



Federal Contracting and Subcontracting with Small Businesses: Issues in the 112th Congress

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Summary

Congress has generally broad authority to impose requirements upon the federal procurement process, or the process whereby agencies obtain goods and services from the private sector. One of the many ways in which Congress has exercised this authority is by enacting measures intended to promote contracting and subcontracting with “small businesses” by federal agencies. Among other things, these measures (1) declare a congressional policy of ensuring that a “fair proportion” of federal contract and subcontract dollars are awarded to small businesses; (2) establish government-wide and agency-specific goals for the percentage of contract and/or subcontract dollars awarded to small businesses; (3) require or authorize agencies to conduct competitions in which only small businesses may compete (i.e., set-asides), or make noncompetitive awards to them in circumstances when such awards could not be made to other businesses; and (4) task the Small Business Administration (SBA) and officers of the procuring agencies with reviewing and helping to restructure proposed procurements so as to maximize opportunities for small business participation. A companion report, CRS Report R42391, *Legal Authorities Governing Federal Contracting and Subcontracting with Small Businesses*, by Kate M. Manuel and Erika K. Lunder, provides an overview of these statutes, the regulations implementing them, and the various judicial and other tribunals that construe them.

This report describes and analyzes measures that Members of the 112th Congress enacted or proposed in response to particular issues pertaining to small business contracting and subcontracting. The majority of such measures addressed (1) the standards under which firms’ size is measured, including the establishment of size standards for “early stage” small businesses and “mid-sized” firms; (2) government-wide or agency-specific goals for contracting and subcontracting with small businesses; and (3) eligibility for the set-aside programs for particular types of small businesses (e.g., HUBZone small businesses). Other measures addressed federal contractors’ obligations vis-à-vis small business subcontractors; limitations on the amount of work that may be subcontracted by small businesses to other firms; expedited payment of small business contractors; increases to the maximum surety bond amount that SBA may guarantee; bundling and consolidation of requirements into contracts unsuitable for award to small businesses; and agency “insourcing” of functions performed by small businesses. Yet other measures addressed the responsibilities of SBA Procurement Center Representatives and agency Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization; the circumstances in which agencies may set aside contracts for small businesses or make non-competitive awards to them; the use of small businesses when making “small purchases;” mentor-protégé programs wherein large businesses provide financial and other assistance to small businesses; the deterrence and punishment of fraud in small business contracting programs; and contracting or subcontracting with small businesses by particular agencies.

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Introduction

Congress has generally broad authority to impose requirements upon the federal procurement process, or the process whereby agencies obtain goods and services from the private sector.¹ One of the many ways in which Congress has exercised this authority is by enacting measures intended to promote contracting and subcontracting with “small businesses” by federal agencies. Among other things, these measures (1) declare a congressional policy of ensuring that a “fair proportion” of federal contract and subcontract dollars are awarded to small businesses;² (2) establish government-wide and agency-specific goals for the percentage of contract and/or subcontract dollars awarded to small businesses;³ (3) require or authorize agencies to conduct competitions in which only small businesses may compete (i.e., set-asides), or make noncompetitive awards to them in circumstances when such awards could not be made to other businesses;⁴ and (4) task the Small Business Administration (SBA) and officers of the procuring agencies with reviewing and helping to restructure proposed procurements so as to maximize opportunities for small business participation.⁵ A companion report, CRS Report R42391, *Legal Authorities Governing Federal Contracting and Subcontracting with Small Businesses*, by Kate M. Manuel and Erika K. Lunder, provides an overview of these statutes, the regulations implementing them, and the various judicial and other tribunals that construe them.

This report describes measures that Members of the 112th Congress enacted or proposed in response to particular issues pertaining to small business contracting and subcontracting (e.g.,

