

Department of Defense Scorecard on Sustainability/Energy

On Oct 5, 2009, Executive Order 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance, directed the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to prepare scorecards providing periodic evaluations of Federal agency performance in identifying and tracking opportunities to reduce pollution, improve efficiency, and cut costs. The April 2011 scorecard for the Department of Defense scorecard can be found at <http://www.denix.osd.mil/>.

The scorecard measured federal agencies in seven categories. DoD was green in three categories, yellow in one, and red in three others.

Green

DoD submitted to OMB a comprehensive inventory of 2008 and 2010 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, satisfying two separate scorecard categories: one measuring emissions from energy produced on base and purchased power (termed Scope 1 and 2 emissions) and the other from indirect activities (including employee commuting and official travel, termed Scope 3 emissions).

The inventory showed that from 2008 to 2010, the Department reduced its targeted GHG emissions by a modest amount:

- o Scope 1 and 2 emissions fell by 3.6 percent; and
- o Scope 3 emissions fell by 4.8 percent.

These reductions were a small but meaningful step toward reaching the Department's 2020 goal - namely, a 34 percent decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions and a 13.5 percent decrease in Scope 3 emissions.

In a third category, the Department far exceeded its 2010 target for reducing the intensity of our potable water consumption. DoD reduced its intensity by 13 percent from 2007 to 2010, compared to the target of 6 percent. From 2007 to 2009, we reduced water consumption intensity by 4.6 percent. This dramatic improvement was due to the combination of an aggressive program to detect leaks followed up by a program to repair them.

Yellow

In 2010, the Department consumed 4.1 percent of its energy from renewable sources, compared to the Energy Policy Act (EPACT) of 2005 target of 5.0 percent. However, the EPACT target excludes energy produced but not consumed by the Department, as is the case at the 270-megawatt geothermal power plant at China Lake, California.

Red

DoD reduced its energy intensity by 11.2 percent from 2005 to 2010, missing our target of 15 percent. However, the Department has made energy a top priority in order to reduce costs and improve mission assurance. We are:

- using our \$24+ billion Military Construction and Facilities Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization budget as the engine of our drive to reduce facility energy use;
- using installations as a test bed to demonstrate emerging technologies that will allow for dramatic improvements in energy efficiency and management; and
- partnering with industry to generate more renewable energy on our installations.

In 2010, DoD reduced its non-tactical vehicle petroleum use 6.6 percent from the 2005 baseline, missing our target of 10 percent. The Department continues to pursue replacement of non-tactical fleet vehicles with more efficient models, alternative fuel vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles to decrease petroleum fuel demand.

In 2010, DoD reported that its facilities that met the Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings made up less than the targeted five percent of the inventory of buildings larger than 5,000 gross square feet. To improve our performance, the Department is implementing a policy that all new construction and building renovations comply with the Guiding Principles and meet the Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design Silver standards, with a particular emphasis on energy and water efficiency, areas that bring the highest return on investment. Additionally, DoD is improving the quality of our reporting systems in order to more accurately reflect our performance.

Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

The Department's sustainability plan is posted at <http://www.denix.osd.mil/sustainability/>. The Department plans to post an updated plan in June.