



**U.S. Department of Energy**

# **Real Property Efficiency Plan**

**Reduce the Footprint Policy Implementation  
Update for the Period: FY 2020 – FY 2024**

**October 2019**

**United States Department of Energy  
Washington, DC 20585**

## Message from the Deputy Secretary

The Department of Energy (DOE or the Department) manages and operates a large, diverse, portfolio of assets. We depend on effective and efficient management of these assets to promote scientific innovation, enhance nuclear security, sponsor basic research in physical sciences, and ensure safe and effective cleanup of Cold War legacy waste. Much of DOE's real property portfolio reflects aging infrastructure that originated in the 1940s Manhattan Project. Our challenge is to acquire, align, sustain, and dispose of real property assets to most effectively support current and future mission requirements.

This year's update reports DOE's progress toward achieving its real property reduction goals and reinforces the Department's long-term focus on efficient and sustainable real property use. In FY 2018, the Department's efforts to dispose of office and warehouse space resulted in a net reduction of nearly 336,000 square feet (SF) of office and warehouse space, compared to the FY 2015 baseline. DOE exceeded its planned fiscal year (FY) 2018, office and warehouse combined, reduction target of 175,357 SF by 88 percent. In addition, the Department achieved a net reduction in owned building area, with uses other than office or warehouse, by nearly 2.9 million SF.

Similar to last year, DOE identified 68 offices and warehouses that were not previously reported in the Department's real property database, which increased reported space by 89,000 SF. Additionally, DOE reported 91 assets, consisting of 635,000 SF, that were repurposed or the usage code was updated to reflect the current use. In both cases, it is important to note that these were not new assets, just newly reported or updated. These changes demonstrate the Department's ongoing commitment to improve real property accountability.

For the period FY 2020 - 2024, DOE anticipates continuing to aggressively dispose of unneeded real property with a planned net reduction in office space and warehouse space in excess of 110,000 SF and 642,000 SF, respectively. Also during this report period, the Department anticipates a net reduction of approximately 2.7 million SF of building area with uses other than office or warehouse. Combined, the total projected net reductions exceed 3.4 million SF.

Additionally, in FY 2018 DOE issued implementation guidance for the workspace design standard, which had been issued in December 2016. This new standard, of 180 SF usable area per person, applies to all new offices and administrative workstations in new leases, construction, and renovation projects, regardless of predominant use. The implementation guidance provides a common approach to calculating building area attributable to offices and administrative workstations in buildings subject to the workspace design standard. The implementation guidance was a collaborative effort between GSA, several DOE program offices and the Office of Asset Management.



If you have any questions please contact me or Mr. Scott L. Whiteford, Senior Real Property Officer and Director, Office of Asset Management, at (202) 287-1563.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Brouillette". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dan" being particularly prominent.

Dan Brouillette  
Deputy Secretary



# REAL PROPERTY EFFICIENCY PLAN

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## I. Introduction

The Department is responsible for advancing the energy, environmental and nuclear security of the United States; promoting scientific innovation in support of that mission; sponsoring basic research in the physical sciences; and ensuring the environmental cleanup of the nation's nuclear security enterprise. DOE is responsible for a vast portfolio of infrastructure that consists of world-leading scientific and production tools and the general-purpose infrastructure needed to enable the use of those tools. DOE has the fourth largest inventory of real property in the Federal government by square footage, and its complex includes DOE National Laboratories, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) production sites, Power Marketing Administrations, Environmental Management (EM) cleanup sites, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The Department has an annual budget of approximately \$35.7<sup>1</sup> billion and employs approximately 14,000 Federal and over 95,000 contractor employees who conduct nuclear security, scientific research, energy research and development, environmental cleanup at over 85 sites in the United States, and long-term surveillance and maintenance at about 90 defense legacy sites.

The Department maintains an inventory<sup>2</sup> of approximately 20,000 real property buildings and structures, including 10,000 buildings, 2,000 trailers and 8,000 other structures and facilities covering an estimated 130 million SF on approximately 2.7 million acres of land<sup>3</sup>. DOE's annual cost for management and operation of this inventory is \$2.6 billion<sup>4</sup>. The replacement plant value of these assets (not including land value) is approximately \$158 billion. DOE's real property portfolio consists of diverse facilities, including unique fission reactors, accelerators, light sources, lasers, and high-performance computers. This portfolio of land, facilities, and other assets is the foundation of DOE's ability to conduct its mission, and represents one of America's premier assets for science, technology, and nuclear security. The vast majority, 87 percent, of the Department's portfolio is owned by DOE<sup>5</sup>. Real property owned or leased by the General Services Administration (GSA) represents roughly 5 percent of DOE's portfolio. The remainder of the portfolio is made up of leases directly held by DOE or contractor leases specifically approved and funded by DOE to support and achieve one or more of DOE's missions, see Figure 1.

Much of DOE's property portfolio reflects an infrastructure originating in the 1940s as part of the Manhattan Project. Most of these facilities, which may include unutilized, under-utilized, or excess property, are often in remote and secure locations and require extensive decontamination prior to disposal. DOE's challenge is to sustain, modernize, and effectively

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<sup>1</sup> FY 2019 Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> DOE inventory includes the following real property ownership interests: DOE owned or leased; GSA owned and leased; and contractor leased or licensed.

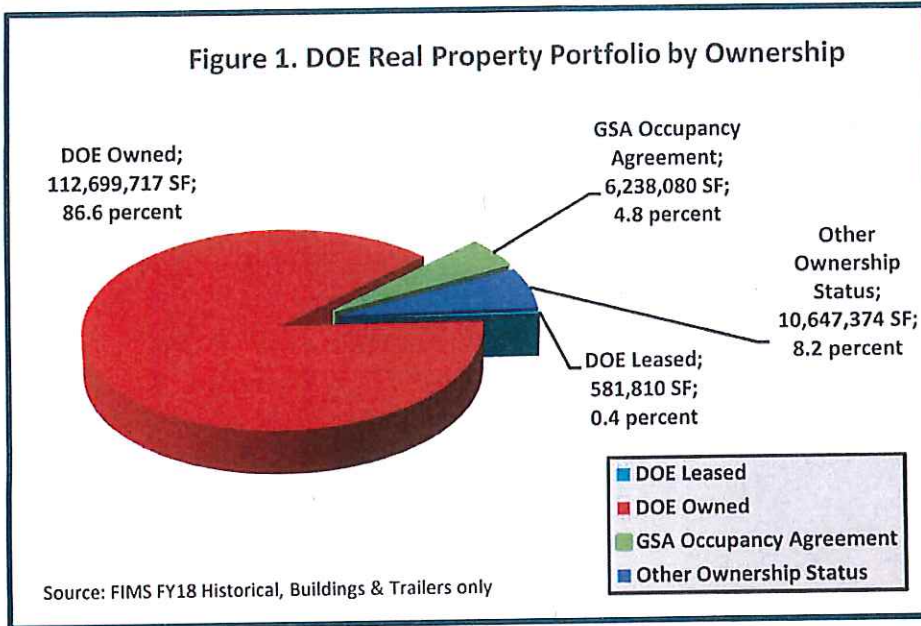
<sup>3</sup> FY 2018 Facilities Information Management System (FIMS) Annual Snapshot.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Title to real property is held by the "United States" acting through the departments and agencies. For simplicity, any property managed and controlled by DOE or GSA will be referred to as "DOE-owned" or "GSA-owned."



align real property assets with current and future mission requirements while meeting the obligation to remediate the environmental legacy of over seven decades of nuclear research, development, and weapons production. DOE has approached these challenges using three primary strategies: prioritize and dispose of excess facilities concurrent with requiring disposition offsets for new construction; conversion of existing, suitable facilities for new use; and, reduce net growth of overall DOE space, with emphasis on office and warehouse space.



Since FY 2002, DOE has managed a program to offset new construction with disposition, on an “at minimum” one-for-one square footage basis, for all owned buildings and real property trailers regardless of usage. From FY 2002 to the end of FY 2018, the Department achieved a net reduction in overall

footprint of 22.9 million gross SF. Typical methods of disposition include demolition, lease termination or expiration, transfer for economic development, or sale. Excess facility elimination and disposition remains a real property management priority.

The Department’s real property reduction targets for FY 2020 - 2024 are discussed in Section V. Reduction Targets. DOE’s reduction targets reflect the fact that both NNSA and the Office of Science are experiencing growth in existing missions that will most likely drive growth in the real property portfolio. Currently the Department’s net reduction target, comprised of total planned dispositions compared to total planned new real property, over the 5-year plan period is more than 3.4 million SF. Achieving the target is largely dependent on resourcing for dispositions as well as funding new footprint requirements. DOE program offices and Headquarters organizations are responsible for management of their real property footprint. However, DOE leadership has emphasized the importance of eliminating unneeded real property and therefore the Headquarters staff monitors the progress.

## II. Roles and Responsibilities of Senior Officials

The effective planning, acquisition, sustainment and disposal of the Department's real and personal property assets requires the commitment of the entire organization, including leadership and staff at DOE Headquarters as well as site, field and operations office locations. The Secretary establishes Departmental policy for real property management. The Deputy Secretary is responsible for overseeing the asset management system and program implementation by Departmental elements. The key DOE organizations and positions responsible for establishing and managing the business process used to determine the annual real property budget and its component funding levels are DOE Under Secretaries and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) with support from the Senior Real Property Officer (SRPO).

DOE Under Secretaries are ultimately responsible for the condition and safety of the property at their sites as well as its capability to meet mission needs. They carry out their programs and responsibilities through the NNSA and several program offices including the Office of Science (SC), the Office of Fossil Energy (FE), the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), the Office of Nuclear Energy (NE), the Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA), the Office of Environmental Management (EM) and the Office of Legacy Management (LM).

CFO has direct responsibility for oversight of the Department's financial management, budget formulation and execution, and corporate business systems, including internal controls.

The SRPO is charged with duties described by Public Law (P.L.) 114-318, *Federal Property Management Reform Act of 2016*, and Section 3 of Executive Order 13327, *Federal Real Property Asset Management*, including responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the real property inventories, establishing policy to improve operational and financial property management, and measuring and reporting real property performance. The SRPO leads the Office of Asset Management (OAM) and as such is responsible for establishing policy, and providing guidance and oversight of real and personal property for the Department. The SRPO is also the Head of the Contracting Activity for Real Property Management. The program offices are responsible for identifying and developing real property requirements as well as the execution of acquisition and disposal transactions. NNSA assures appropriate review of similar real estate transactions. DOE Order 430.1C, *Real Property Asset Management*, gives the Senior Realty Officer (SRO) review and approval authority for all leases, and occupancy agreements with GSA, with average annual rent of \$1.0 million, or more. The SRPO has no other direct authority for reviewing and/or approving space disposal and acquisition projects.

The Department determines the annual real property budget through inputs provided by the sites and Headquarters program offices. Each DOE program office consolidates inputs from multiple funding programs and develops either a five-year or ten-year infrastructure investment plan that identifies the funds needed for facility and infrastructure construction, maintenance/repair, and disposal/demolition, for their sites. The SRPO provides technical assistance in completing the infrastructure investment plans, but does not review or approve the budget submissions.



### III. Budget Assumptions and Impact to Reduction Targets

The Department develops budgetary guidance, in accordance with Administration policy, which the program offices use to identify and prioritize real property needs against mission requirements. Program offices and Headquarters organizations are responsible for making budget assumptions and building subsequent budget submissions, based on Administration and DOE budgetary guidance<sup>6</sup>, historical and projected mission requirements and anticipated availability of resources. For example, the Department's FY 2020 – FY 2024 budget guidance directed the program offices to identify building area offsets for new line item construction projects. The FY 2020 budget guidance also included a new requirement, to report funding to deactivate and dispose of excess infrastructure. This new budget exhibit includes funds to stabilize and maintain high-risk excess facilities and conduct risk reduction activities, to minimize the risk posed by those facilities, prior to disposition.

All planned acquisitions and reductions are identified by the appropriate fields in the Department's real property assets database, the Facilities Information Management System (FIMS). The data in FIMS reflects the Department's planning assumptions for FY 2020 and FY 2021, as covered by this plan and beyond.

The Department continues to seek opportunities to innovate and improve future budget guidance in order to support footprint reduction in future real property acquisition projects.

### IV. Portfolio Status

#### Overall Agency Building Portfolio

By the end of FY 2018 the Department's portfolio of owned and leased buildings totaled just over 118.2 million gross SF, which is a net reduction of 3.0 million SF from FY 2017. This reduction is mostly attributable to disposing of nearly 2.9 million SF of owned building area with uses other than office or warehouse. The significant reduction of non-office, non-warehouse, owned building areas reflects DOE's disposition priorities, which are to remediate and dispose of contaminated excess facilities that are the legacy of over seven decades of nuclear weapons research, development, and production. DOE's focus on reducing contaminated, non-office, non-warehouse buildings, has resulted in an overall net reduction, across all building uses, in owned, direct leased and GSA provided real property assets of more than 3.7 million gross SF from the FY 2015<sup>7</sup> baseline.

Office and warehouse facilities continue to represent about 31 percent of DOE's real property inventory, of which approximately 90 percent were obtained under the Department's acquisition authority and 10 percent via GSA Occupancy Agreement (OA), see Table 1.

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<sup>6</sup> DOE FY 2020 Congressional Justification (CJ) Budget Guidance, December 18, 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Based on comparison of the FY 2015 and FY 2018 Federal Real Property Profiles for DOE.

**Table 1. FY 2018 Portfolio Summary per Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) Submittal (Including all buildings, including the Reduce the Footprint (RTF) properties)**

Building Use	Direct Lease Space	Owned Space	OA Space
Office	526,801 SF	20,727,415 SF	3,423,652 SF
Warehouse	6,169 SF	11,803,794 SF	165,969 SF
Other	48,840 SF	80,168,508 SF	1,329,562 SF
<b>Total</b>	<b>581,810 SF</b>	<b>112,699,717SF</b>	<b>4,919,183 SF</b>

Note: Portfolio size for "Other" Building Uses from FIMS FY 2018 Historical data

In September 2018, Public Law (P.L.) 115-248, the Nuclear Energy Innovation Capabilities Act of 2017 (NEICA), was enacted. The NEICA amended the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), enable civilian research and development nuclear energy technologies and providing objectives for consideration in executing this mission. These additional statutory requirements could potentially drive growth in the Office of Nuclear Energy’s real property portfolio. In addition, both NNSA and SC continue to experience growth in existing missions that also is likely to, over time, drive growth in the real property portfolio. Specifically, mission growth is resulting in a shortage of quality office space across NNSA’s enterprise and new office and lab space is being planned to replace existing inadequate space and to accommodate planned staff increases.

Additionally, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (2018 NDAA) permits NNSA to construct new facilities in fiscal years that are different from the corresponding demolition and taking credit for demolition for all facility usage codes, not just office and warehouse. The most visible impact of the authority under the 2018 NDAA is that offsetting disposals for NNSA’s new 332,000 SF office complex, planned for FY 2021, will spread over succeeding years and differing usage codes. Ultimately, activities from 26 old, inefficient buildings will be consolidated into a single facility. NNSA plans to offset the new complex’s building area by disposing of offices, warehouses, and other owned buildings.

The Department did not face any new major challenges establishing the FY 2020 – FY 2024 reduction targets; however, the Department’s real property portfolio does include a significant inventory of facilities identified for disposal, many of which are highly complex and heavily contaminated. The safe and secure disposition of these facilities is a long-term challenge that in many cases requires actions to prepare for disposal that are uncommon, highly technical, very expensive, and of long duration. These unique activities include stabilization (removal of nuclear materials, spent fuels, wastes, equipment and classified documents); deactivation (shut down and removal of active systems); and, decommissioning (dismantlement and demolition). While the Department has made substantial progress in disposal of these legacy contaminated excess facilities, the remaining facilities continue to pose risks to health, safety, and the environment.



As stated above, the primary elements driving the Department's space needs are replacing Manhattan Project and Cold War era facilities and consolidating staff to reduce unneeded building space. Many of the Department's seven decades old facilities are no longer suitable for state-of-the-art research, development, and production, and have become too old, too costly, and unable to efficiently support the mission due to antiquated and inadequate working spaces, equipment, utilities, and environmental conditions (e.g., electronic and acoustic interference). The Department must provide cutting-edge facilities that support research in emerging technologies, maintain the nation's nuclear security, and foster collaboration while consolidating into the safest and most efficient spaces for the DOE workforce.

As a result of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (FY 2016 NDAA), the DOE established the Excess Contaminated Facilities Working Group (ECFWG) to analyze options, evaluate potential risks, and compile rough order of magnitude (ROM) cost estimates, to deactivate and decommission (D&D) excess nuclear facilities. The ECFWG used enterprise-wide data to define the scope of the challenge, propose risk-informed approaches for addressing DOE's contaminated excess facilities, and reported the findings to Congress. In October 2018, the ECFWG's second report to Congress identified 1,611 excess facilities with a ROM cost estimate to D&D of \$12.2 billion. Approximately 15 percent of the excess facilities were identified as posing a major or significant risk to public health and the environment, worker safety, or the mission. The estimated cost to D&D these facilities was \$10.7 billion<sup>8</sup>. The ECFWG report stated the DOE's disposition priorities, which are to stabilize degraded higher-risk facilities, characterize their hazards and conditions, remove hazardous materials, and place them in a lower risk condition until the risk is eliminated by demolishing the facility and disposing of the resulting waste<sup>9</sup>.

