



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan

FY 2010–FY 2020

June 29, 2012



Table of Contents

Policy Statement	Section 1
Executive Summary	Section 2
Abbreviated Agency Size and Scope Table.....	Section 3
Goal Analysis.....	Section 4

Agency Point of Contact

Craig E. Hooks
EPA Senior Sustainability Officer
(202) 564-4600
hooks.craig@epa.gov

Section 1:
Agency Policy Statement

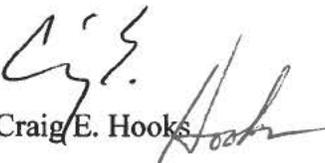
Agency Policy Statement

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has integrated a commitment to reduce its carbon footprint, protect the environment, and better understand and address climate change adaptation into its core programs, including: strategic planning, budget processes, operations and management systems. The EPA is committed to the priorities and sustainability goals established in its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan for the following areas:

- Greenhouse gas and energy reductions
- Fleet efficiency
- Water conservation
- High performance and sustainable buildings, ESPC initiatives, and regional and local planning
- Pollution prevention, waste reduction and diversion
- Sustainable acquisition
- Electronic stewardship and data centers
- Agency innovation and governmentwide support

The agency recognizes the need to continue to serve as a model for other federal agencies by reducing its impact on the environment. In the coming year, the EPA plans to continue to invest the human and financial resources required to make cost-effective improvements in its energy and environmental performance.

As the EPA's Senior Sustainability Officer and Chief Acquisition Officer, I am committing the agency's leadership and active participation of every EPA employee in the implementation of the agency's SSPP. I am also committing the agency to anticipate and plan for future changes in climate by incorporating considerations of climate change into its programs, policies, rules and operations to ensure they are effective under future climatic conditions. In conjunction with the EPA's Chief Financial Officer, Chief Information Officer, Senior Real Property Officer, General Counsel, and all program offices and regions, the EPA commits to meeting its SSPP goals in a comprehensive and cost-effective manner.



Craig E. Hooks

EPA Senior Sustainability Officer

Section 2:
Executive Summary

Executive Summary

In fiscal year 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continued to meet or exceed the federal sustainability goals required under Executive Order (EO) 13514. EPA once again demonstrated leadership among federal agencies in the numerous challenges to reduce its environmental footprint and promote sustainability. The agency is continuing its sustainability efforts in FY 2012.

Goal 1 Summary – Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction and Inventory:

GHG Emissions

In FY 2011, the EPA reported Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions of 60,634 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e), which is 56.9 percent lower than its revised FY 2008 emissions baseline (EPA's FY 2020 goal is 25 percent). EPA achieved these reductions through major energy efficiency projects at its facilities, improved fleet management practices, and extensive green power purchases, which enabled the agency to reduce its reported Scope 2 GHG emissions under current Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance.

Also, in FY 2011, EPA's Scope 3 GHG emissions decreased approximately 10 percent compared to the revised FY 2008 baseline (EPA's FY 2020 goal is 8 percent). Due to the video conferencing equipment installation initiative, completed in FY 2010, EPA has cut annual Scope 3 GHG Business Travel emissions by 32 percent since FY 2008 and by 28 percent since FY 2010, through the first quarter of FY 2012. A significant drop in Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with employee business travel accounted for a large portion of this decrease.

Goal 2 Summary – Buildings, Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs), Regional and Local Planning:

Energy Intensity/Renewable Power/ Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA)/ Metering

EPA's FY 2011 reported energy intensity was 310,860 British thermal units (Btu) per gross square foot (GSF), which is 19.9 percent below the FY 2003 baseline (including green power and source energy credits). Without accounting for green power, EPA's FY 2011 reported energy intensity was 317,848 Btu per GSF, or 18.1 percent below the FY 2003 baseline. The agency met the energy intensity reduction required under EISA and EO 13514—18 percent by the end of FY 2011 compared to an FY 2003 baseline. EPA will continue to closely track and manage its energy use and plans to continue making significant progress in reducing its energy intensity in FY 2012.

In FY 2011, EPA initiated or completed work on several major energy efficiency capital improvement projects representing more than 50 billion Btu of potential annual energy savings. In addition, the agency continued to work on several renewable energy projects. In FY 2011, onsite renewable resources such as wind, solar, and geothermal power supplied EPA with 8.8 billion Btu, equivalent to 0.68 percent of the agency's energy use.

EPA exceeded its goal of completing EISA energy assessments at 75 percent of all covered facilities by the end of FY 2011. To date, the agency has completed 78.5 percent of its energy assessments required by EISA and is on track to complete 100 percent of its energy assessments by the end of June 2012.

EPA continued to be a leader among federal agencies by offsetting 100 percent of its FY 2011 electricity use with purchased green power and renewable energy certificates (RECs). The agency will continue to purchase 100 percent green power for FY 2012 and is working to procure green power RECs for FY 2013.

Finally, EPA installed advanced metering hardware at five laboratory facilities and one support building in FY 2011, and also awarded advanced metering hardware construction contracts and/or had advanced metering projects under construction at six laboratory facilities. Advanced metering hardware is now installed or under construction to capture 76 percent of agencywide reportable energy consumption.

High Performance Sustainable Buildings

Using EPA's projected FY 2015 Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) inventory, 7.8 percent (by number of buildings) of the agency's FRPP buildings measuring greater than 5,000 square feet met the *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings (Guiding Principles)* in FY 2011. EPA continued to implement its *Building Management Plan Guidelines (BMPG)* at two FRPP facilities in FY 2011: the Environmental Science Center (ESC) in Fort Meade, Maryland, and the Large Lakes Research Station in Grosse Ile, Michigan. The agency also used its *Best Practice (Environmental) Lease Provisions (BPLP)* and green market survey, which it developed and used in conjunction with the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), during the competitive acquisition process for a new Region 7 Office in Lenexa, Kansas. In FY 2011, EPA staff screened approximately 45 construction projects and lease actions through EPA's GreenCheck process. This process which is EPA's sustainability and requirements checklist is applied to projects requiring funding in excess of \$85,000, affecting at least 5,000 GSF, or increasing impervious areas by more than 5,000 GSF.

In FY 2011, EPA occupied 10 buildings certified Gold or Silver under the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC's) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)[®] for New Construction & Major Renovations rating system, as well as four buildings certified Platinum, Gold, or Silver under the LEED for Existing Buildings: Operations & Maintenance (O&M) rating system; a fifth building received Platinum certification under the LEED for Existing Buildings: O&M rating system in early FY 2012. EPA is also pursuing LEED for Commercial Interiors certification at three additional offices. In addition, four office buildings that EPA occupies received the ENERGY STAR[®] label in 2011; currently, all 10 EPA regional offices have received the ENERGY STAR building label, eight of which received it within the last three years. The agency also performed sustainable building assessments at six laboratories in FY 2011.

In March FY 2012, EPA moved to a new Puerto Rico operations office, which the agency expects will receive the island's first LEED Commercial Interiors Rating and expects a Gold Rating.

ESPC Initiative

In December 2011, President Obama announced nearly \$4 billion in investments of combined federal and private sector energy upgrades to buildings over the next two years. Federal agencies are required to: a) implement energy conservation measures (ECMs) in federal buildings with a payback time of less than 10 years, consistent with real property and capital improvement plans, and b) enter into a minimum of \$2 billion in performance-based contracts in federal building energy efficiency within 24 months from the date of the memorandum.

EPA has proposed \$9 million in ESPC projects consisting of:

- A \$5 million solar ESPC power purchase agreement at EPA's Edison, New Jersey facility to be procured through an open ESPC contract with the Defense Logistics Agency; and
- A \$4 million boiler upgrade ESPC agreement at the Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center (AWBERC) in Cincinnati, Ohio to be procured through the ID/IQ contract with the Department of Energy.

The agency will continue to pursue the proposed ESPCs to determine if they are economically feasible and advantageous. To meet its commitment under the Presidential memorandum, the feasibility and contracting for these projects must be completed by December 3, 2013.

Regional and Local Planning

Since July 2009, EPA has worked with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and other federal agencies in a Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC) in addition to the General Services Administration (GSA) and other federal agencies to address and publish resources about sustainable strategies for federal facility siting at the national level.

In FY 2011, the agency updated its Architecture and Engineering (A/E) Guidelines covering all new construction and major renovation projects at EPA-owned facilities, including information on sustainable siting and transportation planning. In early 2011, EPA created a new section of its website (www.epa.gov/greeningepa) to disclose all new construction and renovation actions subject to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and any information relevant to environmental assessments (EAs) or environmental impact statements (EISs) required under NEPA. EPA has also included the federal siting guidelines into the Agency's green leasing requirements, ensuring that all new leasing actions follow the appropriate guidelines. The agency recently incorporated Federal Sustainable Location Guidance into its A/E Guidelines, BPLP, and GreenCheck process.

Goal 3 Summary – Fleet Management:

Fleet

In FY 2011, EPA acquired 153 alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) and received four credits for utilization of biodiesel for a total of 157 Energy Policy Act (EPA) credits. Compared to the EPA requirement of 98 credits (75 percent of the 130 non-exempt acquisitions), the agency achieved 121 percent EPA compliance for FY 2011.

EPA has already exceeded the EO 13514 requirements to reduce petroleum consumption 30 percent by FY 2020, a full nine years earlier than required. In accordance with EO 13423 and 13514, the agency was required to limit petroleum consumption to a maximum of 451,744 gasoline gallon equivalents (GGEs). EPA's actual petroleum consumption amount was 345,602 GGEs, representing a decrease of approximately 32.7 percent from the 2005 baseline consumption level, thereby continuing to exceed the 20 percent reduction goal four years earlier than required. This reduction more than doubled the 12 percent cumulative petroleum reduction requirement for FY 2011.

For FY 2011, EPA did not reach the EO 13423 requirement for increasing alternative fuel consumption by 10 percent compounded annually. The agency's target goal for FY 2011 alternative fuel consumption was 79,000 GGEs as compared to the actual consumption level of 53,750 GGEs, a difference of 25,250 GGEs from the target. EPA will continue to work to meet EO 13423's overall requirement for consuming a minimum of 115,665 GGEs of alternative fuel by FY 2015. The main obstacles for reaching this target have been a lack of alternative fuel infrastructure nationwide and conflicting federal regulation governing the acquisition of AFVs (mandated by EPA 1992) and low GHG-emitting vehicles as defined by the EPA low GHG vehicle guidance.

Over the course of FY 2012, EPA's fleet program will focus on right-sizing the number and types of vehicles in the agency's inventory. In accordance with the Presidential Memorandum on Federal Fleet Performance and GSA Bulletin B-30, EPA completed its annual vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) analysis in February 2012 and identified a total of 42 non-exempt vehicles that the agency plans to eliminate from its fleet. This represents approximately 6 percent of the agency's non-exempt fleet inventory. Additionally, the agency identified six exempt fleet vehicles (i.e., emergency response and law enforcement) that will be eliminated in the coming months. These changes will result in significant annual cost savings for the agency in terms of lower leasing costs, reduced vehicle maintenance, and administrative savings. EPA will continue to monitor its fleet composition and ensure that the EPA is operating a lean and effective fleet into FY 2012 and beyond.

EPA continued to improve communication in FY 2011 between Headquarters and satellite fleet locations. The Agency Fleet Manager conducted quarterly conference calls with Regional Fleet Managers to discuss Agency progress and fleet issues. EPA has been working with GSA to lease plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and plans to have two of these vehicles in place in FY 2012.

Goal 4 Summary – Water Use:

Water Intensity

In FY 2011, EPA's water intensity in reporting laboratories was 29.6 gallons per GSF, which is 15.3 percent lower than its FY 2007 water intensity baseline. The agency's water use rose slightly in FY 2011 compared to FY 2010, due in part to the loss of a major chiller plant at the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) in Ann Arbor, Michigan, which required EPA to use temporary chillers with single-pass cooling for several months. Despite this increase, however, the agency still far exceeded the EO 13514 requirement to reduce its water intensity—8 percent in FY 2011 compared to the FY 2007 baseline.

Several individual EPA facilities achieved significant water reductions in FY 2011 by completing water conservation projects. Also in FY 2011, EPA conducted water assessments at and reported water conservation project opportunities for four EISA-covered facilities, as well as three non-EISA-covered facilities.

The agency also far exceeded the proposed requirements for reducing industrial, landscaping, and agricultural (ILA) water use set forth in EO 13514. EPA estimates that it used 56,006,852 gallons of non potable water for ILA use in FY 2011, which is 58.6 percent lower than its interim FY 2010 baseline.

EPA continues to work on a Condensate Recovery Project in Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina, which will reduce water demand on the public utility by 8 million gallons per year, and increase the energy efficiency of a nearby Central Utility Plant (CUP).

Facility Projects Improve Stormwater Management

EPA's stormwater management efforts continued in FY 2011 in accordance with the requirements set forth in EO 13514, EISA Section 438, and the *Guiding Principles*. In FY 2011, EPA continued implementing sustainable stormwater management projects at its facilities nationwide, including the First Environments Early Learning Center (FEELC) in RTP, North Carolina; the Region 2 Laboratory in Edison, New Jersey; and the Atlantic Ecology Division (AED) Laboratory in Narragansett, Rhode Island.

Goal 5 Summary – Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction:

Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

EO 13514 requires federal agencies to meet a solid waste and construction and demolition waste diversion rate of 50 percent by FY 2015. EPA, once again a leader among federal agencies, adopted a more aggressive waste reduction goal of 55 percent. Through its recycling, reuse, donation, composting, and other waste reduction efforts, the agency has already exceeded this goal. Based on data submitted by EPA facilities, including Headquarters, regional offices, and regional laboratories, the Agency achieved a FY 2011 waste diversion rate of 59 percent.

In FY 2011, EPA conducted a recycling and pollution prevention assessment at its Region 6 Office in Dallas, Texas. The agency also continued to engage its employees in its solid waste

reduction efforts and launched its *Think Beyond the Bin* campaign, which encourages facilities to strengthen their waste diversion efforts by going beyond traditional recycling practices.

Goal 6 Summary – Acquisition:

In FY 2012, EPA continued to lead by example in meeting federal sustainability goals in green acquisition required under EO 13514. For the third consecutive year, the agency met or exceeded the requirement to procure 95 percent of new contract actions with green attributes. Since FY 2011, EPA's Office of Acquisition Management (OAM) has implemented several Balanced Scorecard (BSC) initiatives to improve acquisition planning, market research, and procurement data collection pertaining to green acquisition. As reported in the FY 2011 SSPP, the EPA Acquisition System (EAS) has been fully implemented Agencywide and contains data fields for recording the environmental attributes for contract actions on a quarterly basis. OAM began querying EAS in FY 2011 to ascertain if the Agency is in compliance with EO 13514. The results of the queries are reported to OAM management, analyzed to determine best practices, and reviewed for areas needing improvement.

OAM has implemented several BSC initiatives that have positively impacted the agency's compliance with EO 13514. The first initiative is the implementation of the Contract Management Assessment Program (CMAP). CMAP's evaluation process includes a requirement to check that Affirmative Procurement Program/Recovered Material provisions and clauses are cited in applicable contract files pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 23.404, *Agency Affirmative Procurement Programs*. The second initiative is the update of the acquisition planning policies that will implement procurement acquisition lead times. This initiative will lead to the issuance of Interim Policy Notice 12-3, *Acquisition Planning*. Once implemented, the Acquisition Plan will include an EPA Streamlined Acquisition Plan Checklist, which will document the compliance with the agency's Green Purchasing Plan (GPP).

Also, OAM is actively involved in the following policy and training activities, which will continue to highlight the importance of sustainable acquisitions to the Agency workforce.

- Training for Agency acquisition and program office staff will focus on proper coding of contract actions in EAS, as well as acquisition planning as it relates to including sustainability requirements in specifications and statements of work. The results will yield improved data in EAS, which will facilitate EPA meeting the mandates of EO 13514.
- As a voting member on the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council (CAAC), supporting the appointment of an Agency environmental point of contact pursuant to the final version of FAR Case 2010-004, Biobased Procurement, which became effective May 18, 2012; and FAR Case, 2010-001, Sustainable Acquisition, (final version in the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] review process.)
- Collaborating with the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) to enhance contract clause language in EPA Acquisition Regulation 1552.223-71, *EPA Green Meetings and Conferences*. The enhanced language allows Agency staff to select vendor

facilities that consistently provide green sustainability performance by selecting top performing “green” offsite vendor facilities for meetings and conferences.

- Reviewing and updating IPN 10-01 – *Green Purchasing Plan* and revising the related Section 23.1, *Green Purchasing Plan* of the EPA Contracts Management Manual to include update guidance in this area.
- Revising EPA Order 1900.3, *Food at EPA Conference, Workshop, Ceremony, Reception or Observance* to prohibit the purchase and use of bottled drinking water at EPA sponsored meetings, conferences, and other official Agency events.

Goal 7 Summary – Electronics and Data Centers:

Electronic Stewardship

EPA’s purchasing and information technology (IT) policies require the purchase of energy-efficient and environmentally preferred options and features on electronic products. The agency has achieved a 100 percent power management enabling rate on all eligible EPA computers and monitors. The agency deployed enterprise-wide management software that is capable of establishing power-management settings for computers and monitors over the network and auditing computers and monitors on the network for compliance. EPA Personal Property Policy requires internal reuse of electronic equipment to the maximum extent possible. EPA’s Personal Computer (PC) Configuration and Management Standard details numerous “green” requirements in accordance with EO 13423 and EO 13514. Specifically, the PC Refresh Cycle requires that all EPA PCs be upgraded or replaced if they do not meet the minimum standard. EPA ensures environmentally sound disposition of electronic products in the following ways:

- The Agency uses electronics recyclers that are certified under all of the current requirements; and
- All of the electronic equipment that EPA retired from service in 2010 was donated, reused, or recycled in an environmentally responsible manner.

Data Centers

EPA’s OMB-approved plan to reduce its number of data centers includes increasing virtualization of data center activity, increasing activity hosted in a cloud computing environment, consolidating space and servers, and embracing efficient technologies through the following activities:

- Virtualization is already extensively used to support database hosting, and EPA currently is expanding virtualization to support the Web and application server tiers;
- EPA hosts more than 200 individual agency business applications in an innovative shared hosting environment offering many of the features of private cloud services; and
- The agency is engaged in an effort to consolidate a major national application by 40 percent, from 200 servers across the country to about 30 servers and related storage.

Goal 8 Summary – Agency Innovation:

EPA will continue to lead federal agencies in providing innovation and government-wide support for meeting the goals of EO 13514 and beyond through the following activities:

- EPA will continue to be responsible for inter-agency working groups that support efforts covered in this plan;
- EPA will continue to develop tools or provide assistance to other agencies in meeting federal and congressional reporting requirements;
- EPA will collaborate to transfer or share space with other agencies or co-locate field offices across metropolitan areas or regions; and
- EPA will continue to implement the Federal Green Challenge program partnering with other federal agencies to meet or exceed the requirements of EO 13514.

Section 3:
Abbreviated Agency Size and Scope Table

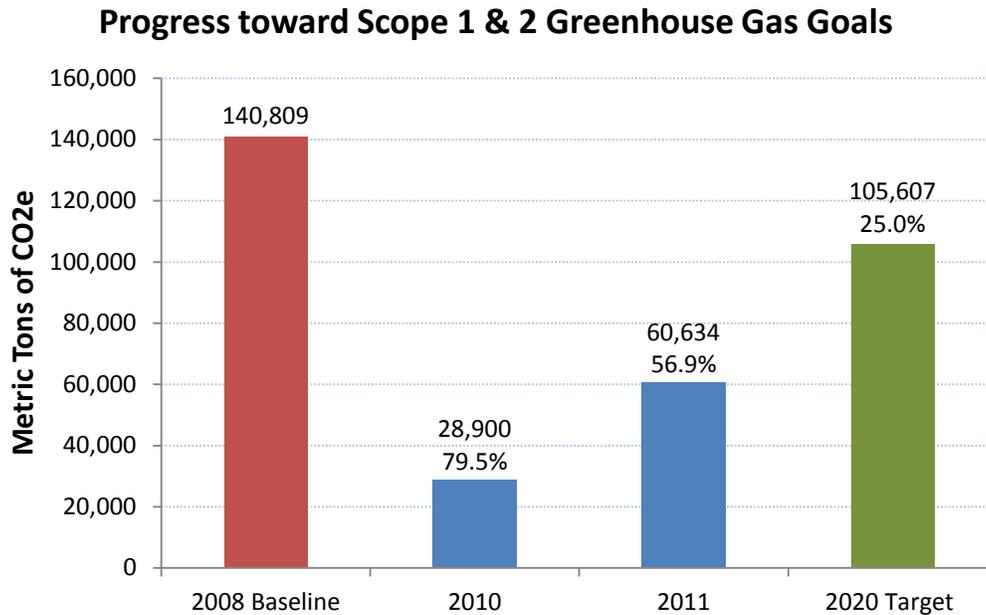
Table 1: Size and Scope of Agency Operations

Agency Size and Scope	FY 2011
Total Number of Employees as Reported in the President's Budget	17,761
Total Acres of Land Managed	665
Total Number of Facilities Owned	20
Total Number of Facilities Leased (GSA and Non-GSA lease)	145
Total Facility Gross Square Feet (GSF)	11,429,755
Operates in Number of Locations Throughout U.S.	165
Operates in Number of Locations Outside of U.S.	0
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Owned	106
Total Number of Fleet Vehicles Leased	996

Section 4: Goal Analysis

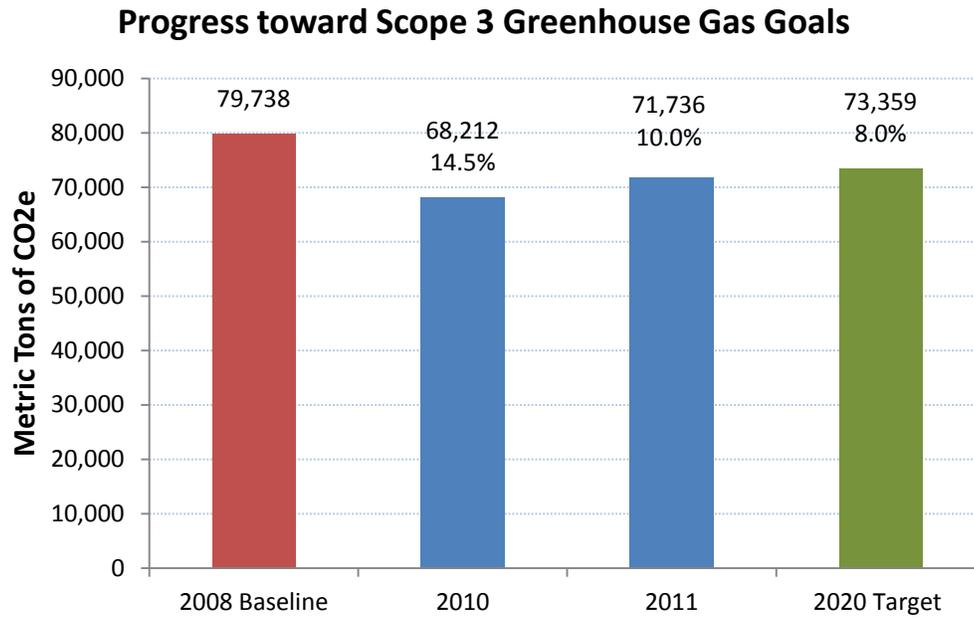
Goal 1: Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Maintenance of Agency Comprehensive Greenhouse Gas Inventory

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 this agency is 25% compared to FY2008. The red bar represents the agency'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.

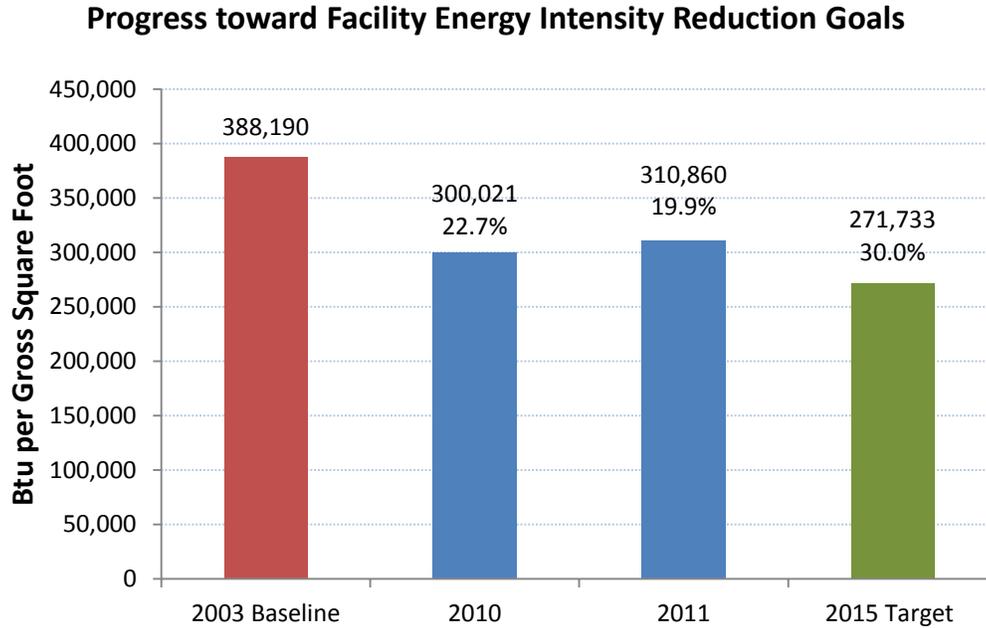
Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Scope 3 GHG Emissions Reduction:



Note: E.O. 13514 requires each agency to establish a scope 3 GHG reduction target for FY2020. The FY2020 target for this agency is 8% compared to the FY2008 baseline. The red bar represents the agency'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.

Goal 2: Buildings

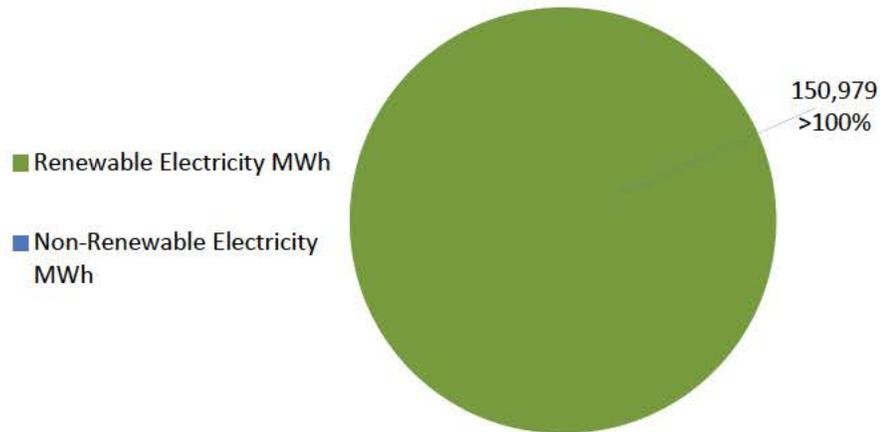
Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Facility Energy Intensity Reduction:



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 agency'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.

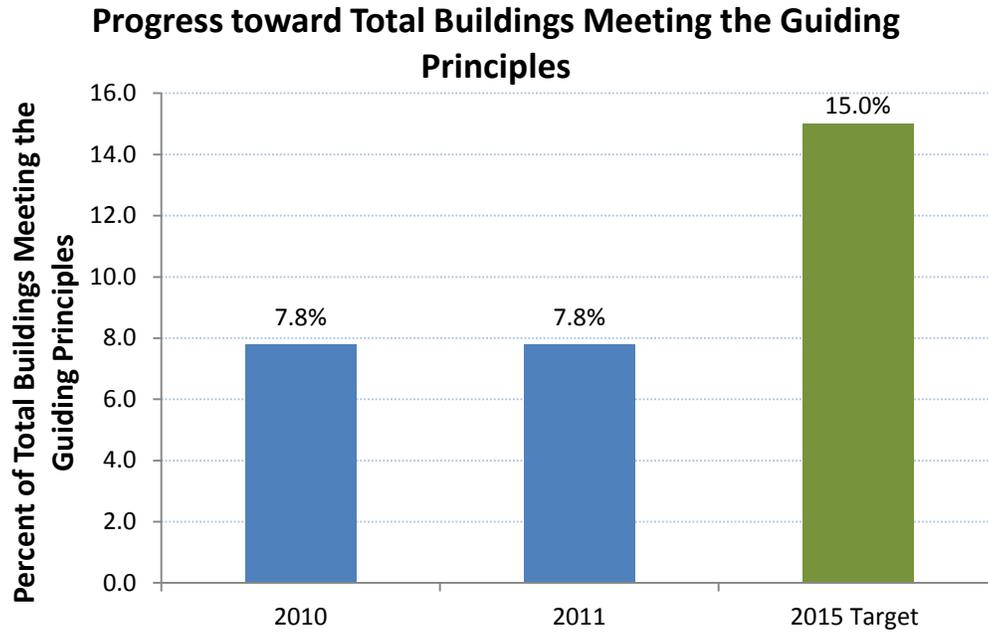
Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Renewable Energy:

Use of Renewable Energy as a Percentage of Electricity Use



Note: EPAct requires agencies to increase the use of renewable energy as a percentage of electricity use to 5% by FY2010-2012 and 7.5% by FY2013 and beyond.

