

United States Mint

FY 2011 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan



April 22, 2011



UNITED STATES MINT

Overview

On October 5, 2009, President Barack Obama signed Executive Order (EO) 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance*. EO 13514 established “an integrated strategy towards sustainability in the Federal Government” by requiring all Federal agencies to achieve a series of sustainability goals.

This FY 2011 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (Sustainability Plan) identifies how the United States Mint will achieve each of the EO 13514 sustainability goals. Section 1: Bureau Policy and Strategy begins with a policy statement committing the United States Mint to sustainability, and an analysis of the relationship between the bureau’s mission and sustainability. The remainder of Section 1 discusses the following activities related to the United States Mint:

- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals,
- Sustainability Plan development process,
- Sustainability Plan communications and transparency strategy,
- Approach for integrating the Sustainability Plan into the budget and strategic planning process, and
- Method for evaluating the return on investment for sustainability projects.

Section 2: Performance Review and Annual Update consists of two parts: Summary of Accomplishments and Goal Performance Review. The Summary of Accomplishments subsection contains an overview of the United States Mint’s sustainability achievements in FY 2010. The Goal Performance Review subsection identifies the following for each EO 13514 sustainability goal:

- Goal description,
- Employee(s) responsible for achieving the goal,
- Implementation strategy the United States Mint intends to use to achieve the goal,
- Employees who will be contributing to the goal’s implementation strategy,
- A planning table with milestones,
- Actions the United States Mint intends to take in FY 2011,
- Projects cancelled, reduced, or expanded because of return on investment considerations, and
- Highlights.

In Section 3: Bureau Self Evaluation the United States Mint answers a set of key questions from the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Management and Budget to assess the completeness of the FY 2011 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

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Section 1: Bureau Policy and Strategy

Bureau Policy Statement

The United States Mint hereby reaffirms its intention to comply with all environmental and energy statutes, regulations, and executive orders. The United States Mint's employees believe they will be able to more efficiently achieve their mission of supplying coins to meet the needs of the United States if the bureau reduces its environmental impact by making this commitment to sustainability.

The United States Mint has developed a set of projects to achieve the goals of Executive Order 13514 and the Department of the Treasury's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan. For fiscal year (FY) 2011, the United States Mint's sustainability priorities are as follows:

- Develop a roadmap to convert from purchased steam to site-generated steam produced using natural gas boilers at the United States Mints at Denver and Philadelphia,
- Conduct a gap analysis to determine which sustainability measures are necessary to secure LEED certification for the United States Mint at West Point,
- Pilot a "sleep mode" for circulating coin presses, and
- Complete a retro-commission for the United States Mint at Denver.

Over the past several years, the United States Mint has begun to incorporate sustainability into the bureau's operations and culture as per the requirements of earlier mandates. During FY 2010, the United States Mint made substantial progress toward achieving its sustainability goals. Highlights include the following:

- Reducing Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 20 percent and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by seven percent since FY 2008,
- Reducing potable water consumption intensity by 25 percent since FY 2007,
- Installing a high-efficiency gas boiler at the United States Bullion Depository at Fort Knox,
- Powering the United States Mint at Denver with 100 percent renewable electricity,
- Installing a "cool roof" at the United States Mint at San Francisco,
- Completing a retro-commission for the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and
- Receiving the Federal Electronics Challenge Bronze Award.

The United States Mint has identified several challenges to achieving its sustainability goals that it will have to overcome this year, including the following:

- Volatility in coin demand, which partially determines sustainability performance, and
- Securing capital for sustainability projects as concern about Federal spending grows.

The United States Mint is prepared to tackle these obstacles as a necessary cost of becoming the sustainable supplier of the Nation's coins. The following Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan is the United States Mint's roadmap for achieving its sustainability goals.



Al Runnels
United States Mint Sustainability Officer

22 Apr 2011
Date

Sustainability and the Bureau Mission

Sustainability and the Federal Government

On October 5, 2009, President Barack Obama signed Executive Order 13514 (EO 13514), *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance*. EO 13514 established “an integrated strategy towards sustainability in the Federal Government” by requiring all Federal agencies to achieve a series of sustainability goals “in order to create a clean energy economy that will increase our Nation's prosperity, promote energy security, protect the interests of taxpayers, and safeguard the health of our environment.” EO 13514 adds to and extends the sustainability requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAAct), Executive Order 13423 (EO 13423), and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA).

EO 13514 requires all Federal agencies to achieve the following sustainability goals:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from direct activities,
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from indirect activities,
- Measure and report greenhouse gas emissions from direct and indirect activities,
- Implement high performance sustainable Federal building design, construction, operation and management, maintenance, and deconstruction,
- Advance sustainable regional and local planning,
- Improve water use efficiency and management,
- Promote pollution prevention and eliminate waste,
- Advance sustainable acquisition,
- Promote sustainable electronics stewardship, and
- Demonstrate leadership in sustainability.

To achieve these sustainability goals each Federal agency must “develop, implement, and annually update an integrated Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan” that satisfies the following requirements:

- Include a policy statement committing the agency to compliance with environmental and energy statutes, regulations, and executive orders,
- Achieve the sustainability goals and targets, including greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, established under section 2 of EO 13514,
- Be integrated into the agency's strategic planning and budget process,
- Identify agency activities, policies, plans, procedures, and practices that are relevant to the agency's implementation of EO 13514, and where necessary, provide for development and implementation of new or revised policies, plans, procedures, and practices,
- Identify specific agency goals, a schedule, milestones, and approaches for achieving results, and quantifiable metrics for agency implementation of EO 13514,
- Take into consideration environmental measures as well as economic and social benefits and costs in evaluating projects and activities based on lifecycle return on investment,
- Outline planned actions to provide information about agency progress and performance with respect to achieving the goals of this order on a publicly available Federal website,

- Incorporate actions for achieving progress metrics identified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ),
- Evaluate agency climate-change risks and vulnerabilities to manage the effects of climate change on the agency's operations and mission in both the short and long term, and
- Identify in annual updates opportunities for improvement and evaluation of past performance to extend or expand projects that have net lifecycle benefits, and reassess or discontinue under-performing projects.

Bureau Overview

Data as of 9/30/10:

Total # Employees	1,793
Total # Facilities Owned	5
Total # Facilities Leased (GSA lease)	0
Total # Facilities Leased (Non-GSA)	1
Total Facility Gross Square Feet	1,085,700
Operates in # of Locations throughout U.S.	6
Total # Fleet Vehicles Owned	1
Total # Fleet Vehicles Leased	37
Total # Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (Law Enforcement)	22
Total Operating Budget FY 2010 (\$M)	3,671
Total # Contracts Awarded FY 2010	79
Total Amount Contracts Awarded FY 2010 (\$M)	787
Total Amount Spent on Energy Consumption FY 2010 (\$M)	6
Total MBTU Consumed per GSF	280
Total Gallons of Water Consumed per GSF	42
Total Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions FY 2008 Baseline MTCO _{2e}	46,332
Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions FY 2008 Baseline MTCO _{2e}	7,419

Established in 1792, the United States Mint is the world's largest coin manufacturer. The mission of the United States Mint is to manufacture and distribute circulating coins, precious metal and collectible coins, and national medals to meet the needs of the United States. The United States Mint has about 1,800 employees who are dedicated to this mission. The vision of the United States Mint is to be recognized as the finest mint organization in the world through excellence in our people, products, customer service, and workplace.

The United States Mint's primary responsibility is to produce circulating coinage for the Nation to conduct its trade and commerce. The United States Mint's other responsibilities are as follows:

- Distributing U.S. coins to the Federal Reserve banks and branches,
- Maintaining physical custody and protection of the Nation's \$324 billion of U.S. gold and silver assets,
- Producing proof, uncirculated, and commemorative coins, and medals for sale to the general public, and
- Manufacturing and selling platinum, gold, and silver bullion coins.

The United States Mint owns four manufacturing facilities located in Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco and West Point. These facilities produce circulating coins, precious metal and collectible coins, and national medals. The United States Mint also owns the United States Bullion Depository at Fort Knox. This facility safeguards some of the Federal Government's gold and silver bullion reserves. The United States Mint leases its Headquarters office building in Washington, DC from the private sector.

The United States Mint is a bureau of the Department of the Treasury (Treasury Department). Treasury Directive 75-09, *Environmental Management and Sustainability Program*, issued on July 1, 2008, provides policies and assigns responsibilities for establishing and maintaining comprehensive environmental programs within the Department. Treasury Directive 75-09 requires all Treasury Bureaus to achieve the Treasury Department's sustainability goals.

United States Mint Sustainability

Accomplishing the United States Mint's mission and achieving the President's and Treasury's sustainability goals go hand-in-hand because the production of coins is a natural resource intensive process. Sustainability projects that reduce the United States Mint's energy, water and material use during coin production will cut costs. These sustainability projects will have the added social benefits of reducing air pollution, water pollution, solid waste, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Several challenges to reaching the United States Mint's sustainability goals remain. Volatility in coin demand is one of the United States Mint's largest challenges because making more coins means consuming more energy which generates more greenhouse gas. Likewise, a decrease in production reduces both energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Another challenge the United States Mint faces is securing the capital required for sustainability projects. These additional budget requests come at a time when concern over Federal deficit spending is growing. However, despite these challenges, the United States Mint is confident that it will meet its sustainability objectives, ensuring the bureau is able to continue producing the Nation's coins—in an economically and environmentally responsible manner—both now and in the years ahead. Produce

The United States Mint's Sustainability Plan is included in the Treasury Department's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan. However, the United States Mint's leadership, management, and employees believe that achieving the EO 13514 sustainability goals will help the bureau more efficiently fulfill its mission in the coming years. Consequently, the United States Mint developed this FY 2011 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (Sustainability Plan) to demonstrate the bureau's commitment to achieving the sustainability goals of EO 13514 and the Treasury Department's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals

The Treasury Department has set ambitious goals for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Treasury Department's initial projections indicated that the Department's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions would decline 22 percent by FY 2020, from a FY 2008 baseline, if the Treasury Department achieved the energy reduction targets established by all environmental and

energy statutes, regulations, and executive orders. However, the Treasury Department's Assistant Secretary for Management (ASM), Daniel Tangherlini, decided to demonstrate the Treasury Department's commitment to being a leader in sustainability by setting a more ambitious goal of reducing the Department's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 33 percent by FY 2020. The Treasury Department's goal exceeds President Obama's overall Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal of 28 percent for the whole Federal Government.

