STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE PLAN

2014

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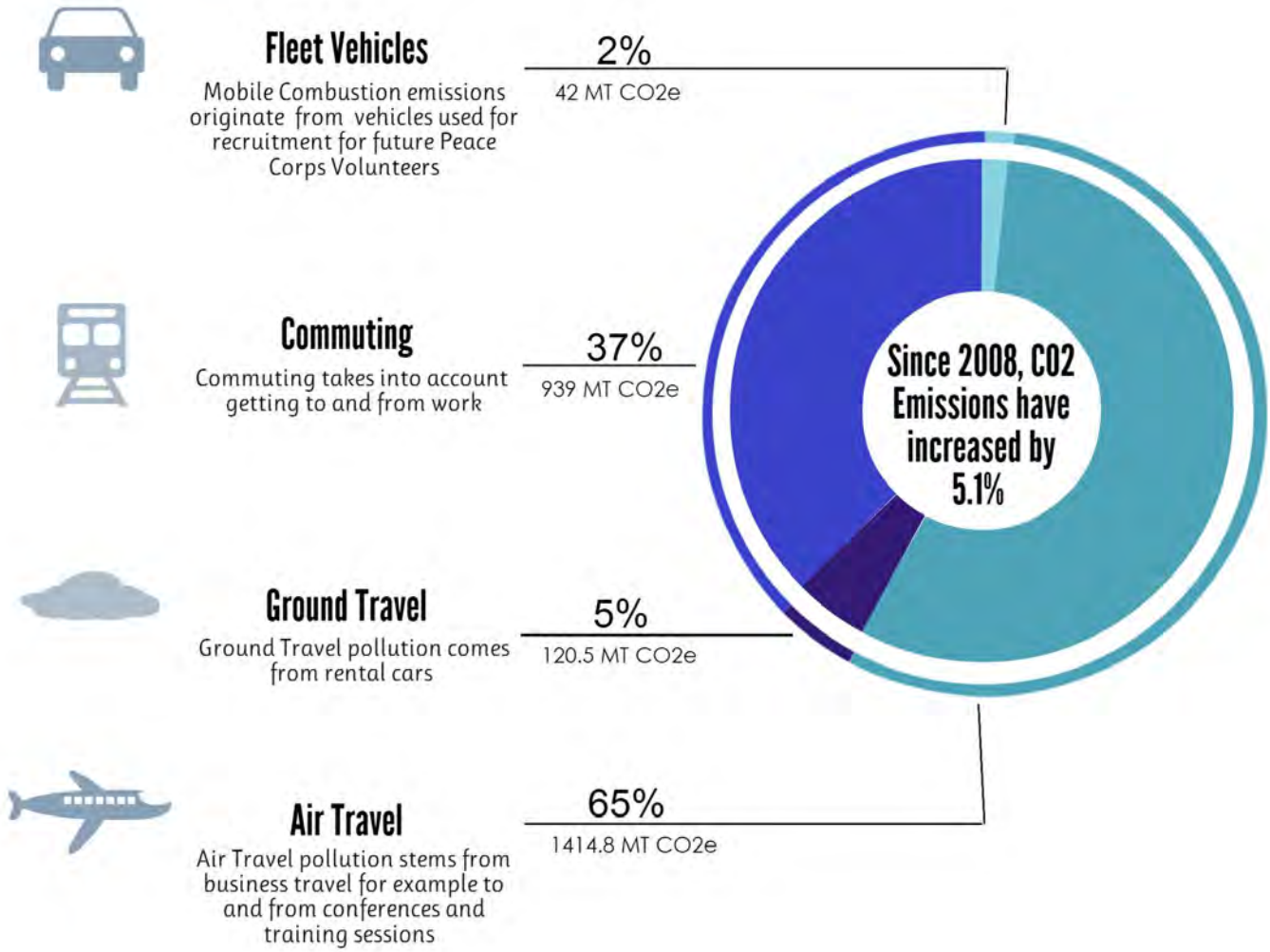
The Peace Corps

Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan | 2014

Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters
1111 20th Street NW, Washington, DC 20526

This report is available at www.peacecorps.gov/docs.
Send comments or questions to greenteam@peacecorps.gov
or to the Peace Corps mailing address above.



The graphic above displays Peace Corps 2013 greenhouse gas emissions as reported to the Department of Energy Federal Energy Management Program. Peace Corps' emissions include domestic mobile combustion, business air travel, business ground travel, employee commuting. Peace Corps does not own any buildings greater than 10,000 ft^2 and is not required to report leased building space data that is reflected in Scope 2 reporting requirements.

