COVER PAGE

Department of State

2013 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

06/28/2013

The Greening Council Executive Secretariat, Sustainability@state.gov

Final Issued: 042513 Rev 060513

POLICY STATEMENT

The U.S. Department of State pursues the vision of an ever-improving global operation that models best practices of environmental stewardship and sustainability. The Department improves its environmental footprint and increase efficiencies, by harnessing expertise in policy, management, and public diplomacy from grassroots to senior management, in order to cultivate and institutionalize sustainability efforts, measure and report progress, and challenging others by fulfilling our environmental commitments and highlighting our successes.

In pursuit of it vision of efficient and effective energy, environmental and sustainable performance, the Department adheres to the best of its abilities all related environmental and energy statutes, regulations, and Executive Orders.

JAbau for
Patrick F Kennedy

Patrick F. Kennedy

6-26-13

Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR MANAGEMENT

Washington

Subject: Policy State and Executive Summary, Agency Sustainability Plan

In accordance with Executive Order 13514, as the Senior Sustainability Officer for the U.S. Department of State, I hereby submit the 2013 Agency Sustainability Plan on behalf of the Department.

The U.S. Department of State continues to promote responsible stewardship of natural resources and responsible means to minimize its environmental footprint. Adding to our progress on environmental performance and supporting the President's $2 billion energy savings performance contract goal, the Department has continued to deploy energy efficient equipment and processes. The Department's headquarters, the Harry S Truman building, received its first ever Energy Star rating in 2012. In addition, the Department continued to rightsize its vehicle fleet, reduce energy and related expenses through its auto-shutdown program for its computers and reduce material consumption and waste, and lower its greenhouse gas emissions from buildings and transportation.

The Department is dedicated to ensuring the most effective U.S. foreign policy outcomes and promoting accountability to our primary stakeholders, the American people. With great pride, I note the enthusiasm and drive our staff around the world to innovate in areas of renewable energy, eco-diplomacy, and overall improved sustainability in our facilities and operations. By harnessing our employee's zeal for conservation efforts, we intend to make even greater strides over the next decade and beyond.

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1. VISION

"The core mission of the U.S. Department of State is to advance freedom for the benefit of the American people and the international community by helping to build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system." - Department Mission Statement

A primary function of the Department is to share with the international community the story of America, including the nation's values of environmental stewardship. As the Department conducts American diplomacy abroad, its operations model the policies it advocates globally, thus conveying a consistent message and enabling its diplomats to articulate and promote without pretense the environmental policies and aspirations of our nation.

The Department is committed to integrating environmental sustainability into its business process in a manner that sets strategic goals and priorities, creates relevant programs, monitors activities, collects data and measures progress toward achievement of goals, uses performance and evaluation information to influence program resource and allocation decision making and communicates results to stakeholders.

With inherent cost-saving benefits, improved community relations and work environment for employees, environmental sustainability is a natural complement to the Department's business operations. As the Department advances global diplomacy with an ever-smaller eco-footprint, environmental sustainability will continue to be an essential guiding touchstone.

2. LEADERSHIP

On Earth Day 2009, the Department was challenged by its Secretary to address its environmental responsibilities by integrating them into its policies, operational elements and public diplomacy in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. This challenge, part of the Secretary's Greening Diplomacy Initiative (GDI), asks entities across the Department to account for their environmental footprint, be responsible environmental stewards and promote diplomacy that is ecologically sustainable.

In response to this challenge, the Department established the Greening Council (GC) to coordinate capabilities and efforts across the Department. The GC is the senior-level group responsible for overseeing and coordinating the sustainability actions of the Department. The GC fulfills its mission by providing strategic direction and guidance, establishing Department-wide project roadmaps, and evaluating the Department's overall energy and environmental performance. The GC meets quarterly to discuss sustainability issues and assess progress. The GC, facilitated by the Greening Council Chair (GCC), guides the activities of the Greening Council Working Group (GCWG).

The GCWG implements policy and initiatives under the general direction of the GC. Its responsibilities include preparing project plans and reports for review and approval by the GC and implementing Executive Orders and other federal mandates across the Department.

GCWG's core functions are to:

- Facilitate department-wide sustainability activities, including internal policies and externally imposed federal mandates;
- Facilitate action on ideas put forth by the Department's employees;
- Implement GC communications strategy;
- Monitor progress of ongoing and new efforts; and,
- Provide a forum for exchanging lessons learned and best practices.

The GCWG is comprised of bureau-selected representatives. These working-level representatives offer technical expertise, interest in sustainability issues, and are empowered to represent their bureaus in the deliberations and decision-making process. The GCWG meets monthly and is organized into teams with coordinator(s) to facilitate each team.

The current standing teams are:

- **Communications and Outreach** – Informs/educates internal and external audiences of the Department's efforts and accomplishments, coordinates consistent department-wide messaging, and establishes the Department's image as a responsible environmental steward.
- **Policy & Metrics** – Facilitates and leverages best practices into a comprehensive and coordinated effort, including greening and sustainability activities, performance and metrics, and budget and program planning.
- **Official Events** – Coordinates official department-wide events (e.g. Earth Day, America Recycles Day, Speaker Series, etc.)
- **Employee Ideas** – Fosters an interactive dialogue within the Department and encourages employee involvement and suggestions.

The Greening Council Executive Secretariat (GC/ES) is the coordinator and convener for the GC and supporting work groups. The GC/ES prepares for and organizes GC and GCWG meetings, oversees drafting of reports and documents, and finalizes strategic planning on behalf of the Council. The GC/ES also facilitates programs and initiatives that further GC objectives. The Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing, and Innovation (M/PRI) serves as the GC/ES.

Plan implementation activities are assigned as follows: Internal Coordination and Communication – GCWG Communication and Outreach Team; Coordination and Dissemination of the Plan to the Field - GCWG GC/ES; Leadership & Accountability – GC; Agency Policy and Planning Integration – GC and carried out by the GCWG; Agency Budget Integration – GC in consultation with the Department's Office of Budget and Planning (BP). The Department will assess investments and returns that support its Agency Sustainability Plan (ASP) as part of the annual budget formulation and execution processes; Methods for Evaluation of Progress – GCWG will report back to the GC in quarterly reports, GC will determine if changes are needed.

3. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

<u>Goal 1: GHG Reduction – Scopes 1, 2 and 3</u>

In January 2010, the Department established a GHG reduction goal, pending adequate resources, of 20 percent by FY 2020, relative to a FY 2008 baseline, for its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in accordance with E.O. 13514. The GHG inventory was updated in January 2013.

The Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG reduction goal applies to the following domestic portfolio of owned/delegated facilities:

- HST Harry S Truman – Headquarters,
- SA-1 Columbia Plaza,
- SA-51 Blair House - President's Guest House,
- SA-26 Beltsville Information Management Center (BIMC),
- SA-33 Federal Building – International Chancery Center (ICC),
- SA-42 George P. Shultz Center – National Foreign Affairs Training Center (NFATC),
- SA-58 Portsmouth Consular Center (PCC),
- SA-61 Florida Regional Center (FRC),
- SA-59 Charleston Regional Center (CRC),
- SA-62 Kentucky Consular Center (KCC).

In addition to absolute GHG reduction goals, the Department is also committed to reducing facility energy intensity and increasing its renewable energy use.

The Scope 3 GHG reduction goal was reviewed in 2012 and is currently consistent with a 2 percent reduction target based on 2008 levels. The Department continues to review its options to measure and address these emissions and may submit an amendment to its Scope 3 target at a later date.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to integrate Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions when planning and evaluating construction projects, operation and maintenance of facilities and the leveraging of partnerships with other federal agencies and their initiatives. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

In 2012, the Department reduced is Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 34.7% of its 2008 levels. Additionally, the Department reduced its Scope 3 emissions by 12.4% of its 2008 levels.

SUCCESSES

Reductions in Scope 1 and 2 emissions are attributed to increased efficiency of Department facilities, advances in more efficient IT systems and the utilization of newly constructed renewable energy sources in lieu of traditional fossil fuel-fired electrical generation. Reductions in Scope 3 emissions are attributed to increased use of telecommunication technology and more online training opportunities both resulting in reduced Department travel, as well as more energy efficient Department facilities.

CHALLENGES

Going forward, the Department's Scope 1 and 2 emissions may be affected by increased energy demands due to structural changes in Department objectives and responsibilities. Scope 3 emissions may also be affected as international events influence Department requirements to deploy personnel.

LESSONS LEARNED

The Department continues to review and improve its project management processes. Supporting financial mechanisms and project execution for both power purchases and energy savings actions are still under review.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission strategies moving forward include working with FEMP to identify areas of further improvement in energy conservation, ensuring all major Department renovations adhere to the Department's Sustainable Building Implementation Plan re-commissioning the Harry S Truman building, and improving performance monitoring by installing and networking advance meters.

Future scope 3 GHG emission plans includes maintaining a robust telecommunications network, continually improving digital communications interfaces, coordinating with GSA on the Department's FY 2014 commuter survey, promoting telework and maintaining a work environment that promotes use of mass transit systems and health alternatives to commuter travel.

Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings

E.O. 13514 Section 2 requires that agencies consider building energy intensity reductions. Further, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) requires each agency to reduce energy intensity 30 percent by FY 2015 as compared to the FY 2003 baseline. Agencies are expected to reduce energy intensity by 3 percent annually to meet the goal.

At least 15 percent of agency's existing buildings and building leases will meet Guiding Principles by FY 2015 [above 5,000 ft2 threshold for construction / renovation / refurbishment of existing buildings and building leases].

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to integrate efficiencies and the Guiding Principles when planning and evaluating construction projects, operation and maintenance of facilities and the leveraging of partnerships with other federal agencies and their initiatives. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

In 2012, the Department had reduced its energy intensity by 8.1% of its 2003 levels. Additionally, 19.2% of the Department's total buildings met the Guiding Principles.

SUCCESSES

The Department continues to deploy more efficient equipment and business processes in its facilities, includes the execution of over $20M in energy savings performance contracts in recent years.

Additionally, the Department continues to expand its percentage of buildings adhering to the Guiding Principles.

CHALLENGES

Pursuant to executive orders and memorandums requesting federal agencies to consolidate facilities, the Department has reduced its building inventory per square footage and increased its occupancy rate. The reduction in square footage and increased occupancy has had a negative effect on the Department's energy intensity profile. Additionally, as the Department continues to support ever increasing U.S. efforts abroad, additional personnel shifts are added. The additional hours Department buildings are in use also have a negative effect on the Department's energy intensity profile.

LESSONS LEARNED

Successful deployment of more efficient building equipment and business practices is not always apparent when using energy intensity as a metric. Reducing square footage while increasing both the hours a space is in use and related occupancy rate may have operational benefits, but they skew an energy intensity score. A more capable metric or means of evaluating progress in energy efficiency should be considered.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include adhering to the Department's Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan, consolidating Department properties, continued commissioning of Department properties and using the Department's Space Allocation Standards and Building Design Guidelines to standardize construction practices.

Goal 3: Fleet Management

E.O. 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.

E.O. 13423 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.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to evaluate means to meet relative statutes and executive orders while maintaining its vehicle needs. Using GSA recommendations, the Department is pursuing a holistic plan which accounts for fuel and resource, environmental, and mission objectives. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

In 2012, the Department had reduced its gallons of gasoline by 12.6% of its 2005 levels. Additionally, the Department's use of alternative fuel in 2012 was 8.5% less than in 2005.

SUCCESSES

The Department continues its Attainment Plan for vehicles based on Vehicle Allocation Methodology of its entire fleet. Over fifty-five percent of the Department's domestic fleet is capable of using alternative fuel.

CHALLENGES

The Department continues to be challenged by the lack of vendors in the Washington, D.C. region that supply alternative fuel.

LESSONS LEARNED

The Department is not alone in this challenge as other D.C. based agencies are also facing the same issue. The Department is working with other agencies to determine the best means to find a supplier of alternative fuel.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include, continuing its Attainment Plan, right-sizing its vehicle fleet, enforcing policies to acquire LGHGE and AF vehicles, deploying its Fleet Management Information System world-wide, and decreasing agency owned vehicles.

