



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

April 16, 2015

OFFICE OF FEDERAL  
PROCUREMENT POLICY

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz  
Chairman  
Committee on Oversight  
and Government Reform  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The enclosed report discusses the implementation of Section 6002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Pub. L. 94-580, Section 9002 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-171, and Section 9002 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-246. These laws require that the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) report to Congress biennially on agency compliance with requirements to buy recycled and biobased products. The previous biennial report submitted by OFPP to Congress was in November 2011 and covered implementation of statutory and Executive Order mandates for fiscal year (FY) 2008 and FY 2009. This report covers fiscal year (FY) 2010 through FY 2013. OFPP worked with the Council on Environmental Quality's Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other Federal agencies to develop this report.

The Administration has taken a number of key steps to ensure that Federal agencies are procuring goods and services that meet these statutory mandates responsibly. For example, in FY 2010 the President issued Executive Order (EO) 13514: *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*,<sup>7</sup> which established goals for Federal agencies to reduce their carbon footprint through improved energy efficiency, reduce petroleum consumption and demonstrate leadership on environmental issues. Also, EO 13514 makes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions a priority; requires agencies to develop sustainability plans; and sets energy, water, and waste reduction goals for Federal agencies. In addition, beginning in FY 2011, annual agency sustainability plans required by EO 13514, as well as agencies' sustainable purchasing data contained in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), have been made publicly available, greatly enhancing public transparency and accountability in this area.

Recognizing that much of the environmental data used to develop this report is made publicly available throughout the year through FPDS and agency sustainability plans, this report summarizes key achievements and improvements supporting sustainability goal achievement and environmental stewardship. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), with support from OFEE, continues to track agencies' progress toward meeting their sustainable purchasing and

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<sup>7</sup> E.O. 13414 signed October 5, 2009 [http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/2009fedleader\\_eo\\_rel.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/2009fedleader_eo_rel.pdf)

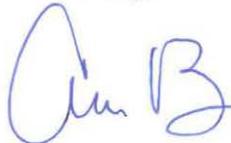
program goals. Accordingly, the enclosed report describes agencies' progress in three key areas – new Federal policy, assessment of agency sustainability plans and performance, and sustainable acquisition data.

The enclosed report indicates agencies have made substantial progress implementing and complying with sustainable acquisition policies and practices. As explained in the report, periodic reviews of contract actions conducted by agencies to assess compliance with sustainable acquisition requirements indicate that there has been a significant improvement in compliance during the reporting period. For example, in FY 2011, seven agencies, representing 28% of the 25 agencies, reported that they met the established 95% sustainable acquisition goal based on their quarterly reviews of at least 5% of new contract actions. By FY 2013, 17 agencies, representing 68% of the 25 agencies reported that they met the 95% sustainable acquisition goal based on their quarterly reviews.

While significant progress has been achieved, further gains can be realized with targeted management focus from the agencies. OMB, with support from OFEE, remains committed to improving compliance and tracking agencies' progress toward meeting their sustainable purchasing and program goals. Emphasis will continue to be placed on improving strategies and actions to achieve the goals of the statutes.

Thank you for the opportunity to share information about agencies' efforts to strengthen their sustainable acquisition purchasing practices.

Sincerely,



Anne Rung  
Administrator

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to:

The Honorable Ron Johnson  
The Honorable Thomas R. Carper  
The Honorable Debbie Stabenow  
The Honorable Pat Roberts  
The Honorable Barbara Boxer  
The Honorable James M. Inhofe  
The Honorable Jason Chaffetz  
The Honorable Elijah Cummings  
The Honorable K. Michael Conaway  
The Honorable Collin Peterson

**Report to Congress on Implementation of the Resource Conservation  
and Recovery Act (RCRA); Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of  
2002; and the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008**

*(This report covers data for fiscal years 2010 – 2013)*

Prepared by

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

Office of Management and Budget

March 2015

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## I. NEW FEDERAL ACQUISITION POLICY – SETTING THE FRAMEWORK FOR GREEN PURCHASING

On October 5, 2009, the President signed Executive Order (EO) 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, which built on and expanded the energy efficiency and environmental requirements of the January 2007 EO 13423 - *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*. EO 13514 makes reduction of greenhouse gas emissions a priority of the Federal government, requires agencies to develop sustainability plans for cost-effective projects and programs, and sets specific energy, water, and waste reduction targets. Of particular interest to the acquisition community is the goal of having 95% of all applicable new contract actions meet sustainable purchasing requirements.