¹ See, e.g., *Perkins v. Lukens Steel Co.*, 310 U.S. 113, 127 (1940) (“Like private individuals and businesses, the Government enjoys the unrestricted power to produce its own supplies, to determine those with whom it will deal, and to fix the terms and conditions upon which it will make needed purchases.”). The U.S. Constitution does, however, impose a few limits upon Congress’s power in this regard, most notably by guaranteeing all persons equal protection of the law. U.S. Const. amend. V (guaranteeing due process of law); *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497 (1954) (finding that due process under the Fifth Amendment includes equal protection, or the constitutional assurance that the government will apply the law equally to all people and not improperly prefer one class of people over another). Equal protection issues arise most frequently with contracting preferences based on race or gender. Race and gender are “suspect classifications,” which means that the government must demonstrate that any programs that classify individuals on this basis are narrowly tailored to further a compelling government interest, in the case of race-conscious programs, or are substantially related to important government objectives, in the case of gender-conscious programs. See, e.g., *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, 515 U.S. 200 (1995) (“strict scrutiny” applied to program that classified individuals on the basis of race); *Craig v. Boren*, 429 U.S. 190, 197 (1976) (“intermediate scrutiny” applied to program that classified individuals on the basis of sex).

² See 15 U.S.C. §631(a) (“It is the declared policy of the Congress that the Government should aid, counsel, assist, and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small-business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise, to insure that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts for property and services for the Government (including but not limited to contracts for maintenance, repair, and construction) be placed with small-business enterprises, to insure that a fair proportion of the total sales of Government property be made to such enterprises, and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the Nation.”).

³ See, e.g., 15 U.S.C. §644(g)(2) (requiring agencies, in consultation with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to set goals for the percentage of federal contract and/or subcontract dollars awarded to small businesses that “realistically reflect” the ability of small businesses to participate in such contracts or subcontracts).

⁴ See, e.g., 15 U.S.C. §637(a) (authorizing set-asides and sole-source awards to small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals participating in SBA’s Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program (commonly known as the 8(a) Program)).

⁵ See, e.g., 15 U.S.C. §634(b)(11) (requiring SBA to appoint Procurement Center Representatives (PCRs) to work with the procuring agencies); 13 C.F.R. §125.2(b) (requiring PCRs to review all acquisitions not set aside for small businesses to determine whether a set-aside is appropriate and to identify alternate strategies to maximize small business participation as contractors or subcontractors, among other things).

increasing SBA's size standards, increasing government-wide or agency-specific goals for contracting and/or subcontracting with small businesses). In particular, it analyzes changes to existing law that were made, or that would have been made had certain measures been enacted, and discusses legal issues potentially raised by certain types of measures. Although a number of bills are included in this discussion, the report does not attempt to address all bills, nor does it address all provisions of any bills that are included. Rather, these bills are presented as examples of particular approaches to issues of interest to the Congress. In addition, this report's discussion of the legal questions potentially raised by various approaches to current issues (e.g., creation of additional set-aside programs) should not be construed to mean that any specific bill cited in the report would necessarily raise these questions. Much would depend upon the drafting and details of particular bills, the analysis of which is outside the scope of this report.

The report will not be updated. A separate report will address issues pertaining to small business contracting and subcontracting in the 113th Congress.

Size Standards

The Small Business Act currently gives the Administrator of Small Business considerable discretion as to what firms qualify as small for purposes of the act, or for certain other purposes of federal law. The act requires only that small businesses be "independently owned and operated," be "not dominant in their field of operations," and meet any size standards established by the Administrator.⁶ The Administrator first promulgated regulations specifying standards for size in various industries in 1956 under the authority of the Small Business Act of 1953, which established SBA on a temporary basis.⁷

Between the early 1980s and 2007, SBA conducted no comprehensive reviews of the size standards, instead making only intermittent changes to the standards for particular industries.⁸ Its failure to do so prompted some Members of Congress and commentators to question whether the standards adequately reflected recent trends in industry or government procurement.⁹ Partly in response to such concerns, the 111th Congress enacted legislation that requires SBA to conduct a "detailed review" of at least one-third of the size standards every 18 months, and make "appropriate adjustments" to them to reflect market conditions.¹⁰ The legislation also includes certain provisions regarding "small business size and status integrity" intended to combat fraud in

⁶ 15 U.S.C. §632(a)(1)-(2). *But see* Small Business Size Standard Flexibility Act of 2011, H.R. 585 (requiring the SBA's Chief Counsel for Advocacy, as opposed to the Administrator of Small Business, to specify definitions or standards of size for purposes of any acts other than the Small Business Act or the Small Business Investment Act, and to approve all size standards except those prescribed by the Administrator).

⁷ See, e.g., Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Size Standards, 21 *Federal Register* 79 (January 5, 1956). For more on the history of the size standards, see generally CRS Report R40860, *Small Business Size Standards: A Historical Analysis of Contemporary Issues*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

⁸ See, e.g., SBA Proposes to Increase Small Business Size Standards for Three NAICS Sectors, *Fed. Cont. Daily*, October 22, 2009.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1344, 124 Stat. 2545-46 (September 27, 2010). The act further specifies that each size standard shall be reviewed "not less frequently than once every five years." *Id.* It is important to note that the provisions of the Small Business Jobs Act authorizing SBA to promulgate "alternative" size standards pertain only to loan programs. See P.L. 111-240, §1116, 124 Stat. 2509.

the small business programs that are discussed below.¹¹ Following the enactment of this legislation, SBA completed its first “comprehensive” review of the size standards since the 1980s, and has promulgated or proposed regulations that could reportedly result in thousands of additional firms becoming eligible for small business programs.¹² Some increases to the size standards took effect in March 2012; other increases are pending.¹³

Concerns about the size standards and, in particular, SBA’s discretion in crafting them persisted, however, notwithstanding the legislation enacted by the 111th Congress and the changes made or proposed by SBA. Partly in response to these concerns, the 112th Congress enacted legislation that requires SBA to consider and publicly address certain factors (e.g., the industry for which the new size standard is proposed, and its competitive environment) when conducting any rulemaking to “revise, modify or establish” size standards pursuant to Section 3 of the Small Business Act.¹⁴ This legislation also prohibits SBA from limiting the number of size standards, and from establishing or approving a single size standard for a grouping of 4-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes unless SBA justifies that such a standard is appropriate for each industry classification included within the grouping.¹⁵

Members of the 112th Congress also introduced legislation that would have required SBA to

- establish a new classification system to replace the current system based on North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes;¹⁶
- repeal the “nonmanufacturer rule,” an SBA regulation that permits firms with fewer than 500 employees which supply the products of small businesses (or obtain a waiver from SBA) to qualify as small in certain procurements;¹⁷ and

¹¹ See *infra* notes 231-233 and accompanying text.

¹² See, e.g., Andrew Lapin, SBA Redefinition of Small Business Draws Mixed Reactions, *Gov’t Exec.*, February 15, 2012, available at <http://www.govexec.com/contracting/2012/02/sba-redefinition-small-business-draws-mixed-reactions/41215>.

¹³ See, e.g., Small Bus. Admin., Size Standards: Transportation and Warehousing; Final Rule, *77 Federal Register* 10934 (February 24, 2012) (increasing the size standards for 22 industries, effective March 26, 2012); Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Size Standards: Professional, Technical, and Scientific Services; Final Rule, *77 Federal Register* 7490 (February 10, 2012) (increasing the size standards for 35 industries, effective March 12, 2012); Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Size Standards: Utilities, *77 Federal Register* 42441 (July 19, 2012) (requesting comments on proposed size standards for 9 industries by September 17, 2012).

¹⁴ National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, P.L. 112-239, §1661,—Stat.—(January 2, 2013).

¹⁵ *Id.*; Small Business Protection Act of 2012, H.R. 3987, §2. The limitations on SBA’s authority to establish single size standards for multiple NAICS codes, in particular, are intended to address issues such as those raised in 2011 by the SBA’s proposed grouping of architect and engineer services. Applying the same standards to architect and engineering firms would reportedly have resulted in 97.8% of all architecture firms qualifying as small under the SBA’s proposed size standard. See, e.g., Committee Members Introduce Additional Legislation to Reform Small Business Contracting, February 8, 2012, available at <http://smallbusiness.house.gov/News/DocumentSingle.aspx?DocumentID=278695>; Objections to Proposed Size Standard Change Raised at House Small Business Hearing, *95 Fed. Cont. Rep.* 484 (May 10, 2011).

¹⁶ Fairness for Small Businesses in Federal Contracting Act of 2011, S. 1590, §2. The new system would have (1) consisted of not more than 20 industries; (2) included, as industries, manufacturing, construction, professional services, wholesale, and retail; and (3) been “based on market conditions as identified by the most recent Economic Census of the United States.” *Id.* SBA would also have been required to review the new classification system periodically, as provided in the Small Business Jobs Act. According to its sponsor, this legislation was “aimed at keeping large firms from winning contracts meant for small businesses” by “gaming” an “overly complex and flawed classification system.” David Hansen, McCaskill Bill Would Replace NAICS System for Small Business Contracting, *96 Fed. Cont. Rep.* 308 (September 27, 2011) (quoting Senator McCaskill).

