



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

OFFICE OF FEDERAL
PROCUREMENT POLICY

January 19, 2017

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 Agricultural Act of 2014, Pub. L. 113-79. These laws require that the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) coordinate these requirements with other procurement policy demands and 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 April 2015 and covered implementation of these statutory requirements and Executive Order mandates for fiscal year (FY) 2010 through FY13. This report covers FY14 through FY16. OFPP worked with the Council on Environmental Quality's Office of Federal Sustainability (OFS) (formerly the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive), and relied on data from 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 to meet these statutory mandates responsibly. For example, in FY15 President Obama issued Executive Order (EO) 13693: *Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade*,¹ which promotes sustainable acquisition and procurement by ensuring that environmental performance and sustainability factors are included to the maximum extent practicable for all applicable procurements in the planning, award, and execution phases of the acquisition. The EO implements statutory requirements by having agencies set BioPreferred and biobased purchasing targets and ensuring contractors submit timely annual reports of their BioPreferred and biobased purchases. According to a recent USDA report, the U.S. biobased products industry is generating substantial economic activity and American jobs. In 2014, the industry supported a total of 4.2 million American jobs and \$393 billion in value added to the U.S. economy. There is also data by state to show the impact of the industry on individual states. The states with the greatest number of jobs in the biobased products industry include: North Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Alabama, and Florida.²

¹ E.O. 13693 signed March 19, 2015 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/03/19/executive-order-planning-federal-sustainability-next-decade>.

² For copies of the reports, see: https://www.biopreferred.gov/BPResources/files/EconomicReport_6_12_2015.pdf
<https://www.biopreferred.gov/BPResources/files/BiobasedProductsEconomicAnalysis2016.pdf>.

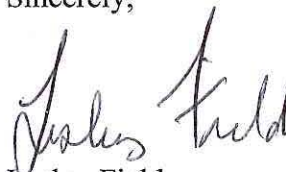
Recognizing that much of the environmental data used to develop this report is made publicly available throughout the reporting period through FPDS and agency sustainability plans, this report summarizes key achievements and improvements supporting sustainable acquisition goal achievement and environmental stewardship. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), with support from OFS, continues to track agencies' progress toward meeting their sustainable purchasing and 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 demonstrates 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 indicates some improvements in compliance from FY14-16. While other government-wide data sources indicate the usage of sustainability clauses in contracts have increased more than 50% since our last report covering FY13.

While significant progress has been achieved, further gains can be realized with targeted management focus from the agencies. OMB, with support from OFS, 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,



Lesley Field
Acting Administrator

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to:

The Honorable Elijah Cummings

The Honorable K. Michael Conaway

The Honorable Collin C. Peterson

The Honorable Pat Roberts

The Honorable Debbie Stabenow

The Honorable John Barrasso

The Honorable Thomas R. Carper

The Honorable Ron Johnson

The Honorable Claire McCaskill

**Report to Congress on Implementation of Section 6002 of the
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Section 9002 of the
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002; and Section 9002 of
the Agricultural Act of 2014**

(This report covers data for fiscal years 2014 – 2016)

Prepared by

Office of Federal Procurement Policy

Office of Management and Budget

January 2017

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

On March 19, 2015, President Obama signed Executive Order (EO) 13693, *Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade* to assist agencies in meeting their statutory requirements in acquisition. The purpose of EO 13693 is to strengthen Federal leadership in sustainability and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. The EO required each agency to submit reduction targets for agency-wide reductions of GHG emissions by the end of fiscal year (FY) 2025 relative to a FY08 baseline. Of particular interest to the acquisition community is the 100 percent compliance goal for including environmental performance and sustainability factors in all applicable procurements. The EO requires agencies that have not yet achieved at least 95 percent compliance with the BioPreferred and biobased purchasing requirements to establish targets and ensure contractors submit timely annual reports of their BioPreferred and biobased purchases. USDA’s report, entitled *An Economic Impact Analysis of the U.S. Biobased Products Industry Report 2016* demonstrated how the U.S. Biobased products industry’s growth is generating substantial economic activity and American jobs. In 2014, the industry supported a total of 4.2 million American jobs through direct, indirect, and induced contributions. For every Biobased industry employee in the U.S. nearly two other indirect jobs are supported. The Biobased products industry also contributed a total of \$393 billion in value added to the U.S. economy. The industry has generated \$127 billion in direct value with spillover totaling \$266 billion. The 2016 Report also includes data by state to show the impact of the industry on individual states. The states with the greatest number of jobs in the Biobased products industry include: North Carolina, Texas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Alabama, and Florida.¹

Pursuant to the EO 13693 and other actions, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), which codifies uniform policies for the acquisition of supplies and services by executive agencies, was updated during the reporting period to implement new requirements:

Exhibit 1. Strengthened Regulatory Coverage of Environmental Purchasing Policies

	FAR Rule	Summary	Effective Date	Federal Agency Implementation
Changes to the FAR	81 Federal Register 30429 ²	This final rule requires that agencies procure, when feasible, alternatives to high global warming potential (GWP) hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Additionally,	June 15, 2016	For reporting in FY16, contractors are required to report directly to their Contracting Officers, which will inform agency sustainability data. For FY17 and beyond, contractors will be directed to report HFC use centrally at SAM.gov.

¹ https://www.biopreferred.gov/BPResources/files/EconomicReport_6_12_2015.pdf; and <https://www.biopreferred.gov/BPResources/files/BiobasedProductsEconomicAnalysis2016.pdf>

² <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-05-16/pdf/2016-10998.pdf>

		contractors are now required to report the use of HFCs for equipment and appliances that normally contain 50 or more pounds of HFCs or refrigerant blends.		
	81 Federal Register 83092 ³	This final rule amends the FAR to establish an annual representation requirement to indicate whether or not and where contractors publicly disclose greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emission reduction goals or targets.	December 19, 2016	SAM.gov will be updated to reflect the representation for new registrants as well as the annual recertification of current registrants.

II. FEDERAL AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND PERFORMANCE

Federal agencies are continuing to implement action plans to meet the goals of EO 13693. The Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) Office of Federal Sustainability (OFS) and OMB coordinate implementation, track progress, and evaluate agency performance based on agency reporting in their annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans (SSPPs), required by EO 13693, 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.

³ <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-11-18/pdf/2016-27686.pdf>

Exhibit 2. Tools for Assessing Federal Agency Environmental Performance

Tool	Description	Assessment Factors	Results
<p>OMB Scorecards on Sustainability/ Energy</p>	<p>Agency input to these scorecards helps them 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 status, including progress toward statutory and Executive Order goals on energy and water intensity reductions; fleet petroleum use; greenhouse gas emissions; green building practices; and renewable energy use. Agencies are also evaluated on demonstrating progress towards improving compliance on additional targets or goals reflected in annual Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans including sustainable acquisition and electronic stewardship.</p>	<p>By the end of FY15, direct GHG emissions declined 17.6% and estimated Indirect GHG emissions decreased 17.5%, both from an FY08 baseline</p> <p>Government-wide sustainable acquisition numbers are summarized in parts III(B) and (C) below.</p>
<p>Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP)</p>	<p>As originally required by EO 13514 and continued in EO 13693, Federal agencies develop, implement, and annually update an SSPP which 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 publicly accessible on agency websites and linked through performance.gov.</p> <p>The most recent SSPPs were released to the public on September 8, 2016.</p>

In April 2011, OMB Scorecards on Sustainability/Energy for each of the 25 scorecard agencies were made publicly available. Links to current and past Scorecards and SSPPs can be found at <https://www.performance.gov/node/3406/view?view=public#supporting-info>.

III. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PURCHASING

A. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PRODUCT CATEGORIES

As required by the 2002, 2008 and 2014 Farm Bills, federal agencies and federal contractors are required to purchase biobased products in categories designated by USDA. There are currently 97 diverse product categories, representing more than 15,000 individual products, for which USDA has determined a minimum biobased content for a product to qualify for federal purchasing. As required by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2014, the USDA BioPreferred Program has initiated a regulatory process to designate intermediates and feedstocks for federal purchasing and products made from those intermediates. This provides a pathway for approximately 60 new product categories, representing thousands of individual products, for federal purchase.