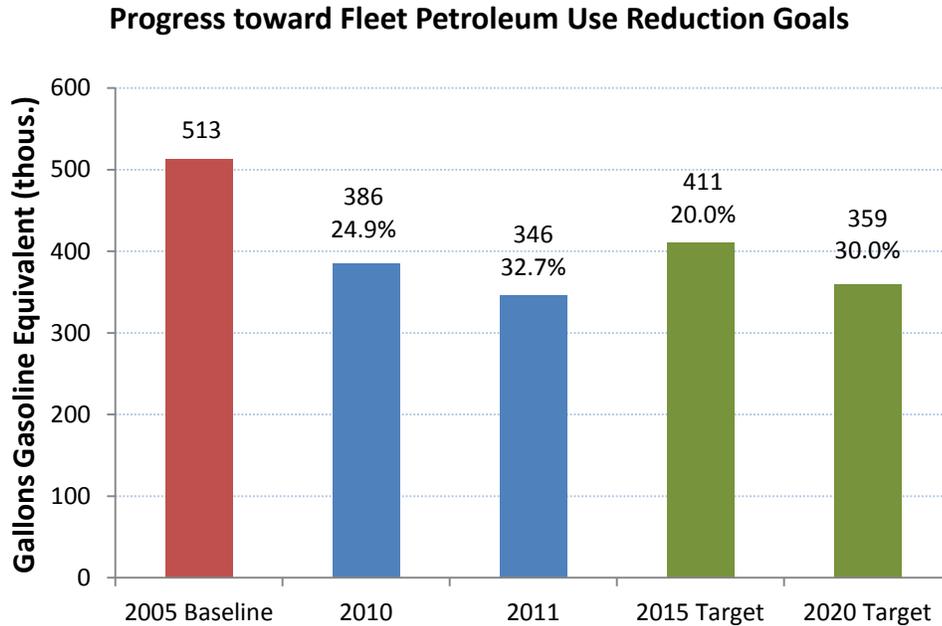
Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Total Buildings Meeting the Guiding Principles:



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

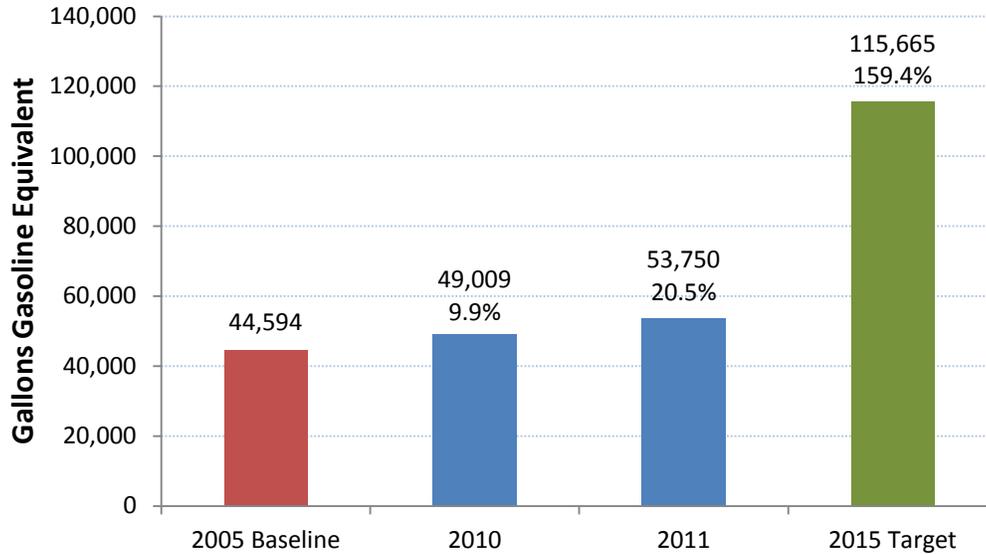
Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Fleet Petroleum Reduction:



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:

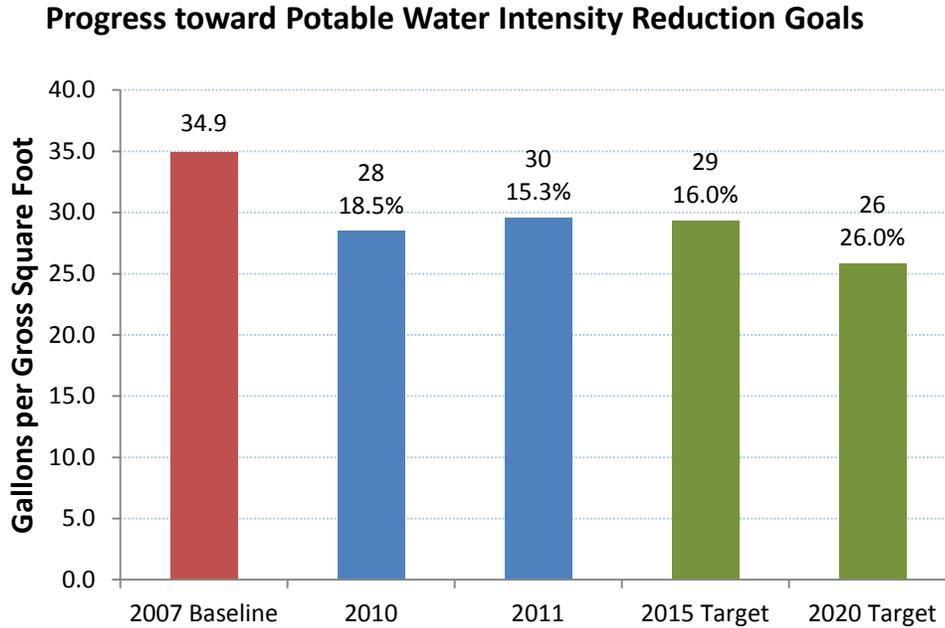
Progress toward Fleet Alternative Fuel Consumption Goals



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.

