasury has recently shifted from owning the majority of its vehicle fleet to leasing the majority of vehicles from GSA. In FY 2013, Treasury only leased 18% of its fleet, while in FY 2014, Treasury leased 98% of its fleet. This shift to leasing will allow the Department to replace vehicles more frequently, thereby taking advantage of improvements in fuel economy over time.

## **Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management**

In FY14, Treasury's reduction in water use stood at 23.5%. This exceeds the 2014 water use reduction goal of 14% outlined by E.O. 13514. Treasury expects to continue this trend in FY15, for example with new technology at our BEP manufacturing facility which will reduce water use by 12 million gallons per year. Other bureaus are also seeking reductions through the upgrading and/or replacement of existing equipment with more efficient infrastructure. Administratively, Treasury and its bureaus are monitoring water use and developing strategies to make further reductions. Treasury is on-track to meet the 2020 water use reduction goal of 26%.

## **Goal 5: Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction**

Treasury has initiated several strategies to minimize and reduce non-hazardous waste, including recycling efforts at our larger facilities, reduction of paper use, and replacement of appropriate process chemicals with less toxic, more eco-friendly alternatives. One of our larger challenges is

finding a source to recycle shredded currency. As shredded currency “paper” is combination of short cotton and linen fibers, traditional sources for paper recycling are not suitable options. We continue to search out creative solutions for handling this material.

### **Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition**

Treasury continues to make progress in purchasing sustainable goods and services. For new actions, the requirement for sustainability is included in contract checklists contained in the Department of the Treasury Acquisition Procedures (DTAP). The DTAP also includes a requirement for review by either the Departmental Office of Environment, Health, and Safety, or appropriate bureau EHS professional in all procurements above the micro-purchase threshold involving EHS concerns, including sustainable acquisition requirements.

In addition, Treasury Affirmative Procurement Plans (APPs) have been updated to ensure that federally-mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements.

Treasury has mandated the use of FSSI (Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative) blanket purchasing agreements for office supplies and related categories.

### **Goal 7: Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers**

Treasury has had substantial success in achieving EPEAT purchasing goals, with over 98% of purchased electronics being EPEAT certified. However, Treasury has had challenges with regard to power management. In large part, this is due to the fact that the IRS had to disable their power management application because of SMP instability. They will employ power management once eiPower licenses are funded and the SMP is stable enough to support the application. IRS represents 82% of Treasury's total PCs and laptops.

### **Goal 8: Renewable Energy**

As mentioned, Treasury is diligently working to expand the role of renewable energy in our operations. In fact, 19.5% of the Department’s electricity use now comes from sources like biomass, wind and solar, enough to garner Treasury a spot on EPA’s Green Power Partnership’s “[Top 10 Federal Government](#)” list. With limited opportunity to construct and operate large scale solar or wind energy projects, Treasury purchases Renewable Energy Credits to ensure success in this goal. As ESPCs develop within Treasury’s Bureaus, special attention is being provided to additional opportunities to include energy generation into existing facilities. For instance, the ESPC at the IRS Brookhaven, NY facility may potentially include solar power. Additionally, Treasury is participating in the Capital Solar Challenge, and has signed MOUs with GSA to install solar panels on the roofs of the Main Treasury and BEP Headquarters building in 2016.

### **Goal 9: Climate Change Resilience**

Identified priorities for Treasury to address climate change resilience include: developing adaptation measures (metrics), continuing vulnerability assessments, and identifying GSA leased facilities that are deemed “mission essential” and “mission critical.”

Over the past year, there has been great improvement in the availability of tools to assist Treasury and other agencies with climate science information needed to make assessments of potential impacts related to climate change. Primary challenges now include identification of climate change metrics, and both human and financial resources.

### **Goal 10: Energy Performance Contracts**

In response to the President's 2011 Memorandum "Implementation of Energy Savings Projects and Performance-Based Contracting for Energy Savings," Treasury is coordinating with private sector energy services companies to perform energy-efficiency improvements at government facilities using private financing, rather than having the government pay for the work directly. For example, the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia will, among other changes, make energy efficient lighting upgrades and water and HVAC improvements. An IRS facility in Fresno, California has completely retrofitted its lighting system, installed a building automation system for all equipment that reduces energy consumption, and set up a new high-efficient system to cool its data center.

The Administration set a government-wide contracting goal of \$2 billion dollars in 2011, of which the Treasury Department's goal for calendar year 2013 was \$9.5 million. With support from the Mint, Treasury surpassed this goal, awarding a total of \$19.5 million. In response to the Administration extending the President's Performance Contracting Challenge Goal, Treasury has agreed to an additional \$8.1 million in performance contracts by the end of 2016.

### **PROGRESS ON ADMINISTRATION PRIORITIES**

As part of the Treasury's plan to support E.O. 13653, *Preparing the US for the Impacts of Climate Change*, we have identified two programs which have the greatest impact: CDMI and the RESTORE Act funding. Using the guidance for EO 13653, a treasury team is currently working on the plan for implementation.

#### *President's Performance Contracting Challenge*

Treasury has committed to \$27,600,000 in energy savings performance contracts by 2016. To date, Treasury has committed \$19,299,760 in performance contracts through a UESC at the IRS Fresno facility (\$8,500,785) and an ESPC at the Philadelphia Mint (\$10,798,975). Treasury is also pursuing a joint ESPC at the IRS Brookhaven, NY and Martinsburg, WV facilities. We estimate this will be valued at least \$8,500,000, allowing us to meet our goal. An ESCO has been selected for this project and we anticipate the preliminary assessments will be completed by