The United States Mint fully supports the ASM's target for dramatic improvement. The United States Mint will achieve the Treasury Department's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal internally by conducting comprehensive energy audits and retro-commissions for its facilities, implementing energy conservation measures, and increasing the bureau's use of renewable energy.

The Treasury Department committed to reducing its Scope 3 GHG emissions 11 percent by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline. The United States Mint will achieve the Treasury Department's Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction goal internally. During FY 2011, the United States Mint will start towards accomplishing this goal by preparing strategies to reduce GHG emissions from the Scope 3 GHG emissions categories measured in the bureau's FY 2010 GHG Inventory. The United States Mint will develop strategies to reduce its emissions from other Scope 3 GHG emissions categories once the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issues guidance on how to measure these emissions in Federal agency GHG Inventories.

Plan Implementation

The United States Mint is committed to implementing this Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan across the bureau's operations and culture. The United States Mint will accomplish this by following an established plan development process, creating an internal communications strategy, and integrating the Sustainability Plan into the bureau's budget and strategic planning process.

Internal and External Coordination and Communication

Treasury Directive 75-09 designated the Department's ASM as the Senior Agency Official responsible for overseeing the Treasury Department's Environmental Management and Sustainability Program. Treasury Directive 75-09 required the head of each Treasury Bureau to designate a Senior Environmental Official responsible for implementing the Treasury Department's environmental programs within the bureau. The Director of the United States Mint selected the Associate Director of Manufacturing as the United States Mint's Senior Environmental Official.

Under EO 13514, the head of each Federal agency must designate from among the agency's senior management officials a Senior Sustainability Officer who shall be accountable for the agency's conformance with the requirements of EO 13514. In accordance with Treasury Directive 75-09, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed the ASM as the Treasury Department's Senior Sustainability Officer. The ASM ordered each Treasury Bureau to appoint a Sustainability Officer responsible for ensuring the bureau achieves the department's

sustainability goals. The Director of the United States Mint appointed the Associate Director of Manufacturing as the United States Mint Sustainability Officer.

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer led the development of the bureau's Sustainability Plan. This was a coordinated effort with contributions from all of senior management, which includes the Deputy Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, the Associate Director of Sales and Marketing, the Associate Director of Manufacturing, and the Chief Counsel. The Sustainability Officer was assisted in developing the Sustainability Plan by the Environment, Safety, Health, and Energy (ESHE) Division, which is located within the Manufacturing Department.

After completion, the Sustainability Plan was reviewed and approved by senior management at the Director's Working Staff Meeting. The Sustainability Plan was then presented to the Treasury Department for comments.

After the Sustainability Plan was approved, the United States Mint Sustainability Officer assumed overall responsibility for ensuring that it is implemented across the United States Mint's operations and culture. The United States Mint Sustainability Officer assigned the ESHE Division responsibility for implementing the Sustainability Plan within the United States Mint Manufacturing Department. The United States Mint Manufacturing Department oversees the United States Mint's four manufacturing facilities. The ESHE Division works with each manufacturing facility's Energy and Environmental Managers to implement the Sustainability Plan. The United States Mint Sustainability Officer also assigned the ESHE Division responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the Sustainability Plan within the United States Mint's other departments, which are:

- Financial,
- Information Technology,
- Protection, and
- Sales and Marketing.

Starting in FY 2011, the United States Mint will integrate the Sustainability Plan into its Environmental Management System (EMS) as the Sustainability Program at the Headquarters and facility level. The United States Mint uses EMSs to reduce its environmental impacts and increase its operating efficiency. The United States Mints at Denver, Philadelphia, and West Point have EMSs that are ISO 14001 certified, while the United States Mint at San Francisco has a working EMS that is audited annually. Headquarters will implement an EMS in FY 2012.

Senior management is kept informed of the United States Mint's progress implementing the Sustainability Plan at the Director's Working Staff Meeting, which allows them to guide the implementation process. The United States Mint reports its progress implementing the Sustainability Plan to the Treasury Department and OMB.

Annually, the United States Mint Sustainability Officer reviews the Sustainability Plan and updates it to reflect all new energy and environmental statutes, regulations, and executive orders.

Coordination and Dissemination of the Plan to the Field

The United States Mint has created a number of mechanisms for distributing the Sustainability Plan to its management and employees to ensure a successful implementation. The Sustainability Plan will be distributed directly to the Energy and Environmental Managers at each facility and the ESHE Division staff.

The United States Mint has also designed channels to disseminate the Sustainability Plan and the implementation effort to the remainder of its employees. The United States Mint will post the Sustainability Plan on the United States Mint's intranet, which is available to all employees. The United States Mint will advertise the availability of the Sustainability Plan by publishing an article in the *InfoMINT*, the United States Mint's internal newsletter, and posting a notice on Mint TV, the United States Mint's electronic bulletin board.

Finally, the United States Mint continues to improve its effort to educate its employees about sustainability. Sustainability training helps employees understand why the United States Mint is implementing the Sustainability Plan and helps to develop a philosophy of sustainability in the United States Mint's culture. In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following training actions:

- The ESHE Division will conduct two sustainability conference calls with all facility Energy and Environmental Managers to discuss the Sustainability Plan,
- The United States Mint will organize competency training for all employees whose jobs will be affected by the implementation of the Sustainability Plan (e.g., providing Green Purchasing training to all contracting officers, contracting officer's technical representatives (COTRs), and purchase card holders), and
- In January 2011, the ESHE Division will begin publishing the Sustainability Tip of the Month in the *InfoMINT*. The United States Mint will advertise the Sustainability Tip of the Month through Mint TV. The Sustainability Tip of the Month will discuss a strategy that the United States Mint used to reduce its environmental impact and provide information to employees on how to implement this strategy in their personal lives.

Leadership and Accountability

The ASM's public commitment to exceeding President Obama's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal has made the Treasury Department a leader in sustainability. The United States Mint is determined to achieve the Treasury Department's goal and fully integrate sustainability into the bureau's operations and culture.

Ultimately, the United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the bureau's achieving its sustainability goals. Responsibility for implementing the Sustainability Plan is embedded in the position descriptions and performance plans of ESHE Division staff and facility Energy and Environmental Managers.

The United States Mint will post this Sustainability Plan on its intranet. This will allow the bureau's employees to hold the United States Mint accountable for achieving its sustainability goals.

Bureau Policy and Planning Integration

The United States Mint issues organizational plans, policy and guidance that satisfy the sustainability requirements of EO 13514. Existing plans, polices and guidance are being updated to ensure compliance with EO 13514.

Where appropriate, senior management will integrate the Sustainability Plan into the United States Mint’s strategic planning process. The following table indicates where the Sustainability Plan is currently integrated with the strategic planning process:

Originating Report / Plan	Scope 1 & 2 GHG Reduction	Scope 3 GHG Reduction	Develop and Maintain Comprehensive GHG Inventory	High-Performance Sustainable Design / Green Buildings	Regional and Local Planning	Water Use Efficiency and Management	Pollution Prevention and Waste Elimination	Sustainable Acquisition	Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers	Bureau Specific Innovation
Bureau Capital Plan	Yes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
A-11 300s	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
Annual Energy Data Report	Yes	No	n/a	Yes	n/a	yes	n/a	n/a	Yes	Yes
EISA Section 432 Facility Evaluations/Project Reporting	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Budget	No	n/a	n/a	No	n/a	No	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
Circular A-11 Exhibit 53s	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
OMB Scorecards	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DOE's Annual Federal Fleet Report to Congress and the President	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a	n/a
Data Center Consolidation Plan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
Environmental Management System	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instructions for Implementing Climate Change Adaptation Planning	Yes	Yes	n/a	Yes	n/a	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Bureau Budget and Policy Integration

The Treasury Department has indicated that sustainability is a Departmental priority to be included in each bureau’s budget request to OMB. The following language was included in the 2012 budget data call sent by the Treasury Department to each of the Treasury Bureaus:

Going Green: The Department supports the President in his efforts to have the Federal Government lead the way with regards to environmentally-responsible practices and “going green” and each bureau is strongly encouraged to discuss the various ways in which they ware working to implement environmentally-sound practices. It is important to note that all efforts to “go green” should be done within the framework of existing resources and should not require greater financial investment.

Consequently, the United States Mint is working towards further integrating sustainability into the budget development process by budgeting sustainability projects into the bureau's overall capital plan.

Methods for Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress

Internally, senior management asked the ESHE Division to develop a Plan of Action & Milestones (POAM) for achieving each EO 13514 sustainability goal. Senior management is receiving monthly presentations on the implementation of these POAMs from the ESHE Division at the Director's Working Staff Meeting. These updates allow senior management to monitor and guide the implementation process.

The ESHE Division also compiles a quarterly Sustainability "GreenMint" Report for internal use. The GreenMint Report tracks the United States Mint's progress towards reducing its energy, water, and material use, and waste disposal. The GreenMint report provides the timely, detailed information the ESHE Division needs to ensure the United States Mint's Sustainability Program is on schedule throughout the year.

Externally, the United States Mint reports on its effort to implement the Sustainability Plan to the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department includes this information in its semiannual Sustainability Scorecard submission to CEQ and OMB. The Sustainability Scorecard tracks the status and progress the Treasury Department is making towards achieving each of the Department's sustainability goals.