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, the 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 impacts of climate change. The three goals of Peace Corps provide a framework for U.S. citizens to foster capacity building skills that enhance the ability to respond to effect of climate change. Upon return, Volunteers can continue to share these experiences throughout their local communities. The 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
Director
Peace Corps

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Agency Points of Contact

Kirk Longstein
Management Analyst, Sustainability
greenteam@peacecorps.gov

Jim Pimpedly
Chief, Administrative Services
Senior Sustainability Officer

Executive Summary

Since its establishment in 1961, the Peace Corps has been guided by a mission of world peace and friendship. The agency exemplifies the best of the American spirit by making it possible for Americans to serve—advancing development and building intercultural understanding around the world. Through this unique approach to development, the Peace Corps is making a difference in the overseas communities it serves, in the lives of its Volunteers, and back home in the United States. More than 215,000 Volunteers have served in 139 countries since 1961.

In supporting its mission, the Peace Corps Act (1961) articulates three core goals to advance a vision of world peace, sustainable development, and friendship:

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 peoples served
3. To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans

These core goals remain at the heart of the Peace Corps mission, and are reiterated in three strategic goals that serve as the foundation of the Peace Corps Strategic Plan FY 2014–18:

1. Strategic Goal 1: Building Local Capacity

    - Advance local development by strengthening the capacity of local communities and individuals through the service of trained Volunteers

2. Strategic Goal 2: Sharing America with the World

    - Promote a better understanding of Americans through Volunteers who live and work within local communities

3. Strategic Goal 3: Bringing the World Back Home

    - Increase Americans' awareness and knowledge of other cultures and global issues through Volunteers who share their Peace Corps experiences and continue to serve upon their return

Sustainability is fundamental to the Peace Corps mission. Peace Corps Volunteers strengthen communities' understanding of environmental sustainability through intercultural exchange and empowering grassroots initiatives. Volunteers work to build the capacity for sustainability by providing knowledge to develop subsistence, make independent choices, and protect and conserve the local environment. Although the Peace Corps is mandated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it is also tasked with maintaining future operations with a diverse cohort of trained men and women to serve overseas. In this way, the Peace Corps' sustainability initiatives are faced with an ecological paradox: How can the agency meet business-related metrics while reducing greenhouse gas emissions? To address this challenge, agency-level sustainability strategies involve the spirit, creativity, and innovation of staff to ensure agency operations consider global environmental impacts. By applying the same principles of environmental sustainability to its own operations, the Peace Corps models comprehensive sustainable management strategies for its Volunteers and host country partners alike. Coordinating these efforts, the agency sustainability programs are organized under the Peace Corps Office of Management and directed by a senior sustainability officer, who establishes the agency's framework for achieving resilient operational action goals that align with cross-cutting goals outlined in the Peace Corps Strategic Plan FY 2014–18. Within the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), the Peace Corps' annual sustainability strategies build on previous years' progress

under the president's executive orders addressing leadership in environmental, energy, and economic performance and provides an overview of monetary and energy savings and reductions of carbon emissions and waste.

In 2014, the Peace Corps is prioritizing climate change resilience and adaptation planning addressed by the National Climate Assessment as a part of the agency's SSPP. The Peace Corps is aware of the operational vulnerabilities, such as buildings and offices, training sites, vehicle fleet, and sanitation and utilities that are at risk to storm damage, high winds, extreme heat, flooding, and other climate stresses that arise suddenly. Additionally, to address these challenges, the Peace Corps is exploring contingency planning to maintain operations in the event of sea level rise scenarios.

To mitigate the Peace Corps' contributions to greenhouse gas emission contributions to climate change, the agency has set a target to reduce 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 2014, the Peace Corps will continue to collect energy data from leased facilities overseas and distribute energy scorecards to post country directors and directors of management and operations.

This year's sustainability plan reviews 2013 strategies, tracks successes, and builds on lessons learned. The Peace Corps has made great progress to initiate staff programs addressing EO 13514 and is committed to policy development and additional trainings in the next year. As the Peace Corps continues to build resilience into agency operations, agency leadership is optimistic that actions taken by staff and Volunteers will continue to contribute to a happier and healthier future for Americans and host country counterparts alike.

