



STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE PLAN



2013

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Agency Points of Contact

Kirk Longstein
Management Analyst, Sustainability
greenteam@peacecorps.gov

Jim Pimpedly
Chief, Administrative Services
Senior Sustainability Officer

Agency Policy Statement

Environmental Leadership in Energy and Economic Performance

The Peace Corps contributes to the U.S. government's consumption of energy with its presence of employees, facilities, and vehicles located in the United States and 76 countries worldwide. Executive Order (EO) 13514 requires all federal agencies to set greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, reduce fleet petroleum consumption, conserve water, reduce waste, support sustainable communities, and leverage federal purchasing power to promote environmentally-responsible products and services.

To address the federal government's role in sustainability, the Peace Corps Office of Management directs programs to leverage the energy, creativity, and skills of Peace Corps staff to reduce our agency's global environmental impact. The Agency has made a commitment to sustainability goals and strategies through a Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, which frames the Agency's top environmental priorities.

The Peace Corps is committed to meeting all requirements in EO 13514. Although the EO only applies to activities in the United States, Peace Corps is also exploring opportunities to apply the principles of EO 13514 to international operations, whenever possible.

Agency Climate Change Resilience

Climate Change poses potential threats to many ecological and economic systems and presents financial risk to Peace Corps operations. Among the potential impacts to Peace Corps programs, climate change could threaten the coastal areas of current Peace Corps countries with rising sea levels, alter their agricultural productivity, and increase the intensity and frequency of severe weather events, affecting the work of Peace Corps Volunteers and their counterparts around the globe.

To address the federal government's role in responding to climate change, The Peace Corps Act provides a unique opportunity to make the nation more resilient to the impacts of climate change. The three goals of Peace Corps provide a framework for US citizens to foster capacity building skills that enhance the ability to respond to effects of climate change. Upon return, volunteers can continue to share these experiences throughout their local communities. Peace Corps' Office of Programming and Training has implemented programs to assess and address climate-related risks in their respective sub-regions, host countries and communities. Additionally, the Office of Safety and Security has included Climate Change as a potential risk in the Peace Corps Continuity of Operations Plan.

The agency will develop, prioritize, implement, and evaluate actions to minimize climate change risks and assess new opportunities that climate change may bring. Adaptation planning allows the Agency to specifically address the continuity of operations and include climate change mitigation into Peace Corps Volunteer training programs.



Carrie Hessler-Radelet
Deputy Director
U.S. Peace Corps

Executive Summary

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy launched the Peace Corps as an innovative program to spearhead progress in developing countries and to promote a mission of world peace and friendship between the American people and peoples overseas. From its inception, the Peace Corps has had three primary goals:

1. To help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women.
2. To help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the people served.
3. To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

The Peace Corps' sustainability plan, developed under the leadership of the Senior Sustainability Officer and the Sustainability Policy Committee, establishes the agency's framework for achieving climate action goals.

The Peace Corps' Volunteer programs incorporate strategies to assess and address climate change in respective sub-regions, host countries, and communities. As of September 2012, the Peace Corps had 8,073 Volunteers located in 70 posts, and over 210,000 returned Volunteers. The three goals of Peace Corps provide a framework for U.S. citizens to foster capacity-building skills with host country counterparts and enhance resiliency to the effects of climate change. The Peace Corps contributes to the United States' total energy consumption both domestically and abroad, employing approximately 916 domestic staff in the United States and more than 2,700 support personnel in 76 countries worldwide.

In 2009, President Obama issued Executive Order 13514 (EO 13514), "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," which recognizes the impact the U.S. government and federal agencies have on the stability and resilience of the environment. In response to EO 13514, the Peace Corps has leveraged the spirit, creativity, and innovation of its employees to develop strategies in sustainability and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Peace Corps senior leadership is committed to promoting high-quality sustainable programs and operations outlined in the 2013 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan. In addition to complying with current statutes focusing on domestic operations, the Peace Corps has demonstrated environmental leadership by applying sustainable management solutions at overseas locations. In FY 2011, the agency took initial steps to track overseas sustainability performance and continues to provide overseas facilities guidance to achieve the highest social, environmental, and economic return on investment. The agency continues to develop methods to change staff behaviors at facilities abroad and, in FY 2013, began benchmarking operations and utility costs to evaluate energy use.

The Peace Corps has set a target to reduce the amount of annual greenhouse gas emissions from domestic operations by 20 percent by FY 2020. Additionally, the agency has set a 20 percent reduction target for domestic petroleum usage by FY 2020. At this time, the agency has not set specific targets for overseas locations due to the high costs of energy analyses and uncertainty of accurate data. However, the Peace Corps has identified opportunities to reduce energy consumption through trainings, evaluations, and management systems pertaining to its global operations. Specifically, the agency continues to build the capacity of systems that manage and monitor energy data at overseas locations.

In FY 2013, the Peace Corps made significant progress in expanding its sustainability plan and collecting data to measure performance goals in its domestic operations. With additional technology upgrades, the Peace Corps Office of Administrative Services is now able to track paper consumption, monitor

electricity use in leased buildings, and track sustainable contract actions. These improvements have provided enhanced capacity in sustainably managing resources. The agency's Office of Management continues to expand sustainability by formalizing Green Team action plans and communication strategies that enhance human capital incentives, professional development, and opportunities for training.

In FY 2014, the Peace Corps is moving to align its Green Team's initiatives with the driving principals of the Peace Corps strategic plan. Currently, the agency is proud to support Green Teams at eight regional offices domestically and 37 teams abroad. Through monthly awareness campaigns and engaging employee programs, Green Teams offer opportunities for employees to participate in sustainable practices and activities. Employees globally are invited to join the Green Team and give input on agency sustainability plans and special projects, share resources, and network across the agency.