- exclude firms that are publicly traded, or more than 50% directly or indirectly owned by “individuals” who are not U.S. citizens, from programs under the Small Business Act.¹⁸

Other Members of the 112th Congress proposed the creation of set-aside programs for firms that are very small and/or new,¹⁹ and for “mid-sized” firms.²⁰ In both cases, the proposals reflected concerns that particular firms may be included in, or excluded from, existing small business programs because of the size standards. Proposals to create set-aside programs for mid-size firms responded to concerns that such firms are too big to qualify as “small” under the size standards, but too small to compete effectively with “large” government contractors.²¹ Conversely, proposals to create set-asides specifically for “early stage small businesses”—or particularly small and/or new businesses—addressed concerns that the current size standards can encompass firms of very different sizes, and that the smallest such firms may be unable to compete effectively against larger ones.

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¹⁷ Fairness for Small Businesses in Federal Contracting Act of 2011, S. 1590, §2. In place of the nonmanufacturer rule, SBA would have been required to promulgate regulations directing contracting officers to “use the size standards established by the Administrator for retail and wholesale industries in procurements for products and services by the Federal Government that are not manufactured by the offeror,” and to use only size standards established by the SBA for manufacturing industries if the contract involves the purchase of goods or services manufactured by the offeror. *Id.* By addressing “nonmanufacturer” dealers within the context of the size standards, S. 1590 differed from the legislation enacted by the 112th Congress, which addresses dealers within the context of the limitations on subcontracting and provides that regular dealers in supplies must supply the product of a small business manufacturer unless a waiver is granted on the grounds that no small business manufacturer could reasonably be expected to offer the product, or no small business manufacturer is available for the federal procurement market. See *infra* note 121.

¹⁸ Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act of 2011, §4; Act for the 99%, H.R. 3638, §1304 (adding to the Small Business Act a definition of “independently owned and operated” that excludes such entities). Among the statutory criteria that firms have to meet to qualify as small is that they are independently owned and operated. 15 U.S.C. §632(a)(1). It is unclear what effect the citizenship provisions, in particular, would have had since the owners of disadvantaged, HUBZone, and women-owned small businesses must currently be citizens. 13 C.F.R. §124.1002 (small disadvantaged businesses); 13 C.F.R. §126.103 (HUBZone small businesses); 13 C.F.R. §127.102 (women-owned small businesses).

¹⁹ See, e.g., Early Stage Small Business Contracting Act of 2012, H.R. 4121 (requiring agencies to award contracts whose value is between \$3,000 and “less than half the upper threshold of Section 15(j)(1) of the Small Business Act” to “early stage small business concerns,” or firms with fewer than 15 employees that have average annual receipts of not more than \$1 million (unless the concern is in an industry with an average annual revenue standard of less than \$1 million)); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1693a. Agencies would seemingly have had discretion as to whether such contracts are awarded via a set-aside or on a sole-source basis, although they would appear to have been required to award any contract identified as suitable for award to such entities to them. SBA would have helped to determine what contracts are suitable for award to early stage businesses.

²⁰ See, e.g., Small Business Growth Act, H.R. 1812, §2 (granting the General Services Administration temporary authority to set aside contracts for firms that are not small businesses provided that the firms have fewer than 1,500 employees and participate, as mentors to small businesses, in GSA’s mentor-protégé program); Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, §§201-209 (establishing a set-aside program for businesses “owned or controlled by historically disadvantaged individuals” to be administered by the Department of Commerce’s Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1611 (granting defense agencies temporary authority to set aside certain contracts for firms that are independently owned and operated, not dominant in their fields of operations, and have fewer than twice the number of employees (or fewer than three times the average annual receipts) permitted under the SBA size standard for their industry).

²¹ See, e.g., Matthew Weigelt, Small-biz Definitions Put Hurt on Midsize Contractors, *Wash. Tech.*, June 28, 2010, available at <http://washingtontechnology.com/articles/2010/07/05/policy-midsized-company-squeeze.aspx>.