Pursuant to the EO 13514, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which codifies uniform policies for acquisition of supplies and services by executive agencies, was updated during the reporting period to reflect green purchasing requirements outlined in the EO. For example, the FAR was revised to require that Federal agencies procure designated items composed of the highest percentage of biobased content practicable. Exhibit 1 summarizes changes made to the FAR during the reporting period to support consistent agency implementation of sound sustainable procurement practices as well as continued focus on promoting sustainable acquisition practices in Federal agencies through acquisition planning and execution.

**Exhibit 1. Strengthened Regulatory Coverage of Environmental Purchasing Policies**

Changes to the FAR	FAR Rule	Summary	Effective Date	Federal Agency Implementation
	77 Federal Register 23365 <sup>1</sup>	This final rule requires contractors to report all biobased products purchased under service and construction contracts. This reporting enables agencies to monitor compliance with the Federal preference for purchasing biobased products.	May 18, 2012	For reporting in 2012, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), rolled out a web-based tool <sup>2</sup> that served as a short-term solution for annual contractor reporting of biobased products until a longer term, more integrated reporting solution was developed. In September 2013, the permanent Government-wide solution became effective at <a href="http://www.sam.gov">www.sam.gov</a> , which allows contractors to submit a report on a contract-by-contract basis at any time throughout the year, improves consistency in reporting across Federal agencies with the goal of increasing Federal procurement of biobased products.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-04-18/html/2012-9201.htm>

<sup>2</sup> For an overview of the interim solution see <http://www.biopreferred.gov/FARReporting/FARReporting.xhtml>

76 Federal Register 31395 <sup>3</sup>	This interim rule requires 95% of new contract actions to be energy-efficient, water-efficient, biobased, environmentally preferable, non-ozone depleting, contain recycled content as well as non-toxic or less toxic materials, provided that these products and services meet agency performance standards.	May 31, 2011	On October 11, 2011, changes to the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) <sup>4</sup> became effective that greatly enhance agencies' ability to capture sustainability-related data on mandatory purchase requirements. For example, contracting officers will now be able to select from a drop-down menu if the product or service being purchased contains recovered materials, is energy efficient, biobased or has other environmental attributes. <sup>5</sup>
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On February 21, 2012, the President signed a Memorandum, *Driving Innovation and Creating Jobs in Rural America through Biobased and Sustainable Product Procurement*, requiring Federal agencies to undertake a number of activities to increase their purchase of biobased products. The goal of this memorandum is to ensure that executive departments and agencies effectively execute Federal procurement requirements for biobased products, including those requirements identified in Executive Order 13514. As a result of the Memorandum, agencies included and reported on biobased acquisition as part of their sustainable acquisition goals and milestones in their Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans required by section 8 of EO 13514.

Continued focus and reinforcement of sustainable acquisition requirements and goals is necessary to drive progress in this area. Consistent management attention is attributed, in part, to strengthened regulatory coverage of environmental purchasing policies in the FAR. These strengthened policies further promote sustainable acquisition practices in Federal agencies and help agencies achieve the sustainable acquisition goals established in Section 2 of EO 13514.

## II. FEDERAL AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND PERFORMANCE

Federal agencies are implementing short-term and long-term action plans to meet the goal areas of EO 13514. The Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) and OMB coordinate implementation, track progress, and evaluate agency performance based on agency reporting in their annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-05-31/pdf/2011-12851.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> The Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) is the government-wide automated system used to collect and report on federal acquisition spending and is available at <https://www.fpds.gov/>

<sup>5</sup> See Software Problem Report (SPR) number FPDSMOS-85 [https://www.fpds.gov/wiki/index.php/V1.4\\_SP12.0](https://www.fpds.gov/wiki/index.php/V1.4_SP12.0)

(SSPPs), which are required by EO 13514, and the OMB Scorecard on Sustainability/Energy, which is an annual performance scorecard used, in part, to benchmark agencies' progress. Exhibit 2 describes these tools, assessment factors, and results.

**Exhibit 2. Tools for Assessing Federal Agency Environmental Performance**

Tool	Description	Assessment Factors	Results
<p><b>OMB Scorecards on Sustainability/Energy</b></p>	<p>Agency input to these scorecards enables agencies to target and track the best opportunities to lead by example in clean energy by meeting a range of energy, water, pollution, and waste reduction targets.</p>	<p>Agencies are publicly assessed on energy and sustainability factors, including: energy and water intensity reductions; fleet petroleum use; greenhouse gas pollution; green building practices; and, renewable energy use. Agencies are also evaluated on demonstrating continuous progress towards implementing additional statutory or EO targets and goals reflected in their annual Sustainability Plans including sustainable acquisition and electronic stewardship.</p>	<p>On April 19, 2011, 25 Federal agencies and departments released to the public, for the first time, their OMB Scorecard on Sustainability/Energy.</p> <p>On June 15, 2012, Federal agencies released their second annual scorecard and on May 31, 2013 agencies released their third annual scorecard.</p> <p>Each agency uses its scorecard results to drive improved performance by identifying and updating new strategies in their annual Sustainability Plans.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP)</b></p>	<p>As required by EO 13514, Federal agencies develop, implement, and annually update an SSSP that describes how they will achieve the environmental, economic, and energy goals mandated in the EO.</p>	<p>The plans include environmental, economic, and energy goals that are updated each year, reviewed by CEQ and approved by OMB to ensure that actions are carefully aligned with resources, Administration priorities, and the Federal budget process.</p>	<p>In furtherance of the Administration's commitment to transparency, the annual SSPPs are publically accessible.</p> <p>Each year after the plans are approved, the agencies post</p>

			<p>them on their websites.</p> <p>These plans provide the roadmap needed for each agency to reach statutory and EO goals.</p>
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In April 2011, OMB Scorecards on Sustainability/Energy for each of the 25 scorecard agencies were made publicly available. Links to them can be found at <http://whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/sustainability/omb-scorecards>.

### III. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PURCHASING

#### A. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PRODUCT CATEGORIES

Agencies are required by the FAR to purchase products with specific environmental attributes and to require use of these products when supplied during the performance of a contract. These “sustainable” or “green” products are grouped into six categories for which products are designated by the EPA, Department of Energy (DOE), and Department of Agriculture (USDA). Exhibit 4 describes each of the six green product categories.

**Exhibit 3. Sustainable Acquisition Product Categories**

Product Category	Program Description	Statutory or Program Authority	Product Information
Energy-efficient	ENERGY STAR® is a joint program managed by EPA and DOE. ENERGY STAR® products use less energy to perform the same operation or function than comparable equipment.	Section 104 of The Energy Policy Act of 2005, EO 13514, and FAR 23.2 require that each agency give preference to the purchase of ENERGY STAR® and FEMP-designated energy efficient products.	The technical requirements that each product must meet to become ENERGY STAR® qualified are available at <a href="http://www.energystar.gov/products">www.energystar.gov/products</a> . A list of certified ENERGY STAR® products can be found at <a href="http://www.energystar.gov/products/certified-products">http://www.energystar.gov/products/certified-products</a>
	The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP), administered by DOE, provides energy efficiency requirements and resources to help Federal buyers comply with Federal requirements while saving energy and costs. FEMP’s product efficiency requirements set		For a list of FEMP-covered product categories see <a href="http://energy.gov/eere/femp/downloads/covered-product-categories">http://energy.gov/eere/femp/downloads/covered-product-categories</a>

	minimum efficiency levels for product categories not covered by ENERGY STAR, such as boilers, chillers, and fluorescent ballasts.		
Water-efficient	A water efficient product or service is a product or service that uses less water than competing products or services that serve the same purpose. Water efficient products or services include those meeting EPA's WaterSense program standards.	EO 13514 and FAR Subpart 23.2 require that each agency give preference to the purchase of water efficient products, including those meeting EPA's WaterSense standards.	Products meeting EPA's WaterSense Program standards are available at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/products/index.html">http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/products/index.html</a> .
Biobased	Biobased products are those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be commercial or industrial products, feedstocks, or intermediate materials (other than food or feed) that are composed in whole, or in significant part, of biological products such as renewable domestic agricultural materials (including plant, animal, and marine materials) or forestry materials.	Section 9002 of The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 and FAR 23.4 require that Federal agencies purchase USDA designated biobased items. Section 9002 of Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill) expanded the definition of biobased products to include biobased intermediates and feedstocks.	USDA biobased designated products, USDA's guidance, and related program information is available at <a href="http://www.biopreferred.gov/">www.biopreferred.gov/</a> .
Environmentally Preferable Products (EPP)	EPP are products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment than competing products or services that serve the same purpose. Examples include Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT®)-registered products and products that are non-toxic or have less toxic alternatives.	EO 13514 requires that each agency give preference to the purchase of environmentally preferable products. FAR subpart 23.7 requires agencies to maximize the utilization of EPP.	EPA maintains a database of EPP products and specifications defined by Federal, state, and local agencies, and other nations. The database is available at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/epp">www.epa.gov/epp</a> .
Non-ozone depleting	Non-ozone depleting products use alternative chemicals, products, and manufacturing processes that	EO 13514 requires that each agency give preference to the	Information about EPA's SNAP program and covered products is

	<p>reduce overall risks to human health and the environment by lessening the depletion of ozone in the upper atmosphere. EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program reviews alternatives to ozone depleting substances and approves acceptable substitutes. SNAP provides lists of acceptable and unacceptable substitutes in the following sectors: fire suppressants, aerosol solvents and propellants, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, and adhesives and coatings.</p>	<p>purchase of non-ozone depleting substances, as identified in EPA's SNAP program. FAR subpart 23.8 requires agencies to purchase items which contain, use, or are manufactured with non-ozone depleting substances.</p>	<p>available at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/index.html">www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/index.html</a></p>
Recycled content	<p>EPA designates products that are made from, or contain, recovered materials for which Federal agencies must give preference in their procurements. There are currently more than 60 designated products in eight categories: paper and paper products; vehicular; construction; landscaping; park and recreation; transportation; non-paper office; and miscellaneous products.</p>	<p>Section 6002 of the RCRA Act of 1976 and FAR subpart 23.4 require Federal agencies to procure EPA-designated recycled content items composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable without jeopardizing the intended use of the product while maintaining a satisfactory level of competition at a reasonable price.</p>	<p>The current list of designated products can be found on EPA's web site at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/cpg">www.epa.gov/cpg</a></p>

**B. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PURCHASING COMPLIANCE**

Consistent with EO 13514 and the FAR, Federal agencies are advancing sustainable acquisition by ensuring that 95% of new contract actions for the supply of products and for the acquisition of services (including construction) require that the products are: (1) energy-efficient (ENERGY STAR® or FEMP-designated); (2) water-efficient; (3) biobased; (4) environmentally preferable (e.g., EPEAT®-registered, or non-toxic or less toxic alternatives); (5) non-ozone depleting; or (6) made with recovered materials.