This year's sustainability plan provides a robust inclusion of detailed strategies in sustainability, including agency climate change indicators, which will further the Peace Corps' capacity to enhance climate change resiliency. Also included in this year's plan are additional strategies to enhance green procurement, biobased purchasing, and sustainable contract action guidance, which further demonstrates the Peace Corps' commitment to President Obama's memorandum, Driving Innovation and Creating Jobs in Rural America through Biobased and Sustainable Product Procurement.

Accomplishments

Green Energy Challenge

During FY 2013, the agency distributed energy-use scorecards to 37 posts abroad. The energy rating provided on the scorecard is a statistical comparison of a post's main facility's energy consumption to other posts who submitted building-energy data. The energy scorecard does not by itself explain why a building performs a certain way. However, the scorecard helps managers assess energy performance and address key conservation strategies specific to their office. Through shared strategies, the agency intends to provide Peace Corps administrative staff with case studies and best practices specific to Peace Corps operations.

Community Supported Agriculture

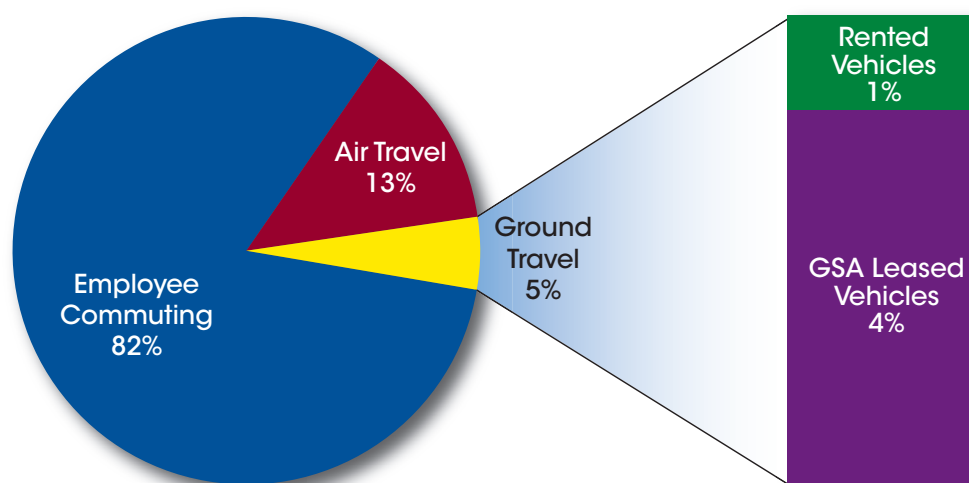
In an effort to promote sustainable communities as outlined in EO 13514, the Peace Corps began its first formalized community supported agriculture employee program in 2013. Community supported agriculture (CSA) refers to a network of individuals who have pledged to support a local farm, with growers and consumers sharing in the risks and benefits of sustainable food production. In its inaugural year, the CSA program had 61 participants helping to build a culture of sustainability and wellness within the agency.

Fleet Optimization

During FY 13, the Peace Corps studied if car sharing would provide a cost-effective management solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the Peace Corps improved sustainable fleet management by reducing its overseas fleet by eliminating 21 vehicles; converting Peace Corps/Ukraine's fleet of 15 vehicles to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); replacing 22 large SUVs with smaller, more efficient SUVs; and replacing 37 large SUVs with small sedans or wagons.

Agency Size and Scope	FY 2011	FY 2012
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	1,059	916
Total Acres of Land Managed	0	0
Total Number of Buildings Owned	0	0
Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)	509	415
Total Buildings Gross Square Feet (GSF)	2,829,353 ft ²	2,019,252 ft ²
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	9	8
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	76	76
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	672	660
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	21	20
Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (tactical, law enforcement emergency, etc.)	0	0
Total Amount Contracts Awarded as Reported in FPDS (millions)	70.6	105.2

FY 2012 Greenhouse Gas Emission



	Employee Commuting	Air Travel	Rented Vehicles	GSA leased Vehicles	Current GHG total
2008	892.4	247.1	11	64.8	1,215.3 (CO ₂ e MT)
2010	1076	285	20.9	50.4	1,435.9 (CO ₂ e MT)
2011	1,071.1	155.5	4.4	74.4	1,309.1 (CO ₂ e MT)
2012	1,152.7	186.1	10.3	51.1	1,400.2 (CO ₂ e MT)

Scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions reported to DOE FEMP expressed in CO₂e MT since 2008. The Peace Corps does not own any buildings greater than 5,000 ft² and is not required to report leased building space data that is reflected in scope 2 reporting requirements.

Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas Reduction



Agency Progress toward Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals

EO 13514 requires each agency establish a Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emission reduction target to be achieved by FY 2020. Scope 1 and 2 represent direct emissions as a result of agency actions, i.e., building energy or vehicle petroleum consumption. The red bar represents the agency's FY 2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY 2020 target reduction. The blue bars represent annual agency progress toward achieving this target. The percentage at the top of each bar represents the reduction or increase from the FY 2008 baseline. A negative percentage value indicates that the emissions have decreased compared to the 2008 baseline.