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management

E.O. 13514 requires agencies to reduce potable water intensity by 2 percent annually through FY 2020 compared to an FY 2007 baseline. A 16 percent reduction is required by FY 2015 and a 26 percent reduction is required by FY 2020.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to integrate water use when planning and evaluating construction projects, operation and maintenance of facilities and the leveraging of partnerships with other federal agencies and their initiatives. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

In 2012, the Department had reduced its potable water intensity by 16.6% of its 2007 levels.

SUCCESSES

In 2012, the Department continued to replace plumbing fixtures and faucets in its facilities.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include, replacing plumbing fixtures and faucets, installing meters and monitoring water consumption, improved landscape, and capturing rain water for reduced potable water consumption.

Goal 5: Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

E.O. 13514 requires that Federal agencies promote pollution prevention and eliminate waste. The E.O. 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% of non-hazardous and 50% of construction and demolition debris.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to integrate pollution prevention and waste reduction when planning and evaluating construction projects, operation and maintenance of facilities and the leveraging of partnerships with other federal agencies and their initiatives. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

DOS continues programs and initiatives that support our compliance with the requirements outlined in E.O. 13514 for Pollution Prevention and mandated reporting in accordance with Sections 301-313 of EPCRA, and Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

All construction and demolition (C&D) projects initiated by DOS include a requirement for 50 percent recycling of C&D debris. It is important to note that this requirement is not an annual goal but a per project goal for C&D recycling. Tracking form is included in the contract specifications.

SUCCESSES

Recently completed major building renovations have demonstrated a ~75% diversion rate for construction and demolition debris. Although the diversion/recycling of general waste has yet to exceed the 50% diversion goal, the Department has demonstrated steady progress toward that goal.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include, adhering to its Affirmative Procurement Program to eliminate acquisition of ozone depleting substances, improving recycling efforts, ensuring all facilities O&M contracts require use of integrated pest management, and ensuring construction contracts adhere to recycling the Department's requirements.

Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition

E.O. 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, bio-based, 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.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to integrate sustainable acquisition when planning and evaluating its business operations, leveraging its partnerships with other federal agencies' green procurement initiatives such as GSA's. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

The Department continues to review its contracts quarterly to monitor procurement compliance.

SUCCESSES

In 2012, the Department continued to train its procurement officers on relevant executive orders and means to assure the Department is adhering to their requirements.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include, continued training and education of its officers on eco-procurement practices, monitoring contracts for adherence, and continuing the implementation of the Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative.

Goal 7: Electronic Stewardship & Data Centers

E.O. 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.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to integrate sustainable acquisition when planning and evaluating its information systems, leveraging its partnerships with other federal agencies' green procurement initiatives such as GSA's. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

The Department continues to review its procurement contracts quarterly to monitor procurement compliance.

SUCCESSES

The Department achieved an all green scorecard from its EPEAT, PM and End of Life review.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include, initiating electronic monitoring program for agency printers to ensure all environmentally preferable features are utilized, continuing data center consolidation, and adhering to the Department's procurement policies.

Goal 8: Renewable Energy

E.O. 13514 requires that agencies increase use of renewable energy. Further, EPACT 2005 requires agencies to increase renewable energy use such that 7.5 percent of the agency's total electricity consumption is generated by renewable energy sources for FY 2013 and beyond. For FY 2012, the required target was 5 percent of an agency's total electricity consumption.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to integrate renewable energy into its planning, leveraging its partnerships with other federal agencies such as the Department of Energy and the Bureau of Federal Prisons, UNICOR. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

In 2012, the Department received 36.5% of its domestic energy from a renewable energy source.

SUCCESSES

Elements of the Department's 2010 power purchase agreement with Constellation Energy continued to come online in 2012. With the accounting of the new power sources, the Department is able to report a significant reduction in its Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include, continuing with its existing power purchase agreement with Constellation Energy, installing additional onsite solar PV generation where economically viable, utilizing performance contracting methodologies for implementing energy conservation measures and increasing renewable energy where cost effective, and working with federal agencies to facilitate additional energy purchasing.

Goal 9: Climate Change Resilience

E.O. 13514 requires each agency to evaluate agency climate change risks and vulnerabilities to identify and manage the effects of climate change on the agency's operations and mission in both the short and long term.

INTEGRATION

The Department continues to evaluate means to integrate climate change resilience into planning and evaluation of its operations and management. The Department works with other federal agencies along with local governments to identify adaptation trends and best practices. Over the coming years, the Department envisions a more robust and detailed strategy for its climate change adaptation endeavors. Fulfilling the Department's overall mission in a secure and fiscally responsible means remain paramount to Department's strategic planning.

EVALUATION MEASURES

The Department is currently accounting for operations, programs and projects that are affected by climate change adaptation strategies and best practices. As this inventory fills, a baseline of action items will be established and help the Department measure progress towards its adaptation to climate change.

SUCCESSES

The Department has been participating in interagency groups on climate change adaptation and has established channel that will help convey information and best practice to Department posts world-wide.

CHALLENGES

The Department is present in over 190 countries operating with a footprint of over 18,000 buildings and multiple diplomatic and operational projects and programs. Establishing the baseline of activities under the Department's prevue related to Climate Change adaptation will take time.

PLANNED ACTIONS

Moving forward, the Department's plans include, inventorying applicable programs and policies, educating the Department's leadership on the value of adaptation strategies, working with other entities both domestic and abroad on disseminating adaptation challenges and solutions, identifying risks from climate change on the Department's mission and objectives and identifying the resources needed to executive an effective and comprehensive adaptation plan.

4. PROGRESS ON ADMINISTRATION PRIORITIES

Over the past year, the Department has initiated its Climate Change Adaptation Plan including adding additional details and amendments (see appendix). The Department is currently evaluating public comments on its adaptation plan. A primary issue identified is the need to better communicate the Department's scope, challenges, and strategies. The Department is currently reviewing to determine how best address this. The Department has also worked with GSA to establish recommendations for its Fleet Management Plan and has begun its execution. In support of the President's Energy Savings Performance Contract challenge, the Department is on target to meeting its 2010 commitment. In 2012, the Department made public its Bio-based Purchasing Statement and has worked within its procurement division to identify means to fulfil its commitments. Further details will be availed later this year.

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Agency Climate Change Resilience

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Size & Scope of Agency Operations

Table 1: Agency Size & Scope

Agency Size & Scope	FY 2011	FY 2012
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	15,231	15,301
Total Acres of Land Managed	169	169
Total Number of Buildings Owned	10	10
Total Number of Buildings Leased (GSA and Non-GSA Lease)	17	17
Total Buildings Gross Square Feet (GSF)	N/A	N/A
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	10	10
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	N/A	N/A
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	278	318
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	204	206
Total Number of Exempted-Fleet Vehicles (Tactical, Law Enforcement, Emergency, Etc.)	1069	1128
Total Amount Contracts Awarded as Reported in FPDS ($Millions)	9200	8200

Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction

Agency Progress toward Scope 1 & 2 GHG Goals

E.O. 13514 requires each agency establish a Scope 1 & 2 GHG emission reduction target to be achieved by FY 2020. 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 towards 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.

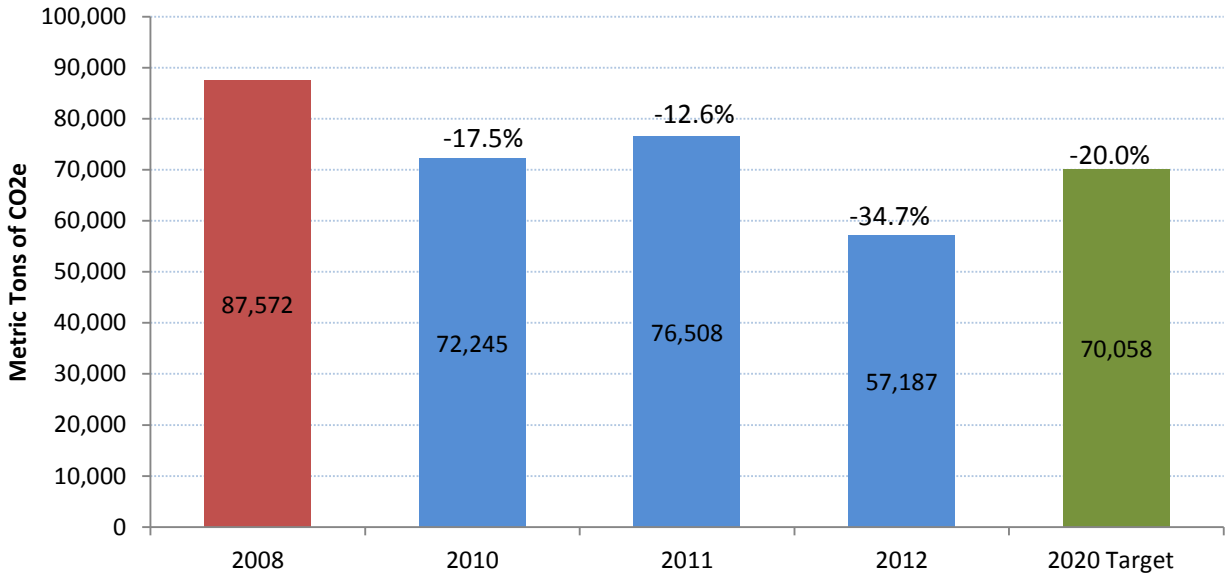

100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Metric Tons of CO2e
87,572
-17.5%
72,245
-12.6%
76,508
-34.7%
57,187
-20.0%
70,058
2008
2010
2011
2012
2020 Target

Table 1-1: Goal 1 Strategies - Scope 1 & 2 GHG Reductions

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Use the FEMP GHG emission report to identify/target high emission categories and implement specific actions to resolve high emission areas identified.	Yes	Analyze FEMP GHG emission report to identify/target high emission categories to achieve FY 2020 GHG reduction goal.	Meet or Exceed FY 2020 GHG Scope 1&2 reduction goal.
Ensure that all major renovations and new building designs are 30% more efficient than applicable code.	Yes	DOS Sustainable Building Implementation Plan requires all major renovations and new building designs are 30% more efficient than applicable code.	DOS Sustainable Building Implementation Plan established.
Implement in EISA 432 covered facilities all lifecycle cost effective ECMs identified.	No	As resources allow, implement all lifecycle cost effective ECMs identified.	Meet or Exceed FY 2020 GHG Scope 1&2 reduction goal.
Reduce on-site fossil-fuel consumption by installing more efficient boilers, generators, furnaces, etc. and/or use renewable fuels.	No	Replace GSA steam heating with high efficiency natural gas boilers at HST Building.	Replace GSA steam heating with high efficiency natural gas boilers in Phase 1A & 1B of HST Building.
Reduce grid-supplied electricity consumption by improving/upgrading motors, boilers, HVAC, chillers, compressors, lighting, etc.	Yes	Reduce grid-supplied electricity consumption by improving/ upgrading motors, boilers, HVAC, chillers, compressors, lighting, etc.	Meet or Exceed FY 2020 GHG Scope 1&2 reduction goal.
Employ operations and management best practices for energy consuming and emission generating equipment.	Yes	Re-commission HST Building.	Re-commission 1/4 of HST Building.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Install building utility meters and benchmark performance to track energy and continuously optimize performance.	Yes	Building utility meters are installed. We are currently networking installed meters through our MeterNet enterprise metering pilot project, which currently has 4 of our facilities available on the platform.	Add two more facilities to MeterNet.

Agency Progress towards Scope 3 GHG Goal

E.O. 13514 requires each agency establish a Scope 3 GHG emission reduction target to be achieved by FY 2020. 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.