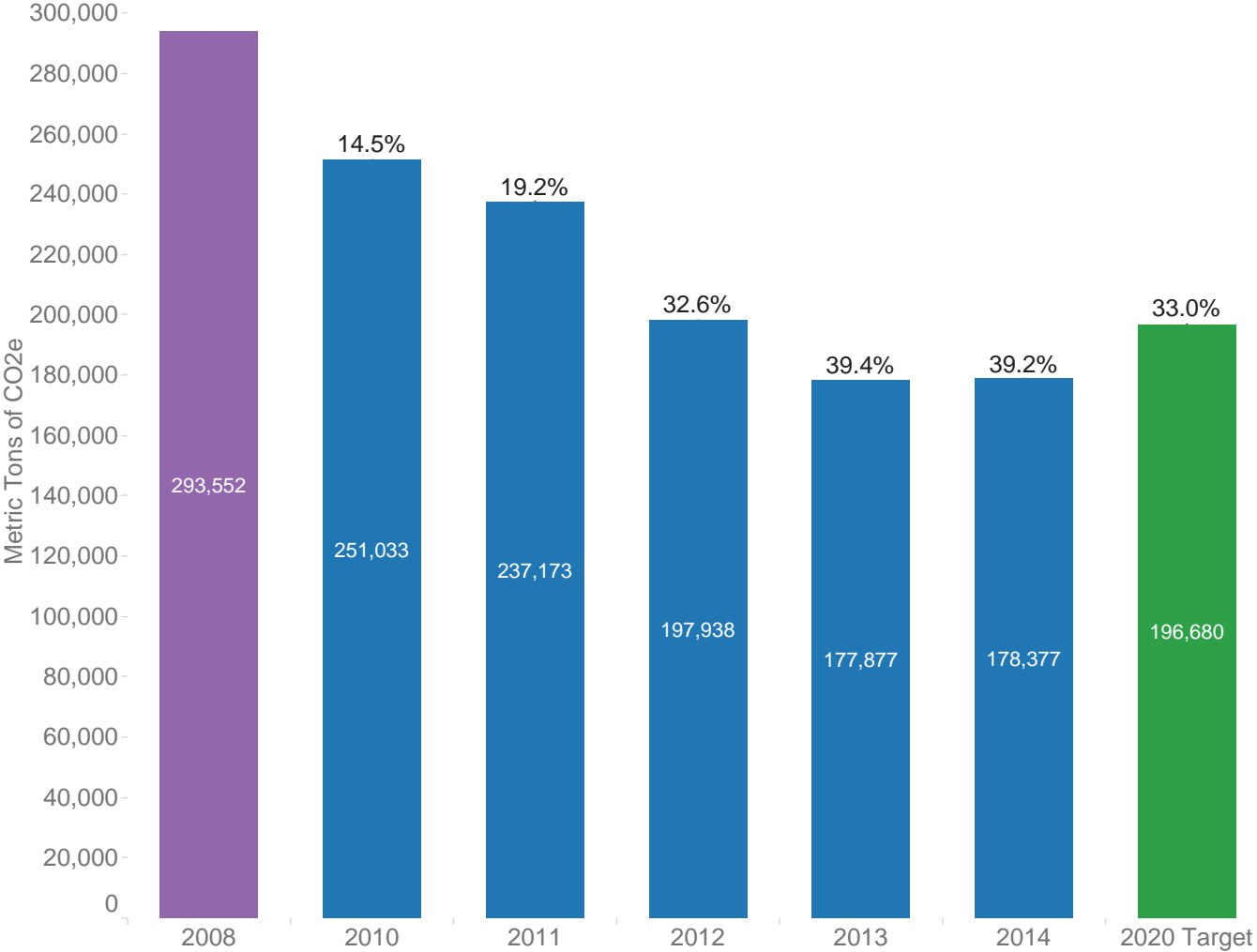


**Table 1: Agency Size & Scope**

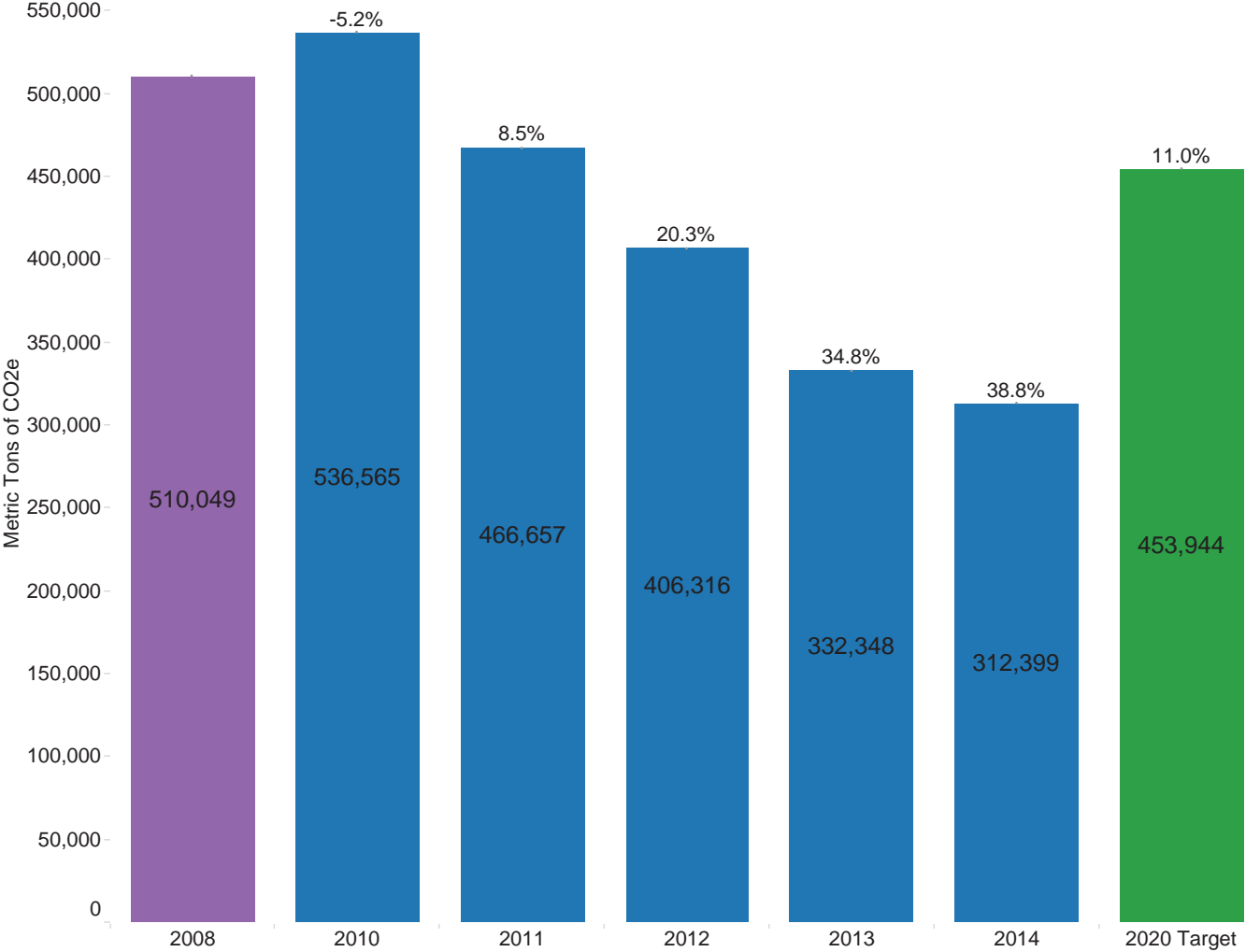
<b>Agency Size and Scope</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	108,986	106,080
Total Acres of Land Managed	167	167
Total Number of Buildings Owned	11	11
Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)	583	952
Total Building Gross Square Feet (GSF)	6,353,988	6,735,289
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	730	730
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	0	0
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	2,498	70
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	538	3,465
Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (Tactical, Law Enforcement, Emergency, Etc.)	3	3
Total Amount Contracts Awarded as Reported in FPDS (\$Millions)	6,713	4,850

**Department of the Treasury**  
**Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction**

### TRSY Progress toward Scope 1 & 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals

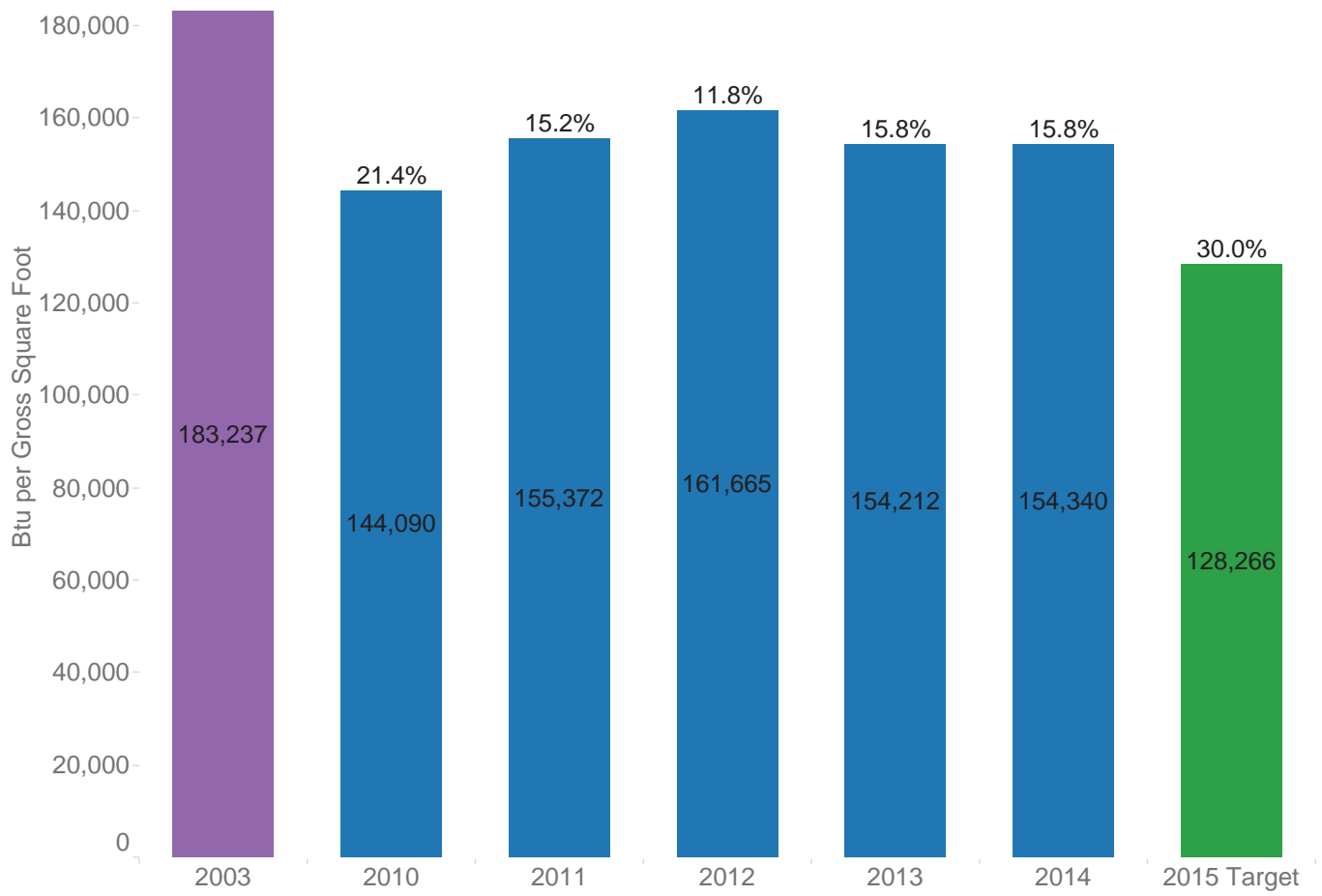


### TRSY Progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals

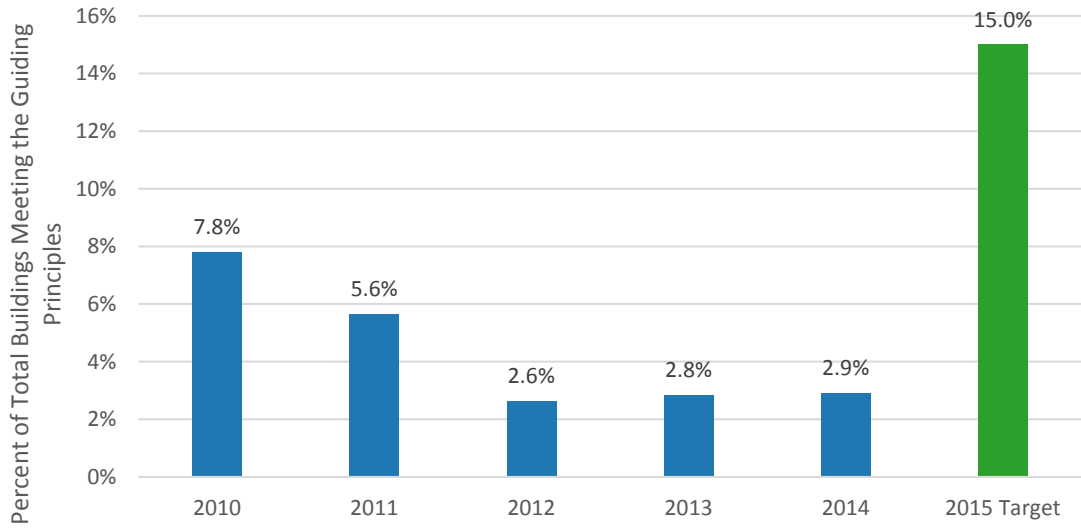


**Department of the Treasury  
Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings**

### TRSY Progress toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goals (FY 2014 Goal: 27%)



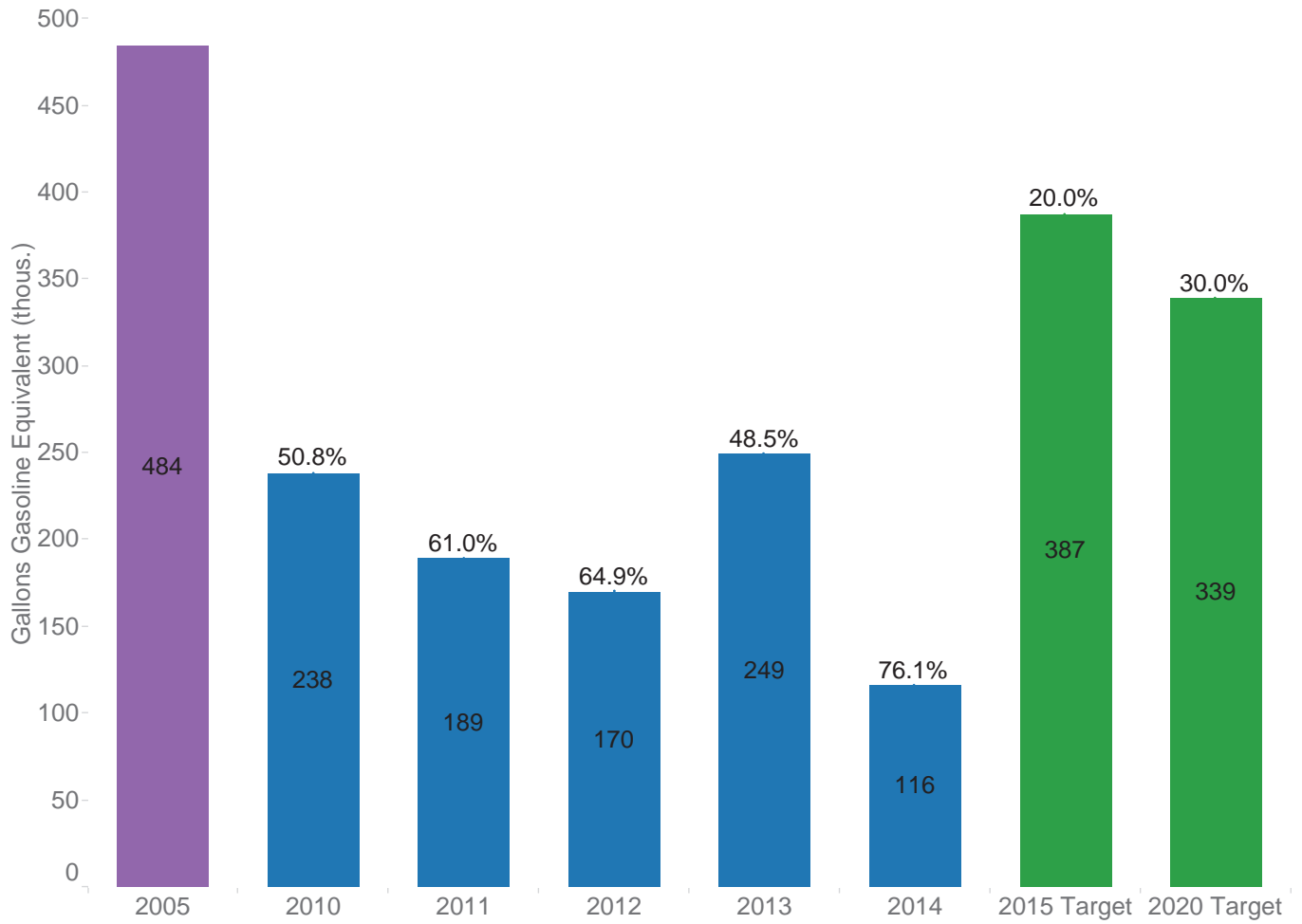
### TRSY Progress toward Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles



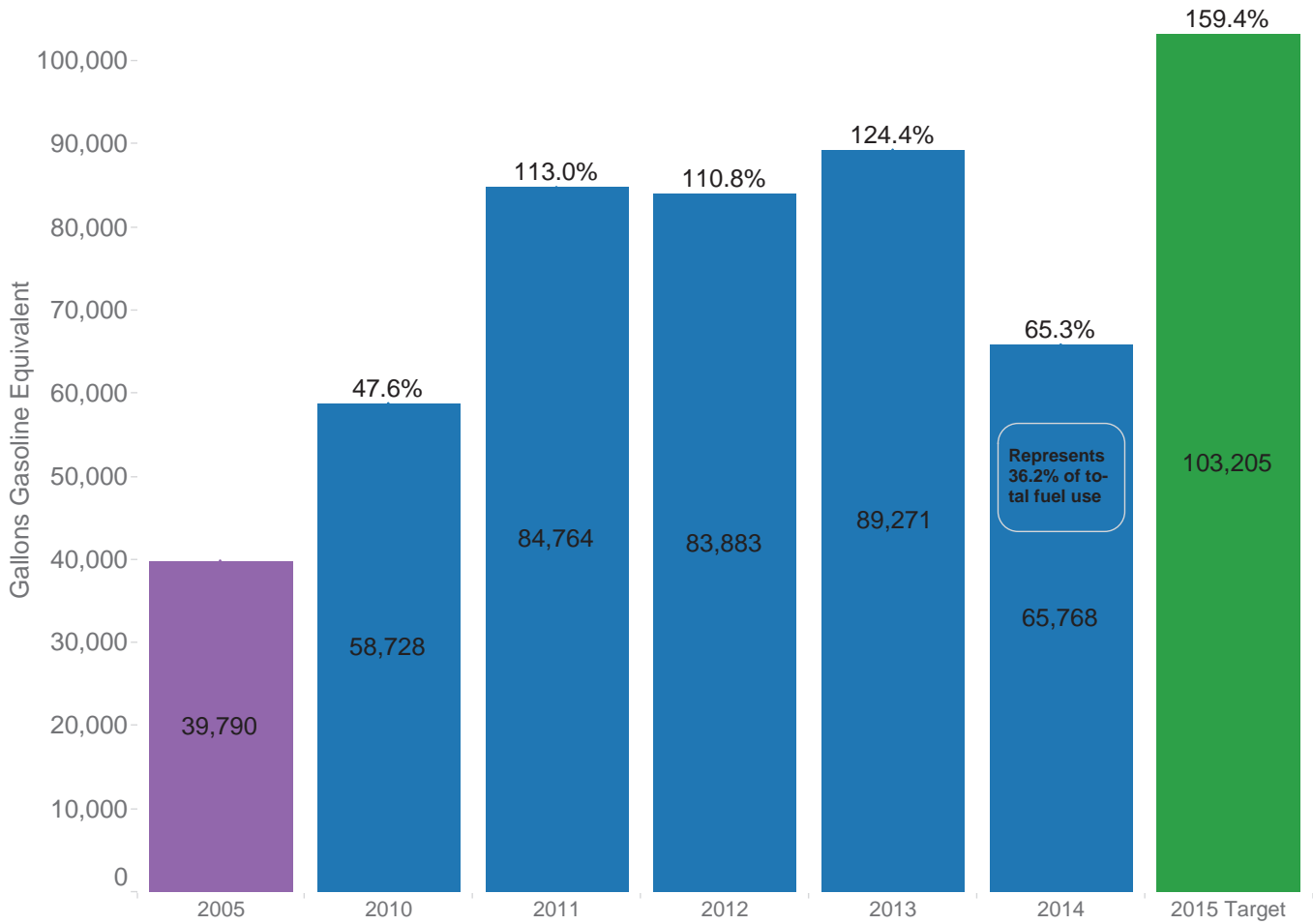
**Department of the Treasury**  
**Goal 3: Fleet Management**



### TRSY Progress toward Fleet Petroleum Reduction Goals (FY 2014 Goal: 18%)

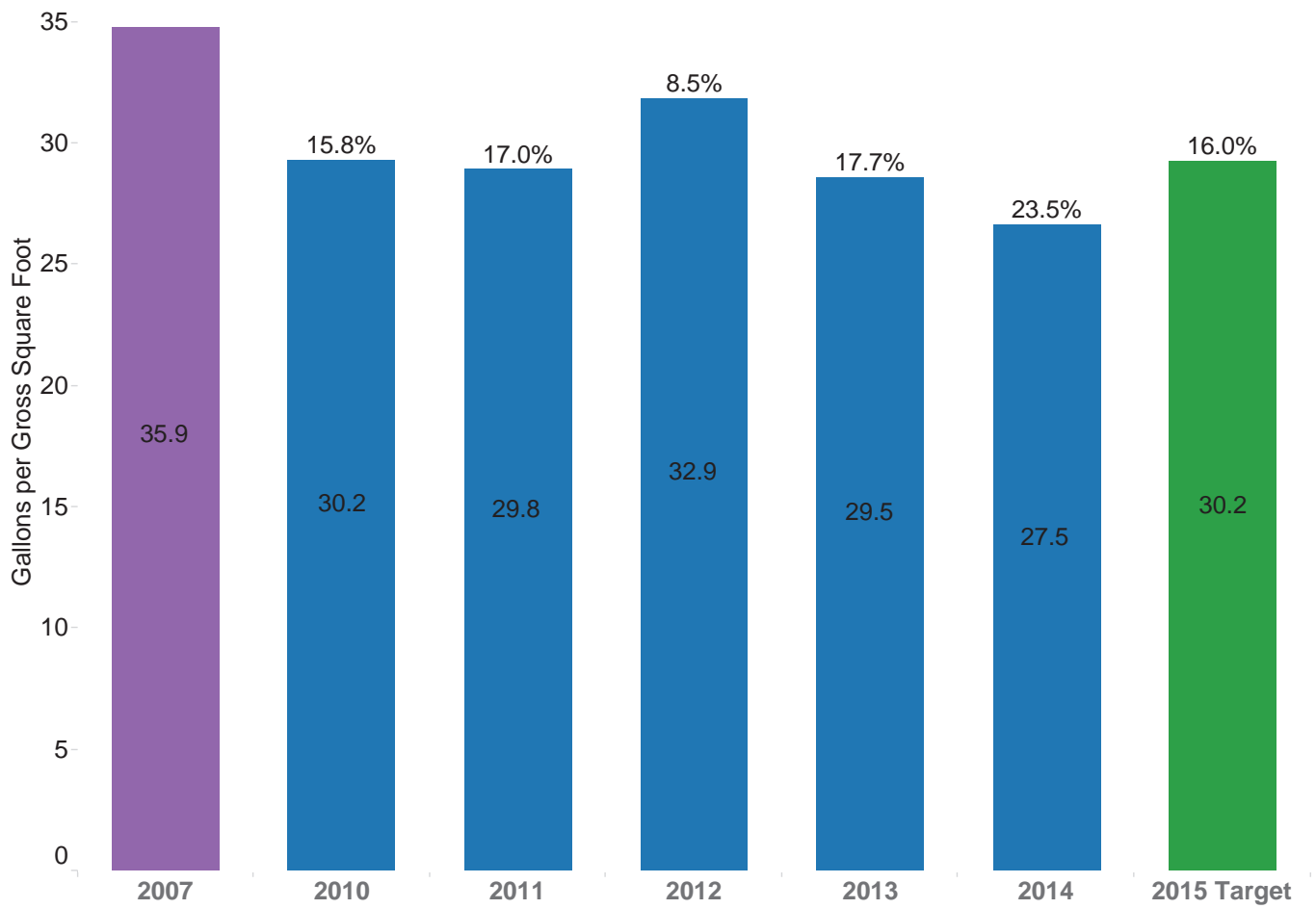


### TRSY Progress toward Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goals (FY 2014 Goal: +135.8%)



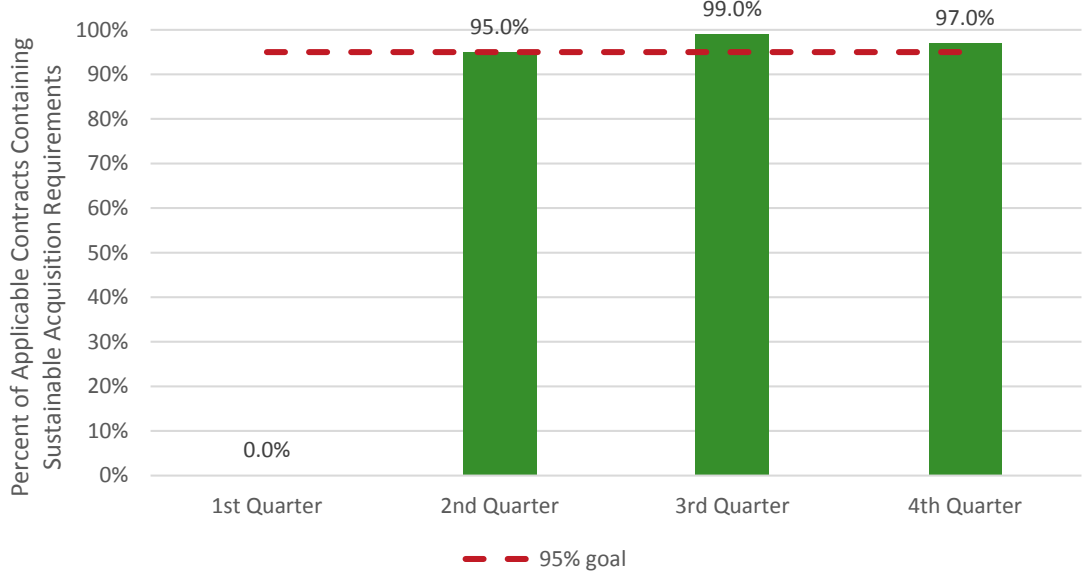
**Department of the Treasury**  
**Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management**