Finally, the United States Mint compiles an annual Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Sustainability Data Report. A GHG Inventory is an audit of an organization's GHG emissions. The United States Mint reviews its annual GHG Inventory to determine if additional sustainability actions are required to achieve the bureau's GHG emissions reduction goals. The Sustainability Data Report calculates the bureau's performance towards achieving its other sustainability goals and includes information such as the bureau's energy intensity, renewable energy use, and water consumption intensity.

Evaluating Return on Investment

The United States Mint Financial Department has established the bureau's policy for preparing and evaluating the Return on Investment (ROI) for sustainability projects. The evaluation of sustainability projects is the responsibility of the project's approver, which, depending on the project's cost, is either the individual business case approver or senior management.

Economic Lifecycle Cost / Return on Investment

The United States Mint has issued an internal policy and associated guidance for calculating ROI which align with OMB Circulars A-4 and A-94.

Social and Environmental Costs and Benefits

The Treasury Department is working with the budget offices in each of the Treasury Bureaus to develop guidance on how bureaus should incorporate social and environmental costs and benefits when evaluating sustainability projects. The Treasury Department proposed in its FY 2010 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan to:

Use a Social Costs of Carbon model as an ROI input for sustainability related projects that may appear not to be cost beneficial considering initial economic investments balanced against annualized savings.

The Social Cost of Carbon, calculated by the Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, was \$21.40 per ton of carbon dioxide equivalent for 2010.¹

Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability

The United States Mint is exposed to climate change risks and vulnerabilities. The United States Mint has manufacturing facilities in Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and West Point. The most recent climate science indicates that climate change may affect these facilities in different manners. The Treasury Department indicated in its FY 2010 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan that it:

Will convene a sub-committee from our Environmental and Energy Committees and review the literature on climate change effects.

The United States Mint will review the work of this sub-committee to gain a greater understanding of how climate change may affect the bureau's operations in the future and then coordinate mitigating actions with the Treasury Department.

Transparency

The United States Mint fully supports President Obama's Open Government Initiative and will strive to make its Sustainability Plan and Program as transparent as possible. Within the bureau, the United States Mint will communicate its progress implementing the Sustainability Plan through the Monthly Mint Round-Up and the Sustainability Tip of the Month. The United States Mint will also post the Sustainability Plan, the bureau's sustainability performance, and other relevant data on the bureau's intranet.

The United States Mint's Sustainability Plan will be incorporated into the Treasury Department's FY 2011 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan. The Treasury Department's Sustainability Plan will be made available to the public through the White House CEQ's website and FedCenter, the Federal Government's website for comprehensive environmental stewardship and compliance assistance information.

¹ SOCIAL COST OF CARBON FOR REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12866, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government.

Section 2: Performance Review and Annual Update

Summary of Accomplishments

FY 2010 Sustainability Highlights

- Reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 20 percent,
- Reduced Scope 3 GHG emissions by seven percent,
- Reduced potable water consumption intensity by 25 percent,
- Reduced municipal solid waste disposal by 22 percent,
- Installing a high-efficiency gas boiler at the United States Bullion Depository at Fort Knox,
- Powered the United States Mint at Denver with 100 percent renewable electricity,
- Installed a “cool roof” at the United States Mint at San Francisco,
- Completed a retro-commission at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and
- Received the Federal Electronics Challenge Bronze Award.

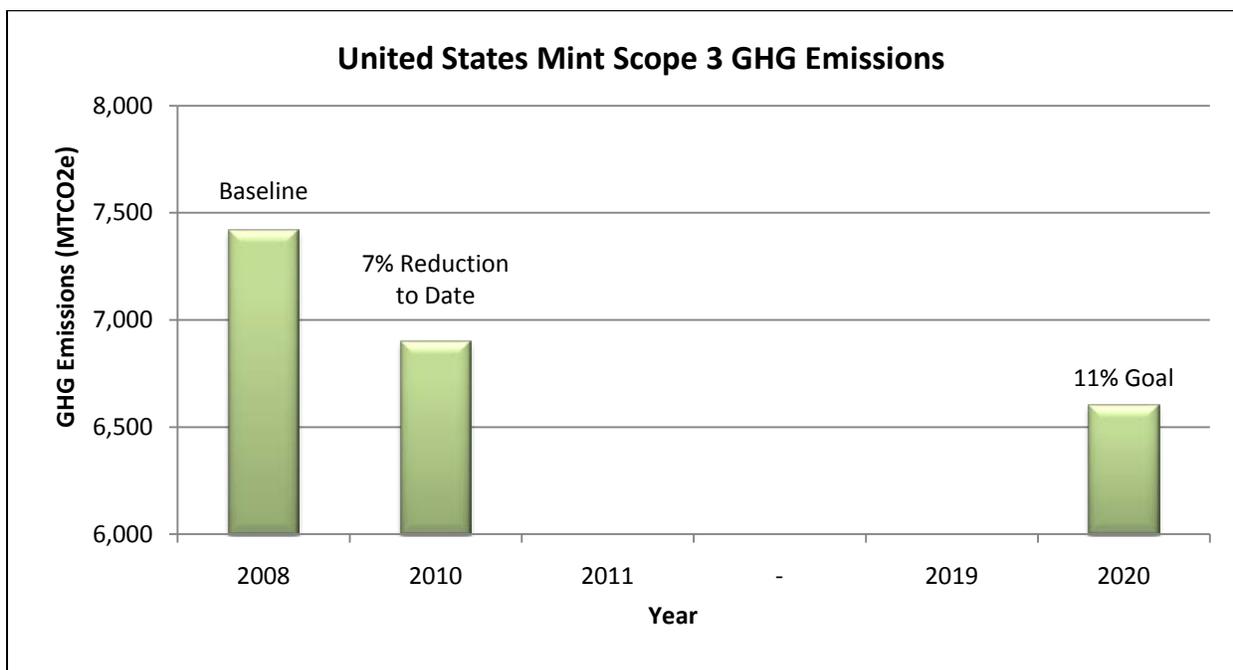
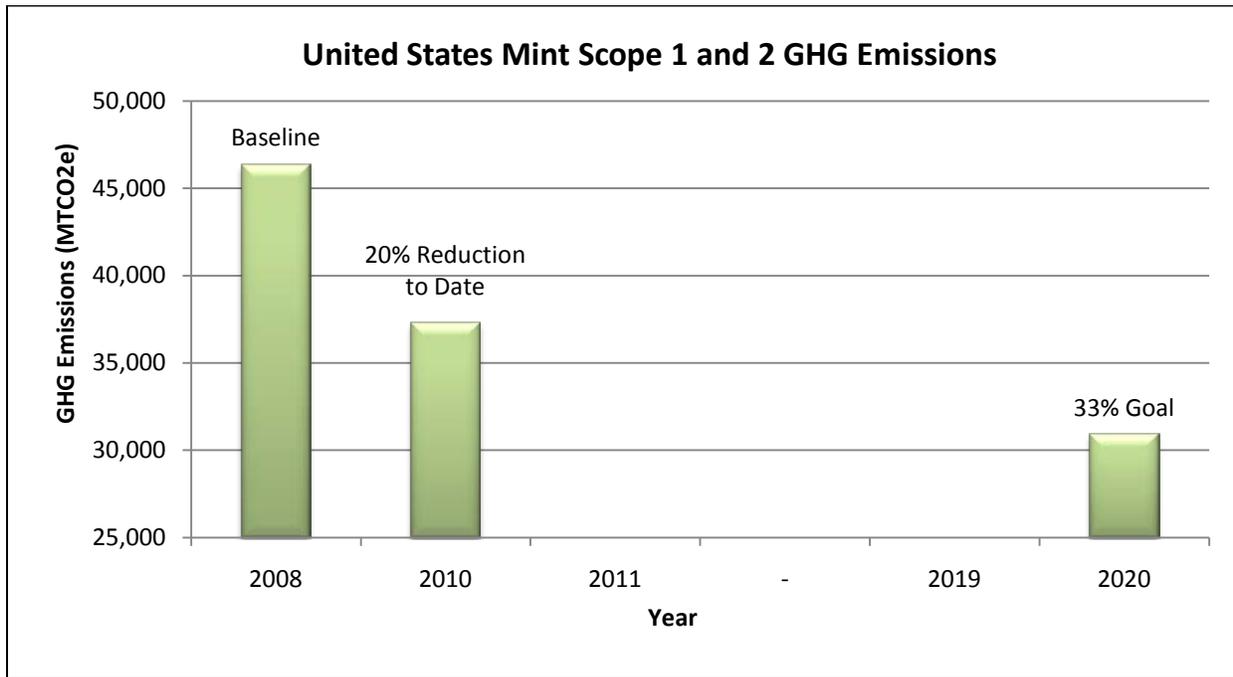
Over the past several years, the United States Mint has begun incorporating sustainability into its operations and culture, as required by earlier environmental and energy statutes, regulations, and executive orders. Since President Obama signed EO 13514 on October 5, 2009, the United States Mint has further accelerated its sustainability effort. During FY 2010, the United States Mint made substantial progress toward achieving its sustainability goals.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Treasury Department set goals of reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 33 percent and Scope 3 GHG emissions 11 percent by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline. On December 7, 2010, the United States Mint submitted its FY 2008 and FY 2010 Greenhouse Gas Inventories to the Treasury Department. A summary comparison of the two inventories is presented below:

Scope and Category	FY 2008 GHG Emissions (MTCO₂e)	FY 2010 GHG Emissions (MTCO₂e)
Scope 1: Stationary Combustion	4,113	2,987
Scope 1: Mobile Combustion	209	180
Scope 1: Fugitive Emissions	0	163
Scope 2: Purchased Electricity Consumption	29,360	28,015
Scope 2: Purchased Steam	12,650	10,670
Scope 2: Reductions from Renewable Energy Use	0	-4,734
Total Scope 1 & 2	46,332	37,282
Scope 3: Transmission and Distribution Losses	1,934	1,845
Scope 3: Federal Employee Business Air Travel	620	517
Scope 3: Federal Employee Business Ground Travel	226	197
Scope 3: Federal Employee Commuting	3,700	3,600
Scope 3: Contracted Wastewater Treatment	7	7
Scope 3: Contracted Municipal Solid Waste Disposal	931	730
Total Scope 3	7,419	6,897

The United States Mint calculated a FY 2008 baseline of 46,332 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) for its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and 7,419 MTCO₂e for its Scope 3 GHG emissions. Through FY 2010, the United States Mint has reduced its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 20 percent, to 37,282 MTCO₂e, and its Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by seven percent, to 6,897 MTCO₂e. This is a significant accomplishment, as the United States Mint is already halfway towards achieving each of the Treasury Department's GHG emissions reduction goals.



An increase in the share of renewable energy used by the United States Mint is responsible for over half of the bureau's total reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. In FY 2010, the United States Mint obtained 11.8 percent of its total energy from renewable sources. This exceeds the requirement of the EPA Act for all Federal agencies to obtain five percent of their total energy from renewable sources by FY 2010 and 7.5 percent by FY 2013. In FY 2010, the United States Mint successfully concluded a Power Purchasing Agreement to supply the United States Mint at Denver with wind energy for 100 percent of its electricity use. This reduced the facility's GHG emissions by 3,762 MTCO_{2e} and the bureau's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by eight percent below the FY 2008 baseline.

Energy efficiency also accounted for a significant portion of the United States Mint's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction. In FY 2009, the United States Mint at Philadelphia completed a comprehensive energy and water evaluation and retro-commissioning. The retro-commissioning uncovered 21 energy conservation measures. In FY 2010, the United States Mint at Philadelphia closed out 11 of these measures for a total energy savings of 2,022,180 kWh of electricity and 7,839 Mlbs of steam, for a reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of 1,050 MTCO_{2e} and 1,380 MTCO_{2e}, respectively. The impact for the United States Mint was a reduction in the bureau's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by five percent below the FY 2008 baseline.

Finally, a fall in coin demand caused by the economic recession accounted for approximately one quarter of the United States Mint's reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and is the primary reason for the decline in the United States Mint's Scope 3 GHG emissions. The United States Mint will continue its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the years ahead rather than relying on the emissions reduction from decreased production.

The United States Mint is confident in these estimates but it should be noted that the following data was unavailable:

- The consumption of natural gas for FY 2010 at the United States Mint at Denver was misreported by its natural gas utility. The United States Mint used the facility's consumption of natural gas for FY 2009 as an estimate.
- The use of liquefied petroleum gases and disposal of municipal solid waste at the United States Mint at San Francisco was unavailable for FY 2008. The United States Mint used the facility's FY 2010 total as an estimate of its FY 2008 use for each.
- The disposal of municipal solid waste at the United States Bullion Depository was unavailable for FY 2008 and 2010. The United States Mint did not include an estimate of this in the FY 2008 and FY 2010 Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

Even though these emission sources are minor contributors to the bureau's total GHG emissions, the United States Mint recognizes the importance of compiling the most accurate GHG Inventories possible and will attempt to secure this data in FY 2011.

Sustainable Buildings

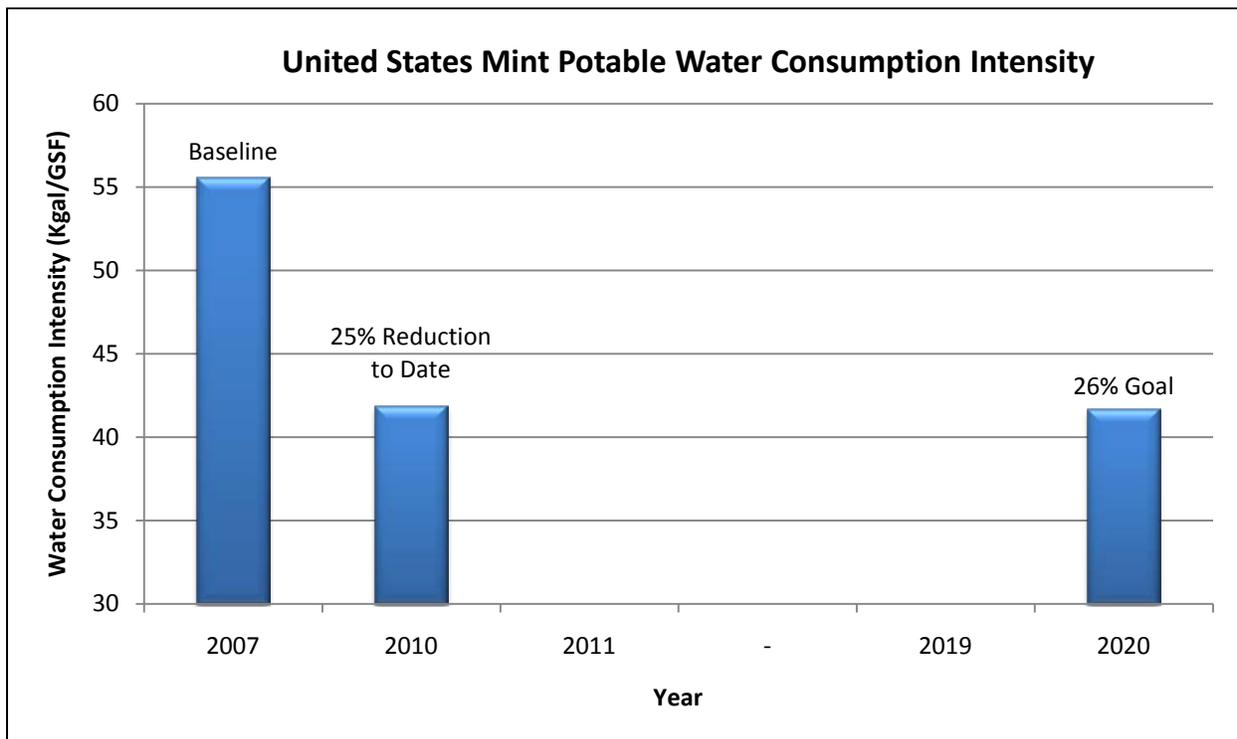
The Treasury Department selected the United States Mint at West Point to obtain Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for existing buildings operations and maintenance (LEED-EB: O&M) certification to achieve the EO 13514 sustainable buildings goal of ensuring 15 percent of the Department's buildings meet the *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings* by FY 2015. In FY 2010, the United States Mint at West Point conducted a sustainability assessment which provided a road map for actions that must be completed to achieve LEED-EB: O&M certification.

The United States Mint Headquarters building in Washington, DC, a leased facility, is also pursuing LEED-EB: O&M certification. In FY 2010, the facility completed a lighting retrofit project as part of its effort towards achieving the ENERGY STAR label, which is a major step towards obtaining LEED certification.

The United States Mint at San Francisco installed a "cool roof". The new roof is a combination of a white roof that reduces the urban heat island effect and a green roof that reduces stormwater runoff and provides a habitat for wildlife. The project satisfied the LEED requirements for construction waste management, material reuse, recycled content and regional materials.

Water Use Efficiency and Management

EO 13514 requires all Federal agencies to reduce their potable water consumption intensity by two percent annually through FY 2020 from a FY 2007 baseline. Through FY 2010, the United States Mint has reduced its potable water consumption intensity by 25 percent.



In FY 2009, the United States Mint at Philadelphia completed a comprehensive energy and water evaluation and retro-commissioning. The water evaluation uncovered numerous water conservation measures that the United States Mint successfully implemented in FY 2010. This reduced the facility's water consumption from 25 million gallons in FY 2007 to 19.5 million gallons in FY 2010.

Water consumption at the United States Mint at Denver fell from 24.5 million gallons in FY 2007 to 13.4 million gallons in FY 2010, accounting for 76 percent of the bureau's 25 percent reduction in water consumption intensity. However, the primary reason for this was the reduction in coin demand caused by the economic recession. The United States Mint will continue its efforts to reduce water consumption in the years ahead in accordance with sustainability practices rather than solely relying on the water consumption reduction from decreased production.

Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

In FY 2010, the United States Mint reduced its municipal solid waste disposal 22 percent to 1,000 short tons from 1,275 short tons in FY 2008. This was primarily caused by a reduction in the disposal of coin packaging materials caused by a decrease in demand for coins because of the economic recession. Because the United States Mint does not expect a fall in coin demand through FY 2020, the bureau will continue its aggressive efforts to reduce its municipal solid waste disposal in the coming years.

Electronic Stewardship

The United States Mint received the Federal Electronics Challenge (FEC) Bronze Award from CEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency. The FEC is a partnership program designed to help Federal agencies purchase greener electronic products, reduce the impacts of electronic products during use, and manage obsolete electronics in an environmentally responsible manner. The United States Mint received the Bronze Award for reducing the environmental impacts of electronics during use by implementing a policy and guidance to ensure use of power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficient or environmentally preferred options and features on all eligible electronic products.

In FY 2010, the United States Mint implemented a program to recycle electronic assets through donations to non-profit organizations, recycling through private recyclers, and GSA's Xcess program. The United States Mint verifies that recyclers are certified under the Responsible Recyclers guidance.

The United States Mint initiated data center consolidation and virtualization efforts in 2003. Since then, the United States Mint has reduced the number of physical servers by more than 70 percent. In FY 2010 the United States Mint reduced the physical footprint of its Washington, DC region data centers by 80 percent, increased utilization rates to approximately 75 percent, and installed state-of-the-art power management technologies, including sub-metering that will enable energy-usage monitoring.

Goal Performance Review

Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

Goal Description

Achieve the Treasury Department's goal of reducing Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 33 percent by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline. This goal contains the following sub-goals:

Buildings:

1. Reduce facility energy intensity - Section 431 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007 requires Federal agencies to reduce the energy intensity of their buildings by three percent annually through FY 2015 from a FY 2003 baseline.
2. Increase renewable electricity installation and use - Section 203 of the EPAct requires Federal agencies to use renewable energy for five percent of their total energy in FY 2010-12 and 7.5 percent in FY 2013. Additionally, Executive Order 13423 requires Federal agencies to ensure that 50 percent of statutorily required renewable energy installation and use comes from new renewable energy sources, defined as coming into production after 1999.
3. Reduce per capita energy consumption through space management policies.

