

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

2012 Annual Sustainability Report



Sustainability Goals and Governing Documents

Federal Mandates, Executive Orders, Sustainability Plans

HHS STRATEGIC SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE PLAN

(HHS SSPP)

In leading the initiative for a greener federal government, the Council for Environmental Quality (CEQ) called upon agencies to submit a plan for embracing sustainability and meeting federal sustainability mandates. HHS was one of 52 agencies to submit a Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP). The HHS SSPP outlines goals and milestones for integrating sustainability into Department operations. Several CDC employees serve on Departmental workgroups to set milestones and report on the goals outlined in the SSPP. The document is updated each year to reflect current federal goals and priorities.

For a complete copy of the current HHS SSPP, visit the [HHS Go Green Intranet page](#).



HHS OPDIV personnel gather at the annual GreenGov Sustainability Conference in Washington, D.C.

HHS and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFE) have established the following goal areas:

- Goal 1** Scope 1 & 2 Greenhouse Gas Reduction
- Goal 2** Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Reduction, Agency-Comprehensive Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- Goal 3** High-Performance Sustainable Design, Green Buildings & Regional and Local Planning
- Goal 4** Water Use Efficiency and Management
- Goal 5** Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction
- Goal 6** Sustainable Acquisition
- Goal 7** Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers
- Goal 8** Agency Innovation & Government-Wide Support

CDC SUSTAINABILITY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (CDC SIP)

In support of the SSPP, each HHS OPDIV, including CDC, has created a Sustainability Implementation Plan (SIP) that outlines the specific strategies that will be employed to achieve federal sustainability goals. CDC's SIP allows agency Goal Managers, the individuals responsible for the tracking and implementation of sustainability strategies, to keep an organized record of which projects in their goal area are underway. The plan also lists major accomplishments for the previous year, acknowledging the positive impacts on the Agency from a fiscal and an environmental standpoint.

The FY2013 CDC SIP will be made available on [CDC's sustainability Intranet pages](#) later in FY2013.

MEETING FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Executive Order 13423 requires federal agencies to conduct environmental, transportation and energy-related activities in support of their respective missions in an environmentally, economically and fiscally sound manner. The Quality and Sustainability Office, formerly the Office of Sustainability, coordinates and monitors functions related to executive mandates.

Executive Order 13514 requires federal agencies to meet a number of energy, water and waste reduction targets, including:

- 30% reduction in vehicle fleet petroleum use by 2020
- 26% improvement in water efficiency by 2020
- 50% recycling and waste diversion by 2015
- 95% of all applicable contracts to meet sustainability requirements

Energy Independence & Security Act of 2007 and Energy Policy Act of 2005 require:

- Energy efficiency and metering requirements for buildings
- Energy savings performance contracts
- Energy efficient product procurement
- Reducing petroleum/increasing alternative fuel use

Associate Director for Quality and Sustainability

Office of Sustainability Migration and OSSAM Consolidation

OSSAM ORGANIZATION

As part of a consolidation and restructuring process within CDC's Office of the Chief Operating Office (OCCO), the former Office of Sustainability (OS) has now become the Quality and Sustainability Office (QSO) within the Office of Safety, Security and Asset Management (OSSAM).

The OSSAM organization was created with the intention of improving efficiency and customer service amongst CDC's Business Services Offices (BSOs) in the areas of safety, security, asset (facilities and property) management, transportation and work-life wellness. Bringing together five offices from the OCCO, it allows for enhanced cooperation, communication and resource sharing in order to provide stronger support to CDC's public health mission.

The QSO will continue to champion sustainability efforts at the Agency while also implementing a newly developed quality assurance program. To work in conjunction with QSO staff, CDC has appointed ten Sustainability Goal Managers to represent each one of the primary objectives outlined in the HHS Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP). Each Goal Manager resides in a responsible office that corresponds to his or her specific goal's content, which contributes to a continued effort to incorporate and ingrain sustainability into operations at CDC.

This restructuring also brought about the formation of the new Worklife Wellness Office (W2O), comprised of former OS staff as well as OSHE Lifestyle personnel. The office will focus on worksite wellness, working to create policies and tools that will help to nurture a healthier work environment for all employees at CDC campuses.

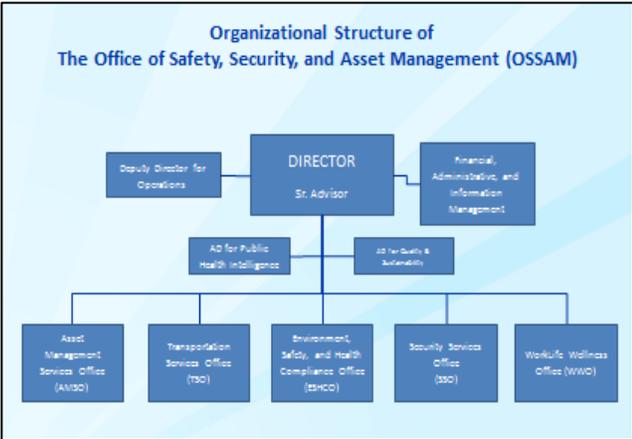
The consolidation process, which began during 2012, is expected to be completed in mid-2013.