Agency Size and Scope	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	704	638
Total Acres of Land Managed	0	0
Total Number of Buildings Owned	0	0
Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)	415	418
Total Buildings Gross Square Feet (GSF)	2,019,252 ft^2	2,018,287 ft^2
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	8	8
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	76	75
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	660	606
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	20	20
Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (tactical, law enforcement emergency, etc.)	0	0
Total Amount Contracts Awarded as Reported in FPDS (millions)	105.2	n/a

Sustainability Program Accomplishments

2014 Federal Green Challenge Innovation Award

In 2013, more than 400 participating facilities, representing nearly 1.6 million federal employees, "walked the talk" in various target areas: waste, electronics, purchasing, water, energy, and/or transportation. The Peace Corps Seattle Regional Recruiting Office was awarded for their innovative approaches in staff engagement and the highest increased percentage over previous years. epa.gov/fgc/awards/2014

2014 Federal Bike-to-Work Challenge

In May 2014, Peace Corps staff participated in Federal Bike to Work month. With more than 71 riders agency wide, the Peace Corps rode 6,311 miles, burned 310,228 calories, and offset 3,518 MT CO2e. Riders posted pictures via social media and entered a raffle to win prizes. Educational programs were facilitated and a new Capital Bikeshare subsidy was offered for the first time.

Community Supported Agriculture

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 second year, the Peace Corps' formalized CSA program continues to receive support. In 2014, the CSA program has 72 participants helping to build a culture of sustainability and wellness within the agency.

Car sharing

The Peace Corps will award its first on-demand car-sharing contract in an effort to reduce unused vehicles, increase strategic travel, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, the agency leases government-owned vehicles from the General Services Administration (GSA) for official business travel and, during periods of high volume, staff rent additional vehicles at the government rate. Given current travel patterns, GSA-leased vehicles remain idle and overhead is wasted. The car-sharing contract will allow staff additional access to vehicles to travel more, pay the true cost of driving, and know their carbon footprint in real time.

Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Agency Progress toward Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals

EO 13514 requires each agency to establish a Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emission reduction goal to be achieved by FY 2020. Scope 1 and 2 goals 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.