Peace Corps Progress toward Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Goals

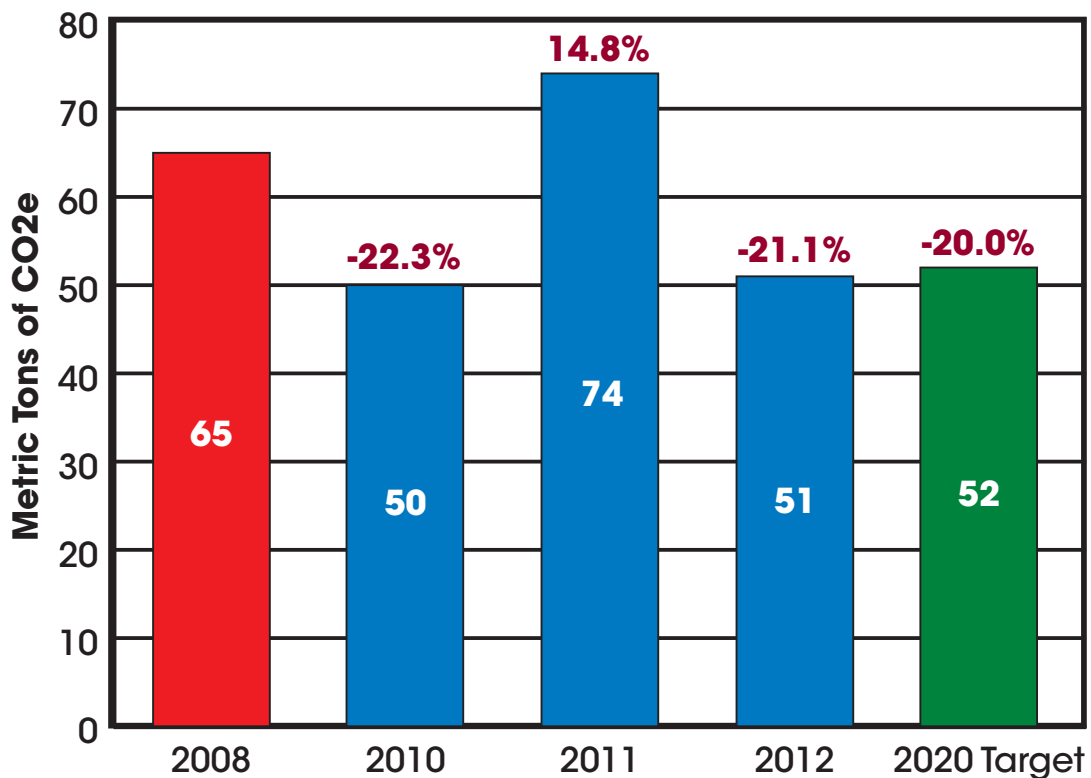


Figure 1 - The graph shows Peace Corps Progress toward Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals through the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted by the agency from 2008–12, and the 2020 target goal.

Peace Corps Progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals

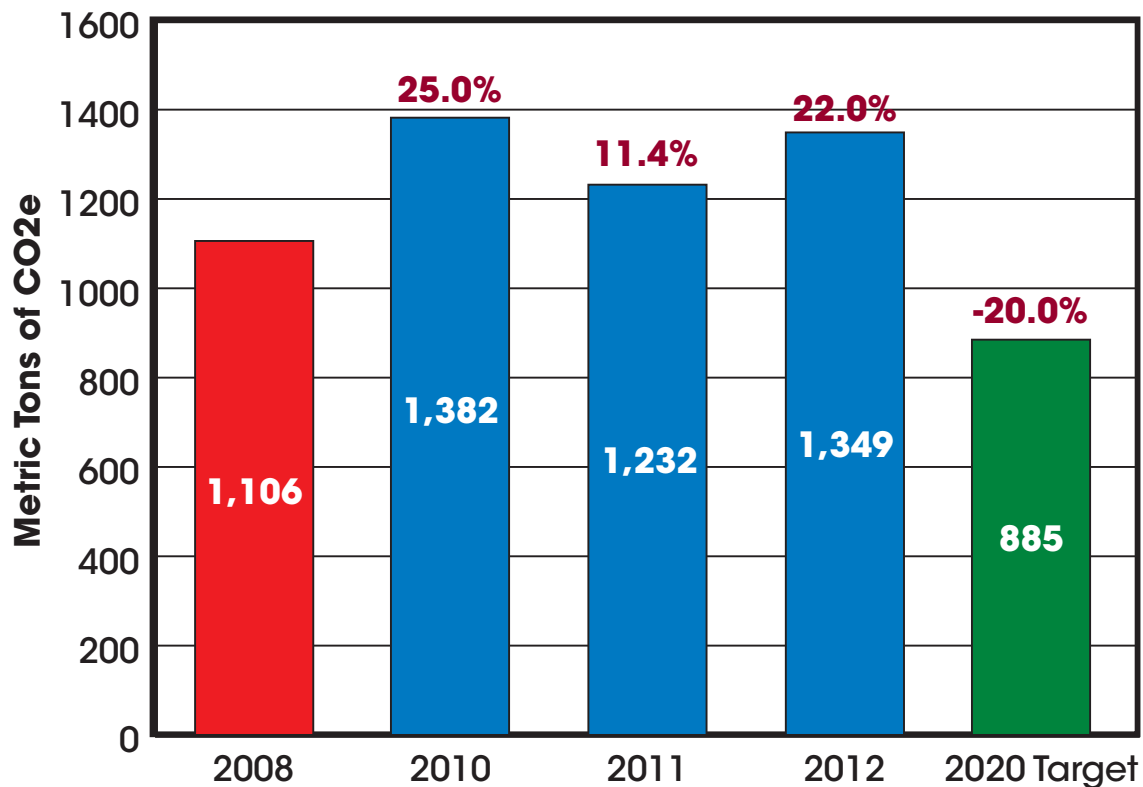


Figure 2 - The graph shows the Peace Corps' progress towards Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals through the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted by the agency from 2008-12, and the 2020 target goal.