CDC's Quality and Sustainability Office (QSO) staff

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES AT CDC

- Automated Paperwork Management Systems
- Bike Trains for Commuters
- Biostabilizer Laboratory Pilot
- Bring Your Own Bag (BYOB)
- Bring Your Own Cup (BYOC)
- Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)
- Campus Green Teams
- Campus Walking Clubs
- Cardkey Recycling
- Carpooling/Vanpooling Preferred Parking and Programs
- CDC Freezer Challenge
- Director's Stair Walks
- Document Shredding Events (with Emory University)
- Duplex Printing Initiative
- Earth Week Campus Walks and Tabling
- Employee Garden
- FareShare Green Commuting Reimbursements
- Garden Markets
- Green Communications Resources
- Green Fleet Vehicles for Employee Use
- Green Laboratory Initiatives
- Healthiest CIO Challenge
- Laboratory Recycling
- Nightly Light and HVAC Setbacks and Occupancy Sensors
- No Idling Policies on CDC Campuses
- PC Power Management of Network Computers
- Secure Bike Parking, Showers and Lockers
- Single Computer Model
- Single Stream (Deskside) Recycling
- Solar Lighting Installations
- Sustainable Lab Fairs
- Teleconferencing/Virtual Conferencing Capabilities
- Telework/Alternative Work Schedules
- Virtual Tours of LEED-Certified Buildings



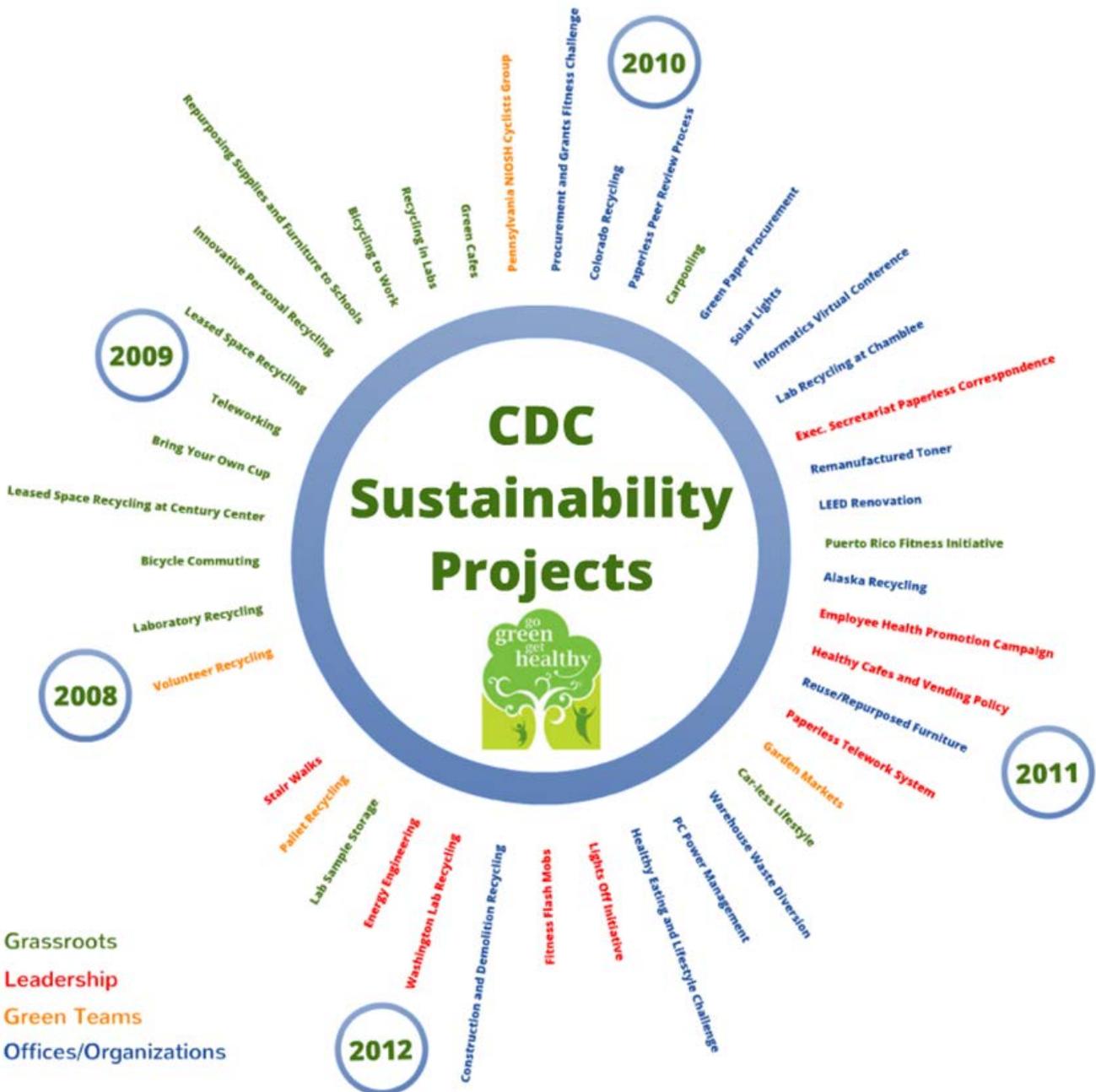
Sustainability Integration

Sustainability Staff, Leadership, Champions and Volunteers

SUSTAINABILITY STAFF AND CHAMPIONS AT CDC

Since the creation of the Office of Sustainability (OS) in 2008, now titled the Quality and Sustainability Office, OS staff and sustainability champions across the Agency have worked to ingrain green practices into the culture and the daily operations of CDC. Members of Go Green, Get Healthy workgroups and agency volunteers have always been integral to the success of sustainability at CDC and have led many initiatives in various sectors that have helped to align agency work with sustainability goals. As the sustainability initiative has grown, so has the buy-in and support from leadership and agency offices that have begun to implement programs and resource conservation measures within their own scopes of responsibility.

