



ICF's Corporate Sustainability Planning related to Reducing Our Footprint on the Planet

Presented by: Rich Walter, Vice President, Environmental Planning, ICF

March 2021

Minimizing ICF's Footprint

- Carbon Neutral Commitment since 2006
 - First services firm to go carbon neutral
 - Use WRI GHG Protocol Corporate Standard
- Reducing Direct and Indirect Emissions
 - Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions 60% by 2025 compared to 2013 base
- Buying Renewable Energy
- Investing in High-Quality Carbon Offsets
- Results to Date
- Climate Vulnerability/Resilience





- Reducing Facilities Environmental footprint
- Minimizing emissions from business travel
- Minimizing emissions from employee commuting
- Purchasing responsibly
- Reducing waste to landfill and prioritizing reuse over recycle
- Conserving water
- Partnering for sustainability
- Engaging employees
- Employing an environmental management system





- Reducing Facilities Environmental Footprint
 - Leasing green facilities
 - Influencing landlord's investments
 - Consolidating offices
 - Using HVAC system efficiently
 - Employing lighting controls
 - Applying green IT policies
 - Training staff





Leasing Green Facilities



City (alphabetical order)	ENERGY STAR Score	LEED Certification	Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
Chicago, IL W. Wacker Drive	86 (2019)	Building: Gold (2019)	
Chicago, IL W. Randolph Street	80 (2018)		
Fairfax, VA	79 (2018)	Interior: Platinum—conference center (2012) Gold—floors 3, 5, 9 (2015)	Y
Irvine, CA	77 (2019)		Y
Kansas City, MO	92 (2018)		Y
Los Angeles, CA, W. 5th Street	93 (2020)	Building: Gold (2017)	Y
Los Angeles, CA, Century Park East	81 (2019)	Building: Gold (2016)	Y
Minneapolis, MN	80 (2019)	Building: Gold (2019)	Y
New York, NY, 3rd Avenue	82 (2019)	Building: Silver (2019)	
New York, NY, Wall Street	75 (2018)		
Richmond, VA	80 (2018)		Y
Rockville, MD	83 (2019)	Building: Gold (2010) Interior: Platinum—floors 5, 6, 7, 8 (2012) Gold—floors 1, 2 (2014)	Y
Sacramento, CA	78 (2019)	Building: Gold (2015)	Y
San Diego, CA	82 (2019)	Building: Gold (2015)	
San Francisco, CA	89 (2019)	Building: Gold (2015)	
Seattle, WA	79 (2018)	Building: Platinum (2014)	
Tempe, AZ	87 (2019)		



- Minimizing emissions from business travel and employee commuting
 - Collaborating virtually
 - Online meeting platform increase of 300% since 2015 (Pre-COVID)
 - Subsidizing mass transit
 - 1,000 employees using this in 2019
 - Bicycle subsidy for employees who regularly bike
- Purchasing responsibly
 - Regular suppliers need to commit toe awareness of their environmental impact
 - Travel management vendors provide GHG reporting
 - Car rental company fuel-efficient options
 - Preferred hotel chains need to demonstrate sustainable measures
 - Computers must be EPEAT Gold
 - Office supply vendors must include sustainable produces.







- Reducing waste to landfill and prioritizing reuse over recycle
 - Recycling programs for office
 - Prioritize recycled office supplies
 - Reusable kitchen materials
 - Reusable options for catering supplies for events
 - Reusing and recirculating IT equipment.
- Conserving water
 - LEED-certified offices include high-efficiency water fixtures.
 - Installed high-efficiency toilets and upgraded faucet aerators in largest offices
- Engaging employees
 - Volunteer Green Teams at offices promote local initiatives







Partnering for sustainability

- Partnering with NSF International and other professional services firm to develop NSF 391.1, the new sustainability standard for professional services
- Member of Professional Services Sustainability Roundtable
- Member of Boston College Center for Corporate Citizenship
- Collaboration with peers at leading companies to establish best practices, address challenges and advance the field of corporate sustainability
- Employing an environmental management system
 - Assessing environmental performance annually
 - UK offices certified to ISO 14001 since 2012





Buying Renewable Energy

- Due to use of leased space, can't purchase renewable energy direct through the grid
- So, purchase renewable energy certifications (RECs) equivalent to 100% of the electricity used by our global operations.
 - One REC represents the environmental benefits associated with 1 megawatt-hour of energy generated from renewable resources
 - Purchasing RECs helps make renewable projects financially competitive with traditional energy producers
- Important to our emissions profile since electricity use has been increasing as company increases in size





Investing in Verified Carbon Offsets

- Purchase offsets for all Scope 1 and 2 emissions plus all measured Scope 3 emissions.
- ICF staff experienced in offsets assure all offsets are "additional" and choose offsets with other community benefits – such as local job training or youth education programs
- Example offsets used in the past
 - Landfill Methane Destruction Project in Morrisville, New York
 - Wind farms in Greensburg, Kentucky, Tamil Nadu, India, Dempsey Ridge, Oklahoma, Gujarat, India, and Honduras.
 - Biogas brick kiln in Wewoka, Oklahoma.
 - Waste to energy (household biodigesters) in Vietnam and solar cookers in China.
 - Fuel switching from natural gas to biomass at Wiggins, Mississippi paper facility,
 - Furnace modernization at a steel works in Alchevsk, Ukraine.
 - Sustainable destruction of ozone depleting refrigerants stored in canisters in Nepal.
 - Landfill Methane Gas Electricity Generation in Ellery, New York









Emissions by Scope (metric tons of CO₂e) Indicates level of operational control



- Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by ICF
- Scope 2: Greenhouse gas emissions from purchased electricity
- Scope 3⁵: Greenhouse gas emission sources beyond the walls of our facilities; we measured business travel and commuting only

NOTES:

⁴ Scope 2 emissions reduced by purchase of renewable energy certificates (RECs)

⁵ Does not include upstream or downstream emissions

Emissions by Source (% of CO₂e)



NOTES:

ICF

⁶ Scope 2 facility emissions reduced by purchase of renewable energy certificates (RECs)

	Scope 1 and 2: Emissions from powering ICF facilities		Scope 3: Emissions from business travel and commuting	Scopes 1, 2 and 3 combined			
	Metric tons of CO2e	Change	Metric tons of CO ₂ e	Metric tons of CO ₂ e	Employees	Emissions/ employee	Change
2013 Base year	8,134	Base year	13,590	21,724	4,744	4.58	Base year
2018	996	-88%	18,369	19,365	6,105	3.17	-31% Emissions/ employee





Climate Vulnerability and Resilience

Vulnerability Assessment

- Conducted climate and extreme weather vulnerability assessment of operations
- Risks: flooding, sea level rise, heat waves, cold snaps, storm surge, drought, wildfire, heavy wins and winter weather
- Assets and Activities assessed
 - facilities, operations, office access, electricity supply, water utilities, IT system supply chain, package delivery and ability to work remotely.
- Conclusion
 - No significant short- or medium-term risks identified due to nature of our operations and our limited physical assets and distributed locations.
 - Work is mostly adaptable through remote locations







Questions and Discussion



16