Fleet:

1. Reduce petroleum use in fleet vehicles - EO 13514 requires Federal agencies to reduce their automobile fleet's total consumption of petroleum products by two percent annually through FY 2020 from a FY 2005 baseline.
2. Increase use of alternative fuels in fleet alternative fuel vehicles - EO 13423 requires Federal agencies to increase the use of non-petroleum-based, alternative fuels in their fleets by 10 percent annually through FY 2015 from a FY 2005 baseline.
3. Optimize the use of vehicles and right-size the fleet.
4. Increase use of low-GHG-emissions and high fuel economy vehicles - EO 13514 requires Federal agencies to use low-greenhouse gas emitting vehicles. EO 13423 requires Federal agencies to use plug-in hybrid electric vehicles when they are commercially available at a cost reasonably comparable, on the basis of life-cycle cost, to conventional vehicles.
5. Replace conventional senior executive fleet with low-GHG-emitting vehicles.

Bureau Lead for Goal

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and oversight of the United States Mint's strategy for reducing its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. Execution of the strategy is assigned to the ESHE Division. Each United States Mint facility is responsible for implementing the strategy. Senior management oversees the implementation process.

Implementation Methods

The United States Mint has designed a series of projects that will be implemented to achieve the bureau's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal. These projects are as follows:

1. Power the United States Mint at Denver with 100 percent renewable electricity - The United States Mint at Denver successfully concluded a Power Purchasing Agreement in FY 2010 with Xcel Energy, its local utility, to supply the facility with wind energy for 100 percent of the facility's electricity use. The impact of this project for the United States Mint is an estimated reduction in the bureau's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of 26 percent. This project resulted in the United States Mint successfully achieving the EPAct 2005 and EO 13423 requirements for agency renewable energy installation and use.
2. Convert from purchased steam to site-generated steam at the United States Mints at Denver and Philadelphia - Currently, the United States Mint at Philadelphia purchases steam for its operations from a provider that generates steam using electricity from a coal-intensive electric grid. The United States Mint at Philadelphia will switch from this purchased steam to steam generated on-site produced using natural gas boilers, which is less carbon intensive. The United States Mint at Denver will also implement the same project, even though the facility's steam is provided by a vendor who uses natural gas, because switching to site-generated steam will reduce the facility's Scope 3 GHG emissions from transmission and distribution losses associated with purchased steam. The United States Mint estimates that this project will reduce the bureau's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 12.2 percent and help the United States Mint achieve the EISA statute for reducing building energy intensity.
3. Install a "sleep mode" on circulating coin presses - At present, the United States Mints at Denver and Philadelphia leave their circulating coin presses on when not being used for production. The United States Mint will install a "sleep mode" on circulating coin presses to reduce its energy consumption when not in use. The United States Mint estimates that this project will reduce the bureau's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 4.4 percent and help the United States Mint achieve the EISA goal for reducing building energy intensity.
4. Pursue Utility Energy Services Contracts (UESCs) - The United States Mint will attempt to negotiate utility energy services contracts to implement energy conservation measures discovered during energy evaluations. This project will help the United States Mint achieve the EISA goal for reducing building energy intensity.
5. "Green" the United States Mint fleet - The United States Mint will prepare and implement a strategy to achieve the fleet energy use requirements of EPAct 2005, EISA, and EOs 13423 and 13514.

Positions

The United States Mint is adequately staffed to achieve its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal. Coordination of the United States Mint's strategy for reducing its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions is done by full-time, dedicated employees in the ESHE Division. The actual implementation of the projects identified to reduce the United States Mint's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions will be completed by full-time employees who have additional duties.

Planning Table

	Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Reduction	Unit	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	...	FY 20
	Total Scope 1&2 GHG Emissions	MTCO _{2e}	37,282	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold	...	31,042
	Overall Bureau Scope 1 & 2 Reduction (FY08 base year)	%	20%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold	...	33%
Buildings	Energy Intensity Reduction Goals (FY03 base year)	%	15%	18%	21%	24%	27%	30%	...	hold
	Planned Energy Intensity Reduction (FY03 base year)	%	15%	18%	21%	24%	27%	30%	...	hold
	Renewable Electricity Goals	%	5%	5%	5%	7.5%	hold	hold	...	hold
	Planned Renewable Electricity Use	%	12%	43%	43%	43%	hold	hold	...	hold
Fleet	Petroleum Use Reduction Targets (FY05 base year)	%	10%	12%	14%	16%	18%	20%	...	30%
	Planned Petroleum Use Reduction (FY05 base year)	%	84%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold	...	hold
	Alternative Fuel Use in Fleet AFV Target (FY05 base year)	%	61%	77%	95%	114%	136%	159%	...	hold
	Planned Alternative Fuel Use in Fleet AFV (FY05 base year)	%	61%	77%	95%	114%	136%	159%	...	hold

Bureau Status

In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following actions to implement the projects it has selected to achieve its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction goal:

1. Power the United States Mint at Denver with 100 percent renewable electricity: Complete.
2. Convert from purchased steam to site-generated steam at the United States Mints at Denver and Philadelphia: The United States Mint at Philadelphia will complete the feasibility study needed to evaluate this project.
3. Install a “sleep mode” on circulating coin presses: The United States Mint will develop a POAM for this project by May 15, 2011.
4. Pursue UESCs: The United States Mint at San Francisco is negotiating a UESC with Pacific Gas & Electric.
5. “Green” the United States Mint fleet: The United States Mint will develop a white paper on reducing fleet petroleum use and achieving all other fleet energy use requirements.

Return on Investment

The United States Mint did not deliberately cancel or suspend, nor expand any projects or programs for this goal in response to an ROI calculation.

Highlights

1. The United States Mint is particularly proud of the United States Mint at Denver’s 100 percent renewable electricity purchase project. On August 1, 2010, the United States Mint at Denver signed an agreement with its local utility to power the facility with 100 percent renewable electricity from wind energy. In FY 2010, the United States Mint at Denver obtained 5,106 MWh of renewable electricity from wind power as a result of this project. This reduced the United States Mint at Denver’s Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions

by 21 percent. Overall, the project reduced the United States Mint's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by nine percent in FY 2010, from 42,016 MTCO_{2e} to 38,253 MTCO_{2e}.

From FY 2011 on, the project will supply the United States Mint at Denver with 13,000-18,000 MWh of renewable electricity each year at a premium of just \$21.59 per MWh. This will reduce the facility's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by approximately 70 percent and the bureau's Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by approximately 26 percent below the FY 2008 baseline.

The premium the United States Mint at Denver is paying, expected to be about \$250,000 annually, will help support the 252.2 MW Cedar Point Wind project located primarily in Lincoln and Elbert Counties, Colorado. Cedar Point Wind is the first wind project in Colorado to use wind turbines manufactured in Colorado. The project contributes significantly to the Colorado economy in the form of manufacturing jobs, construction jobs, property taxes, and lease payments to farmers.

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction and Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Goal Description

1. Achieve the Treasury Department's goal of reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions 11 percent by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline. This goal contains the following sub-goals:
 - a. Implement strategies and accommodations for transit, travel, training, and conferencing that actively support lower-carbon commuting and travel by bureau staff.
 - b. GHG emission reductions associated with pursuing other relevant goals for reducing Scope 3 emissions, such as reducing emissions from electric grid transmission and distribution losses from purchased energy, and contracted waste disposal.
 - c. Develop and implement innovative policies and practices to address Scope 3 GHG emissions unique to bureau operations.
 - d. Pursue opportunities with vendors and contractors to address and incorporate incentives to reduce GHG emissions.
2. Establish and report an annual inventory of GHG emissions to the Treasury Department.

Bureau Lead for Goal

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and oversight of the United States Mint's strategy for reducing its Scope 3 GHG emissions and the completion of the United States Mint's annual GHG Inventory. Execution of the strategy for reducing the bureau's Scope 3 GHG emissions is assigned to the ESHE Division. Calculation of the United States Mint's annual GHG Inventory is also assigned to the ESHE Division. Each United States Mint facility is responsible for implementing the Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction strategy and contributing its GHG emission data. Senior management oversees the implementation process and GHG Inventory development.

Implementation Methods

In FY 2011, the United States Mint will develop a strategy to achieve its Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction goal. The strategy will include actions for meeting each of the Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction sub-goals.

