



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

This letter report on Federal Government energy management for FY 2014¹ provides information on energy consumption in Federal buildings, operations, and vehicles.² It summarizes the findings contained in data tables with agency-specific details located online at <http://energy.gov/eere/femp/federal-facility-annual-energy-reports-and-performance>.

This report includes historical data tables of agency energy use and costs by facility and mobility sectors by energy type for FY 1975 through FY 2014. [Detailed annual comprehensive greenhouse gas \(GHG\) inventories](#) by Federal agency are presented along with [progress toward achieving scope 1 and 2 direct GHG](#) emissions reductions and [scope 3 indirect GHG](#) emissions reductions. Hyperlinked text to specific data tables detailing the findings discussed is located throughout this letter.

Total Federal energy consumption and costs are summarized below by [end-use sector](#):

Energy Use	Trillion Btu	Percentage of Energy	\$Billion	Percentage of Costs
Goal Buildings	320.8	34.1%	\$6.2	26.9%
Excluded Facilities	45.0	4.8%	\$0.9	3.7%
Vehicles & Equipment	575.7	61.1%	\$16.0	69.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>941.5</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>\$23.1</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Federal agencies reported that buildings subject to the National Energy Conservation Policy Act energy reduction goals collectively [decreased energy use per gross square foot \(Btu/GSF\) by 21.0 percent in FY 2014 relative to FY 2003](#). The FY 2014 requirement was a 27 percent reduction.

¹ Responds to the requirements of section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA), Pub. L. No. 95-619, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 8253); sections 801-804 of NECPA, Pub. L. No. 95-619, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 8287-8287d); section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005), Pub. L. No. 109-58 (42 U.S.C. § 15852); section 109 of EPACT 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-58 (42 U.S.C. § 6834(a)); and Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," 74 Fed. Reg. 52,117 (Oct. 5, 2009).

² As required by section 548(b) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA), Pub. L. No. 95-619, as amended. See 42 U.S.C. § 8258(b).

Energy intensity was relatively flat for the Federal Government overall from FY12 to FY14. However, national heating degree-days during the period actually increased by 25.5 percent (2012 to 2014)³. Approximately half of the Government's site-delivered facility energy is comprised of electricity, and most of the other half is comprised of heating fuels (natural gas, coal, heating oil, steam). Electricity use declined by four percent in 2014 from 2012, while nonelectric fuel use increased 4.4 percent. This indicates that weather played a significant role in the Government's flat Btu/GSF performance.

Federal agencies reported purchasing or producing [4,796.1 gigawatt-hours of renewable electric energy in FY 2014, equivalent to 8.8 percent of the Federal Government's FY 2014 electricity use](#). The FY 2014 requirement was 7.5 percent of electricity use. In terms of total use of Federal goal-eligible renewable electricity, the Department of Defense consumed 21.5 percent of all renewable electricity utilized by Federal agencies, followed by Department of Energy with 20.5 percent; General Services Administration with 16.5 percent; Department of Veterans Affairs with 15.4 percent; Department of Transportation with 4.1 percent; and the Environmental Protection Agency with 2.8 percent.

As reported by the agencies, the Federal Government as a whole used [131.1 billion gallons of water in FY 2014 at a cost of \\$515.2 million, for an average price of \\$3.93 per 1,000 gallons](#). Overall, the Federal Government's water intensity in FY 2014 was [42.1 gallons per gross square foot, a reduction of 20.8 percent from the 53.2 gallons per gross square foot reported in FY 2007](#). Agencies began reporting Industrial, Landscaping and Agricultural (ILA) water use for the first time in 2010. In FY 2014, agencies reported using [102.3 billion gallons of non-potable ILA water, a 23.3 percent reduction from the 134.1 billion gallons consumed in FY 2010](#).

During FY 2014, Federal agencies had three primary options for financing energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy projects in buildings: 1) direct appropriated funding; 2) energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs); and 3) utility energy service contracts (UESCs). Known funding from the three sources totaled approximately [\\$1,712.5 million in FY 2014](#).

- Direct appropriations accounted for approximately [\\$900.6 million](#).
- ESPC contract awards by agencies resulted in approximately [\\$706.6 million](#) in project investment in FY 2014.
- Approximately [\\$105.2 million](#) in project investment came from UESCs.

Section 109 of EPACT 2005, "Federal Building Performance Standards," requires that, if life-cycle cost-effective, all new Federal buildings must be designed to achieve energy consumption levels 30 percent below those of the current version of the applicable ASHRAE standard or the International Energy Conservation Code.⁴ [Overall, agencies reported over 91.0 percent of buildings designed since 2007 are 30 percent more efficient than the relevant code](#). Agencies also have an opportunity to revisit designs to bring them into compliance.

³ U.S. Energy Information Administration Short-Term Energy Outlook: Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/xls/STEO_m.xlsx.

⁴ 42 U.S.C. § 6834(a)(3)(A)

If you need additional information concerning the report, please contact me or Mr. Brad Crowell, Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, at (202) 586-5450.

Sincerely,

Dr. David T. Danielson
Assistant Secretary
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy