

General Services Administration: Federal Acquisition Service (FAS)

GSA's FAS Aids Recovery Effort with Streamlined Acquisition Processes and Solutions

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GSA has proactively responded to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act), as well as EO 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance. The General Services Administration's (GSA) Public Buildings Service (PBS) is using its Recovery Act funds to renovate and construct federal buildings and courthouses and land ports of entry, and to convert federal buildings to high-performance green buildings. The Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) in GSA is purchasing fuel efficient and low emission vehicles.

Finally, GSA is helping Federal customers implement their Recovery Act requirements and respond to the mandates of EO 13514 by offering streamlined acquisition processes and solutions.

Comprehensive Professional Energy Services Blanket Purchase Agreement

GSA's Comprehensive Professional Energy Services (CPES) Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) helps agencies achieve their energy, greenhouse gas, and water conservation goals using a streamlined acquisition process.

As the country's single largest energy user, the federal government can effect enormous positive change for the environment through changes

in energy policy and practices. The Recovery Act provides 32 government agencies and departments with more than \$53 billion to create a greener environment.

Established Dec. 31, 2009, the CPES BPA helps agencies and departments meet these important energy conservation and efficiency goals.

Using the CPES BPA, agencies can:

- Acquire fully compliant energy services;
- Measurably move the nation towards greater reliance on clean energy technology solutions;
- Promote sustainability and environmental stewardship throughout federal government operations;
- Support the administration's effort to retain and create jobs and put Americans back to work;
- Acquire services using the federal government's first Federal Strategic Sourcing Initiative (FSSI) to support energy services as required by the Recovery Act; and,
- Use the BPA for non-Recovery Act orders.

Services that may be acquired via the CPES BPA include:

- Reviewing current >>>

>>> energy-reduction measures including, but not limited to, those used in water efficiency, lighting, heating, and cooling of federal buildings or other operations;

- Developing a process to ensure that any energy-conservation measure employed in a major building renovation uses the most energy-efficient designs, systems, and equipment;
- Recommending and implementing renewable energy solutions, where feasible;
- Achieving, at a minimum, a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver rating certification for government facilities;
- Ensuring that all new buildings and major renovations are designed to reduce fuel consumption as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA);
- Ensuring energy analysis is part of any commissioning action; and,
- Planning, monitoring, and reporting results with ENERGY STAR or other government-approved tools.

Currently, there are 20 BPA holders and many of these are small businesses. Multiple vendors were awarded for each region, ensuring that customers can expect the best prices. The contracts use performance-based metrics to measure contractor performance at both a BPA level and at the task order level.

To find out more about the pricing structure for individual BPA holders, visit the Strategic Sourcing Aisle on the GSA Advantage website

(www.gsaadvantage.gov).

Personal Property Management (PPM) Business Line - "Reuse is Recycling"

In addition to the acquisition solutions we have created in direct response to the Recovery Act and beyond, GSA also offers the Personal Property Program whose motto, "Reuse is Recycling," clearly proves that GSA is moving the government towards acting in a greener manner.

The Personal Property Management (PPM) Business Line under the General Supplies and Services portfolio offers solutions to the requirements of EO 13514. When a federal agency wants to get rid of excess property, they don't just dump it into a landfill. Instead, every possible attempt is made to find a way to reuse the property in other agencies within the federal government. This is where the Personal Property Management Program comes in.

The PPM program is authorized (by Title 40, US Code, Section 121c) to prescribe policies to promote the maximum use of excess government personal property by executive agencies. The Federal Management Regulation (FMR), Title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 102-36, further specifies that the program ensure that final disposition complies with applicable environmental, health, safety and national security regulations.

The FMR also states that excess property be the first source of supply for federal agencies. This is specified in 41 CFR 102-36.35:

All executive agencies must, to the maximum extent practicable, fill

requirements for personal property by using existing agency property from other federal agencies in lieu of new procurements.

This ensures that property already paid for with taxpayers' money is used to the fullest extent and lets agencies avoid the cost of new procurements. Reuse also helps protect the environment by keeping excess property out of the pollution mainstream. Federal agencies that have excess property must report the property to GSA.

GSAXcess (www.gsaxcess.gov) enables agencies to report property online. Once property is posted on GSAXcess, other federal agencies can view the available details (pictures/quantity/condition) and submit a request for transfer of the item; all transfers are documented on "Transfer Orders" during a 21 day period. When a request is approved, the receiving agency is free to pick up the property from the holding agency (i.e. reporting agency). Normally, the only costs incurred during the process are the transportation and handling costs.

If excess property is not requested by any federal agency, the property becomes "surplus" and can be donated to state agencies. Donation is enabled by a process similar to the Federal agencies' process, though the eligible public agencies must go through a State Agency for Surplus Property (SASP). The SASPs screen and request property in GSAXcess during the same 21 days that federal agencies screen, however, GSA cannot allocate property to the SASPs for donation until after the 21 day screening period. Once GSA approves a SASP's request, the SASP coordinates the physical >>>

>>> transfer to the recipient donee organization. Property that is not requested by either federal or state agencies is available for public sale. GSA Auctions is GSA's sales center for personal property under the eGov Federal Asset Sales Initiative (www.gsa.gov/gsauctions). Only after all of these processes have transpired will reported property be considered for recycling or abandonment/destruction. GSA's Personal Property Management program makes every effort to keep property from having that fate. Reuse is the goal, and every piece of property that gets reused via federal utilization, donation or sale is a piece of property not being added to millions of tons of waste generated every year.

Another PPM program, Computers for Learning (CFL), fights the problem of electronic waste, which is among the fastest growing and most toxic components of municipal trash.

The CFL program promotes the reuse of federal excess computers and peripheral devices among schools in need and educational nonprofit organizations, reduces landfill disposal of toxic wastes, and maximizes the value of federal assets.

Although computers contain valuable metals, chips and parts, these materials can be costly to recover. Hazardous materials such as lead, cadmium, mercury, brominated flame retardants and hexavalent chromium must be dismantled in special ways so as not to cause harm to humans or the environment. Continued use of the computers is a better solution than dismantling/component recovery. Recycling an unwanted computer is shortsighted, considering the many benefits of reuse. When federal agencies partner with schools to reuse and give computer equipment a second life, they also give

opportunity to our America's youth in need. The CFL program facilitates the transfer of excess federal computer equipment to schools and educational nonprofits, giving special consideration to those with the greatest need. Excess electronic products entered into GSAXcess are automatically offered to eligible schools and educational nonprofits through the CFL program.

Reusing just one computer with a Cathode Ray Terminal monitor saves: 30 pounds of hazardous waste, 77 pounds of solid waste, 17.5 gallons of water from being polluted, 32 tons of air from being polluted, 1,333 pounds of carbon dioxide from being emitted and 7,719 kilowatts of energy!

For more information about GSA's FAS and its programs (including its innovative acquisition and personal property strategies and solutions), please consult the GSA FAS website at: www.gsa.gov/fas ¶