Goal 4: Water Use Efficiency and Management

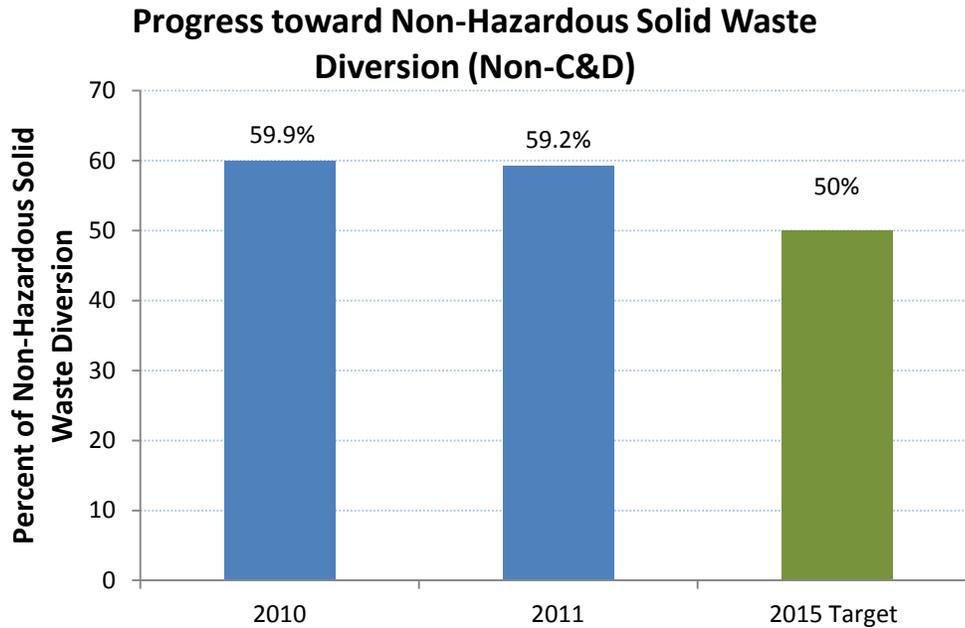
Agency-Specific Performance Metrics for Potable Water Intensity Reduction:



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:

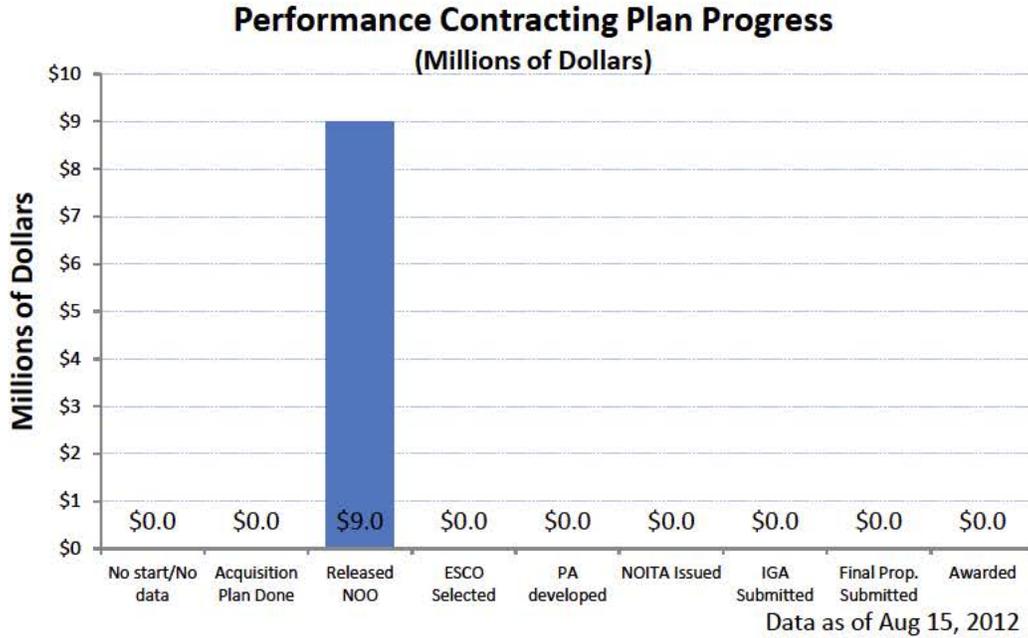
	100% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	90-99% Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide
	89% or less Power Management Enabled Computers, Laptops and Monitors Agency-wide

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:

