STATE OF NEW YORK

5921

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

March 23, 2021

Introduced by Sens. KRUEGER, COONEY, KAPLAN, MAY, REICHLIN-MELNICK, KAMINSKY -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Procurement and Contracts

AN ACT to amend the state finance law, in relation to enacting the New York deforestation-free procurement act

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New York deforestation-free procurement act".

§ 2. Legislative Findings. The Legislature finds and declares the following:

1. Tropical forests cover roughly 7 percent of Earth's surface, but harbor close to 50 percent of all species on Earth.

2. Boreal forests represent about thirty percent of the global forest area, help regulate the climate through the exchange of energy and water, and are a large reservoir of biogenic carbon, storing twice as much per acre as tropical forests. Canada's boreal forest alone stores nearly twice as much carbon in its vegetation and soil as the entire world's combined oil reserves.

3. Human activity is the driving force behind the current rate of species extinction, which is at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than historical levels. The World Wildlife Fund's 2016 Living Planet Report found global populations of fish, birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles declined by 58 percent between 1970 and 2012.

4. Globally, an estimated 18,000,000 acres of forest, an area more than half the size of New York State, are lost every year to deforestation according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with over one-half of Earth's tropical forests already gone. At the current pace, the entirety of Earth's tropical rainforests will be degraded or destroyed within the next 100 years.

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD03158-05-1

5. An estimated 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation and forest degradation. Taking into account carbon sequestration potential, stopping the loss of tropical forests, mangroves, and wetlands could provide over 20 percent of climate mitigation by 2030.

6. Loss of biodiversity resulting from forest degradation and deforestation, as well as human encroachment on formerly undisturbed ecosystems, increases the risks of zoonotic disease pandemics such as COVID-19.

7. New York State is a leader in addressing the climate crisis, with a statutory goal of achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide by 2050.

8. Tropical deforestation in many countries is closely associated with violations of the land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and with the exploitation of workers, including forced labor and child labor, and in many cases is enabled by corruption, criminality, and violence against land defenders.

9. Tropical deforestation in many countries is also closely associated with illegal wildlife trafficking, including, but not limited to, various bird and reptile species, many primate species, including great apes, pangolins, and orangutans, and in many cases is enabled by corruption, criminality, and violence against conservationists.

10. The primary factor leading to tropical deforestation is degradation and road-building associated with logging for timber, while the largest direct cause of tropical deforestation is industrial-scale production of agricultural commodities. Together, these are increasingly known as "forest-risk commodities".

11. Industrial logging to make single-use tissue products, newsprint, and lumber is a large driver of boreal forest degradation and deforestation.

12. New York is inadvertently promoting and sanctioning intact forest degradation and deforestation through the purchase of goods and products that have been produced in supply chains that contribute to intact forest degradation and deforestation.

13. New York has one of the largest economies in the world and its purchasing power has significant market force.

14. It is the intent of the legislature that it be the policy of this state to ensure companies contracting with the state are not contributing to tropical or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation directly or through their supply chains.

§ 3. Paragraphs b, c, d and e of subdivision 1 and paragraph b of subdivision 2 of section 165 of the state finance law, as added by chapter 83 of the laws of 1995, are amended to read as follows:

b. "Tropical hardwood" shall mean any and all hardwood, scientifically classified as angiosperm, that grows in any tropical [~~moist~~] forest. Tropical hardwoods shall [~~be~~] **include but not be limited to** the following species:

Scientific Name	**Examples of** Common [~~Name~~] **Names**
Prunus Africana	**African cherry, Red stinkwood**
Caryocar costaricense	**Ajo, Aji**
Calophyllum spp.	**Bintangor**
Cedrela spp.	**Cedar**
Neobalanocarpus heimii, Balanocarpus heimii	**Chengal**
Octomeles sumatrana Miq.	**Erima, benuang**

