

*The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) helps the federal agencies achieve cross agency priority (CAP) energy and sustainability goals which include saving energy and water, increasing use of renewable energy and alternative vehicle fuels, reducing petroleum use and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.*

*The Federal sector is leading by example by meeting more of its energy requirements from clean technologies and secure sources, and is helping spur innovation and commercialization of clean energy technologies across the country.*

## What We Do

FEMP activities contribute to reducing energy intensity, lowering energy bills, and providing environmental benefits at federal facilities through:

- ✓ **Interagency coordination** to align implementation efforts surrounding federal energy management planning and legislation compliance.
- ✓ **Technical expertise** to develop, analyze, and provide guidance and best practices in energy management that is disseminated to all agencies.
- ✓ **Training** to Federal agency managers about the latest energy requirements, best practices, and technologies.
- ✓ **Reporting and tracking tools** to provide centralized reporting and data collection and strategic communication.
- ✓ **Financial resources** to federal agencies to increase their investments in energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy.
- ✓ **Agency investment and performance contracting support** to guide federal agencies in using funding effectively to meet federal and agency-specific energy management objectives.

## Program Goals/Metrics

- In FY 2013, assist federal agencies to implement \$2 billion of new federal government ESPCs (energy saving performance contracts) and UESCs (utility energy service contracts) from the FY 2011/2012 baseline.
- Achieve lifecycle Btu Savings of 57 trillion Btu from FY 2014 program activities.
- The program's assistance helps agencies achieve the goals set forth by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA 2005), Executive Order (E.O.) 13423, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 2007), and Executive Order 13514. Current government-wide goals include the following:
  - Improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of each agency, through the reduction of energy intensity by 3 percent annually, or 30 percent by the end of FY 2015, relative to the baseline of the agency's energy use in FY 2003 (EISA 2007).
  - Ensure that at least 7.5 percent of federal electricity consumption is generated from renewable sources in FY 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter (EPA 2005).
  - Ensure that at least half of the statutorily required renewable energy consumed by each agency in a fiscal year comes from new renewable sources (after 1999) and, to the extent feasible, the agency implements renewable energy generation projects on federal or Indian property for agency use (E.O. 13423).
  - Reduce water consumption intensity by 2 percent annually, or 26 percent by the end of FY 2020, as compared to the FY 2007 base year (E.O. 13514).
  - For agencies operating a fleet of at least 20 motor vehicles, ensure that agencies reduce the fleet's total consumption of petroleum by 2 percent annually through the end of FY 2015, relative to their respective baselines for FY 2005 (EISA 2007).

(Dollars in Thousands)	FY 2012 Current	FY 2013 Request	FY 2013 Annualized CR*	FY 2014 Request
DOE Specific Investments**	3,986	3,000	—	2,509
Federal Fleet	1,793	2,000	—	2,000
Planning, Reporting and Evaluation	4,832	4,000	—	3,491
Project Financing	9,640	9,581	—	9,000
Technical Guidance and Assistance	9,640	8,419	—	9,000
Federal Energy Efficiency Fund	0	5,000	—	10,000
<b>Total, Federal Energy Management</b>	<b>29,891</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>30,074</b>	<b>36,000</b>

\*FY 2013 amounts shown to reflect the P.L. 112 175 continuing resolution level annualized to a full year. These amounts are shown only at the "congressional control" level and above; below that level, a dash (—) is shown.

\*\* Funding supports the DOE Sustainability Program Office.

## FY 2014 Priorities

- **Provide project financing** technical assistance to agencies to implement projects entered into under the goal in the Presidential Memorandum on Energy Savings Projects and Performance-Based Contracting (December 2, 2011).
- **Provide technical guidance and assistance** to help agencies implement projects and practices to meet sustainability goals.
- **Apply planning, reporting and evaluation** to provide progress reports to help federal agencies meet sustainability goals, manage the recognition awards program, provide federal workforce energy management training, and provide public information on federal building energy efficiency.
- **Track and report federal fleet** data as required by federal law.
- **Support DOE-specific investments** that ensure implementation of federal and departmental environmental, energy, and transportation management goals throughout the Department of Energy.
- **The Federal Energy Efficiency Fund** will provide direct funding to leverage cost-sharing at federal agencies for capital projects and other initiatives to increase the energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy investments at agency facilities.

## Key Accomplishments

- In FY2011, the federal government:
  - **Reduced Scope 1&2 GHG emissions** by 8.3 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2011.
  - **Purchased or produced renewable energy** equivalent to 5.6 percent of total electricity use.
  - **Reduced water consumption** intensity (gallons per GSF) by 10.2 percent in FY 2011 relative to FY 2007.
  - **Reduced energy intensity** (Btus per GSF) by 16.5 percent compared to FY 2003.
- In response to the Presidential Memorandum on energy savings projects and performance-based contracting (December 2011), **federal agencies** have committed to award and implement 310 potential projects with an estimated \$2.3 billion in investment value. As of March 2013, more than \$500 million in projects have been awarded.
- From FY 2005 to FY 2011, FEMP facilitated contract

awards of \$3.1 billion of ESPC and UESC investments in federal Government facilities, which will result in energy cost savings of approximately \$8.5 billion over the life of the energy-saving measures, without up-front investments from the American taxpayer. The savings generated by these investments on utility bills and for operation and maintenance are used to pay back the private contractor for the cost of the project over the term of the contract, and in most cases, the agencies continue to save money and energy after the contract term ends.



The U.S. Navy Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka features a 39 megawatt cogeneration plant financed through an ESPC. Photo Courtesy of the Federal Energy Management Program NREL 17253