### TRSY Progress toward Potable Water Intensity Reduction Goals (FY 2014 Goal: 14%)






**Department of the Treasury**  
**Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition**




### TRSY Progress toward Sustainable Acquisition Goal






**Department of the Treasury**  
**Goal 7: Electronic Stewardship & Data Centers**

EPEAT	POWER MANAGEMENT	END-OF-LIFE	COMMENTS
			Power management: 16%




EPEAT:

	95% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2013 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	85-94% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2013 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	84% or less Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2013 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide

Power Management:

	100% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	90-99% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	89% or less Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide

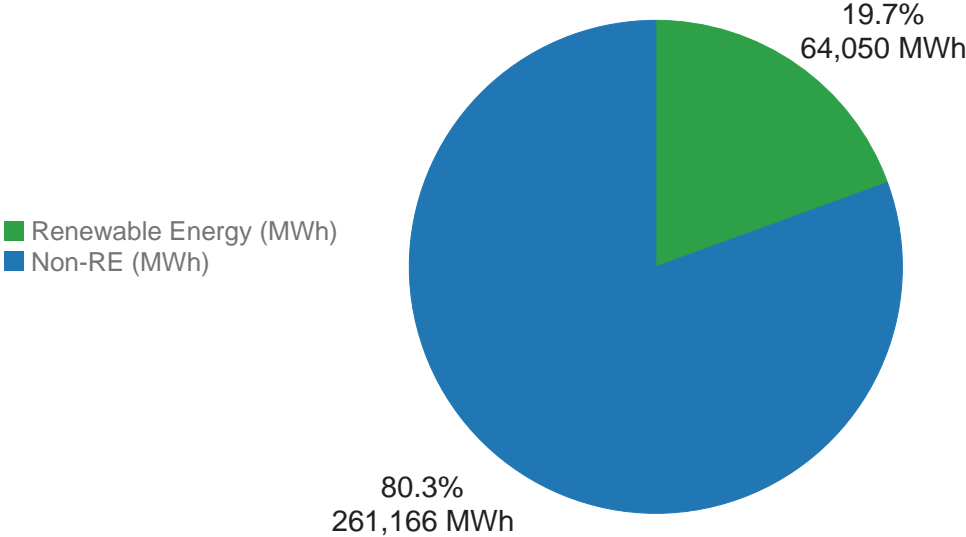
End-Of-Life:

	100% of electronics tracked at end-of life, demonstrating 100% disposal through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor, USPS Recycling Program or Certified Recycler (R2, E-Stewards). <i>Submitted annual report to GSA for Federal Electronics Assets furnished to non-Federal recipients.</i>
	100% of electronics tracked at end-of life, demonstrating 100% disposal through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor, USPS Recycling Program and/or non-Certified Recycler. Submitted annual report to GSA for Federal Electronics Assets furnished to non-Federal recipients.
	100% of electronics not tracked at end-of-life or less than 100% disposal through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor, USPS Recycling Program or non-Certified Recycler. <i>No annual report submitted to GSA for Federal Electronics Assets furnished to non-Federal recipients.</i>



**Department of the Treasury**  
**Goal 8: Renewable Energy**

TRSY Use of Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Electricity Use  
(FY 2014 Goal: 7.5%)



**Department of the Treasury**  
**Goal 10: Energy Performance Contracts**

Strategies - Scope 1 & 2 GHG Reductions

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

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure success including milestones in next 12 months</b>
Required Strategies under E.O. 13693			
Use the FEMP GHG emission report to identify/target high emission categories and implement specific actions to resolve high emission areas identified.	Yes	IRS - the preliminary assessment (PA) phase of an ESPC at two of our highest emission sites.	IRS - Progression to awarding task orders for selected ECMs resulting from Pas. Progress reviewed at end of FY16.
Identify alternative sources of data or alternative methods of analysis not set forth in E.O. 13693, but with the potential to support its goals.			
Identify and support management practices or training programs that encourage employee sustainability and greenhouse gas consideration.	Yes	IRS - IRS Facility Energy Managers (FEMs) and the National Energy Program Manager (NEPM) will attend FEMP's Energy Efficiency Exchange 2015 for sustainability and efficiency training.	IRS - Completion of training and review of lessons learned that can be applied to delegated IRS facilities.
Conceptualize the goals of E.O. 13693 within a projected cost-benefit framework to identify low-hanging fruit.			
Isolate successful measures applied toward the goals of E.O. 13514 that could be			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure success including milestones in next 12 months</b>
expanded to meet the goals of E.O. 13693.			
Determine unsuccessful programs or measures to be discontinued to better allocate agency resources, human and otherwise.	Yes	Treasury wide – SHIMS software system has been identified as obsolete. We will move away from SHIMS and use suitable replacements which are better featured and more cost effective.	Select new software and begin installation and testing by 5/2016.
Determine which goals set forth in E.O. 13693 represent unambitious targets given past agency performance, identify by how much they could be exceeded, and establish new within-agency target	Yes	The Treasury has set a target for a GHG reduction of 60% by 2025. This target is a 50% increase over the required minimum target.	Treasury has already achieved a GHG reduction of over 39%. We will continue to set annual targets beyond the 40% target reduction for FY16.
Employ operations and management best practices for energy consuming and emission generating equipment.	Yes	IRS - In facilities for which IRS has been delegated Operations & Maintenance (O&M) authority, we continue to include best practices for energy management in our contracts.	IRS - Review of energy usage to ensure satisfactory contract performance at facilities for which we are delegated O&M responsibility

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

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 Word Limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure success including milestones in next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy Under E.O. 13693			
Reduce employee business ground travel.	Yes	Reduce travel budget for Treasury Ops	Travel OEHS travel budget cut by 20% for the 2016 proposed budget.
Reduce employee business air travel.			
Develop and deploy employee commuter reduction plan.			
Use employee commuting survey to identify opportunities and strategies for reducing commuter emissions.			
Increase number of employees eligible for telework and/or the total number of days teleworked.			
Develop and implement bicycle commuter program.	Yes	DO: As MET Square tenants move to new building, implement a bicycle commuter program into the relocation plan	DO: Work with REFM to locate best areas for racks and facilities. Due prior to September 2015
Provide bicycle commuting infrastructure.	Yes	DO: Improve bike parking and increase the number of bike spots to 100. Add bike repair stations to allow for minor repairs for bike commuters.	Identify high quality bike racks that minimize damage to bikes and reduce instances of theft. Add to 2015 UFR list. (2) Identify high quality outdoor repair stations that provide tools for commuters. Add to 2015 UFR list.

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 Word Limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure success including milestones in next 12 months</b>
Plan to begin FY 2016: Report scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions for leases over 10,000 E.O. 3(h)(v) rentable square feet.	Yes	IRS: When information is available, we will report GHG emissions for leased buildings over 10,000sq ft.	target FY2016

Strategies - Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings

**Table 2-1: Strategies - Sustainable Buildings**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy Under E.O. 13693	NA		
Use remote building energy performance assessment auditing technology 3(a)(A)	NA		
Participate in demand management programs 3(a)(B)	NA		
Ensure that monthly performance data is entered into the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager 3(a)(C)	Yes	Improve access for DO staff to review energy data from Bureaus and confirm that information is being entered.	Work with FEMP to assure access for DO personnel.
Where feasible: Incorporate Green Button data access system into reporting, data analytics, and automation processes 3(a)(D)			
Implement space utilization and optimization practices and policies 3(a)(E)	Yes	DO FMSS to utilize optimization practices for the relocation of MET Square tenants.	Completed move due October 2015.
Identify opportunities to transition test-bed technologies to achieve the goals of this section 3(a)(F)	NA		
Where feasible: Conform to city energy performance benchmarking and reporting requirements 3(a)(G)	NA		



<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Begin planning for FY 2020 requirement: Ensure all new construction of Federal buildings greater than 5,000 gross square feet that enters the planning process be designed to achieve energy net-zero and, where feasible, water or waste net-zero by FY 2030 3(h)(i)	NA		
In all new agency lease solicitations over 10,000 rentable square feet, include criteria for energy efficiency as a performance specification or source selection evaluation factor 3(h)(iv)	Yes	New leases over 10,000 rentable square feet to include energy criteria.	IRS to ensure that language is included in all new delegated lease agreements effective FY16.
In all new agency lease solicitations over 10,000 rentable square feet, include requirements for building lessor disclosure of carbon emission or energy consumption data for leased portion of building 3(h)(iv)	Yes	New leases over 10,000 square feet to include provisions for disclosure of carbon emission or energy consumption data by lessor.	IRS to ensure that language is included in all new delegated lease agreements effective FY16.
In planning new facilities or leases, include cost-effective strategies to optimize sustainable space utilization and consideration of existing community transportation planning and infrastructure, including access to public transit 3(h)(vi)	Yes	BEP - Selection of new site to include access to public transportation	Upon approval from TS, BEP will confirm suitable locations with appropriate access.
Ensure that all new construction, major renovation, repair, and alteration of agency buildings includes appropriate design and			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
deployment of fleet charging infrastructure 3(h)(vii)			
Include climate resilient design and management into the operation, repair, and renovation of existing agency buildings and the design of new buildings 3(h)(viii)			
Recommended Strategy			
Install and monitor energy meters and sub-meters as soon as practicable.			
Collect and utilize building and facility energy use data to improve building energy management and performance.			
Incorporate green building specifications into all new construction and major renovation projects.			
Redesign or lease interior space to reduce energy use by implementing daylighting, space optimization, sensors/control system installation, etc.			
Develop and deploy energy and sustainability training for all facility and energy managers.			
Include in every construction contract all applicable sustainable acquisition requirements for recycled, biobased, energy efficient, and environmentally			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
preferable products.			

**Table 2-2: Strategies - Data Center Efficiency**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure success including milestones in next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Ensure the agency chief information officer promotes data center energy optimization, efficiency, and performance 3(a)(ii)(A)	No	AWSS and IT have partnered to perform energy studies and co-developed the IRS World Class Data Center Standards that establish goals for optimization and energy efficiency.	
Install and monitor advanced energy meters in all data centers by fiscal year 2018 3(a)(ii)(B)	No	Infrastructure of existing buildings does not allow for installation of advanced metering due to the complexity of the installation and cost.	
Recommended Strategy			
Optimize agency Data Centers across total cost of ownership metrics.	Yes	IRS has consolidated data center space at the Detroit Data Center in FY15 by moving equipment to available space in Martinsburg and Memphis. Have developed initial design documents that will provide for the future closure of the Martinsburg Annex.	Lack of advanced metering prohibits the collection of meaningful energy data. All agencies have stated data center reduction goals and report progress in meeting them.
Improve data center temperature and air-flow management.	Yes	Pilot efforts are underway to operate IRS data centers in accordance with new industry best practices for data center HVAC operation.	Lack of advanced metering prohibits the collection of meaningful energy data.
Identify and consolidate obsolete and underutilized	Yes	IRS has consolidated and re-purposed data center space in Atlanta, Brookhaven,	Lack of advanced metering prohibits the collection of meaningful

<b>(A)Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure success including milestones in next 12 months</b>
agency computer servers into energy efficient data centers.		Covington, Detroit, Fresno, and Ogden into centers located in Martinsburg and Memphis to leverage operational efficiencies. Treasury and TIGTA have also relocated to IRS data centers to improve their operational efficiencies as well.	energy data. All agencies have stated data center reduction goals and report progress in meeting them.

Strategies - Goal 3: Clean and Renewable Energy

**Table 3: Strategies - Clean & Renewable Energy**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
DoD only: Include in DoD accounting, fulfillment of the requirements of DoD goals under section 2852 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2007 3(e)(vi)			
Recommended Strategy			
Install agency-funded renewable on-site and retain corresponding renewable energy certificates (RECs) or obtaining replacement RECs 3(d)(i)	Yes	Through the ESPC at Brookhaven, IRS is exploring the possibility of installing a solar photovoltaic (PV) system. The PV is contingent on the IRS receiving funding from FY2015 Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Assisting Federal Facilities with Energy Conservation Technologies (AFFECT) Funding (DE-FOA-0001297) program.	Results of PA
Contract for the purchase of energy that includes installation of renewable energy on or off-site and retain RECs or replacement RECs for the	[Please Choose]	Treasury DO are validating the feasibility and pay back for installation of solar panels on the roof on the Main Treasury Building.	Contract to be signed 2016

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
term of the contract 3(d)(ii)			
Purchase electricity and corresponding RECs or obtaining equal value replacement RECs 3(d)(iii)			
Purchase RECs 3(d)(iv)		IRS management is analyzing budget availability to determine its ability to purchase RECs in FY15-16.	If IRS management decides to move forward, IRS will continue to purchase RECs to meet the renewable purchasing goals.
Install thermal renewable energy on-site at Federal facilities and retain corresponding renewable attributes or obtain equal value replacement RECs 3(e)(i)			
Install combined heat and power processes on-site at Federal facilities 3(e)(ii)		The feasibility of installing combined heat and power processes is being explored but requires further review through the ESPC.	Results of PA
Identify opportunities to install fuel cell energy systems on-site at Federal facilities 3(e)(iii)		Treasury will investigate other generation options	Evaluation will be done within the next 12 months.
Identify opportunities to utilize energy from small modular nuclear reactor technologies 3(e)(iv)			
Identify opportunities to utilize energy from small			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
<p>modular nuclear reactor technologies 3(e)(iv) Identify opportunities to utilize energy from a new project that includes the active capture and storage of carbon dioxide emissions associated with energy generation 3(e)(v)</p>			
<p>Implement other alternative energy approaches that advance the policy set forth in section 1 and achieve the goals of section 2 of E.O. 13693 3(e)(vii)</p>			
<p>Consider opportunities to install or contract for energy installed on current or formerly contaminated lands, landfills, and mine sites.</p>			



Strategies - Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management

**Table 4: Strategies - Water Use Efficiency & Management**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Install appropriate green infrastructure features to help with storm- and wastewater management (such as rain gardens, rain barrels, green roofs, or impervious pavement) 3(f)(iv)	Yes	BEP – adding green space to the Main Building roof garden.	To be completed 2016
Install and monitor water meters; collect and utilize building and facility water data for conservation and management 3(f)(ii)	Yes	Water meters have been installed at IRS delegated facilities, and IRS FEMs will continue to monitor meter data.	Continuing to meet water reduction goals as set forth in the EO.
Recommended Strategy			
Install high efficiency technologies (e.g., WaterSense).			
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 <a href="http://go.usa.gov/KvbF">http://go.usa.gov/KvbF</a> ).			
Minimize outdoor water use and use alternative water sources as much as possible.			
Design and deploy water closed-loop, capture, recharge, and/or reclamation systems.			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Install advanced meters to measure and monitor (1) potable and (2) industrial, landscaping and agricultural water use.			
Develop and implement programs to educate employees about methods to minimize water use.	Yes	IRS has water awareness programs, including local site initiatives (posters, CCTVs, marketing) and online Headquarters awareness efforts.	Continuing to meet water reduction goals as set forth in the EO
Assess the interconnections and dependencies of energy and water on agency operations, particularly climate change's effects on water which may impact energy use.			
Consistent with State law, maximize use of grey-water and water reuse systems that reduce potable and ILA water consumption.			
Consistent with State law, identify opportunities for aquifer storage and recovery to ensure consistent water supply availability.			
Ensure that planned energy efficiency improvements consider associated opportunities for water conservation.	Yes	This is being explored as part of the ESPCs.	Results of PA
Where appropriate, identify and implement regional and local drought management and preparedness strategies that reduce agency water consumption	Yes	The Fresno territory is examining drought management opportunities and	Implementation of recommended draught management practices.

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
including recommendations developed by Regional Federal Executive Boards.		coordinating with other federal and local government authorities.	

## Strategies - Goal 5: Fleet Management

**Table 5: Strategies - Fleet Management**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Collect and utilize agency fleet operational data through deployment of vehicle telematics – as soon as is practicable, but not later than two years after date of order 3(g)(iii)			
Ensure that agency annual asset-level fleet data is properly and accurately accounted for in a formal Fleet Management System as well as submitted to the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool reporting database, the Federal Motor Vehicle Registration System, and the Fleet Sustainability Dashboard (FLEETDASH) system 3(g)(iv)	Yes	Review GSA’s Reports Carryout monthly for leased vehicle to ensure vehicle data is correct. Review FedFMS monthly for owned vehicle to ensure vehicle data is updated.	100% of inventory reviewed and updated monthly
Plan for agency fleet composition such that 20% of passenger vehicle acquisitions are zero emission or plug-in hybrid vehicles by 2020, and 50% by 2025. Vehicles acquired in other vehicle classes count double toward this target 3(g)(v)			
Plan for appropriate charging	Yes	Hybrid vehicles are	28 hybrid electric vehicles

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
or refueling infrastructure for zero emission or plug-in hybrid vehicles and opportunities for ancillary services to support vehicle-to-grid technology 3(g)(vi)		acquired in location where E-85 infrastructure is not available. The Department will plan to include charging stations in future leased buildings.	were requested throughout the Department.
Recommended Strategy			
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).			
Increase utilization of alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles.			
Use a Fleet Management Information System to track fuel consumption throughout the year for agency-owned, GSA-leased, and commercially-leased vehicles.	Yes	Review GSA's Reports Carryout monthly for leased vehicle to ensure vehicle data is correct. Review FedFMS monthly for owned vehicle to ensure vehicle data is updated.	The fleet is 100% listed in a FMIS. Reviewed monthly for data input vehicles
Increase GSA leased vehicles and decrease agency-owned fleet vehicles, when cost effective.	Yes	When an owned vehicle reaches replacement criteria, a lease verse purchase analysis is	100% of owned vehicles considered for replacements that are available through GSA will participate in a lease verse purchase analysis

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
		conducted to determine if the eligible vehicle should be leased or purchased.	
Implement vehicle idle mitigation technologies.			
Minimize the use of "law enforcement" vehicle exemption and implementing the GSA Bulletin FMR B-33, Motor Vehicle Management, Alternative Fuel Vehicle Guidance for Law Enforcement and Emergency Vehicle Fleets of November 15, 2011.	Yes	Treasury has implemented GSA Bulletin FMR B-33, limiting law enforcement exemption.	All law enforcement vehicles that enter the fleet will be assigned a LE classification. Each LE vehicles will be reviewed to determine if they will be exempt from alternative fuel. Each LE vehicles will be reviewed to determine if they can be exempted for the GHG requirement.
Where State vehicle or fleet technology or fueling infrastructure policies are in place, conform with the minimum requirements of those policies.			
Reduce miles traveled (e.g., share vehicles, improve routing with telematics, eliminate trips, improve scheduling, use shuttles, etc.).			

Strategies - Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition

**FY 2016 Biobased Targets**

<b>Number of Contracts to be Awarded</b>	<b>Dollar Value of Products to be Delivered</b>
8978	4850000000

**Table 6: Strategies - Sustainable Acquisition**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Meet statutory mandates that require purchase preference for recycled content products designated by EPA 3(i)(i)(A)	Yes	Treasury will continue to require the purchase of these types of products in all applicable procurements. For example, Treasury recently updated the Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) review process, which was established to ensure the consideration of EHS in all acquisitions.	Bureaus established procedures to support this requirement will be finalized and assessed by Treasury EHS. Bureaus will monitor on a monthly basis compliance with this requirement and provide information to Treasury EHS Office by end of FY16.
Meet statutory mandates that require purchase preference for energy and water efficient products and services, such as ENERGY STAR qualified and FEMP-designated products, identified by EPA and DOE 3(i)(i)(B)			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month</b>
Meet statutory mandates that require purchase preference for Biopreferred and biobased designated products designated by the USDA 3(i)(i)(C)			
Purchase sustainable or products and services identified by EPA programs such as the ones outlined in 3(i)(ii)			
Purchase Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP) chemicals or other alternatives to ozone-depleting substances and high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons, where feasible 3(i)(ii)(A)			
Purchase WaterSense certified products and services (water efficient products) 3(i)(ii)(B)			
Purchase Safer Choice labeled products (chemically intensive products that contain safer ingredients) 3(i)(ii)(C)			
Purchase SmartWay Transport partners and Smartway products (fuel efficient products and services) 3(i)(ii)(D)			
Purchase environmentally			



<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month</b>
<p>preferable products and services that meet or exceed specifications, standards, or labels recommended by EPA that have been determined to assist agencies in meeting their needs and further advance sustainable procurement goals of this order 3(i)(iii)(A)</p>			
<p>Meet environmental performance criteria developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies consistent with section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 3(i)(iii)(B)</p>			
<p>Ensure contractors submit timely annual reports of their BioPreferred and biobased purchases 3(i)(iv)(B)</p>			
<p>Reduce copier and printing paper use and acquiring uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30 percent postconsumer recycled content or higher as designated by future</p>			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month</b>
instruction under section 4(e) of E.O. 13693 3(i)(v)			
Recommended Strategy			
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	The Office of the Procurement Executive (OPE) will continue to require Bureaus to update their procedures in support of Treasury’s Affirmative Procurement Plans to ensure federally mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements.	OPE will update Treasury’s Affirmative Procurement Plan (AAP) to ensure federally mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements. AAP to be updated by end of FY16.
Deploy corrective actions to address identified barriers to increasing sustainable procurements with special emphasis on biobased purchasing.			
Include biobased and other FAR sustainability clauses in all applicable construction and other relevant service contracts.	Yes	BEP has acquired a wiping solution/recycling plant that is due to come online by the end of FY15. This effort supports BEP’s plan to reduce water consumption by BEP and the treatment of wastewater prior to release back into the city's sewer line.	Have the recycling plant fully operational by the end of FY16.
Review and update agency specifications to include and encourage biobased and	Yes	Treasury will continue to ensure requirements include and encourage	Bureau established boiler plates will be reviewed and

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 month</b>
other designated green products to enable meeting sustainable acquisition goals.		biobased and other designated green products to enable meeting sustainable acquisition goals.	updated to ensure currency. Reviews will be completed by 5/2016
Use Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiatives, such as Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) for office products and imaging equipment, which include sustainable acquisition requirements.	Yes	Treasury has mandated usage of the following FSSI: Office Supplies, JANSAN and MRO. Treasury will continue to leverage these vehicles going forward as they are established.	Treasury establishes metrics to track usage of these FSSIs as well as monitors compliance on a monthly basis. Treasury will communicate to Bureaus to add this to their 2016 internal audit plan to verify conformance.
Report on sustainability compliance in contractor performance reviews.			
Ensure that agency purchase-card holder policies direct the exclusive use of the GSA Green Procurement Compilation where desired products are listed in the Compilation.			
Employ environmentally sound disposal practices with respect to agency disposition of excess or surplus electronics.			

Strategies - Goal 7: Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

**Table 7: Strategies - Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Report in accordance with the requirements of sections 301 through 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C 11001-11023) 3(j)(i)			
Reduce or minimize the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals acquired, used, or disposed of, particularly where such reduction will assist the agency in pursuing agency greenhouse gas reduction targets established in section 2 of E.O. 13693 3(j)(iv)	Yes	IRS continues to utilize standard statements of work (SOW) that incorporate the reduction of toxic and hazardous chemicals in the performance of facility management duties.	Review of chemical usage to ensure satisfactory contract performance at facilities for which we are delegated O&M responsibility.
Recommended Strategy			
Eliminate, reduce, or recover refrigerants and other fugitive emissions.		IRS currently requires O&M contract personnel to follow all EPA guidelines pertaining to the use and recovery of refrigerants and other fugitive emissions when performing HVAC work	Review of refrigerant/f-gas usage to ensure satisfactory contract performance at facilities for which we are delegated O&M responsibility.
Reduce waste generation through elimination, source reduction, and recycling.		IRS utilized the results of a waste management/recycling efficiency	Delegated site annual waste tonnage reported to the

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
		review to generate lessons learned and potential action items for IRS delegated sites.	Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)
Implement integrated pest management and improved landscape management practices to reduce and eliminate the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals/materials.		Current IRS O&M contracts include provisions for integrated pest management (IPM) and landscape management. IRS plans to develop standardized contract language for IPM and landscape management to be implemented at all IRS-operated sites, as contracts are renewed.	IRS contracts continue to include provisions for integrated pest management and landscape management while standardized contract language is being developed.
Establish a tracking and reporting system for construction and demolition debris elimination.			
Develop/revise Agency Chemicals Inventory Plans and identify and deploy chemical elimination, substitution, and/or management opportunities.			
Inventory of current HFC use and purchases.		n all facilities in which IRS is responsible for O&M, provisions regarding HFC requirements have been incorporated into standard contracts and are being followed by the contractors.	Delegated site annual HFC usage reported to FEMP

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Require high-level waiver or contract approval for any agency use of HFCs.			
Ensure HFC management training and recycling equipment are available.			

Strategies - Goal 8: Energy Performance Contracts

**Table 8: Strategies - Energy Performance Contracts**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Utilize performance contracting to meet identified energy efficiency and management goals while deploying life-cycle cost effective energy and clean energy technology and water conservation measures 3(k)(i)	Yes	IRS is currently in the ESPC process for two of our highest energy usage facilities.	Progression to awarding task orders for selected ECMs resulting from PAs.
Fulfill existing agency performance contracting commitments towards the \$4 billion by the end of calendar year 2016 goal established as part of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, Climate Change Cross Agency Priority process 3(k)(ii)	Yes	IRS is currently in the ESPC process for two of our highest energy usage facilities.	Progression to awarding task orders for selected ECMs resulting from PAs
Recommended Strategy			
Evaluate 25% of agency's most energy intensive buildings for use with energy performance contracts.	Yes	IRS is currently in the ESPC process for two (20%) of our highest energy usage facilities.	Progression to awarding task orders for selected ECMs resulting from PAs.
Prioritize top ten projects which will provide greatest energy savings potential.	Yes	This will be completed based on preliminary assessment findings.	Results of PA
Cut cycle time of performance			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months</b>
contracting process by at least 25%.			
Assign agency lead to participate in strategic sourcing initiatives.			
Devote 2% of new commitments to small buildings (<20k sq. ft.)			
Identify and commit to include 3-5 onsite renewable energy projects in energy performance contracts.			
Ensure relevant legal and procurement staff are trained by FEMP ESPC/ UESC course curriculum			
Provide measurement and verification data for all awarded projects.	Yes	This will be included in any ESPC awarded.	Inclusion of M&V in final award
Enter all reported energy savings data for operational projects into MAX COLLECT (max.gov).			



## Strategies - Goal 9: Electronics Stewardship

**Table 9: Strategies - Electronics Stewardship**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Establish, measure, and report procurement preference for environmentally sustainable electronic products 3(l)(i)	Yes	The IRS will continue to require green product purchases of PC and peripheral equipment. EPEAT and Energy Star ratings will be required to meet the use of environmentally sustainable products. The IRS will continue to look for other evaluation programs that will aide in more use of environmentally sustainable products.	For monitor, desktop and notebook purchases the IRS will require at least 97% of all products to be EPEAT approved and Energy Star compliant. For Imaging products (printers and scanners) the IRS will use the EPAT system assuring that 85% of all products are approved. For any remaining devices the IRS will require that the equipment be Energy Star compliant.
Establish, measure, and report policies to enable power management, duplex printing, and other energy-efficient or environmentally sustainable features on all eligible agency electronic products 3(l)(ii)	Yes	Default duplex printing is the standard policy for agency network print devices. Initiate audit of networked print devices to determine conformance to default duplex printing standard. Identify and coordinate corrective action on non-conformant devices. Due to budget constraints eiPower was unfunded in FY15. Once eiPower licenses are funded we ill reengage our power management strategy.	Complete audit of networked print devices by November 2015 (using Network Print Management tool/applications). Monitor agency network printer fleet on a quarterly basis to ensure conformance to duplex printing standard and validate that corrective actions have been applied. IRS is currently relying upon the native power saver settings within the Win7 environments; but these will be enhanced when eiPower management is enabled. eiPower will provide the

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
			ability to report and quantify the power savings.
Establish, measure, and report sound practices with respect to the agency's disposition of excess or surplus electronic products 3(l)(iii)	Yes	FMSS has responsibility and continually promotes reuse and recycling practices as outlined in Executive Order 12999 Computers for Learning and FMR GSA Bulletin B-34 Disposal of Federal Electronic Assets (FEAs). To facilitate better compliance, MOUs with educational non-profits are negotiated and executed.	Through Disposal Code summaries in KISAM Asset Manager, we measure the degree of compliance and improvement at the end of each fiscal year.
Recommended Strategy			
Update and deploy policies to use environmentally sound practices for disposition of all agency excess or surplus electronic products and monitor compliance.	Yes	FMSS has responsibility and continually promotes reuse and recycling practices as outlined in Executive Order 12999 Computers for Learning and FMR GSA Bulletin B-34 Disposal of Federal Electronic Assets (FEAs). To facilitate better compliance, MOUs with educational non-profits are negotiated and executed.	Through Disposal Code summaries in KISAM Asset Manager, we measure the degree of compliance and improvement at the end of each fiscal year.

Strategies - Goal 10: Climate Change Resilience

**Table 10: Strategies - Climate Change Resilience**

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Required Strategy under E.O. 13693			
Update agency external programs and policies (including grants, loans, technical assistance, etc.) to incentivize planning for, and addressing the impacts of, climate change. (In column C, identify names of agency programs or policies)	Yes	Agency to complete the Climate Change plan as required by EO	Climate change plan update to be complete in FY2016
Recommended Strategy			
Update agency emergency response procedures and protocols to account for projected climate change, including extreme weather events.	Yes	DO: Office of Emergency Preparedness is creating blog sites and other communication tools to keep employees informed and prepared in case of extreme weather events.	Treasury Green to be updated by December 2015
Ensure workforce protocols and policies reflect projected human health and safety impacts of climate change.	Yes	DO: review procedures and assure that safety impacts of climate change are included.	Procedure review to be completed by 6/2016.
Update agency external programs and policies (including grants, loans, technical assistance, etc.) to incentivize planning for, and addressing the impacts of, climate change.	Yes	DO: OEHS and OEE to collaborate to assess incentives for addressing climate change impacts.	Action plan by 6/2016

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Ensure agency principals demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies.	Yes	DO: Blog and communication on the Treasury Green to address climate change policy	Due by 1/2016
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.			
Ensure that agency climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs reflect best available current climate change science, updated as necessary.			
Design and construct new or modify/manage existing agency facilities and/or infrastructure to account for the potential impacts of projected climate change.			
Incorporate climate preparedness and resilience into planning and implementation guidelines for agency-implemented projects.			
Ensure climate change adaptation is integrated into both agency-wide and regional planning efforts, in coordination with other			

<b>(A) Strategy</b>	<b>(B) Top Five? Yes/No/NA</b>	<b>(C) Strategy Narrative (100 word limit)</b>	<b>(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in the next 12 months</b>
Federal agencies as well as state and local partners, Tribal governments, and private stakeholders.			

## Appendices

### Appendices

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
Fleet Management Plan.pdf	

***FY 2015 FLEET MANAGEMENT PLAN AND BUDGET NARRATIVE  
FOR  
TREASURY***

***(A) Introduction that describes the agency mission, organization, and overview of the role of the fleet in serving agency missions.***

***(1) Briefly, what is the agency's primary/core mission and how is the fleet configured to support it?***

The Department of the Treasury Maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively.

- The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) collect the taxes on alcohol, tobacco, firearms and ammunition, and prevent unfair and unlawful market activity for alcohol and tobacco products.
- The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) produces United States currency notes. BEP primarily prints billions of dollars each year for delivery to the Federal Reserve System. There vehicles are used to
- The Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS) promotes the financial integrity and operational efficiency.
- Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) safeguards the financial system from illicit use and combats money laundering and promotes national security.
- Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) audits, investigations, and inspections and evaluations protect and promote the fair administration of the Federal tax system and work to ensure that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is accountable for the trillions of dollars in tax revenue.
- Special Inspector General, Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP)'s advances economic stability by promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of TARP management, through transparency, coordinated oversight, and robust enforcement against individuals inside or outside of Government, who waste, steal or abuse TARP funds.
- The Office of Inspector General (OIG) reports to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Deputy Secretary and provides the Secretary and Congress with independent and objective reviews of the department's operations and informs them about the problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of department programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action.
- Office of the Comptroller of The Currency (OCC) ensures that national banks and federal savings associations operate in a safe and sound manner, provide fair access to financial services, treat customers fairly, and comply with applicable laws and regulations.
- United States Mint-The primary mission of the Mint is to serve the American people by manufacturing and distributing circulating, precious metal and collectible coins and national medals, and providing security over assets entrusted to us. The Mint Police standard are responsible for protecting over \$100 billion in Treasury and other Government assets stored in facilities located at Philadelphia, PA; San Francisco, CA; West Point, NY; Denver, CO; Fort Knox, KY; and our headquarters in Washington, DC. The Mint Police Officers also have the primary responsibility for protecting life and property, preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal acts, collecting and preserving evidence, making arrests, and enforcing Federal and local laws.

## Fleet Geographic Location

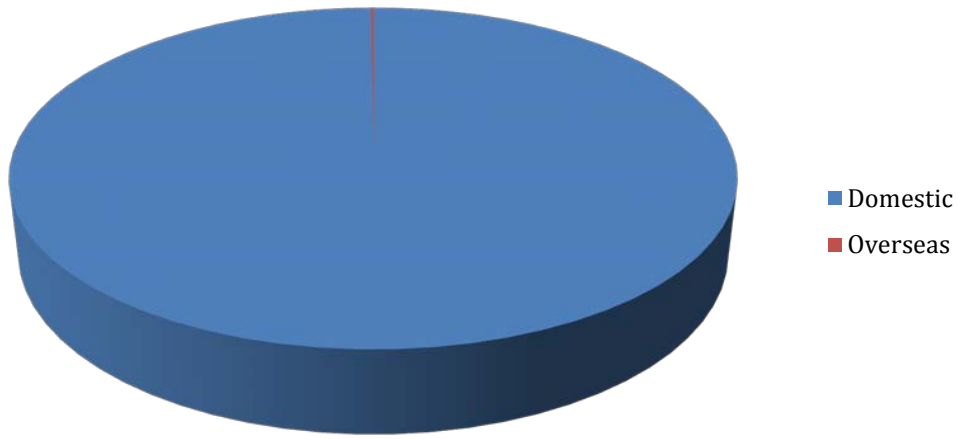


Figure 1

*(2) Please describe the organizational structure and geographic dispersion of your fleet.*

Treasury's fleet operationally decentralized, which is required to meet diverse mission-specific needs within the Department. With representation from 14 different Bureaus/Offices within the Department, the Office of Deputy Chief Financial Office (ODCFO) Office of Asset Management (OAM) supplies the organizational leadership required to implement the Fleet Management Plan (FMP). The ODCFO ultimately reports to the Assistant Secretary for Management in his capacity as the Department's Senior Sustainability Officer. This organizational structure ensures the integration of the FMP with the Annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

Treasury fleet is predominantly a domestic fleet, which constitutes 99.9% of its 2014 inventory, to Bureaus with offices located across the United States, including: Alaska, Guam, Hawaii Puerto Rico. Our foreign fleet consists of .015% (5 vehicles) of our inventory.

<b>Treasury Fleet Inventory 2014</b>	
<b>Vehicle Type</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Sedan and Station Wagons	2,156
Trucks 4x2	655
Trucks 4x4	686
MD Vehicles	26
HD Vehicles	10
<b>Total</b>	3,534



***(3) What are the ancillary missions, such as administrative functions, and how are they supported?***

Ancillary functions performed by couriers, and Revenue Agents/Officers are typically supported with standard light duty vehicles and fuel compliance agents designated vehicles that are especially up fitted to enable the work to be performed. For example, the aforementioned workers may have pickups that carry hazardous materials, special equipment and tools of their trade. Administrative personnel carry special equipment and tools of their trade. Administrative service personnel may use compact sedan or passenger vans for group a of personnel transportation.

***(4) How are vehicles primarily used, and how do mission requirements translate into the need for particular vehicle quantities and types?***

Most of the fleet is used for conducting investigations, to include search warrants, arrest warrants, escort and surveillance operations, as well as, responding to imminent threats \impacting employees, protecting facilities or critical infrastructure. Vehicle demands range from home-to-work vehicles, secure armored transport for sensitive products to pickup trucks for maintenance, and snow removal purposes. Some vehicles provide support such as vans to transport mail, box truck to transport furniture and supplies. Police vehicles to patrol and protect Department real property and Government assets stored in real property facilities. Other vehicles are used by investigators to travel to worksites or investigative locations to perform inspections, on in areas of Treasury's responsibilities.

Most of the vehicles in the domestic fleet (excluding the armored vehicles) are subject to the VAM study protocol. Therefore, vehicle mission, utilization, and criticality of need are correlated with vehicle type to ensure that the fleet is or will be right-sized.

***(B) Criteria for justifying and assigning vehicles (including home-to-work vehicle assignments).***

***(1) What are the factors and considerations used for assigning vehicles?***

Each bureau or office conducts a utilization study using utilization criteria related to the missions of the vehicles to ensure that fleets are the right size and composition.

- a. For Daily Motor Pool – Track the percentage of vehicles used each day
- b. Permanent Assignment (HTW) not law enforcement) – Track utilization by miles per month
- c. Courtesy Fleet – Track how often vehicles are used for purposes such as temporarily replacing vehicles that are in for maintenance.
- d. Permanent Assignment (HTW) law enforcement if a vehicle response to 10 callouts a year. Each Bureau Head is responsible for designating a specific individual to be responsible for management oversight and enforcing compliance and to periodically review records no less than quarterly.

Vehicles are also assigned in locations to meet the Alternative

***(2) Are vehicles assigned to individuals, offices, job classifications?***

At least 90% of vehicles are assigned to individuals and job classification. The others are assigned to motor pools.

***(3) What alternatives are considered to meet mission requirements before adding a vehicle or vehicles to the fleet?***

There are no alternatives used before adding a vehicle, once an employee arrives to assigned duty station a vehicle is requested and assigned to that individual. For Bureau that operate motor pools, additional vehicles are only assigned once a utilization analyses is completed and the ratio should be 3:1 or higher (3 employees for one vehicle) employee ratio to achieve optimum fleet size or personnel ratios maybe established in proportionally to the number of people requiring vehicles official business and other forms of transportation should not be available.

***(4) How are home-to-work vehicles justified; assigned, and what steps are taken to limit HTW use?***

HTW is approved for all positions having a potential need for such transportation, but a ceiling would be placed on the number of individuals in each bureau who could use HTW on a given night, based on call-out usage in the previous FY. Pre-emptively approve a small number of vacant positions to allow for expected new hires

- One vehicle with 10 or more call-outs (~1 call-out every month) in prior FY would be approved for HTW on any given night plus 50%

***(C) Vehicle Allocation Methodology (VAM) target development and explanation for reported fleet size and cost changes or not meeting agency VAM targets.***

The OAM oversaw this year's successful Vehicle Allocation Model (VAM) process, which captured more than 3,534 vehicles with the inclusion of the foreign and law enforcement (LE) vehicles. The VAM process required extensive collaboration with Department fleet stakeholders and was completed with near perfect compliance. VAM results now inform rightsizing decisions, documented in this plan, which has assisted the Department in optimizing its fleet size by 2015.

***1. Provide information on the methods used to produce your agency's VAM targets.***

- a. Established a VAM 2011 Baseline Fleet.
- b. Updated Treasury Motor Vehicle Fleet Management to include annual utilization requirements for each vehicle.
- c. Conducted a VAM on vehicles in the fleet, using the following criteria's:
  - What is the mission of the vehicle?
  - What are the historical expected annual miles of use?
  - What are the historical expected annual hours of use per week?
  - What is the ratio of employee to vehicle?
  - What is the frequency of trips per week?
  - What is the function of the vehicle?
  - What is the operating terrain of the vehicle?
  - What is the climate where the vehicle is used?

***(a) From your most recent VAM study, what was the specific utilization criteria used to determine whether to retain or dispose of a vehicle? Provide the miles, hours, vehicle age or other means used to make this determination. If a different criterion was used in different bureaus or program areas, provide the criteria for each.***

IRS-AWSS uses 7,200 miles in metropolitan areas and 12,000 in rural areas and criticality and special purpose vehicles that were predetermined and approved.

***(b) From your most recent VAM study, what were the questions used to conduct the VAM survey? If different questions were used in different bureaus or program areas, provide the questions for each.***

Home-to-Work Vehicles

- (1) Operational mileage;
- (2) Commute percentage;
- (3) Total commutes; and
- (4) call-outs.

For the remaining categories related to HTW vehicles;

- (5) Operational parameters (combination of mission & vehicle function),
- (6) Geographical concerns (combination of terrain & climate),
- (7) Employee response time, and
- (8) Environmental status (combination of GHG compliant and functional waiver).

Non-Home-to-Work Vehicles

- (1) Operational parameters (combination of mission & vehicle function);
  - (2) Geographical concerns (combination of terrain & climate);
  - (3) Employee response time; and
  - (4) Environmental status (combination of GHG compliant and functional waiver);
  - (5) Annual miles, annual hours of use, or annual number of trips.
- The next factor were used for employee ratio
- (6) Needed capacities (cargo & passenger)
  - (7) Alternative fuel status.

***(2) Provide an explanation for any measurable change in fleet size and/or cost or if you are not meeting your annual VAM targets.***

Bureaus hired additional employees and assigned vehicles to those employees. The next FY will require and decrease in the inventory due to budget restraints.

***What are the plans to correct any deficiencies, and indicate factors that hinder attainment of your annual VAM targets (e.g., budgetary, other resource issues, mission changes, etc.)?***

FY 16 will require a decrease in the inventory due to budget restraints, a preliminary plan has been submitted on vehicles that will be eliminated from the fleet. The vehicles eliminated from the fleet surpass FY projections.

***(D) Description of efforts to control fleet size and cost.***

<b>Year</b>	<b>Plan vs Actual</b>	<b>Inventory</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2011	Baseline (FAST)	3,727	Actual fleet size submitted in FAST 2011
2012	VAM Plan for 2015	3,747	
	Actual (FAST)	3,629	
2013	VAM Plan	3,876	Alternative fuel vehicles less than VAM Plan (Plan 1,388-Actual 1,259)
	Actual (FAST)	3,515	
2014	VAM Plan	3,936	
	Actual (FAST)	3,529	
2015	VAM Plan	3534	
	Actual (FAST)		

A vehicle justification request has been added to the Department’s policy, which must be submitted with the Bureau/Office Head or Deputy Head and Chief Financial Officer approval for final approval from the Assistant Secretary for Management.

***(1) How and why have the size, composition, and cost of your agency’s fleet changed, and how are they projected to change in the future?***

<b>Categories</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Vehicle Inventory	3,727	3,656	3,523	3,534
Petroleum Consumption	1,912,535	1,785,129	1,726,612	1,442,711
Alternative Fuel Consumption	84,764	83,883	89,271	65,768
Fuel Cost	\$6,699,508	\$6,621,792	\$6,347,161	\$5,098,772
Operating Cost	\$11,207,369	\$10,885,262	\$11,056,445	19,774,456

The expectation is that the size and cost of the fleet will decrease because the largest fleet budget has been substantially decreased. The composition of the fleet will continue to trend to smaller more fuel efficient vehicles.

***(2) Does the agency ever acquire vehicles from other than the most cost-effective source and, if so, explain why?***

No

***(3) Discuss any trends toward larger, less fuel-efficient vehicles and the justifications for such moves.***

None

***(4) Discuss the basis used for your reported future cost projections (published inflation estimates, historical trends, flat across-the-board percentage increases, mission changes, etc.)***

Specific mission increases and budgets current or proposed Appropriations Act.

***(E) Explanation of how law enforcement vehicles are categorized within the agency (See FMR Bulletin B-33).***

***(1) Does your agency use the law enforcement (LE) vehicle classification system described in GSA Bulletin FMR B-33?***

Yes, Treasury has adopted GSA's Bulletin FMR B-33 classification of law enforcement vehicles. Treasury has twenty one LE1 vehicles, 3,076 vehicles are classified as LE2 and LE3.

***(2) Does your agency exempt only Level 1 LE vehicles from Energy Policy Act and VAM reporting?***

Treasury has currently only exempted three armored trucks from the Energy Policy Act.

***(3) If your agency does not use the LE vehicle classification system, explain how LE vehicles are categorized and which are exempted from Energy Policy Act and VAM requirements.***

Not Applicable

***(F) Justification for restricted vehicles.***

***(1) If your agency uses larger than class III (midsize) vehicles, is the justification for each one documented?***

Treasury currently has seventeen class IV sedans in the fleet; none of these vehicles have justifications.

- 3 vehicle acquired in 2006
- 6 vehicles acquired in 2007
- 2 vehicles acquired in 2008
- 2 vehicles acquired in 2009
- 4 vehicles acquired in 2010

Treasury's updated policy dated March 5, 2014, limits the organizations to class III vehicle without prior approval from the Department's approving official.

***(2) Are executive fleet vehicles posted on your agency's website as required by the Presidential Memorandum of May 2011?***

Yes vehicle are posted and reviewed annually.

***(3) If your agency reports limousines in its inventory, do they comply with the definition in GSA Bulletin FMR B-29?***

Not Applicable

***(4) For armored vehicles, do you use the ballistic resistance classification system of National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Standard 0108.01, and restrict armor to the defined types?***

Yes Treasury has armored trucks with ballistic levels of III by the NIJ standard

***(5) Are armored vehicles authorized by appropriation?***

Not currently, one of the concerned organizations is Public Enterprise Fund and the Department Fleet Manager is working with Treasury's Performance and Budget for Congressional Justification.

***(G) Description of vehicle replacement strategy and results.***

For GSA leased vehicles Treasury follows GSA vehicle replacement standards which are measured against this set of minimum standards to determine eligibility for replacement. Department owned vehicles are replaced using Federal Management Regulation - Subchapter B- Personal Property-Subpart E—Replacement of Motor Vehicles §102-34.270:

<b>Table of Minimum Replacement Standards</b>		
<b>Motor Vehicle Type</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>or Miles</b>
Sedans/Station Wagons	3	60,000
Trucks		
Less than 12,500 pounds GVWR	6	50,000
12,500–23,999 pounds GVWR	7	60,000

Treasury currently does not have any commercial leased vehicles.

***(1) Describe the schedule the agency will follow to achieve its optimal fleet inventory, including plans for acquiring all light duty Alternative Fueled Vehicles (AFVs) by December 31, 2015.***

All covered vehicles light duty and medium duty passenger vehicles due for replacement from FY 2012 through December 2015, has been reviewed by headquarter to determine if AFV have been selected in areas where alternative fuel is available. Or if there is no alternative fuel available, has a low greenhouse gas emission gasoline vehicle been requested for replacement.

The Department policy requires that vehicles approved for HTW transportation are required to lease AFV's of alternative fuel is available 8 miles or less. Treasury has established in their policy, vehicles approved for home-to-work transportation the miles from 5 to 8 from garage location and location in route to home-to-work location.

***(2) Describe agency plans and schedules for locating AFVs in proximity to AFV fueling stations.***

No, the Department uses commercial fueling stations.

***(3) What is the agency's approach in areas where alternative fuels are not available?***

When alternative fueling stations are not available the Department looks at the mission of the vehicle and request that GHG compliant vehicles (8C) be selected or if more space is needed a hybrid electric vehicles (9) be selected.

The Alternative Fueling Station Locator is used to check if a planned station will be available in the immediate future. Stations that are planned to open 12 months or less an AFV may be selected.

***(4) Are AFVs that are not dependent on infrastructure, such as electric vehicles and qualifying low greenhouse gas (LGHG) vehicles, being placed in such areas?***

The Department has two Plug-In Hybrid Electric and two Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles in locations where they are used multi short trips daily.

***(5) Describe the agency's vehicle sourcing decision(s) for purchasing/owning vehicles compared with leasing vehicles through GSA Fleet or commercially. When comparing cost of owned vehicles to leased vehicles, compare all direct and indirect costs projected for the lifecycle of owned vehicles to the total lease costs over an identical lifecycle. Include a rationale for acquiring vehicles from other than the most cost effective source.***

When a Bureau request to purchase or commercial lease a vehicle, the Bureau must complete in coordination with the Department Fleet Manager a cost analyses for the Assistant Secretary for Management (ASM) to make a determination whether the can requestor can purchase or commercial lease any vehicles. The ASM reviews and certifies in writing approval or disapprove on a case-by-case evaluation of comparative costs and other factors, such as:

- (1) Estimated length of the period the equipment is to be used and the extent of use within that period.
- (2) Financial and operating advantages of alternative types and makes of equipment.
- (3) Cumulative rental payments for the estimated period of use.
- (4) Net purchase price.
- (5) Installation costs.
- (6) Maintenance and other service costs.
- (7) Potential obsolescence of the equipment because of imminent technological improvements.
- (8) Availability of purchase options.
- (9) Trade-in or salvage value.

***(H) Description of the agency-wide Vehicle Management Information System (See FMR 102-34.340)***

None

***(1) Is there a vehicle management information system (MIS) at the Department or Agency level that:***  
***(a) Identifies and collects accurate inventory, cost, and use data that covers the complete lifecycle of each motor vehicle (acquisition, operation, maintenance, and disposal); and***  
***(b) Provides the information necessary to satisfy both internal and external reporting requirements, including:***

- *Cost per mile;*
- *Fuel costs for each motor vehicle; and*
- *Data required for FAST reporting (see FMR 102-34.355.)*

***(2) If the agency does not have such a system, what is being used to capture vehicle information, or is there no MIS at all?***

***(3) If there is no MIS, what obstacles are preventing implementation and compliance with §102-34.340, “Do we need a fleet management information system?”***

The Department uses GSA Reports Carry and FedFMS.

***(I) Plans to increase the use of vehicle sharing.***

***(1) Describe efforts to share vehicles internally or with other Federal activities.***

The Department has no plans to use vehicle sharing and has no plans to share vehicles internally or with other Federal Agencies

***(2) Describe pooling, car sharing, and shuttle bus consolidation initiatives.***

The Department has six Bureaus that have established motor pools, and four Bureau’s/Office have vehicles assigned to individuals.

***(3) Describe efforts to reduce vehicles assigned to a single person.***

The Department has no plans to reduce assigning vehicles to a single person

***(J) Impediments to optimal fleet management.***

***(1) What obstacles does the agency face in optimizing its fleet?***

The Department fleet assigns 90% of its vehicles to individuals who participate in HTW transportation

***(2) In what ways is it hard to make the fleet what it should be, operating at maximum efficiency?***

FMR Part 102-5 -Home-to-Work Transportation is vague and does not cover all HTW transportation, law enforcement and personnel not participation in fieldwork has been excluded. Requirements are very vague and do not covers the way the Federal Government operate i.e. working from home.

***(3) If additional resources are needed, have they been documented and requested?***

***(4) Do you feel hampered by specific laws, Executive Orders, GSA’s government-wide regulations or internal agency regulations, budget issues, or organizational obstacles? What exactly are they and how do they constrain you? Be specific and include examples. If you have a solution, describe it and indicate whether we can share the solution with other agencies as a potential best practice.***



***(K) Anomalies and possible errors.***

***(1) Explain any real or apparent problems with agency data reported FAST.***

***(2) Discuss any data fields highlighted by FAST as possible errors that you chose to override rather than correct. Examples would be extremely high annual operating costs or an abnormal change in inventory that FAST considers outside the normal range, or erroneous data in prior years causing an apparent discrepancy in the current year.***

Gasoline was used in vehicles that were cable of using E85  
There are no commercial leased vehicles; therefore the projected disposals should be disregarded. The Department consolidated the majority of the agency owned vehicles to GSA leased vehicles, therefore; the projections were obsolete.

***(L) Summary and contact information.***

***Who should be contacted with questions about the agency fleet?***

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