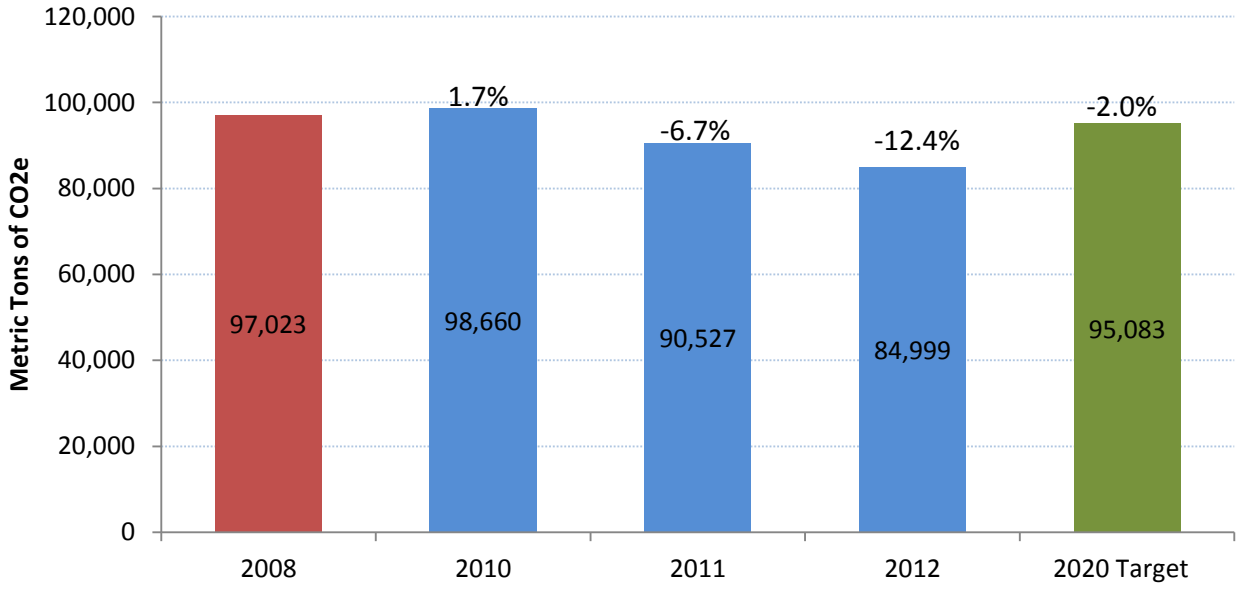

120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
Metric Tons of CO2e
97,023
1.7%
98,660
-6.7%
90,527
-12.4%
84,999
-2.0%
95,083
2008
2010
2011
2012
2020 Target

Table 1-2: Goal 1 Strategies - Scope 3 GHG Reductions

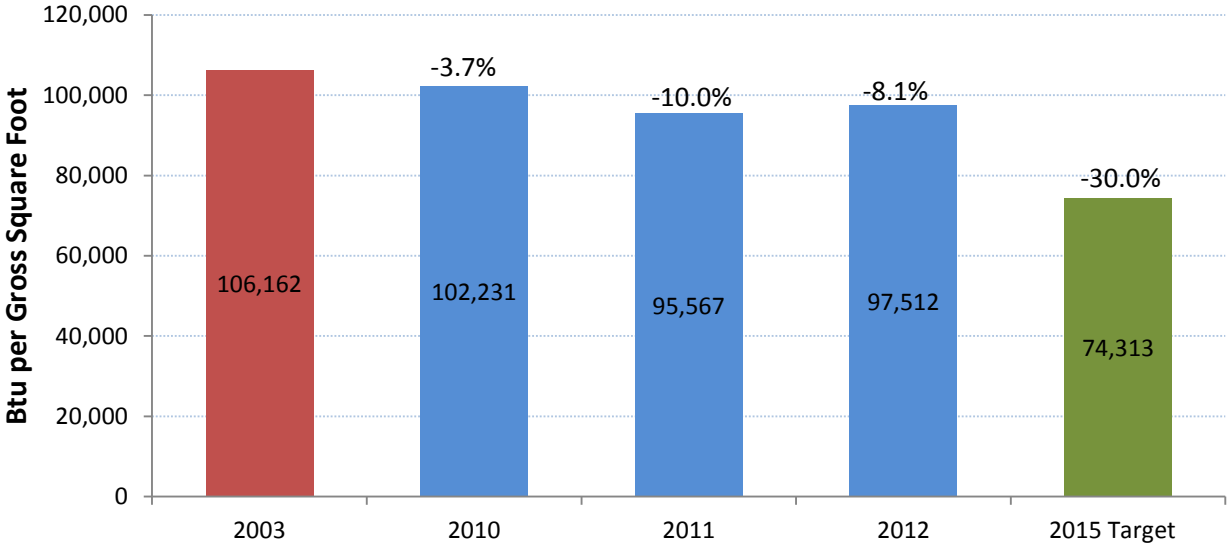
(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Reduce employee business ground travel.	Yes	DOS maintains a robust Digital Video Conference and Teleconference infrastructure to encourage effective and expeditious communications and reduce travel.	Maintain and research means to improve upon current communications infrastructure for DOS personnel.
Reduce employee business air travel.	Yes	Department maintains a robust Digital Video Conference and Teleconference infrastructure to encourage effective and expeditious communications and reduce travel.	Maintain and research means to improve upon current communications infrastructure for DOS personnel.
Develop and deploy employee commuter reduction plan.	No	Plan is manifested in the Department's Bike and MetroCheck programs. DOS has an internal carpool site where employees can search for riders. Results from GSA's commuter survey are expected to be received by November 2013 and will be used to identify program gaps and possible updates to the Department's commuter services.	
Use employee commuting survey to identify opportunities and strategies for reducing commuter emissions.	Yes	The DOS is coordinating this year's commuter survey with GSA's new commuter survey system in order to identify new opportunities to address commuter emissions.	Use GSA's commuter survey system by Dec 2013 in order to provide an update on Department's Scope 3 commuter emissions for annual GHG inventory.
Increase number of employees eligible for telework and/or the total number of days teleworked.	Yes	The Department's continues to promote telework among its personnel. DOS situational and core telework agreements among domestic employees have increased by 24 percent in FY-12 over the prior fiscal year.	32 percent of eligible domestic employees have telework agreements. DOS intends to increase that to 35 percent by the end of FY-13.
Develop and implement bicycle commuter program.	Yes	DOS developed and implemented a bicycle commuter program, where it encourages biking through bike repair stipends, high	Maintain successful implementation of the Department's bike program and services.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
		availability of bike racks, and biker showers and lockers – DOS offers loaner bikes to employees throughout the work day.	
Provide bicycle commuting infrastructure.	No	DOS developed and implemented a bicycle commuter program, where it encourages biking through bike repair stipends, high availability of bike racks, and biker showers and lockers – DOS offers loaner bikes to employees throughout the work day.	Maintain successful implementation of the Department's bike program and services.

Goal 2: Sustainable Buildings

Agency Progress toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goal

E.O. 13514 Section 2 requires that agencies consider building energy intensity reductions. Further, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) requires each agency to reduce energy intensity 30 percent by FY 2015 as compared to the FY 2003 baseline. Agencies are expected to reduce energy intensity by 3 percent annually to meet the goal. The red bar represents the agency's FY 2003 baseline. The green bar represents the FY 2015 target reduction. The blue bars show annual agency progress on achieving this target. The percentage at the top of each bar represents the reduction or increase from the FY 2003 baseline. A negative percentage value indicates that the energy intensity has been decreased compared to the FY 2003 baseline.


Btu per Gross Square Foot
120,000
100,000
80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
0
106,162
-3.7%
102,231
-10.0%
95,567
-8.1%
97,512
-30.0%
74,313
2003
2010
2011
2012
2015 Target

Agency Progress toward Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles

E.O. 13514 requires that by FY 2015, 15 percent of agencies' new, existing, and leased buildings greater than 5,000 square feet meet the Guiding Principles. In order to meet the FY 2015 goal, agencies should have increased the percentage of conforming buildings by approximately 2 percent annually from their FY 2007 baseline. The green bar represents the FY 2015 target. The blue bars represent annual agency progress on achieving this target.

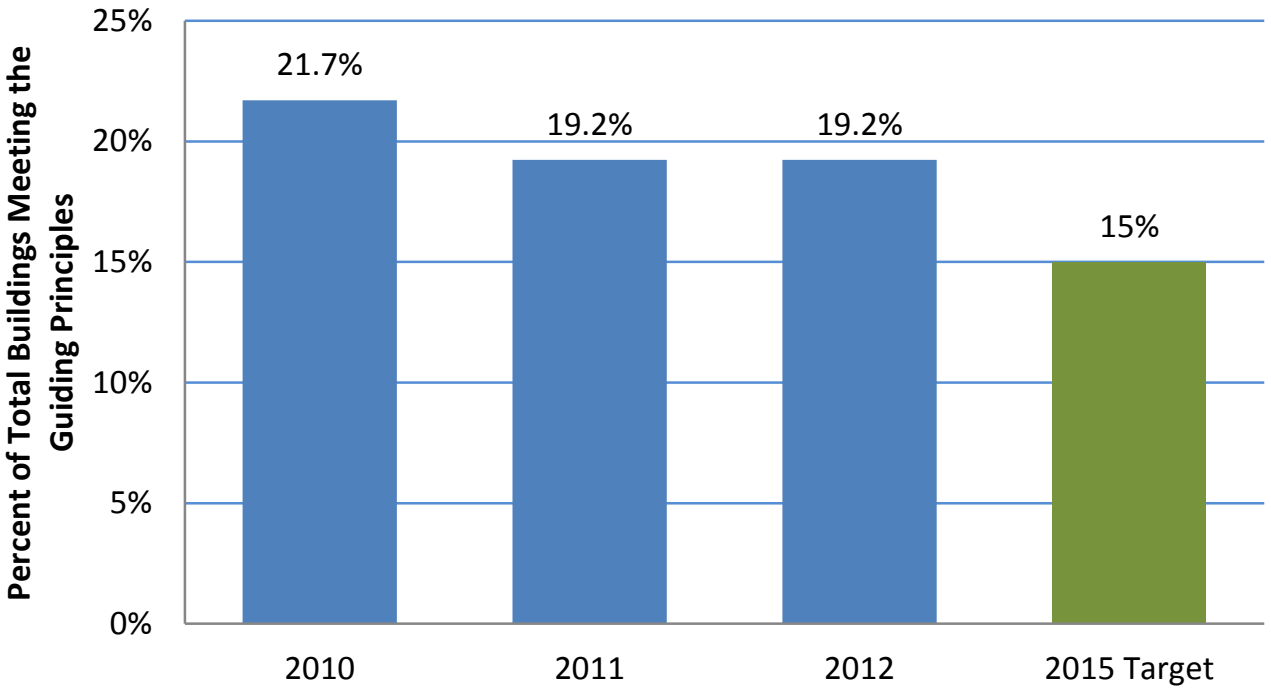

Percent of Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
21.7%
19.2%
19.2%
15%
2010
2011
2012
2015 Target

Table 2: Goal 2 Strategies – Sustainable Buildings

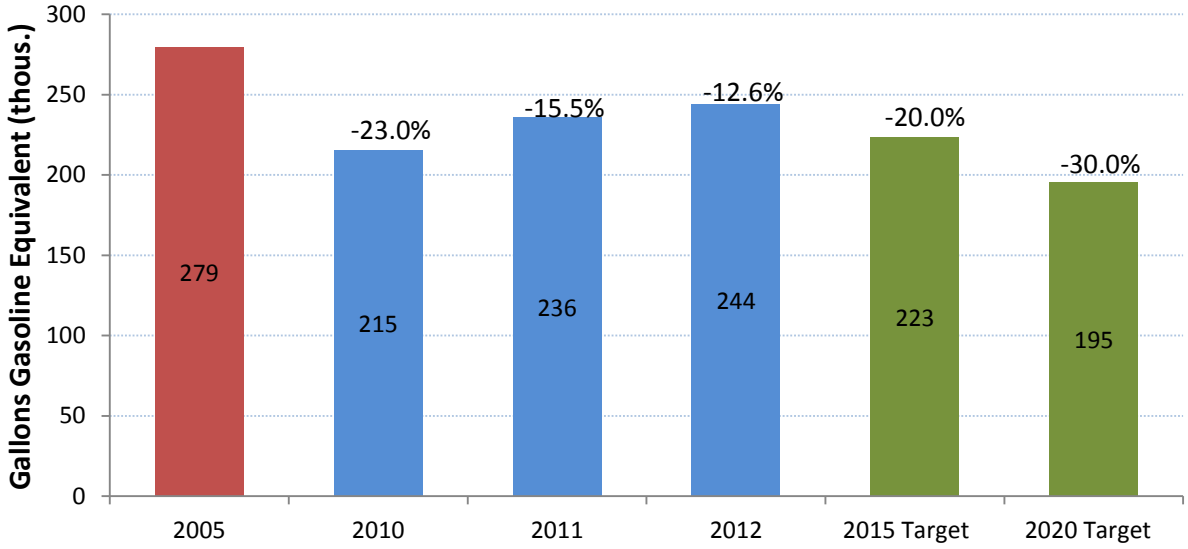
(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Incorporate green building specifications into all new construction and major renovation projects.	Yes	The Department's Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan (SBIP) requires all domestic new construction and major renovations over 5,000 SF to achieve a minimum LEED® Silver rating. These requirements are included in our leases and construction contract specifications via the requirement for LEED® Silver certification.	In the next 12 months, DOS plans to add five certified projects to our domestic LEED® Silver portfolio.
Redesign or lease interior space to reduce energy use by daylighting, space optimization, sensors/control system installation, etc.	Yes	The Department's Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan (SBIP) requires all domestic new construction and major renovations over 5,000 SF to achieve a minimum LEED® Silver rating. These requirements are included in our leases and construction contract specifications via the requirement for LEED® Silver certification.	In the next 12 months, DOS plans to add five certified projects to our domestic LEED® Silver portfolio.
Deploy CEQ's Implementing Instructions - Sustainable Locations for Federal Facilities.	No	Although DOS does not following CEQ's Implementing Instructions explicitly, the Department is adhering to the intent of the instructions. DOS actively works to consolidate offices to the Foggy Bottom and Rosslyn, VA areas. Consolidation plans were described in our 2012 Agency Sustainability Plan. In addition to being convenient to each other via the Department's shuttle service, both Foggy Bottom and Rosslyn are convenient to mass transit, walkable, and bikeable. DOS typically leases and renovates existing buildings rather than building new ones.	
Include in every construction contract all applic-	Yes	The Department's Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan (SBIP) requires all	In the next 12 months, DOS plans to add five certified