Myroxylon balsamum	Estoraque
Apuleia leiocarpa	Garapa
Parastemon urophyllus,Parastemon spicatus Ridley	Malas
Hopea spp.	Merawan
Araucaria araucana	Monkey Puzzle, Chilean pine
Pterocarpus tinctorius	Mukula
Senna siamea	Siamese senna
Pometia pinata	Taun
Milletia leucantha Kurz	Thinwin
Bulnesia arborea, Bulnesia sarmientoi	Verawood, Argentine lignum vitae
Tristaniopsis laurina	Water gum
Terminalia spp.	
Homalium foetidum	Malas
Dillenia papuana	Dillenia
Canarium spp.	Red Canarium, Grey Canarium
Burkrella macropoda	Rang rang
Octomeles sumatrana	Erima, Benuang
Dracontomelon dao	New Guinea walnut
Planchonella spp.	White Planchonella, Red Planchonella
Lophopetalum spp.	Perupok
Carinian pyriformis	Abarco, Jequitiba
Mitragyna ciliate	Abura
Vouacapous americana	Acapu
Amburana caerensis	Amburana, Cerejeira
Dalbergia melanoxylon	African Blackwood
Lovoa spp.	African Walnut, Tigerwood
Pericopsis elata	[~~Afrormosis~~] Afrormosia
[~~Shorea almon~~]	[~~Almon~~]
Aspidosperma megalocarpon	Acaretto
Peltogyne spp.	Amaranth, purpleheart
Terminalia amazonia	Amarillo Real
Guibourtia ehie	Amazaque
Amburana cearensis	Amburana, Cerejeira, cumare
Pterogyne nitens	Amendoim
Carapa guianensis	Andiroba, False Mahogany
Dicorynia guianensis	Angilique Cris
[~~Aningeris~~] Aningeria spp.	Aningeria, anegre, anigre
Dipterocarpus [~~grandiflorus~~] spp.	[~~Apilong~~] Apitong, Keruing
Centrolobium spp.	Arariba, Amarillo
Brosimum utile	Baco
Shorea spp.	Balau, Selangan batu
Ochroma lagopus	Balsa
Ochroma pyramidale	Balsa
Myroxylon balsamum	Balsamo
[~~Virola spp.~~]	[~~Banak~~]
Anisoptera thurifera	Bella [~~Rose~~] Rosa
Guibourtia arnoldiana	Benge, Mutenye
Berlinia spp.	Berlinia, Rose Zebrano
Symphonia globulifera	Boar Wood
Deterium [~~Senegalese~~] senegalese	Boire

Caesalpinia echintata, Paubrasilia eschinata	Brazilwood, Pernambuco
Bertholletia excels	Brazil Tree
Brosimum alicastrum	Breadnut
Guilbourtia spp. (G. demusei, G. pellegriniana, G. tessmannii)	Bubinga, African Rosewood, Kevazingo
Toona calantas, Cedrela calantas	Calantas, Kalantas
Priora copaifera	Cativo
Cedrela odorata, Cedrela fissilis	Cedro, Cedar, Spanish cedar, South American cedar
Ceiba pentandra	Ceiba
Antiaris africana	Chenchen, Antiaris
Couratari guianensis	Coco Blanco
[~~Dalbergis~~] Dalbergia retusa	[~~Concobola~~] Cocobolo, Granadillo
Tabebuia donnell-smithii	Copal
Daniellia spp.	Copal, Daniellia
Cordia spp.	Cordia, Bocote, Ziricote, Louro
Hymenaea courbaril	Courbaril, West Indian Locust
Dipteryx odorata	Cumaru
Piptadeniastrum africanum	Dahoma, Banzu
Calycophyllum candidissimum	Degame, Legame Lancewood, Lemonwood
Afzelia spp.	Doussie, Lingue
[~~Diospyros~~] Diospyrus spp.	Ebony, Macassare, ebony, Ceylon ebony
Lophira alata	Ekki, Azobe, Bangassi, Akoura, Red Ironwood
Combretodendron macrocarpum	Esia, Essia
Cordia goeldiana	Freijo, Cordia Wood
Chlorophora tinctoria	Fustic, Yellow Wood, Tatajuba
[~~Aucoumes~~] Aucoumea klaineana	Gaboon, Okoume
Astronium spp.	Goncalo Alves, Zebrawood, Tigerwood
Ocotea rodiaei	Greenheart
Enterolobium cyclocarpum	Guanacaste, Rain Tree, Elephant Ear
Guarea spp.	Guarea, Bosse
Terminalia ivorensis	Idigbo, Framire, Black Afara
Phoebe porosa	Imbuia, Imbuya, Embuia, Brazilian Walnut
Handroanthus spp.	Ipe, Brazilian walnut, bethabarra, Pau d'arco, Ironwood, Lapacho
Chlorophors excelsa	Iroko
Hymenaea courbaril	Jatoba, "Brazilian Cherry"
Jacaranda copaia	Jacaranda
Machaerium villosum	Jacaranda Pardo
Dyera costulata	Jelutong
Dryobalanops spp.	Kapur, Keladan
Koompassia malaccensis	Kempas, Impas
Acacia koa	Koa
Entandrophragma candollei	Kosipo, Omu

Pterygota macrocarpa	Koto, African Pterygota, Ware
Oxandra lanceolate	Lancewood
Shorea spp. [negrosensis]	[Red] Lauan, Luan, Lawaan, Meranti, White meranti, yellow meranti, dark red meranti, light red meranti, Seraya, Tanguile, Bang, Philippine Mahogany
[Pentacme contorta]	[White Lauan]
[Shores ploysprma]	[Tanguile]
Nothofagus pumilio	Lenga
Guaiacum officinale	Lignum Vitae, Guayacan, Ironwood
Terminalia superba	Limba, Afara, Ofram
[Aniba duckei] Aniba rosedora	[Louro] Brazilian rosewood, pau rosa, bois de rose
Nectandra spp.	Louro Preto
[Kyaya ivorensis] Khaya spp.	[Africa] African Mahogany
[Swletenia macrophylla]	[Amer. Mahogany]
Swietenia spp.	American Mahogany, West Indian Mahogany, Central American Mahogany, Honduran Mahogany, South American Mahogany, Mexican Mahogany, Bigleaf Mahogany, Little Leaf Mahogany, Acajou, Caoba
Tieghemella [leckellii] heckelii	Mogno [Makora] Makore, Baku
Diospyros marmorata	Marblewood, Zebrawood
Intsia bijuga, Intsia palembanica	Merbau, Ipil, Kwila
Anisoptera spp.	Mersawa, Krabak, Palosapis
Mora excelsa	Mora
Distemonanthus benthamianus	Movingui, Ayan
Terminalia amazonia	Nargusta
Pterocarpus spp.	Narra, Ambyna, Papua New Guinea Rosewood, Red Sanders, Mukula, Kosso, zitan, Hongmu
Palaquium spp.	Nyatoh, Padang, Pencil Cedar
Triplochiton scleroxylon	Obeche, Samba
Nauclea diderrichii	Opepe, Sibo
Pterocarpus [soyauxii] spp.	[African] Padauk, Vermillion Wood
[Pterocarpus angolensis]	[Angola Padauk]
Millettia stuhlmannii	Panga Panga
Balfourodendron riedelianum	Pau Marfim
Aspidosperma spp.	Peroba, Rosa
Paratecoma peroba	Peroba Branca
Dalbergia frutescens, D. tomentosa	Pinkwood, Brazilia Tulipwood
Tabebuia donnell-smithii	Prima Vera, Roble, Durango
Peltogyne spp.	Purpleheart
Gonystylus spp.	Ramin

Melanorrhoea curtisii	Rengas, Borneo Rosewood
Nothofagus obliqua	Roble
Hevea brasiliensis	Rubberwood
Dalbergia spp.	Rosewood, Indian Rosewood, Honduras Rosewood, cocobolo, granadillo
Aniba duckei	Brazilian Rosewood
Entandrophragma cylindricum	[~~Sapela~~] Sapele, Sapelli
Acanthopanax ricinofolius	Sen, Castor Arabia
Brosimum aubletti, Piratinera guianensis	Snakewood, Letterwood, Leopard Wood
[~~Shores phillippinensis~~]	[~~Sonora~~]
Juglans spp. (juglans australis, J. neotropica, J. Olanchana, etc.)	South American Walnut, Peruvian Walnut
Sterculia rhinopetala	Sterculia
Bagassa guianensis	Tatajuba, Bagasse
Tectona grandis	Teak
Lovoa trichilloides	Tigerwood
Entandrophragma utile	Utile, Sipo
Virola spp.	Virola, Cumala, Banak, Tapsava
Milletia laurentii	Wenge
Pentacme contorta	White Lauan
Microberlinia [~~brazzavillensis~~] spp.	Zebrawood, Zebrano, Zingana

c. "Tropical [~~rain~~] forests" shall mean [~~any and all forests classified by the scientific term "Tropical moist forests", the classification determined by the equatorial region of the forest and average rainfall~~] a natural ecosystem within the tropical regions, approximately bounded geographically by the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, but possibly affected by other factors such as prevailing winds, containing native species composition, structure, and ecological function, with a tree canopy cover of more than ten percent over an area of at least 0.5 hectares. "Tropical forests" shall include all of the following: (i) human-managed tropical forests or partially degraded tropical forests that are regenerating; and (ii) forests identified by multi-objective conservation based assessment methodologies, such as High Conservation Value (HCV) areas, as defined by the HCV Resource Network, or High Carbon Stock forests, as defined by the High Carbon Stock Approach, or by another methodology with equivalent or higher standards that includes primary forests and peatlands of any depth. "Tropical forests" shall not include tree plantations of any type.

d. "Tropical wood products" shall mean any wood products, wholesale or retail, in any form, including but not limited to plywood, veneer, furniture, cabinets, paneling, siding, moldings, doors, doorskins, joinery, flooring or sawnwood, which are composed, in whole or in part, of tropical hardwood [~~except plywood~~].

e. "Peat" means a soil that is rich in organic matter composed of partially decomposed plant materials equal to or greater than 40 centimeters of the top 100 centimeters of the soil.

f. "Peatlands" means wetlands with a layer of peat made up of dead and decaying plant material. Peatlands includes moors, bogs, mires, peat swamp forests, and permafrost tundra.

g. "Secondary materials" means any material recovered from or otherwise destined for the waste stream, including, but not limited to, post-consumer material, industrial scrap material and overstock or obsolete inventories from distributors, wholesalers and other companies but such term does not include those materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing process.

b. The provisions of paragraph a of this subdivision shall not apply to:

(i) [~~Any hardwoods purchased from a sustained, managed forest; or~~

~~(ii)~~] Any binding contractual obligations for purchase of commodities entered into prior to August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred ninety-one; or

[~~(iii) The purchase of any tropical hardwood or tropical hardwood product for which there is no acceptable non-tropical hardwood species; or~~

~~(iv) Where the contracting officer finds that no person or entity doing business in the state is capable of providing acceptable non-tropical hardwood species sufficient to meet the particular contract requirements; or~~

~~(v)~~] (ii) Where the inclusion or application of such provisions will violate or be inconsistent with the terms or conditions of a grant, subvention or contract in an agency of the United States or the instructions of an authorized representative of any such agency with respect to any such grant, subvention or contract[~~; or~~

~~(vi) Where inclusion or application of such provisions results in a substantial cost increase to the state, government agency, political subdivision, public corporation or public benefit corporation~~].

§ 4. Section 165 of the state finance law is amended by adding a new subdivision 9 to read as follows:

9. Deforestation-free procurement. a. For purposes of this subdivision, the following definitions shall apply:

(i) "Contractor" means any person or entity that has a contract with a state agency or state authority for public works or improvements to be performed, for a franchise, concession or lease of property, for grant monies or goods and services or supplies to be purchased at the expense of the agency or authority or to be paid out of monies deposited in the treasury or out of trust monies under the control or collected by the agency or authority.

(ii) "Forest-risk commodity" means any commodity, excluding tropical hardwood, whether in raw or processed form, that is commonly extracted from, or grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation occurred. Forest-risk commodities include palm oil, soy, beef, coffee, wood pulp, paper, logs, lumber, and any additional commodities defined by the commissioner of the office of general services pursuant to subparagraph (i) of paragraph f of this subdivision.

(iii) "Free, prior, and informed consent" means the principle that a community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed developments that may affect the land and waters it legally or customarily owns, occupies, or otherwise uses, as described in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989, also known as the International Labor Organization Convention 169, and other international instruments. "Free, prior, and informed consent" means informed, noncoercive negotiations between investors, companies, or governments, and indigenous peoples and local communities, prior to project development.

(iv) "Large contractor" means any contractor whose annual revenue, or that of their parent company, is equal to or greater than one billion dollars.

(v) "Point-of-origin" means the geographical location, as identified by the smallest administrative unit of land, where a commodity was grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced.

(vi) "Tropical or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation" means direct human-induced conversion of tropical or boreal forest to agriculture, a tree plantation, or other non-forest land use, or severe and sustained degradation of a tropical forest or a boreal forest resulting in significant intact forest loss and/or a profound change in species composition, structure, or ecological function of that forest.

(vii) "Boreal forest" means a forest growing in high-latitude environments where freezing temperatures occur for six to eight months and in which trees are capable of reaching a minimum height of five meters and a canopy cover of ten percent.

(viii) "Intact forest" means a forest that has never been industrially logged and has developed following natural disturbances and under natural processes, regardless of its age. Intact forests include forests that have experienced non-industrial-scale human impacts, including traditional or subsistence activities carried out by indigenous communities.

b. (i) Every contract entered into by a state agency or authority that includes the procurement of any product comprised wholly or in part of a forest-risk commodity shall require that the contractor certify that the commodity furnished to the state pursuant to the contract was not extracted from, grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation occurred on or after January first, two thousand twenty-two. The contractor shall agree to comply with this provision of the contract.

(ii) The contract shall specify that the contractor is required to cooperate fully in providing reasonable access to the contractor's records, documents, agents, employees, or premises if reasonably required by authorized officials of the contracting agency or authority, the office of general services, the office of the attorney general, or the department of environmental conservation to determine the contractor's compliance with the requirements under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph.

(iii) Contractors shall exercise due diligence in ensuring that their subcontractors comply with the requirements under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph. Contractors shall require each subcontractor to certify that the subcontractor is in compliance with the requirements of subparagraph (i) of this paragraph.

(iv) In addition to the requirements of subparagraphs (i), (ii), and (iii) of this paragraph, large contractors subject to subparagraph (i) of this paragraph must certify that they have adopted a no deforestation, no peat, no exploitation (NDPE) policy that complies with regulations issued pursuant to subparagraph (vi) of paragraph f of this subdivision. The adoption of an NDPE policy by a contractor, subcontractor, or supplier that is not a large contractor is not required by this subparagraph but may be used to demonstrate compliance with subparagraph (i) of this paragraph. Such NDPE policy and all corresponding data shall be made publicly available, and shall contain at a minimum all of the following:

A. Due diligence measures to identify the point-of-origin of forest-risk commodities and ensure compliance with the policy where supply chain risks are present.

B. Data detailing the complete list of direct and indirect suppliers and supply chain traceability information, including refineries, processing plants, farms, and plantations, and their respective owners, parent companies, and farmers, maps, and geo-locations, for each forest-risk commodity found in products that may be furnished to the state.

C. Measures taken to ensure the product does not contribute to tropical or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation.

D. Measures taken to ensure the free, prior, and informed consent of directly affected indigenous peoples and local communities.

E. Measures taken to protect biodiversity and prevent the poaching of endangered species in all operations and adjacent areas.

F. Measures taken to ensure compliance with the laws of countries where forest-risk commodities in a company's supply chain were produced.

G. Measures to deter violence, threats, and harassment against environmental human rights defenders (EHRDs), including respecting internationally recognized human rights standards, and educating employees, contractors, and partners on the rights of EHRDs to express their views, conduct peaceful protests, and criticize practices without intimidation or retaliation.

(v) The provisions of subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall not apply when the inclusion or application of such provisions will violate or be inconsistent with the terms or conditions of a grant, subvention or contract with an agency of the United States or the instructions of an authorized representative of any such agency with respect to any such grant, subvention or contract.

c. (i) Any contractor contracting with the state who knew or should have known that a product comprised wholly or in part of a forest-risk commodity was furnished to the state in violation of paragraph b of this subdivision, may, subject to subparagraph (ii) of paragraph b of this subdivision, have either or both of the following sanctions imposed:

A. The contract under which the prohibited forest-risk commodity was furnished may be voided at the option of the state agency or authority to which the commodity was furnished.

B. The contractor may be assessed a penalty that shall be the greater of one thousand dollars or an amount equaling twenty percent of the value of the product that the state agency or authority demonstrates was comprised wholly or in part of a forest-risk commodity and furnished to the state in violation of paragraph b of this subdivision. A hearing or opportunity to be heard shall be provided prior to the assessment of any penalty.

(ii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, a contractor that has complied with the provisions of subparagraph (iii) of paragraph b of this subdivision shall not be subject to sanctions for violations, of which the contractor had no knowledge, of the requirements of paragraph b of this subdivision that were committed solely by a subcontractor. Sanctions described under subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall instead be imposed against the subcontractor that committed the violation.

d. (i) Any state agency or authority that investigates a complaint against a contractor or subcontractor for violation of this subdivision may limit its investigation to evaluating the information provided by

the person or entity submitting the complaint and the information provided by the contractor or subcontractor.

(ii) Whenever a contracting officer of the contracting agency or authority has reason to believe that the contractor failed to comply with paragraph b of this subdivision, the agency or authority shall refer the matter for investigation to the head of the agency or authority and, as the head of the agency or authority determines appropriate, to either the office of general services, the office of the attorney general, or the department of environmental conservation.

e. The commissioner of the office of general services shall issue regulations for the implementation of this subdivision, including an easily accessible procedure to take public complaints regarding violations as well as, on or before July first, two thousand twenty-three, in consultation with the commissioner of the department of environmental conservation, issuing an informational notice or memorandum on a Deforestation-Free Code of Conduct to be used by contractors for purposes of complying with paragraph b of this subdivision. The Deforestation-Free Code of Conduct shall include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(i) A list of forest-risk commodities subject to the requirements of this subdivision, including, but not limited to, palm oil, soy, beef, coffee, wood pulp, paper, logs, and lumber. The list shall be reviewed and updated every three years. When evaluating inclusion of additional commodities in the list, the commissioner of the office of general services shall consider the impact of the commodity as a driver of tropical or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation, the state of existing supply chain transparency and traceability systems for the commodity, and the feasibility of including the commodity in the requirements of paragraph b of this subdivision.

(ii) A list of products derived wholly or in part from forest-risk commodities.

(iii) A list of products furnished to the state or used by state contractors in high-volume purchases that contain or are comprised wholly or in part of forest-risk commodities.

(iv) A set of responsible sourcing guidelines and policies derived from best practices in supply chain transparency to the point-of-origin.

(v) Guidance to assist contractors in identifying forest-risk commodities in their supply chain and certifying that the commodity did not contribute to tropical or boreal intact forest degradation or deforestation.

(vi) The full set of requirements for a contractor's no deforestation, no peat, no exploitation policy pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph b of this subdivision.

(vii) The process through which contractors shall certify to the office of general services that they are in compliance with paragraph b of this subdivision.

f. (i) The certification requirements set forth in this subdivision shall not apply to a credit card purchase of goods of two thousand five hundred dollars or less.

(ii) The total amount of goods exempted pursuant to subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall not exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars per year for each contractor from which a state agency or authority is purchasing goods by credit card. It shall be the responsibility of each state agency to monitor the use of this exemption and adhere to these restrictions on these purchases.

g. This subdivision shall apply to all contracts entered into, extended, or renewed on or after January first, two thousand twenty-four.

h. Commencing two years after the effective date of this subdivision and biennially thereafter, the commissioner of the office of general services shall issue a report to the governor, the temporary president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly, on the implementation of this subdivision and subdivisions one and two of this section.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to all contracts and binding contractual obligations entered into on and after such effective date.