The United States Mint developed an Inventory Management Plan to ensure the bureau's GHG Inventory is accurately calculated. Under the Inventory Management Plan, the United States Mint will complete its annual GHG Inventory in the following manner:

1. **Process:** The ESHE Division will issue a data call to all of the United States Mint's facility Energy and Environment Managers on October 1, the first day of the fiscal year, to obtain the data necessary to calculate the United States Mint's annual GHG Inventory. The ESHE Division staff will analyze CEQ's Federal Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Accounting Guidance, FEMP's GHG Reporting Portal, and complete FEMP's GHG Accounting Overview Training to determine what data is required from the field by the last Friday of October. The ESHE Division will calculate the United States Mint's Draft GHG Inventory by November 15 for review by the United States Mint's Sustainability Officer and senior management. The United States Mint will submit its Final GHG Inventory and associated Inventory Management Plan to the Treasury Department by December 28.
2. **Verification:** The Sustainability Management and Program Analyst will be responsible for aggregating the GHG emissions data from the field and compiling the United States Mint's GHG Inventory. Accurately completing this task will require comparing the data provided by the field against data from prior years and industry standards to ensure its quality. The ESHE Division Chief will be responsible for conducting the pre-submission review process and ensuring the quality of the work completed by the Sustainability Management and Program Analyst. The ESHE Division Chief will lead an internal review within the ESHE Division to detect anomalies in the estimates (e.g., time series variations and year-to-year changes). Errors and omissions will then be rectified. The United States Mint Sustainability Officer will review the United States Mint's GHG Inventory and check its quality before it is submitted to the Treasury Department. The United States Mint does not have an external quality control process at this time.
3. **Challenges:**
 - a. **Measuring Scope 3 GHG Emissions:**
 - i. **Federal employee business ground travel:** The United States Mint will obtain its estimate of GHG emissions from Federal employee business ground travel from the Administrative Research Center (ARC). For FY 2010, ARC used the General Services Administration's traveltrax tool to compile the estimate. ARC estimated the United States Mint's GHG emissions from Federal employee business ground travel by extrapolating the total number of car rentals from air travel records and multiplying that by the GHG emissions from the average vehicle miles traveled per rental car. This estimate was not accurate because:
 1. Many of the business ground trips undertaken by the bureau's employees were not in conjunction with air travel (e.g., Headquarters in Washington, DC to the United States Mint at Philadelphia),

2. Many of the business ground trips were made using trains (e.g., taking Amtrak from Headquarters in Washington, DC to the United States Mint at Philadelphia), which was not included in ARC's estimate, and
 3. ARC used an estimate of 419 miles for the average vehicle miles traveled per rental. However, the majority of the United States Mint's facilities are located in cities where the average vehicles miles traveled per rental would be much smaller.
- ii. Federal employee commuting: For FY 2008 and 2010, the United States Mint estimated the bureau's GHG emissions from Federal employee commuting by collecting data for each facility on the number of employees, number of days worked by each employee, and mode of transport used by each employee. This estimate was unable to take into account:
1. The type of transport used by each employee. Data was only collected on the number of employees who commuted using a personally owned vehicle (POV) or used the public transit incentive (PTI),
 2. The type of vehicle used by each employee who commuted using a POV,
 3. The distance each employee traveled to work. The estimate used the average commuting distance for each region with a United States Mint facility, and
 4. Employees who teleworked.
4. Revisions: Because of challenges in calculating Scope 3 GHG emissions, previous Greenhouse Gas Inventories may have to be restated. The United States Mint will recalculate its FY 2008 baseline and/or subsequent inventories when CEQ issues new guidance requiring Federal agencies to calculate emissions from additional Scope 3 emissions categories. The United States Mint will also recalculate its GHG Inventories if a substantial error is found in the quality review process. In the event a recalculation is required, the ESHE Division will issue a data call to the appropriate facilities, requesting the corrected information in conjunction with the data call issued for each annual GHG Inventory. The ESHE Division will then recalculate the erroneous GHG Inventories and submit with the United States Mint's annual GHG Inventory.
 5. Integration: The United States Mint presents its GHG Inventory to senior management for review and inclusion in the United States Mint's strategic planning process. Individual GHG Inventories are distributed to each facility for review.

Positions

The United States Mint is adequately staffed to reach its Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction goal and complete an annual GHG Inventory. Coordination of the United States Mint's strategy to reduce its Scope 3 GHG emissions is done by full-time, dedicated employees in the ESHE Division. The ESHE Division is also responsible for calculating the United States Mint's GHG Inventory. The actual implementation of the projects identified to reduce the United States Mint's Scope 3 GHG emissions will be completed by full-time employees who have additional duties.

Planning Table

Scope 3 GHG Emissions Reduction	Units	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	...	FY 20
Total Scope 3 GHG Emissions	MTCO2e	6,897	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold	...	6,603
Overall Bureau Scope 3 Reduction (FY08 base year)	MTCO2e	7%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold	...	11%

Bureau Status

In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following actions to achieve its Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction goal:

1. Implement strategies and accommodations for transit, travel, training, and conferencing that actively support lower-carbon commuting and travel by bureau staff: The United States Mint will develop a white paper on reducing GHG emissions from employee travel and commuting.
2. GHG emission reductions associated with pursuing other relevant goals for reducing Scope 3 emissions, such as reducing emissions from electric grid transmission and distribution, and contracted waste disposal:
 - a. Contracted Waste Disposal: The United States Mint will develop a plan to achieve the EO 13514 pollution prevention and waste reduction goal. The successful implementation of this plan will reduce the United States Mint's Scope 3 GHG emissions from contracted waste disposal.
 - b. Transmission and Distribution: The United States Mint's four manufacturing facilities are located in states with renewable electricity standards. The United States Mint concluded that if the electric utilities in each state are able to achieve their renewable energy requirements, the bureau's Scope 3 GHG emissions from electric grid transmission and distribution losses will decline by more than 11 percent by FY 2020.
3. Develop and implement innovative policies and practices to address Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions unique to bureau operations: The United States Mint will develop a white paper on reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions from employee travel and commuting.
4. Pursue opportunities with vendors and contractors to address and incorporate incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions: The United States Mint will distribute a survey to its suppliers of blanks, strip metal, and bullion on April 1, 2011, to determine any actions they may have taken to measure and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The United States Mint will use the survey results to determine how to best collaborate with its major suppliers on reducing the GHG emissions from the bureau's supply chain.

Return on Investment

The United States Mint did not deliberately cancel or suspend, nor expand any projects or programs for this goal in response to an ROI calculation.

Highlights

1. The United States Mint believes that the largest contributor to its Scope 3 GHG emissions is the bureau's supply chain. The United States Mint purchases blanks, bullion, and strip metal from suppliers as the feedstock for coins. Metalworking is an extremely energy intensive industry with correspondingly high greenhouse emissions. Reducing these

indirect GHG emissions will be challenging because the United States Mint does not have operational control over its suppliers.

High-Performance Green Buildings and Sustainable Regional Planning

Goal Description

1. Implement high performance sustainable building design, construction, operation and management, maintenance, and deconstruction. The goal contains the following sub-goals:
 - a. Ensure that all new Federal buildings, beginning in FY 2020, are designed to achieve zero-net energy by FY 2030.
 - b. Comply with the *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings* (Guiding Principles) in all new construction, major renovation or repair and alteration of Federal buildings.
 - c. Ensure that at least 15 percent of existing buildings and building leases meet the Guiding Principles by FY 2015.
 - d. Demonstrate annual progress toward 100 percent conformance with the Guiding Principles for the bureau's building inventory.
 - e. Incorporate sustainable practices into bureau policy and planning for new Federal facilities and leases, and into lease renewal strategies.
 - f. Demonstrate use of cost-effective, innovative building and sustainable landscape strategies to minimize energy, water and materials consumption.
 - g. Operate and maintain, and conduct all minor repairs and alterations for existing building systems to reduce energy, water and materials consumption in a manner that achieves a net reduction in bureau deferred maintenance costs.
 - h. Optimize performance of the bureau's real property portfolio.
 - i. Reduce need for new building and field office space by utilizing technologies to increase telework opportunities and expand delivery of services.
 - j. Conserve, rehabilitate, and reuse historic Federal properties, using current best practices and technology.
 - k. Align bureau space actions with bureau Scope 1 and 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions reduction targets.
2. Advance regional and local planning to help integrate sustainability into the areas where the United States Mint operates. This goal contains the following sub-goals:
 - a. Incorporate consultation with local and metropolitan planning organizations regarding the impact, or potential impact, of Federal actions on local transportation infrastructure and local development plans into existing policy and guidance.
 - b. Align bureau policies to increase effectiveness of local planning efforts regarding transportation, energy resources and the environment.
 - c. Increase effectiveness of regional measures that enhance integrity of local ecosystems and watersheds.
 - d. Update bureau policy and guidance to ensure that all Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Assessments required under the National Environmental Policy Act for proposed new or expanded Federal facilities, and as appropriate, identify and analyze impacts associated with energy and climate change.

- e. Integrate methods and practices necessary to achieve the goals of this plan into bureau master planning documents.
- f. Update bureau policy and guidance to ensure coordination and consultation with Federal, state, tribal and local management authorities regarding impacts to local ecosystems, watersheds and environmental management associated with proposed new or expanded Federal facilities.
- g. Discuss bureau participation in critical local and regional efforts and initiatives.

Bureau Lead for Goal

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and oversight of the United States Mint's strategy for implementing high performance sustainable building design, construction, operation and management, maintenance, and deconstruction, and the bureau's strategy for advancing sustainable regional and local planning. Execution of both strategies is assigned to the ESHE Division. Each United States Mint facility is responsible for implementing each strategy. Senior management oversees the implementation processes.

Implementation Methods

1. The Treasury Department selected the United States Mint at West Point to achieve the Guiding Principles by FY 2015. The United States Mint at West Point intends to satisfy this requirement by obtaining Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification for Existing Buildings: Operation and Maintenance (LEED-EB: O&M). The United States Mint's Headquarters, a leased building in Washington, DC, is also pursuing LEED-EB: O&M certification. The United States Mint will evaluate pursuing LEED-EB: O&M certification for its other manufacturing facilities to make annual progress towards 100 percent conformance with the Guiding Principles for the bureau's building inventory after the United States Mint at West Point goes through the certification process.
2. The United States Mint is required to complete comprehensive energy and water evaluations and retro-commissioning of each of its covered facilities once every four years. The United States Mint will implement the life-cycle cost effective energy and water conservation measures that these audits identify to manage existing building systems and pursue cost-effective, innovative strategies to reduce the consumption of energy, water and materials.
3. The Treasury Department will provide guidance to the United States Mint on how to advance regional and local planning to help integrate sustainability into the areas where the bureau operates.

Positions

The United States Mint is adequately staffed to achieve its sustainable buildings, and regional and local planning goals. Coordination of the United States Mint's sustainable buildings and sustainable regional and local planning strategy is done by full-time, dedicated employees in the ESHE Division. The actual implementation of the projects identified to reach the United States Mint's sustainable buildings goals will be completed by full-time employees who have additional duties.