In addition to the statutory requirements in RCRA and the FARM bills for purchasing recycled and biobased products, agencies are also required by the FAR to purchase products with other 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, along with biobased requirements, into six categories for which products are designated by the EPA, Department of Energy (DOE), and Department of Agriculture (USDA). Exhibit 3 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 13693, and FAR 23.2 require that each agency give preference to the purchase of ENERGY STAR® and FEMP-	The requirements that each product must meet to become ENERGY STAR® qualified are available at https://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=manuf_res.pt_manuf . A list of certified ENERGY STAR® products can be found at https://www.energystar.gov/products

	<p>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 minimum efficiency levels for product categories not covered by ENERGY STAR, such as boilers, chillers, and fluorescent ballasts.</p>	<p>designated energy efficient products.</p>	<p>For a list of FEMP-covered product categories see</p> <p>http://energy.gov/eere/femp/downloads/covered-product-categories</p>
Water-efficient	<p>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.</p>	<p>EO 13693 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.</p>	<p>Products meeting EPA's WaterSense Program standards are available at</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/products/index.html .</p>
Biobased	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 the Agricultural Act of 2014 (2014 Farm Bill) expanded the definition of biobased products to include</p>	<p>USDA biobased designated products, USDA's guidance, and related program information is available at</p> <p>www.biopreferred.gov/.</p>

		biobased intermediates and feedstocks.	
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 electronics and products that are non-toxic or have less toxic alternatives.	EO 13693 requires that each agency give preference to the purchase of environmentally preferable products. FAR subpart 23.7 requires agencies to maximize the use 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 https://www.epa.gov/greenerproducts .
Alternatives to ozone depleting substances	Alternatives to ozone depleting products use chemicals, products, and manufacturing processes that 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.	EO 13693 requires that each agency give preference to the 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.	Information about EPA's SNAP program and covered products is available at www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/index.html
Recycled content	EPA designates products that are made from, or contain, recovered materials for which	Section 6002 of the RCRA Act of 1976 and FAR subpart 23.4 require	The current list of designated products can be found on EPA's web site at https://www.epa.gov/smm/comprehe

	<p>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>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. Furthermore, EO 13693 requires agencies to acquire uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30 percent postconsumer recycled content.</p>	<p>nsive-procurement-guideline-cpg-program</p>
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Additionally, as previously mentioned in the new Federal Acquisition Policy section, changes to FAR part 23 made effective in June 2016 created a purchasing preference for alternatives to high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) as outlined in Exhibit 4 below:

Exhibit 4. Purchasing Preference for Alternatives to High Global Warming Potential HFCs

Preference	Program Description	Program Authority	Product Information
<p>Alternatives to high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</p>	<p>HFCs are GHGs commonly used in a wide variety of applications by federal agencies, including refrigeration, air conditioning, building insulation, fire extinguishing systems, and aerosols. HFCs have high global warming potential, raising concern about their impacts as they become increasingly used</p>	<p>EO 13693 provides for a purchasing preference for alternatives to high global warming potential HFCs as identified by EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) whenever feasible.</p>	<p>Information about efforts to reduce the use of HFCs in the Federal sector can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/snap/reducing-hydrofluorocarbon-hfc-use-and-emissions-federal-sector</p>

	as replacements for ozone-depleting substances.		
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Agencies implemented these requirements in many successful acquisitions, for example:

In 2014, NASA’s Kennedy Space Center spent \$697,115 on designated biobased items across twenty-five product categories. They improved that mark to over \$1,000,000 in 2015. Among those product categories, biobased cleaning products are used at both the facilities and the Visitor Center complex; biobased hi-temp grease is used on the doors; biobased coolant is used for metal working operations; Cargill’s biobased FR3 replaced transformer fluids; and 330 yards of biobased backed Signature Accord carpet has recently been installed at the Visitor Complex.

DOD's Defense Logistics Agency tested two biobased penetrating lubricants at eight DOD tri-service locations. Both products met or exceeded all DOD product specifications and performance requirements that support the DOD mission. As a result, four new National Stock Numbers were created for aerosols, sprays, 1 gallon containers, and 55 gallon drums. These biobased products enable their customers to easily identify and buy these biobased products as an alternative to their petroleum-based counterparts.

The USDA Grazinglands Research Laboratory in El Reno, Oklahoma uses biobased antifreeze to prevent freezing in the water tanks of their firetruck and agricultural sprayers. It protects to – 30° F. It is less expensive than conventional antifreeze and meets all relevant standards.

When constructing the new Fairfax Village Neighborhood Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, biobased spray foam insulation was used. The 3,800 square foot building consumes 70% less energy than a typical building, in part, because of the use of the biobased insulation.

One entity converted some of their existing paper product lines into biobased BioBlend paper products based on the requirement for federal agencies and federal contractors to purchase biobased products. Office Depot, Office Max and several other top dealers began to sell and distribute the BioBlend products through GSA Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative (FSSI) contracts. Sales to the federal government have been profitable and have driven goals to expand the marketing of these products in the private sector.

Yellowstone National Park and Grand Tetons National Park had a challenge with the huge volume of discarded plastic bottles. They partnered with three companies who made carpet components. The companies purchase the bottles and use them to make the Yellowstone Collection of carpets that are also comprised of biobased carpet backing. For every yard of this Yellowstone Collection carpet sold, 50 cents is donated to the Yellowstone Park Foundation to help protect and preserve one of the nation’s most pristine natural resources.

B. SUSTAINABLE ACQUISITION PURCHASING COMPLIANCE

Consistent with EO 13693, Federal agencies are advancing sustainable acquisition by working towards 100% compliance for new contract actions for the supply of applicable products and for the acquisition of applicable services (including construction) by requiring 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 September 2016, the “Green ✓” (Green Check) tag was launched on the GSA Acquisition Gateway.⁴ By integrating Green Check into the Acquisition Gateway, it is now easier for agencies to find and select contracts that meet aggressive energy efficient requirements as well as creating a more energy-efficient, climate-smart, and sustainable Federal supply chain. With more than 10,000 federal users, GSA’s Acquisition Gateway includes contract information by category, like pricing tools, best practices, and other information and now displays a “Green ✓” tag next to widely available Information Technology Hardware contract vehicles that are identified as sustainable to advance our Federal green purchasing goals.

To determine which contract vehicles would be designated with a Green Check, a cross-agency interdisciplinary advisory team led by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviewed all contract awards within the Information Technology Hardware category on the Gateway and identified those contracts that are a source of equipment that meets or exceeds Federal energy efficiency and other sustainable IT standards. Moving forward, members of the advisory team, which include representatives from GSA, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Department of Energy (DOE), and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), among others, will advise Category Managers as they continue their efforts to increase sustainability within government-wide contracting vehicles.

Additionally, as noted in our previous report, GSA launched the web-based Green Procurement Compilation (GPC), <https://sftool.gov/greenprocurement>, in 2012 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 tool has continuously been updated with new sample contract language, additional products lists, and recommendations throughout FY14-16.

Furthermore, agencies also periodically review their compliance with sustainable acquisition purchasing requirements. To monitor performance, agencies perform quarterly reviews of at least 5% of applicable new contract actions, or other approved review methodologies, to

⁴ <https://hallways.cap.gsa.gov/>

determine if sustainable acquisition requirements are included. The results of such reviews are posted by each agency in their annual SSPPs and consolidated in Exhibit 5 below:

Exhibit 5. Sustainable Acquisition Clause Usage Sampling

Agency	FY14	FY15	FY16
Government Wide	94.80%	90.90%	85.94%
DHS	98.10%	100%	98.95%
DOC	99.50%	100%	100%
DOD	97.50%	95.90%	95.51%
DOE	95.50%	96.20%	98.47%
DOI	97.10%	99.20%	96.71%
DOJ	100%	100%	100%
DOL	100%	100%	98.04%
DOT	99.10%	100%	95.15%
ED	100%	100%	100%
EPA	100%	96.60%	98.31%
GSA	55.20%	94.90%	99.32%
HHS	99.50%	97.50%	95.65%
HUD	100%	100%	100%
NARA	100%	100%	100%
NASA	100%	98.80%	90.91%
OPM	96.40%	90.20%	92.50%
Smithsonian	No Data	No Data	No Data
SSA	100%	100%	100%
State	100%	100%	100%
Treasury	98.60%	89.60%	99.18%
TVA	95.80%	88.30%	81.09%
USACE	65.20%	55.60%	50.51%
USDA	90.40%	93.90%	96.38%
USPS	No Data	No Data	No Data
VA	98.10%	99.40%	90.30%

While 56% of reporting agencies either saw increases or maintained their 100% compliance between FY14 and FY16, more work needs to be done. The quality of reported data shows continuous improvement and still requires attention from a number of agencies. But, as discussed below, federal procurement data shows a significant increase in the number of procurement dollars with sustainable attributes since our last report. Additionally, Biobased

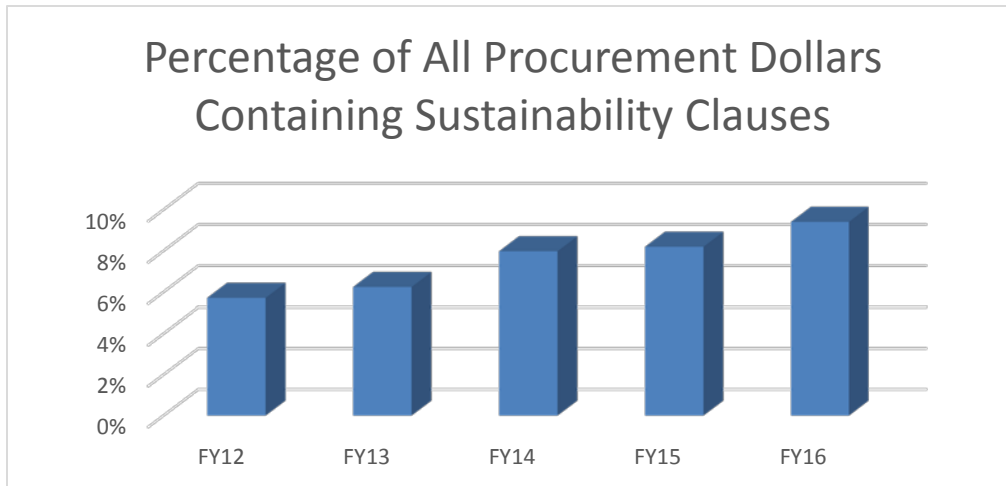
purchasing strategies are now included in agency SSPPs targeting FY17. Through these plans, agencies have committed to include biobased requirements in over 84,000 contracts and targeted more than \$453 million of biobased products to be delivered in FY17.

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)⁵ and the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS). These efforts capture information about procurement of recycled products, allow for more accurate reports on sustainable acquisitions and better indications of progress toward meeting sustainability goals.

FPDS data show the number of procurement dollars with sustainable attributes has increased by over 50% since our last report. As procurement spending overall has been reduced by nearly \$100 billion since FY12, the preferred measure of performance is the percentage of all procurement dollars which are reported to contain sustainability clauses. This methodology tracks sustainability clause usage amongst all procurement spending in FPDS, including large non-applicable awards (such as weapons systems) which explains the differences from the agencies sampling of applicable awards discussed above in Exhibit 5. Even viewing sustainability clause usage amongst all procurement spending Chart 1 (below) shows a significant increase since our last report:

Chart 1



**Note – Figures represent publicly available government-wide totals for amount of dollars obligated on contracts with sustainable attributes reported in FPDS as of 23 November 2016.*

⁵ SAM, 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.

As noted in our last report, 10 agencies make up the vast majority of contract spending with sustainability clauses, for scoping purposes Exhibit 6 shows the actual dollar spend for each agency which contain sustainability clauses:

Exhibit 6. Procurement Dollars with Sustainability Clauses by Department

Agency	FY14	FY15	FY16
DOD	\$13,316,966,932	\$12,270,117,822	\$11,668,810,780
DOE	\$11,596,256,789	\$11,942,162,692	\$14,176,174,056
EPA	\$415,244,098	\$509,173,795	\$569,733,320
GSA	\$1,714,623,934	\$2,264,672,538	\$2,398,052,737
DHS	\$738,452,983	\$656,723,527	\$1,214,309,967
DOI	\$653,690,251	\$683,568,535	\$854,081,073
DOL	\$515,676,103	\$683,568,535	\$385,615,847
NASA	\$2,049,372,876	\$2,970,188,409	\$3,656,352,089
DOT	\$650,660,866	\$719,805,454	\$896,364,801
VA	\$1,178,024,020	\$764,609,238	\$938,033,132

**Numbers from publicly available FPDS data as of 23 November 2016. The ten Departments listed represent 85% of the total dollars obligated government-wide on contracts over the three year period.*

In addition, data was collected from FY16 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans (SSPPs) which asked agencies to submit targets for biobased contracting goals in FY17, as required by statute. In FY17, 21 of the 25 Scorecard agencies included the requested targets in their SSPPs. Those 21 agencies committed to include biobased requirements in 84,433 contracts and targeted more than \$453 million of biobased products to be delivered in FY17.⁶

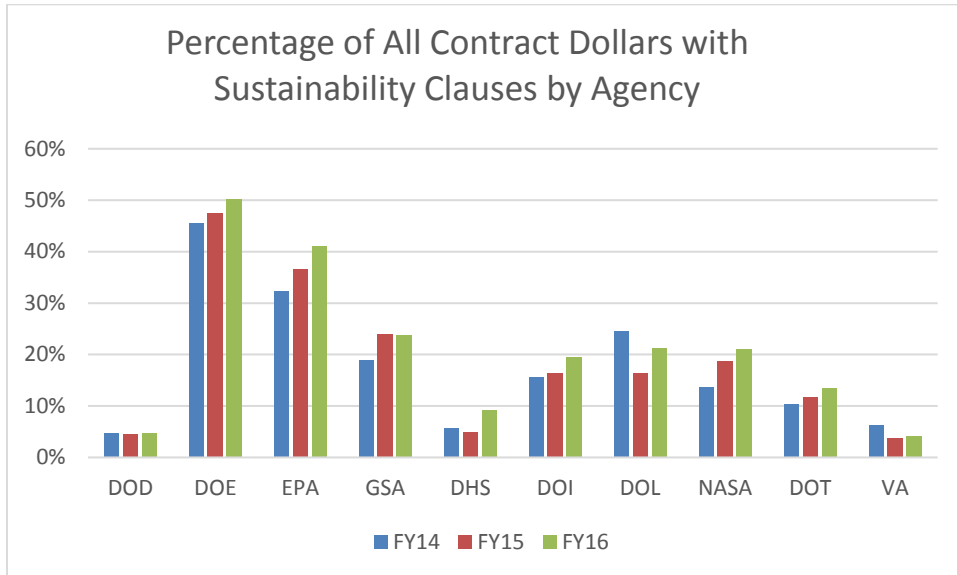
⁶ <https://www.performance.gov/node/3406/view?view=public#supporting-info>

Exhibit 7: Federal Agency Commitments to Purchase Biobased Products

Agency	FY17 Biobased (contracts)	FY17 Biobased (dollars)
Government Wide	84,433	\$ 453,150,168
DHS	340	\$ 500,000
DOC	86	\$ 31,657
DOD	60,391	\$ 139,686,772
DOE	300	\$ 50,000,000
DOI	1,000	\$ 30,000,000
DOJ	200	\$ 4,950,000
DOL	20	\$ 1,400,000
DOT	25	\$ 21,000,000
ED		none
EPA	149	\$ 5,272,000
GSA	9,504	\$ 45,783,579
HHS	274	\$ 1,100,005
HUD	3	\$ 6,100,000
NARA	217	\$ 17,000,000
NASA	1,100	\$ 1,000,000
OPM	14	\$ 6,299,155
Smithsonian		none
SSA	10	\$ 10,561,000
State	400	\$ 40,000,000
Treasury	9,000	\$ 4,750,000
TVA	200	\$ 800,000
USACE	1,000	\$ 64,916,000
USDA	200	\$ 2,000,000
USPS		none
VA		none

However, as total procurement spending has declined annually over the reporting period (varied further by differing agency mission changes), the preferred way to observe trends in the implementation of sustainability clauses is to watch the percentage of all annual spend that contains sustainability clauses. Chart 2 provides the trends over the past three fiscal years for the previously mentioned 10 agencies and shows an increase in all but three agencies:

Chart 2



**Numbers from publically available FPDS data as of 23 November 2016.*

IV. LOOKING FORWARD

While significant progress has been achieved, further progress can still be realized with targeted management focus from the agencies. OFPP, with support from OFS, remains committed to tracking agencies' progress toward meeting their sustainable purchasing and program goals. Emphasis will be placed on leveraging subject-matter expertise through Category Management tools such as the Acquisition Gateway to not only decrease administrative procurement costs and tracking efforts at the agency level but also increase the compliance with all sustainability goals.

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