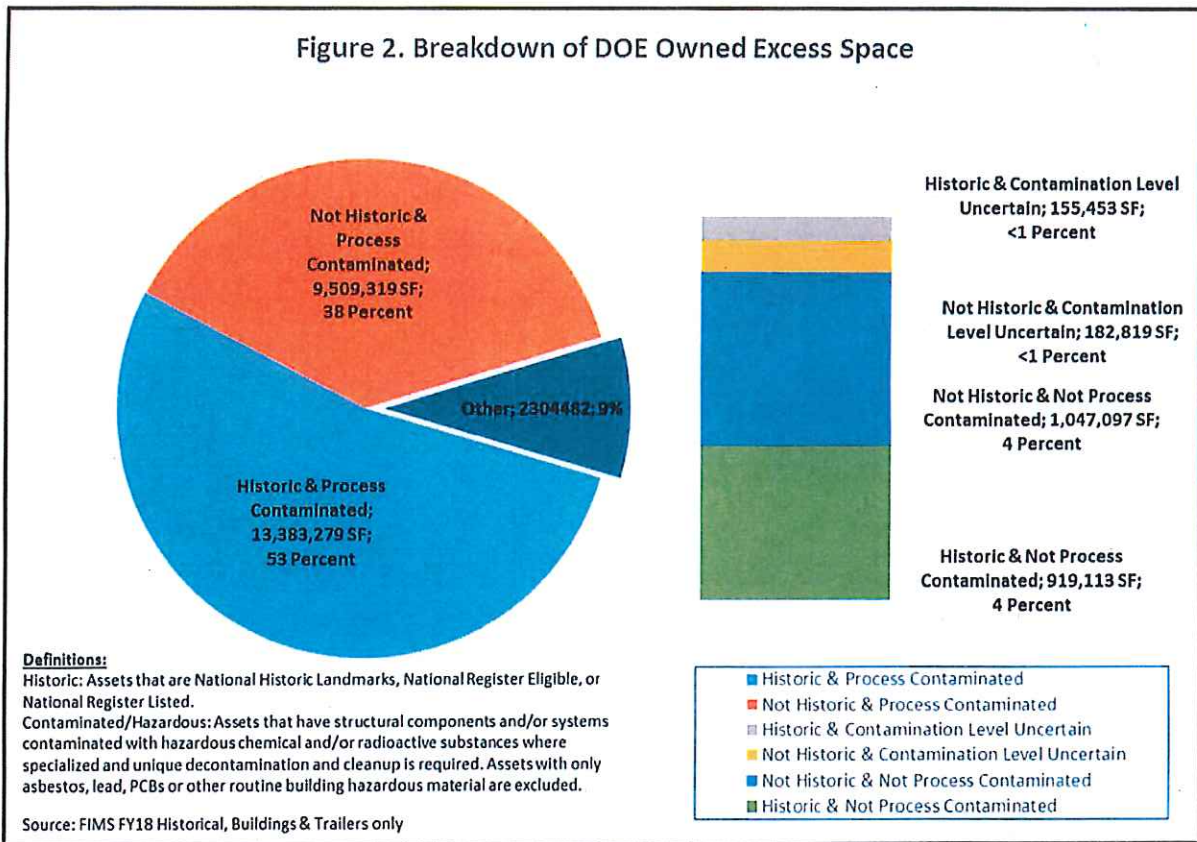
At the end of FY 2018, DOE's real property inventory included approximately 25.2 million gross SF of excess building area, of which 91 percent contains some form of chemical, nuclear, radioactive, or biological hazard and 53 percent are also classified as historic. The breakdown of DOE's excess building area is shown in Figure 2. Uncontaminated excess office and warehouse space that was identified for disposal within the report period, and is not historic, totals 182,000 SF, or 0.9 percent of the total. Within the context of the ECFWG's report, uncontaminated excess office and warehouse space represents low risk to public health, the environment, worker safety, and the mission, and therefore is a relatively lower priority for funding disposal related activities. Current funding levels for disposal of unneeded facilities, while substantial, are still insufficient to address all of these issues effectively in the near term. Accordingly, DOE is focused on developing strategies for addressing these facilities in a prioritized manner. These strategies are explained in Section VIII. Compliance Internal Controls.

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<sup>8</sup> Department of Energy's "Plan for Deactivation and Decommissioning of Nonoperational Defense Nuclear Facilities," October 2018.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

Figure 2. Breakdown of DOE Owned Excess Space



### Status Relative to Reduce the Footprint Baseline Requirement

In FY 2018, the Department continued to aggressively pursue disposition of unneeded office and warehouse space in support of Reduce the Footprint (RtF). By the end of FY 2018 DOE’s portfolio of RtF assets was 36,329,480 SF, as reported in the FY 2018 FRPP and equates to a net reduction of 336,082 SF from the FY 2015 RtF building area baseline. This net reduction is composed of 228,840 SF of office space and 107,242 SF of warehouse space.

In the FY 2018 - FY 2022 RPEP, DOE projected FY 2018 net reductions, e.g. FY 2018 compared to FY 2017, in RtF office and warehouse baseline assets of 175,357 SF. By continuing the practice of one SF of disposition for one SF of new footprint and aggressively pursuing opportunities for early execution of disposition projects, DOE achieved a net reduction in office and warehouse space of 330,504 SF and exceeded the FY 2018 net reduction goal by over 88 percent.

The Department’s FY 2020 targets include disposition of approximately 267,000 SF of office or warehouse space and over 647,000 SF of owned space with a predominant use other than office or warehouse. Attachments A and B provide asset-level disposition information on office, warehouse, and “other than office or warehouse” spaces. Compared with the previous report, the targets for disposal of office and warehouse and “other than office or warehouse” space are increased by more than 150 percent. The new targets reflect the aggressiveness with which the Department has pursued disposing of unneeded facilities over the period FY 2015 to FY 2018, and continues to do so going forward.



## Maintenance of the Reduce the Footprint Baseline

Despite the Department's aggressive action to reduce unutilized and under-utilized space, approximately 10 percent of DOE office space and 18 percent of the warehouse space is unutilized or under-utilized. All office and warehouse spaces have been evaluated. Table 2 summarizes DOE's status on utilization.

**Table 2. FY 2018 Office and Warehouse Utilization Status**

Building Use	Unutilized/Under-Utilized Space (%)	Unutilized/Under-Utilized Space (GSF)	Percent of Space Evaluated (%)	Requires Evaluation (GSF)
Office	9.8	2,592,000	100	0
Warehouse	17.6	2,112,000	100	0

The figures in table 2 compare favorably with the FY 2019 - 2023 RPEP, where DOE reported unutilized and under-utilized office space of 3.1 million gross SF. Unutilized and under-utilized warehouse space grew slightly from 1.8 million gross SF, in FY 2017, to 2.1 million gross SF in FY 2018. Since real property assets typically are reported as unutilized or under-utilized prior to reporting as excess and disposal, this increase is consistent with DOE's continuing effort to improve reporting and subsequent reduction of unutilized and under-utilized office and warehouse space. Since the initial report, the amount of office and warehouse space evaluated for utilization has steadily increased, for example in the FY 2016 – FY 2020 RPEP 87 percent of office space had been evaluated, it is now effectively 100 percent. Evaluation of warehouse space utilization has similarly improved over time and remains steady at 100 percent.

Facility operating principles used to address this space also support reduction of the footprint and include:

- Optimizing space for functionality;
- Increasing density;
- Eliminating old, expensive, and difficult to maintain facilities; and
- Replacing old facilities with modern, flexible, collaborative, and efficient space in accordance with sustainable practices.

For assets not predominantly used as office or warehouse, space is managed to ensure that inventory not fully utilized or excess is minimized through consolidation, reuse, or disposal. Attachment B provides an asset-level disposition plan for space currently identified by the sites and determined excess to the Department's needs.

In *Example Projects for Public Tracking* (see Attachment C) the Department provides examples of planned reductions to office and warehouse space through consolidation, colocation, or disposal suitable for tracking on [performance.gov](https://www.performance.gov). Though the RPEP report guidance requires only three examples, the Department is offering eight examples to further demonstrate DOE's commitment to both reducing and right sizing our real property holdings. The projects include two consolidation projects, five demolition projects, and a transfer to another Federal Agency.

## V. Reduction Targets

### Reduction Targets for Office and Warehouse Space

DOE program offices and NNSA use a variety of planning methods and systems to assure that appropriate facilities are available to meet mission needs in a cost-effective manner. DOE Order 430.1C requires that DOE elements must annually conduct real property planning and provide 5-year real property planning and budget documentation, which is used to develop infrastructure budget requirements in accordance with Administration, Department, and program office budgetary guidance. Each DOE element's planning documentation identifies site-specific actions envisioned to meet acquisition, sustainment, and disposition goals for their facilities as well as management and performance goals established by Departmental and executive leadership. DOE Order 430.1C specifically requires real property planning documentation address; reduction or consolidation of space, program benchmarks for space utilization, space assignment and utilization standards. Starting in FY 2020, the FIMS validation process will integrate assessing sites' compliance with real property planning requirements, as specified in DOE Order 430.1C.