Bureau Status

1. In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following actions to achieve the Guiding Principles requirement for its existing building portfolio:
 - a. The United States Mint at West Point: The United States Mint will conduct a gap analysis to determine which sustainability measures are necessary to secure LEED-EB: O&M certification for the United States Mint at West Point.
 - b. Headquarters: The United States Mint will obtain the ENERGY STAR label for the Headquarters building. Achieving the ENERGY STAR requirement is a major step towards obtaining LEED-EB: O&M certification.
2. In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following actions to manage existing building systems and pursue cost-effective, innovative strategies to reduce the consumption of energy, water, and materials:
 - a. UESCs: The United States Mint will investigate using a UESC to implement energy and water conservation measures at the United States Mint at San Francisco.
 - b. Energy and Water Evaluations and Retro-Commissioning: The United States Mint will conduct an energy and water evaluation and retro-commissioning for the United States Mint at Denver.
3. The United States Mint is waiting for guidance from the Treasury Department on how to advance regional and local planning to help integrate sustainability into the areas where the bureau operates.

Return on Investment

The United States Mint did not deliberately cancel or suspend, nor expand any projects or programs for this goal in response to an ROI calculation.

Highlights

1. Securing LEED-EB: O&M certification for the United States Mint at West Point will be challenging. To obtain LEED-EB: O&M certification, buildings must satisfy the prerequisites in each of the major LEED categories: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy & Atmosphere, Materials & Resources, and Indoor Environmental Quality. For the Energy & Atmosphere category, one of the prerequisites is minimum energy efficiency performance. The default methodology for achieving the minimum energy efficiency performance prerequisite is to score a 69 or greater in EPA's Portfolio Manager for ENERGY STAR. However, the United States Mint at West Point cannot be rated in Portfolio Manager because greater than 10 percent of the facility's floor space is used for manufacturing.

There are two alternative methodologies for achieving the minimum energy efficiency performance prerequisite. The first is to be at least 19 percent more energy efficient than comparable facilities. Currently, the United States Mint at West Point is not 19 percent more energy efficient than the United States Mint's other manufacturing facilities. The second is to have improved the facility's energy efficiency by at least 19 percent over the past six years, which the United States Mint at West Point has not accomplished either. Consequently, the United States Mint at West Point may have to complete an extensive energy efficiency project before it can obtain LEED-EB: O&M certification.

Water Use Efficiency and Management

Goal Description

Improve water use efficiency and management to conserve and protect water resources. This goal has the following sub-goals:

1. Reduce potable water consumption intensity two percent annually through FY 2020 from a FY 2007 baseline.
2. Reduce industrial, landscaping, and agricultural water consumption two percent annually through FY 2020 from a FY 2010 baseline.
3. Consistent with state law, identify, promote, and implement water reuse strategies that reduce potable water consumption.
4. Achieve the Stormwater Guidance for Federal Facilities objectives established by the EPA.
5. Incorporate appropriate reduction strategies for non-potable water use into bureau policy and planning.

Bureau Lead for Goal

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and oversight of the bureau's strategy for improving water use efficiency and management. Execution of the strategy is assigned to the ESHE Division. Each United States Mint facility is responsible for implementing the strategy. Senior management oversees the implementation process.

Implementation Methods

1. The United States Mint will hire a contractor to complete water audits of all of the bureau's manufacturing facilities and propose projects to reduce each facility's potable water consumption. The United States Mint's manufacturing facilities only use potable water.
2. The United States Mint is required to conduct comprehensive energy and water evaluations for one quarter of its covered facilities each year. These evaluations frequently identify water conservation measures. The United States Mint intends to implement these water conservation measures by capitalizing them internally or bundling them with cost-effective energy conservation measures in UESCs.

Positions

The United States Mint is adequately staffed to achieve its water consumption goals. Coordination of the United States Mint's water strategy is done by full-time, dedicated employees in the ESHE Division. The actual implementation of the projects identified to reduce the United States Mint's water consumption will be completed by full-time employees who have additional duties.

Planning Table

Water Use Efficiency & Management	Units	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	...	FY 20
Potable Water Reduction Targets (FY07 base year)	%	6%	8%	10%	12%	14%	16%	...	26%
Planned Potable Water Reduction (FY07 base year)	%	25%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold	...	26%
Industrial, Landscaping, and Agricultural Water Reduction Targets (FY10 base year)	%	-	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	...	20%
Planned Industrial, Landscaping, and Agricultural Water Reduction (FY10 base year)	%	-	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	...	20%

Bureau Status

In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following actions to improve its water use efficiency and management:

1. Potable Water Reduction: The United States Mint will begin reducing its potable water consumption intensity by taking the following actions:
 - a. The United States Mint will select a contractor to conduct water evaluations for each of the bureau's manufacturing facilities,
 - b. The contractor will report to each manufacturing facility a set of water conservation projects that could be implemented to meet the United States Mint's water use efficiency and management goals, and
 - c. After the contractor delivers his or her report, the United States Mint will program the selected water conservation projects into the bureau's Capital Budget for FY 2012 and beyond.
2. Energy and Water Evaluations and Retro-Commissioning: The United States Mint will conduct an energy and water evaluation and retro-commissioning for the United States Mint at Denver.

Return on Investment

The United States Mint did not deliberately cancel or suspend, nor expand any projects or programs for this goal in response to an ROI calculation.

Highlights

The United States Mint does not have any highlights for this goal.

Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

Goal Description

Promote pollution prevention and waste reduction. This goal has the following sub-goals:

1. Minimize the generation of waste and pollutants through source reduction.
2. Divert at least 50 percent of non-hazardous solid waste, excluding construction and demolition debris, by FY 2015.
3. Divert at least 50 percent of construction and demolition materials and debris by FY 2015.
4. Reduce printing paper use and acquire uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30 percent postconsumer fiber.

5. Reduce and minimize the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials acquired, used, or disposed of.
6. Increase diversion of compostable and organic material from the waste stream.
7. Implement integrated pest management and other appropriate landscape management practices.
8. Increase use of acceptable alternative chemicals and processes in keeping with bureau procurement policies.
9. Decrease use of chemicals where such decrease will assist the bureau in achieving greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.
10. Report in accordance with the requirements of sections 301 through 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Bureau Lead for Goal

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and oversight of the bureau’s strategy for promoting pollution prevention and waste reduction. Execution of the strategy is assigned to the ESHE Division. Each United States Mint facility is responsible for implementing the strategy. Senior management oversees the implementation process.

Implementation Methods

The United States Mint will develop a POAM to achieve its pollution prevention and waste elimination goals. The POAM will guide the United States Mint’s effort to develop a pollution prevention and waste reduction strategy in FY 2011.

Positions

The United States Mint is adequately staffed to achieve its pollution prevention and waste reduction goals. Coordination of the United States Mint’s strategy is done by full-time, dedicated employees in the ESHE Division. The actual implementation of the projects identified to reduce the United States Mint’s pollution and solid waste will be completed by full-time employees who have additional duties.

Planning Table

Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction	Units	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15
Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion Targets	%	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
C&D Material & Debris Diversion Targets	%	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Number of sites or facilities with on-site composting programs	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of sites or facilities recycling through off-site composting programs	#	1	1	1	1	1	1
% of bureau-operated offices/sites with a recycling program	%	60	60	100	100	100	100

Bureau Status

In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following four steps to begin reducing its pollution and solid waste:

1. Create a system for tracking and reporting the bureau's solid waste disposal.
2. Develop a strategy for reducing solid waste disposal.
3. Develop a strategy for reducing the bureau's printer paper use.
4. Develop a strategy to establish composting at all eligible facilities.

Return on Investment

The United States Mint did not deliberately cancel or suspend, nor expand any projects or programs for this goal in response to an ROI calculation.

Highlights

1. Under the guidance of the San Francisco Green Team, an employee organized group focused on sustainability, the United States Mint at San Francisco has implemented an extensive recycling program. In FY 2009, the United States Mint at San Francisco achieved a diversion rate of over 99 percent. Out of a total waste production of 434,869 pounds, only 3,692 pounds of waste were sent to the landfill. The United States Mint at San Francisco recycles plastic, paper, cardboard, metal, electronics waste, and some hazardous waste.
2. Implementing an effective recycling program at the United States Mint at West Point will be challenging. The United States Mint at West Point is located on the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Because of security concerns, the facility's waste is disposed of through the United States Army. Currently, the United States Military Academy does not measure the quantity of the United States Mint at West Point's waste that is diverted from the landfill. Until the facility can obtain this data, it will be difficult to design an effective recycling program.

Sustainable Acquisition

Goal Description

Advance sustainable acquisition to ensure that 95 percent of new contract actions are energy-efficient, water-efficient, biobased, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, contain recycled content, or are non-toxic or less-toxic alternatives, where such products and services meet bureau performance requirements.

Bureau Lead for Goal

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and oversight of the bureau's strategy for advancing sustainable acquisition. Execution of the strategy is assigned to the Procurement Division located within the United States Mint Financial Department. Each United States Mint department is responsible for implementing the strategy within its area of operations. Senior management oversees the implementation process.

Implementation Methods

The United States Mint’s Procurement Division has developed a POAM with the ESHE Division to achieve the bureau’s sustainable acquisition goals. The United States Mint’s strategy for advancing sustainable acquisition consists of the following four parts:

1. Updating the United States Mint’s *Guidelines for Purchasing Green Products* to reflect the new EO 13514 requirements.
2. Training all contract officers, COTRs, and purchase card holders in Federal green purchasing requirements.
3. Developing a system to track and report sustainable contract actions, and
4. Reporting all sustainable contract actions to the ESHE Division, the Treasury Department, and OMB for review.

Positions

The United States Mint is adequately staffed to achieve its sustainable acquisition goals. Execution of the United States Mint’s sustainability acquisition strategy is assigned to the Procurement Division. The ESHE Division will assist the Procurement Division in advancing sustainable acquisition where appropriate. The actual acquisition of sustainable products and services will be completed by all contracting officers, COTRs, and purchase card holders.

