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*"Rummaging in the government's attic"*

Description of document: United States Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) Inspector General (OIG) response to a Congressional request for "agency"-specific information on climate change, 2013

Requested date: 03-August-2013

Released date: 05-September-2013

Posted date: 23-September-2013

Source of document: U.S. Department of State  
Office of Inspector General  
Office of General Counsel  
Washington, DC 20520-0308  
ATTN: FOIA officer  
Email (preferred): [oigfoia@state.gov](mailto:oigfoia@state.gov)  
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United States Department of State  
and the Broadcasting Board of Governors

*Office of Inspector General*

SEP 05 2013

Re: OIG FOIA Case No. 13-00072

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, request dated August 4, 2013, to U.S. Department of State's Office of Inspector General (OIG).

You requested "a copy of the documents and/or any other response provided to the Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change in response to their February 25, 2013 letter request to the Office of Inspector General, signed by Co-Chairs Henry A. Waxman and Sheldon Whitehouse, Edward J. Markey and Benjamin L. Cardin."

OIG conducted a search and located nine documents responsive to your request. Four documents are being released to you in part, redacted under FOIA exemptions (b)(2) and (b)(6). Five documents are being released to you in their entirety. We have enclosed a separate sheet explaining the exemptions.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV 2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

You may appeal this decision within 60 days to the Chairman of the Appeals Panel of the U.S. Department of State as explained in the enclosed. Appeals should be addressed to: Chairman, Appeals Review Panel, Attention: Appeals Officer,

A/ISS/IPS/PP/LC, Room 8100, State Annex 2 (SA-2), U.S. Department of State,  
Washington, D.C. 20522-8100.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. Geisel", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Harold W. Geisel  
Deputy Inspector General

Enclosures: As stated

Congress of the United States  
Washington, DC 20515

February 25, 2013

The Honorable Harold W. Geisel  
Inspector General  
U.S. Department of State  
2201 C Street N.W., Suite 8100, SA-3  
Washington, D.C. 20522

Dear Mr. Geisel:

Earlier this month, the Government Accountability Office added climate change to its High Risk List. GAO found that climate change “presents a significant financial risk to the federal government.” According to GAO, “[t]he federal government is not well organized to address the fiscal exposure presented by climate change.” As the co-chairs of the Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change, we are seeking your help in assessing whether the U.S. Department of State is doing everything it can to confront this growing threat.

There are existing requirements that federal agencies carry out policies to address climate change. In 2007, Congress enacted the Energy Independence and Security Act, which requires federal agencies to reduce the energy intensity of federal buildings 30% by 2015, to achieve even greater reductions when renovating existing buildings or constructing new ones, and to designate an energy manager to conduct evaluations and commissioning processes. In 2009, the President issued Executive Order 13514, which directs federal agencies to establish a greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2020, to reduce vehicle fleet petroleum use by 30% by 2020, and to ensure that 95% of applicable contracts meet sustainability requirements. The order also required the agencies to “evaluate agency climate-change risks and vulnerabilities to manage the effects of climate change on the agency’s operations and mission in both the short and long term.” In 2010, the President announced that the federal government will reduce its greenhouse gas pollution by 28% by 2020 as a result of targets submitted under Executive Order 13514.

Additionally, the President issued a memorandum requiring agencies to enhance their building energy efficiency through performance-based contracts totaling a minimum of \$2 billion across the federal government. Federal agencies also recently released their latest Strategic Sustainability Performance plans, which for the first time include their plans “to reduce the vulnerability of Federal programs, assets, and investments to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise or more frequent or severe extreme weather.”

As the first part of our request, we ask that you (1) identify the existing requirements in legislation, regulation, executive order, and other directives that apply to the government entity you oversee, (2) assess whether it is meeting these requirements, and (3) if it is not fully meeting the requirements, make recommendations for improving its performance.

In his State of the Union address, the President recognized that additional action by federal agencies is needed to combat climate change. The President called upon federal agencies to "identify additional executive actions from across the administration to help reduce pollution, prepare our cities and nation for the worsening effects of climate change, and accelerate the transition to more sustainable sources of energy." This call to action presents an opportunity and obligation for agencies to develop strategies to meet the challenge of preventing and responding to climate change.

As the second part of our request, we seek your assessment of (1) the authorities the government entity you oversee has to reduce emissions of heat-trapping pollution, (2) its authorities to make the nation more resilient to the effects of climate change, and (3) the most effective additional steps it could take to reduce emissions or strengthen resiliency.

Because this is now a timely matter before both the executive and legislative branches, we ask that you provide answers to these questions as expeditiously as possible, ideally no later than March 29, 2013. If you have any questions, you can contact Kiren Gopal of Rep. Waxman's House Energy and Commerce Committee staff at [Kiren.Gopal@mail.house.gov](mailto:Kiren.Gopal@mail.house.gov) or Emily Enderle of Sen. Whitehouse's staff at [Emily\\_Enderle@whitehouse.senate.gov](mailto:Emily_Enderle@whitehouse.senate.gov).

Thank you for your assistance.

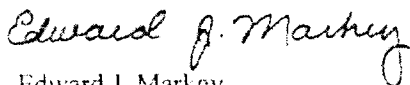
Sincerely,



Henry A. Waxman  
Co-Chair  
Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Energy & Commerce



Sheldon Whitehouse  
Co-Chair  
Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Oversight, Senate  
Committee on Environment and Public Works



Edward J. Markey  
Co-Chair  
Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change  
Ranking Member  
Committee on Natural Resources



Benjamin L. Cardin  
Co-Chair  
Bicameral Task Force on Climate Change  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Water and Wildlife, Senate  
Committee on Environment and Public Works



(b)(2) (b)(6)

United States Department of State  
and the Broadcasting Board of Governors

*Office of Inspector General*

MAR 29 2013

Dear Representative Waxman:

Thank you for your letter of March 25, 2013, on how the U.S. Department of State and other agencies are addressing the fiscal threat of climate change.

In 2009, the Department launched a Green Diplomacy Initiative, headed by the Green Council and chaired by Under Secretary for Management, Patrick Kennedy. I have attached the Department's FY2013 Climate Change Adaptation Plan and its accompanying FY 2012 Agency Sustainability Plan, which together, present the Department's strategy to address the impacts of climate change, and report on its ongoing progress.

For further information on the Department's efforts, I suggest you contact Donna McIntire, Chief of Energy and Sustainably Design in the Overseas Buildings Operations (703-875-██████), or Landon Van Dyke, Special Advisor on Energy, Efficiency and Sustainability, in the Office of Management Policy, Rightsizing and Innovation (202-647-██████).

I am pleased to attach excerpts from nine Office of Inspector General (OIG) inspection reports that offer insight and oversight of the Department's ongoing efforts to adopt green practices.

Going forward, OIG has begun research on including an audit on the Department's greening initiatives in our FY '14 Audit Plan.

OIG believes that effective oversight does not just mean identifying faults and deficiencies, but highlighting the Department's "best practices" in critical areas, as well. To this end, we host an Innovative Practice page on our internal Web site, which among other things features case

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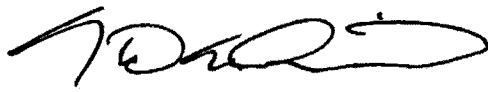
Committee on Energy & Commerce,  
House of Representatives.

(2)

studies on “Green Initiatives.” The interactive site provides an open forum where all Department employees can “meet,” discuss, and work together to solve problems, overcome challenges, and implement *proven* creative solutions. An example of an innovative green initiative is attached.

Please feel free to contact me (202-663-██████ or Erich Hart, our General Counsel and Director of Congressional and Public Affairs (202-663-██████ should you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,



Harold W. Geisel  
Deputy Inspector General

**Attachments:**

- **Appendix A - OIG Inspection Reports: References to Green Initiatives**
- **Appendix B - U.S. Department of State FY13 Climate Change Adaptation Plan**
- **Appendix C – U.S. Department of State – Agency FY '12 Sustainability Plan**
- **Appendix D – “Innovative Practices” from OIG’s intranet site – “Green Initiative” case study**



(b)(2) (b)(6)

United States Department of State  
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MAR 29 2013

Dear Representative Markey:

Thank you for your letter of March 25, 2013, on how the U.S. Department of State and other agencies are addressing the fiscal threat of climate change.

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MAR 29 2013

Dear Senator Whitehouse:

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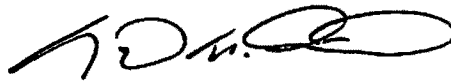
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**OIG Inspection Reports: References to Green Initiatives****Assessment of the Department of State's Motor Vehicle Fleet (ISP-I-12-51, September 2012)*****Domestic Motor Vehicles***

The Department has made progress in bringing domestic fleet management into compliance with requirements it introduced in 2005. The percentage of domestic fleet vehicles driven less than 1,000 miles in FY 2011 was less than 5 percent, the lowest of all the Department's vehicle fleets. FMO administers the Department's alternative fuel vehicle Greening Government Program and other domestic initiatives. The domestic fleet is subject to fleet management regulations pertaining to fuel efficiency, use of alternative fuel vehicles, and fleet management planning, among others. Average fleet efficiency for GSA's vehicles, which constitute approximately 68 percent of the domestic fleet, was 7,728 miles per vehicle.

**Inspection of Embassy Paris, France and Constituent Posts (ISP-I-12-25A, May 2012)*****Real Properties***

Embassy Paris is a member of the League of Green Embassies and has embarked on an ambitious plan to reduce its carbon footprint through facility upgrades via an energy savings performance contract in coordination with OBO.

## **Inspection of Embassy Helsinki, Finland (ISP-I-11-67A, September 2011)**

### ***Context***

Embassy Helsinki hosts the Department and three other agencies. Its total staffing of 126 includes 45 direct-hire Americans, 76 L E staff members, and 5 eligible family members. At the time of the inspection, the embassy was undergoing a long overdue renovation. The Ambassador is using the building renovation to highlight U.S. green technology. The renovated annex will be the first embassy to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design platinum status.

### ***Mission Strategic and Resource Plan***

Embassy Helsinki completed and submitted its FY 2013 Mission Strategic and Resource Plan (MSRP) to the Department during the course of the inspection. The new plan retains the five goals of the previous MSRP, updates performance indicators, and opens with a well reasoned and thorough chief of mission statement. The Ambassador is deeply and personally engaged in three of the five goals: the embassy renovation, promoting environmental and energy innovation, and increasing U.S. trade and investment. The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO) acknowledges that the embassy renovation project would not have been funded or advanced at an accelerated pace without the constant pressure of the Ambassador, both from Helsinki and during frequent trips to Washington. In more than two dozen trips within Finland, he has used speeches, press interviews, and meetings with local officials to display U.S. green energy developments and allay Finnish suspicions that the U.S. Government is not interested in energy conservation. He also supports American firms, particularly in the energy and high-tech fields, that are interested in increasing their presence in Finland and using it as a base for expansion in the Baltic nations and Russia.

### ***Policy and Program Implementation***

The section's agenda is driven by U.S. efforts to influence Finland's voice in the European Union, strengthen its role in international crisis management (including in Afghanistan), and build a strong partnership in a range of global issues, including the environment. The section's advocacy and reporting support MSRP goals. The Ambassador generally delegates responsibility for advocating U.S. political and economic foreign policy objectives to the D CM and the political/economic section chief, as he pursues other priorities involving green initiatives and commercial advocacy. The section maintains productive relations with a variety of Finnish official, civil society, commercial, and academic contacts. Well organized weekly staff meetings help ensure good communication within the section, which recently was moved to cramped office space within the chancery for the duration of the above mentioned, multiyear renovation project. The ESTH (Environment, Science, Technology, and Health) officer's portfolio meshes closely with the Ambassador's focus on green technology. Consequently, the section spends much time and energy working with the front office, the public affairs section (PAS), and the Foreign Commercial Service to support events for the Ambassador, who is in demand as a speaker and who initiates many green technology related visits to Finland from the United States.

### ***Management Office***

Two MSRP goals guide the management office: protecting the environment and promoting energy innovation; and renovating, rightsizing, and securing the chancery, annex building, and chief of mission residence. These two goals intersect in the Ambassador's advocacy of green technology as a keystone of the chancery renovation. Broadening his impact, the Ambassador is

the chairman of the League of Green Embassies. The League of Green Embassies staffing in Helsinki will increase when EUR transfers an eligible family member position currently at Embassy Kyiv to Helsinki. The League of Green Embassies agenda will expand with the above mentioned \$500,000 in funding from EUR. These funds are to be used by the ambassadors of other EUR missions in the U.S. League of Green Embassies to purchase green products for their missions.



## **Inspection of Embassy Stockholm, Sweden (ISP-I-11-30A, March 2011)**

### ***Public Diplomacy***

With a focus on mission goals, the two-officer PAS has directed its public outreach efforts on improving the image of Americans and climate change/clean technology, an issue that has resonance in Sweden. The section has used one of its seven LE staff slots to create an unusual position, in which the employee focuses on green energy and the environment and uses the full range of public diplomacy tools to address it. The public affairs officer formally supervises the employee, who also receives direction from the economics counselor. During the inspection, PAS was nearly fully occupied with a major initiative this employee had spearheaded - bringing 11 American mayors to the European Green Capital Conference in Stockholm to talk about their efforts to make their communities "green." The audience was comprised of people who generally had viewed the United States as an environmental laggard.

### ***Management Operations***

The management section has been at the forefront of creating the most energy efficient embassy possible. The chancery's heating system was converted to municipal steam heat, a cost neutral solution that has significantly reduced the embassy's carbon footprint. The embassy converted several government-owned residences to efficient geothermal heating systems, which saves approximately 40 percent per year in utility costs more conversions are planned when funding is available. Likewise, there are plans to upgrade windows in government-owned houses to windows with higher efficiency ratings. The embassy has an active recycling program and encourages two-sided printing. The entire embassy is involved in thinking of ways to make the embassy even "greener," and employees have an excellent awareness of green initiatives.

## **Inspection of Embassy Bangkok and Consulate General Chiang Mai, Thailand (ISP-I-11-03A, November 2010)**

### ***Global Financial Services Bangkok***

The director of GFS Bangkok is an experienced, active officer who has a vision for the organization and has established multiyear goals and business priorities for it. He also has instituted programs such as "green" lighting to reduce energy costs (including at GFS Bangkok itself), and beefed up the English-language program for LE staff. He makes personal efforts to maintain morale and emphasizes English language skills for L E staff with additional training and an English-only office hour.

### ***Information Management and Information Security***

The IM program is also among those that are leading the Department in the area of green computing. Embassy Bangkok recently implemented a Green OpenNet Initiative, cutting OpenNet workstation electricity usage by 55 percent. Annual savings, just in Bangkok, are about \$40,000. Embassy Bangkok's OpenNet workstations now are powered on only 75 out of 168 hours per week.

**Inspection of Embassy Ankara, Turkey (ISP-I-10-55A, July 2010)**

***Consulate General Istanbul***

The facilities manager has taken the initiative to develop "green" projects that set a good example and harness alternative means to generate electrical power. In cooperation with OBO, and taking advantage of the amount of land on the compound, the facilities manager is working with a contractor to design a photo-voltaic farm that will reduce the consulate's carbon footprint and is exploring wind as another source of electricity; these initiatives will save costs, as electricity prices continue to rise in Turkey. On the consumption side of the equation, the facilities manager is intent on replacing the current, 1,000-watt security lights that cover the entire 20-acre compound with fixtures that use more energy-efficient light emitting diodes. While security camera compatibility issues remain to be resolved, all these improvements could greatly reduce energy consumption.

**Best Practice: Saving Energy by Going Green in Turkey**

**Issue:** As electricity prices continue to rise in Turkey, the mission needs to not only contribute to the Department's new "Greening Diplomacy" initiative but also save energy costs at its new Consulate General Istanbul.

**Response:** In cooperation with OBO, and taking advantage of the amount of land on the compound, the facilities manager is working with a contractor to design a photo-voltaic farm that will reduce the consulate's carbon footprint; the consulate also is exploring the option of using wind as another source of electricity. On the consumption side of the equation, the consulate is replacing the current, 1,000-watt security lights that cover its 20-acre compound with fixtures that use more energy-efficient light emitting diodes.

**Result:** Using renewable energy alternative will save the consulate money, reduce its "carbon footprint," and serve as a model for other Department missions around the world.

**Inspection of the Bureau of Administration's Office of General Services Management (ISP I-10-42, March 2010)**

***Other Operations Support Functions: Classified Waste Disposal Program***

OSB has both supervisory and contract responsibility for the Department's classified waste disposal program. There are newly installed disintegrators, which are individually designed to shred and pulverize paper, plastics, metals, and computer hard drives. There is also a demagnetizing device (degausser) used to erase the memory of computer hard-drives memory prior to its shredding them. The disposal program is consistent with the U.S. Government's "Go Green" initiative. The final product is a compressed disk on pulverized paper that is recycled.

**Inspection of Embassy Canberra and Consulate General Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, Australia (ISP-I-10-07A, January 2010)**

***Facilities Management***

The routine maintenance and repair budget for F Y 2009 was reported to be approximately \$600,000. There are no plans for special maintenance and repair. The ongoing projects for improving Canberra's government-owned housing focus on energy saving and other green technologies. Recent upgrades to government-owned housing in Canberra included rooftop-mounted solar water heaters, rainwater collection systems, and double-glazed windows.

**Inspection of Embassy Bern, Switzerland (ISP-I-09-31A, June 2009)**

***Political and Economic Section***

A new focus for the section is to enhance bilateral cooperation on global and environmental issues. The advent of a new Administration in Washington creates an opportunity to reengage with Switzerland on clean energy, health technologies, climate change, reactor safety, and related issues. This is a highly advanced, globally oriented society with an impressive educational system, a world class biotechnology industry, and a strong consensus in favor of energy-saving and green technologies. The section continues to increase its science and technology reporting and to pursue efforts to conclude a long contemplated bilateral science and technology agreement.

***Motor pool***

Embassy Bern's motor pool consists of one ICASS-funded driver, eight ICASS funded vehicles, two program vehicles, and two vehicles assigned to the Marines. The Embassy is downsizing the motor pool from 12 to ten vehicles. The Embassy plans to sell two of the ICASS vehicles and purchase a hybrid with the funds from the sale, consistent with the Department's buy green initiative.

UNCLASSIFIED

**U.S. Department of State  
FY13 Climate Change Adaptation Plan**

**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 US 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

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

UNCLASSIFIED

## UNCLASSIFIED

### *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.

### *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

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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,

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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 like Bangkok, Dublin, Phnom Penh; landslides in Caracas, Singapore, Tirana; and tropical storms that ravaged areas like Rangoon, Manila, 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, like 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, therefore so too 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<sup>2</sup>, 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 the most critical factor 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, 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.

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<sup>2</sup> See Busby, J., 2007. *Climate Change and National Security: An Agenda for Action*, Council on Foreign Relations.

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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 it is building a cadre of employees with 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 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

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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.

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- 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

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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**

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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

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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: September 2012-August 2013

Implementation methods:

- Technical papers
- Communities of practice

Performance metrics:

- Number of institutions that have made available to its constituents the Partnership’s regional and country reports.
- 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

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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).

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

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Scale: Global

Timeframe: September 2012-August 2013

Implementation methods:

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

Performance metrics:

- Number of partner organizations
- Number of action pledges

Collaborating agencies: NOAA

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.

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.

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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.

### **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

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- 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:	September 2012-August 2013

Implementation methods:

- Workshops
- Communities of practice

Performance metrics:

- Number of people receiving training in global climate change

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- 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 eight Adaptatin 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, State 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.

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- **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.

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:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Negotiations</li><li>• Submissions</li><li>• Expert meetings</li><li>• Workshops</li></ul>

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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. It also helped establish a process for Least Developed Countries to develop and implement medium and long-term 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:	September 2012-August 2013
Implementation methods:	Varies

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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. Average adaptation funding available per country has grown from about \$3M in 2010 to \$10M in 2011 to now \$15M as of January 2012. 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 will:

- Enhance the institutional and human capacity in the region to access adaptation funds and to understand, forecast and use climate information to strengthen adaptive capacity in key development sectors.

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- Strengthen food security in the context of climate change among farming communities in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- Improve the ability of communities in the outer islands of Kiribati to address the impact of climate change and variability on water resources.
- Promote healthy ecosystems such as mangroves, coral reefs, and wetlands that can form natural barriers against extreme weather events in the Solomon Island.

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 will (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.

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
POLICY STATEMENT & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR MANAGEMENT**  
Washington

Subject: Policy Statement 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 FY 2012 Agency Sustainability Plan on behalf of the Department.

Over the past year, the U.S. Department of State continued to advocate responsible environmental stewardship and explored new ways to minimize its environmental footprint. Adding to our record of environmental performance, the Department completed deployment of a new energy saving wake-on-LAN application, applied to over 89,000 computers worldwide, which has allowed the redirection of approximately \$3.5 million toward the Department's other strategic priorities. The Department also continued to rightsize its vehicle fleet, matching vehicle size with mission, phasing in more fuel efficient units and reducing overall operational costs.

Over the coming decade, the Department will maintain efforts to improve energy efficiency throughout its facilities and vehicle fleet, reduce material consumption and waste, and lower its greenhouse gas emissions.

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 of 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 employees' zeal for conservation efforts, we intend to make even greater strides over the next decade and beyond.

June 25, 2012  
Date

  
Patrick F. Kennedy

**TABLE 1**  
**SIZE AND SCOPE OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE OPERATIONS**

<b>Agency Size and Scope</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	15,231
Total Acres of Land Managed	169
Total Number of Facilities Owned	10
Total Number of Facilities Leased (GSA and Non-GSA lease)	17
Total Facility Gross Square Feet (GSF)	4588
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	10
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	275
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	278
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	204



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
POLICY STATEMENT & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR MANAGEMENT**

**Washington**

Subject: Policy Statement and Executive Summary, Agency Sustainability Plan

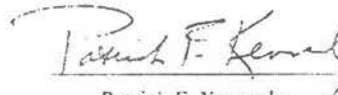
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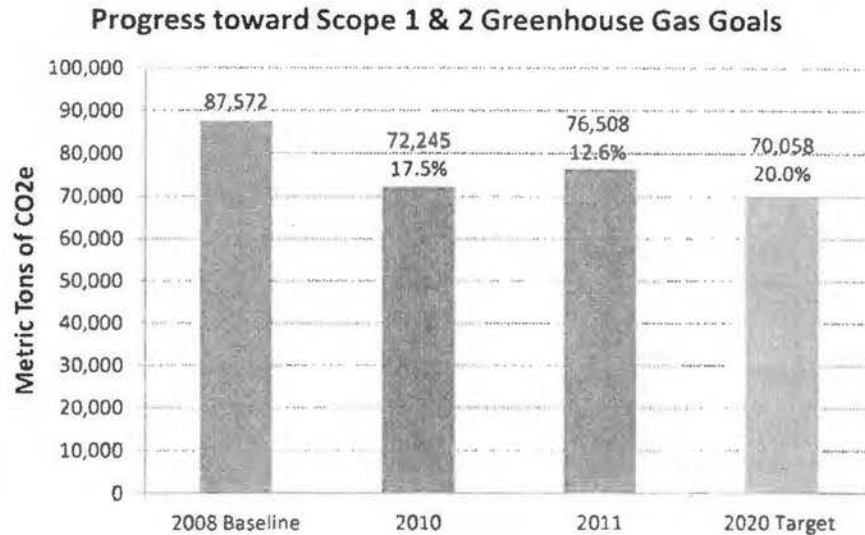
  
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**GOAL 1: GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AGENCY COMPREHENSIVE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY**

**Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Scope 1 & 2 GHG Emissions Reduction:**



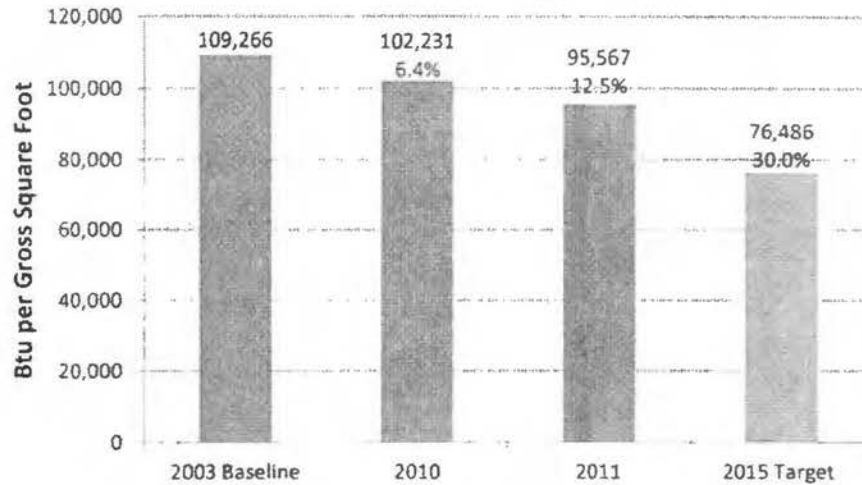
Note: E.O. 13514 requires each agency to establish a scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction target for FY2020. The target for the Department of State is 20% compared to FY2008. The red bar represents State's FY2008 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2020 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2008 baseline.

The Department anticipates managing additional domestic facilities over the next ten years. This may require the Department to amend its domestic GHG accounting and goal. The Department will strive to limit and reduce its GHG emissions even as it adds additional needed facilities to its domestic portfolio.

## GOAL 2: BUILDINGS

### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Facility Energy Intensity Reduction:

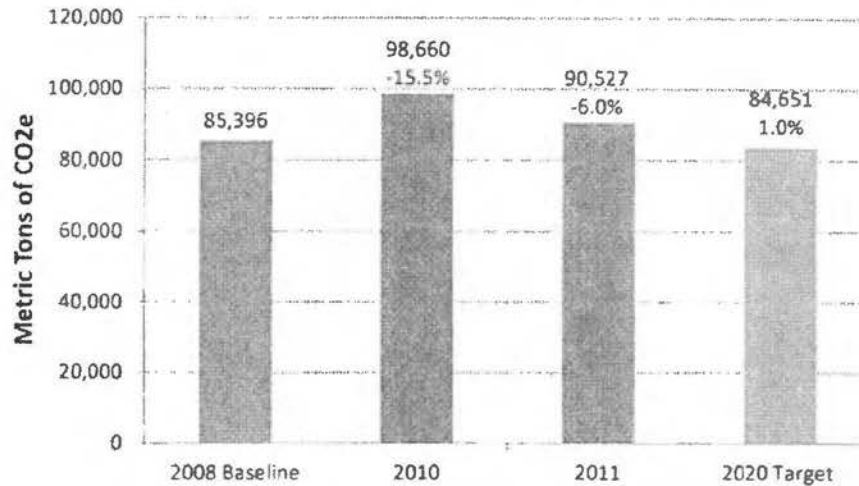
#### Progress toward Facility Energy Intensity Reduction Goals



Note: EISA requires agencies to reduce energy intensity by 18% for FY2011, compared to an FY2003 baseline; a 30% reduction is required by FY2015. The red bar represents the Department of State's FY2003 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2015 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2003 baseline.

## Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Scope 3 GHG Emissions Reduction:

### Progress toward Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Goals

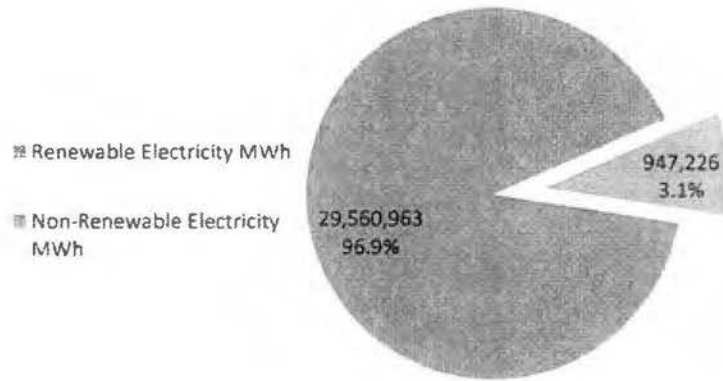


Note: E.O. 13514 requires each agency to establish a scope 3 GHG reduction target for FY2020. The Department has established a Scope 3 GHG reduction goal that relates only to emissions resulting from contracted waste disposal and wastewater treatment and transmission and distribution losses from purchased electricity. The Department expects a 2 percentage reduction from these sources by FY2020 which equates to a 1 percent reduction overall. The Department has not determined an appropriate goal that covers Scope 3 emissions resulting from employee travel. The Department continues to review its options to measure and address these emissions and will submit an amendment to its Scope 3 target at a later date. The red bar represents the agency's FY2008 baseline. The green bar represents the current FY2020 target reduction. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2008 baseline. A negative percentage reflects an increase in scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

The Scope 3 GHG reduction goal is currently under review for revision due to continual structural changes in the Department's operations. In accordance with the Federal Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting Guidance issued June 4, 2012 by the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Department will work with the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to determine the appropriate baseline metric and goal for the Agency.

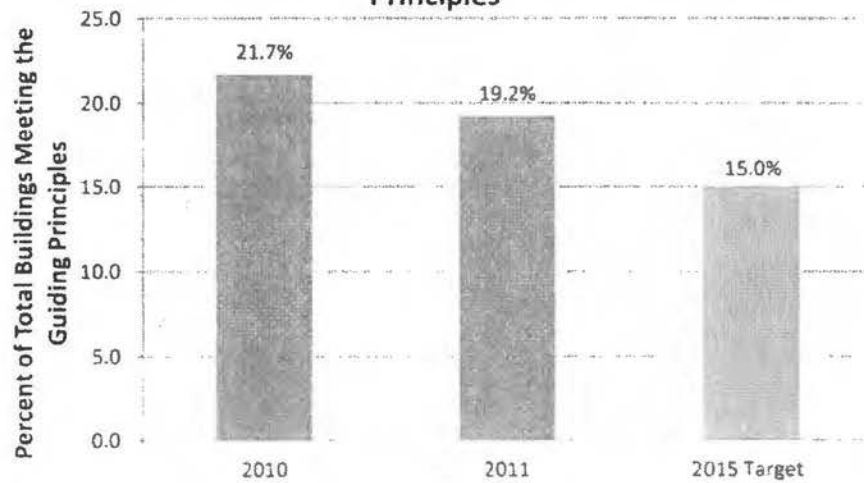
**Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Renewable Energy:**

**Use of Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Electricity Use**



**Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles:**

**Progress toward Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles**



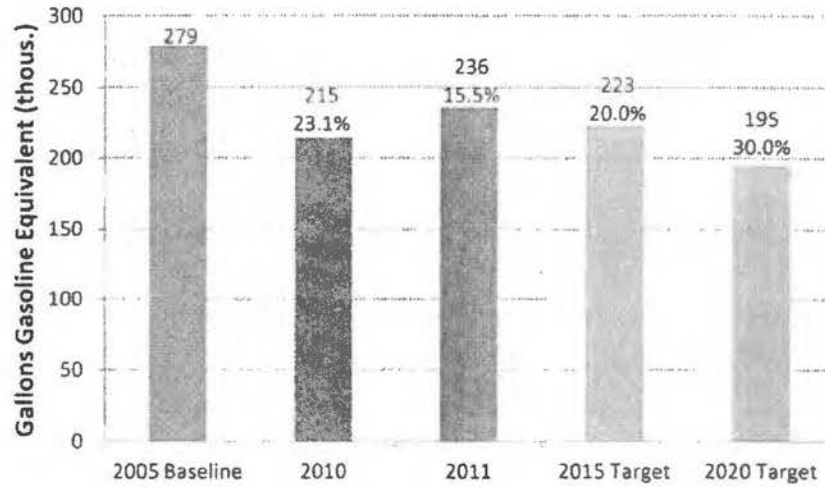
Note: E.O. 13514 requires that by FY2011 agencies have 7% of new, existing, and leased buildings >5,000 square feet meet the Guiding Principles; the requirement increases to 15% by FY2015. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual progress toward the target.



## GOAL 3: FLEET MANAGEMENT

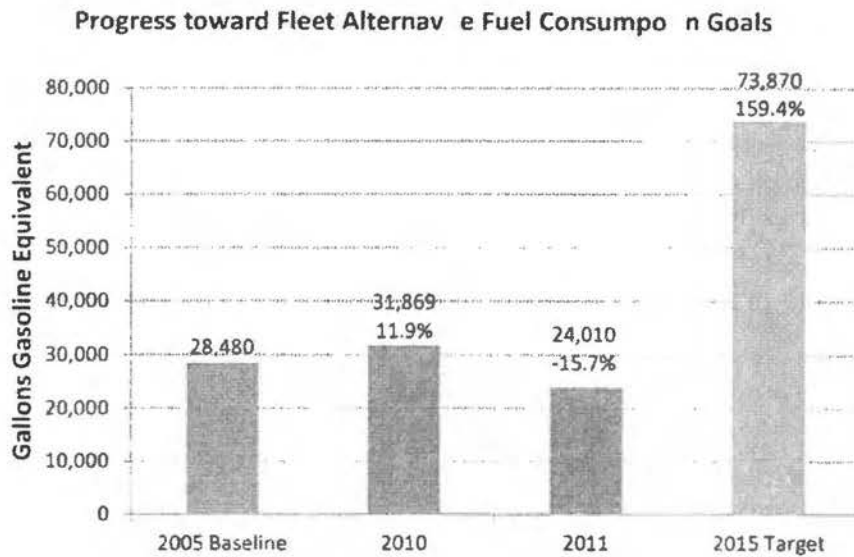
### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Fleet Petroleum Reduction:

Progress toward Fleet Petroleum Use Reduction Goals



Note: E.O. 13514 and EISA require that by FY2011 agencies reduce fleet petroleum use by 12%, compared to an FY2005 baseline. A 20% reduction is required by FY2015 and a 30% reduction is required by FY2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY2005 baseline. The green bars represent the FY2015 and FY2020 target reductions. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2005 baseline.

## Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Fleet Alternative Fuel Use:

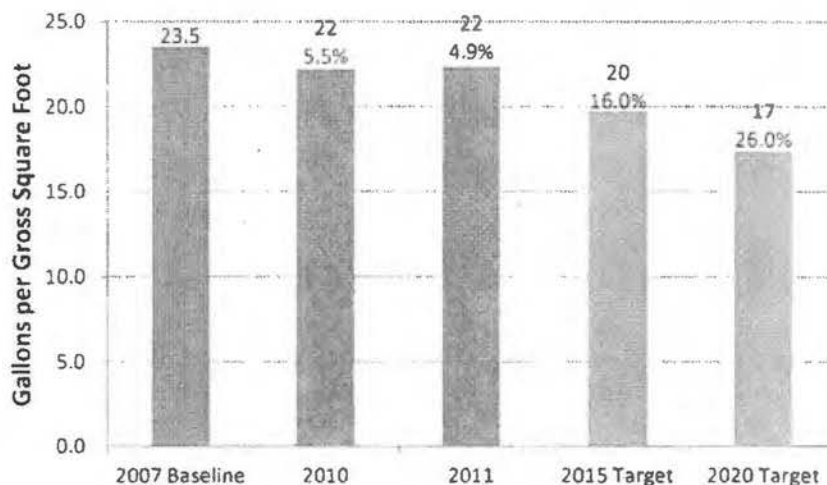


Note: E.O. 13423 requires that agencies increase total non-petroleum-based fuel consumption by 10% annually compared to an FY2005 baseline. Consequently, by FY2011 agencies must increase alternative fuel use by 77%, compared to an FY2005 baseline. By FY2015, agencies must increase alternative fuel use by 159.4%. The red bar represents the agency's FY2005 baseline. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2005 baseline. A negative percentage reflects a decrease in alternative fuel use.

## GOAL 4: WATER USE EFFICIENCY AND MANAGEMENT

### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Potable Water Intensity Reduction:

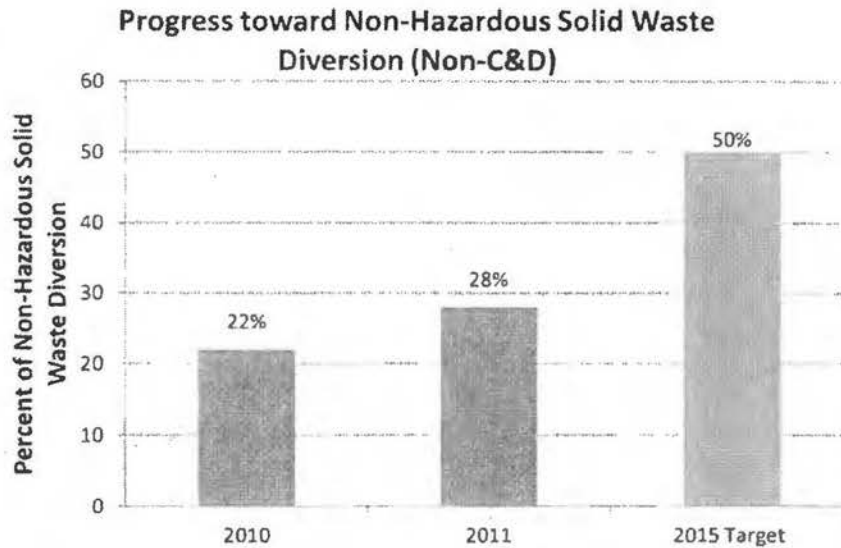
#### Progress toward Potable Water Intensity Reduction Goals



Note: E.O. 13514 requires agencies to reduce potable water intensity by 2% annually through FY2020, compared to an FY2007 baseline. Consequently, by FY2011 agencies are required to reduce potable water intensity by 8%, compared to an FY2007 baseline. A 16% reduction is required by FY 2015 and a 26% reduction is required by FY2020. The red bar represents the agency's FY2007 baseline. The green bars represent the FY2015 and FY2020 target reductions. The blue bars show actual status in relationship to the target. The percentage on each bar shows the reduction or increase from the FY2007 baseline.




## GOAL 5: POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WASTE REDUCTION

### Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion (Non-C&D):






Note: E.O. 13514 requires that by FY2015 agencies annually divert at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste from disposal. The green bar represents the FY2015 target. The blue bars show actual progress toward the target.




## GOAL 7: ELECTRONIC STEWARDSHIP AND DATA CENTERS

EPEAT	POWER MANAGEMENT	END-OF-LIFE	COMMENTS
			




### EPEAT:

	95% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	85-94% or more Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide
	84% or less Monitors and PCs/Laptops purchased in FY2011 was EPEAT Compliant Agency-wide

### Power Management:

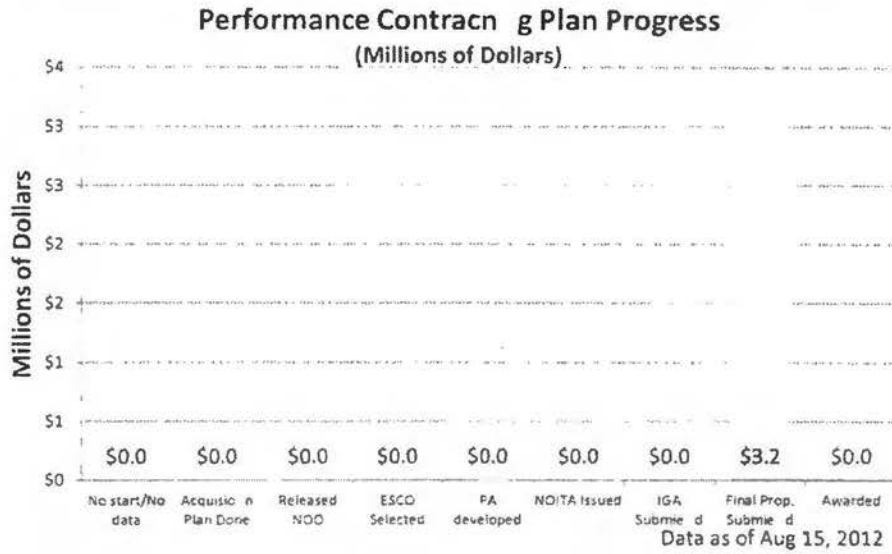
	100% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	90-99% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	89% or less Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide

### End-of-Life:

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

President's Performance Contracting Commitment

Agency-Specific President's Performance Contracting Commitment Metrics:



Agency-Specific President's Performance Contracting Commitment Metrics:



**APPENDIX 1: CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN**

PDF OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN

**APPENDIX 2: FLEET MANAGEMENT PLAN**

PDF OF REVISED FLEET MANAGEMENT PLAN

**APPENDIX 3: BIOBASED PURCHASING STATEMENT**

PDF OF BIOBASED PURCHASING STRATEGY

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Site Actions Browse Welty, Douglas P. (OIG)

U.S. Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors  
Office of Inspector General

Innovative Practices  
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**Welcome to Innovative Practices**

This site was formed to showcase and discuss innovative practices that have been implemented by various embassies, diplomatic posts, bureaus, and installations throughout the world. Do you know of an innovative practice in action? Let us know what you think of the site—or join a discussion on the case study post.

To be considered an Innovative Practice, an initiative must meet the following criteria: it must be something truly *new* and *innovative*; it must be *pro replicable*.

To view the case studies, please click on a category tab below.

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## Solar Energy for PEPFAR Facilities in Africa

by Bradford, Everton V (OIG)  
Category: Green Initiatives



### Issue/ Challenge:

Medical clinics built with PEPFAR funds require a reliable source of energy to maintain critical equipment at a reasonable cost even in remote areas. Also, vaccines must be kept at cold temperatures and lighting is sometimes required at night.

### Background:

In nine African countries targeted for PEPFAR funds, power grids reach only small portions of populations and businesses. The grids are often unreliable and expensive to use. In addition, fuel for generators and kerosene lamps are expensive and release noxious fumes. Unreliable electricity results in wasted test samples, drug losses, and reduced availability of power for necessary medical equipment in clinics and labs built with PEPFAR funds.

### Innovative Practice:

PEPFAR funded and built labs and clinics in Tanzania and Uganda are using solar energy to save costs and improve reliability and availability of energy. At a clinic in Uganda and a lab in Tanzania, solar energy is used to run essential equipment such as refrigerators, small centrifuges, microscopes, and lighting. In Tanzania, post officials are considering purchasing prefabricated structures with solar-powered panels to be delivered to a remote location that does not have access to electricity.

### Benefit:

are expensive and release noxious fumes. Unreliable electricity results in wasted test samples, drug losses, and reduced availability of power for necessary medical equipment in clinics and labs built with PEPFAR funds.

Innovative Practice:

PEPFAR funded and built labs and clinics in Tanzania and Uganda are using solar energy to save costs and improve reliability and availability of energy. At a clinic in Uganda and a lab in Tanzania, solar energy is used to run essential equipment such as refrigerators, small centrifuges, microscopes, and lighting. In Tanzania, post officials are considering purchasing prefabricated structures with solar-powered panels to be delivered to a remote location that does not have access to electricity.

Benefit:

Solar energy provides a reliable, continuous supply of power that helps protect medical supplies and provides lighting in remote areas and at night when public utility power cuts are frequent. It can, over time, be cost efficient and reduce environmental and health threats from kerosene lamp fumes.

Contact:

Tanzanian PEPFAR Coordinator; Phone: 255-22-2294000

Mission: Overseas

Report Number: AUD/IP-11-14b

Report Date: 6/30/2011 12:00:00 AM

Originating Report Name: Audit of Construction and Transfer of Ownership of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Overseas Construction

0 Comment(s)

Comments

There are no comments for this post.

Add Comment

Title

# Code of Federal Regulations

## Title 22 - Foreign Relations

Volume: 1

Date: 2010-04-01 Original

Date: 2010-04-01 Title: SUBCHAPTER R - ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Context: Title 22 - Foreign Relations. CHAPTER I - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### Subpart F—Appeal Procedures

§ 171.52 Appeal of denial of access to, declassification of, amendment of, accounting of disclosures of, or challenge to classification of records.

(a) *Right of administrative appeal.* Except for records that have been reviewed and withheld within the past two years or are the subject of litigation, any requester whose request for access to records, declassification of records, amendment of records, accounting of disclosures of records, or any authorized holder of classified information whose classification challenge has been denied, has a right to appeal the denial to the Department's Appeals Review Panel. This appeal right includes the right to appeal the determination by the Department that no records responsive to an access request exist in Department files. Privacy Act appeals may be made only by the individual to whom the records pertain.

(b) *Form of appeal.* There is no required form for an appeal. However, it is essential that the appeal contain a clear statement of the decision or determination by the Department being appealed. When possible, the appeal should include argumentation and documentation to support the appeal and to contest the bases for denial cited by the Department. The appeal should be sent to: Chairman, Appeals SA-2, Room 8100, Washington, DC 20522-8100.

(c) *Time limits.* The appeal should be received within 60 days of the date of receipt by the requester of the Department's denial. The time limit for response to an appeal begins to run on the day that the appeal is received. The time limit (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays) for agency decision on an administrative appeal is 20 days under the FOIA (which may be extended for up to an additional 10 days in unusual circumstances) and 30 days under the Privacy Act (which the Panel may extend an additional 30 days for good cause shown). The Panel shall decide mandatory declassification review appeals as promptly as possible.

(d) *Notification to appellant.* The Chairman of the Appeals Review Panel shall notify the appellant in writing of the Panel's decision on the appeal. When the decision is to uphold the denial, the Chairman shall include in his notification the reasons therefore. The appellant shall be advised that the decision of the Panel represents the final decision of the Department and of the right to seek judicial review of the Panel's decision, when applicable. In mandatory declassification review appeals, the Panel shall advise the requester of the right to appeal the decision to the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel under § 3.5(d) of E.O. 12958.

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### The Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552)

- Exemption 1 (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(1)): Information that is classified to protect national security. The material must be properly classified under an Executive Order.
- Exemption 2 (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(2)): Information related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency.
- Exemption 3 (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(3)) Information that is prohibited from disclosure by another federal law.
- Exemption 4 (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(4)) Information that concerns business trade secrets or other confidential commercial or financial information.
- Exemption 5 (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5)): Information that concerns communications within or between agencies which are protected by legal privileges, that include but are not limited to:
  1. Attorney-Work Product Privilege
  2. Attorney-Client Privilege
  3. Deliberative Process Privilege
  4. Presidential Communications Privilege
- Exemption 6 (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6)): Information that, if disclosed, would invade another individual's personal privacy.
- Exemption 7 (5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7)) Information compiled for law enforcement purposes if one of the following harms would occur. Law enforcement information is exempt if it:
  - 7(A). Could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings
  - 7(B). Would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication
  - 7(C). Could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
  - 7(D). Could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source

7(E). Would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions

7(F). Could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual

#### The Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. § 552a)

- Exemption § 552a(j)(2), whereby records may be withheld from disclosure which are maintained by an agency or component thereof which performs as its principal function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws and which consists of:

(A) information compiled for the purpose of identifying individual criminal offenders and alleged offenders;

(B) information compiled for the purpose of a criminal investigation; and/or

(C) reports identifiable to an individual.

- Exemption § 552a(k)(2), whereby information compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than for the purpose of a criminal investigation, including material which, if released, would reveal the identity of a source who furnished information to the government.

#### Amendment rights

In accordance with § 552a(d)(2) of the Privacy Act and § 171.35, Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations, an individual has the right to request that the Department amend a record pertaining to her or him which the individual believes is not accurate, relevant, timely, or complete. A copy of this regulation is enclosed, if applicable.