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
able sustainable acquisition requirements for recycled, biobased, energy efficient, and environmentally preferable products.		domestic new construction and major renovations over 5,000 SF to achieve a minimum LEED® Silver rating. These requirements are included in our construction contract specifications via the requirement for LEED® Silver certification.	projects to our domestic LEED® Silver portfolio.
Develop and deploy energy and sustainability training for all facility and energy managers.	No	While DOS embraces the value Certified Energy Manager (CEM) training provides and some of our facility and energy managers are CEMs, it is not our core competency to develop or deploy such training internally. Instead, DOS leverages outside training opportunities for our staff.	
Optimize equipment installed in renovations and new construction projects.	Yes	Regardless of size, all new government owned and leased facilities are commissioned as part of our sustainable buildings program.	Currently, we estimate that 2.6% of the Department's 9.6M SF portfolio has been commissioned. This estimate includes projects completed since January 2012. In the next 12 months, DOS will continue to commission all new projects thereby increasing the percentage of our portfolio that has been commissioned.
Improve space utilization rates.	Yes	Real Property Management (RPM) actively uses its Space Allocation Standards and Building Design Guidelines to standardize construction practices. RPM reviews projects through the Building Advisory Committee (BAC) to determine whether not it is a worthwhile project to complete.	In the next 12 months, 100% of our new projects will have improved utilization rates (U/R) and over 50% of our new projects will meet or exceed the GSA/OMB space standards.

Goal 3: Fleet Management

Agency Progress toward Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goal

E.O. 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.


Gallons Gasoline Equivalent (thous.)
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
279
-23.0%
215
-15.5%
236
-12.6%
244
-20.0%
223
-30.0%
195
2005
2010
2011
2012
2015 Target
2020 Target

Agency Progress toward Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goal

E.O. 13423 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.

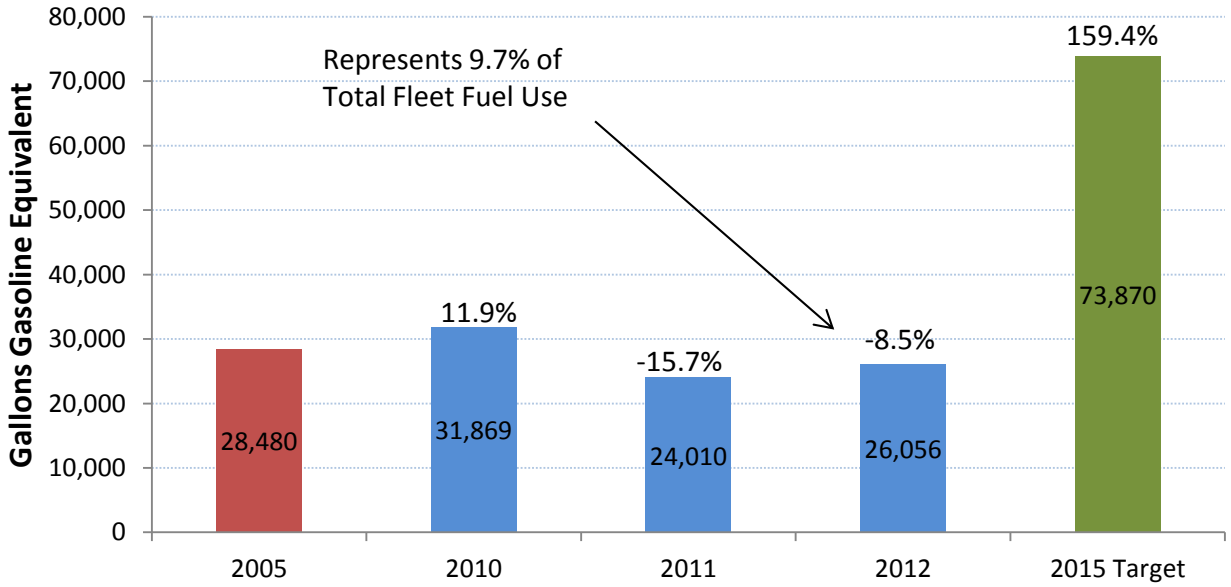

Gallons Gasoline Equivalent
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
0
Represents 9.7% of
Total Fleet Fuel Use
28,480
11.9%
31,869
-15.7%
24,010
-8.5%
26,056
159.4%
73,870
2005
2010
2011
2012
2015 Target

Table 3: Goal 3 Strategies – Fleet Management

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
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).	Yes	The Department will continue with the DOS Attainment Plan (based on the Vehicle Allocation Methodology of the entire fleet).	Obtain the proposed optimal fleet (inventory reduced from 14,498 vehicles in 2012 to 12,204 for 2015).
Reduce miles traveled (e.g., share vehicles, improve routing with telematics, eliminate trips, improve scheduling, use shuttles, etc.).	Yes	Department will continue its fleet right-sizing and enforcing measures such as consolidating trips and promoting shuttle bus use.	DOS will reduce vehicular mileage by 10% by 2016.
Acquire only highly fuel-efficient, low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles and alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs).	Yes	The Department will continue to enforce policies of acquiring LGHGEVs and AFVs, as well as ensuring approved exceptions for non-LGHGEVs.	DOS will increase to 2% (currently at 1%) the portion of the domestic inventory that is LGHGEVs.
Increase utilization of alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles.	Yes	The Department will continue efforts to place dual-fuel AFVs where AFs are located and by working to obtain the AF infrastructure or AF access needed.	DOS will show a 5% increase in E85 use over FY2012 by January 2014.
Use a Fleet Management Information System to track fuel consumption throughout the year for agency-owned, GSA-leased, and commercially-leased vehicles.	Yes	DOS will continue with its plan to implement its FMIS worldwide no later than 2015.	Improve capability to track fuel consumed throughout the year.
Increase GSA leased vehicles and decrease agency-owned fleet vehicles, when cost effective.	No	DOS will continue to improve its vehicle fleet by increasing its GSA-leased vehicles (currently at 67% of domestic inventory) and by de-	

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
		creasing its agency-owned and commercial-leased vehicles.	

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency & Management

Agency Progress toward Potable Water Intensity Reduction Goal

E.O. 13514 requires agencies to reduce potable water intensity by 2 percent annually through FY 2020 compared to an FY 2007 baseline. A 16 percent reduction is required by FY 2015 and a 26 percent reduction is required by FY 2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY 2007 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 2007 baseline. A negative percentage value indicates that portable water use intensity has decreased compared to the FY 2007 baseline.

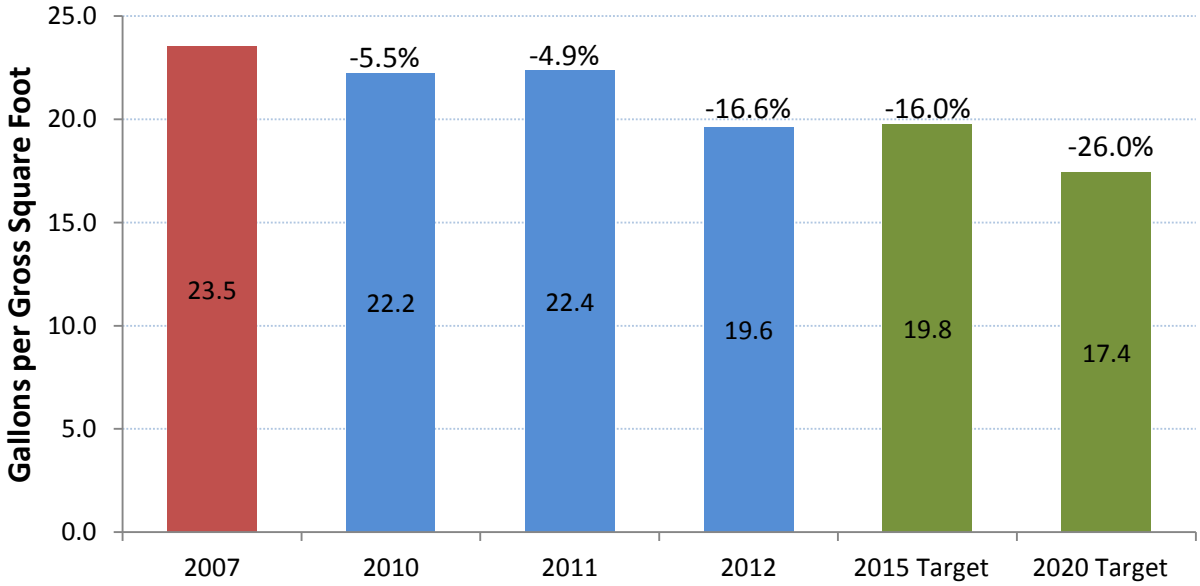

Gallons per Gross Square Foot
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
23.5
-5.5%
22.2
-4.9%
22.4
-16.6%
19.6
-16.0%
19.8
-26.0%
17.4
2007
2010
2011
2012
2015 Target
2020 Target

Table 4: Goal 4 Strategies – Water Use Efficiency & Management

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Purchase and install water efficient technologies (e.g., Waterwise, low-flow water fixtures and aeration devices).	Yes	Domestic water use intensity reduction will be accomplished primarily through the replacement of old plumbing fixtures and faucets in our facilities. This effort includes installation of waterless urinals where appropriate.	Install waterless urinals at NFATC.
Develop and deploy operational controls for leak detection including a distribution system audit, leak detection, and repair programs.	Yes	Monitor water consumption through meter data analysis.	Monitor water consumption through meter data analysis at two facilities.
Design, install, and maintain landscape to reduce water use.	Yes	Design, install, and maintain landscape to reduce water use.	Maintain landscape to reduce water use at two facilities.
Design and deploy water closed-loop, capture, recharge, and/or reclamation systems.	Yes	Employ rain water capture to reduce potable water consumption.	Employ rain water capture to reduce potable water consumption at one facility.
Install meters to measure and monitor industrial, landscaping and, agricultural water use.	Yes	Install cooling tower makeup water meters.	Install cooling tower makeup water meter at HST Building.

Goal 5: Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

Agency Progress toward Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

E.O. 13514 requires that Federal agencies promote pollution prevention and eliminate waste. The E.O. 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% of non-hazardous and 50% of construction and demolition debris.