Planning Tables

Sustainable Acquisition					Units	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 20
New Contract Actions Meeting Sustainable Acquisition Requirements					%	72%	95%	hold	hold	hold
Energy Efficient Products (Energy Star, FEMP-designated, and low standby power devices)					%	92%	95%	hold	hold	hold
Water Efficient Products					%	69%	95%	hold	hold	hold
Biobased Products					%	32%	95%	hold	hold	hold
Recycled Content Products					%	40%	95%	hold	hold	hold
Environmentally Preferable Products/Services (excluding EPEAT)					%	44%	95%	hold	hold	hold
SNAP/non-ozone depleting substances					%	61%	95%	hold	hold	hold

Sustainable Acquisition Contract Review	1QFY11 (Actual)	2QFY11 (Actual)	3QFY11 (Planned)	4QFY11 (Planned)
Total # Bureau Contracts	105	49	?	?
Total # Bureau Eligible for Review	18	11	?	?
Total Eligible Contracts Reviewed	3	5	1	0
# of Compliant Contracts	2	4	1	0
Total % of Compliant Contracts	67	80	100	N/A

To determine the bureau’s compliance with its sustainable acquisition goal for Q1 and Q2, the United States Mint generated a report listing all new contracts signed during each quarter. The total number of contracts eligible for review was then calculated by excluding contracts for consultants, product renewals, and product maintenance from the total number of bureau contracts. These contracts are either for services or for the servicing of products and by nature cannot meet Federal green purchasing requirements. Next, the United States Mint issued a data call to the COTR for each contract eligible for review, asking if the contract satisfied Federal green purchasing requirements. The total eligible contracts reviewed consisted of the contracts

whose COTR was able to respond to the data call. The number of compliant contracts and total percentage of compliant contracts was determined by those responses.

For Q3 and Q4, the United States Mint was unable to calculate the total number of bureau contracts and the corresponding total number of contracts eligible for review because these contracts do not exist yet. However, contracts worth at least \$100,000 are planned in advance because of their importance. The United States Mint evaluated eligible contracts from this subsection to estimate the total percentage of compliant contracts for Q3 and Q4.

Bureau Status

In FY 2011, the United States Mint will begin implementing its sustainable acquisition strategy by taking the following actions:

1. Updating the United States Mint's *Guidelines for Purchasing Green Products* to reflect the new EO 13514 requirements:
 - a. Identify relevant Green Purchasing Standards.
 - b. Distribute advance notice of revised Green Purchasing Requirements to all contracting officers, COTRs, and purchase card holders.
 - c. Integrate Federal green purchasing requirements into the *Guidelines for Purchasing Green Products*.
 - d. Develop standard contract language for green products and services.
 - e. Investigate the use of indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contracts for green purchasing.
2. Training all contract officers, COTRs, and purchase card holders in Federal green purchasing requirements:
 - a. Obtain green purchasing training that has been updated to meet the new EO 13514 requirements from the Federal Acquisition Institute or the Defense Acquisition Institute when it becomes available.
 - b. Develop a sustainable acquisition training plan.
 - c. Procure a contractor to develop sustainable acquisition computer-based training.
 - d. Implement sustainable acquisition training for all contracting officers, COTRs, and purchase card holders.
3. Develop a system to track and report sustainable contract actions.
4. Reporting all sustainable contract actions to the ESHE Division, the Treasury Department, and OMB for review:
 - a. The Procurement Division will report quarterly to the ESHE Division.
 - b. The ESHE Division will report semiannually to the Treasury Department.
 - c. The Treasury Department will report semiannually to OMB.

Return on Investment

The United States Mint did not deliberately cancel or suspend, nor expand any projects or programs for this goal in response to an ROI calculation.

Highlights

1. The most challenging aspect of implementing a successful sustainable acquisition program at the United States Mint will be getting COTRs to accept responsibility for buying green. The United States Mint Procurement Division has very little control over the technical aspects of the bureau's contracts. Because contracting officers depend on

COTRs to supply the technical knowledge, COTRs will need to be the United States Mint personnel who ensure the bureau's applicable contracts satisfy at least one of the Federal green purchasing requirements. To achieve the bureau's sustainable acquisition goal, the United States Mint will have to train all of its COTRs in green purchasing in a way that gets them actively excited to buy green.

Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers

Goal Description

Promote sustainable electronic stewardship. This goal contains the following sub-goals:

1. Ensure procurement preference for Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) registered electronic products.
2. Establish and implement policies to enable power management, duplex printing, and other energy-efficient or environmentally preferable features on all eligible bureau electronic products.
3. Employ environmentally sound practices with respect to the bureau's disposition of all excess or surplus electronic products.
4. Ensure the procurement of Energy Star and Federal Energy Management Program designated electronic equipment.
5. Implement best management practices for energy-efficient management of servers and Federal data centers.

Bureau Lead for Goal

The United States Mint Sustainability Officer is responsible for the development, implementation, and oversight of the bureau's strategy for promoting sustainable electronic stewardship. Execution of the strategy is assigned to the Information Technology Department. Senior management oversees the implementation process.

Implementation Methods

The United States Mint will develop a strategy that will satisfy the Federal Electronics Challenge (FEC) in order to achieve its sustainable electronic stewardship goals. The three goals of the FEC are as follows:

1. Purchase greener electronics products
2. Reduce impacts of electronics products during use
3. Manage obsolete electronics in an environmentally safe way.

The United States Mint's Information Technology Department will develop POAMs to achieve each FEC goal.

Positions

The United States Mint is adequately staffed to achieve its sustainable electronics stewardship goals. Execution of the United States Mint's sustainability electronics stewardship strategy is assigned to the Information Technology Department. The ESHE Division will assist the Information Technology Department in promoting sustainable electronics stewardship where appropriate.

Planning Table

Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers	Unit	FY 10 (Actual)	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY14	FY15
% of electronic product acquisition covered by current Energy Star specifications that must be energy-star qualified	%	100%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold
% of covered electronic product acquisitions that are EPEAT- registered	%	100%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold
% of covered electronic product acquisitions that are FEMP- designated	%	100%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold
% of bureau, eligible PC, Laptops, and Monitors with power management actively implemented and in use	%	95%	100%	hold	hold	hold	hold
% of bureau, eligible electronic printing products with duplexing features in use	%	65%	95%	100%	hold	hold	hold
% of electronic assets covered by sound disposition practices	%	51%	100%	hold	hold	hold	hold
% of bureau data centers independently metered, advanced metered, or sub-metered to determine monthly Power Utilization Effectiveness	%	100%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold
% of bureau data centers operating with an average CPU utilization greater than 65%	%	100%	hold	hold	hold	hold	hold
Maximum annual weighted average Power Utilization Effectiveness (PUE) for bureau	#	1.7	hold	hold	1.6	1.5	1.4

Bureau Status

The Information Technology Department developed a POAM to achieve the FEC goal of reducing the impacts of electronics products during use. The POAM consists of two sections:

1. Enable power management features on computers, laptops, and printers
2. Implement best practices for data center energy efficiency.

In FY 2011, the United States Mint will take the following actions to finish implementing this POAM:

1. Enable power management features on computers, laptops, and printers:
 - a. Make new Personal Computer Asset Refresh Images ENERGY STAR compliant.
 - b. Continue to configure printers to enter power saving mode after 30 minutes.
2. Implement best practices for data center energy efficiency:
 - a. VMWare power optimization with Distributed Power Management

Return on Investment

The United States Mint did not deliberately cancel or suspend, nor expand any projects or programs for this goal in response to an ROI calculation.

Highlights

The United States Mint does not have any highlights for this goal.

Bureau Innovation and Government-Wide Support

In EO 13514, President Obama stated, “In order to create a clean energy economy that will increase our Nation's prosperity, promote energy security, protect the interests of taxpayers, and safeguard the health of our environment, the Federal Government must lead by example.”

The United States Mint is committed to leading by example in integrating sustainability into its operations and culture. In FY 2011, the United States Mint will complete the following sustainability actions that go above and beyond the EO 13514 goals:

1. **Sustainability Tip of the Month:** In January 2011, the United States Mint will start publishing the Sustainability Tip of the Month for all of the bureau's employees in the *InfoMINT*, the bureau's internal newsletter. The United States Mint will advertise the Sustainability Tip of the Month through Mint TV, the bureau's electronic bulletin board. The Sustainability Tip of the Month will highlight a strategy that the United States Mint used to reduce its environmental impact and provide information to employees on how to implement this strategy in their personal lives.
2. **Sustainability Intranet Page:** In January 2011, the United States Mint will release a Sustainability page in the bureau's intranet. The Sustainability page will be a one-stop spot for United States Mint employees to learn about the bureau's Sustainability Plan. The Page will include the following components:
 - a. What is Sustainability?
 - b. Sustainability Requirements
 - c. Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
 - d. United States Mint Performance
 - e. Sustainability Tip of the Month

Section 3: Bureau Self Evaluation

Does your Sustainability Plan incorporate and align sustainability goals, GHG targets and overarching objectives for sustainability with the Bureau Strategic Plan?	Yes
Does it provide annual targets, strategies and approaches for achieving the 2015 and 2020 goals?	Yes
Is the Sustainability Plan consistent with the FY2012 President's Budget?	Yes
Does the Sustainability Plan integrate all statutory and executive order requirements into a single implementation framework for advancing sustainability goals along with existing mission and management goals, making the best use of existing and available resources?	Yes
Does your plan include methods for obtaining data needed to measure progress, evaluate results, and improve performance?	Yes
Did your bureau meet by 12/30/10 due date and/or is it now able to demonstrate comprehensive implementation of the EO 13423 Electronic Stewardship goals?	Yes
Is your bureau tracking and monitoring all of its contract awards for inclusion of requirements for mandatory Federally-designated green products in 95 percent of relevant acquisitions?	Yes
Has your bureau completed energy evaluations on at least 75 percent of its covered facilities?	Yes
Will your bureau meet the Energy Policy Act of 2005 deadline of October 1, 2012 for metering of energy use?	Yes
If your agency reports in the FRPP, will it be able to report by December 2011 that at least seven percent of its inventory meets the High Performance Sustainable Guiding Principles?	N/A