The graphic and legend below illustrate the progression of responsibility for sustainability project development during past years. The role of initiative creation and implementation has gradually shifted from grassroots volunteers to offices and CDC leadership, exemplifying the growing importance and prioritization of sustainability within the organization.



GOAL 1: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reduction

Energy Intensity; Scope 1, 2 & 3 Emissions; VMTs

GOAL 1: Greenhouse Gas Reduction & Maintenance of Agency Greenhouse Gas Inventory

- Reduce energy intensity in goal-subject facilities compared with FY 2003
- Reduce total energy intensity by 32.5% by FY 2020
- Scope 1&2 GHG Emission Reduction Target 10.3% by FY 2020
- Reduce GHG emissions for federal employee travel by 1% by FY 2020 from FY 2010 baseline
- Reduce GHG emissions for Scope 3 emissions by 3.3% by FY 2020 from FY 2010 baseline
- Reduce the number of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for commuting purposes

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

CDC has taken many steps within the past year to ensure that agency equipment and processes are operating efficiently in a manner that reduces energy consumption and allows personnel to contribute to a reduction in agency emissions. To reduce energy use on campuses, CDC continues to make repairs and upgrades to its facilities on campuses nationwide. ITSO contributed to energy use reduction through the implementation of the Verdiem Power Management System which allows for automatic shutoffs of computers each night.

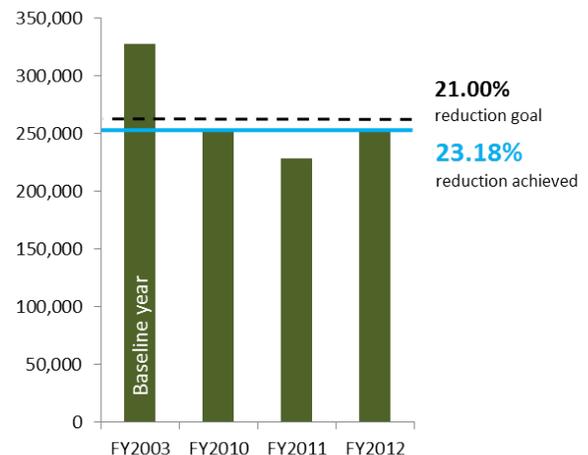
The Agency held its first "CDC Freezer Challenge" during FY2012, which encouraged more sustainable storage practices and energy use reduction within laboratories. The Challenge resulted in the temperature-tuning of 60 ultra-low temperature freezers, while 44 freezers were emptied and unplugged, their items consolidated and properly inventoried. The Freezer Challenge resulted in savings of approximately \$127,000 per year in operations and avoided costs and reduced energy demands by at least 320,000 kWh annually.

CDC has also made great strides towards reducing Scope 3 emissions by expanding and improving its Telework and Hoteling programs and coding processes. The percentage of CDC employees eligible for telework increased by 10% during the past FY as a result of improvements to the coding system used to determine eligibility and the notification process. Additionally, the average number of days teleworked per month per employee increased by 43% (7 days/month to 10 days/month). A Hoteling Pilot Project in NCCDPHP, resulting in a reduction of 228 commute to work trips per pay period, also expanded the telework initiative and improved office utilization.

In support of active commuters, CDC developed a program to provide showers and long term lockers to bicyclists at CDC Roybal Campus. A pilot was initiated in 2011 and was modified to launch as a full program in 2012. The program will be expanded to Chamblee Campus in 2013. CDC has been awarded Best Workplace for Commuters by the University of South Florida. CDC is also a Platinum Level Partner with the Clean Air Campaign.

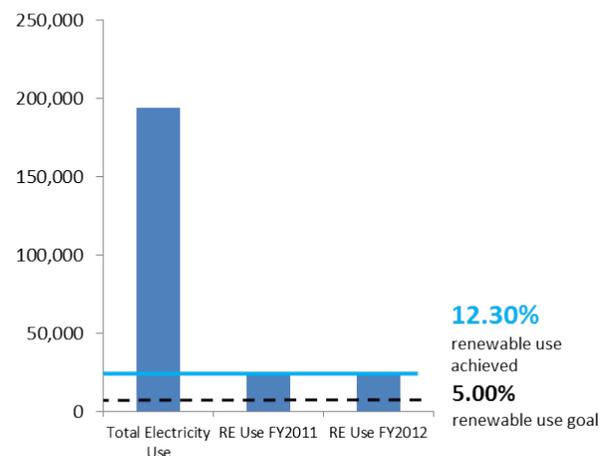
Energy Management Requirement

Reduction in energy intensity in facilities subject to NECPA/E.O. 13423 goals, reported in Btu/GSF



Renewable Energy Requirement

Eligible renewable electricity use as a percentage of total electricity use for FY2011, reported in MWh



CDC has achieved a renewable energy use percentage of 12.30%, compared to its total energy use, for FY2012, exceeding the federal mandate by 7.3%.

GOAL 2: Sustainable Buildings

Guiding Principle Compliance, Bldg Operation and Maintenance

GOAL 2: Buildings, ESPC Initiative Schedule, and Regional & Local Planning

- Assess and demonstrate that at least 15% of agency's existing government-owned buildings, agency direct-leased buildings, delegated authority leased buildings and buildings meet Guiding Principles by FY 2015
- Incorporate sustainable practices into agency policy and planning for new Federal facilities
- Operate and maintain, and conduct minor repairs and alterations for existing building systems to reduce energy, water and materials consumption
- Reduce need for new building and field office space by utilizing technologies to increase telework opportunities and expand delivery of services (over the internet or electronically)

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

To ensure CDC buildings meet the Guiding Principles, CDC has been working to renovate and construct facilities that encourage healthy and sustainable occupancy and reduce both water and energy use. In support of this goal, Building 24, a 311,000 GSF research support facility at the Roybal campus, was completed in July of 2011. Building 24 achieved a LEED Gold rating in August of 2012. Contracted prior to October 1, 2008, Building 24 is 31.6% more energy efficient over ASHRAE 90.1-2004 and uses 48.5% less water (below EPA Act 1992) baseline building performance, saving an estimated \$98,978 and \$13,348 per year in utility costs respectively. Nearly 79% of the project's C&D waste was diverted from landfill.

CDC also began work on Chamblee 107 during FY2012, which diverted 93% of its construction waste from the landfill, exceeding both CDC's goal of 60% and the project goal of 75%. Building 107 is expected to receive LEED Gold Certification within the next year.

CDC is a Platinum Level Partner with the Clean Air Campaign. The Transportation Choices program at CDC is focused on increasing the total number of clean commuters and increasing the frequency of clean commuting to reduce the use of single occupancy motor vehicles for commuter travel. CDC's program has resulted in an emissions reduction of 3.9 to 4.1 million lbs. of CO₂. CDC added 32 lockers, 6 showers, and 115 bicycle racks as part of the Building 24 on the Roybal campus project providing the necessary infrastructure to support bicyclists on campus. Programs including Quarterly Bike Trains, Bike to Work Day, and personalized route assistance provided regular opportunities for personnel to try bicycling to work and helped to build community among bicyclists. 5% of the Roybal Campus population now bicycles to work at least monthly with 1% of commuters bicycling each day. When the University of South Florida's Center for Urban Transportation Research announced the 2012 Race to Excellence Award Winners in its Best Workplace for Commuters program, CDC was the only federal agency finalist in the category and was awarded Gold.



CDC's Building 24 (pictured above) on the Roybal Campus received LEED Gold Certification during FY2012 for its sustainable features.

Designated lockers at CDC's Roybal campus are available for individuals who choose to bike to work. The Bike Locker Program will be expanded to Chamblee in 2013.



CDC is continually evaluating its facilities and will incorporate several new portions in its Environmental Impact Assessments in the future. The Buildings and Facilities Office's intent is to include Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) as a part of the existing NEPA/Environmental Assessment process for Master Plans and similar large projects in consultation with CDC's National Center for Environmental Health, Healthy Community Design Program. CDC is updating the Roybal, Lawrenceville and Chamblee Master Plans, which will include NEPA assessments and EIS studies.

GOAL 3: Fleet Management

Low-Emissions/Alt. Fuel Vehicles, Petroleum Consumption

GOAL 3: Fleet Management

- Reduce the use of fossil fuels by using low greenhouse gas emitting vehicles including alternative fuel vehicles
- Reduce the use of fossil fuels by optimizing the number of vehicles in the agency fleet
- Reduce the use of fossil fuels by reducing, if the agency operates a fleet of at least 20 motor vehicles, the agency fleet's total consumption of petroleum products by a minimum of 2 percent annually through the end of FY 2020, relative to a baseline of FY 2005

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

Since 2006, CDC has consistently maintained a reduction of petroleum consumption greater than 2% per year from its 2005 baseline. CDC has achieved this reduction by decreasing the number of total vehicles in the motor pool, properly distributing newly acquired alternative fuel vehicles and encouraging ridesharing amongst employees who utilize fleet resources. CDC has been working to replace its high usage motor pool vehicles with hybrids and alternative fuel vehicles in order to achieve the reduction in fleet petroleum use outlined in E.O. 13423.

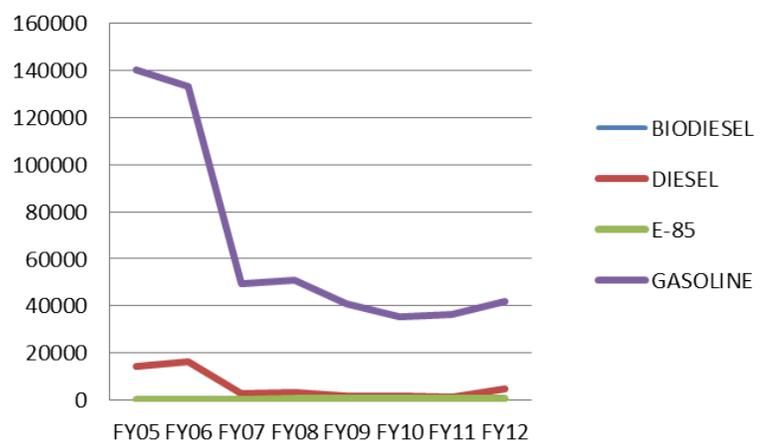
Three hybrid vehicles were added to the motor pool in FY2012, bringing CDC's total number of hybrids to 29 out of 226 total vehicles. Hybrids have been placed into the shared motor pool, where the majority of personnel usage stems from.