Strategy 1

Use the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) greenhouse gas emission report to identify and target high-emission categories and implement specific actions to resolve high-emission areas identified.



The 2013 Scope 3 commuter survey found that 73.21 percent of domestic employees use Peace Corps' transit benefit program. In addition, the commuter survey found 20.32 percent of respondents telework at least one day per week. The responses from the Scope 3 commuter survey have prompted the agency to explore additional employee programs to reduce employee emissions. Specific plans in 2014 include providing bike share memberships, building teleconferencing capacities, and promoting a ride share/carpool community.

Metric: The Peace Corps has set a goal to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 20 percent by FY 20, relative to the FY 08 baseline..

Strategy 2

Ensure that all major renovations and new building designs are 30 percent more efficient than applicable code.



In FY 11, the agency completed a two-year renovation project at the headquarters location. Working with the General Services Administration, the project successfully incorporated sustainable changes on each of the building's eight floors, including eco-friendly, low volatile organic compounds (VOC) paint, recycled carpet, furniture made with materials that can be recycled, and a more efficient space design that allows more employees to work on each floor. The new space design allowed the agency to increase its headquarters' capacity by 140 people and resulted in consolidating three regional office locations into one, reducing agency space by 15,000 square feet.

Metric: In FY 14, build-to-suit lease solicitations shall contain criteria encouraging sustainable design and development, energy efficiency, and verification of building performance.

Strategy 3

Reduce on-site fossil-fuel consumption by installing more efficient boilers, generators, furnaces, etc. and/or use renewable fuels.



The agency occupies eight fully serviced leased facilities in the United States and has no facilities covered by the Energy Independence and Security Act requirements.

Metric: In FY 14, build-to-suit lease solicitations shall contain criteria encouraging sustainable design and development, energy efficiency, and verification of building performance.

Strategy 4

Reduce grid-supplied electricity consumption by improving/upgrading motors, boilers, HVAC, chillers, compressors, lighting, etc.



The agency occupies eight fully serviced leased facilities in the United States and has no facilities covered by Energy Independence and Security Act requirements.

Metric: In FY14, build-to-suit lease solicitations shall contain criteria encouraging sustainable design and development, energy efficiency, and verification of building performance.

Strategy 5

Employ operations and management best practices for energy-consuming and emission-generating equipment.



The agency occupies eight fully serviced leased facilities in the United States and has no facilities subject to greenhouse gas targets. During FY 12, the Peace Corps/headquarters building received Energy Star designation and demonstrated an -8 percent change from FY 11 energy performance.

Metric: In FY 14, build-to-suit lease solicitations shall contain criteria encouraging sustainable design and development, energy efficiency, and verification of building performance.

Agency Progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goal

EO 13514 requires each agency establish a Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission reduction target to be achieved by FY 2020. Scope 3 emissions are the indirect emissions as a result of the organizations operations, i.e., employee commuting. The red bar represents the agency's FY 2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY 2020 reduction target. The blue bars represent annual agency progress on achieving this target. The percentage at the top of each bar represents the reduction or increase from the FY 2008 baseline. A negative percentage value indicates that the emissions have been decreased compared to the FY 2008 baseline.



Strategy 1

Reduce employee business ground travel.



Trips are limited by regional leadership and prioritized based on the greatest return on investment. Distance recruitment techniques using WebEx video conferencing help provide a travel alternative to mission-critical travel. In FY 13, Peace Corps initiated a study to analyze commercial car sharing and interagency motor pools at domestic regional offices as a cost-effective management option to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Metric: The Peace Corps will complete a management study evaluating if car sharing is a cost-effective solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategy 2

Reduce employee business air travel.



All domestic and international staff travel must be justified to the chief of staff.

Metric: 100 percent of international and domestic staff air travel will be reviewed to ensure sustainable and efficient use of government resources.

Strategy 3

Develop and deploy employee commuter reduction plan.



The Peace Corps provides employees with a maximum monthly fare subsidy specified under Internal Revenue Code (26 USC Section 132 (f)). The commuter subsidy programs apply to Peace Corps domestic employees who use mass transportation, commuter rail, or commuter highway vehicles such as vanpools and buses, to commute to and/or from work.

Metric: Maintain current alternative commuter incentives and encourage ride sharing, carpooling, and biking.

Strategy 4

Use employee commuting survey to identify opportunities and strategies for reducing commuter emissions.



The 2013 Scope 3 commuter survey found that 73.21 percent of domestic employees use Peace Corps' transit benefit program. In addition, the commuter survey found 20.32 percent of respondents telework at least one day per week. The responses from the Scope 3 commuter survey have prompted the agency to explore additional employee programs to reduce employee emissions.

Specific plans in 2014 include providing bike share memberships, building teleconferencing capacities, and promoting a ride share/carpool community.

Metric: The Peace Corps has set a goal to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 20 percent by FY 20, relative to the FY 08 baseline.

Strategy 5

Develop and implement bicycle commuter program.



A Qualified Bicycle Commuting Reimbursement (QBCR) is available to Peace Corps employees working at the Headquarters' building who regularly use a non-motorized bicycle for a substantial portion of travel between their residence and their worksite. Peace Corps administrative services provides covered bike parking, shower facilities, and bike repair kits and hosts quarterly bike-education meetings.

Metric: In FY 14, the agency plans to further improve bike programs by providing bike reimbursements to 30 percent of eligible domestic employees.

Strategy 6

Provide bicycle commuting infrastructure.



A Qualified Bicycle Commuting Reimbursement (QBCR) is available to Peace Corps employees working at the Headquarters' building who regularly use a non-motorized bicycle for a substantial portion of travel between their residence and their worksite. Peace Corps administrative services provides covered bike parking, shower facilities, and bike repair kits and hosts quarterly bike-education meetings.

Metric: In FY 14, the agency plans to further improve bike programs by providing bike reimbursements to 30 percent of eligible domestic employees.

Goal 2: Fleet Management



Agency Progress toward Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goal

EO 13514 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) require that by FY 2015 agencies reduce fleet petroleum use by 20 percent compared to a FY 2005 baseline. Agencies are expected to achieve at least a 2 percent annual reduction and a 30 percent reduction is required by FY 2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY 2005 baseline. The green bars represent the FY 2015 and FY 2020 target reductions. The blue bars represent annual agency progress on achieving these targets. The percentage at the top of each bar represents the reduction or increase from the FY 2005 baseline. A negative percentage indicates a decrease in fleet petroleum use.



Agency Progress toward Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goal

EO 13423 "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management," requires that agencies increase total alternative fuel consumption by 10 percent annually from the prior year starting in FY 2005. By FY 2015, agencies must increase alternative fuel use by 159.4 percent, relative to FY 2005. The red bar represents the agency's FY 2005 baseline. The green bar represents the FY 2015 target. The blue bars represent annual agency progress on achieving this target. The percentage at the top of each bar represents the reduction or increase from the FY 2005 baseline. A negative percentage indicates a decrease in fleet alternative fuel use.

FY2013 EO 13423 Fuel Consumption Report

Agency Progress towards Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goal

Covered Petroleum Consumption in GGE					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Gasoline	7,102	6,865	6,173	8,374	5,996
Diesel	0	0	0	0	0
B20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,102	6,865	6,173	8,374	5,996

* B20 is the diesel component from covered biodiesel consumption.

Agency Progress towards Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goal

Alternative Fuel Consumption in GGE					
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
CNG	0	0	0	0	0
LNG	0	0	0	0	0
LPG	0	0	0	0	0
E-85	2,037	1,635	1,477	153	256
Electric	0	0	0	0	0
M-85	0	0	0	0	0
B100	0	0	0	0	0
Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,037	1,635	1,477	153	256
Target	The agency does not have a baseline set.				

**B100 is calculated at 20% of the reported B20 and 100% of the reported B100 fuel used in the Section 3 Actual Fuel Cost/Consumption by Fuel Type data input screen.*

Strategy 1

Optimize/right size the composition of the fleet (e.g., reduce vehicle size, eliminate underutilized vehicles, acquire and locate vehicles to match local fuel infrastructure).



The Peace Corps is analyzing innovative approaches to fleet optimization and considering shared fleet and vehicle-on-demand services in FY 14.

Metric: Complete a management study evaluating if car sharing is a cost-effective solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategy 2

Reduce miles traveled (e.g., share vehicles, improve routing with telematics, eliminate trips, improve scheduling, use shuttles, etc.).



Trips are limited by regional leadership and prioritized based on the greatest return on investment. Distance recruitment techniques using WebEx video conferencing help provide a travel alternative to mission-critical travel. In FY 13, the Peace Corps initiated a study to analyze commercial car sharing and interagency motor pools at domestic regional offices as a cost-effective management option to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Metric: Complete a management study evaluating if car sharing is a cost-effective solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategy 3

Acquire only highly fuel-efficient, low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles and alternative fuel vehicles.



As of February 2013, the Peace Corps' domestic fleet consists of 20 leased vehicles, 12 of which are classified as alternative fuel vehicles.

Metric: The agency is on track and intends to achieve a domestic fleet consisting of 100 percent alternative fuel vehicles by the end of FY 2015.

Strategy 4

Increase utilization of alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles.



Car sharing service providers may increase the Peace Corps' access to utilize more alternative fuel vehicles. The Peace Corps is analyzing innovative approaches to fleet optimization and considering shared fleet and vehicle-on-demand services in FY 14.

Metric: Complete a management study evaluating if car sharing is a cost-effective solution to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategy 5

Use a Fleet Management Information System to track fuel consumption throughout the year for agency-owned, GSA-leased, and commercially leased vehicles.



In 2013, the Peace Corps dedicated a Vehicle Management Information System (VMIS) and is in compliance with Federal Management Regulation (FMR) 102-34.340. The web-based VMIS is hosted and maintained by the Department of Energy's Idaho National Lab (DOE-INL) and is used globally by the Peace Corps to capture vehicle data and transmit directly to the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool.

Metric: Maintain the Vehicle Management Information System in compliance with FMR 102-34.340.

Strategy 6

Increase GSA-leased vehicles and decrease agency-owned fleet vehicles, when cost effective.



Domestically, the Peace Corps operates 18 GSA-leased vehicles and two commercially leased vehicles including a mail van and the Director's vehicle. The agency is re-examining its use of costly commercial leased vehicles.

Metric: In FY 14, the Peace Corps will replace commercially leased vehicles with GSA-leased vehicles.

Strategy 7

Improve overseas fleet optimization efforts.



During FY 13, the Peace Corps sustainable fleet efforts included the following:

- Reducing overseas fleet by 21 vehicles
- Converting Peace Corps/Ukraine's entire fleet of 15 vehicles to LPG from gasoline
- Replacing 22 large SUVs with smaller SUVs
- Replacing 37 large SUVs with small sedans or wagons

In FY 14, the Peace Corps will maintain vehicle-utilization criteria to justify mission-essential vehicles.

Metric: Evaluate 20 percent of mission-essential vehicles and recommend petroleum-efficient alternatives.

Goal 3: Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction



Agency Progress toward Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

EO 13514 requires that federal agencies promote pollution prevention and eliminate waste. The EO requires agencies to minimize the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals and pursue acceptable alternatives. It also requires agencies minimize waste generation through source reduction, increase diversion of compostable materials, and, by the end of FY 2015, divert at least 50 percent of non-hazardous and 50 percent of construction and demolition debris.



Strategy 1

Reduce waste generation through elimination, source reduction, and recycling.



In FY 11, the Peace Corps instituted composting at its headquarters. In addition to the recycling services, regional office staff have started worm composting programs. In FY 14, Peace Corps intends to expand recycling and composting programs by including single stream and commercial composting services at the headquarters building.

Metric: A FY 13 waste audit found 70 percent of waste by weight is being diverted from the landfill through composting or recycling programs at the Peace Corps/headquarters building. Waste audits conducted annually intend to show 70–90 percent efficient waste diversion programs at the Peace Corps.

Strategy 2

Develop/revise agency Chemicals Inventory Plans and identify and deploy chemical elimination, substitution, and/or management opportunities.



The agency occupies eight fully serviced leased facilities in the United States. Occupancy agreements are fully serviced through GSA.

Metric: The Peace Corps will ask GSA to include requirements and performance standards for biobased products in 100 percent of newly awarded janitorial contracts.

Goal 4: Sustainable Acquisition



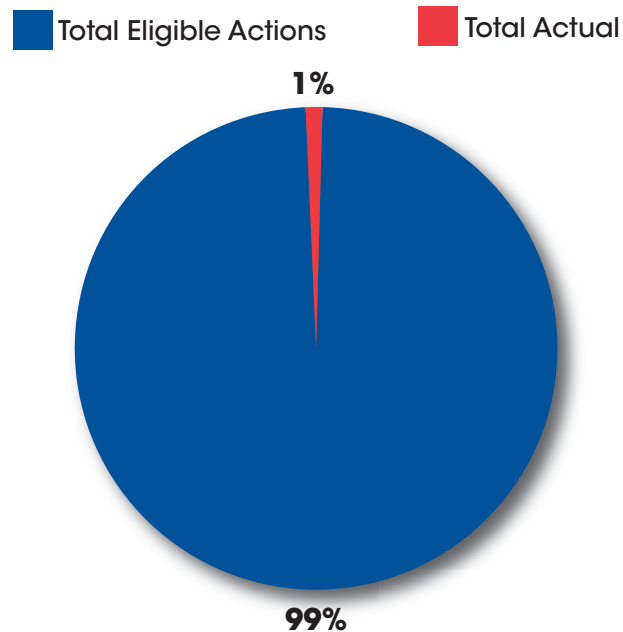
Agency Progress toward Sustainable Acquisition Goal

EO 13514 requires agencies to advance sustainable acquisition and ensure that 95 percent of applicable new contract actions meet federal mandates for acquiring products that are energy efficient, water efficient, biobased, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, recycled content, or are non-toxic or less-toxic alternatives, where these products meet performance requirements. To monitor performance, agencies perform quarterly reviews of at least 5 percent of applicable new contract actions to determine if sustainable acquisition requirements are included.

Federal Procurement Data System Standard Reports on Biopreferred Procurement Actions

The Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) is used by federal agencies to record and manage contract actions. On the pie chart above, the blue area represents the total number of contract actions reported by the agency in FPDS in FY 2012 that are “applicable” to the sustainable procurement requirements. Applicable contract actions are new domestic contracts, task and delivery orders, and those actions that are unlikely to use biobased products (e.g., research and social development contracts, education and training, social services, and the lease or rental of equipment). The red area represents the total number of applicable contract actions that the agency reported in FPDS as containing biobased product requirements.

Total Eligible Actions	Total Eligible Dollars	Total Actual Actions	% Total Actual Actions	Total Actual Dollars
260	\$18,651,394.73	2	0.77%	\$40,000.00



Strategy 1

Update and deploy agency procurement policies and programs to ensure that federally mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements and services.



Draft agency green procurement policy and develop programs to ensure policies and procedures align with current Federal Acquisition Requirements, EO 13514, and EO 13423 requirements.

Metric: Ensure 95 percent of new contract actions for products and services include appropriate specifications in the following categories: energy efficient, water efficient, biobased content, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, recycled content, and non-toxic or less-toxic alternatives.

Strategy 2

Deploy corrective actions to address identified barriers to increasing sustainable procurements with special emphasis on biobased purchasing.



Provide acquisition personnel and other agency employees participating in the acquisition process training on FAR, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Environmental Protection Agency sustainability requirements through presentations and web video trainings.

Metric: 100 percent of acquisition personnel will participate in sustainable procurement training before September 30, 2014.

Strategy 3

Include biobased and other FAR sustainability clauses in all applicable construction and other relevant service contracts.



Include FAR requirements for energy efficient, recycled, biobased, and other relevant sustainable specifications in all new contract actions and conduct quality assurance reviews after award.

Metric: In FY 14 relative to FY 12, increase purchases of biobased by 10 percent; increase energy efficient product purchases by 5 percent; and increase recycled content purchases by 15 percent.

Strategy 4

Review and update agency specifications to include and encourage biobased and other designated green products to enable meeting sustainable acquisition goals.



In FY 14, an agency green procurement policy will include updated specifications to encourage the use of biobased and other designated green products to help meet sustainable acquisition goals.

Metric: Ensure 95 percent of new contract actions for products and services include sustainable service specifications.

Strategy 5

Accurately record the frequency and usage of sustainability clauses in contract system.



Report data regarding the usage of sustainability clauses in contracts system to track progress toward achieving agency sustainability goals.

Metric: A methodology of collecting data from the contracts system will be developed in FY 14. This methodology will also include a way to report on sustainability compliance in contractor performance reviews.

Strategy 6

Seek partnerships with other agencies with similar needs to purchase products and services that meet sustainable acquisition requirements.



Seek partnerships with other agencies that will allow the agency broader access to a larger market and more competitive pricing for products and services.

Metric: The Office of Strategic Partnerships and the Office of Acquisition and Contract Management to develop a partnership with at least one other agency to help the Peace Corps meet its sustainable acquisition goals.

Goal 5: Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers



Agency Progress toward EPEAT, Power Management and End of Life Goals

EO 13514 requires agencies to promote electronics stewardship by ensuring procurement preference for EPEAT-registered products; implementing policies to enable power management, duplex printing, and other energy-efficient features; employing environmentally sound practices with respect to the disposition of electronic products; procuring Energy Star and FEMP designated electronics; and implementing best management practices for data center operations.



Strategy 1

Ensure that power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficient or environmentally preferable options and features are enabled on all eligible electronics and monitor compliance.



The Peace Corps has implemented standard network printer configurations across the enterprise that enables duplex printing by default. The Peace Corps is implementing power management on the workstations in posts with the deployment of Windows 7. A similar implementation will be done for domestic workstations, once Windows 7 is deployed and Microsoft Systems Center is properly configured to “wake up” the workstations for after-hours patching and maintenance. The full enterprise implementation for all workstations is expected to be completed by September 2014.

Metric: Deploy power management solutions to desktops globally by September 30, 2014.

Strategy 2

Update and deploy policies to use environmentally sound practices for disposition of all agency excess or surplus electronic products, including use of certified eSteward and/or R2 electronic recyclers, and monitor compliance.



All electronic product dispositions are conducted through an interagency agreement with Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). When a disposal is needed, electronic products are transferred to HHS using an SF-122 form whereby HHS sends a contractor to pick up the Peace Corps' IT assets. After this point, custody of the electronic property is transferred to HHS and is no longer the responsibility of the Peace Corps. The Property Disposition Management Plan published by HHS describes internal procedures for disposing property that requires UNICOR/GSA Environmental Services Schedule 899.5 vendors/eStewards be used as property recyclers and disposers.

Metric: Identify opportunities to participate with the United States Postal Service federal recycling program.

Strategy 3

Ensure acquisition of 95 percent EPEAT registered and 100 percent of ENERGY STAR qualified and FEMP designated electronic office products.



The Peace Corps Office of Acquisition and Contracts Management (OACM) is incorporating a standard FAR contract clause requiring compliance with these energy efficient ratings in all new contracts that cover equipment purchasing activities. OACM expects to include this clause in new/existing contracts by September 30, 2014. The Peace Corps purchases standard hardware (desktops, laptops, monitors, servers, printers) and procures EPEAT and/or ENERGY STAR compliant equipment whenever possible.

Metric: OACM will incorporate FAR standard clause requiring energy efficiency compliance into all new contracts by September 30, 2014.

Goal 6: Climate Change Resilience



Agency Climate Change Resilience

EO 13514 requires each agency to evaluate its climate change risks and vulnerabilities to identify and manage short- and long-term effects of climate change on operations and mission.



Strategy 1

Ensure climate change adaptation is integrated into agency wide and regional planning efforts, in coordination with other federal agencies as well as state and local partners, tribal governments, and private stakeholders.



The Peace Corps Risk Management Working Group will incorporate climate change guidance from the Department of Homeland Security, as appropriate, in the development of headquarters and domestic regional recruitment office physical security and emergency management planning.

Metric: On a quarterly basis, the Risk Management Working Group will deliver an assessment of risks facing Peace Corps/headquarters and domestic regional recruitment offices. Risks related to climate change will be addressed, as needed, along with recommended mitigation strategies.

Strategy 2

Update agency emergency response procedures and protocols to account for projected climate change, including extreme weather events.



The Peace Corps will update the headquarters Occupant Emergency Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan, as necessary, to account for the impact of projected climate change based on an analysis of associated risks performed by the Risk Management Working Group.

Metric: The Occupant Emergency Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan will be updated continuously as new data and information become available from the Risk Management Working Group's quarterly reports.

Strategy 3

Ensure workforce protocols and policies reflect projected human health and safety impacts of climate change.



In accordance with the agency's climate change policy, the Peace Corps will develop strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change on workforce health and safety.

Metric: Based on recommendations from the Risk Management Working Group, mitigation strategies will be developed in FY 14.

Strategy 4

Update agency external programs and policies (including grants, loans, technical assistance, etc.) to incentivize planning for and addressing the impacts of climate change.



The Peace Corps supports two small grants programs through strategic partnerships that address the impacts of climate change on rural communities. The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas grant mechanism, funded by the Department of State, provides training for Volunteers and host communities on renewable energies, including improved cookstoves that mitigate climate change impacts. The Peace Corps also implements a USAID-funded Small Project Assistance (SPA) program. SPA trainings assist communities to adapt to climate change by implementing projects such as forest rehabilitation, fire management, cookstove educational exhibits, environmental education, and bird conservation and ecological clubs.

Metric: The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas is programmed through December 2014.

Strategy 5

Ensure agency principals demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies.



The Peace Corps senior leadership demonstrates its commitment to adaptation efforts through support of the agency's climate change policy statement written and signed by former Director Aaron Williams. Senior staff works to align climate change resilience strategies with the missions of all Peace Corps offices.

Metric: The Peace Corps senior leadership will hold annual meetings to discuss climate change policies and strategies to integrate these policies into each office's operations.

Strategy 6

Identify vulnerable communities that are served by agency mission and are potentially impacted by climate change and identify measures to address those vulnerabilities where possible.



A Peace Corps food security team will pilot an integrated food security training workshop in fall 2013 in Senegal, West Africa. Sessions will introduce climate smart agricultural practices that build household and community resilience in responding to climate variability and change through agricultural intensification and diversification. Methodological tools being introduced include food security and vulnerability assessments that identify opportunities to address climate variability and change by identifying effective adaptation response strategies.

Metric: The Peace Corps will train 1,000 Volunteers by 2016 under a Feed the Future partnership agreement funded by USAID.

Strategy 7

Ensure that agency climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs reflect best available current climate change science, updated as necessary.



The Peace Corps is developing a series of new technical training packages that will standardize climate change policies across sector programs. Sessions will cover basic climate science, including the climate system and the greenhouse effect, climate change impacts based on gender, and climate smart adaptation and mitigation strategies. An evidence-based approach will draw from key authoritative bodies in the climate science community, including the UNFCCC, IPCC, NASA, NOAA, EPA, and other reputable institutions. The Peace Corps will also support activities that promote the use of improved cookstoves, drawing from the scientific expertise of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves.

Metric: One climate change indicator, adopted from the USAID Feed the Future program, will be used that draws from scientifically based information on climate processes, that may include monitored weather or climate projections, including short-term and seasonal forecasts, that predict changes in anticipated temperature, precipitation, and sea level rise, changing frost-free dates, changing soil moisture and/or temperature, risk projections for extreme weather events, speed of soil erosion, and water availability under future scenarios.



The Presidential Memorandum on Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011, requires that by December 31, 2015, all new light-duty vehicles leased or purchased by agencies and located in the United States must be alternative fuel vehicles. The agency is on track and intends to achieve a domestic fleet consisting of 100 percent alternative fuel vehicles by the end of FY 2015.

As of June 2013, the Peace Corps has an overseas fleet of approximately 660 owned vehicles, comprising 97 percent of the total fleet. The Peace Corps domestic fleet includes 20 leased vehicles managed by the Office of Volunteer Recruitment and Selection and the Office of Administrative Services. The fleet is limited to mission-essential vehicles, and allocations, acquisitions, and disposals are examined annually to determine the optimal fleet size and composition at each office, including efforts to economize and downsize vehicles wherever possible. Below are the details of the fleet plans.

Office of Volunteer Recruitment and Selection

Fleet Plan:

Vehicle Uses: Travel by recruiting staff over large geographic regions for events and activities to recruit applicants for Peace Corps Volunteer programs.

Sourcing: All leased from GSA.

Locations: 18 vehicles are currently housed at six Peace Corps offices located in California, Washington state, Illinois, Texas, Georgia, and Washington, D.C. Office moves may be expected through FY 2015. The agency is reducing building space by eliminating a number of recruiting offices. Number and locations of vehicles for field based recruiters may change depending on operational needs, staffing, and regional assignments. Two vehicles are currently housed at locations of individual field-based recruiters in Colorado, where there is no Peace Corps office.

Access to E85: Proximity to sources of E85 is dependent upon availability at public gas stations. Five offices/10 vehicles do not have access to E85 within five miles or 15 minutes of their locations. E85 is available within five miles of the remaining two offices and the field-based recruiter locations.

Plan to Attain Optimal Fleet:

The 18 vehicles in the Volunteer Recruitment and Selection (VRS) fleet as of June 2013 are all necessary to carry out activities critical to achieving the agency mission. By FY 2015, VRS expects that all field-based recruiters will use personally owned vehicles (POVs), and car-sharing services that will reduce the fleet to 15 vehicles.

Conversion of the VRS fleet to 100 percent alternative fuel vehicles will be achieved by acquiring gas hybrid or E85 models when vehicles are replaced or added to the fleet, dependent upon availability of alternative fuel vehicles for lease from GSA. Preference will be given to gas hybrids when available and determined to be cost effective. Timing of replacements is determined by GSA based on usage criteria. Sedans are typically replaced approximately once every three years; vans every three to five years.

Office of Management, Division of Administrative Services

Fleet Plan:

Vehicle uses: One executive vehicle (a full-size E85 sedan) is used to transport the agency Director and other executive staff. One dedicated gas light-duty van is used to transport mail, cargo to and from a warehouse, and groups of staff when needed.

Sourcing: Commercially leased.

Locations: Vehicles must be located at the headquarters building.

Access to E85: Available within five miles.

Plan to Attain Optimal Fleet:

The two leased vehicles in the Administrative Services fleet as of February 2013 are mission critical, and there is no planned change in the size of the fleet. Conversion of the fleet to 100 percent alternative fuel vehicles will be accomplished by acquiring either gas hybrid or E85 vehicles at the time of replacement, dependent upon whether cost-competitive alternative fuel vehicles that meet operational needs are available for lease from GSA (preferred) or a commercial source. The option to replace vehicles is considered annually, based on terms of leases and cost/benefit analysis. Replacement is expected to occur every three to four years.

Below is an updated table with the Peace Corps' plan to achieve an optimal domestic fleet of 100 percent alternative fuel vehicles by 2015.

Fiscal Year	Number of Vehicles	Number of AFVs	% AFV
2012	21	12	58
2013	20	12	60
2014	20	15	75
2015	17	17	100