Sites use FIMS to report assets that are, or will become, excess over the course of the five-year planning period. Sites also use FIMS to maintain a list of assets that they intend to acquire, expand, or lease. New assets may be acquired through either Department authorities or through GSA.

The Department relies on industry standards and benchmarks to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its real property assets. Using key data elements from FIMS, the Department can benchmark portfolio performance against industry benchmark data. Several key benchmarks the DOE is developing to help track real property utilization and management efficiency include: "Utilization Index" and "Occupancy Rate" to focus on the degree to which the Department is using and allocating its existing space; "Condition Index" to provide insight into the portfolio's state of repair; "Maintenance Investment Index" to relate infrastructure maintenance funding levels to the portfolio's overall value; "Deferred Maintenance Index" to highlight the Department's backlog of facility maintenance and repair requirements; and, "Excess Disposition Index" to show the amount of building and trailer square footage the Department disposed of in relation to the overall portfolio.

Despite a relatively stable inventory of real property that is predominantly owned the Department is committed to reducing all building space, owned and leased. DOE Order 430.1C requires five-year real property planning that: identifies the optimum set of facilities and infrastructure to maintain each core capability; includes reduction or consolidation of space, specifically addressing the space policy cited in the *National Strategy for the Efficient Use of Real Property 2015-2020*; and, identifies offsets, of equal or greater size for, owned buildings, offices and warehouses. For the period of FY 2020 – FY 2024, the Department anticipates total disposals office and warehouse space of over 1,060,000 SF and nearly 696,000 SF, respectively (see Attachment A).



These reductions, when compared to planned acquisitions for the same period, result in a net reduction in office space of approximately 110,000 SF and a net reduction in warehouse space of over 642,000 SF, see Table 3.

**Table 3. Domestic Office and Warehouse Square Foot (SF) Reduction Targets FY 2020 - FY 2024**

Building Use	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
<b>Office Target (Net SF Reduction)</b>	102,400	(286,300)	238,900	(26,100)	81,300	110,200
<b>Warehouse Targets (Net SF Reduction)</b>	17,500	31,500	507,600	72,200	13,600	642,400
<b>Total (Net SF Reduction)</b>	<b>119,900</b>	<b>(254,800)</b>	<b>746,500</b>	<b>46,100</b>	<b>94,900</b>	<b>752,600</b>

Note: Reductions are reported as a positive value; any additions are noted by a ( )  
 Source: Attachment A, *Department of Energy Plan to Maintain the Reduce the Footprint Baseline*

Of specific note, the primary cause of the net increase in office space in FY 2021 is NNSA’s new 332,000 SF office complex planned for FY 2021. The new complex will enable consolidation of activities from 26 old, inefficient, buildings of various uses into a single facility. The 26 buildings total 328,000 SF, which will be disposed in succeeding years. In addition, in FY 2023 the net increase in office space in FY 2023 is mostly due to the Office of Science constructing a 100,000 SF office building. This new building will be offset by disposal of eight existing office buildings, totaling 113,913 SF, between FY 2021 and FY 2027.

The Department’s *Plan to Maintain the Reduce the Footprint Baseline* lists the asset level data used for the annual targets, see Attachment A.

**Disposal Targets for Owned Buildings**

The Department has continued pursuing an aggressive program for reporting excess property to GSA for disposition with the ultimate goal of driving the percentage of unutilized and under-utilized building area for owned buildings with a predominant use other than office or warehouse to 10 percent or less. The focal point of the analytical and business processes for determining disposal targets is the annual real property planning process, which is required per DOE Order 430.1C. Program-level real property plans document how real property assets support DOE’s strategic plan and program guidance. Real property planning and budgeting documentation identifies how programs and sites will meet mission, budget, and performance outcomes within budget projections; assess real property assets against missions, to include addressing space utilization and excess facilities disposition; and, prioritize real property projects, including disposition of excess property.

Net reduction targets for the planning period FY 2020 – FY 2024 are displayed in Table 4. The Department’s *Owned Building Disposition Plan* lists total dispositions based asset level data, for the Plan period, see Attachment B.



**Table 4. Disposal Targets for Owned Buildings FY 2020 - FY 2024**

Other Buildings	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
<b>Disposal Target (Net SF Reduction)</b>	307,400	74,100	2,522,700	(268,400)	41,600	2,677,400
<b>Disposal Target (# buildings)</b>	77	44	40	36	58	255

Note: Reductions are reported as a positive value; any additions are noted by a ( )  
 Source: Attachment B, Department of Energy Owned Building Disposition Plan

While diligent efforts are put forth in developing infrastructure acquisition and disposition plans, these disposal targets are contingent on funding availability, competing or emergent mission requirements, and regulatory requirements. Disposition plans may shift depending on mission need and health, safety, environment, security risk and the input provided by the local community at time of actual execution. The Department intends to update reduction targets annually. The Department’s efforts to dispose of its legacy, high-risk, facilities are reflected in the Department’s footprint reduction targets.

**Use of Performance Benchmarks to Identify Reduction Opportunities**

As stated previously, the Department continues developing several key internal metrics based on the FIMS database. The FIMS database also enables the Department to track performance benchmarks, such as operations cost per SF, rent per SF, and SF per person. As requested by OMB, the Department uses OMB MAX to inform the process of identifying and prioritizing consolidation and disposal projects. The Department’s process relies on the program offices evaluating mission requirements to identify and prioritize consolidation and disposal opportunities. Table 5 lists DOE’s current performance against government-wide benchmarks, based on FY 2018 FRPP data.

**Table 5. Benchmark Metric Summary for the Department of Energy**

Benchmark Metric	FY 2015	FY 2018	% Change ((FY2015 – FY2018)/FY2018)	Government-wide Average
SF per person Direct Lease Office		225.88	N/A	223.24
SF per person Owned Office	368.68	339.86	-7.82	420.4
SF per person GSA OA Office	283.32	248.17	-12.41	252.7

Benchmark Metric	FY 2013	FY 2018	% Change ((FY2013 – FY2018)/FY2018)	Government-wide Average
Rent per SF Direct Lease Office	\$11.66	\$20.19	73.1	\$30.26
Rent per SF GSA OA Office	\$28.61	\$22.78	-20.37F	\$28.01
O&M per SF Owned Office	\$14.82	\$14.55	-1.78	\$6.12

Benchmark Metric	FY 2013	FY 2018	% Change ((FY2013 – FY2018)/FY2018)	Government-wide Average
Rent per SF Direct Lease Warehouse	\$4.52	\$4.31	-4.61F	\$9.66
Rent per SF GSA OA Warehouse	\$17.90	\$19.32	7.94	\$10.87
O&M per SF Owned Warehouse	\$11.91	\$10.93	-8.23	\$2.66
Percent of Owned Portfolio SF with Facility Condition Index of 85 or greater	N/A	67%	N/A	73%

Benchmark Metric	FY 2017	FY 2018	% Change ((FY2013 – FY2018)/FY2018)	Government-wide Average
Percent of Owned SF with Facility Condition Index of 85 or greater	65.2%	57.58%	- 11.68	74.06%
Percent of Owned Buildings with Facility Condition Index of 85 or greater	66.73%	64.04%	-4.03	71.04%

Benchmark Metric	FY 2018	Government-wide Average
Tenant Satisfaction Survey (TSS) Sat Score for Occupancy Agreements	72.61%	60.78%
Tenant Satisfaction Survey (TSS) Sat Score for Owned Assets	59.94%	50.22%
Tenant Satisfaction Survey (TSS) Sat Score for Leased Assets	55.17%	53.74%



In 2016, GSA introduced the Asset Consolidation Tool (ACT) to assist agencies in identifying potential opportunities for consolidation or colocation. The consolidation tool allows users to search a database, based on FRPP data, of office space owned or leased by GSA or other agencies in a specific geographic area. For each space in the database, the tool provides a point of contact for the agency that controls the space. The intent is for agencies to use this contact information to inquire about potential colocation or consolidation. The primary challenge for DOE in using the consolidation tool is that it uses FRPP data to make certain assumptions about the ability of existing office space to accommodate additional personnel. Using data on the square footage of each space and the reported number of occupants, the tool applies the GSA-preferred utilization rate of 150 SF usable area per person, to estimate how many additional occupants the space can accommodate. This calculation has limitations in practice as the configuration of the space, security, or present staffing levels, may not actually allow for additional personnel. Despite this shortcoming, the consolidation tool is a great resource for identifying potential consolidation opportunities because it provides access to a great deal of information that was not previously available.