CDC's most efficient vehicles have been designated to programs that more heavily utilize fleet automobiles. This helps to ensure that the Agency is reducing its emissions and that our sustainable resources are being distributed in a way that they will have the largest environmental impact.

In order to encourage ridesharing and to promote the use of available low-emissions and high-fuel economy vehicles within the fleet, CDC has implemented a Vehicle Reservation Request system, designed to manage, coordinate and pair up employees from different programs who are traveling to the same locations. During construction on CDC's Chamblee Campus, CDC also installed two plug-in stations for utilization by electric government vehicles in preparation for participation in the General Services Administration (GSA)'s Electric Vehicle Pilot Expansion Program. GSA will provide two electric vehicles for use by CDC personnel. The Electric Vehicle Pilot Expansion Program will begin later in FY2013.

Fleet Fuel Consumption

Total fuel consumption of CDC fleet vehicles, reported in gallons or gasoline equivalent gallons



Fleet Vehicle Types

Number and Fuel-Type of CDC Fleet Vehicles

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Vehicles in CDC's Fleet	223	239	240	241	230	236	230	226
Number of Alternately Fueled Vehicles in CDC's Fleet	65	87	93	100	117	118	107*	121

GOAL 4: Water Use

Water Intensity, Potable Water Consumption, Leak Detection

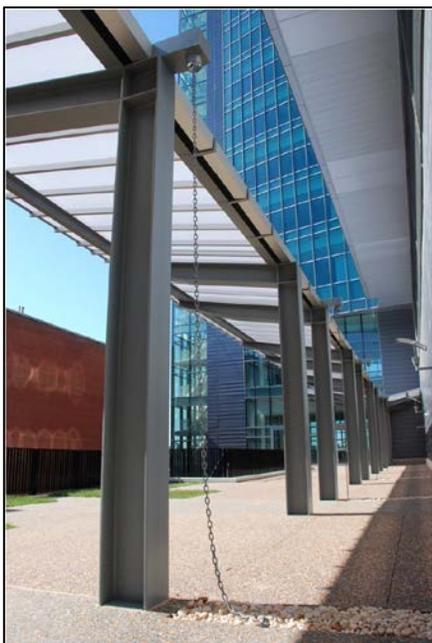
GOAL 4: Water Use Efficiency and Management

- Reduce total water use intensity by 2% per year or 26% by FY 2020 from 2005 baseline
- Reduce potable water consumption intensity by 20% by FY 2015 from approved 2007 baseline
- Continually develop and improve leak detection strategies

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

The Agency has continuously incorporated water management strategies and sustainable features into its construction plans for new facilities and is now working to more granularly track water usage by building to ensure that each facility is consuming a proportionate amount of resources.

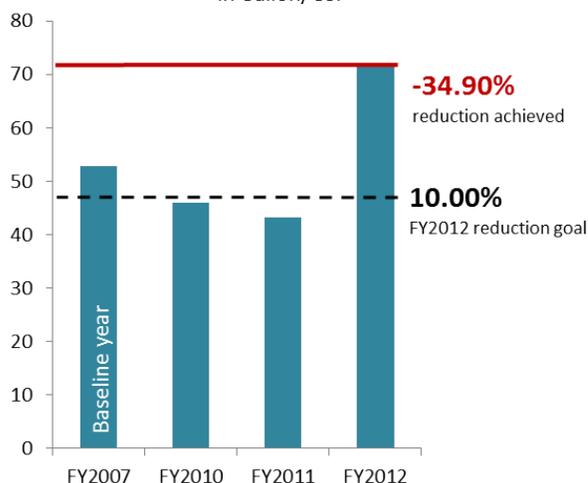
CDC is holding CDC Roybal Campus water use intensity mitigation meetings, involving leadership and facilities, sustainability and quality personnel, to determine the potential for reduction of water consumption on the Roybal campus. Efforts are being focused on heaviest consumers, and the team is attempting to determine the cause of an increase in water consumption during the past fiscal year. This project will be expanded to include other campuses in the coming years. Meetings have resulted in the planned installation of water meters at individual buildings to ensure proper tracking of the water usage metric. Ideally, later stages of the process would include the tracking of water consumption by building floor.



An example of a water catchment system at Building 23 on CDC's Roybal Campus. Rainwater runs down the chains into a cistern below, which is used for landscaping purposes. Similar installations, intended to direct and collect rainwater or condensate, have been placed in other CDC buildings.

Water Intensity Reduction

Reduction in potable water consumption intensity, reported in Gallon/GSF



CDC employs “water-wise” landscaping practices on its campuses, meaning it collects runoff and/or condensate for watering and has designed its campuses to route and absorb water in an efficient manner. CDC has also pledged to use no potable water for landscaping purposes and is able to reduce its consumption intensity by utilizing rainwater or other water sources, rather than potable water from a provider, for landscaping and irrigation.

