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The Peace Corps: Current Issues

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Specialist in Foreign Assistance Policy

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The Peace Corps: Current Issues

Founded in 1961, the Peace Corps has sought to meet its legislative mandate of promoting world peace and friendship by sending American volunteers to serve at the grassroots level in villages and towns in all corners of the globe. As of the end of September 2017, about 7,376 volunteers were serving in 65 nations.

In 2018, the 115th Congress has considered and may again consider several issues related to the Peace Corps, including the President's annual funding request for the Peace Corps and changes to the Peace Corps authorization legislation. The Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018, P.L. 115-256, signed into law on October 9, 2018, includes provisions to improve volunteer medical care, both at post and after service; extend the allowable period of service for certain Peace Corps positions; establish the frequency, scope, and reporting requirements for impact surveys of volunteers; and improve advocacy for volunteers who are the victims of crimes, among other things.

Current issues include the extent to which there is available funding for Peace Corps expansion, whether volunteers are able to function in a safe and secure environment, volunteer access to abortion, and other issues.

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Introduction

Founded in 1961, the Peace Corps sends American volunteers to serve at the grassroots level in villages and towns across the globe to meet its three-point legislative mandate of promoting world peace and friendship by improving the lives of those they serve, helping others understand American culture, and sharing their experience with Americans back home. To date, more than 230,000 Peace Corps volunteers have served in 141 countries. As of the end of September 2017, 7,376 volunteers were serving in 65 nations.¹ Jody Olsen is the current Director of the Peace Corps.

In 2018, the 115th Congress may consider the President's FY2019 funding request for the Peace Corps, changes to the Peace Corps authorization legislation, and related issues. This report will be updated as events warrant.

Congressional Actions

FY2019 Appropriations

On February 12, the Trump Administration issued its FY2019 budget request, including \$396.2 million for the Peace Corps, a 3% cut from the FY2018 level. Congress has yet to enact a full FY2019 Peace Corps budget, and the agency is currently being funded at the FY2018 level through a continuing resolution that expires on December 7, 2018 (P.L. 115-245, Division C). Both the House and Senate committee-approved funding bills (H.R. 6385 and S. 3108) for FY2019 would maintain Peace Corps funding at or above the FY2018 level.

FY2018 Appropriations

On May 23, 2017, the Trump Administration issued its FY2018 budget request, including \$398.2 million for the Peace Corps, a cut of \$11.8 million (-2.9%) from FY2017 enacted levels. According to the Administration, the request level would support a level of roughly 7,470 volunteers. Of the request, \$15 million would potentially be used to support the relocation of the Peace Corps headquarters office.

On July 19, 2017, the House Committee on Appropriations approved its version of the FY2018 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs (SFOPS) appropriations (H.R. 3362), providing \$398.2 million for the Peace Corps, matching the Administration request. On September 7, 2017, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported its version of the FY2018 SFOPS appropriations (S. 1780), providing \$410 million for the Peace Corps.

On March 23, 2018, the Consolidated Appropriations, 2018 (P.L. 115-141), was signed into law, providing \$410 million for the Peace Corps, the same level as in FY2017, 3% above the Administration request of \$398.2 million.

Authorization Legislation

Despite repeated efforts during the past decade, Congress has not enacted a new Peace Corps funding authorization. The last such Peace Corps authorization (P.L. 106-30), approved in 1999, covered the years FY2000 to FY2003. Appropriations bills, however, routinely waive the

¹ Supporting Peace Corps operations are about 967 U.S. direct hire staff, 191 of whom are overseas, and about 2,000 locally hired employees at overseas locations (data as of April 2018 provided by Peace Corps).

requirement of authorization of appropriations for foreign aid programs, as the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (§7022), did in the case of FY2017 unauthorized foreign aid program appropriations, including those for Peace Corps. The last time both House and Senate took action to authorize funding levels for the Peace Corps was in 2011. Neither bill, S. 1426 or H.R. 2583, saw floor action.

Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018. Legislation was introduced in both the House and Senate in the 115th Congress to address a range of issues, most regarding volunteer health and safety. S. 2286 (the Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018), approved by the Senate March 13, 2018, and sent to the House Foreign Affairs Committee for further consideration, sought to improve volunteer health care by mandating implementation of inspector general recommendations and calling for a review of health care performance and delivery, among other requirements. Additional provisions would expand exceptions to the five-year rule for certain specialized fields, require consultation with Congress prior to opening or closing country programs, allow independent inspector general review of volunteer deaths, and ensure disclosure of crimes and risks to volunteers to Peace Corps applicants. A House bill, H.R. 2259 (the Sam Farr Peace Corps Enhancement Act), aimed to increase compensation benefits to disabled volunteers, inform applicants of crime and other risks, and mandate a report on volunteer access to health care benefits, among other items. The two bills were combined into the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018 (H.R. 2259), which was approved by the House on July 10, 2018, and the Senate on September 24, 2018, and was signed into law on October 9, 2018 (P.L. 115-256).

Peace Corps Policy and Administration

Peace Corps 2009-2016

The two Peace Corps directors who served during the Obama Administration undertook a wide range of reforms addressing operational concerns. Many of these reforms were drawn from the 64 recommendations made in a comprehensive assessment of agency operations and procedures conducted by the Peace Corps in response to a 2009 congressional directive.² As a result of the comprehensive assessment, the Peace Corps took steps to rationalize its selection of host countries by establishing clear criteria for entry and a formal annual portfolio review of all countries in which it operates. It introduced a new monitoring and evaluation policy, including agency-wide standard indicators to allow reporting on common results across projects and countries.³ To strengthen volunteer medical care, Peace Corps hired new Regional Medical Officers and established a Health Quality Improvement Council. To increase staff effectiveness, the agency instituted a reorganization of country desk positions, a results-oriented performance appraisal program, and a revision of tour lengths to five years from the original 30 months. Of the many other reforms, several are particularly noteworthy

Volunteer composition: generalists. The Peace Corps is a volunteer force composed largely of generalists. For much of its history, more than 80% of volunteers have been recent college graduates under the age of 30. While some have argued that the Peace Corps should alter its composition to meet the increasing needs of developing countries for educated specialists, the

² Peace Corps, *A Comprehensive Agency Assessment*, June 2010, http://files.peacecorps.gov/multimedia/pdf/opengov/PC_Comprehensive_Agency_Assessment.pdf.

³ The Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-57) amended the Peace Corps Act to add a section requiring annual portfolio reviews and monitoring and evaluation processes such as those that came out of the assessment.

assessment team decided, with some exceptions noted below, to accept demographic reality and the constraints of career paths in the United States that would likely limit the number of older specialists available to it. In lieu of a specialist volunteer force, the assessment team suggested that Peace Corps focus more on doing what volunteers do best, what communities most want, and what volunteers can best be trained to do. It recommended Peace Corps take steps to improve the quality of the available volunteer force and its potential impact by adopting a so-called Focus in/Train up strategy in which a more narrow scope of work assignments is defined and technical training is strengthened in those areas. Up to 2010, volunteers worked in 50 different technical programs from which as many as 211 different project plans had been developed for each of which volunteers in that project had to be trained. Since the report was issued, Peace Corps has reduced the number by at least 24%.⁴ Further, the Peace Corps increased preservice training by about one week in FY2011 compared to FY2009.

Volunteer composition: specialists. Both to meet needs of countries that might require greater expertise and experience and to best attract and utilize those volunteer applicants that possess a higher level of skills than the norm, the assessment team recommended use of the Peace Corps Response Program as an exception to the agency emphasis on generalists. The Peace Corps more than doubled the size of the Response Program and opened it to highly qualified individuals without previous Peace Corps experience. It has maintained the program’s flexible time commitments (i.e., less than the usual 27 months for regular volunteers) and is using it in both regular Peace Corps countries as well as in countries where there is no standard Peace Corps presence. The Peace Corps established a Global Health Services Partnership under the Response Program to recruit physicians and nurses as adjunct faculty in medical and schools in developing countries—the first such volunteers were posted to Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda in July 2013.

Volunteer recruitment. As part of the strategy’s support for efforts to better meet developing country volunteer needs and attract the best volunteer candidates, the agency has sought to improve its recruitment and placement process and strengthen diversity outreach. A new online application platform was launched in 2012, and a new medical review management system was established to facilitate medical clearance. A new, simpler application form was introduced in 2014 that has greatly increased the number of applications (see below).

“Third goal.” In line with the assessment, the Peace Corps has sought to more fully and effectively address the so-called “third goal,” the mandate that Peace Corps volunteers “help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans” (Peace Corps Act, P.L. 87-293, §2). This objective has always received less attention and funding (less than 0.4% of the FY2017 budget) than the other two goals of assisting development and promoting understanding of Americans to the people served, both aspects which focus on the agency’s work abroad. “Third goal” activities include efforts by volunteers and former volunteers, sometimes forming country member groups, to convey their experiences through blogs, public talks, community service in the United States, and charitable fundraising. Most prominent among agency-sponsored activities is the Paul D. Coverdell World Wise Schools program, which connects volunteers with school classrooms throughout the United States. Although funding remains small, the agency established an Office of Third Goal and Returned Volunteer Services that has encouraged greater participation by volunteers and former volunteers. Annually, hundreds of returned volunteers speak at schools in their communities, and the number of schools participating in third goal activities rose by nearly 200% between FY2009 and FY2013.⁵

⁴ Peace Corps Inspector General, *Statement on the Peace Corps’ Management and Performance Challenges*, November 27, 2013, in Peace Corps, *FY2013 Performance and Accountability Report*, p. 140.

⁵ Peace Corps, *Performance and Accountability Report FY2013*, p. 55.

Partnerships. During the Obama Administration, Peace Corps made efforts to build new partnerships with international organizations, U.S. government agencies, and others. In September 2012, for example, the Peace Corps established its first global partnership with a corporation, Mondelez (formerly Kraft Foods), to support agriculture and community development. As it has continued to do with the George W. Bush-era PEPFAR (President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) and President’s Malaria initiatives, the Peace Corps plays a significant role implementing at the village level Obama presidential foreign assistance initiatives, including the Feed the Future food security initiative and the Let Girls Learn initiative, which seeks to expand access to education for girls internationally. It established a new Peace Corps Let Girls Learn Fund to help support volunteer activities in this sphere.

Strategic Plan: FY2018-FY2022

The Peace Corps Strategic Plan for the period FY2018 to FY2022 poses six strategic and management objectives meant to further the agency’s three long-standing legislative goals.⁶ Each objective is associated with performance goals and identified measures of progress in achieving them, the results of which are to be published in the years to come. The objective of promoting sustainable change in the communities in which volunteers work is measured by the percentage of projects with documented gains in community-based development outcomes. Underlying that indicator are efforts made in recent years to describe and document expected volunteer contributions to host community development goals. Another indicator of sustainable change performance will be the result of annual impact studies, an innovation launched in 2008 and used to develop best practices for agency programs.

Other objectives are to enhance volunteer effectiveness (indicators include improved language learning, an improved site management system, and strengthened project planning); to optimize volunteer resilience (indicators include increasing volunteer capacity to manage adjustment challenges and efforts to establish realistic expectations of service); to build leaders for tomorrow (measured in part by the number of opportunities for returned volunteers to engage in continued service); to improve agency services; and to proactively address agency risks through evidence-based decisionmaking (risks including safety and security of volunteers, risks to IT infrastructure, and emergency preparedness and response).

Issues

Budget and Expansion

In 1985, Congress made it the policy of the United States to maintain, “consistent with programmatic and fiscal considerations,” a Peace Corps volunteer level of at least 10,000 individuals.⁷ Such numbers had not been reached since the 1960s, and, although the objective has been reiterated by three Presidents since 1985—Clinton (1998), George W. Bush (2002), and Obama (2010)—Congress has not provided the necessary funding.

Although there appears to be broad support for the agency, when considering proposed funding increases, Congress has had to weigh whether sufficient funds were available vis-à-vis other foreign aid priorities to warrant appropriating the amounts sought for the Peace Corps. Despite a

⁶ Available at <https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open-government/budget-and-performance/>.

⁷ Peace Corps Act (P.L. 87-293), as amended, Section 2(b). The section was added by Section 1102(a) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-83).

2002 expansion initiative by President Bush to double its size to about 14,000 volunteers within five years, the Peace Corps saw only a 16% increase in volunteer numbers between 2002 and 2009. In early 2010, the Obama Administration proposed a more modest objective of a 9,400-volunteer force by 2012 and 11,000 by 2016. Annual incremental funding increases and a significant congressional bump-up in FY2010 funding helped lead to an FY2010 volunteer level of 8,655, a 13% increase from the previous year and the highest level since 1970. At end of September 2011, volunteer numbers reached 9,095.

Between FY2011 and FY2014, however, Peace Corps appropriations retreated and the volunteer level dropped to 6,818, a 25% decline (**Table 1**). The FY2016 budget marked the first significant rise in the Peace Corps budget since FY2011—an 8% increase—which brought the volunteer level to 7,213. The Peace Corps FY2014 to FY2018 strategic plan called for a 10,000 volunteer level by FY2018; the FY2018 to FY2022 plan does not mention a specific volunteer level goal.

Table 1. Peace Corps Budget: FY2007-FY2018

Fiscal Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Request (\$ mil.)	333.5	343.5	373.4	446.2	439.6	374.5	378.8	380.0	410.0	410.0	398.2	396.2
Appropriation (\$ mil.)	330.8	340.0	400.0	374.3	375.0	356.0	379.0	379.5	410.0	410.0	410.0	—
Total Volunteers	7,876	7,671	8,655	9,095	8,073	7,209	6,818	6,919	7,213	—	—	—

Sources: Peace Corps and CRS.

Notes: Figures reflect across-the-board rescissions and supplemental appropriations; they do not count transfers. Total volunteers are number at end of the fiscal year. Volunteer numbers include those funded by both Peace Corps appropriations as well as transfers from other agencies, such as the State Department President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In FY2017, 785 volunteers were funded by PEPFAR with a transfer of \$17.1 million, an amount not included in the table.

Volunteers, Programming, and Support

A continual concern for Congress over the years has been Peace Corps management, including how the Peace Corps addresses the makeup of the volunteer force, programming of volunteer project assignments, and support of volunteers in implementing those projects. This concern was particularly acute in the context of expansion efforts, as it was used as an argument by Congress for not meeting the George W. Bush Administration's funding requests that would enable doubling the size of the agency. Congress responded similarly to Obama Administration expansion plans. The 2009 House Appropriations Committee report on the FY2010 State, Foreign Operations appropriations (H.Rept. 111-187) asked the Peace Corps to review its management practices in order to accommodate larger numbers of volunteers, and the Senate's Peace Corps Improvement and Expansion Act of 2009 (S. 1382) similarly aimed to ensure that the Peace Corps was prepared to deal with the whole range of management issues such an expansion would entail. As noted above, the FY2010 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-117, Division F) required the Peace Corps to submit a report assessing its operational model and proposing a strategy for reform (i.e., the comprehensive assessment, which the Peace Corps largely implemented between 2010 and 2014).

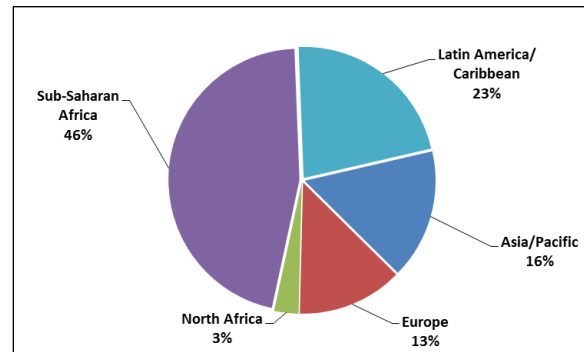
The Volunteer Force

The volunteer force is considered the core of the Peace Corps. Aspects of its composition have been a focus of interest in Congress over the years.⁸ In FY2017, 63% of volunteers were women, 29% were minorities, 98% were single, and the average age was 28.⁹ Volunteers who were 50 years of age or older made up 6% of the force. Volunteers come from every state; on a per capita basis (number of volunteers per 100,000 residents), the top providers of volunteers in FY2017 were the District of Columbia, Vermont, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, Maryland, Washington, Maine, Colorado, and Minnesota.

Countries of Service

The countries with the highest number of volunteers currently are Ukraine, Zambia, Senegal, Mozambique, Tanzania, Paraguay, Morocco, and Panama. As might be expected from an agency focused in part on development, a large portion of the volunteer force serves in sub-Saharan Africa (46% in FY2017). Another 22% of volunteers work in Latin America/Caribbean, 16% in Asia and Pacific, 13% in Europe, and 3% in North Africa (see **Figure 1**). Political instability and safety concerns preclude a volunteer presence in the Middle East. In recent years, a Peace Corps program was launched in Burma. In 2016, Peace Corps announced the still-pending opening of a program in Vietnam.

Figure 1. Volunteers by Region: FY2017



Source: Peace Corps.

Programs

The Peace Corps maintains two types of volunteer programs. About 96% of volunteers serve in the traditional 27-month program, including three months of language, skill, and cultural training. Most of these volunteers are recent college graduates with a “generalist” background.

In 1996, Peace Corps introduced the Peace Corps Response Program (formerly Crisis Corps), which draws on “returned” (i.e., former) volunteers (RPCVs) and, since 2012, those with specialist professional backgrounds who have never been volunteers, for short-term (three-month to one-year) emergency, humanitarian, and development assignments at the community level with nongovernmental relief and development organizations. To date, more than 2,500 Peace Corps Response volunteers have served in 70 countries, including post-tsunami Thailand and Sri Lanka and post-earthquake Haiti. At the end of FY2017, there were 259 Peace Corps Response volunteers in 30 countries.

A subset of Peace Corps Response is the Global Health Services Partnership, launched in 2013. The partnership provides doctors and nurses as adjunct faculty in medical schools in developing countries. Volunteers currently serve one-year terms of service in Liberia, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda.

⁸ Data in this section are drawn from the Peace Corps *Fact Sheet* and CRS communications with Peace Corps.

⁹ In FY2017, Peace Corps volunteers were 66% white, 12% Hispanic/Latino origin, 9% African American, 6% Asian or Pacific Islander, 4% multiracial, less than 1% American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 2% unidentified.

Peace Corps volunteers work in a range of program sectors. In FY2017, 41% worked in education, 20% in health, 11% on programs focused on youth, 8% on environmental programs, 8% in community economic development, 8% in agriculture, and 4% were in Peace Corps Response (see **Figure 2**).

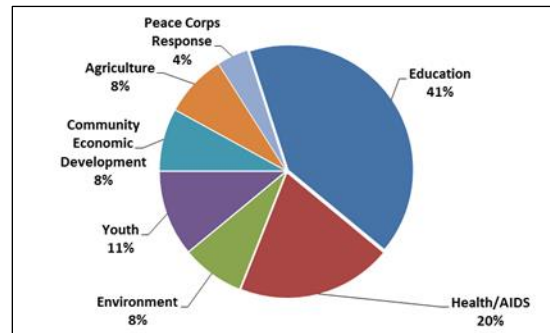
Peace Corps volunteers have played and continue to play a significant role in implementing presidential aid initiatives at the village level. Health workers facilitate the efforts of President George W. Bush's President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and his President's Malaria Initiative; agriculture volunteers have assisted President Obama's Feed the Future food security initiative; and education and youth workers are active in the Let Girls Learn initiative, which seeks to expand access to education for girls internationally.

Most volunteers (85% in 2010) are recent college graduates with little professional experience. The Peace Corps, while adept at recruiting generalists and providing them with sufficient training to carry out useful assignments, has not emphasized the provision of highly skilled professionals, such as doctors, agronomists, or engineers, which, some argue, more accurately reflects the current needs of developing countries and which the agency might be under greater pressure to supply if it intends to expand volunteer numbers.¹⁰ Weighed against this view is the belief that the Peace Corps is an agency of public diplomacy as much as it is a development organization, and personal interaction and demonstration of U.S. values is as important as providing specialized technical expertise.

The 2010 assessment team recommended that the Peace Corps accept the demographic features that have long characterized the volunteer force and, while embracing the use of generalists, seek to strengthen their capabilities through better training and more focused sector activities. At the same time, the team recommended continued efforts to utilize experienced and skilled volunteers through innovative approaches. In particular, it suggested that the Peace Corps Response Program be used as a platform for new, more flexible, programs that may accommodate different types of volunteers. The new Global Health Services Partnership providing doctors and nurses is one result.

Whatever the skill sets and demographic characteristics sought by the agency, it is the recruitment of volunteers with appropriate skills and willingness to live in unfamiliar and sometimes uncomfortable conditions that is essential to the overall mission of the Peace Corps. A substantial spike in applicants and those expressing interest in applying since September 11, 2001, made it easier for the Peace Corps to meet its recruitment goals. In FY2009, 15,386 applied to be volunteers, compared with 8,897 in FY2001. However, application volume declined to 10,131 in FY2013. Following a significant change in the application process in 2014—introduction of a shorter form and applicant ability to choose their country and sector of service—the number of applications for the two-year volunteer program rose to a 22-year record high of 17,336 (in FY2014). The number was 20,935 in FY2017.¹¹

Figure 2. Peace Corps Program Sectors: FY2017



Source: Peace Corps.

¹⁰ One exception was its Mexico program, launched in 2004, where the Peace Corps was able to provide specialized technical volunteers offering skills in water and environmental engineering.

¹¹ An additional 3,183 applied to the Peace Corps Response Program in FY2017.

Programming and Support

The Peace Corps was criticized in the past for providing inadequate programming and support of volunteers. A 1990 Government Accountability Office (GAO) investigation noted that some volunteers had little or nothing to do or had spent six or more months developing their own assignments, without benefit of site visits by Peace Corps staff. The GAO attributed the programming problem to a failure of planning, evaluation, and monitoring systems.¹² Since then, the Peace Corps has addressed these weaknesses with systematic approaches to project development, annual project reviews, and increased opportunities for site visits and volunteer feedback. While most volunteers do rate their overall experience highly, volunteer anecdotal accounts suggest some degree of poor programming and staff support still occur. The 2017 volunteer survey found that only 68% of volunteers felt they had enough to do at their work site, and 22% were dissatisfied with support received from Peace Corps staff in site selection and preparation. Recurrent problems identified in Inspector General country program evaluations are ineffective volunteer training, poor site development practices, inadequately implemented safety and security procedures, and limited coordination with country ministries and project partners.¹³ One sign of volunteer dissatisfaction is the cohort resignation rate—19% of those who entered service in FY2014 resigned prior to completing their term, a two-percentage-point bump up from the previous year but a significant decrease from the FY2005 cohort level of 27.6%.¹⁴

The 2010 assessment report discussed but did not thoroughly explore causes of volunteer dissatisfaction and resignation, noting that 97 recommendations to reduce it had been made in previous studies since 1969, many of which had been adopted. It also did not address questions regarding the quality of volunteer assignments. However, the report did offer possible avenues that might help correct these concerns, such as improving volunteer and staff training, developing initiatives to better utilize skilled and experienced volunteers, encouraging third-year extensions, and strengthening program evaluation and oversight. The agency has adopted reforms in all these areas.¹⁵ More recently, the Peace Corps has identified the top five drivers of volunteer satisfaction with site selection and preparation as (1) community members were prepared for the volunteer's arrival, (2) work is meaningful, (3) work matches the volunteer's skills, (4) sufficient work is available, and (5) work relates to community needs. As the agency has become more data-driven, it is trying to quantify these points and measure progress toward achieving them.¹⁶

Safety and Security

The safety and security of volunteers has long been a prime concern of the Peace Corps. Because of where they live and work, Peace Corps volunteers appear to many Americans to be especially vulnerable to crime. The threat of anti-American terrorism in the years following the terrorist

¹² *Peace Corps: Meeting the Challenges of the 1990s*, May 1990, NSIAD-90-122.

¹³ *Peace Corps, 2017 Annual Volunteer Survey Results*, pp. 24, 35; Peace Corps Office of Inspector General, *Recurring Issues Report: Final Report Fiscal Years 2012-2015*, September 2016, pp. 6-12.

¹⁴ "A resignation is a decision made by a volunteer who no longer wishes to continue his or her Peace Corps service." Peace Corps, *FY2017 Early Termination Report*, February 2018, pp. 1, 5. The resignation rate is a sub-set of the early termination rate and excludes termination of service factors such as medical separation and interrupted service due to evacuations. The cohort rate, as opposed to the annual rate, measures the behavior of volunteers who entered on duty during a specific fiscal year and who did or did not complete their entire term of service. Because it follows this cohort of volunteers to the end of service, the FY2014 results are only now available in the FY2017 report.

¹⁵ See the Peace Corps *Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year FY2013* for the multiple actions taken by the agency. Available at <http://www.peacecorps.gov/about/policies/docs/>.

¹⁶ Peace Corps, *Performance and Accountability Report FY2015*, p. 70.

attacks on September 11, 2001, has increased that perception. Fears were further raised in 2003 when the *Dayton (Ohio) Daily News* ran a series of reports suggesting that the Peace Corps was failing in its obligation to provide adequate security; a congressional hearing was held and legislation was approved by the House (H.R. 4060, June 2004) that sought to address this concern.¹⁷

In January 2010, the issue of safety and security received renewed public attention due to two reports on the ABC television newsmagazine *20/20*, one concerning the 2009 murder of volunteer Kate Puzey in Benin and the other addressing the rape of volunteers. The stories catalogued incidents illustrating failure of some Peace Corps staff to maintain whistleblower confidentiality, inaction in response to volunteer reports of threatening behavior, a lack of compassion for victims of crime, a tendency to blame the victim, and insensitivity to the parents of a crime victim. Following the *20/20* reports and a House hearing on the subject held on May 11, 2011, more rape victims came forward with stories further suggesting disregard for the victims and a possible institutional failure to offer adequate support. While expressing support for the Peace Corps mission, First Response Action, an organization representing volunteer victims, sought stronger actions to reduce assault incidents and better address the needs of victims where assaults occur. In 2011, several pieces of legislation were introduced in the House and Senate that sought to answer this call. On November 21, 2011, the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011 was signed into law (P.L. 112-57).

Peace Corps Inspector General Report

The concerns generated by the *20/20* reports and victims' accusations followed on the heels of a Peace Corps IG report on volunteer safety and security released in April 2010.¹⁸ While noting that the Peace Corps had made significant changes in its safety and security program since 2002 and "maintained a much larger safety and security workforce than comparable international nongovernmental organizations," the IG "identified multiple areas where Peace Corps needed to improve," mostly including a lack of effective processes, standardized training, and skilled personnel to manage and implement discrete aspects of its safety and security programs. Perhaps most troubling, the IG found numerous instances between FY2004 and FY2009 of reoccurring evaluation findings, such as posts not thoroughly completing housing/site inspections, volunteers engaged in unsafe behaviors, various cities where volunteers were in locations considered unsafe, and inadequate emergency action plans, suggesting problems in safety and security program compliance over the long term.¹⁹

The IG report made 28 recommendations. Among these were that the Peace Corps Director should establish clear lines of authority to ensure that the Office of Safety and Security can manage the safety and security program; that the Director adequately track Safety and Security Office recommendations to make sure they are being met; that the chief compliance officer establish a process to identify reoccurring problems and take steps to address them; that the role, number, and salaries for Safety and Security Coordinators be reviewed to ensure agency needs are met; that the Office of Safety and Security develop and implement a training program for Officers and Coordinators based on needed skills; that the Office of Safety and Security develop a comprehensive plan that includes the agency's safety and security strategy, risks, and policies to

¹⁷ "Casualties of Peace," *Dayton Daily News*, October 26-November 1, 2003.

¹⁸ Peace Corps, Office of the Inspector General, *Final Audit Report: Peace Corps Volunteer Safety and Security Program*, IG-10-08-A, April 2010.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. i, 17.

mitigate those risks; that volunteers be provided with a consolidated handbook on the basic principles of volunteer safety during the recruitment and staging process and be required to sign a code of conduct on basic security principles before departure; and that a formal agreement be reached with the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security clarifying roles of each agency.²⁰ As of July 2012, the Peace Corps had implemented all 28 of the IG's recommendations.

The Peace Corps' Response to the 20/20 Stories and Victims' Charges

Following the television programs, the Peace Corps Director issued statements noting that the programs did not accurately reflect Peace Corps policy and practice regarding the safety and security of volunteers. The Peace Corps immediately issued a formal *Commitment to Sexual Assault Victims*, which included, among other things, promises to treat victims of sexual assault with dignity and respect, to take appropriate steps to provide for their safety, to support volunteers in their recovery, and to work closely with them in decisions regarding continuation of service. The Director of the Peace Corps also offered apologies to the family and friends of the murder victim if the agency could have been more compassionate.²¹

In addition to noting its ongoing efforts to improve on its safety record and better serve volunteers, the Peace Corps pointed out that volunteers themselves in their annual survey had regularly reported feeling "usually safe" or "very safe" where they live and where they work; the 2010 survey showed that 87% and 92% of respondents felt "usually safe" or "very safe," respectively, where they lived and where they worked.²² The Peace Corps asserted that its operating procedures in response to sexual assault and training offered to volunteers had resulted in "a significant decline in the incidence of rape and major sexual assault among Volunteers over the past 14 years."²³ According to the Peace Corps, between 1997 and 2009 there was a 27% decline in the incidence of rape and attempted rape and a 34% decline in the incidence of major sexual assault.²⁴

A statement issued by the Peace Corps claimed that there were procedures in place "to respond quickly and compassionately to Volunteers."²⁵ Further, the Peace Corps had taken a number of steps to improve its procedures in the months following the 20/20 reports. These are discussed below.

Processes to Address Safety and Security

The Peace Corps has always had in place various procedures and processes to address the issues of volunteer safety and security, but such efforts have been particularly pronounced in the past decade. Following a 2002 Government Accountability Office (GAO) finding that "Peace Corps efforts to ensure effective implementation of its safety and security policies have produced varying results," the Peace Corps launched numerous initiatives—including establishment of a stand-alone Safety and Security Office to direct and oversee all security programs, deployment of

²⁰ Ibid., pp. 49-51.

²¹ *Peace Corps Director Aaron S. Williams' Response to ABC News' 20/20*, January 14, 2011 and January 27, 2011.

²² *Peace Corps 2010 Annual Volunteer Survey*, p. 25.

²³ *Peace Corps Fact Sheet: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*, January 2011.

²⁴ *Peace Corps Director Aaron S. Williams' Response to ABC World News*, January 27, 2011. It should be noted, however, that the 2010 Annual Report on Volunteer Safety published in May 2012 shows a 64% increase in the rate of female rape per female volunteer years from the previous year, although the category of female major sexual assault fell by 7%.

²⁵ *Peace Corps Fact Sheet: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response*, January 2011.

U.S. direct hire field-based safety and security officers and local hire safety and security personnel, and appointment at headquarters of regional desk officers and a chief compliance officer to monitor compliance with new security rules and procedures.²⁶ Nonetheless, GAO reported on March 24, 2004, that some “unevenness” in compliance with procedures mandated by headquarters likely remained.²⁷

Peace Corps has taken additional steps to improve safety and security, most notably, in 2008, establishing a Sexual Assault Working Group to examine risk factors, analyze training, and adopt best practices to reduce risk and address victims’ needs. In late 2010, the agency approved establishment of a victim’s advocate position in response to suggestions from returned volunteers. The advocate supports volunteer victims of crime, from the crime through post-Peace Corps service, including helping them sort through the red tape to receive postservice health benefits. In February 2011, the Office of Safety and Security issued a document on *Guidelines for Responding to Rape and Major Sexual Assault* that captures the policies and procedures in place to assist and respond to volunteer rape or major sexual assault. Peace Corps staff are expected to serve as advocates for the volunteer and ensure “that what happens next is in the Volunteer’s best interest.”²⁸ This includes ensuring a safe environment and emotional stability, providing medical care and counseling, and helping preserve a volunteer’s right to prosecute. Between April and November 2012, over 350 staff abroad were trained on these protocols. Many of these efforts were strengthened or added to as a result of the 2011 Kate Puzey Volunteer Protection Act discussed below.²⁹

In two November 2013 reports on the status of implementation of aspects of the Kate Puzey Act—specifically sexual assault training and the agency’s sexual assault policy—the Peace Corps IG found that “many elements of the Peace Corps’ sexual assault policy are in place, but full compliance with the Kate Puzey Act remains a work in progress.” Sexual assault training conforming to existing best practices was being provided to all 27-month volunteers.³⁰ Returning to the issue in a November 2016 evaluation report, the Peace Corps IG found that, “compared to our ... evaluation in 2013, the Peace Corps markedly improved how it supported Volunteers who had reported a sexual assault.”³¹ In its October 2015 report, the Peace Corps Sexual Assault Advisory Council, made up of 19 outside experts on the subject and RPCVs, lauded the agency’s commitment to Kate Puzey Act mandates.³²

²⁶ Government Accountability Office, *Peace Corps: Initiatives for Addressing Safety and Security Challenges Hold Promise, but Progress Should be Assessed*, GAO-02-818, July 2002, p. 2.

²⁷ Testimony of Jess T. Ford, Director, International Affairs and Trade, General Accounting Office, before the Committee on International Relations, *Peace Corps: Status of Initiatives to Improve Volunteer Safety and Security*, GAO-04-600T, March 24, 2004.

²⁸ Peace Corps, Office of Safety and Security, *Guidelines for Responding to Rape and Major Sexual Assault*, February 2011, p. 12.

²⁹ *Progress in Implementation of the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011*, November 2012, on the Peace Corps website at http://files.peacecorps.gov/multimedia/pdf/media/Progress_on_Implementation_of_Kate_Puzey_Act_Nov_2012.pdf.

³⁰ Peace Corps Office of the Inspector General, *Peace Corps Sexual Assault Risk-Reduction and Response Training*, November 2013, and *Peace Corps Volunteer Sexual Assault Policy*, November 2013.

³¹ Peace Corps Office of the Inspector General, *The Peace Corps’ Sexual Assault Risk Reduction and Response Program: Final Report*, IG-17-01-E, November 2016.

³² Peace Corps Sexual Assault Advisory Council, *Annual Report*, October 2015, under the heading “volunteer safety” at <http://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open/documents/>.

In 2017, the volunteer survey showed 93% and 96%, respectively, felt “safe,” or “very safe” where they live and where they work.³³

2011 Legislation on Safety and Security

Both House and Senate authorizing committees responded to the safety and security issue by holding hearings in 2011 and by introducing several pieces of legislation amending the Peace Corps Act, most notably S. 1280, the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act of 2011, signed into law on November 21, 2011, as P.L. 112-57.

The Kate Puzey Act specifies that volunteers receive sexual assault risk reduction and response training, including training tailored to the country of service covering safety plans in the event of an assault, medical treatments available, medevac procedures, and information on the legal process for pressing charges. Peace Corps applicants are to be provided with a historical analysis of crimes and risks in the proposed country of service. Trainees will be provided with contact information of the Inspector General for purposes of reporting violations of the sexual assault protocol and of the victims advocate. The bill requires that sexual assault protocols and guidelines be developed by the Peace Corps director and training be provided to staff regarding implementation of the protocol. Volunteers can request removal from a site, which would then be evaluated for its safety. Sexual response teams are established to respond to reports of sexual assault by volunteers. Alternative reporting systems are established that allow volunteer anonymity. A victims advocate position is established to assist sexually assaulted volunteers and facilitate access to available services. A Sexual Assault Advisory Council is established, composed of returned volunteers and experts on sexual assault, to review training and policy to ensure they conform to best practices. An annual survey is to be conducted regarding the effectiveness of Peace Corps programs and safety. A process is established to allow reports of incidents while protecting the confidentiality of volunteers. It is required that the Peace Corps and State Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security agree to a memorandum of understanding on the duties and obligations of each with respect to protection of Peace Corps volunteers and staff. And, a report on safety and security is to be submitted annually to Congress.

The Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018 requires detailed review and reporting related to the death of any volunteer, additional disclosures about crime and security risks to potential volunteers, and new documentation requirements related to sexual assault and harassment of volunteers.

Instability, Terrorism, and Evacuations

The Peace Corps has been particularly concerned in recent years with threats of terrorism and civil strife and has responded by upgrading communications, testing emergency action plans, and other security measures. The Peace Corps addresses these larger security concerns, including natural disasters or civil unrest, through country-specific Emergency Action Plans (EAP) that are to be in place in each Peace Corps country. The plan, to be tested and revised annually, defines roles and responsibilities for staff and volunteers, explains standard policies and procedures, and lists emergency contact information for every volunteer in country.

Evacuations and closure of missions to ensure the well-being of volunteers have constrained the growth of the Peace Corps. Since 2000, volunteers have been evacuated from at least 17 countries. Most often, evacuations were due to cases of political instability and civil unrest. In

³³ Peace Corps, *2017 Annual Volunteer Survey*, p. 29, available under the heading “volunteer survey reports” at <http://www.peacecorps.gov/about/open/documents/>.

April 2012, volunteers were withdrawn from Mali and the program suspended in response to the political and security crisis in that country. It reopened in 2014, but was temporarily suspended again in November 2015 and officially suspended in January 2016. Niger has been similarly suspended since January 2011. Start-up of a new Peace Corps program in Tunisia was delayed due to the attack on the U.S. Embassy in that country in September 2012 and ongoing political and security uncertainties; the program was suspended in 2013. In 2014, programs were suspended in Kenya and Ukraine due to security concerns and in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone due to the Ebola outbreak. Peace Corps Response volunteers are currently serving in Liberia, and volunteers returned to Ukraine in May 2015, Guinea in January 2016, and Sierra Leone on March 2016. In February 2015, Peace Corps announced a suspension of its Jordan program due to the “current regional environment.”

Crime is another factor in agency evacuation decisions. The Peace Corps suspended its 117-volunteer program in Kazakhstan in mid-November 2011 “based on a number of operational considerations,” according to an agency press release. Volunteer reports suggest that rapes and terrorist attacks may be the specific cause.³⁴ Due to concerns regarding the prevalence of drug and organized crime-related violence in Central America, the Peace Corps announced in December 2011 that it would send no new volunteers to Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador while it conducted a review of its operations and the security environment in those locations. In the case of Honduras, serving volunteers were withdrawn on administrative leave and completed service while the review was ongoing. The review was completed in February 2012, and the program in Honduras was formally suspended in September 2012 and closed in FY2014. Peace Corps resumed sending new volunteers to Guatemala and El Salvador in 2013 at reduced levels. To address safety concerns in Guatemala and El Salvador, volunteer operations were consolidated in safer geographical areas, alternative volunteer transportation was devised, and training and support was enhanced. However, in January 2016, the El Salvador program was suspended due to an increase in violence in that country. Most recently, the program in Burkina Faso was suspended in September 2017 for security concerns, and volunteers in Nicaragua were evacuated in April 2018 for safety concerns.

Despite the appeal of using Peace Corps volunteers to convey U.S. culture and values directly to the grassroots of Islamic countries, many of these countries of U.S. foreign policy interest might be considered unsafe for Americans over the foreseeable future. Nonetheless, it should be noted that, according to the Peace Corps, in FY2016, about 16% of all volunteers served in countries with Muslim populations of over 40%.³⁵ In FY2010, the Peace Corps launched a program in Indonesia, the most populous Muslim country in the world. In general, the Peace Corps has argued that the close interpersonal relationship between volunteers and members of their host country community helps to make them safe.

Volunteer Access to Abortion

While the annual Peace Corps appropriations language since 1979 has prohibited funds from being used to pay for abortions, the Obama Administration’s budget requests for FY2014 and succeeding years proposed language that would allow health insurance coverage for volunteers in cases of rape, incest, and when the mother’s life is endangered. Opponents of the proposal argued that its adoption would be an expansion of abortion services by the federal government.³⁶

³⁴ See Peace Corps Online, November 18, 2011, at <http://peacecorpsonline.org/>.

³⁵ Data provided by Peace Corps to CRS.

³⁶ Lisa Rein, “Peace Corps Volunteers Could Get Health Insurance Coverage for Abortions,” *Washington Post*, April 26, 2013.

The argument made for paying for abortions under the restricted circumstances is that private insurance offered to federal employees, including those administering the Peace Corps program, covers abortions in the case of rape, incest, and when the mother's life is endangered. Volunteers, however, are considered federal employees only for certain very narrowly defined purposes such as legal liability, baggage transport, and check cashing eligibility. Abortions therefore can be excluded from volunteer health care, although all other care—primary care, hospitalization, medical evacuation, all prescriptions including birth control, and dental care needs—is provided directly by the Peace Corps either through its Medical Officer or insurance.³⁷

Authorization legislation reflecting the Obama Administration's 2013 proposal that would have amended the Peace Corps Act to apply the same abortion restrictions to volunteer health care insurance as currently apply to federal employee health plans was introduced in both House and Senate in the 113th Congress—S. 813 (Lautenberg), H.R. 4578 (Lowey), and S. 2291 (Shaheen). No similar authorization was introduced in the 114th or 115th Congresses.

The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (H.R. 83, P.L. 113-235, Division J), contained a provision that would allow exceptions to the prohibition on funding abortions in the case of rape, incest, or endangerment to the life of the mother. However, as appropriations language, the provision applied only to FY2015 funding. The provision has been repeated in the years since then, including the FY2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 115-141, Division K).

Volunteer Health Care

Periodically, concerns have been raised regarding the quality of health care provided to volunteers during service as well as health care benefits offered to RPCVs who have illnesses connected to their service.

The Peace Corps provides serving volunteers with comprehensive health care—routine care provided by a medical officer at each post and emergency care provided as deemed advisable, including medical evacuation to the United States. The agency has taken a number of steps in recent years to improve the quality of this care—providing direct communication between volunteers and medical professionals at headquarters, improving the supervision and hiring of medical officers, initiating electronic medical records, and strengthening malaria prevention and treatment efforts, among other moves. The 2017 Volunteer Survey found 71% of volunteers satisfied or very satisfied with medical support provided by the Peace Corps.³⁸

One concern of serving volunteers has been the use of mefloquine, an antimalarial medication that may incur serious side effects. In March 2015, a former volunteer sued the Peace Corps for providing the drug without appropriate warnings. The Peace Corps disputes this point and further notes that its policy is to monitor closely for tolerance and to offer changes in medication if requested.³⁹

RPCVs with maladies attributable to their Peace Corps service have long complained of inadequate support from Peace Corps and considerable frustration trying to obtain the health

³⁷ The Peace Corps' authorization language (P.L. 87-293, as amended, §5(e)) requires that Peace Corps provide health care to volunteers during service.

³⁸ Peace Corps, *2017 Annual Volunteer Survey Results: Global Tabular Report*, February 2018, p. 38.

³⁹ Joe Palazzolo, "Former Peace Corps Volunteer Sues Over Malaria Drug," *Wall Street Journal*, March 27, 2015; Peace Corps, *Recommendations to the Peace Corps Director from the Post-Service Healthcare Task Force*, November 30, 2015, Appendix II, at <http://www.peacecorps.gov/about/policies/docs/>.

services for which they are eligible. Former volunteers with volunteer-related health problems are supposed to file claims under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) and work with the Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) to have those claims adjudicated. The Peace Corps itself is responsible for reimbursing DOL. The length and complexity of the established process, compounded by OWCP's perceived lack of understanding of volunteer service and the types of illnesses characteristic of work in developing nations, are particular concerns of affected RPCVs.⁴⁰

To address these concerns, the Peace Corps in recent years has hired staff to assist volunteers with their claims and attempted to strengthen communication with DOL and shorten the claims process. In November 2015, a Healthcare Task Force, established by the Peace Corps, offered a proposed set of actions based on 28 recommendations previously made by GAO, Peace Corps, and nongovernment interest groups. Among other steps, the Task Force suggested that the Peace Corps seek legislation to raise the ceiling on disability compensation, improve explanation of postservice health benefits to volunteers and RPCVs, and provide greater assistance to volunteers on postservice options regarding accessibility to insurance under the Affordable Care Act.⁴¹

The Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018, which became law in October 2018, requires the Peace Corps to consult with experts at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention about recommended malaria prophylaxis and authorizes the Peace Corps to provide medical benefits to returned volunteers who are injured during their service for 120 days after termination of service.

The Five-Year Rule

The five-year rule is an issue long discussed in the Peace Corps community and periodically addressed by Congress. It is the subject of a 2012 report by the agency's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) that suggests Congress may again have a role to play.⁴² And it is repeatedly noted as a cause of excessive personnel turnover in the OIG's annual statement of management and performance challenges.⁴³

The five-year rule, which became law in August 1965 in an amendment to Section 7(a) of the Peace Corps Act (P.L. 87-293, as amended), limits most Peace Corps staff to five years' employment. The same amendment allows a one-year extension if personally approved by the Director. A subsequent amendment in 1985 permits 15% of U.S. direct hires a further extension of two and a half years, meaning that these individuals could be employed for a total of eight and a half years. In addition, staff can only leave the Peace Corps and be rehired after an amount of time equal to their preceding term of service has passed, in effect limiting a route around the rule. The five-year rule does not apply to personal service contractors or foreign nationals. Direct hire staff involved in the safety of volunteers, including the new victims advocate position, and the

⁴⁰ GAO, *Returned Peace Corps Volunteers: Labor and Peace Corps Need Joint Approach to Monitor Access to and Quality of Health Care Benefits*, GAO-13-27, November 2012; GAO, *Workers' Compensation: Health Benefits Programs for Peace Corps Volunteers and for Employees of U.S. Agency for International Development Contractors*, GAO-16-28R, October 30, 2015.

⁴¹ Peace Corps, *Recommendations to the Peace Corps Director from the Post-Service Healthcare Task Force*, November 30, 2015, at <http://www.peacecorps.gov/about/policies/docs/>.

⁴² Peace Corps Office of the Inspector General, *Final Evaluation Report: Impacts of the Five-Year Rule on Operations of the Peace Corps*, IG-12-05-E, June 2012.

⁴³ Peace Corps Office of the Inspector General, *Management and Performance Challenges, Fiscal Year 2017*, at <https://www.peacecorps.gov/about/inspector-general/reports/>.

Inspector General and OIG staff are also exempt as a result of congressional action in the FY2004 appropriations (P.L. 108-199) and the 2011 Kate Puzey Volunteer Protection Act, respectively.

Implementation of the five-year rule is seen to have had both positive and negative effects on the performance of the Peace Corps. Positive aspects are to a large extent those associated with the original arguments in favor of the rule's adoption; they continue to have force. Negative aspects following adoption of the rule have driven the addition of limited extensions and exemptions to its application. But they continue to cause concern.

Positive features of the five-year rule possibly include that it

- creates a workforce generally perceived as vibrant, youthful, and energetic;
- because of high turnover, permits the hiring of more returned Peace Corps volunteers (53% of all direct hires between 2000 and 2010 were RPCVs and 78% of overseas leadership posts), whose recent experience in the field provides high-quality policy input;
- generates a flow of staff departing for other international agencies that increases the influence of the Peace Corps on foreign policy, a benefit originally suggested by Sargent Shriver;
- facilitates removal of poorly performing staff;
- provides a performance incentive for currently serving volunteers who might in the future want to obtain employment in the agency; and
- creates possible cost savings from not accruing long-term salary and benefit obligations.

Negative features of the five-year rule largely derive from the higher turnover and short tenure of staff. Instead of a turnover of 20% each year, implied by the five-year rule, the actual rate is much higher—25% to 33% each year since 2004 according to the OIG, quadruple that of the rest of the federal government. The average length of service is three years. These figures suggest that individuals are looking outside of the Peace Corps for more stable employment long before their term expires. The possible resulting negative impact includes

- poor institutional memory;
- frequent staffing vacancies;
- no long-term career incentives to encourage high performance;
- insufficient time for constantly departing staff to identify, develop, test, and implement innovative ideas;
- disincentive for management to invest in training and professional development;
- diminished management capacity, the rule being noted as a factor in multiple previous OIG and GAO reports focusing on volunteer support, contract, and financial management; and
- high staff recruitment costs—costs strictly attributable to five-year rule turnover estimated by the OIG to be between \$12.6 million and \$15.5 million in the period 2005 through 2009.

The 2012 OIG evaluation made five broad recommendations to the Peace Corps, including that the Director should carry out unspecified reforms, including legislative remedies, to reduce the rate of turnover and increase length of employment, and identify which core functions suffer from turnover and develop processes to retain those personnel.

Since OIG report publication, the Peace Corps has taken steps to mitigate the negative impacts of the five-year rule. It is offering five-year employment to new employees instead of the former two-and-a-half year term. It is trying to fully utilize existing legislative authority to provide an additional two and a half years on top of the five-year term for up to 15% of its staff—in 2010, only 10% of staff benefitted; now more than 14% benefit. It is also planning on utilizing authority that allows an unlimited number of staff to continue for a year after their five-year term under “special circumstances.” At the same time, the agency is also working to identify the causes of employee early resignation and the specific functions and positions where staff turnover is most harmful in order to best address the problem. According to the Peace Corps, legislative remedies may be sought if these and other efforts are insufficient. Regardless of these actions, as of July 2017, OIG recommendations on this issue remained open and not fully addressed by the Peace Corps.⁴⁴

The Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018, enacted in October 2018, includes a section allowing the Director of the Peace Corps to designate certain positions as critical management or management support positions for which five-year appointment are extendable or renewable.

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Acknowledgments

This report was originally written by (name redacted), who retired from CRS in April 2018, and has since been updated by Marian Lawson.

⁴⁴ Peace Corps OIG, *Management Implication Report—Challenges Associated with Staff Turnover*, July 31, 2017, Appendix D.

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