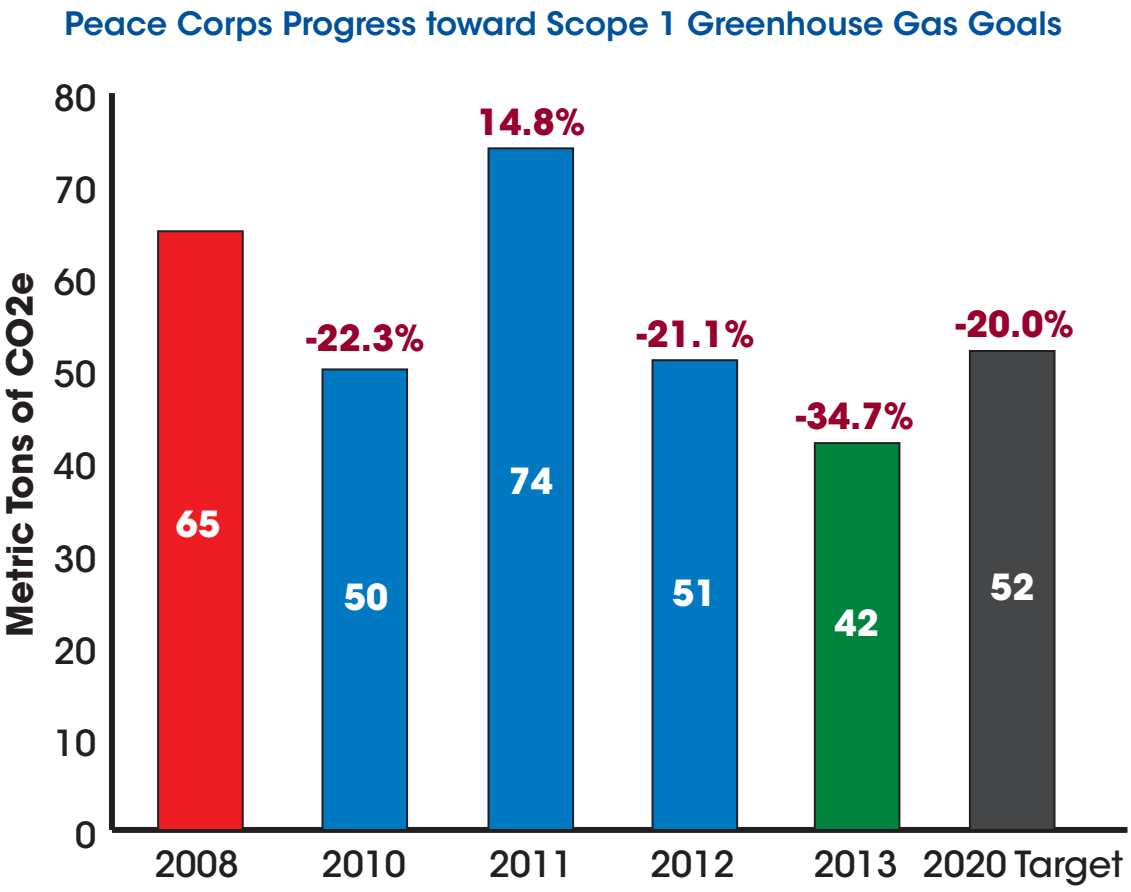


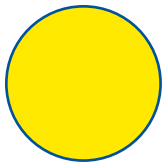
Figure 1 - The Peace Corps' progress toward Scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas Goals: Metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted by the agency from 2008–13, and the 2020 target goal

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 reduce high-emission areas.

The 2014 Scope 3 commuter survey found that 76.88 percent of domestic employees use the Peace Corps' transit benefit program. In addition, the commuter survey found 28.05 percent of respondents telework at least one day per week. The responses from the Scope 3 commuter survey prompted the agency to explore additional employee programs to reduce employee emissions. Specific plans in 2015 include expanding an agency bike share program, 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 2020, relative to the FY 2008 baseline.



In progress

Lessons learned

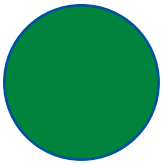
The GHG emissions report provides a good metric for measuring success however, staff numbers directly impact emissions. Because staff numbers fluctuate frequently, Peace Corps is evaluating how best to use this report to measure success. Additional behavior change programs are needed to reduce emissions.

Strategy 2

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

In 2014, the agency began a new phase of renovations at the headquarters location. In response to new hires and the General Service Administration's new workplace template, the new projects require a more open floor plan. This new design will include glass walls that will increase light flow, collaborative workspaces that will increase air circulation, and redesign of outdated workspaces that will allow complete utilization of workspace.

Metric: 75 percent build-to-suit lease solicitations shall include LEED specifications where fiscally practicable.



Successful

Lessons learned

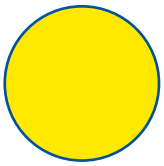
The Peace Corps is incorporating LEED specifications in to building renovations. LEED specifications are providing a framework that incorporates the agency's sustainability and space needs.

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: 75 percent build-to-suit lease solicitations shall include LEED specifications where fiscally practicable.



In progress

Lessons learned

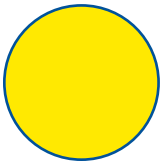
A LEED certification is possible but would require an additional part-time staff member to oversee the certification process.

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: 75 percent build-to-suit lease solicitations shall include LEED specifications where fiscally practicable.



In progress

Lessons learned

The Peace Corps completed a comprehensive review of the potential cost and benefits of certifying its buildings using the LEED certification for existing buildings. A LEED certification is possible but would require additional staff hours to oversee the certification process.

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. The agency provides a sustainability checklist for the facilities management division and distributes energy scorecards.

Metric: 100 percent of facilities' energy data will be tracked and monitored using EPA Portfolio Manager. Energy scorecards will be distributed to 100 percent of overseas facilities.

In progress

Lessons learned

The Peace Corps initiated a Green Energy Challenge in 2012. Through the Green Energy Challenge, offices compete with regional posts to save energy. This fun challenge also incentivizes facilities managers to submit energy data to headquarters.

Agency Progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goal

EO 13514 requires each agency to 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 organization's 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.

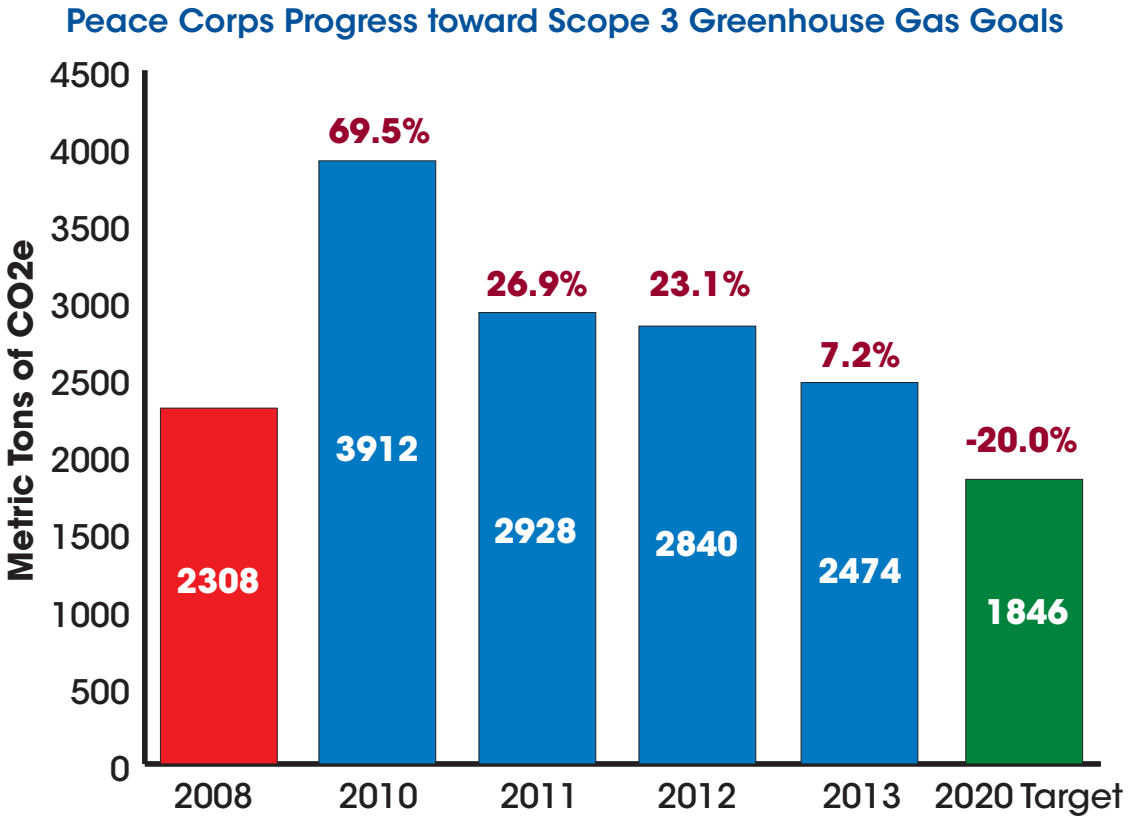


Figure 2 - The graph shows the Peace Corps' progress towards Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals through the number of metric tons of carbon dioxide emitted by the agency from 2008-13, and the 2020 target goal.

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 provide an alternative to mission-critical travel. Using mapping analytics, strategic travel plans are being created to provide the greatest return on

Investment and reduce unnecessary vehicle miles traveled.

Metric: Using a car-sharing network and map analytics, strategic travel destinations will be identified within 210 miles from each regional office

In progress

Lessons learned

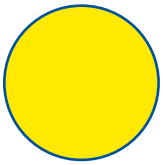
Using GIS maps has help regional office staff plan strategic travel. Using business statistics office are better informed to travel to destinations that provide the best benefit and reduce unnecessary vehicle miles.

Strategy 2

Reduce employee business air travel.

Review an internal Cap and Trading program that limits air travel by creating office CO2 limits and provides a system of trading with other offices within the agency.

Metric: Complete operational review of Cap and Trade at the Peace Corps.



In progress

Lessons learned

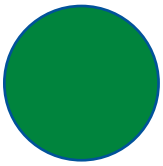
Peace Corps will continue to recommend strategies to reduce business air travel. In FY14, the Peace Corps is collaborating with EPA to understand how it can reduce emissions.

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.



Successful

Lessons learned

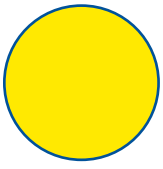
The 2014 Scope 3 commuter survey found a 4 percent increase of domestic employees using Peace Corps' transit benefit program.

Strategy 4

Develop and implement Capital Bikeshare program.

The Peace Corps currently offers subsidized Capital Bikeshare memberships to staff. In addition, the agency Green Team manages Capital Bikeshare keys for staff to checkout for 24 hours. With these two bikeshare options, subsidizing Capitol Bikeshare memberships provides two benefits to the agency: an alternative transportation option and health and wellness benefits.

Metric: Increase Capital Bikeshare memberships offered to staff from 250 to 500. Purchase an additional 10 keys available for staff and Volunteers for 24-hour periods.



In progress

Lessons learned

150 Peace Corps staff members requested a subsidized membership within 24 hours of announcing the program.

Strategy 5

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: Improve bike programs by providing bike reimbursements to 30 percent of eligible domestic employees.

No

Lessons learned

Bike reimbursements are limited to $20 per month and do not represent the best value for staff. It is hoped that new Capital Bikeshare memberships will incentivize more biking in the Washington, D.C. metro area.

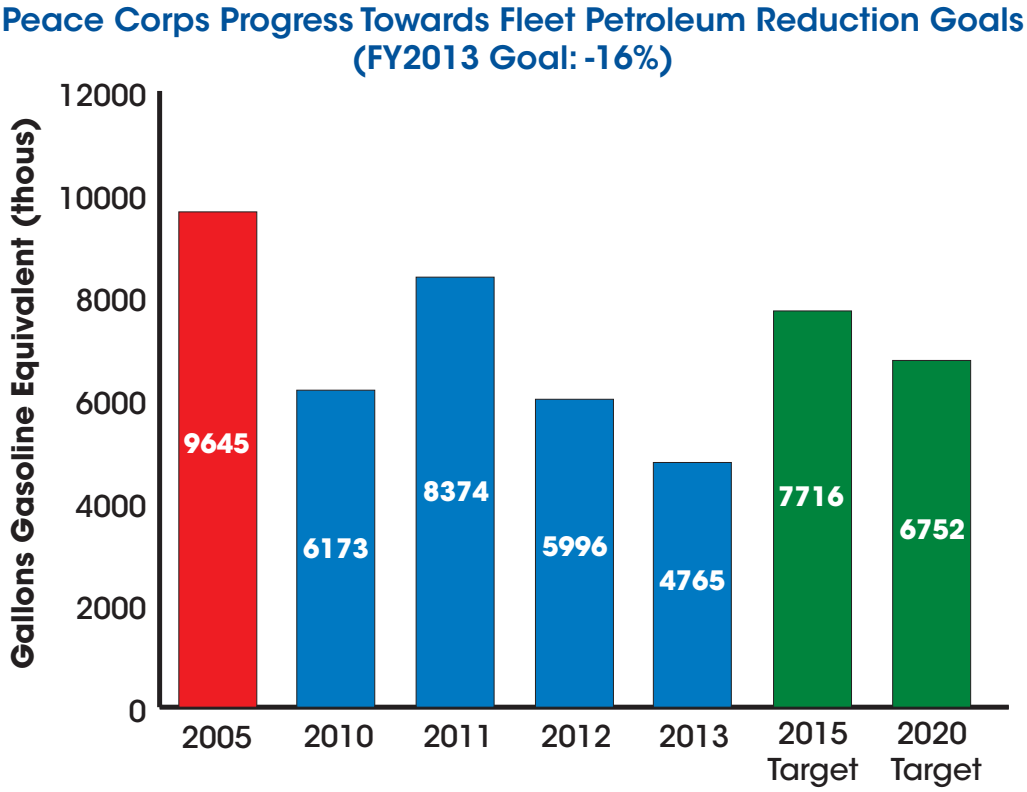
Goal 2 Fleet Management

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.

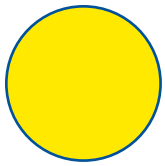


Strategy 1

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).

Peace Corps will begin to reduce unnecessary vehicles and utilize commercial vehicle-on-demand services in FY 2015.

Metric: Utilize 100 percent car-sharing vehicles in lieu of government-owned vehicles driven less than 12,000 miles per year.



In progress

Lessons learned

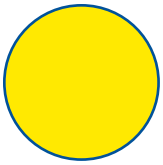
Peace Corps will offer carsharing memberships to recruitment staff in 2014

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 provide an alternative to mission-critical travel. Geo spatial tools are being utilized to prioritize strategic travel.

Metric: Complete a management study evaluating strategic travel destinations for Peace Corps recruitment.



In progress

Lessons learned

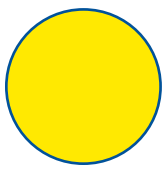
GIS maps have help regional office staff with strategic planning. Using business statistics, offices are better informed to travel to destinations that provide the best benefit and reduce unnecessary vehicle miles.

Strategy 3

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

As of March 2014, the Peace Corps' domestic fleet consists of 20 leased vehicles, 19 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.



In progress

Lessons learned

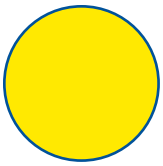
The Peace Corps is limited by GSA's regional availability of fuel-efficient vehicles.

Strategy 4

Increase utilization of alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles.

Car-sharing services may increase the Peace Corps' access to more alternative-fuel vehicles. In 2014, the Peace Corps will select a commercial car sharing vendor able to provide alternative fuel, hybrid, and electric vehicles.

Metric: Utilize 100 percent car-sharing vehicles in lieu of government-owned vehicles driven less than 12,000 miles per year.



In progress

Lessons learned

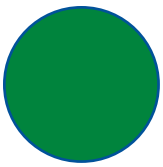
Improving additional utilization of alternative fuels will be difficult without additional agency policy.

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.



Successful

Lessons learned

VIMIS has helped provide on-demand data used to address high-level management decisions.

Strategy 6

Improve overseas fleet optimization efforts.

During FY 2013, the Peace Corps' sustainable fleet efforts included the following:

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

- In 2014, 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.

Successful

Lessons learned

The Peace Corps will continue to monitor overseas alternative-fuel vehicle availability and recommend petroleum-efficient alternatives where possible.

Goal 3: Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

Agency Progress toward Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

EO 13514 requires federal agencies to 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 to 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 2011, the Peace Corps instituted composting at its headquarters. In addition to recycling services, regional office staff have started worm composting programs. In 2014, the Peace Corps converted to single-stream recycling and added commercial composting services at the headquarters building.

Metric: A FY 2013 waste audit found 70 percent of waste by weight is being diverted from the landfill through composting or recycling programs at Peace Corps headquarters. Waste audits conducted annually intend to show 70–90 percent efficient waste diversion programs at the Peace Corps.

Successful

Lessons learned

Single-stream recycling requires less time and effort for occupants to decide what is recyclable and what is not.

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 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.

Successful

Lessons learned

Guidance has been given to government purchase card holders to ensure sustainable acquisition.

Goal 4: Sustainable Acquisition

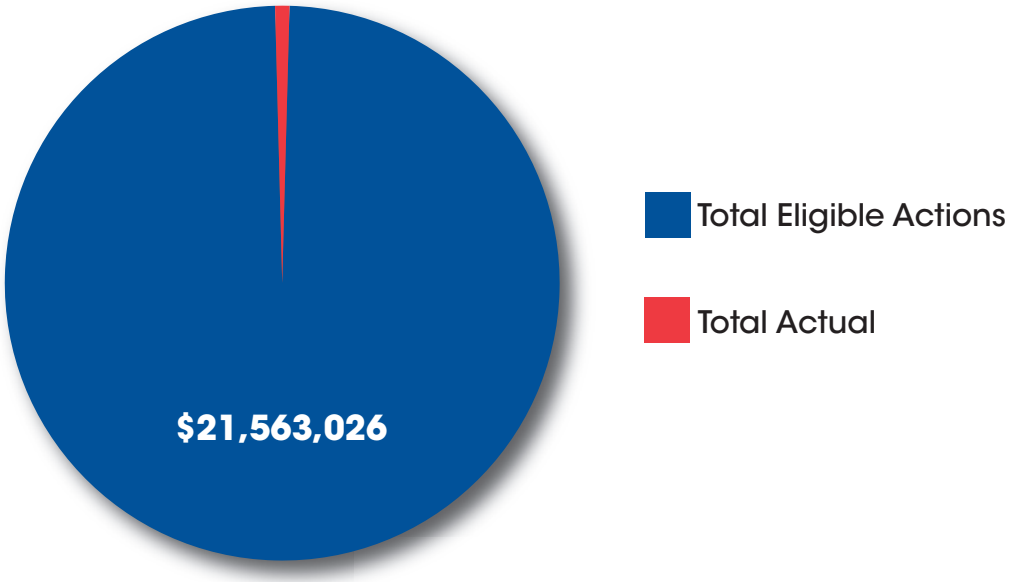
Agency Progress toward Sustainable Acquisition Goal

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.

FY 13 Sustainable Contract Action



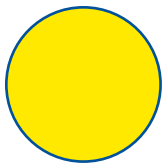
Total Eligible Actions	Total Eligible Dollars	Total Actual Actions	% Total Actual Actions	Total Actual Dollars
236	$21,563,026.39	1	0.42%	$289,932.00

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 (FAR), 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.



In progress

Lessons learned

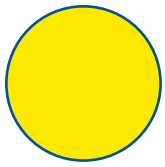
A draft policy framework has been provided and is under review.

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.



In progress

Lessons learned

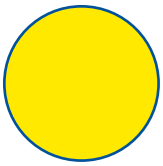
The agency is working to establish a process that can better track sustainable purchasing under the micro purchase threshold.

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 2014 relative to FY 2012, increase purchases of biobased products by 10 percent; increase energy efficient product purchases by 5 percent; and increase recycled content purchases by 15 percent.



In progress

Lessons learned

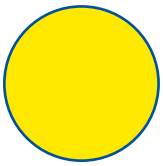
Peace Corps is currently evaluating the new extended list of Biobased products available through the GSA Biobased Procurement tool.

Strategy 4

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

In FY 2014, 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.



In progress

Lessons learned

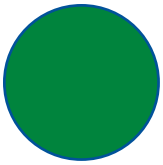
Peace Corps will continue to pursue this strategy. Collaborating with GSA new build to suit solicitations will include LEED specifications.

Strategy 5

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

Report data regarding the usage of sustainability clauses in the 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 2014. This methodology will also include a way to report on sustainability compliance in contractor performance reviews.



Successful

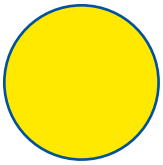
Lessons learned
Agency Contracting Officer Technical Representatives are provided monthly training tips, including sustainable procurement.

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 give 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 will develop a partnership with at least one other agency to help the Peace Corps meet its sustainable acquisition goals.



In progress

Lessons learned
No partnerships have been identified at this time.

Goal 5: Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers

Agency Progress toward Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool, Power Management and End of Life Goals

EO 13514 requires agencies to promote electronics stewardship by ensuring procurement preference for Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (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 default to duplex printing. 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 December 31, 2014.

In progress

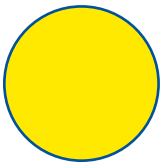
Lessons learned
Windows 7 has been deployed. To implement the "wake on LAN" capability, the agency needs to implement a network change.

Strategy 2

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

All electronic product dispositions are conducted through an interagency agreement with the 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.



In progress

Lessons learned

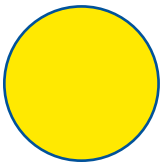
The agency is reviewing Public Law 105-277 and Public Law 103-329 to understand the benefits to the agency.

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. OACM expects to include this clause in new and 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: Peace Corps Office of Acquisition and Contracts will incorporate a standard FAR clause requiring energy-efficiency compliance into all new contracts by September 30, 2014.



In progress

Lessons learned

Reporting and record keeping continue to be a challenge. More staff training will help Peace Corps ensure that Contract Specialist are appropriately recording sustainable acquisition

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.

In progress

Lessons learned

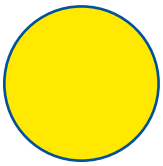
A 2014 Climate Change Adaptation Plan has been provided to senior leadership which include a comprehensive review of Manual section policy.

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.



In progress

Lessons learned

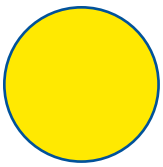
Managing various risk perceptions from multiple stakeholders has been challenging when categorizing incremental vs. incidental risks associated with Climate Change

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 2014.



In progress

Lessons learned

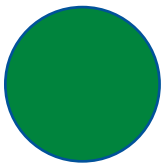
Peace Corps has the following manual sections in place to address human health and safety impacts of climate change: Internal Manual Section Policy 832, Communications Cables; Manual Section Policy 270, Volunteer/Trainee Safety and Security; Manual Section Policy 450, Volunteer and Trainee Transportation; Manual Section Policy 402, Domestic Continuity of Operations and Occupant Emergency Plan Programs

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. Expand partnerships addressing climate change activities.



Successful

Lessons learned

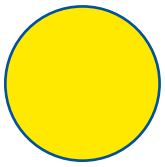
In FY 2013, $437,000 of SPA was obligated to Ethiopia, Vanautu, Mexico, Peru, Guatemala, Jamaica, Eastern Caribbean, and Dominican Republic for climate change related activities.

Strategy 5

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

Peace Corps senior leadership demonstrates its commitment to adaptation efforts through support of the agency's climate change policy statement written and signed by the then-acting Director. The Agency Climate Adaptation Plan aims to align climate change resilience strategies with the missions of all internal Peace Corps offices.

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



In progress

Lessons learned

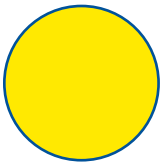
Working to create a senior level management working groups to address Climate Adaptation.

Strategy 6

Identify vulnerable communities served by agency mission that have the potential to be impacted by climate change and identify measures to address those vulnerabilities where possible.

A Peace Corps food security team piloted an integrated training workshop in fall 2013 in Senegal, West Africa. Sessions introduced climate smart agricultural practices that build household and community resilience in responding to climate variability and change through agricultural intensification and diversification. Methodological tools introduced included 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.



In progress

Lessons learned

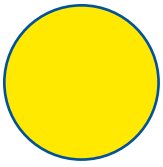
The Office of Programming and Training continues to fill positions that address illustrative activities of Agriculture and Environment Volunteers in the areas of intensification, adaptation, and mitigation.

Strategy 7

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



In progress

Lessons learned

Climate Smart Agriculture techniques are being used to support resilient communities in the countries where Volunteers serve.

Paul D. Coverdell Peace Corps Headquarters
1111 20th Street NW, Washington DC 20526