In keeping with this goal, CDC's most recently constructed buildings, including Building 23 on the Roybal campus and the currently-under-construction Building 107 at CDC Chamblee, are outfitted with water catchment systems that direct rainwater through various channels into cisterns. This water is later used for landscaping and irrigation purposes.

CDC also completed the compilation and development of its leak detection milestones and program during 2012 and will institute these resources to the greatest extent possible in coming years. An official OPDIV leak detection plan is currently in development.

GOAL 5: Waste Reduction & Diversion

Recycling, Source Reduction, Non-Haz/C&D Waste Diversion

GOAL 5: Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction

- Increase source reduction of pollutants and waste
- Divert at least 50% non-hazardous solid waste by FY 2015
- Divert at least 50% C&D materials and debris by FY 2015
- Reduce printing paper use, and only purchase uncoated printing/writing paper containing at least 30% PCF
- Minimize acquisition, use and disposal of toxic and hazardous chemicals

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

In FY2012, CDC achieved a 38.6% diversion rate for non-hazardous solid waste, exceeding its target of 25% for the year. These rates mark a nearly 18% increase in diversion from FY2011, and can be largely attributed to new programs and initiatives that CDC has developed over the course of the last several years.

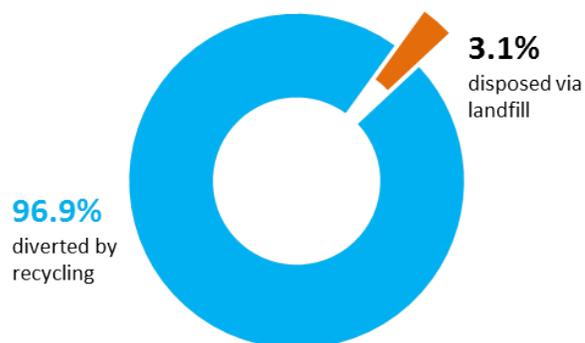
CDC diverted 96.9% of construction and demolition (C&D) material and debris during FY2012, surpassing the target of 20%. Two major Capital projects (Building 24 and Building 107) underway in FY2012 helped to divert 34,950 tons of construction waste from landfill, which accounted for more than 97% of the total C&D waste for these projects. As of February 2013, the construction of Building 107 on the Chamblee campus had diverted 93% of its construction waste from landfill, exceeding both CDC's goal of 60% and the project goal of 75%.

CDC has composting contracts in place at 11 leased facilities, and has established recycling programs at 100% of all locations (both owned and leased). CDC also continues to pioneer its award-winning lab plastics recycling program, which grew from 2 labs to 19 within 5 quarters, and has processed more than 4.7 tons of waste.

In addition to green disposal practices, CDC also employs the concept of dematerialization, attempting to limit its purchase to necessary products. This manner of procurement keeps unneeded products from reaching the landfill and eliminates packaging materials, purchasing costs, transportation-related emissions and resulting health effects. CDC has continuously reduced material throughput at its Atlanta-owned facilities since 2009, largely due to duplex printing and telework initiatives. Defaulting all network printers to duplex mode in April 2010 and increasing teleworkers from 8% of eligible employees in FY08 to 42% in FY10 has resulted in a savings in paper procurement of \$90,000 per year. CDC also reduced acquisition of desktop printers in FY2012 by 95% compared to the FY2010 baseline. The number of personal computers throughout the Agency has been reduced by 9,454 (22%) compared to the FY2010 baseline.

Construction & Demolition Waste

CDC construction and demolition (C&D) waste disposal by stream



Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal

CDC non-hazardous waste disposal by stream



GOAL 6: Sustainable Acquisition

Green Purchasing, Bio-Based and Energy Efficient Products

- ### GOAL 6: Sustainable Acquisition
- Ensure 95% of applicable new contract actions and modifications require products and services that are energy and water efficient, bio-based, environmentally preferable (EPEAT certified), non-ozone depleting, contain recycled content and non-toxic or less toxic alternatives.
 - Coordinate training and outreach related to these requirements to all purchasers, purchase reviewers and contract officers

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

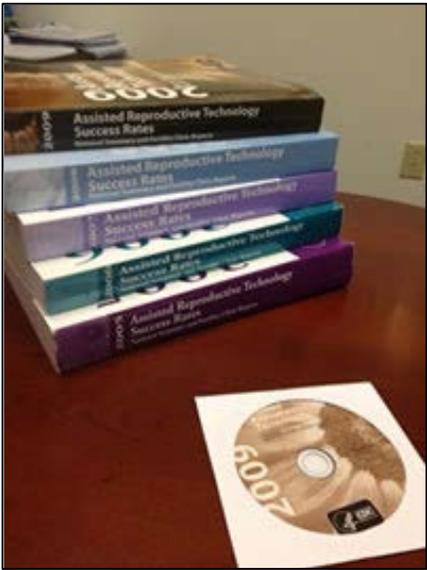
CDC has achieved 100% compliance with new contract actions meeting sustainable acquisition requirements for the past two years, compared to its target of 95%. The Agency again earned the Federal Electronics Challenge Platinum Award in 2012, the highest award conferred by the FEC, for its dedication to green procurement and its training of procurement personnel.

CDC has drafted and approved multiple clauses to be included in all applicable contracts to ensure the purchase of environmentally preferable products and services. CDC reviews over 1200 procurement actions for each quarterly Green Purchasing report to show the application and result of these clauses.

In addition to the acquisition of environmentally preferable products and services, CDC works to reuse materials in good condition rather than discarding the products. During the demolition of Building 1 in early FY2012, teams worked to salvage the usable furniture and distribute it to other buildings and campuses in need of the desks, chairs and other equipment. This reduced the need to purchase new furniture and also helped to guarantee that CDC's purchased goods were being utilized responsibly through the end of their usable lives.

“CDC has been a leader in sustainable procurement since 2008 and ensures all contract actions involving sustainable products or services include the appropriate FAR clauses for environmental and energy considerations. We are working to strengthen our commitment to upholding our green procurement policy, and hope that in the future we can employ technology and auditing processes that will embed sustainable purchasing seamlessly and almost effortlessly into our purchasing procedures.”

- Bill Nichols, Acting Director of Procurement and Grants Office (PGO), CDC



CDC's Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Success Rates Report is now being distributed in CD-ROM copy, reducing the Agency's paper usage by approximately 240,000 pages annually and contributing to a reduction in supply acquisition.

The Agency also works to implement initiatives that reduce acquisition volumes of supplies, such as the amount of paper purchased by CDC. In FY2012, the Division of Reproductive Health's ART Surveillance and Research Team made a decision to provide digital copies of their annually released *Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Success Rates Report*. This shift resulted in a reduction in paper usage by more than 240,000 pages and cut printing and shipping costs in half. CDC also ensures that its network printers are set to default duplex mode, which has saved the Agency \$90,000 per year in paper procurement.

CDC's Procurement and Grants Office (PGO) recently reorganized to distribute sustainability, green purchasing and reporting requirements amongst three individuals. The restructuring will allow sufficient time and resources to be dedicated to efforts within the realm of sustainable acquisition, furthering the cause of sustainability at the Agency.

GOAL 7: Electronics Management

Data Center Consolidation, Power Management Strategies

GOAL 7: Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers

- Establish and implement policy/guidance to ensure use of power management, duplex printing, and other energy efficient or environmentally preferred features on all eligible agency electronic products.
- Employ environmentally sound practices for disposition of all agency excess or surplus electronic products.
- Ensure implementation of best management practices for energy efficient management of servers and Federal data centers

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

As of FY2012, 100% of CDC's electronic product acquisitions are Energy Star qualified or covered by Energy Star specs, are EPEAT-registered, and are FEMP designated. All eligible agency PCs, laptops and monitors have Verdiem power management software actively implemented and in use, meaning that all client workstations are powered down nightly and computers are set to idle automatically to reduce power usage. These measures were completed during the last quarter of FY2012.

CDC has reduced acquisition of desktop printers in FY2012 by 95% compared to the FY2010 baseline. The number of personal computers throughout the Agency has been reduced by 9,454 (22%) compared to the FY2010 baseline. CDC has also initiated a Single Computer Model which requires individual users to operate with only one primary computing device and reduces the overall number of computing devices in the Agency.

To further reduce the number of assigned devices, CDC ITSO has implemented a Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) plan to allow CDC staff to utilize their own personal smart phones to access CDC mail and Outlook functions, thereby reducing the overall number of Blackberries in service.



CDC continues to virtualize and consolidate its data centers in an effort to reduce energy use. The Agency has also begun to meter multiple data centers to determine their Power Utilization Effectiveness (PUE). Metered data centers have exceeded the PUE target of 50%.



CDC received the 2012 Federal Electronics Challenge (FEC) Platinum Award in recognition of its sustained leadership and achievements in electronic management and stewardship. This year marks CDC's third, successively increasing award from the Federal Electronics Challenge.

(L-R): Jim Jones, EPA; Howard Smith, CDC; Tim Horner, CDC; Kris Gillham, HHS/OS; and Matthew Shallbetter, HHS/OS. Other CDC staff heavily involved in the program, but not present at the awards ceremony, included: Paul Smith, OPHPR; Ken Puchosic, ITSO; and Dwight Rogers, PGO.

A large number of staff are able to utilize CDC's telework system, which allows more than 6,000 simultaneous remote connections, giving large numbers of CDC personnel the ability to telework on any given day. CDC continues to update CITGO applications and Lync capabilities to ensure that video conferencing and remote network access are available to users.

In FY2012, 65% of agency data centers were independently metered to determine monthly (or more frequently) Power Utilization Effectiveness (PUE), exceeding the target of 50%. Data center chilled water BTU meters have been installed at Building 21 at Roybal to more effectively monitor data center energy use. CDC continues to virtualize and consolidate its data centers to reduce energy use and contribute to space consolidation at its facilities. For its work with sustainable electronics management, CDC has received the 2012 Federal Electronics Challenge Platinum Award.

GOAL 8: Agency Innovation

Promotion of Efficient Labs, Best Practices and Innovation

GOAL 8: Agency Innovation & Government-Wide Support

- Promote alternative procedures and improved products and equipment in order to provide safe, environmentally restorative health science and practice
- Improve energy efficiency of lab freezers, autoclaves, and other lab equipment
- Create and adopt a comprehensive wellness policy for each HHS agency
- Increase public educational opportunities on the link between sustainability and health
- Promote, reward and track sustainability innovation and best practices

2012 ACHIEVEMENTS AND INITIATIVES

CDC created and implemented several major initiatives in FY2012 that integrated sustainability into its mission of public health. In addition to environmental and fiscal savings, many of these programs have resulted in direct benefits to the personal health of participants and personnel. CDC has identified the strongest links between its work and sustainability to ensure that efforts will have the maximum potential impact.

In 2012, after performing an inventory of the Agency's many laboratory freezers and identifying opportunities for cost reduction, CDC hosted its first CDC Freezer Challenge, which encouraged more sustainable storage practices for those in laboratories. The Freezer Challenge encouraged participating labs to empty, unplug and excess unneeded ultra-low temperature (ULT) freezers and to temperature tune remaining ULTs. The Freezer Challenge resulted in savings of approximately \$127,000 per year in operations and avoided costs and reduced energy demands by at least 320,000kWh annually. Several labs also chose to adopt biostabilizer storage methods, which eliminates the need for freezers and helps to ensure more stable sample shipment, which is particularly important during public health crises.



CDC Lifestyle staff pose during the first annual Healthiest CIO Challenge in 2012.

Freezer Challenge participants celebrate in-person and through Envision at the Challenge Awards Ceremony in December, 2012.



CDC Lab Challenge 2012 Results

44	freezers emptied and unplugged (contents consolidated, archived, discarded)	Estimated to save \$94,000/year in operation costs and 320,000kWh/year in energy use
100	freezers inventoried	Reduces likelihood of misplaced samples, improves sample accessibility
226	cubic feet of non-viable or unneeded items discarded	Estimated equivalent amount of space in ~11 ULT freezers
60	freezers temperature tuned	Will reduce energy use by 40% and extend equipment life

To promote sustainability of its people as part of the "People, Planet, Pocketbook" concept, CDC also held the first annual Healthiest CIO Challenge in FY2012. Based on the PALA Challenge, the Healthiest CIO Challenge encourages participants to achieve and adhere to nutrition and physical activity goals that will help them improve their quality of life. Nearly 4,000 personnel signed up to participate, and over 2/3 of those who completed the Challenge reported that they have maintained an increased level of physical activity and healthier nutrition goals after the Challenge's conclusion.

A Work-life Wellness Office has also been established at CDC to ensure the continuation of healthy employees as a priority. The Office has drafted a comprehensive OPDIV Wellness Policy that is currently in the revision and approval phase. Office personnel are also working with other Agencies to create a building wellness assessment tool, which will give built facilities a score based on the wellness opportunities and amenities with which it is outfitted.

2012 Awards and a Look Ahead

Agency Awards, Honors, Sustainability in 2013

2012 AWARDS

CDC has been recognized during 2012 with multiple awards and honorable mentions for its sustainability work, including:



CDC's HHS Green Champions Awards Winners and Honorable Mentions celebrate at an Awards Ceremony on the Roybal campus.



CDC employees accept Gold in the 2012 Race to Excellence from the University of South Florida's Center for Urban Transportation Research.

FEC Platinum Award, Federal Electronics Challenge

Platinum Level Partner, Clean Air Campaign

Best Workplace for Commuters, University of South Florida's Center for Urban Transportation Research

Gold in the 2012 Race to Excellence, University of South Florida's Center for Urban Transportation Research, Best Workplace for Commuters Program

LEED Gold Certification for Roybal Building 24, USGBC

FY2011 HHS Green Champions Awards, HHS

Change Agents: Enterprise PC Power Management System

Corporate Responsibility: Bradley King

Good Neighbor: Environmental Justice Stakeholder Sessions

Sustainable Design & Facilities: Roybal Campus Building 24

FY2011 HHS Green Champions Honorable Mentions:

Energy & Fleet Management: Karen Moss

Environmental Stewardship: Green Team Cincinnati

Sustainable Acquisitions: Remanufactured Toner Cartridge Pilot

Water Use Efficiency & Management: Michael Stepp

CHANGES TO HHS SSPP IN FY2013

The FY2013 HHS Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), scheduled to be released during the summer of 2013, will include the addition of two new goal areas related to sustainability. HHS OPDIVs will be responsible for adherence to these guidelines and for the prioritization of these goals within each agency.

The two additional goals will focus on Climate Change Adaptation and Renewable Energy Use, both in line with Federal sustainability priorities as stated by the President.

In regards to Climate Change Adaptation, each OPDIV will evaluate the risks and vulnerabilities posed by climate change to manage both its short and long term effects on the agency's mission and operations. CDC has been reaching out to experts in its National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) to discuss the potential effects of climate change on various regions of the country and to view examples of the program's work in communities across the country. Staff members of CDC's Quality and Sustainability Office (formerly the Office of Sustainability) have also attended workshops on NASA and GSA climate adaptation pilots to gather information on successful programs and to better understand ways in which to mitigate the risks of climate change effects in the many regions of the country where its facilities lie.

OPDIVs will also be responsible for reaching the renewable energy goals that have previously been included in Goal 1 of the SSPP. In 2012, 12.3% of CDC's electricity use came from renewable sources, meaning the Agency surpassed its target goal of 5% renewable energy use for the third consecutive fiscal year. The Agency has attained these achievements through sustainable installations as well as through the purchase of green power at multiple campuses.

Goal 8, which includes promotion of best practices and adoption of innovation, will be replaced with a new Goal 10, with a focus on integration of sustainability into the agency mission.

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