To help agencies ensure compliance with sustainable purchasing requirements, a new tool became available during the reporting period. In 2012, the GSA launched the web-based Green Procurement Compilation (GPC), <https://sftool.greenprocurement>, as a one-stop location for agency purchasers to find the products designated in each of the federal environmental programs, the environmental requirements (e.g., recycled content or biobased content percentages), FAR requirements, sources of supply, sample contract language, and other useful information. The GPC, housed within GSA's Sustainable Facilities Tool, is a free, robust, easy-to-use website that empowers federal agencies to build and buy green.

In addition to the GPC, agencies also periodically review their compliance with sustainable acquisition purchasing requirements. To monitor performance, agencies generally perform quarterly reviews of at least 5% of applicable new contract actions to determine if sustainable acquisition requirements are included. Exhibit 5 summarizes the progress towards meeting the 95% sustainable acquisition goal. Figures are based on agency quarterly reviews of contract actions. In FY 2011, seven agencies, representing 28% of the 25 agencies evaluated using the using OMB Scorecard on Sustainability/Energy, reported that they met the 95% sustainable acquisition goal. By FY 2013, 17 agencies, representing 68% of the twenty-five agencies evaluated reported that they met the 95% sustainable acquisition goal. Particularly noteworthy are efforts by the Departments of Defense (DOD), Interior (DOI), and State, which increased compliance by 52%, 35%, and 61%, respectively. OMB believes progress by these agencies may be attributed to increased attention, tracking, and oversight through the scorecard process.

**Exhibit 4. Progress toward the 95% Sustainable Acquisition Goal\***

Agency	Demonstrated 95% Sustainability Acquisition Compliance By FY*			
	2010**	2011	2012	2013
DHS	N/A	82%	98%	98%
DOC	N/A	95%	100%	100%
DOD	N/A	46%	96%	98%
DOE	N/A	70%	97%	96%
DOI	N/A	63%	96%	98%
DOJ	N/A	100%	97%	100%
DOL	N/A	100%	100%	100%
DOT	N/A	96%	100%	98%
ED	N/A	100%	100%	100%
EPA	N/A	97%	99%	99%
GSA	N/A	94%	96%	85%
HHS	N/A	98%	96%	91%
HUD	N/A	75%	45%	100%
NARA	N/A	88%	81%	88%
NASA	N/A	90%	99%	100%
OPM	N/A	84%	81%	100%

Smithsonian	N/A	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided
SSA	N/A	93%	100%	100%
State	N/A	37%	91%	98%
Treasury	N/A	94%	91%	94%
TVA	N/A	79%	96%	98%
USACE	N/A	No data provided	14%	64%
USDA	N/A	78%	76%	84%
USPS	N/A	No data provided	No data provided	No data provided
VA	N/A	85%	92%	98%

\*Figures represent the average of quarterly sampling within the Agency for a minimum 5% eligible contracts.

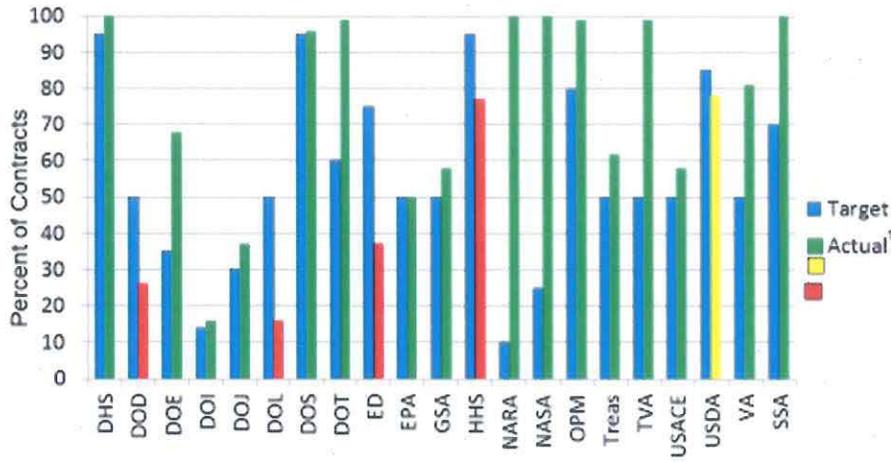
\*\*N/A – Not available. Note: The 5% quarterly contract review requirement began to be reported by Agencies in the Jan 2011 submission of OMB's Energy/Sustainability scorecard for 1<sup>st</sup> QTR FY 2011 eligible contracts.

The BioPreferred program – established by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-171)(2002 Farm Bill), and strengthened by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-234)(2008 Farm Bill) – is intended to increase Federal procurement of biobased products to promote rural economic development, create new jobs, and provide new markets for farm commodities. In February 2012, the President issued a Memorandum, *Driving Innovation and Creating Jobs in Rural America through Biobased and Sustainable Product Procurement* to ensure that executive departments and agencies effectively execute Federal procurement requirements for biobased products, including those requirements identified in EO 13514 and prescribed in the 2002 Farm Bill, as amended by the 2008 Farm Bill. The Memorandum required biobased purchasing to be emphasized in FY 2012 and FY 2013 Sustainability/Energy scorecards. As a result, each of the 25 agencies evaluated using the OMB Scorecard on Sustainability/Energy developed a biobased purchasing strategy to increase their purchase of biobased products and provide a roadmap for achieving the goal required by section 2(h) of EO 13514 to ensure that 95 percent of applicable new contract actions for products and services advance sustainable acquisition, including biobased acquisition, where such products and services meet agency performance requirements.

Biobased purchasing strategies were included in agency FY 2012 SSPPs and included targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014. As part of its periodic evaluation of agency performance on sustainable acquisition pursuant to section 4 of EO 13514, OMB specifically emphasized biobased purchasing through its Scorecard assessment process in FY 2013. Chart 1 shows FY 2013 agency results for including biobased requirements in contracts, including voluntary targets identified in agency SSPPs. Results are based on agency quarterly reviews of contract actions and shows that 14 of the 25 agencies reported that they met their voluntary target for including biobased requirements in applicable contracts. Agencies are expected to meet the 95% goal for biobased in FY 2015 and beyond.

Chart 1

**Federal Agency Contract Survey Results for Including Biobased Requirements During FY 2013 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> QTR's**



<sup>1</sup>Actual bars in graph average third and fourth quarter results. ■ Met Goal ■ 10% or < below goal ■ > 10% below goal  
 NOTE: No results reported for DOC, HUD, SI, SSA and USPS

**C. FEDERAL SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PURCHASING DATA**

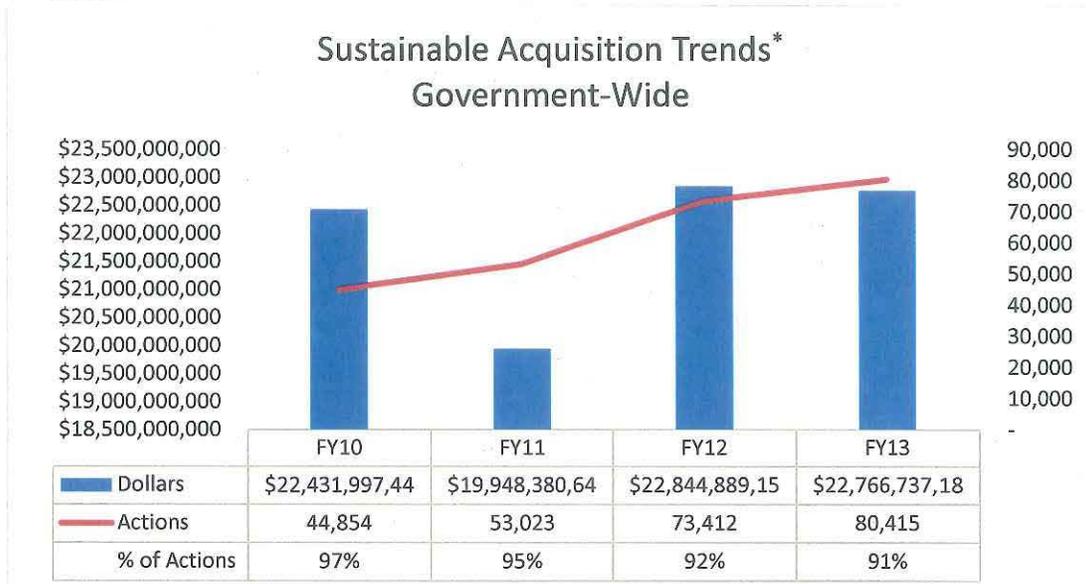
Agencies and contractors are responsible for ensuring quality data on sustainable acquisitions, including types of products purchased, the purchase costs, and the exceptions used for other than sustainable acquisition are reported into the System for Award Management (SAM)<sup>6</sup> and FPDS. Prior to 2011, FPDS contained data elements for agencies to report purchases of EPA-designated products containing recovered materials. In October 2011, the FPDS was modified to allow agencies to report additional sustainability attributes for the contract actions, including biobased products. These changes, coupled with the existing system capability to capture information about procurement of recycled products, allow for more accurate reports on sustainable acquisitions and better evaluation of progress toward meeting sustainability goals. Although these changes show progress, more remains to be done to improve the quality and accuracy of sustainable acquisition data. For example, there is a continued need for better identification and capture of agency sustainability-related data on mandatory purchase requirements.

FPDS data show the number of contract actions with sustainable attributes has nearly doubled since FY 2010, while the percentage of total contract actions as well as the dollars associated with these contract actions has remained fairly constant. Eleven agencies represent well over

<sup>6</sup> SAM, [www.sam.gov](http://www.sam.gov), is the government-wide repository for prospective Federal awardee and Federal awardee information and the centralized government-wide system for services and construction contractors to report their purchases of biobased products.

90% of the total dollars for the reporting period, i.e., FY 2010 – FY 2013. See Exhibits 6. (See Chart 2 and Exhibit 6.) The upward trend in the number of contract actions with sustainable attributes is attributed to improvements to FPDS that help to identify contract actions with sustainable attributes and increased outreach and training done by agencies to educate their procurement staff on sustainable acquisition requirements.

**Chart 2**



\*Note – Figures represent government-wide totals for either the number of actions completed or the amount of dollars obligated on contracts with sustainable attributes reported in FPDS.

**Exhibit 5. Green Dollars by Department and FY**

Department*	Dollars by FY and % of Total Green Dollars			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
DHS	\$188,649,579 1%	\$331,978,072 2%	\$389,527,999 2%	\$447,894,157 2%
DOD	\$7,733,386,642 35%	\$5,648,037,756 29%	\$6,582,023,634 30%	\$5,924,713,132 28%
DOE	\$10,111,900,708 46%	\$10,721,151,585 55%	\$10,747,468,495 49%	\$10,221,871,862 47%
DOI	\$556,453,208 3%	\$302,907,312 2%	\$400,408,295 2%	\$371,067,821 2%
DOL	\$258,809,689 1%	\$251,845,963 1%	\$358,975,798 2%	\$460,227,252 2%

DOT	\$208,830,478 1%	\$259,028,552 1%	\$371,228,883 2%	\$504,118,250 2%
EPA	\$88,983,109 0.04%	\$279,793,431 1%	\$288,255,647 1%	\$385,617,775 2%
GSA	\$1,939,797,852 9%	\$896,793,129 5%	\$1,320,366,087 6%	\$1,302,965,894 6%
NASA	\$394,897,120 2%	\$503,729,040 3%	\$659,314,126 3%	\$971,346,949 5%
VA	\$511,908,099 2%	\$447,681,675 2%	\$960,298,455 4%	\$1,099,572,713 5%

\*The ten Departments listed represent 97% of the total dollars obligated government-wide on contracts with sustainable attributes over the four year period.

#### IV. LOOKING FORWARD

While significant progress has been achieved, further progress can be realized with targeted management focus from the agencies. OFPP, with support from OFEE, remains committed to tracking agencies' progress toward meeting their sustainable purchasing and program goals. Emphasis will continue to be placed on improving strategies and actions to achieve the goals required by both statute and EOs. Ongoing efforts led by agencies will continue to promote the procurement of recycled and biobased products. Some of the actions being planned by agencies for FY 2014 are described in Exhibit 7.

**Exhibit 6. Departmental Actions Planned for FY 2014**

Department	Planned Activities for FY14
DHS	DHS plans to deploy a sustainable acquisition outreach campaign.
DOD	In its quest to improve further the extent to which procurement is conducted sustainably, DOD is developing a Sustainable Procurement Instruction to establish policy, assign responsibility, and provide direction for sustainable procurement across the DOD.
DOE	Quarterly reviews conducted by DOE determined that 35% of applicable new contract actions contained biobased provisions and preferences. By the end of FY 2014, DOE will strive to meet a level of 50% for applicable new contract actions that include a preference for biobased products.
DOI	Interior plans to continue to improve its strategies and actions through the Environmental Management System (EMS) to meet the sustainable acquisition goals as required by EO 13514. Interior also will continue its training, education, and acquisition management reviews. Interior plans to continue quarterly training programs with a special emphasis in FY 2014 on biobased products and services that promote biobased products. In FY 2014

	Interior will pursue increasing biobased product usage and will highlight success stories to encourage both its acceptance and usage.
DOJ	Justice plans to achieve 100% compliance for the award of applicable requirements that include biobased products in FY 2014.
DOL	Labor plans to purchase recyclable and recycled furnishings for its space renovation and redesign. Labor also plans to make federally-mandated designated sustainable products as the default in all relevant procurements and services in their procurement writing system. Labor plans to remind its acquisition community about biobased purchasing requirements quarterly.
DOT	DOT will promote training for all personnel involved with acquisition. DOT plans to continue to increase the number of employees trained in sustainable acquisition, including purchase cardholders, contracting officers, and contracting officer representatives (CORs), as well as other employees. The DOT plans to make sustainable acquisition training a requirement for all purchase cardholders and CORs by FY 2014.
EPA	EPA plans to (i) implement methodologies to ensure accuracy of sustainability related data reported into FPDS, (ii) continue training acquisition staff, (iii) work with program offices that write the requirements for construction, landscaping, janitorial and other applicable services with to increase use of sustainable products, and (iv) review its Annual Acquisition Forecast to identify requirements with the potential to use sustainable products and services.
GSA	GSA will require that applicable past performance reports include evaluation of contractor's compliance with sustainability requirements during FY 2014. In late FY 2013, GSA will undertake a study using life cycle analysis (LCA) to identify: (1) sustainability considerations for high-impact product and service categories; (2) causes of major environmental impacts of selected products and services throughout the life cycle; and (3) eco labels, attributes, product specifications, and other solutions GSA can use in the procurement process to mitigate the identified impacts. GSA plans to complete the studying in FY 2014.
NASA	NASA plans to provide targeted training, as necessary, to contracting officers who process the awards most impacted by sustainable acquisition requirements.
USDA	The USDA will review its agency-specific product specifications to identify areas where the use of sustainable products, including USDA-designated biobased products, can be mandated.
VA	In FY 2014, VA plans to finalize its Green Purchasing Directive and Handbook and make them available online. In FY 2014, VA also plans to: (1) enhance biobased procurement language in the VA Sustainable Design Manual and (2) continue to review and update specifications with biobased criteria, where appropriate.

### List of Department/Agency Acronyms

Acronym	Department/Agency
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
ED	Department of Education
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
Smithsonian	Smithsonian Institution
SSA	Social Security Administration
State	Department of State
Treasury	Department of the Treasury
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	Department of Agriculture
USPS	United States Postal Service
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs