U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2016 STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE PLAN

June 2016

Office of Real Estate and Facilities Management

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U.S. Treasury Department – 2016 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

U.S. Treasury Department Sustainability Policy Statement

The U.S. Treasury Department (Treasury) 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 eleven 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 stormwater 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.

Brodi Fontenot
Assistant Secretary for Management
Chief Sustainability Officer

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 Treasury Department consists of approximately 112,461 employees. Owning 11 of its facilities and operating in over 1,000 locations across the United States, the Treasury 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

CDFI – Community Development Financial Institutions Fund

LEADERSHIP

EO 13693 requires each Federal agency to designate a Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) accountable for the agency's conformance with the requirements of the Order. The Assistant Secretary of Management has been appointed at the Treasury CSO. In 2016, the Treasury CSO oversaw the creation of the Treasury Operations Executive Council (Council). The Council is comprised of senior leadership from the Bureaus and Department Offices. The Council functions to provide a communication point for the development of Treasury policy on sustainability-related initiatives. The Council is chaired by the Treasury Director of Operations.

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI) continues to provide opportunity and sustainably-focused growth in our country's most distressed communities. Extending its influence far beyond the walls of government, the CDFI vision and leadership is one of the most environmentally impactful functions within the Treasury.

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 2015 we saw a 40% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from our 2008 baseline, which exceeds the 2020 target by 7%.

The 2015 reductions are relatively flat compared to 2014. This is due to the number of projects that are in the planning stage or awaiting funding. We expect to continue to reduce GHG emissions in FY16 and beyond by completing major renovations within our owned facilities and building new energy efficient facilities.

In 2015, Treasury reduced Scope 3 GHG emissions by 40.8% from our 2008 baseline, exceeding our 2020 target of by 11%. Scope 3 GHG emission reduction strategies include participation in the Federal Transit Benefit program, the encouragement of van and carpooling, as well as expanded use of employee telework opportunities. Treasury continues to support and encourage participation in the programs.

The challenges going forward stem largely from the diminishing marginal GHG reductions relative to the time/scope/cost/resources required to attain a measurable improvement. Still, Treasury is confident that we can achieve our target of 60% GHG reduction by 2025.

Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings

Treasury has seen a decrease in energy intensity of 17.2% from the 2003 baseline. While this does not meet the 2015 target of 30%, Treasury continues to seek opportunities to reduce energy use in its buildings.

Our FY15 successes include the incorporation of energy control measures within our bureaus, as well as functional purchases and use of renewable energy credits. Additionally, Treasury is participating in the Capital Solar Challenge, and has entered into MOUs with GSA to install solar panels on the roofs of the

Main Treasury Building and the BEP Headquarters Building in 2016. With on-going efforts in upgrading existing systems, Treasury anticipates continual improvement in the coming years.

Goal 3: Clean & Renewable Energy

18.6% of the Department's electricity now comes from clean and renewable sources such as biomass, wind, and solar. Treasury has again attained 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, consideration is given to additional opportunities to include energy generation into existing facilities.

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management

With a 27% reduction in potable water use, Treasury has reached and surpassed the 26% potable water use goal for 2020. Treasury expects to continue this trend in FY16. For example, installing new technology at our BEP manufacturing facility will reduce water use by 7.5 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. We believe we can maintain these reductions with our current process controls and management systems.

Goal 5: Fleet Management

In 2015, Treasury has shown a reduction in petroleum use (gasoline equivalent) of 75.1% as compared to the 2005 baseline which exceeds the 2020 goal of 30%. Alternative fuel use has increased 65% during that same time period and represents 36% of the total fleet fuel use. The total amount of alternative fuel in 2015 has held steady from 2013. This is due to an overall reduction in fuel use by the Treasury fleet. Treasury strives to continue to meet fleet targets by requiring that acquisition of non-low-GHG-compliant vehicles must attain CSO approval. As a result of this policy, Treasury has achieved a 25.5% reduction in GHG emissions per-mile. This exceeds our 2020 target of 15% nears the 2025 target of 30%. As automotive technologies continue to improve, we are confident that Treasury will meet and exceed the 2025 target.

Treasury has recently shifted from owning the majority of its vehicle fleet to leasing the majority of vehicles from GSA. This shift to leasing will allow the Department to replace vehicles more frequently, thereby taking advantage of improvements in fuel economy over time.

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 the 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: 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.

Two of Treasury's Bureaus (BEP and Mint) maintain manufacturing based operations. Due to the nature of their work, those two Bureaus generate a large portion of Treasury's total waste; each with their own unique challenges for reduction. Both BEP and Mint will be looking for new opportunities to reduce waste by recycling production materials and optimizing raw material usage. We look to present new ideas and goals for these areas in 2017.

Goal 8: 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. In response to the Administration extending the President's Performance Contracting Challenge Goal, Treasury has agreed to an additional $9 million in performance contracts by the end of 2017 and $10 million in 2018. These goals will continue a trend for a 10% annual increase in the contracting goal since 2013.

Goal 9: 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 ePower licenses are funded and the SMP is stable enough to support the application. IRS represents 82% of Treasury's total PCs and laptops.

Goal 10: Climate Change Resilience

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) plays an important role in generating economic growth and opportunity in some of our nation's most distressed communities. By offering tailored resources and innovative programs that invest federal dollars alongside private sector capital, the CDFI Fund serves mission-driven financial institutions that take a market-based approach to supporting economically disadvantaged communities. CDFI Fund supports projects that promote sustainability and mitigation of climate change. The CDFI looks forward to the continued congressional support for funding.

PROGRESS ON ADMINISTRATION PRIORITIES

President's Performance Contracting Challenge

In response to the Administration extending the President's Performance Contracting Challenge Goal, Treasury has agreed to an additional $9 million in performance contracts by the end of 2017 and $10 million in 2018. These goals will continue the trend of a 10% annual increase in the contracting goal since 2013.

Climate Preparedness and Resilience

In 2016 Treasury will work to increase collaboration on external-mission related agency programs that promote sustainability and climate change resilience by establishing a new working group at the headquarters level. The working group will be comprised of representatives whose work focuses on environmental and sustainability related policy and initiatives. This will include representation from Treasury's Office of Real Estate and Facilities Management – Environment Health and Safety Division, Office of International Affairs – Environmental Policy, and the CDFI Fund.

Size & Scope of Agency Operations

Agency Size and Scope	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	106,080	112,461
Total Acres of Land Managed	167	167
Total Number of Buildings Owned	11	11
Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)	952	941
Total Building Gross Square Feet (GSF)	6,735,000 (approximate)	6,735,000 (approximate)
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	70	70
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	3,465	3,420
Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (Tactical, Law Enforcement, Emergency, Etc.)	3	3
Total Amount Contracts Awarded as Reported in FPDS ($Millions)	4,850	5,551

Agency Progress and Strategies to Meet Federal Sustainability Goals

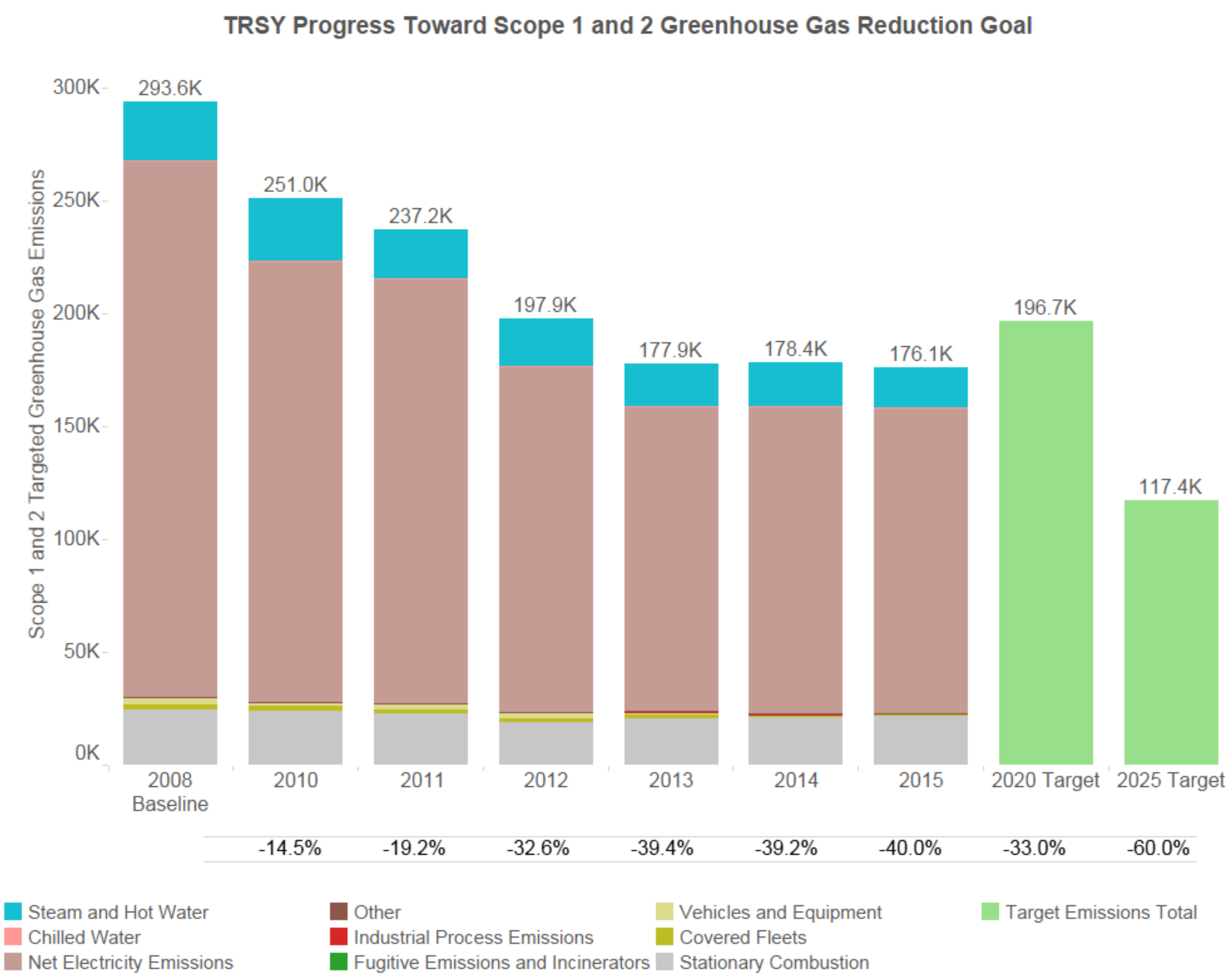
This section provides an overview of progress through FY 2015 on sustainability goals contained in Executive Order 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, and agency strategies to meet the new and updated goals established by Executive Order 13693, *Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade*.

Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction

Scope 1 & 2 GHG Reduction Goal

E.O. 13693 requires each agency to establish a Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions reduction target to be achieved by FY 2025 compared to a 2008 baseline. Treasury's 2025 Scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction target is 60%. Treasury has not established internal GHG reduction targets for 2020 at this time.

Chart: Progress Toward Scope 1 & 2 GHG Reduction Goal



Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction

Treasury continues to be ahead of the Federal GHG reduction goal. In fact, Treasury has already surpassed the Federal 2025 GHG reduction targets, and has therefore set a 2025 goal of 60% reduction (Scope 1& 2) and 50% reduction (Scope 3) against the 2008 baseline. While GHG reductions from 2013 through 2015 were flat, future space consolidation and conservation efforts are projected to provide more than adequate results. Treasury continues to facilitate and encourage employee participation in the Federal Transit Benefit Program, promotes bike commuting and the use of van and carpooling, and has worked to expand use of employee telework opportunities.

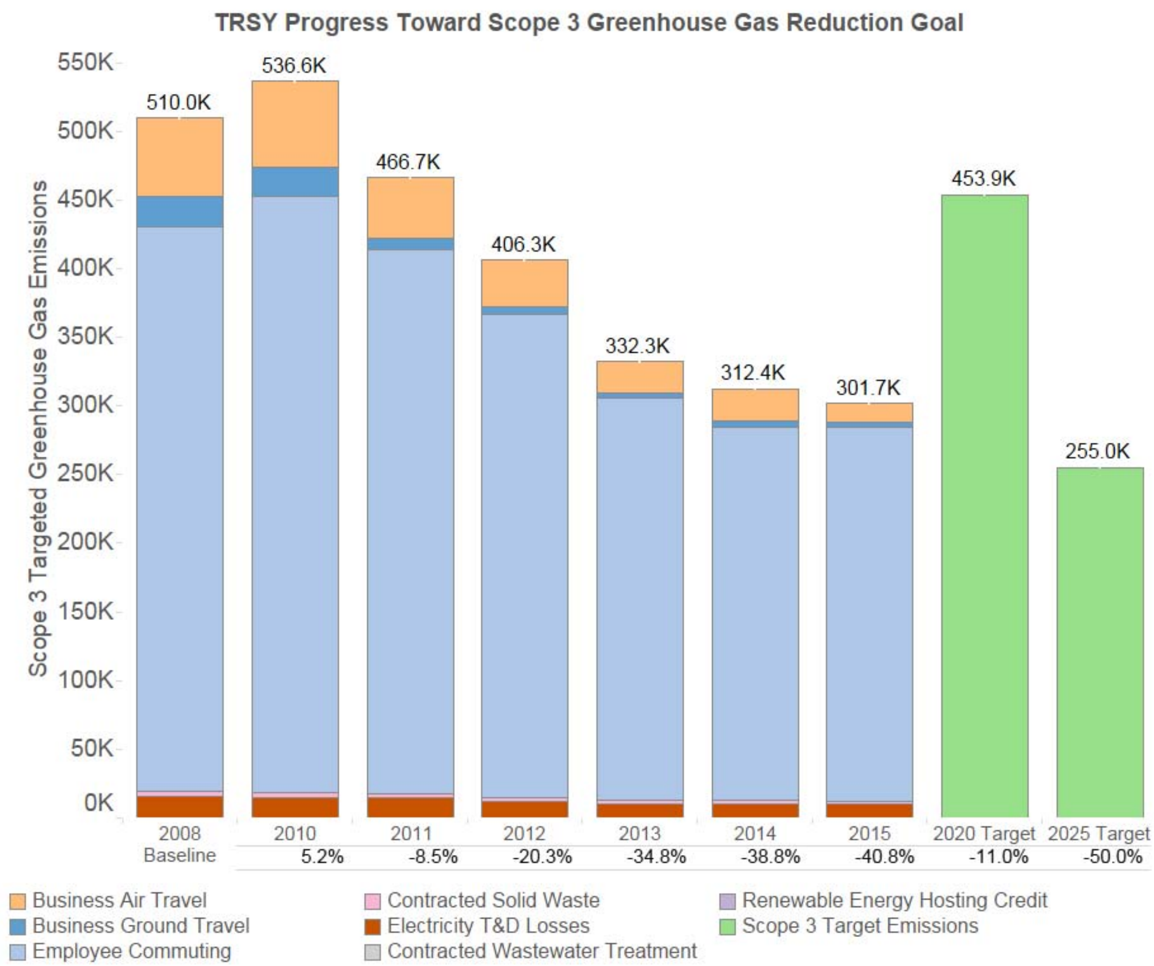
Scope 1 & 2 GHG Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Use the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) GHG emission report to identify/target high emission categories and implement specific actions to address high emission areas identified.	Yes	Treasury-wide: Treasury Bureaus continue to monitor the FEMP GHG report to target areas with greatest opportunities for improvement.	Bureaus with the most significant GHG impacts will review FEMP data and modify reduction plans, as needed.
Identify and support management practices or training programs that encourage employee engagement in addressing GHG reduction.	Yes	Treasury-wide: Improve communication and participation of smaller Bureaus with GHG reduction efforts.	March 2016 - Treasury Operations will lead a committee comprised of senior leadership from the Bureaus. Part of the focus will be to improve engagement on Sustainability within Treasury.
Determine unsuccessful programs or measures to be discontinued to better allocate agency resources.	Yes	Treasury-wide: The purchase of a new software system for the management of EHS metrics is expected to be awarded in FY16. This will replace the obsolete SHIMS software system.	Award to be completed by September 2016. Implementation plan for phasing out SHIMS and introducing the new IIEHS system will be developed and initiated by August 2017.
Given agency performance to date, determine whether current agency GHG target should be revised to a more aggressive/ambitious target.	No	The current Treasury target of a 60% GHG reduction by2025 is already 50% greater than the minimum target.	
Employ operations and management (O&M) best practices for emission generating and energy consuming equipment.	Yes	BEP – Expects to go on-line with new recycling plant. New system will be considerably more energy efficient.	Wipe Solution Recycling plant to complete testing by December 2016.
Identify additional sources of data or analysis with the potential to support GHG reduction goals.	No	If additional sources of data or analysis become available, Treasury will contact FEMP for input.	

Scope 3 GHG Reduction Goal

E.O. 13693 requires each agency to establish a Scope 3 GHG emission reduction target to be achieved by FY 2025 compared to a 2008 baseline. Treasury's 2025 Scope 3 GHG reduction target is 50%. Treasury has not established internal GHG reduction targets for 2020 at this time.

Chart: Progress Toward Scope 3 GHG Reduction Goal



Scope 3 GHG Reduction Strategies

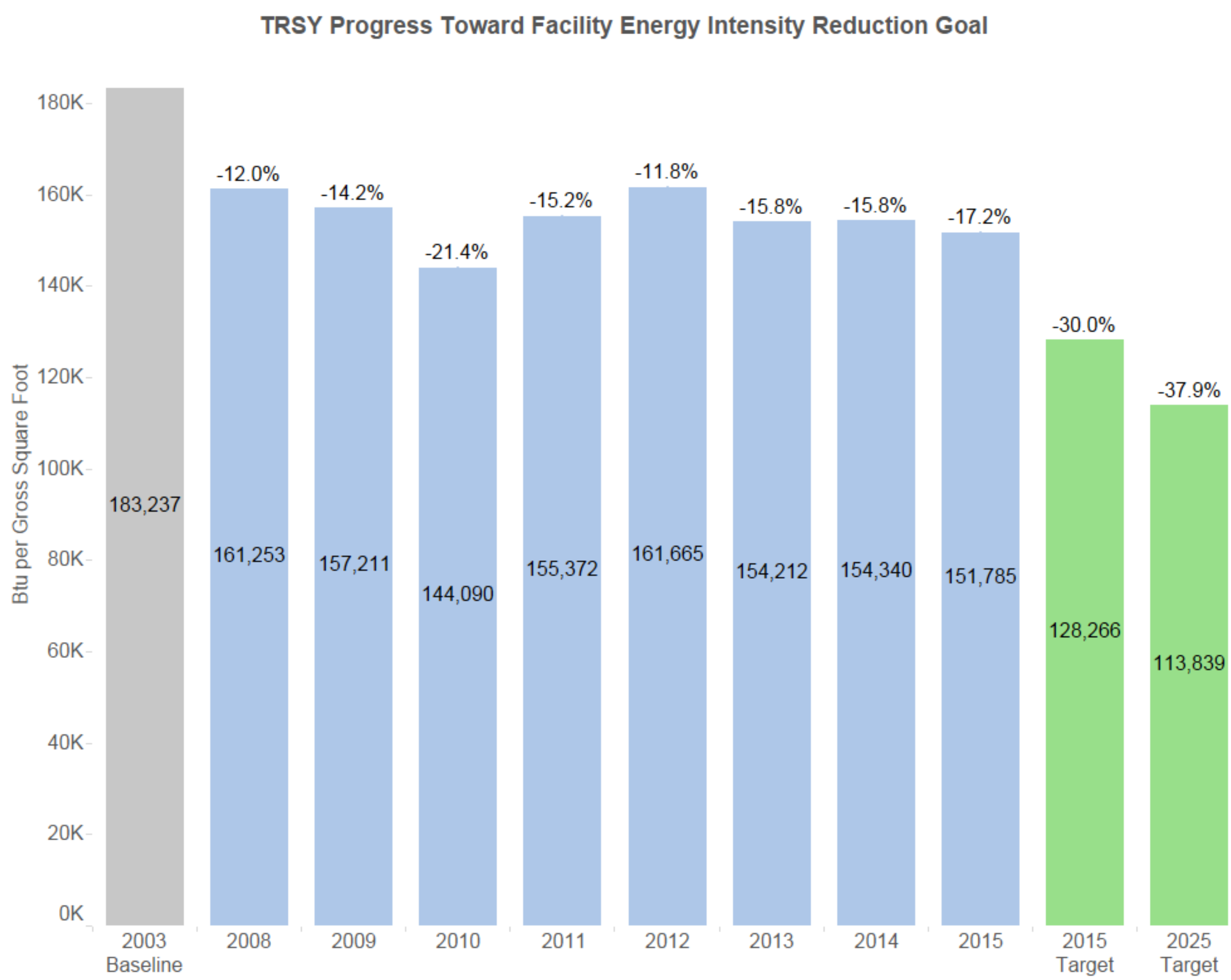
Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Reduce employee business ground travel.	Yes	BEP – Reduction in travel-related training budget.	80% reduction in travel related training as compared to FY16
Reduce employee business air travel.	Yes	BEP – Reduction in travel-related training budget.	80% reduction in FY17 travel related training as compared to FY16
Develop and deploy an employee commuter emissions reduction plan.	Yes	Additional adjustment for Metro SafeTrack	Increase telework and varied work hour programs.
Use an employee commuting survey to identify opportunities and strategies for reducing commuter emissions.	Yes	Continue to evaluate commuting survey	Targets developed based on survey results
Increase & track number of employees eligible for telework and/or the total number of days teleworked.	Yes	Telework has been fully implemented and encouraged at the agency level. Additional privileges are in place to allow for Metro SafeTrack.	5% increase in telework days.
Develop and implement a program to support alternative/zero emissions commuting methods and provide necessary infrastructure.	Yes	DO: Bike repair stations improved racks have been purchased and delivered. Installation locations have been identified. Treasury Operation will install stations/racks and communicate to bike community.	Bike stations to be installed by September 2016.
Establish policies and programs to facilitate workplace charging for employee electric vehicles.	No	Not feasible at this time.	
Include requirements for building lessor disclosure of carbon emission or energy consumption data and report Scope 3 GHG emissions for leases over 10,000 rentable square feet.	No	Not feasible at this time.	

Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings

Building Energy Conservation Goal

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) requires each agency to reduce energy intensity 30% by FY 2015 as compared to FY 2003 baseline. Section 3(a) of E.O. 13693 requires agencies to promote building energy conservation, efficiency, and management and reduce building energy intensity by 2.5% annually through the end of FY 2025, relative to a FY 2015 baseline and taking into account agency progress to date, except where revised pursuant to Section 9(f) of E.O. 13693.

Chart: Progress Toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goal



Building Energy Conservation Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Make energy efficiency investments in agency buildings.	Yes	Treasury-wide – Continue to use energy efficiency as a key factor in building investment opportunities.	Determined on a project-by-project basis.
Use remote building energy performance assessment auditing technology	No	Not feasible at this time	
Participate in demand management programs.	Yes	DO – Treasury Headquarters is in a demand management agreement with ENERNOC Inc.	Under the agreement we've identified 1,500KW that we'd attempt to shed if there was a critical demand situation.
Incorporate Green Button data access system into reporting, data analytics, and automation processes.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Redesign interior space to reduce energy use through daylighting, space optimization, and sensors and control systems.	Yes	DO - Treasury Operations will continue to use sensors, daylighting, and space optimization when planning new or relocated office space.	Determined on a project-by-project basis.
Identify opportunities to transition test-bed technologies to achieve energy reduction goals.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Follow city energy performance benchmarking and reporting requirements.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Install and monitor energy meters and sub-meters.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Collect and utilize building and facility energy use data to improve building energy management and performance.	Yes	Treasury-wide – Continue to collect and analyze facility energy use and make improvement as practicable.	Each relevant function with Treasury used their own methods for collecting on portfolio manager.
Ensure that monthly performance data is entered into the EPA ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.	Yes	Continue to track performance on Energy Star portfolio manager.	100% on-time tracking for all relevant functions.

Building Efficiency, Performance, and Management Goal

Section 3(h) of E.O. 13693 states that agencies will improve building efficiency, performance, and management and requires that agencies identify a percentage of the agency's existing buildings above

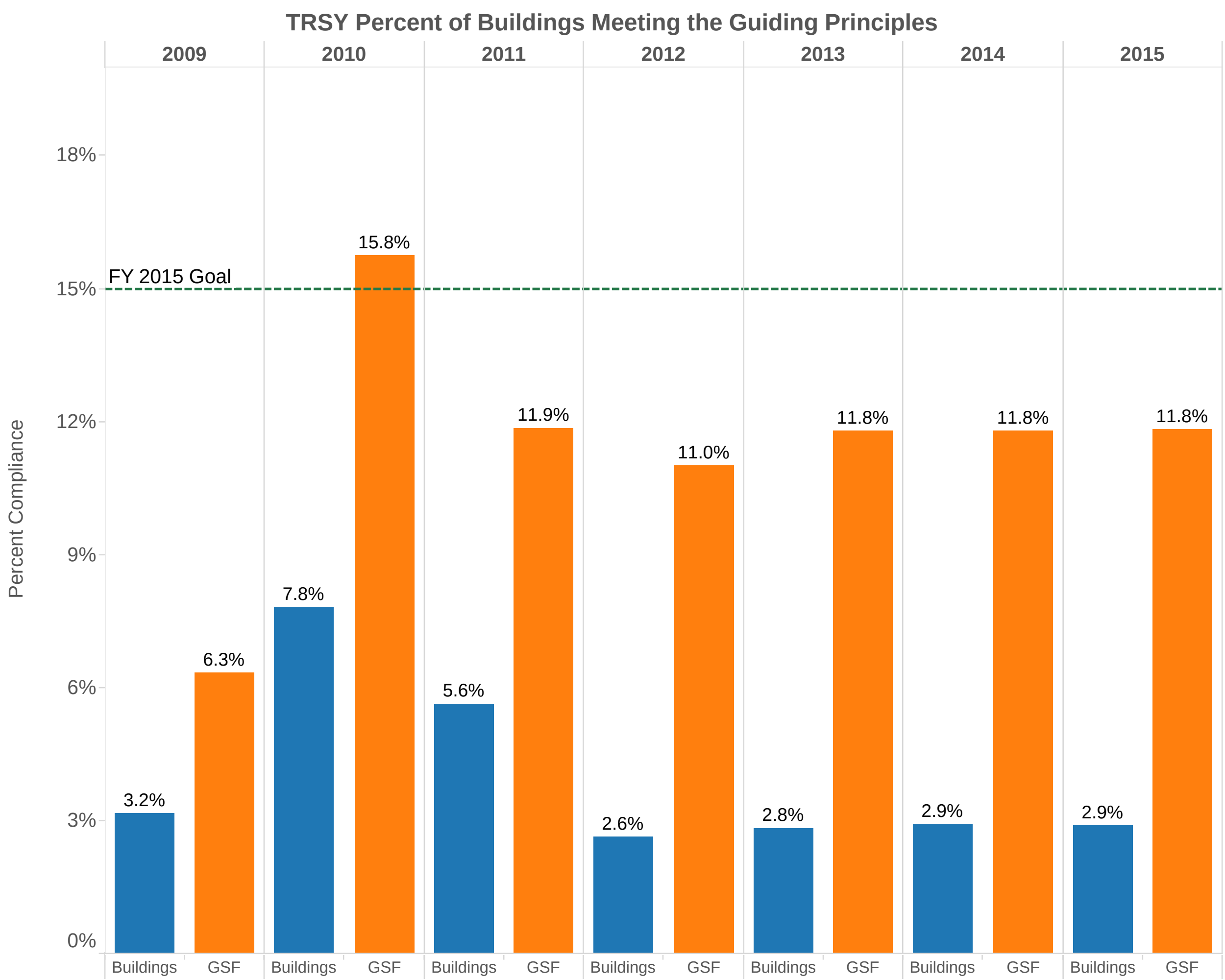
5,000 gross square feet intended to be energy, waste, or water net-zero buildings by FY 2025 and implementing actions that will allow those buildings to meet that target. Treasury's 2025 target is 37.9%.

Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings

Section 3(h) of E.O. 13693 also states that agencies will identify a percentage, by number or total GSF, of existing buildings above 5,000 GSF that will comply with the *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Federal Buildings (Guiding Principles)* by FY 2025.

Treasury's FY 2025 target is 16.5% of 6,735,289 square feet.

Chart: Percent of Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles



Sustainable Buildings Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Include climate resilient design and management into the operation, repair, and renovation of existing agency buildings and the design of new buildings.	Yes	BEP – Plans for new production facility will include climate resilient design factors.	BEP – continue to pursue funding options for new facility
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.	Yes	Treasury-wide – continue to include space optimization and community transportation factors in new facilities and leases.	Determined on a project-by-project basis
Ensure all new construction of Federal buildings greater than 5,000 GSF that enters the planning process be designed to achieve energy net-zero and, where feasible, water or waste net-zero by FY 2030.	No	address as feasible	
Include criteria for energy efficiency as a performance specification or source selection evaluation factor in all new agency lease solicitations over 10,000 rentable square feet.	No	address as feasible	
Incorporate green building specifications into all new construction, modernization, and major renovation projects.	Yes	BEP – Green building specifications to be included in plans for future new production facility to replace current DC production facility.	FY17 – BEP continues to pursue funding options for new facility.
Implement space utilization and optimization practices and policies.	Yes	Space utilization is optimized to allow a productive and efficient work atmosphere.	Treasury Executive Council to determine space optimization measures.
Implement programs on occupant health and well-being in accordance with the *Guiding Principles.*	Yes	Treasury-wide - Continue to follow *Guiding Principles* for occupational health programs	Bureau specific targets on a project-by-project basis.

Goal 3: Clean & Renewable Energy

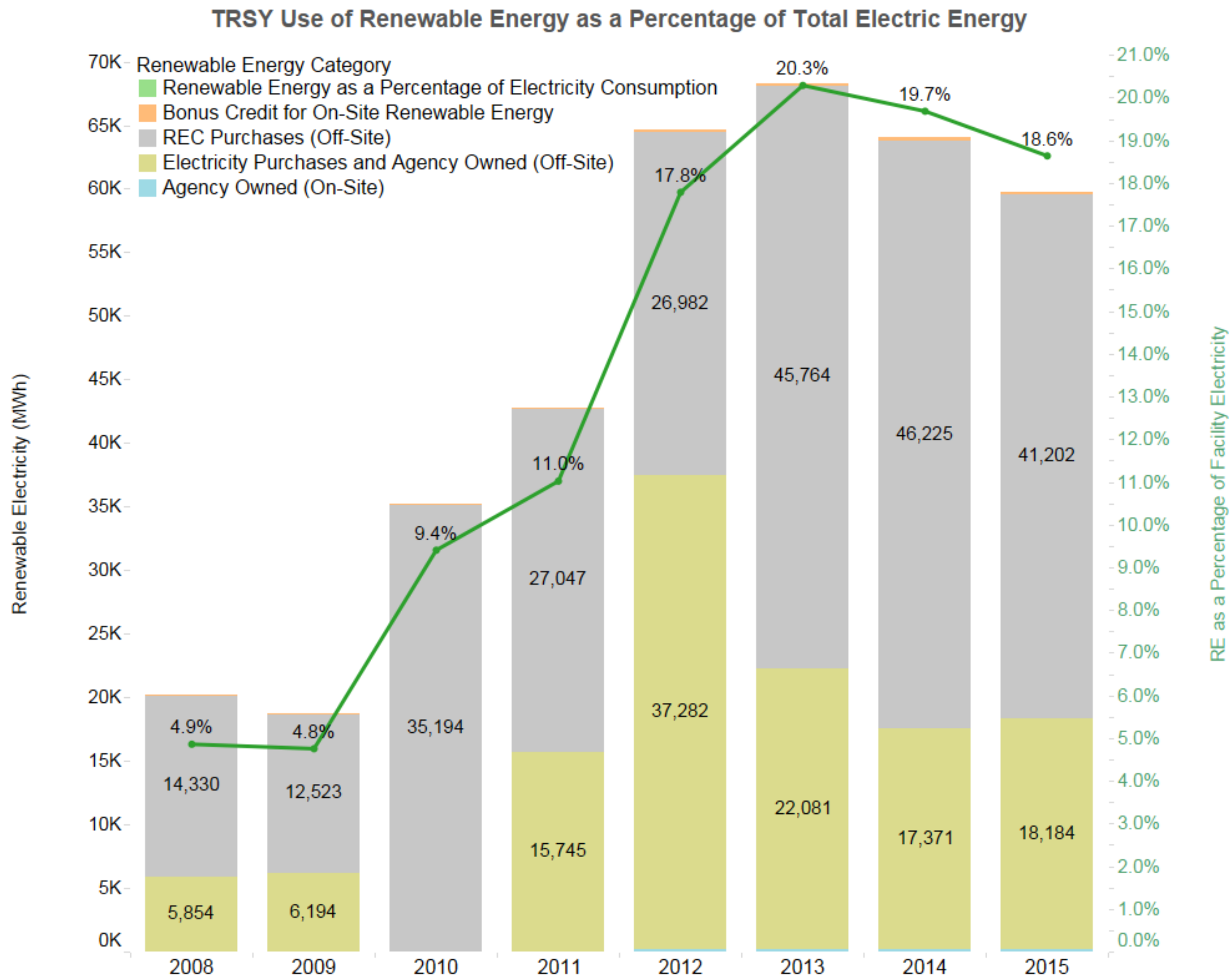
Clean Energy Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(b) requires that, at a minimum, the percentage of an agency's total electric and thermal energy accounted for by renewable and alternative energy shall be not less than: 10% in FY 2016-17; 13% in FY 2018-19; 16% in FY 2020-21; 20% in FY 2022-23; and 25% by FY 2025.

Renewable Electric Energy Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(c) requires that renewable energy account for not less than 10% of total electric energy consumed by an agency in FY 2016-17; 15% in FY 2018-19; 20% in FY 2020-21; 25% in FY 2022-23; and 30% by 2025.

Chart: Use of Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Total Electric Energy



Clean and Renewable Energy Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Install agency-funded renewable on-site and retain corresponding renewable energy certificates (RECs).	Yes	DO, BEP, MINT, IRS - Will retain renewable energy certificates	Maintain current certificates
Contract for the purchase of energy that includes installation of renewable energy on or off-site and retain RECs or obtain replacement RECs.	Yes	Treasury DO and BEP – participation in DC Solar Challenge.	12/2016 – pending final approval, BEP and DO will have solar panels installed on eligible buildings.
Purchase electricity and corresponding RECs or obtain equal value replacement RECs.	Yes	Treasury-wide – will continue to purchase existing RECs and additional, as needed	Maintain existing level to meet or exceed goals.
Purchase RECs to supplement installations and purchases of renewable energy, when needed to achieve renewable goals.	Yes	Purchase REC's through the Defense Energy Supply Center	IRS will purchase 17 million kwh of REC's to meet the FY16 goal.
Install on-site thermal renewable energy and retain corresponding renewable attributes or obtain equal value replacement RECs.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Install on-site combined heat and power processes.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Identify opportunities to install on-site fuel cell energy systems.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Identify opportunities to utilize energy that includes the active capture and storage of carbon dioxide emissions associated with energy generation.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Identify and analyze opportunities to install or contract for energy installed on current or formerly contaminated lands, landfills, and mine sites.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Identify opportunities to utilize energy from small modular nuclear reactor technologies.	No	Not feasible at this time	

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management

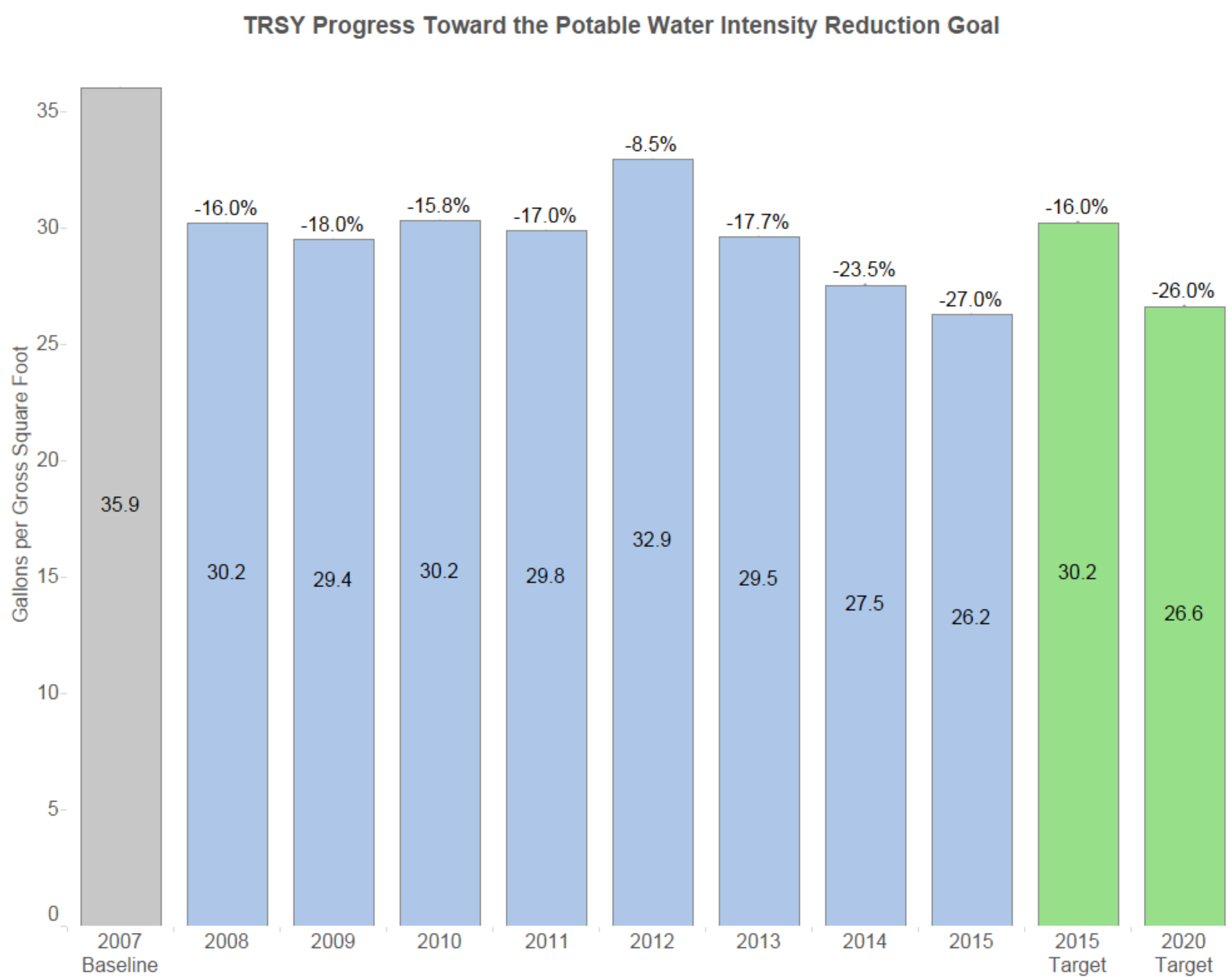
Potable Water Consumption Intensity Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(f) states that agencies must improve water use efficiency and management, including stormwater management, and requires agencies to reduce potable water consumption intensity, measured in gallons per square foot, by 2% annually through FY 2025 relative to an FY 2007 baseline. A 36% reduction is required by FY 2025.

Industrial, Landscaping and Agricultural (ILA) Water Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(f) also requires that agencies reduce ILA water consumption, measured in gallons, by 2% annually through FY 2025 relative to a FY 2010 baseline.

Chart: Progress Toward the Potable Water Intensity Reduction Goal



For 2017, BEP's new wastewater treatment facility is in the start-up phase and will likely come on-line in the coming year. The facility will enable BEP's Washington D.C. currency production facility to recycle 80% of the wiping solution used in production. While actual water usage is dependent on production, this equates to approximately 7,500,000 gallons per year.

Water Use Efficiency & Management Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Install green infrastructure features to assist with storm and wastewater management.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Install and monitor water meters and utilize data to advance water conservation and management.	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
Install high efficiency technologies, e.g. WaterSense fixtures.	Yes	IRS utilizes water-efficient technologies at major campuses. In addition, IRS has incorporated provisions in campus O&M contracts stipulating that end-of-life equipment will be replaced with water-efficient/WaterSense technologies.	Continuing to meet water reduction goals as set forth in the EO
Prepare and implement a water asset management plan to maintain desired level of service at lowest life cycle cost.	Yes	IRS utilizes water management plans following best practices at its delegated campuses.	Continuing to meet water reduction goals as set forth in the EO
Minimize outdoor water use and use alternative water sources as much as possible.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Design and deploy water closed-loop, capture, recharge, and/or reclamation systems.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Install advanced meters to measure and monitor potable and ILA water use.	No	Not feasible at this time	
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.	No	Not feasible at this time	

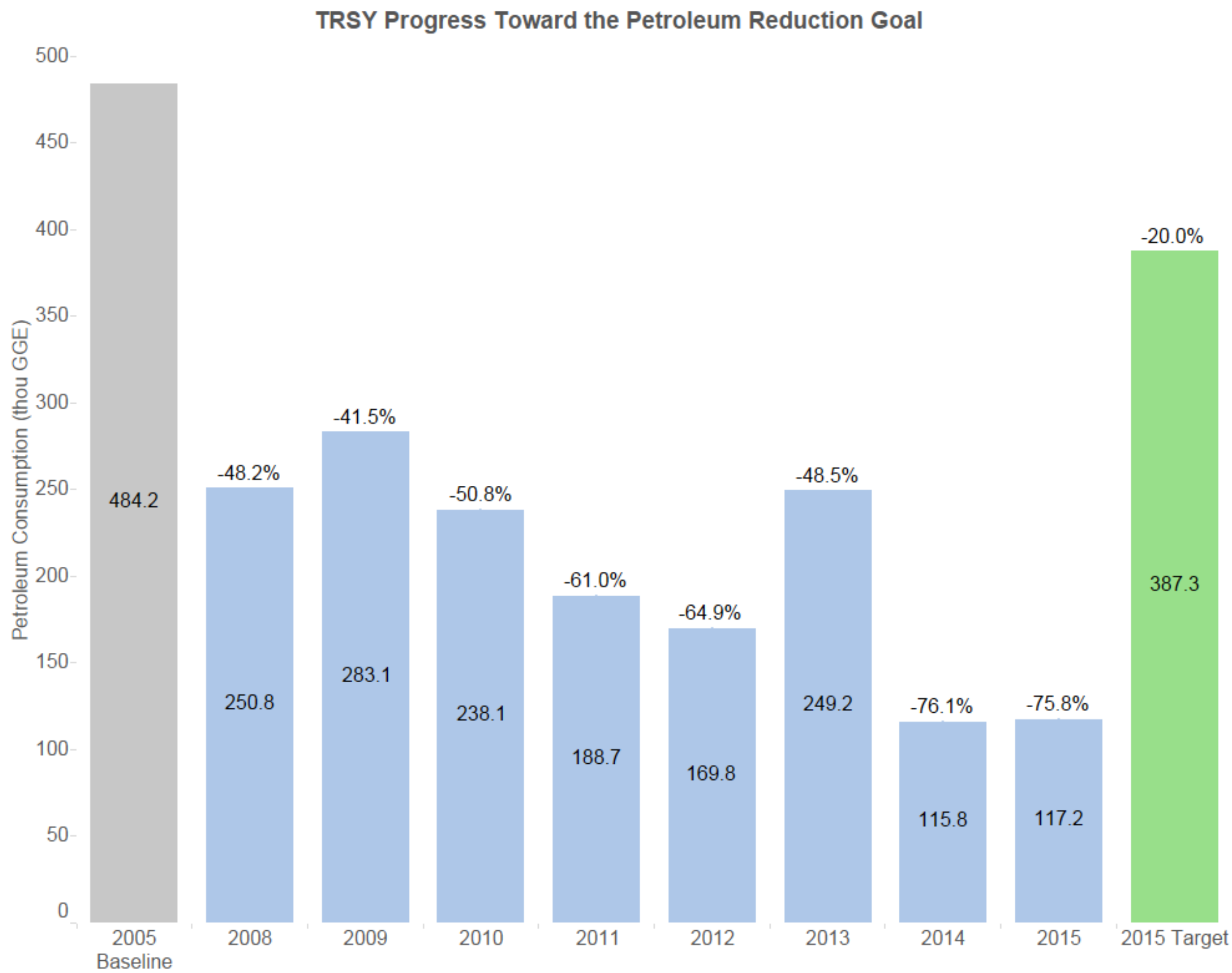
Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Consistent with State law, maximize use of grey-water and water reuse systems that reduce potable and ILA water consumption.	Yes	BEP - bring on-line new wiper solution recycling system	Recycle 80% of wiper solution and subsequently reduce waste water generation.
Consistent with State law, identify opportunities for aquifer storage and recovery to ensure consistent water supply availability.	No	Not feasible at this time	
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 coordinating with other federal and local government authorities.	Implementation of recommended draught management practices.

Goal 5: Fleet Management

Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goal

E.O. 13514 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) required that by FY 2015 agencies reduce fleet petroleum use by 20% compared to a FY 2005 baseline.

Chart: Progress Toward the Petroleum Reduction Goal



Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goal

Agencies should have exceeded an alternative fuel use that is at least 5% of total fuel use. In addition, E.O. 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*, required that agencies increase total alternative fuel consumption by 10% annually from the prior year starting in FY 2005. By FY 2015, agencies must have increased alternative fuel use by 159.4%, relative to FY 2005.

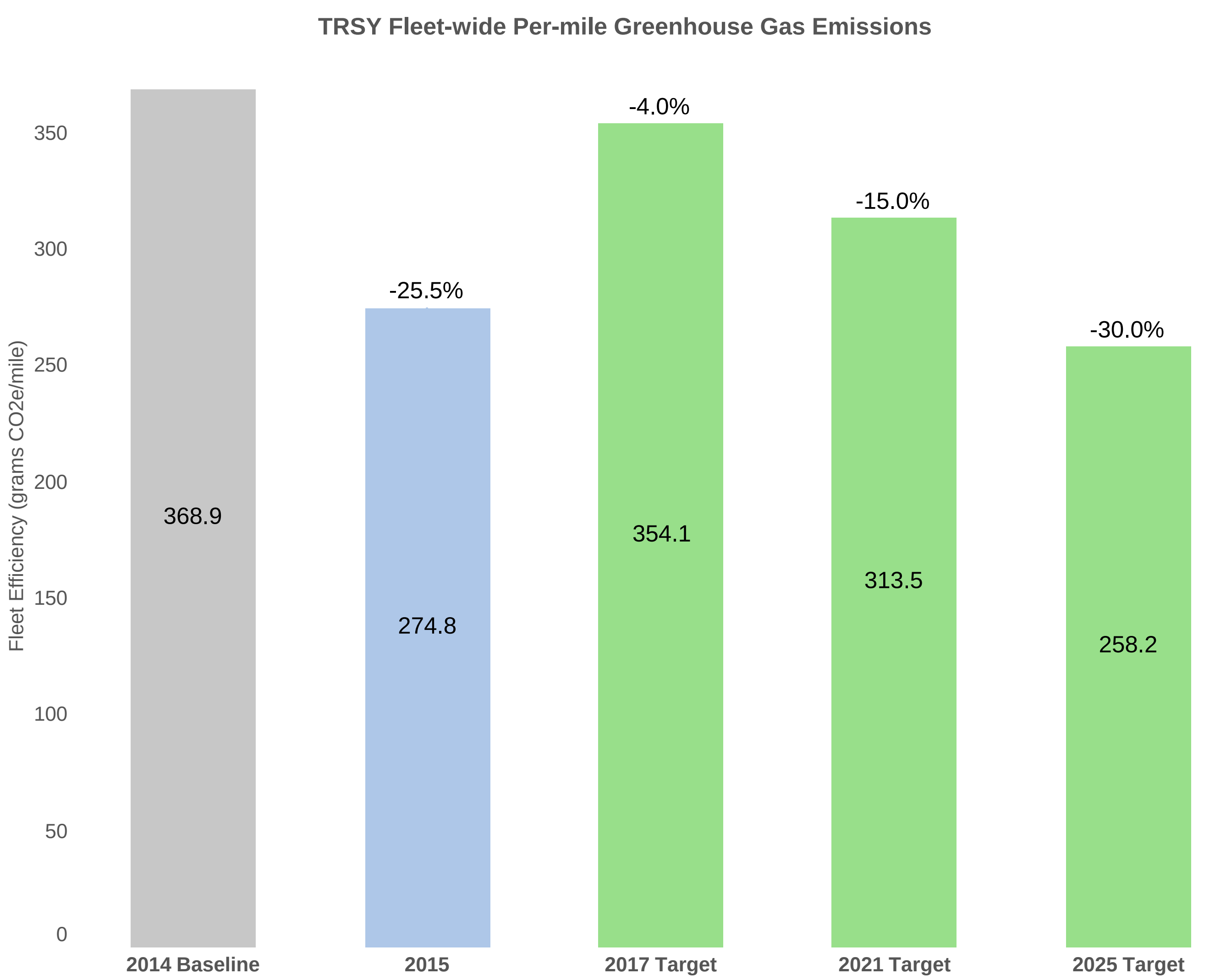
In FY 2015, Treasury's use of alternative fuel equaled 36% of total fuel use. Treasury has increased its alternative fuel use by over 65% since FY 2005.

Fleet Per-Mile Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(g) states that agencies with a fleet of at least 20 motor vehicles will improve fleet and vehicle efficiency and management. E.O. 13693 Section 3(g)(ii) requires agencies to reduce fleet-wide per-mile GHG emissions from agency fleet vehicles relative to a FY 2014 baseline and sets new goals for percentage reductions: not less than 4% by FY 2017; not less than 15 % by FY 2020; and not less than 30% by FY 2025.

E.O. 13693 Section 3(g)(i) requires that agencies determine the optimum fleet inventory, emphasizing eliminating unnecessary or non-essential vehicles. The Treasury Department Fleet Management Plan and Treasury bureau Vehicle Allocation Methodology (VAM) Reports are included as appendices to this plan.

Chart: Fleet-wide Per-mile GHG Emissions



Fleet Management Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Collect and utilize agency fleet operational data through deployment of vehicle telematics.	No	Treasury is evaluating potential use of GSA's new government BPA with AT&T that provides Telematics technology at competitive prices.	
Ensure that agency annual asset-level fleet data is properly and accurately accounted for in a formal Fleet Management Information 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.	Yes	1) Review GSA's Reports Carryout monthly for leased vehicles to ensure data is correct. 2) Review FedFMS monthly for owned vehicles to ensure data is updated.	Maintain fleet data accounting and reporting practices.
Increase acquisitions of zero emission and plug-in hybrid vehicles.	Yes	Plug in vehicles will be purchased in locations where assessable charging stations are available.	18 hybrid vehicles were requested.
Issue agency policy and a plan to install appropriate charging or refueling infrastructure for zero emission or plug-in hybrid vehicles and opportunities for ancillary services to support vehicle-to-grid technology.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Optimize and right-size fleet composition, by reducing vehicle size, eliminating underutilized vehicles, and acquiring and locating vehicles to match local fuel infrastructure.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Increase utilization of alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Use a FMIS to track real-time fuel consumption throughout the year for agency-owned, GSA-leased, and commercially-leased vehicles.	Yes	Review FedFMS monthly for owned vehicles to ensure data is updated.	Review monthly for data input vehicles.
Implement vehicle idle mitigation technologies.	No	Not feasible at this time	

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Minimize use of law enforcement exemptions by implementing GSA Bulletin FMR B-33, *Motor Vehicle Management, Alternative Fuel Vehicle Guidance for Law Enforcement and Emergency Vehicle Fleets.*	Yes	Treasury has implemented GSA bulletin FMR-B-33, limiting law enforcement exemptions.	(1)All law enforcement vehicles that enter the fleet will be assigned an LE classification. (2) Each LE vehicle will be reviewed to determine if they will be exempt from alternative fuel. (3) Each LE vehicle 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, meet minimum requirements.	Yes	Each vehicle is reviewed to comply with policies in accordance with available technology and State law.	Review the mission of each vehicle to incorporate available technology.
Establish policy/plan to reduce miles traveled, e.g. through vehicle sharing, improving routing with telematics, eliminating trips, improving scheduling, and using shuttles, etc.	No	Not feasible at this time	

Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition

Sustainable Acquisition Goal

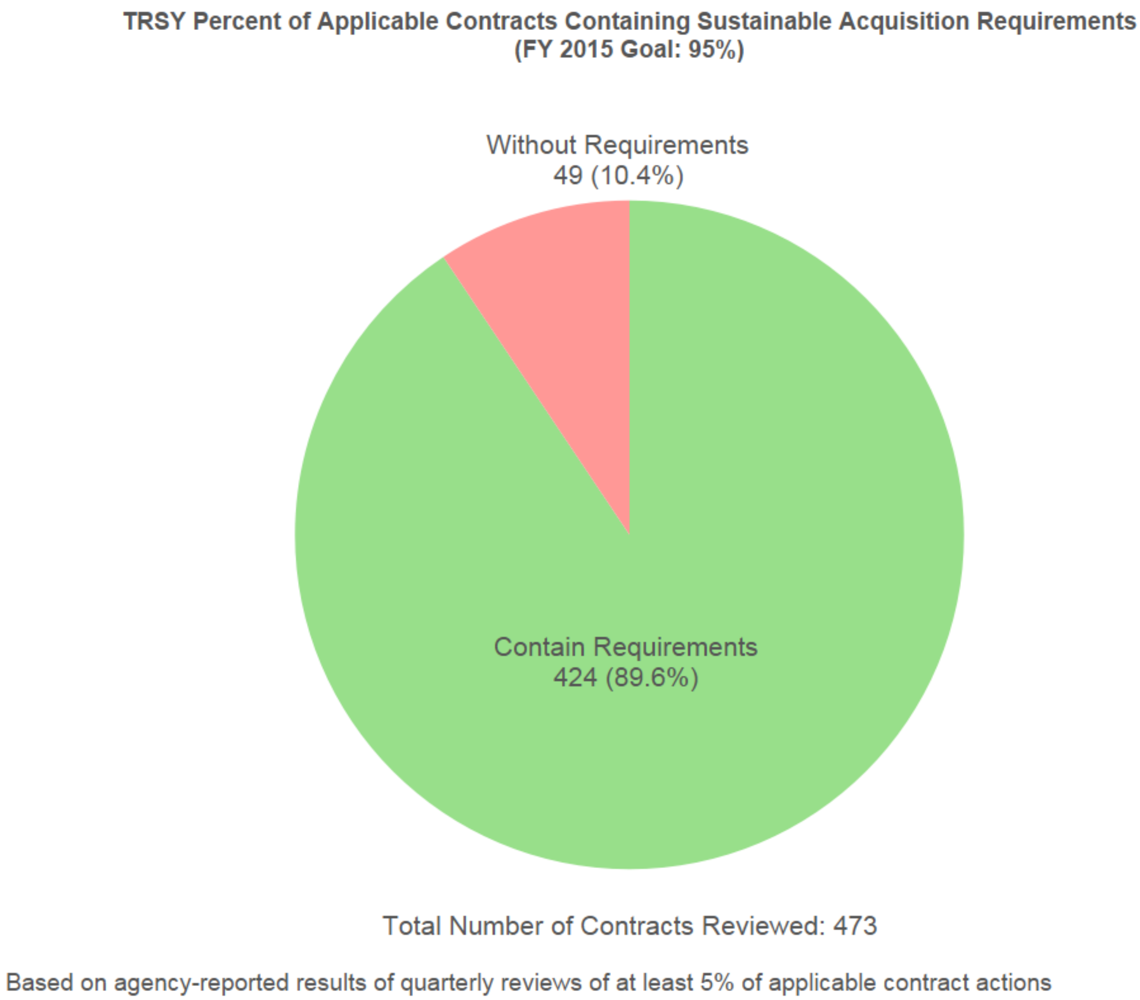
E.O. 13693 section 3(i) requires agencies to promote sustainable acquisition by ensuring that environmental performance and sustainability factors are considered to the maximum extent practicable for all applicable procurements in the planning, award and execution phases of acquisition.

Biobased Purchasing Targets

The Agricultural Act of 2014 requires that agencies establish a targeted biobased-only procurement requirement. E.O. 13693 Section 3(iv) requires agencies to establish an annual target for increasing the number of contracts to be awarded with BioPreferred and biobased criteria and the dollar value of BioPreferred and biobased products to be delivered and reported under those contracts in the following fiscal year.

For FY 2017, Treasury has established a target of 9000 contracts and $4.75Billion (including option years) in products to be delivered.

Chart: Percent of Applicable Contracts Containing Sustainable Acquisition Requirements



Sustainable Acquisition Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Establish and implement policies to meet statutory mandates requiring purchasing preference for recycled content products, ENERGY STAR qualified and FEMP-designated products, and Biopreferred and biobased products designated by USDA.	Yes - Purchase to the maximum extent practicable energy efficient products.	The IRS will continue to require the purchase of these types of products in all applicable procurements.	The IRS will continue to require the purchase of these types of products and services in 100% of applicable contracts.
Establish and implement policies to purchase sustainable products and services identified by EPA programs, including SNAP, WaterSense, Safer Choice, and Smart Way.	Yes - Purchase to the maximum extent practicable energy efficient products.	The IRS will continue to require the purchase of these types of products and services in all applicable procurements.	IRS when replacing equipment will ensure that all new equipment will require the use of SNAP chemicals or other alternatives to ozone-depleting substances and high global warming hydro-fluorocarbons.
Establish and implement policies to purchase environmentally preferable products and services that meet or exceed specifications, standards, or labels recommended by EPA.	Yes - Keep current the IRS Affirmative Procurement Plan and the IRS Acquisition Procedures	The IRS Office of Procurement Policy will update the IRS Affirmative Procurement Plan and the IRS Acquisition Procedures (at least annually) to ensure federally mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements.	OPE will update Treasury's Affirmative Procurement Plan to ensure federally mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements.
Use Category Management Initiatives and government-wide acquisition vehicles that already include sustainable acquisition criteria.	No	No resources at this time	
Ensure contractors submit timely annual reports of their BioPreferred and biobased purchases.	Yes - Ensuring that the contractor complies with any reporting requirements relating to environmentally sustainable products or services.	If applicable, ensuring contractor compliance with any green purchasing reports required (see FAR 23.4)	IRS ensures that all applicable contract vendors submit their annual report on time.
Reduce copier and printing paper use and acquiring uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30 percent postconsumer recycled content or higher.	Yes - Establish printing and copying policies	Through the use of duplex printing, the IRS will reduce copier and printing paper use and acquire paper consistent with section 4(e) of E.O. 13693 3(i)(v).	IRS will continue to seek ways to reduce copies and printing paper through electronic means

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Identify and implement corrective actions to address barriers to increasing sustainable acquisitions.	Yes - Elements are in place to ensure sustainable acquisition and specifically bio-based procurement	The IRS quarterly reviews and updates related specifications and completes reviews of contracts to ensure the inclusion of sustainable acquisition language.	IRS will continue to adhere to OPE quarterly compliance reviews.
Improve quality of data and tracking of sustainable acquisition through the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS).	Yes - Training covering proper inclusion of sustainability clauses/provisions in solicitations and awards, as well as proper FPDS reporting.	Contracting Officers who process the awards impacted by sustainable acquisition requirements shall attend annual training on the proper inclusion of sustainability clauses/provisions in solicitations and awards and proper FPDS reporting.	The IRS will continue to accurately record sustainable acquisition activity in FPDS.
Incorporate compliance with contract sustainability requirements into procedures for monitoring contractor past performance and report on contractor compliance in performance reviews.	No	No resources at this time	
Review and update agency specifications to include and encourage products that meet sustainable acquisition criteria.	No	No resources at this time	
Identify opportunities to reduce supply chain emissions and incorporate criteria or contractor requirements into procurements.	No	No resources at this time	

Goal 7: Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(j) requires that Federal agencies advance waste prevention and pollution prevention and to annually divert at least 50% of non-hazardous construction and demolition debris. Section 3(j)(ii) further requires agencies to divert at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste, including food and compostable material, and to pursue opportunities for net-zero waste or additional diversion.

Reporting on progress toward the waste diversion goal will begin with annual data for FY 2016.

Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
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).	Yes	All relevant Bureaus and functions will report CERCLA, as required.	100% on-time reporting.
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.	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.
Eliminate, reduce, or recover refrigerants and other fugitive emissions.	Yes	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.	Yes	IRS utilized the results of a waste management/ recycling efficiency review to generate lessons learned and potential action items for IRS delegated sites.	Delegated site annual waste tonnage reported to the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Implement integrated pest management and improved landscape management practices to reduce and eliminate the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials.	Yes	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.
Develop or revise Agency Chemicals Inventory Plans and identify and deploy chemical elimination, substitution, and/or management opportunities.	Yes	BEP, MINT – continue to use chemical minimization programs.	Monitor levels at the plant level and track. Reporting to be made at Senior Bureau-level management.
Inventory current HFC use and purchases.	Yes	In 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.
Require high-level waiver or contract approval for any agency use of HFCs.	No	HFCs managed at the Bureau level	
Ensure HFC management training and recycling equipment are available.	No	HFCs managed at the Bureau level.	

Goal 8: Energy Performance Contracts

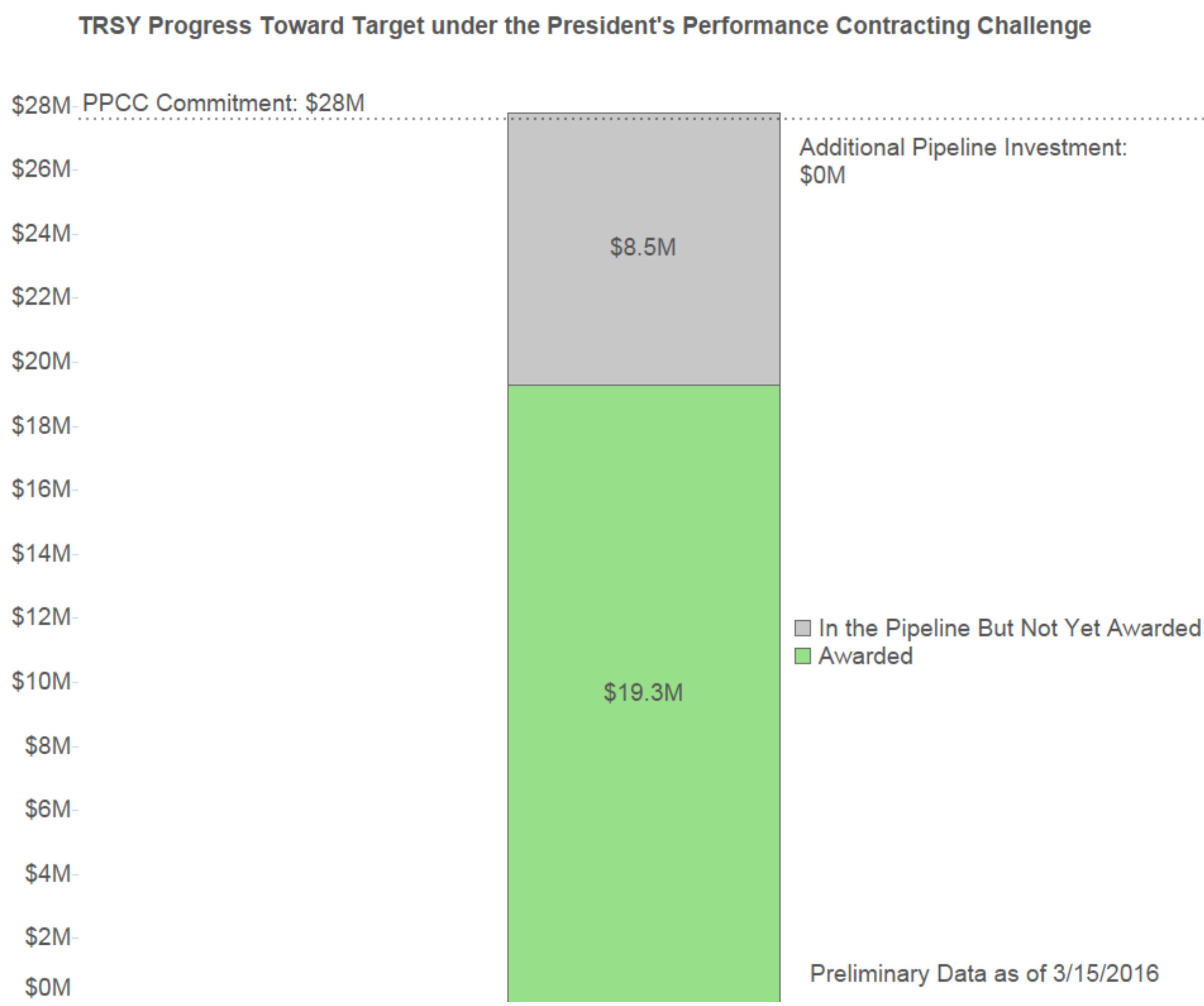
Performance Contracting Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(k) requires that agencies implement performance contracts for Federal buildings. E.O. 13693 Section 3(k)(iii) also requires that agencies provide annual agency targets for performance contracting. Treasury's commitment under the President's Performance Contracting Challenge is $28 million in contracts awarded by the end of calendar year 2016. Treasury's targets for the next two fiscal years are:

FY 2017: $28 million
FY 2018: $38 million

The IRS accounts for the bulk of Treasury's progress in the PPCC. Although the IRS has been working to complete contracts that cover two of the highest energy usage facilities, predicting which year these will be completed is difficult. Treasury has chosen to use past data to estimate PPCC data for 2017 and 2018 with the assumption that the key contracts will be completed by 2018.

Chart: Progress Toward Target under the President's Performance Contracting Challenge



Performance Contracting Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
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.	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 target/ commitments towards the PPCC by the end of CY16.	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.
Evaluate 25% of agency's most energy intensive buildings for opportunities to use ESPCs/UESCs to achieve goals.	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 portfolio wide projects which will provide greatest energy savings potential.	Yes	This will be completed based on preliminary assessment findings.	Based on results of PA.
Identify and commit to include onsite renewable energy projects in a percentage of energy performance contracts.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Submit proposals for technical or financial assistance to FEMP and/or use FEMP resources to improve performance contracting program.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Work with FEMP/USACE to cut cycle time of performance contracting process, targeting a minimum 25% reduction.	No	Not feasible at this time	
Ensure agency legal and procurement staff are trained by the FEMP ESPC/UESC course curriculum.	No	Not feasible at this time	

Goal 9: Electronics Stewardship & Data Centers

Electronics Stewardship Goals

E.O. 13693 Section 3(l) requires that agencies promote electronics stewardship, including procurement preference for environmentally sustainable electronic products; establishing and implementing policies to enable power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficient or environmentally sustainable features on all eligible agency electronic products; and employing environmentally sound practices with respect to the agency's disposition of all agency excess or surplus electronic products.

Agency Progress in Meeting Electronics Stewardship Goals

If your agency cannot track performance agency-wide, do not fill in a percentage. Instead, under status, note "(Agency) does not have agency-wide systems in place to track performance for this goal."

Procurement Goal:
At least 95% of monitors, PCs, and laptops acquired meet environmentally sustainable electronics criteria (EPEAT registered).

FY 2015 Progress: Treasury has met 98% of this goal.

Power Management Goal:
100% of computers, laptops, and monitors have power management features enabled.

FY 2015 Progress: Treasury does not have agency-wide systems in place to track performance for this goal.

End-of-Life Goal:
100% of electronics disposed using environmentally sound methods, including GSA Xcess, Computers for Learning, Unicor, U.S. Postal Service Blue Earth Recycling Program, or Certified Recycler (R2 or E-Stewards).

FY 2015 Progress: Treasury does not have agency-wide systems in place to track performance for this goal.

Data Center Efficiency Goal

E.O. 13693 Section 3(a) states that agencies must improve data center efficiency at agency facilities, and requires that agencies establish a power usage effectiveness target in the range of 1.2-1.4 for new data centers and less than 1.5 for existing data centers.

Electronics Stewardship Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Use government-wide strategic sourcing vehicles to ensure procurement of equipment that meets sustainable electronics criteria.	Yes - The IRS will continue to look for other evaluation programs that will aide in increased use of environmentally sustainable products.	The IRS will continue to require green product purchases of PC and peripheral equipment. EPEAT and Energy Star ratings are required to meet the use of environmentally sustainable products.	For monitor, desktop and notebook purchases the IRS will require 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 90% of all products are approved. For any remaining devices the IRS will require that the equipment be Energy Star compliant.
Enable and maintain power management on all eligible electronics; measure and report compliance.	Yes - Procurement of power management tool is required to meet the EO. Due to budget constraints eiPower was unfunded in FY15. Once eiPower licenses are funded we will reengage our power management strategy.	Enable implementation of power management tools for Tier 3 Windows environment.	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 ability to report and quantify the power savings.
Implement automatic duplexing and other print management features on all eligible agency computers and imaging equipment; measure and report compliance.	Yes - Initiate audit of networked print devices	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.	Complete audit of networked print devices by December 2016 (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.

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Ensure environmentally sound disposition of all agency excess and surplus electronics, consistent with Federal policies on disposal of electronic assets, and measure and report compliance.	Yes - Expand reuse through review of qualified educational non-profit groups and execution of MOUs.	FMSS has the responsibility and continually promotes the reuse and recycling of IRS electronic assets. We facilitate MOUs with educational non-profit groups.	Through Disposal Code summaries in KISAM Asset Manager, and the annual GSA report of property furnished to Non-federal recipients, we measure the degree of compliance and improvement at the end of each fiscal year.
Improve tracking and reporting systems for electronics stewardship requirements through the lifecycle: acquisition and procurement, operations and maintenance, and end-of-life management.	No	Feasibility for this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	

Data Center Efficiency Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Develop, issue and implement policies, procedures and guidance for data center energy optimization, efficiency, and performance.	No	Feasibility for this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	
Install and monitor advanced energy meters in all data centers (by fiscal year 2018) and actively manage energy and power usage effectiveness.	No	Feasibility for this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	
Minimize total cost of ownership in data center and cloud computing operations.	No	Feasibility for this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	
Identify, consolidate and migrate obsolete, underutilized and inefficient data centers to more efficient data centers or cloud providers; close unneeded data centers.	No	Feasibility for this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	
Improve data center temperature and air-flow management to capture energy savings.	No	Feasibility for this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	
Assign certified Data Center Energy Practitioner(s) to manage core data center(s).	No	Feasibility for this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	

Goal 10: Climate Change Resilience

E.O. 13653, *Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change*, outlines Federal agency responsibilities in the areas of supporting climate resilient investment; managing lands and waters for climate preparedness and resilience; providing information, data and tools for climate change preparedness and resilience; and planning.

E.O. 13693 Section 3(h)(viii) states that as part of building efficiency, performance, and management, agencies should incorporate climate-resilient design and management elements into the operation, repair, and renovation of existing agency buildings and the design of new agency buildings. In addition, Section 13(a) requires agencies to identify and address projected impacts of climate change on **mission critical** water, energy, communication, and transportation demands and consider those climate impacts in operational preparedness planning for major agency facilities and operations. Section 13(b) requires agencies to calculate the potential cost and risk to mission associated with agency operations that do not take into account such information and consider that cost in agency decision-making.

Under E.O. 13677 *Climate Resilient International Development*, agencies that participate in multilateral entities shall report on the efforts of multilateral entities in integrating climate-resilient development considerations into their operations. The Treasury Department has been working actively with multilateral development banks (MDBs) to encourage them to integrate climate change considerations into their investments. The Department had surveyed MDBs in which the U.S. participates to gather information on existing policies and procedures for assessing and integrating climate risk into MDB investments. Treasury has also discussed climate resilience risk assessments with representatives of these MDBs. Most MDBs have begun work on assessing projects and programs for climate resilience risks, and MDBs are collaborating informally to share information on policies and procedures. Treasury continues to work to encourage the MDBs to enhance their policies and procedures on climate resilience assessment and integration in the context of reviews and revisions of MDB safeguard policies, climate strategies, and concessional window replenishments.

Climate Change Resilience Strategies

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Strengthen agency *external* mission, programs, policies and operations (including grants, loans, technical assistance, etc.) to incentivize planning for, and addressing the impacts of, climate change.	Yes	CDFI supports funding for distressed communities. As these communities are revitalized, attention is given to assuring funds target projects that improve the areas overall environmental sustainability, including climate change.	Targets, metrics, and programs are available on https://www.cdfifund.gov/Pages/default.aspx

Strategy	Priority for FY 2017	Strategy Narrative	Targets and Metrics
Update and strengthen agency *internal* mission, programs, policies, and operations to align with the Guiding Principles, including facility acquisition, planning, design, training, and asset management processes, to incentivize planning for and addressing the impacts of climate change.	No	Actions to support this will be evaluated in forthcoming year.	
Update emergency response, health, and safety procedures and protocols to account for projected climate change, including extreme weather events.	Yes	Treasury's Office of Emergency Programs (OEP) is working to ensure that COOP provisions meet the new Minimum Communications Requirements Policy.	Treasury's OEP working to evaluate Agency COOP telecom provisions, and adapt where necessary, to ensure that they meet the established requirements.
Ensure climate change adaptation is integrated into both agency-wide and regional planning efforts, in coordination with other Federal agencies as well as state and local partners, Tribal governments, and private stakeholders.	Yes	The Office of Emergency Programs represents Treasury at the Domestic Resilience Group - Interagency Policy Committee (DRG-IPC) which is working to propose executive action on national security and climate change.	The OEP attends the DRG-IPC which is working to coordinate and establish policy that addresses National Security considerations in regard to Climate Change.
Ensure that vulnerable populations potentially impacted by climate change are engaged in agency processes to identify measures addressing relevant climate change impacts.	Yes	CDFI – see above	See above
Identify interagency climate tools and platforms used in updating agency programs and policies to encourage or require planning for, and addressing the impacts of, climate change.	Yes	Treasury has formed a committee to address compliance with Executive Orders related to climate change. Effected Treasury occupied buildings are GSA owned properties.	100% of new non-GSA properties will be evaluated for climate change and flood planning