Table 5: Goal 5 Strategies – Pollution Prevention & Waste Reduction

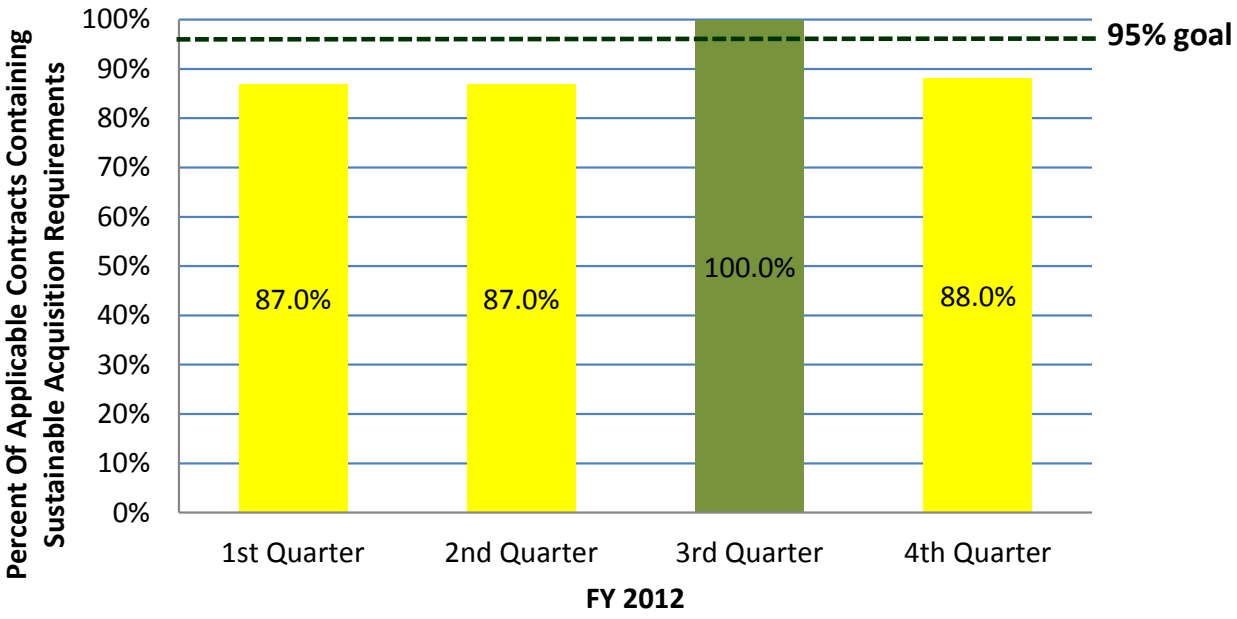
(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Eliminate, reduce, or recover refrigerants and other fugitive emissions.	Yes	The Department's Affirmative Procurement Program contains guidance for the purchase of non-ozone depleting substances.	Continue to monitor refrigerants and fugitive emissions.
Reduce waste generation through elimination, source reduction, and recycling.	Yes	DOS has implemented several product substitution, waste reduction and recycling initiatives, and service contract modifications to reduce the variety and amounts of waste generated at domestic facilities. DOS is committed to achieving waste reduction through diversion of non-hazardous solid waste.	Over the next 12 months increase waste diversion to support Department goal of 50 percent diversion of non-hazardous solid waste by FY 2015.
Implement integrated pest management and improved landscape management practices to reduce and eliminate the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals/materials.	Yes	All facility O&M contracts require use of integrated pest management. DOS partners with the GSA horticulturist to improve landscape management for facilities within the Washington DC area.	Include integrated pest management in all new O&M contract solicitations.
Establish a tracking and reporting system for construction and demolition debris elimination.	Yes	All construction and demolition (C&D) projects initiated by DOS include a requirement for 50 percent recycling of C&D debris. It is important to note that this requirement is not an annual goal but a per project goal for C&D recycling. Tracking form is included in the contract specifications.	Continue to require tracking and recycling of C&D debris.
Develop/revise Agency Chemicals Inventory Plans and identify and deploy	Yes	DOS continues programs and initiatives that support our compliance with the requirements outlined in E.O. 13514 for	As needed revise chemical inventory plans and identify chemical elimination

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
chemical elimination, substitution, and/or management opportunities.		Pollution Prevention and mandated reporting in accordance with Sections 301-313 of EPCRA, and Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).	substitution, and/or management opportunities.

Goal 6: Sustainable Acquisition

Agency Progress toward Sustainable Acquisition Goal

E.O. 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.


Percent Of Applicable Contracts Containing Sustainable Acquisition Requirements
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
95% goal
87.0%
87.0%
100.0%
88.0%
1st Quarter
2nd Quarter
3rd Quarter
4th Quarter
FY 2012

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 below, 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, excluding weapons systems 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 green area represents the total number of applicable contract actions that the agency reported in FPDS as containing biobased product requirements.

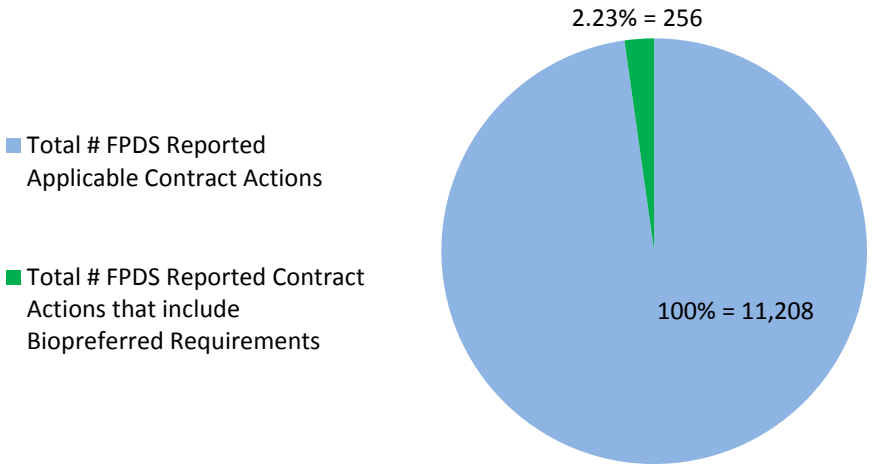

2.23% = 256
Total # FPDS Reported Applicable Contract Actions
Total # FPDS Reported Contract Actions that include Biopreferred Requirements
100% = 11,208

Table 6: Goal 6 Strategies – Sustainable Acquisition

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Update and deploy agency procurement policies and programs to ensure that federally-mandated designated sustainable products are included in all relevant procurements and services.	Yes	The Department's Office of the Procurement Executive issues procurement information bulletins to the procurement community providing guidance and policy direction.	Continue propagating PIBs to contracting officers and contract specialists informing them of new federally-mandated procurement policy. Further education in FY2014 by conducting semi-annual in-house briefings and insertion in training materials to educate procurement staff on sustainability requirements.
Deploy corrective actions to address identified barriers to increasing sustainable procurements with special emphasis on biobased purchasing.	No	Reviewing provisions at the contracting officer level, partner with A/OPE in monitoring quarterly reviews and continuing to train the procurement community.	In FY 2014, monitor compliance of AQM's memo (13-04) which mandated all AQM-generated solicitations/RFPs be developed in the Department's contract writing system (Momentum Acquisitions). This system enables the Department to further monitor and enforce compliance with all local and FAR clauses related to biobased purchasing. AQM will baseline these results in FY14 to be used as a metric for FY15 data.
Include biobased and other FAR sustainability clauses in all applicable construction and other relevant service contracts.	Yes	IncludeFAR requirements for energy efficient, recycled, biobased and other relevant sustainability factors in all new contract actions and conduct quality assurance review after award.	In FY 2014, monitor compliance of AQM's memo (13-04) which mandated all AQM-generated solicitations/RFPs be developed in the Department's contract writing system (Momentum Acquisitions). This system enables the Department to further monitor and enforce compliance with all local and FAR clauses related to biobased purchasing. AQM will baseline these results in FY14 to be used as a metric for FY15 data.
Review and update agency specifications to include and encourage biobased and other designated green	Yes	AQM currently reviews and monitors new procurements and initiatives where specifications can incorporate	In FY 2014, implement an initiative with the Department's residential furniture program ($50M - $70M annually) to require the new worldwide residential

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
products to enable meeting sustainable acquisition goals.		biobased and other sustainable requirements. AQM is compliant with current guidance issued by the FAR and A/OPE.	furniture vendor to implement sustainable business practices supported by organizations such as the American Home Furnishing Association (AHFA), the Business and Institutional Manufacturers Association (BIFMA) and the Sustainable Furnishings Council (SFC) that focus on the environmental impact of its operations, raw materials and ultimately the finished products provided on the contract.
Use Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiatives, such as Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) for office products and imaging equipment, which include sustainable acquisition requirements.	Yes	Continue implementation of Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative for office products and domestic shipping, which include sustainable acquisition requirements.	In FY 2014, relative to FY 2012, increase purchases of office products under Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative by 10% or more, and maintain level of purchases of domestic shipping service at current level.
Report on sustainability compliance in contractor performance reviews.	No	Already underway - Review sustainability compliance in annual program reviews for supply-contracts.	In FY 2014, implement a new initiative to improve reporting on sustainability compliance in annual contractor performance reviews.
Implement new Strategic Sourcing Initiatives, such as Blanket Purchase Agreement(s) for auto parts and other commodities, which include sustainable acquisition requirements.	Yes	Implement new Strategic Sourcing Initiative for auto parts and other commodities, which include sustainable acquisition requirements.	In FY 2014, implement a new Strategic Sourcing initiative for auto parts, as well as for other commodities.

Goal 7: Electronic Stewardship & Data Centers

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

E.O. 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.

Through its Electronic Stewardship Plan, the Department strives to reduce the environmental impact of its electronic equipment in the areas of design, procurement, operations and maintenance, and end-of-life management. To help achieve these goals, the Department's Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) procures only Energy Star and Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) compliant IT equipment for deployment in all consolidated bureaus and overseas missions. For its data centers, the Department purchases Energy Star rated servers and plans to follow the draft Environmental Protection Agency model guidance for Energy Star rated data centers. In addition, IRM installs only shared, duplex capable network printers and removes individual desktop printers as they become obsolete.

In FY 2011, the Department established and implemented policy and guidance to ensure the use of power management and duplex printing as well as the use of other energy efficient or environmentally preferred options and features on all eligible agency electronic products. In August 2011, the Department established a new enterprise printing policy in its Foreign Affairs Manual that mandates the use of duplex printing and other environmentally friendly printing options. This new printing policy was implemented worldwide.

In addition, the Department implemented its Enterprise Desktop Power Management program to reduce desktop power usage during off-peak hours. The power management program uses energy efficient options and features on all eligible desktop workstations to obtain reductions in energy use.

The Department's policy for reporting and disposing of excess property, including electronic products, is contained in the chapter of the Foreign Affairs Manual entitled, Domestic Personal Property Management (14 FAM 420). The sub-section governing disposal of excess personal property is contained in 14 FAM 427. However, for security reasons, Department policy states that any electronic product that contains a magnetic storage device with government information must have the hard drive removed and destroyed before disposal.

Under Department policy, all domestic excess electronic assets are transferred to the Bureau of Administration for disposal as appropriate under GSA's Xcess and Computer for Learning programs. The Department entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Centralized Excess Property Operation (CEPO) to handle Department excess property in the Washington, DC area. All offices/bureaus of the Department are required to use USDA-CEPO for the receipt, handling, reporting and disposal of excess personal property in the Washington Metropolitan Area, including electronic assets. (full text response available in Appendix)

EPEAT	POWER MANAGEMENT	END-OF-LIFE	COMMENTS

EPEAT:

	95% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2012 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	85-94% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2012 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	84% or less Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2012 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide

Power Management:

	100% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	90-99% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	89% or less Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide

End-of-Life:

	100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor or Certified Recycler (R2, E-Stewards)
	100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor and/or non-Certified Recycler
	Less than 100% of Electronics at end-of-life disposed through GSA Xcess, CFL, Unicor or non-Certified Recycler

Table 7: Goal 7 Strategies – Electronic Stewardship & Data Centers

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Identify agency "Core" and "Non-Core" Data Centers.	Yes	Initiate electronic monitoring program for agency printers to ensure all environmentally preferable features, including duplexing, are fully utilized.	Modify iPost continuous monitoring system to identify and monitor all networked and desktop printers on the enterprise network to determine policy compliance by end of FY 2014.
Consolidate 40% of agency Non-Core Data Centers.	Yes	Identify non-core data centers and server closets not already identified in the Department's Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative Plan.	Identify non-core data centers and server closets not already identified in the Department's Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative Plan by the end of FY2014.
Optimize agency Core Data Centers across total cost of ownership metrics.	Yes	Continue to implement the Department Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative Plan.	Continue to implement the Department Federal Data Center Consolidation Plan through the end of FY 2015.
Ensure that power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficiency or environmentally preferable options and features are enabled on all eligible electronics and monitor compliance.	Yes	Develop new cost model for the Department core data centers.	Develop new cost model for the Department core data centers ESOC East and ESOC West by end of FY 2014.
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.	Yes	Review the Department's disposition policy that environmentally sound practices for disposition are explicitly stated.	Review the Department's disposition policy for explicitly stated environmentally sound disposition practices by Q2 FY 2014.
Ensure acquisition of 95% EPEAT registered and 100% of ENERGY STAR qualified and	No	Continue to acquire only electronic products that meet EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP requirements.	Continue to acquire 100% of electronic products meeting EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP re-

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
FEMP designated electronic office products.			quirements until requirements change.
*Full text version is available in appendix	NA		

Goal 8: Renewable Energy

Agency Renewable Energy Percentage of Total Electricity Usage

E.O. 13514 requires that agencies increase use of renewable energy. Further, EPACT 2005 requires agencies to increase renewable energy use such that 7.5 percent of the agency's total electricity consumption is generated by renewable energy sources for FY 2013 and beyond. For FY 2012, the required target was 5 percent of an agency's total electricity consumption.

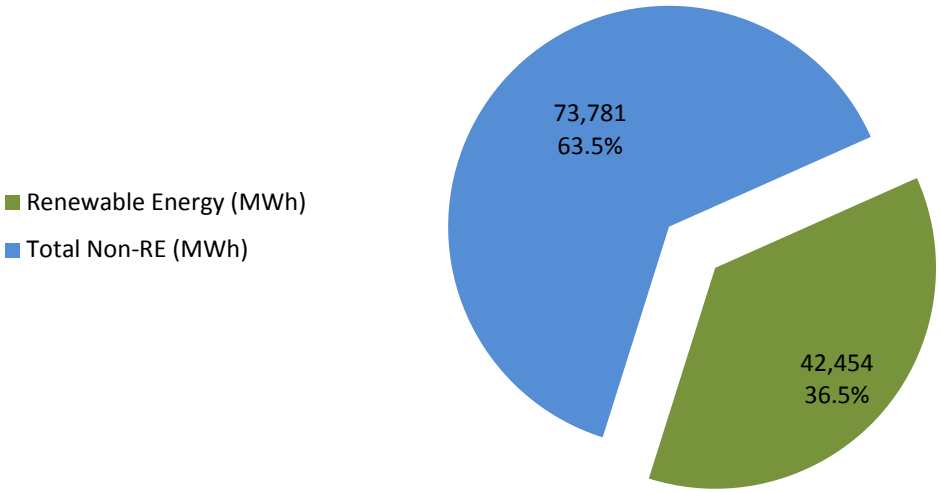

73,781
63.5%
42,454
36.5%
Renewable Energy (MWh)
Total Non-RE (MWh)

Table 8: Goal 8 Strategies – Renewable Energy

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Top 5? Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Purchase renewable energy directly or through Renewable Energy Credits (RECs).	Yes	Use a Power Purchase Agreement for Renewable Energy to reduce GHG emissions of DOS facilities.	Deliver wind and solar PV electricity to DC area facilities to meet/exceed FY2020 Scope 1&2 GHG reduction goal.
Install onsite renewable energy on federal sites.	Yes	Install solar PV generation when site conditions and resources allow a reasonable payback.	Deliver solar PV energy to Charleston Regional Center Building 84 sufficient to meet Net-Zero Energy requirements for the year.
Lease land for renewable energy infrastructure.	NA	Currently exceed renewable energy goal.	
Develop biomass capacity for energy generation.	NA	Currently exceed renewable energy goal.	
Utilize performance contracting methodologies for implementing ECMs and increasing renewable energy.	Yes	Utilize performance contracting methodologies for implementing ECMs and increasing renewable energy where cost effective.	Solicit performance contracting proposals for implementing ECMs and increasing renewable energy where cost effective.
Work with other agencies to create volume discount incentives for increased renewable energy purchases.	Yes	Work with other agencies for increased renewable energy purchases.	Deliver wind and solar PV electricity to DC area facilities with other agency procurement.
Investigate on-site solar PV generation to increase facility renewable energy.	Yes	Deploy solar PV electricity to facility to increase facility renewable energy.	Deliver on-site solar PV energy to two DOS locations.

Goal 9: Climate Change Resilience

Agency Climate Change Resilience

E.O. 13514 requires each agency to evaluate agency climate change risks and vulnerabilities to identify and manage the effects of climate change on the agency's operations and mission in both the short and long term.

Table 9: Goal 9 Strategies – Climate Change Resilience

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Ensure climate change adaptation is integrated into both agency-wide and regional planning efforts, in coordination with other Federal agencies as well as state and local partners, Tribal governments, and private stakeholders.	Yes	DOS participates in interagency groups focused on ensuring climate change adaptation data and information is disseminated among agencies. The Department will continue to use these vehicles to drive its understanding of effective and appropriate planning within its operations and projects.	Continued participation in interagency groups and ensuring information is feed back into Department planning.
Update agency emergency response procedures and protocols to account for projected climate change, including extreme weather events.	No	Emergency response procedures already include protocols for extreme weather events. Additional data is being reviewed for incorporating climate change projections.	
Ensure workforce protocols and policies reflect projected human health and safety impacts of climate change.	No	Department policies currently under review.	
Update agency external programs and policies (including grants, loans, technical assistance, etc.) to incentivize planning for, and addressing the impacts of, climate change.	No	Inventory of applicable programs and policies currently under review.	
Ensure agency principals demonstrate commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies.	Yes	Department's Greening Council, Chaired by Under Secretary for Management and constituted by Department Assistant Secretaries, regularly meet on sustainability issues, climate change adaptation policy is among the issues.	Greening Council directive requesting an update to Department guidance and protocols related to climate change adaptation.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
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.	Yes	DOS will develop and implement effective international adaptation policies and programs and promote the integration of adaptation considerations into diplomatic and development initiatives in sectors that will be impacted by climate change, such as agriculture, water and disaster risk management.	Number of people receiving training in global climate change, number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance, Cancun and Durban agreements on adaptation, including with respect to the Adaptation Committee, operationalized.
Ensure that agency climate adaptation and resilience policies and programs reflect best available current climate change science, updated as necessary	Yes	In identifying climate change risk and vulnerabilities and actions to better understand and address those vulnerabilities and risks, DOS uses a wide range of resources. These resources include, but are not limited to: US Global Change Research Program, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Special Report on Extreme Events, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.	Technical papers and reports produced; number of stakeholders with improved capacity to understand climate risks and opportunities.
Design and construct new or modify/manage existing agency facilities and/or infrastructure to account for the potential impacts of projected climate change.	Yes	Reviewing current DOS guidance and regulations for new build or facility modification. The Department will develop recommendations, if applicable, for updated guidance.	Updates to be integrated into Department‘s standard operating procedures.

(A) Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?	(B) Yes/No/NA	(C) Strategy Narrative	(D) Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months
Incorporate climate preparedness and resilience into planning and implementation guidelines for agency-implemented projects.	No	Agency-implemented projects currently under review for applicability.	

U.S. Department of State

FY13 Climate Change Adaptation Plan
(updated June 2013)

1. Policy Framework for Climate Change Adaptation

Vision & Mission

As the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy, the U.S. Department of State advances freedom for the benefit of the American people and the international community by helping to build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system.

The Department recognizes the potential for climate change to be a "threat multiplier." As underscored by the 2008 National Intelligence Assessment, "global climate change will have wide-ranging implications for U.S. national security interests over the next 20 years because it will aggravate existing problems—such as poverty, social tensions, environmental degradation, ineffectual leadership, and weak political institutions—that threaten state stability." The 2010 quadrennial diplomacy and development review highlights the importance of rapid and effective action to address the global challenge of climate change.[1]

The Department therefore seeks to play a leadership role in enhancing understanding of climate change risks and strengthening capacity to build resilience in responding to those impacts, particularly among the most vulnerable countries. It understands that doing so will help preserve hard-won development gains in developing countries, enhance the resilience of weather-sensitive economic sectors to changes in climate, reduce risks of dislocation with implications for U.S. national security, and preserve the health of the planet.

Principles

The Department will apply the framework and principles adopted by the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Taskforce. It will advance policies and programs to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate that:

- Are designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated with meaningful involvement from a diverse representation of society, including women and vulnerable populations;
- Incorporate the best available science and technology;
- Prioritize the most vulnerable communities and populations; and
- Integrate adaptation into development plans and programs in a way that maximizes benefits, reduces risks, and increases ecosystem resilience.

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[1] *Leading through Civilian Power: The First Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, 2010. http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/153142.pdf*

Goals

The Department seeks, over the long-term, to:

1. Integrate adaptation considerations into its domestic and overseas operations through reporting, planning and training;

2. Develop and implement effective international adaptation policies and programs and promote the integration of adaptation considerations into diplomatic and development initiatives in sectors that will be impacted by climate change, such as agriculture, water and disaster risk management; and

3. Ensure that efforts in multilateral bodies, such as the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, U.N technical agencies, and multilateral funding agencies, are pursuing effective adaptation strategies.

Approaches

To achieve these goals, the Department will:

- Leverage existing resources among federal agencies, such as those of the **NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION AND U.S. GLOBAL CLIMATE RESEARCH PROGRAM,** to measure and monitor the Department's global facilities in order to conduct long-term planning and minimize operational disruptions cause by climate change.

- Establish and maintain a dialogue with interagency partners in order to exchange information on operational challenges and solutions related to the management of climate impact.

- Coordinate with other agencies, in particular USAID, which has overall responsibility for bilateral assistance, and the U.S. Department of Treasury, which leads multilateral finance efforts, and leverage their technical expertise and financial resources to design and implement effective international adaptation policies and programs and promote the integration of adaptation considerations into broader diplomatic and development initiatives.

- Coordinate with international partners, including other bilateral and multilateral donors, governments, and civil society, to promote effectiveness, exchange best practices and lessons learned, reduce duplication and inefficiencies, and achieve transformative change across geographic scales and levels of governance.

Responsible Offices

M/PRI, OES/EGC, and SECC are responsible for the development, implementation, and evaluation of the Department's Adaptation Plan.

2. Agency Vulnerability: Analysis of Climate Change Risks and Opportunities

Operations

The Department has facilities at 269 posts in 168 countries around the world. Some of these facilities and assets may be vulnerable to climate variability and change, particularly those that are located in areas already vulnerable to weather-related extreme events. In some cases, transportation routes may be affected, particularly by weather-related extreme events, e.g., flooding and storms can wash out critical roads and bridges.

Potential climate change can and will effect mission operations overseas. Flooding in posts such as Bangkok, Dublin, and Phnom Penh; landslides in Caracas, Singapore, and Tirana; and tropical storms that ravaged areas such as Rangoon, Manila, and Kingston are recent examples of extreme weather events that may be exacerbated by climate change and that may directly affect the safety and health conditions of personnel and facilities.

Promoting Stability and Forging Partnerships

While climate change in and of itself does not cause instability or threaten security, as other environmental stresses, it can contribute to or exacerbate instability and threaten security. The specific impacts of climate change on conflict, migration, terrorism and complex disasters are still uncertain, as are the specific impacts of climate change on the ability of the Department to promote peace and stability in regions of vital interest to the United States.

Nevertheless, climate change has been identified as a threat multiplier[2], and is expected to have a range of adverse impacts on communities and states around the world. Consequently, the Department is actively engaged in numerous diplomatic and development initiatives to reduce impacts and enhance resilience to climate change.

People

People are critical to the success of diplomacy and development. Together with USAID, the Department is implementing a long-range strategy to build a cadre of employees with the right skills and support, who are in the right place at the right time. It relies on the creativity,

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[2] See Busby, J., 2007. *Climate Change and National Security: An Agenda for Action*, Council on Foreign Relations.

knowledge, skills, and integrity of our dedicated employees to carry out our mission. Their attitudes and actions are key to mobilizing the shared effort needed to solve problems on a global scale and build a more peaceful and prosperous future for our children and for children around the world.

As climate change poses potential challenges to the ability of the Department to achieve its mission and strategic goals, the Department may need to assess whether employees have the appropriate skills and support to respond to such challenges. The Department may also need to further strengthen communication and coordination with – and draw upon the expertise of – technical agencies like USAID and NOAA.

3. Process of Agency Adaptation Planning and Evaluation

Resources

In identifying climate change risk and vulnerabilities and actions to better understand and address those vulnerabilities and risks, the Department uses a wide range of resources. These resources include, but are not limited to:

- **U.S. Global Change Research Program**. USGRP's 2009 National Climate Assessment report documents the impacts of global changes on livelihoods, infrastructure, ecosystems, food production, energy supply, national security, and the cultural heritage of populations and communities.
  The next National Climate Assessment will be completed in early 2014.

- The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report**. Published by thousands of authors, editors, and reviewers from dozens of countries in 2007, the report is the fourth in a series intended to assess scientific, technical and socio-economic information related to climate change, its potential effects, and options for adaptation and mitigation. The fifth assessment report is currently underway and will be finalized in 2014.

- The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Special Report on Extreme Events**. Published in 2011, the Special Report assesses the effect that climate change has on the threat of natural disasters and how countries can better manage an expected change in the frequency of occurrence and intensity of severe weather patterns.

- The U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change's **Cancun Adaptation Framework**, which provides broad guidance to encourage actions, both inside and outside the Convention, to meet the needs that all Parties have indicated as urgent. Those needs include preparing impact and vulnerability assessments – to better understand which

populations and sectors are vulnerable and why – and strengthening climate-related disaster risk reduction strategies.

- The U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change's **Nairobi Work Program.** The Nairobi Work Program helps improve understanding and assessments of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change through expert meetings, workshops, publications and an online database.

- **The Adaptation Partnership**. Together with Spain and Costa Rica, the United States co-chairs the global Adaptation Partnership to catalyze action by improving coordination and communication among an increasing number of stakeholders engaged in adaptation. As part of the Partnership, the Department commissioned a regional and country-by-country inventory of planned and existing adaptation actions in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia and the Pacific. The reports also highlight key adaptation priorities and identify gaps and opportunities for further collaboration and scaling up.

- **Office of the Director of National Intelligence** evaluates and disseminates pertinent security reviews including its recent Intelligence Community Assessment on Global Water Security, which highlights global water challenges that have implications for Department operations and programs.

- The **Sustainability Activities Inventory** is an annual survey conducted by the Department's management officers which provides updates from field managers, including sustainability and adaptation challenges and actions.

- The Department's **Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) receives on-going data from post managers** on issues related to sustainability at the post, compound, and building levels. This data is compiled into an annual trend report related to the Department's overseas missions.

- The Department's Bureau of Administration receives **regular updates and communications with domestic field manager**.

The Department's top operational priorities in planning for and evaluating climate change risk include setting up the information infrastructure to solicit and disseminate planning requirements between headquarters and the field and understanding immediate to near-term impacts of climate change on operations, determining their implications for Department resources and budgetary requirements.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of Department activities will be conducted when sufficient relevant action warrants regular review and assessment. Annual reporting on the

Department's progress will be included in Department's Annual Sustainability Plan submissions to OMB.

4. Programmatic Activities

Operations

In 2005, the Department created the Natural Hazards Program to provide engineering resources to identify and reduce risk to Department of State personnel and property from destructive natural events: earthquakes, floods, landslides, and tropical cyclones (hurricanes). The program advises and educates those responsible for life safety and acquisition decisions and assists in facility improvements to mitigate future damage from natural hazards. The Department will continue to explore the risk posed by extreme weather events to its operations and, where appropriate, further integrate climate change considerations into the Natural Hazards Program.

Promoting Stability and Forging Partnerships

The Department is the lead federal agency engaged in partnering with countries to achieve substantive and effective outcomes at negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It is one of three agencies implementing the U.S. Global Climate Change Initiative, which helps promote stability by supporting developing countries in their efforts to transition to sustainable, clean energy economies, conserve forests and manage natural resources, and adapt to climate variability and change. A substantial portion of activities under this initiative supports enhanced resilience in countries that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with associated implications for stability.

The Department also forges partnerships with other countries to advance adaptation in developing countries. In collaboration with USAID, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, for example, the Department established a global Adaptation Partnership with Spain and Costa Rica as our co-chairs and more than 50 developed and developing participating countries. Through the Partnership, it has catalyzed action and fostered better communication among institutions and actors engaged in the effort to scale up adaptation and resilient development around the world.

People

The Office of the Special Envoy for Climate Change and the Department's Office of Global Change in the Bureau of Oceans, Environment and Science have sought to build the capacity of missions and employees to better understand the science of climate change and its impacts, adaptation, and the UNFCCC negotiations. They develop and disseminate regular climate science updates, climate digests, cables, and talking points to meet general and country-specific needs, as well as convene interagency briefings and develop papers and guidance for other State negotiators and officials engaged in discussions or negotiations about adaptation and

climate change outside the UNFCCC. The State Department also draws upon the technical expertise of other federal agencies as well as from other governments and institutions to support our adaptation policy and programs overseas.

5. FY13 Actions to Better Understand Climate Change Risks and Opportunities

A. Natural Hazard Program

The Department will continue to solicit from its facilities managers and engineers potential natural hazard risks and opportunities when planning for and designing Department operations.

Agency Lead:	Civil/Structural Engineering Division of the Office of Design and Engineering(OBO/PDCS/DE/CSE)
Risk or Opportunity:	Opportunity to reduce risk through better informed engineers and facilities managers
Scale:	Global
Timeframe:	Present – Indefinite

Implementation methods:

- Site Surveys
- Workshops
- Communities of practice
- Management Conferences
- Internal communications

Performance metrics:

- Number of people receiving advice and training

- Facilities and operational resistance to extreme weather

Activities to date:

All posts are encouraged to report non-seismic natural-hazard related problems (chronic and historic flooding, windows, doors and exterior structures vulnerable to high winds or flying debris, unstable or eroding slopes, etc.) which might constitute a threat to life safety and which might qualify for assessment and mitigation under the program.

The Natural Hazards Program has ongoing studies in an attempt to determine expected hazards and their severity for the above events at each of our overseas locations. The results of these studies are used to match budgeted mitigation funds with posts which might benefit most from such measures being implemented.

B. Multilateral Partnerships

The Department will continue to partner with other federal agencies and countries to strengthen the ability of institutions and actors engaged in the effort to scale up adaptation to better understand climate change risks and opportunities.

Lead Agency:	OES/EGC and SECC
Risk or Opportunity:	Opportunity to catalyze adaptation action by improving communication and coordination in the context of "fast start finance"
Scale:	Global and regional
Timeframe:	Ongoing

Implementation methods:

- Technical papers

- Workshops
- Communities of practice

Performance metrics:

- Number of stakeholders with improved capacity to understand climate change risks and opportunities.

Collaborating agencies: USAID, NOAA

Accomplishments to date:

As part of the Adaptation Partnership, the Department has completed an extensive review of planned and existing adaptation activities in twelve sub-regions across Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The review includes an inventory of regional and country-level adaptation activities, as well as summaries of key climate risks and adaptation priorities.

The Department has disseminated the reports to numerous institutions and organizations. Large-scale knowledge platforms like the UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism and the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal are integrating the data from these reports into their interactive databases. An Action Pledge has been submitted to the UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme. Regional- and sector-focused knowledge platforms like PacificIslandsClimate.org and UNISDR's PreventionWeb have integrated the information from the reports into their online databases. USAID is using the review's country specific profiles as a resource to help train their staff before going out on mission. Outreach has also been conducted through 'new media' like Facebook, blog posts, and various list-serves like Climate-L.

In addition, through the Adaptation Partnership, the Department has helped foster the development of a Climate Services Partnership, a community of practitioners working together to improve climate information services in developing countries.

C. International Organizations

The Department will remain engaged in the development of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's fifth assessment report and negotiations over its executive summary for policymakers. It will continue contributing to the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) as well as the World Meteorological Organization's Global Framework for Climate Services.

It will also continue to contribute to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's Nairobi Work Program (NWP), which seeks to improve understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change and strengthen the capacity of countries to make informed decision on practical adaptation actions and measures based on sound scientific, technical, and socioeconomic information.

Lead Agency: OES/EGC and SECC

Risk or Opportunity: Opportunity to improve understanding of climate risks

Scale: Global

Timeframe: Ongoing

Implementation methods:

- Reports
- Workshops
- Expert meetings
- Online products
- Calls for action

Performance metrics:

- Number of partner organizations
- Number of action pledges

Collaborating agencies: NOAA, USAID, EPA, USDA and others

Accomplishments to date:

The Department played a critical role in the development, review, and approval of the IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation, which was released in late 2011.

The Department also played a critical role in the U.S. government review of the IPCC's fifth assessment report in 2013.

Department funding to GCOS assists in creating an international framework for observing the climate system, particularly with respect to articulating and developing observing requirements. Our funding helps support the Secretariat, which plays a critical role in coordinating global climate observations systems, with a focus on developing and at-risk nations. Additionally, funding to GCOS has supported hand-on workshops that educate and train nations in establishing climate monitoring sites, as well as collecting, maintaining, and archiving data from these stations. Department funding also goes towards bilateral capacity-building agreements that have strengthened our ties with nations such as China, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

The Department actively collaborates with NOAA in developing the Global Framework for Climate Services under the World Meteorological Organization, which aims to enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scales.

Within the context of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Department participates in the NWP, which has made significant progress in achieving its objectives. The NWP has attracted more than 200 partner organizations, which have made over 140 action pledges to advance adaptation by assessing risk and vulnerability, raising awareness of climate impacts and adaptation solutions, building capacity, delivering climate information and services to decision makers, facilitating the sharing of knowledge and good practices, and providing financial and technical support for adaptation planning and activities.
In 2013, the Department, in close collaboration with NOAA, and with input from technical agencies, like EPA and USDA, have sought to the improve the utility of the NWP for Parties and help make the knowledge and information it produces on impacts and adaptation more useful and accessible for Parties.

6. Actions to Address Climate Change Risks and Opportunities

A. Natural Hazards Program

The Department will continue to advise and educate its facilities managers and engineers on how to identify potential natural hazard risks and opportunities when planning for and designing Department operations.

Agency Lead:	Civil/Structural Engineering Division of the Office of Design and Engineering (OBO/PDCS/DE/CSE)
Risk or Opportunity:	Opportunity to reduce risk through better informed engineers and facilities managers
Scale:	Global
Timeframe:	Present – Indefinite

Implementation methods:

- Workshops
- Communities of practice
- Management Conferences
- Internal communications

Performance metrics:

- Number of people receiving advice and training
- Facilities and operational resistance to extreme weather

Activities to date:

Since 2005, the Natural Hazards Program has included assessments and mitigations of natural hazards, including tsunamis, flooding, high winds, hurricanes, typhoons, volcanoes, landslides, and other naturally-occurring events. The Program has integrated countermeasures to natural hazards into Department training and communications for its facilities managers and engineers, identifying and implementing reasonable measures which can be taken to reduce or eliminate damage to U.S. diplomatic facilities and reduce the threat to life safety from any expected natural hazard.

B. Multilateral Partnerships

The Department will continue to partner with other federal agencies and countries to strengthen the ability of institutions and actors engaged in the effort to scale up adaptation to address climate change risks and opportunities.

Lead Agency: Varies

Risk or Opportunity: Opportunity

Scale: Global and regional

Timeframe: Ongoing

Implementation methods:

- Workshops
- Communities of practice

Performance metrics:

- Number of people receiving training in global climate change
- Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance.

Collaborating agencies: USAID, NOAA, EPA, NSF, NASA

Accomplishments to date:

Many Department offices and technical agencies have been partnering and will continue to partner with other federal agencies and countries to plan for and implement adaptation actions. For example, together with USAID and NOAA, the Department has convened 10 Adaptation Partnership workshops that have brought hundreds of key actors from across the

globe together exchanging lessons learned and good practices and identifying areas for further collaboration.

For example:

- **West Africa Regional Adaptation Workshop -- Climate Services for Development** (Senegal, 2011): The workshop brought together some 20 hydro-meteorological information providers with about 70 governmental and non-governmental policymakers and practitioners from various sectors, including agriculture, disaster risk management, natural resource management, and coastal management. It improved understanding of these information providers of what users need in order to make better decisions in the face of climate variability and change. As a follow-up activity, the Department and USAID are seeking to disseminate and replicate good practices, which emerged from the workshop, in the rest of the region.

- **Andean-Himalayan Knowledge Exchange** (Nepal, 2011): Not only did this workshop succeed in bringing Andean experts on glacier management to the Himalayas to share their knowledge, it also created a new global community of practice – namely, the High Mountain Glacial Watershed Partnership. This new community of practice will develop innovative tools and practices for adapting to climate change in particularly remote, high altitude mountain ecosystems. It includes collaboration with UNDP on a $7 million GEF-funded glacier lake management project in support of Nepal's NAPA.

- **Western Indian Ocean Workshop for Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (South Africa, 2012):** This workshop brought together 39 participants from nine countries bordering the West Indian Ocean to identify climate change capacity building needs for coastal and marine protected areas in the region. The workshop organizers are working in collaboration with existing regional initiatives such as the work of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association and the UNDP/GEF Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project to scale-up and implement activities to address identified needs.

- **Urban Adaptation in Asia** (Bangkok, 2012): The workshop brought together 74 participants, including international and regional climate and adaptation researchers, city- and regional-level practitioners, and development agencies from over 15 countries, to catalyze greater exchange of knowledge about adaptation in an urban context.

Climate Change and Peace-building (Washington, DC, 2012): The workshop brought leading African scholars and practitioners to engage with 30-40 U.S.-based experts from the climate change adaptation, humanitarian, and peace-building communities in order to identify and debate both challenges and opportunities presented by climate change adaptation, particularly in Africa.

The workshops have fostered the development of two new partnerships – the High Mountain Glacial Watershed Partnership and the Climate Services Partnership. Currently, the Department and USAID are considering support for other communities of adaptation practice.

C. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The Department will coordinate with other federal agencies and partner with other countries to implement the adaptation elements of the Copenhagen Accord, Cancun agreement, and Durban outcome through effective negotiations of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Lead Agency: OES/EGC and SECC

Risk or Opportunity: Opportunity to enhance global action on adaptation

Scale: Global

Timeframe: Ongoing

Implementation methods:

- Negotiations
- Submissions
- Expert meetings
- Workshops

Performance metrics:

- Cancun and Durban agreements on adaptation, including with respect to the Adaptation Committee, operationalized.

Collaborating agencies: USAID, NOAA, EPA, DOI, USDA

Accomplishments to date:

The Department has been actively engaged in adaptation negotiations under the UNFCCC. It helped establish an Adaptation Framework, which provides broad guidance to encourage actions, both inside and outside the Convention, to meet urgent adaptation needs, including: preparing impact and vulnerability assessments and strengthening climate-related disaster risk reduction strategies. It helped establish an Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. The Department's lead adaptation officer was elected Vice Chair of the Committee at its first meeting in September 2012. The Committee has since developed and began implementing its three year work plan. The Department also helped establish a process for Least Developed Countries and other developing countries to develop and implement medium and long-term national adaptation planning. It is an active member of the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund Council, which will be one vehicle through which countries will receive funding for national adaptation planning.

D. Programming

As one of lead three agencies implementing the U.S. Global Climate Change Initiative, the Department will help vulnerable countries and communities reduce climate risks and damages, lower the long-term costs of responding to climate change, safeguard investments in the longer-term, and achieve sustainable, climate-resilient development.

Lead Agency:	Varies
Risk or Opportunity:	Opportunity
Scale:	Global and regional (varies)
Timeframe:	Ongoing
Implementation methods:	Varies
Performance metrics:	Varies

Collaborating agencies: USAID, NOAA

Accomplishments to date:

The Department supports many adaptation efforts through its diplomatic and programmatic engagement. Below are a few illustrative examples of accomplishments to date:

Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund. The Department has supported the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) through the LDC Fund in implementing activities identified in the National Adaptation Programs of Action, which are country-driven strategies that identify urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The Department has also supported developing countries more broadly, including small island developing states and glacier-dependent countries, through the Special Climate Change Fund, to help strengthen the resilience of key national development sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Assistance to the two funds has leveraged other donor assistance. As the average funding available per country has grown, countries have been increasingly able to integrate adaptation into larger development programs that address multiple sectors and are therefore anticipated to result in more substantial and long-lasting resilience to climate risks.

Pacific Small Island Developing States. The Department has designed a program with USAID to advance adaptation in the Pacific Small Island Developing States.

Over a three-year period, the program is:

- Enhancing the institutional and human capacity in the region to access adaption funds and to understand, forecast and use climate information to strengthen adaptive capacity in key development sectors.
- Strengthening food security in the context of climate change among farming communities in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tonga, and Vanuatu.
- Improving the ability of communities in the outer islands of Kiribati to address the impact of climate change and variability on water resources.
- Promoting healthy ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs, and wetlands that can form natural barriers against extreme weather events in the Solomon Island.

For example:

Maldives. The Department has designed a program with USAID to enhance climate resiliency and water security in the Maldives. The program will strengthen analysis of projected climate change and vulnerability, improve decision making based on sound science, analysis and information, and provide select climate-resilient water, sanitation and solid waste infrastructure, supplies and training to communities.

Central America. The Department has designed a program with USAID to support regional climate change programming in Central America. The adaptation component of the program seeks to (1) build partnerships, capacity, and governance structures at the regional level in support of national efforts in responding to the threats and potential impacts of climate change, (2) support the development of science analyses of climate change impacts in Central America and the Dominican Republic, and (3) develop and implement sustainable options for investments in climate change related information and tools.

Chile. Under the framework of the U.S.-Chile Environmental Cooperation Agreement, the Department is supporting the U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Geological Survey to work with the Government of Chile and Centro de Estudios Científicos to improve understanding of the role of glaciers in contributing to hydrological resources and strengthen Chile's glacier management strategy. Partners have brought together over 50 glacier experts to discuss glacier monitoring strategies to assist in predicting long term water storage and availability.

APPENDICES – GOAL 7- ELECTRONIC STEWARDSHIP & DATA CENTERS (FULL TEXT)

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

Presidential Executive Order 13514 required agencies to promote electronic 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 Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) designated electronics; and, implementing best management practices for data center operations.

Through its Electronic Stewardship Plan, the Department strives to reduce the environmental impact of its electronic equipment in the areas of design, procurement, operations and maintenance, and end-of-life management. To help achieve these goals, the Department's Bureau of Information Resource Management (IRM) procures only Energy Star and Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) compliant IT equipment for deployment in all consolidated bureaus and overseas missions. For its data centers, the Department purchases Energy Star rated servers and plans to follow the draft Environmental Protection Agency model guidance for Energy Star rated data centers. In addition, IRM installs only shared, duplex capable network printers and removes individual desktop printers as they become obsolete.

In FY 2011, the Department established and implemented policy and guidance to ensure the use of power management and duplex printing as well as the use of other energy efficient or environmentally preferred options and features on all eligible agency electronic products. In August 2011, the Department established a new enterprise printing policy in its Foreign Affairs Manual that mandates the use of duplex printing and other environmentally friendly printing options. This new printing policy was implemented worldwide.

In addition, the Department implemented its Enterprise Desktop Power Management program to reduce desktop power usage during off-peak hours. The program implementation was worldwide and was fully deployed in December 2011. The power management program uses energy efficient options and features on all eligible desktop workstations to obtain reductions in energy use.

The Department’s policy for reporting and disposing of excess property, including electronic products, is contained in the chapter of the Foreign Affairs Manual entitled, Domestic Personal Property Management (14 FAM 420). The sub-section governing disposal of excess personal property is contained in 14 FAM 427. This sub-section also covers disposal of excess electronic products. However, for security reasons, Department policy states that any electronic product that contains a magnetic storage device with government information must have the hard drive removed and destroyed before disposal.

As for BlackBerry mobile devices, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) released guidance in February 2011, granting the approval to use the BlackBerry "wipe" function to sanitize the non-removable on-board flash memory on domestic devices to return to the vendor for repair. However, Department policy prohibits this feature for overseas use and instead requires that the flash memory be disintegrated before release from U.S. government control. For security reasons, current policy dictates that any BlackBerry device to be disposed must be destroyed.

Under Department policy, all domestic excess electronic assets are transferred to the Bureau of Administration for disposal as appropriate under GSA's Xcess and Computer for Learning programs. The Department entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Centralized Excess Property Operation (CEPO) to handle Department excess property in the Washington, DC area. All offices/bureaus of the Department are required to use USDA-CEPO for the receipt, handling, reporting and disposal of excess personal property in the Washington Metropolitan Area, including electronic assets.

USDA-CEPO picks up and stores domestic Department excess computer equipment located in the Washington, DC metropolitan area and reports descriptive information and pictures of the property to www.gsaxcess.gov. During the first seven days of screening excess computer equipment, USDA makes it available for the schools that are registered in the www.computersforlearning.gov website. USDA-CEPO approves the transfer of this equipment to schools on Standard Form 122, using the www.gsaxcess.gov.

Table 7: Goal 7 Strategies – Electronic Stewardship & Data Centers (Full text version)

(A) **Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?**	(B) **Top Five?** **Yes/No/NA**	(C) **Strategy Narrative**	(D) **Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months**
Ensure that power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficiency or environmentally preferable options and features are enabled on all eligible electronics and monitor compliance	Yes	Initiate electronic monitoring program for agency printers to ensure all environmentally preferable features, including duplexing, are fully utilized. Develop corrective action program for policy non-compliant printer installations. Develop enterprise fleet printer management program.	Modify iPost continuous monitoring system to identify and monitor all networked and desktop printers on the enterprise network to determine policy compliance by end of FY 2014. Develop corrective action program for policy non-compliant installations by end of FY 2014. Develop enterprise fleet printer management program by end of FY 2016.
Identify agency "Core" and "Non-Core" Data Centers	Yes	Identify non-core data centers and server closets not already identified in the Department's Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative Plan.	Identify non-core data centers and server closets not already identified in the Department's Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative Plan by the end of FY2014.

(A) **Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?**	(B) **Top Five?** **Yes/No/NA**	(C) **Strategy Narrative**	(D) **Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months**
Consolidate 40% of agency non-core data centers.	Yes	Continue to implement the Department Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative Plan. Identify and consolidate the Department's non-core data centers not already identified in the Federal Data Center Consolidation Plan.	Continue to implement the Department Federal Data Center Consolidation Plan through the end of FY 2015. Identify non-core data centers not already identified in the Department Federal Data Center Consolidation Plan and consolidate 40% of non-core data centers by end of FY2 014.
Optimize agency Core Data Centers across total cost of ownership metrics.	Yes	Develop new cost model for the Department core data centers.	Develop new cost model for the Department core data centers ESOC East and ESOC West by end of FY 2014.
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.	Yes	Review the Department's disposition policy that environmentally sound practices for disposition are explicitly stated. Expand environmentally sound disposition practices and the use of electronic recyclers to overseas missions where applicable.	Review the Department's disposition policy for explicitly stated environmentally sound disposition practices by Q2 FY 2014. Expand environmentally sound disposition practices and the use of electronic recyclers to overseas mission where applicable by end of FY 2014.

(A) **Will the agency implement the following strategies to achieve this goal?**	(B) **Top Five?** **Yes/No/NA**	(C) **Strategy Narrative**	(D) **Specific targets/metrics to measure strategy success including milestones to be achieved in next 12 months**
Ensure acquisition of 95% EPEAT registered and 100% of ENERGY STAR qualified and FEMP designated electronic office products.	No	Continue to acquire only electronic products that meet EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP requirements. Ensure IT acquisition contracts include language requiring all electronic product purchases meet EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP requirements. Develop an IT acquisition review process to ensure that all electronic product purchases are meeting EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP requirements.	Continue to acquire 100% of electronic products meeting EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP requirements until requirements change. Ensure IT acquisition contracts include language requiring all electronic product purchases meet EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP requirements by end of FY 2014. Develop an IT acquisition review process to ensure that all electronic product purchases are meeting EPEAT, ENERGY STAR, and FEMP requirements by end of FY 2014.