The Office of Asset Management (OAM) actively encourages the DOE real estate community to use the consolidation tool. OAM distributed information on the consolidation tool's potential to further space reduction efforts and arranged training for the real estate community on the ACT. OAM continues incorporating the ACT into real estate guidance documents. For example, DOE Order 430.1C requires a headquarters review of certain leasing actions, which includes use of the ACT to identify existing federal buildings and leases that may have sufficient space available to accommodate the DOE space requirement. The Department's real estate community is encouraged to contact listed agency points of contact to determine if consolidation is a viable option. The consolidation tool will be incorporated into other relevant guidance documents as updates occur.

### **Space Design Standard for Future Reductions**

On December 27, 2016, the Department issued an updated design standard of 180 usable square feet (USF) per person for office space in new construction, new leases, and major renovation projects. The new standard was effective at the time it was issued and applied to all future projects and current projects that had not reached the design phase. On August 31, 2018, the Department issued implementation guidance for the updated office standard that clarified applicability and methodology for calculating office area subject to the new standard.

### **Utilization Rates**

The Department has one utilization rate (UR) standard for administrative office space, as described above. Administrative office space is measured in office USF and consists of assignable space that is comparable to commercial office space (including open workstations, private offices, meeting rooms, file and storage rooms, coat closets, and reception areas). Administrative office space does not include special space, such as data centers, laboratories,

high-density file rooms, and public waiting areas. The UR is determined by dividing the office USF by the total number of Federal personnel and resident contractors assigned to a building. The DOE’s administrative office UR for FY 2018 is shown in Table 6.

**Table 6. Department of Energy Utilization Rates**

Headquarters/Bureaus	Administrative Office UR
DOE Headquarters & All Program Offices	146 USF

Source: FIMS FY 2018 Historical Data for buildings and trailers with predominate use code of office.

The reported administrative office UR covers buildings and trailers with a predominant use of office. If the administrative office UR included all building usage codes it would be approximately 4 percent lower. However, for the non-office buildings and trailers, FIMS is not able to distinguish Federal personnel and resident contractors in administrative office space from those personnel in other types of workspace, such as labs, warehouses, maintenance shops, etc., and therefore would not be useful for comparison to other Federal Agencies.

## VI. GSA Consolidation Program

The Department conducts an annual screening for projects suitable for the GSA Consolidation Program. DOE currently does not have any projects that meet the program’s criteria.

## VII. Operational Efficiencies

DOE Order 430.1C requires DOE Elements determine the optimum set of facilities and infrastructure needed to maintain each applicable core capability. Each program office has implemented management practices that assess missions, infrastructure needs, and risks across their sites. For example, NNSA’s Master Asset Plan and site specific “Deep Dives” is an integrated approach to address aging and excess infrastructure; prioritize risks to mission, safety and the environment; identify new facility requirements; and, balance resources. The Office of Science’s Annual Lab Planning guidance is similar, in that it overlays a corporate and strategic approach to each site’s real property planning actions. A primary objective of each program’s effort is to align maintenance, repair, and disposition and construction actions towards achieving the most efficient real property inventory to support mission activities. As a result of these strategic planning efforts each program office has executed, or is actively planning, projects to achieve operational efficiencies. For example, EM’s Environmental Management Consolidated Business Center (EMCBC) consolidation project and Office of Science’s Integrative Genomics Building (IGB) are active projects designed to achieve operational efficiencies and support mission work by consolidating activities from multiple locations into single buildings, see Attachment C. NNSA’s FY 2021, 332,000 SF, administrative complex is the largest example of a future consolidation project that will consolidate the activities of 26 buildings into a single facility and achieve operational efficiency.



## VIII. Compliance Internal Controls

The current and planned standards, methods, and policies are intended to support the Department in:

- Achieving its organizational objectives;
- Obtaining, maintaining, reporting and using reliable and timely information for decision making; and
- Complying with laws, regulations, and policies.

Broadly, the Department's approach includes stabilizing degraded higher-risk facilities and placing them in a lower risk condition, maintaining the one-for-one offset policy, modifying the real property asset inventory, and strengthening management practices. DOE Under Secretaries, the NNSA and program offices, field and site offices, sites, and DOE Headquarters support offices each contribute to effective implementation and control of the Department's Real Property Efficiency Plan.

### **Control Acquisition of New Owned and Leased Assets at the Department and Component Level**

- Record in FIMS the planned acquisition of building area regardless of predominant use or acquisition method.
- Programs obtain Senior Realty Officer's concurrence prior to initiating or renewing DOE leases or GSA Occupancy Agreements with an annual rent of one million dollars or more. NNSA reviews internal procedures to assure appropriate review of similar real estate transactions.
- Work with DOE stakeholders to incorporate information on projects that impact office or warehouse building area in future budget submissions.
- Comply with DOE Order 430.1C, which requires DOE Elements "Determine the optimum set of facilities and infrastructure needed to maintain each applicable core capability."

### **Ensure Properties Declared "Excess" and "Surplus" Move to Final Disposition in a Timely Manner.**

- The ECFWG will continue to comply with the FY 2016 NDAA requirements to identify potential risks, analyze options, prioritize, and develop rough order of magnitude cost estimates to deactivate and decommission excess nuclear and high-risk facilities.
- OAM will review and update existing policies, controls, and documentation requirements, as needed, to strengthen the Department's internal excess screening processes and declarations of excess to GSA.

### **Ensure Consolidation and Colocation Project Opportunities are Identified across the Portfolio and Prioritized for Action**

- As started in FY 2016, program offices will continue the practice of conducting portfolio reviews across sites. In conjunction with their annual planning processes, program offices will identify and prioritize disposals, reductions, or consolidation opportunities, based upon mission requirements and return on investment.
- In FY 2018, the Department added a data element to its FIMS database that identifies field offices that are potential candidates for colocation with another Federal agency. The data element is a required field for buildings and trailers, both owned and leased, with a predominant use of office space.

### **Manage the Implementation of RTF Policy, the Federal Property Management Reform Act, and Public Law 114-287, the Federal Asset Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (FASTA), Department-Wide**

In FY 2016, the Department undertook a wholesale review and update of its real property performance measures, as described in Section V. Reduction Targets. The below listed measures will remain in effect until the updated performance measures are finalized, promulgated, and have enough data population to make them statistically significant.

- On a quarterly basis, OAM will evaluate the Department's footprint and evaluate performance against planned targets and performance benchmarks using FIMS, FRPP and GSA rental agreement information following specified OMB/GSA evaluation criteria.
- Concurrent with their annual year-end certification of FIMS data, supporting the FRPP submission, program offices will review and verify the planned acquisition and disposal information in FIMS.
- On an annual basis, OAM will track trends in office and warehouse utilization rates and include those rates in the Department's annual state of infrastructure report.
- Annually, within the timeframe specified by OMB, the Department will issue an updated Real Property Efficiency Plan for the following five fiscal years.
- OAM will perform a quality review of assets nominated by the program offices for Agency recommendations, under FASTA, for compliance with the criteria of the Act.
- OAM will recommend improvements to FIMS to aid program offices' efforts to identify and process Agency recommendations in accordance with FASTA.
- OAM will prepare various reports identifying size corrections, usage code changes, dispositions and acquisitions identifying any that occurred independent of data calls or the acquisition module in FIMS, as needed.
- Require current space utilization survey, prior to project authorization, as part of the process to justify the mission need for new acquisitions.



- Incorporate field verification of space utilization surveys into the annual FIMS Data Validation process.
- FIMS data, including size, are reported quarterly to the Office of CFO for reconciliation with the Active Facilities Data Collection System (AFDCS). The information from the AFDCS and other reports are used to prepare the environmental liability portion of the annual, audited financial statement.
- The Department's Agency Financial Report for FY 2018 included OMB Circular A-136 compliant progress reporting for Reduce the Footprint policy implementation. The Department will continue to meet the reporting requirements specified by OMB in support of OMB Memorandum M-12-12, *Promoting Efficient Spending to Support Agency Operations*.

## IX. FRPP Data Quality Improvement

FIMS, the Department's authoritative real property information system, continues to improve. It contains over 22,000 real property records each containing up to 200 discrete data fields supporting the annual data submission to the FRPP, facility-related sustainability goals, and implementation of OMB Memorandum M-12-12 Section 3: Reduce the Footprint, and the Department's internal management and performance objectives.

### Data Quality Prior to System Input

Upon receipt of the annual Federal Real Property Council, *Guidance for Real Property Inventory Reporting*, the SRPO assesses the updated reporting requirements to identify changes in FIMS necessary to accommodate new or modified FRPP data requirements or reporting processes and provides implementation guidance.

### Data Validation Procedures

In FY 2007, the Department implemented a standard, statistical validation process now applied annually at all sites between mid-January and the end of July. Validation is a process for assuring the accuracy of FIMS data by comparing FIMS data taken from a representative sample against its source data. DOE's validation process was recognized as a GSA best practice in 2008. Annual guidance<sup>10</sup> is tailored to meet current requirements and management interest areas. The process provides DOE with a reasonable level of confidence that the validated FIMS data elements are being maintained without variance when compared to source documentation. In FY 2018, the Department validated up to 58 individual data elements for DOE-owned and DOE-leased buildings, structures and trailers; GSA-owned and GSA-leased buildings; land records; and records archived between October 1, 2017 and September 30, 2018.

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<sup>10</sup> Guidance for Fiscal Year 2018 Facilities Information Management Systems Data Validations.

The validation also includes a facility site visit to cross check source data and FIMS data with actually observed field conditions. As many of the assets in the sample sets as practical are physically verified and a facility walk-through conducted at approximately 30 percent of the sample set. The site visit includes an inspection of the previous location with 100 percent of the disposed assets. To help confirm that all existing real property assets are recorded in FIMS, during the site visit the validation team randomly identifies ten assets not included in the sample set. Before completing the validation, the team confirms that a property record for each observed asset exists in FIMS and records any necessary data corrections.

The FIMS data validation is scored based on frequency of variance for “Status” or overall accuracy of the existing data. The “Corrective Action Plan (CAP) Progress” score is based on the site’s efforts to implement improvements to the FIMS data as outlined in their previous year CAP, when applicable. Both scores use a red, yellow, green system. Sites earning a red score in “Status” must develop and submit a CAP within 15 days of the validation. If a site chooses to revalidate, they must do so within 60 days of the original validation or prior to August 1 of the fiscal year in which the red status was reported, whichever comes first.

### **Data Quality Prior to System Acceptance**

The Office of Asset Management, in coordination with the Headquarters program office, performs quality assurance reviews of the FIMS data validation process at each site on a five-year cycle to verify consistency and to ensure validations are conducted in accordance with the annual guidance.

With year-end FIMS data population, the SRPO requires each Site Manager or Headquarters program office provide a statement to certify the level of completeness, accuracy and any efforts made to improve FIMS data reported to the FRPP.

### **Data Anomalies**

*Facilities Information Management System Fiscal Year-end Data Analysis*, Attachment D, describes the criteria used to identify potential data, validation, and verification anomalies.

## **X. Challenges and Improvement Opportunities**

### **Challenges**

Over 90 percent of the Department’s excess building area is contaminated by some form of hazardous chemical or radioactive substance that potentially poses a risk to the public, the environment, or the DOE workforce and requires highly specialized decontamination and cleanup prior to disposal. By contrast, excess office and warehouse space, which are neither contaminated nor historic, constitute just over 1 million SF, or 4 percent, of the Department’s excess space. While the Department continues to pursue disposal of excess office and warehouse space, as resources allow, addressing the decontamination of those high-risk excess facilities continues to be DOE’s highest priority. Furthermore, as the DOE pursues disposal of excess space, and approaches its optimal footprint, it will become increasingly challenging to identify offsets for new footprint in the same year a new real property asset comes on line. In a



similar manner, the Department currently has under construction several large-scale projects important to its nuclear, radiological, and scientific missions. Many of these projects were initiated and funded for construction prior to the conclusion of FY 2012 and, therefore, prior to OMB M-12-12, *"Promoting Efficient Spending to Support Agency Operations."* These complex projects often require 5, 10, or more years to be completed and generally provide ancillary facilities that, when delivered, will add to the Department's inventory of office and warehouse space. The Department will address these facilities in the annual plan update as their completion comes into the reporting window.

### **Improvement Opportunities**

DOE Order 430.1C requires programs to determine the optimum set of facilities and infrastructure to maintain each core capability, and to perform annual utilization surveys. These requirements are an opportunity to improve the Department's ability to connect facilities to the mission(s) they support and make the most efficient and effective use of existing real property.

The work of the Laboratory Operations Board has heightened management interest in the condition and efficient, effective utilization of Departmental infrastructure as well as the burden of sustaining unneeded real property.

The Department has continued seeking other approaches to reducing its footprint including identifying ways to expedite reporting and disposing of excess facilities. These include collaborating with GSA to identify opportunities for consolidation or colocation using their Customer Portfolio Plan process and consolidation tool or disposal opportunities through Targeted Asset Reviews. DOE also has at its command tools to facilitate maintenance of its portfolio including:

- Direct lease authority;
- Independent disposal authority, including transfers for economic development; and
- Capability to construct or purchase real property when authorized.

### **Concerns**

The current method of calculating office and warehouse reductions is not reflective of agencies' efforts to improve data quality. For example, there are no methods to account for adding new records or correcting records for preexisting buildings; document disposal actions any time after the actual fiscal year disposal took place; or, reflect the creative ways agencies re-purpose existing space to reduce cost for the government. These limitations may reduce the accuracy of a Department's data relative to its Reduce the Footprint accomplishments. Also of concern, is the point at which the office and warehouse footprint approaches its optimal state and agencies do not have assets to offset new footprint. At that point, the Reduce the Footprint (RtF) reporting will result in diminished returns, but there is currently no standard for determining when RtF reporting is no longer required.

**Notes**

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is self-financed and has independent real property acquisition and disposal authorities. However, DOE will continue to include BPA assets, such as offices and warehouses, in our annual reporting requirements.



## Attachments

Attachment A - Department of Energy Plan to Maintain the Reduce the Footprint Baseline

Attachment B - Department of Energy Owned Building Disposition Plan

Attachment C - Example Projects for Public Tracking

Attachment D - Department of Energy Facilities Information Management System Fiscal Year-end Data Analysis

The Department of Energy *Plan to Maintain the Reduce the Footprint Baseline*, demonstrates the asset level data used to develop annual targets shown in Table 3., *Domestic Office and Warehouse Reduction Targets FY 2020 – FY 2024*. Summary level data is followed by asset level data:

	Planned Actions (SF)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Office	Disposals	218,012	178,308	355,450	172,780	136,293	1,060,843
	Acquisitions	115,582	464,647	116,568	198,874	55,000	950,671
	Net Portfolio Effect	102,430	(286,339)	238,882	(26,094)	81,293	110,172
Warehouse	Disposals	48,839	31,520	507,954	73,738	33,565	695,616
	Acquisitions	31,336	0	352	1,500	20,000	53,188
	Net Portfolio Effect	17,503	31,520	507,602	72,238	13,565	642,428























The Department of Energy *Owned Building Disposition Plan*, demonstrates the summary level disposition plan for the five -year period, FY 2020 – FY 2024, used to develop annual targets shown in Table 4. *Disposal Targets for Owned Buildings FY 2020 – FY 2024*. Summary level data is followed by asset level data for the three-year period, FY 2020 – FY 2022, as prescribed in the report template:

Planned Actions (SF)		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Other Owned Buildings	Disposals	647,726	546,176	2,914,782	208,212	437,204	4,754,100
	# of Buildings	109	69	54	48	71	351

Predominate Use Code	Square Feet (SF)	SF Unit of Measure	FRPP RPUID	City	State/ US Territory	Zip Code	Disposition Method	Projected Disposition Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	GSA Assisted Disposal
21 Hospital	13,277	Gross Square Feet	83463	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2020	No
21 Hospital	1,793	Gross Square Feet	83464	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2020	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	298	Gross Square Feet	98603	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	563	Gross Square Feet	123599	Argonne	Illinois	60439	Demolition	2020	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	1,067	Gross Square Feet	91944	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	453	Gross Square Feet	137044	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2020	No
30 Family Housing	5,067	Gross Square Feet	124508	Upton	New York	119735000	Demolition	2020	No
30 Family Housing	5,773	Gross Square Feet	124509	Upton	New York	119735000	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91937	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91938	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	1,067	Gross Square Feet	91939	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91940	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91941	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91942	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91943	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91945	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
31 Dormitories/Barracks	3,200	Gross Square Feet	91946	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	151	Gross Square Feet	98654	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	151	Gross Square Feet	98655	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	174	Gross Square Feet	98656	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	80	Gross Square Feet	128981	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	54,602	Gross Square Feet	127790	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	23,904	Gross Square Feet	127793	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	86,128	Gross Square Feet	127798	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	5,200	Gross Square Feet	130998	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	240	Gross Square Feet	123718	Argonne	Illinois	60439	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	736	Gross Square Feet	89175	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	5,840	Gross Square Feet	217135	West Valley	New York	141719799	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	7,250	Gross Square Feet	97666	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	3,750	Gross Square Feet	97670	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	5,078	Gross Square Feet	97681	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	26,277	Gross Square Feet	97691	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	4,832	Gross Square Feet	127788	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	6,910	Gross Square Feet	127791	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	1,760	Gross Square Feet	127966	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	2,232	Gross Square Feet	127967	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	1,860	Gross Square Feet	127968	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	4,408	Gross Square Feet	128105	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	9,053	Gross Square Feet	142311	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	1,752	Gross Square Feet	98607	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	144	Gross Square Feet	88723	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	3,755	Gross Square Feet	98405	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	1,344	Gross Square Feet	208787	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	4,001	Gross Square Feet	96997	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	4,001	Gross Square Feet	96999	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	76,023	Gross Square Feet	97746	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
50 Industrial	19,063	Gross Square Feet	210504	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	389	Gross Square Feet	97380	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	378308050	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	2,295	Gross Square Feet	97671	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	5,747	Gross Square Feet	136040	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	500	Gross Square Feet	96977	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	100	Gross Square Feet	217972	West Valley	New York	141719799	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	160	Gross Square Feet	141547	Hawaiian Hom	Hawaii	96752	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	375	Gross Square Feet	203806	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No



Predominate Use Code	Square Feet (SF)	SF Unit of Measure	FRPP RPUID	City	State/ US Territory	Zip Code	Disposition Method	Projected Disposition Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	GSA Assisted Disposal
60 Service	61	Gross Square Feet	98701	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	28	Gross Square Feet	98702	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	1,908	Gross Square Feet	118067	West Milton	New York	12020	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	36	Gross Square Feet	142310	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	1,210	Gross Square Feet	88746	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	76	Gross Square Feet	136767	Berkeley	California	94720	Demolition	2020	No
72 Communication Services	120	Gross Square Feet	128972	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	1,593	Gross Square Feet	88742	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	1,902	Gross Square Feet	98070	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	64	Gross Square Feet	98444	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	129	Gross Square Feet	98649	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	2,797	Gross Square Feet	98745	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	96	Gross Square Feet	128982	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	1,360	Gross Square Feet	130237	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	5,604	Gross Square Feet	130770	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	1,047	Gross Square Feet	133816	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	90	Gross Square Feet	133818	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	3,234	Gross Square Feet	137038	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	836	Gross Square Feet	137039	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2020	No
60 Service	90	Gross Square Feet	214255	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	6,552	Gross Square Feet	84583	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	980	Gross Square Feet	88750	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	27,189	Gross Square Feet	97672	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	384	Gross Square Feet	117543	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	300	Gross Square Feet	126265	Albuquerque	New Mexico	871233453	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	160	Gross Square Feet	141537	Hawalian Hon	Hawaii	96752	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	160	Gross Square Feet	141545	Hawalian Hon	Hawaii	96752	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	6,949	Gross Square Feet	84569	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	29,069	Gross Square Feet	85536	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	758	Gross Square Feet	88737	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	800	Gross Square Feet	207310	Simi Valley	California	91304	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	1,216	Gross Square Feet	88741	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	1,500	Gross Square Feet	89448	Berkeley	California	94720	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	529	Gross Square Feet	135795	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2020	No
74 Laboratories	4,200	Gross Square Feet	89269	Berkeley	California	94720	Demolition	2020	No
25 Data Network	37,299	Gross Square Feet	96655	Idaho Falls	Idaho	83415	Federal Transfer	2020	No
60 Service	2,378	Gross Square Feet	97709	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Other	2020	No
60 Service	1,500	Gross Square Feet	130993	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Other	2020	No
74 Laboratories	1,440	Gross Square Feet	86917	Albuquerque	New Mexico	871233453	Other	2020	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	1,792	Gross Square Feet	215628	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	896	Gross Square Feet	216287	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
50 Industrial	360	Gross Square Feet	216289	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
50 Industrial	44,315	Gross Square Feet	127801	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	2,688	Gross Square Feet	203902	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	1,848	Gross Square Feet	215629	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	1,792	Gross Square Feet	215635	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	1,792	Gross Square Feet	215634	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	12,060	Gross Square Feet	203693	Fargo	North Dakota	58102	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	700	Gross Square Feet	215618	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	1,792	Gross Square Feet	215626	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	1,792	Gross Square Feet	215633	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	560	Gross Square Feet	88831	Cheltenham	Maryland	20623	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	4,284	Gross Square Feet	119000	Grand Island	Nebraska	68801	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	128	Gross Square Feet	119424	Rugby	North Dakota	58368	TBD	2020	No
60 Service	60	Gross Square Feet	119589	Glasgow	Montana	59230	TBD	2020	No
23 School	7,320	Gross Square Feet	91335	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2021	No
23 School	7,442	Gross Square Feet	91336	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2021	No
23 School	988	Gross Square Feet	127254	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2021	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	10,663	Gross Square Feet	136283	Weldon Spring	Missouri	63304	Demolition	2021	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	2,550	Gross Square Feet	124746	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2021	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	543	Gross Square Feet	208421	Menlo Park	California	940257015	Demolition	2021	No
30 Family Housing	5,400	Gross Square Feet	124510	Upton	New York	119735000	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	977	Gross Square Feet	127348	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	3,400	Gross Square Feet	98506	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	792	Gross Square Feet	84018	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	19,639	Gross Square Feet	85029	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	1,083	Gross Square Feet	85064	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	1,546	Gross Square Feet	98663	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	4,463	Gross Square Feet	98799	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	1,363	Gross Square Feet	127349	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	61,819	Gross Square Feet	115837	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2021	No
50 Industrial	2,320	Gross Square Feet	137062	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No



Predominate Use Code	Square Feet (SF)	SF Unit of Measure	FRPP RPUID	City	State/ US Territory	Zip Code	Disposition Method	Projected Disposition Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	GSA Assisted Disposal
50 Industrial	160	Gross Square Feet	137063	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	36	Gross Square Feet	85956	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	36	Gross Square Feet	86482	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	332	Gross Square Feet	88748	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	2,980	Gross Square Feet	95101	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	49	Gross Square Feet	98306	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	144	Gross Square Feet	98703	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	80	Gross Square Feet	98704	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	34	Gross Square Feet	98708	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	49	Gross Square Feet	133821	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	121	Gross Square Feet	138846	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	49	Gross Square Feet	138850	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	49	Gross Square Feet	138852	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	372	Gross Square Feet	88711	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	932	Gross Square Feet	85549	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	180	Gross Square Feet	88749	Tonopah	Nevada	89049	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	400	Gross Square Feet	98636	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	248	Gross Square Feet	98746	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	1,554	Gross Square Feet	115822	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	33	Gross Square Feet	130670	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	393	Gross Square Feet	133775	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	456	Gross Square Feet	137064	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	514	Gross Square Feet	137065	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	115	Gross Square Feet	137066	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	2,601	Gross Square Feet	137105	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	2,144	Gross Square Feet	137106	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	96	Gross Square Feet	140335	Panhandle	Texas	79068	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	106	Gross Square Feet	141833	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	106	Gross Square Feet	141834	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	307	Gross Square Feet	209693	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	8,031	Gross Square Feet	87276	Albuquerque	New Mexico	871233453	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	648	Gross Square Feet	124044	Batavia	Illinois	60510	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	2,080	Gross Square Feet	131279	Batavia	Illinois	60510	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	4,218	Gross Square Feet	85552	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	14,506	Gross Square Feet	85548	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	1,492	Gross Square Feet	90198	Menlo Park	California	940257015	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	256,660	Gross Square Feet	98391	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	64,737	Gross Square Feet	98393	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	8,297	Gross Square Feet	85538	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
74 Laboratories	12,405	Gross Square Feet	85062	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2021	No
60 Service	360	Gross Square Feet	141139	Batavia	Illinois	60510	Other	2021	No
74 Laboratories	1,442	Gross Square Feet	140095	Albuquerque	New Mexico	871233453	Other	2021	No
24 Comfort Station/restroom	896	Gross Square Feet	215630	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2021	No
24 Comfort Station/restroom	1,116	Gross Square Feet	218630	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2021	No
50 Industrial	288	Gross Square Feet	133841	Miamisburg	Ohio	45342	TBD	2021	No
60 Service	7,200	Gross Square Feet	119092	Huron	South Dakota	57350	TBD	2021	No
60 Service	320	Gross Square Feet	218633	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2021	No
60 Service	1,800	Gross Square Feet	218635	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2021	No
60 Service	800	Gross Square Feet	119047	Gregory	South Dakota	57533	TBD	2021	No
60 Service	10,980	Gross Square Feet	119113	Jamestown	North Dakota	58401	TBD	2021	No
60 Service	196	Gross Square Feet	97737	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	TBD	2021	No
74 Laboratories	720	Gross Square Feet	216252	Miamisburg	Ohio	45342	TBD	2021	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	4,417	Gross Square Feet	96105	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2022	No
24 Comfort Station/restroom	5,656	Gross Square Feet	215467	Piketon	Ohio	45661	Demolition	2022	No
30 Family Housing	5,785	Gross Square Feet	124511	Upton	New York	119735000	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	1,622	Gross Square Feet	111788	Aiken	South Carolina	29808	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	2,517,120	Gross Square Feet	99555	Piketon	Ohio	45661	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	1,750	Gross Square Feet	142004	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	3,685	Gross Square Feet	84881	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	4,876	Gross Square Feet	124384	Upton	New York	119735000	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	9,304	Gross Square Feet	87268	Albuquerque	New Mexico	871233453	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	82	Gross Square Feet	84884	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	6,958	Gross Square Feet	89105	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	62,124	Gross Square Feet	98407	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	37830	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	9,920	Gross Square Feet	115812	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	839	Gross Square Feet	116030	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	2,625	Gross Square Feet	116038	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	4,355	Gross Square Feet	118025	West Milton	New York	12020	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	673	Gross Square Feet	136044	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	500	Gross Square Feet	136045	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	1,086	Gross Square Feet	208820	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	71	Gross Square Feet	92062	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No



Predominate Use Code	Square Feet (SF)	SF Unit of Measure	FRPP RPUID	City	State/ US Territory	Zip Code	Disposition Method	Projected Disposition Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	GSA Assisted Disposal
60 Service	858	Gross Square Feet	99541	Piketon	Ohio	45661	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	300	Gross Square Feet	99542	Piketon	Ohio	45661	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	561	Gross Square Feet	137980	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	120	Gross Square Feet	137997	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	Demolition	2022	No
72 Communication Services	640	Gross Square Feet	92138	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	5,444	Gross Square Feet	92065	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	159	Gross Square Feet	85511	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	450	Gross Square Feet	91275	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	1,280	Gross Square Feet	91276	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	388	Gross Square Feet	92155	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	400	Gross Square Feet	95121	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	144	Gross Square Feet	137998	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	Demolition	2022	No
60 Service	144	Gross Square Feet	137999	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	2,604	Gross Square Feet	92026	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	2,475	Gross Square Feet	92050	Mercury	Nevada	89023	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	8,862	Gross Square Feet	94842	Scoville	Idaho	83415	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	14,550	Gross Square Feet	124017	Batavia	Illinois	60510	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	4,470	Gross Square Feet	97098	Oak Ridge	Tennessee	378308050	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	93,382	Gross Square Feet	117219	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	686	Gross Square Feet	131234	Morgantown	West Virginia	26505	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	5,469	Gross Square Feet	89752	Livermore	California	94550	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	278	Gross Square Feet	115813	Richland	Washington	99354	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	29,894	Gross Square Feet	89324	Berkeley	California	94720	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	4,109	Gross Square Feet	135542	Berkeley	California	94720	Demolition	2022	No
74 Laboratories	21,960	Gross Square Feet	85509	Los Alamos	New Mexico	87545	Demolition	2022	No
50 Industrial	544	Gross Square Feet	216800	Carlsbad	New Mexico	88220	Federal Transfer	2022	No
60 Service	2,160	Gross Square Feet	89754	Livermore	California	94550	Other	2022	No
74 Laboratories	2,199	Gross Square Feet	89753	Livermore	California	94550	Other	2022	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	2,634	Gross Square Feet	88838	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87116	TBD	2022	No
29 Other Institutional Uses	287	Gross Square Feet	88853	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87116	TBD	2022	No
60 Service	5,513	Gross Square Feet	88848	Albuquerque	New Mexico	87116	TBD	2022	No
60 Service	9,140	Gross Square Feet	118937	Fargo	North Dakota	58102	TBD	2022	No
74 Laboratories	24,899	Gross Square Feet	123521	Argonne	Illinois	60439	TBD	2022	No
74 Laboratories	24,331	Gross Square Feet	123569	Argonne	Illinois	60439	TBD	2022	No

Project Name	Project Type (Consolidation, Disposal, Reconfiguration of Existing Space)	Description	Location; City, State	Start Date Projected	Start Date Actual	Completion Date Projected	Completion Date Actual	Space Reduction Planned (SF)	Space Reduction Actual (SF)
Building 1005	Disposal	Complete demolition of 1005 Office Building	Oak Ridge, TN	2020		2020		10,514	
Centrifuge Facilities Demolition and Disposal	Disposal	Demolish buildings: 1200, Process Fac., 76,023 SF (incl. 5,400 SF Office Space); 1210, Component Test Fac., 54,602 SF; 1220, Centrifuge Plant Demo Fac., 86,128 SF	Oak Ridge, TN	2020		2020		216,753 (includes 5,400 SF of office space)	
Disposition of 3 Structures at Mt. Haleakala	Disposal	Abate and return property to FAA	Mt. Haleakala, HI	2017	2017	2019		3,050	
Disposition of 3 facilities in the Mercury Area of the NNS	Disposal	Demolish three office buildings located in the Mercury area of the NNS	Mercury, NV	2018	2018	2019		10,752	
Disposition 3 facilities at LLNL	Disposal	Dispose of three prefabricated modular office facilities	Livermore, CA	2019	2019	2019		42,880	
Integrative Genomics Building (IGB)	Consolidation	Consolidate multiple leased buildings into the IGB to reduce space and promote collaboration and efficient research	Berkeley, CA	2016	2017	2019		3,788	
Relocate EMCBC Headquarters	Consolidation	Consolidate occupants from two leased buildings to the Federal Building	Cincinnati/ Springdale, OH	2018		2019		2,000	
Demolish TRA-673 Reactor Mockup Facility	Disposal	Demolish DOE owned, general storage building TRA-673 Reactor Mockup Facility	Scoville, ID	2019	2019	2019	2019	1,188	



### FY 2018 Year-end Data Anomaly and Checks

1. Estimated Disposition Year equal to 2018 or a prior fiscal year.
2. Excess Indicator = "No" and the GSA Notification Submitted or Accepted or Can't Currently Be Disposed has been entered.
3. Excess Indicator = "Yes" and the Excess Date is null or beyond the end of the fiscal year.
4. Excess Indicator = "No" and the Excess Date is set to last fiscal year or before.
5. Excess Indicator = "Yes" and Mission Dependency is Mission Critical or Mission Dependent, Not Critical.
6. Check for blank inspection dates or dates older than five years.
7. Check for assets that have a future inspection date.
8. Check for assets with a value of zero for Size.
9. Check for excess assets (Excess Indicator = 'Yes') that have a utilization percentage greater than zero percent.
10. Check for Actual Maintenance greater than Replacement Plant Value.
11. Check for Actual Maintenance equal to \$0 for active facilities.
12. Check Actual Maintenance, it should not equal prior year Actual Maintenance.
13. Check for Deferred Maintenance or Repair Needs greater than Replacement Plant Value.
14. Compare numeric values for Operating Cost, Actual Maintenance, Repair Needs, Deferred Maintenance, Gross SF, Acreage, RPV, Annual Rent, and property type counts with previous FY year-end values to identify large variances.
15. Check for RPV, DM, AM, Repair Needs equal to "null" or \$.01, \$1, \$2, \$5, etc.:
  - a. Check will be based on a minimal threshold established by OAM.
  - b. Sites must justify values below the minimum threshold.
16. Check that Using Organization contains a value other than 8900 DOE and the Outgrant Indicator is equal to "No."
17. Confirm that OSF's have Physical Barriers Preventing Inspection populated.

18. Verify Roads (usage codes 1729, 1739, 1749) have Public and Non-Public miles populated and match the primary quantity.
19. Check Hours of Operation:
  - a. Question hours greater than zero for Shutdown assets;
  - b. Only verify buildings and trailers for Operations Cost allocation.
20. Check GSA Owned and GSA Leased Assets are updated for Occupants, Annual Rent, and Square feet.
21. Check that "In-Situ Closed" and "In-Situ Closed – Long Term Management" assets have Excess Indicator "Yes" and "Can't Currently Be Disposed" are populated. Confirm that Asset % Utilized is equals zero, Usage Code = 208 or 2008, and for OSF's, Size must equal 1.
22. Verify consistent application of energy consuming square footage reporting. Confirm the energy consuming square footage matches the reported gross square footage.
23. Confirm that Trailers that are greater than 3,000 GSF are classified correctly. If they are determined to be modular, they should be reclassified as a Building.

#### Archive Checks

24. Verify that Federal Transfers are transfers between federal agencies.
25. Check for large negative Net Proceeds and verify all Negotiated Sales. Review all low sales price and net proceeds for all assets disposed via Sales.
26. Confirm "Other" Dispositions; trailers converted to personal property for disposition.
27. Check for Disposition Dates after September 30, 2018 to verify if the disposition qualifies for FY 2018 or should be an FY 2019 disposition.

#### Leased Asset Checks

28. Verify Lease Expirations (XP) are not Lease Terminations (TM).
29. For Lease Terminations (TM); ensure the termination was not a month-to-month lease.
30. Confirm annual rent values of \$0 for Leases are correct.
31. Ensure that no expired leases exist in FIMS.



**Population Queries Checks**

32. Verify that all FRPP population reports are 100 percent populated prior to the year-end snapshot.
  
33. Right before or after snapshot:
  - a. Verify that site level operating cost is fully populated for all sites;
  - b. Site level operating cost must be greater than or equal to the total asset level operating cost input by the Site;
  - c. If there is a difference between the site level operating cost and the total asset level operating cost, ensure there are assets that have fields available for the allocation process to populate.