Depending upon how eligibility for any new set-aside program is defined, certain programs could potentially have been vulnerable to challenge upon equal protection or other grounds.²² The current 8(a) Program, which incorporates a rebuttable presumption that members of certain racial and ethnic groups are disadvantaged, has been challenged on the grounds that it deprives individuals who are not members of these groups of equal protection of the law in violation of the U.S. Constitution.²³ Programs that include a similar presumption, or otherwise define eligibility in a manner that could be found to constitute a *de facto* racial classification, could face similar challenges.²⁴

Government-Wide and Agency-Specific Goals

Congress amended the Small Business Act in 1978 to require that agency heads, in consultation with the SBA, set goals for the percentage of federal contract and subcontract dollars awarded to small businesses each year.²⁵ Congress further amended the act in 1988 to require the President to set government-wide goals for the percentage of federal contract and/or subcontract dollars awarded annually to various categories of small businesses.²⁶ These goals must be equal to or exceed certain percentages specified in statute (i.e., 23% of federal contract dollars awarded to small businesses; 5% of federal contract and subcontract dollars awarded to women-owned small businesses; 5% to small disadvantaged businesses; 3% to HUBZone small businesses; and 3% to service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses).²⁷ Agency performance in meeting the small business contracting and subcontracting goals is of perennial interest to Congress because it is arguably the clearest indicator of whether the stated congressional “policy” of encouraging contracting with small businesses is being implemented.²⁸ In particular, commentators frequently

²² Hasidic Jews are among the groups currently recognized as disadvantaged by the MBDA, and set-asides for them could potentially raise First Amendment issues if this were viewed as a religious, rather than a cultural, classification. Cf. Bd. of Ed. of Kiryas Joel Village School Dist. v. Grumet, 512 U.S. 687, 741 (1994) (Scalia, J., dissenting) (suggesting that the New York law in question, which resulted in a village that was a religious enclave being carved out as a separate school district, could be seen as reflecting cultural, rather than religious, groupings).

²³ See DynaLantic Corp. v. U.S. Dep’t of Defense, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 114807 (D.D.C. August 15, 2012) (finding that the 8(a) Program is not unconstitutional on its face, but that it is unconstitutional as applied in the military training and simulation industry); Rothe Dev., Inc. v. Dep’t of Defense, No. 1:12-cv-00744-EGS (D.D.C., filed May 9, 2012) (challenging the constitutionality of the 8(a) Program). *See also supra* note 1.

²⁴ In *Rothe Development Corporation v. Department of Defense*, the government did not contest whether the presumption regarding race and disadvantage underlying the Department of Defense’s (DOD’s) small disadvantaged business program constituted a racial classification. *See* 545 F.3d 1023 (Fed. Cir. 2008). However, some courts had previously denied firms or individuals standing to challenge programs with racial presumptions like that underlying DOD’s program on the grounds that the would-be plaintiffs were denied the contract because of inability to demonstrate social and economic disadvantage, not because of race. *See, e.g.*, Interstate Traffic Control v. Beverage, 101 F. Supp. 2d 445 (S.D. W.Va. 2000); Ellsworth Assocs. v. United States, 926 F. Supp. 207 (D.D.C. 1996). It is unclear whether a court would apply similar logic at this date, in light of subsequent developments in the case law. *See generally* CRS Report RL33284, *Minority Contracting and Affirmative Action for Disadvantaged Small Businesses: Legal Issues*, by Jody Feder.

²⁵ An Act to Amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, P.L. 95-507, §221, 92 Stat. 1771 (October 24, 1978) (codified at 15 U.S.C. §644(g)(2)). These goals must “realistically reflect the potential” of small businesses to perform federal prime contracts and subcontracts.

²⁶ Business Opportunity Development Reform Act (BODRA), P.L. 100-656, §502, 102 Stat. 3853, 3881 (November 15, 1988) (codified, as amended, at 15 U.S.C. §644(g)(1)).

²⁷ 15 U.S.C. §644(g)(1).

²⁸ *See* 15 U.S.C. §631(a) (“It is the declared policy of the Congress that the Government should aid, counsel, assist, and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small-business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise (continued...)”)

note the government's failure to meet either government-wide or agency-specific goals,²⁹ and some have suggested that the current government-wide goals are too low and do not adequately reflect the availability of minority-, women-, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses in today's marketplace.³⁰

Partly in response to such concerns, the 111th Congress enacted legislation requiring that senior procurement executives, senior program managers, and agency directors of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization communicate to their subordinates "the importance of achieving small business goals."³¹ The 112th Congress enacted legislation which reiterates this requirement,³² as well as makes a number of other changes to Section 15(g) of the Small Business Act in the hopes of improving agencies' performance vis-à-vis their contracting and subcontracting goals. Among other things, this legislation directs SBA and the Administrator of Federal Procurement Policy to "insure" that agencies' annual prime contract goals "meet or exceed" the annual government-wide goal.³³ It also requires that agencies separately address prime and subcontract awards for each category of small businesses (e.g., women-owned) in their goals, and make a "consistent effort to annually expand participation" by small businesses in each category.³⁴ In addition, the legislation enacted by the 112th Congress directs SBA to review its "Goaling Guidelines" to ensure that

- agency subcontracting goals are established on the basis of "realistically achievable improvements" in levels of subcontracting, rather than on the basis of previous years' performance;
- agency goals are established in a manner that does not exclude certain categories of contracts based on the type of goods or services acquired; or, in the case of certain contracts subject to competitive procedures, based on whether the contract is subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), or funding is made directly available by an appropriation;³⁵ and

(...continued)

[and] to insure that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts or subcontracts for property and services for the Government ...be placed with small-business enterprises.").

²⁹ See, e.g., Jeff Kinney, SBA Notes Drop in Small Business Contract Awards for FY2011, 98 *Fed. Cont. Rep.* 27 (July 10, 2012).

³⁰ See, e.g., *Doing Business with the Government: The Record and Goals for Small, Minority, and Disadvantaged Businesses: Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives*, 110th Cong., 2d Sess., at 1 (March 6, 2008). The most recently established statutory goal is that for contracting with service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, which was created in 1999. The goals for contracting with other types of small businesses were established at earlier dates.

³¹ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1333, 124 Stat. 2542 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §644(g)(2)(F)(i)-(ii)).

³² P.L. 112-239, §1631(b),—Stat.—.

³³ *Id.*, at §(a).

³⁴ *Id.*, at §(b).

³⁵ This provision originated with the Government Efficiency through Small Business Contracting Act of 2012, H.R. 3850, and the Small Business Contracting Opportunities Expansion Act of 2012, H.R. 6078, §2. SBA historically used its discretion to exclude certain contracts from these calculations, such as contracts performed outside the United States and contracts awarded through the Javits-Wagner-O'Day (JWOD) Program. See, e.g., Small Business Goaling Report: Fiscal Year 2010, available at https://www.fpd.gov/downloads/top_requests/FPDSNG_SB_Goaling_FY_2010.pdf (listing exclusions); Small Bus. Admin., Office of Inspector General, Small Business Administration's Rationale for Excluding Certain Types of Contracts from the Annual Small Business Procurement Calculations Needs to be (continued...)

- agencies document the basis for any decision to establish a goal that is lower than the government-wide goal for small businesses in that category.³⁶

The legislation also calls for an independent assessment of the small business procurement goals;³⁷ increases agency and SBA reporting regarding the small business goals;³⁸ and requires that programs established for the training of senior executives under 5 U.S.C. §3396(a) address contracting requirements under the Small Business Act.³⁹

Some Members of the 112th Congress also introduced legislation that would have increased the goals, or created greater incentives for agencies to meet their goals. The first category included bills that would have (1) increased the statutorily set government-wide goals;⁴⁰ (2) required a specific agency to meet a goal;⁴¹ or (3) directed entities that may be exempt from the requirements of the Small Business Act to establish goals for contracting with small businesses.⁴² Some bills also addressed the related issue of how to count contracts for purposes of determining whether the goals have been met by expressly permitting certain contracts to be counted for

(...continued)

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³⁶ P.L. 112-239, §1631(c),—Stat.—.

³⁷ *Id.*, at §(d). This assessment is to address certain topics, such as the industrial composition of companies receiving federal prime contracts and subcontracts; the industrial composition of domestic small business concerns; barriers to accurately capturing data on small business contracting and contracting; and recommendations for improving the quality and availability of data regarding small business contracting. It is separate from, but to be “coordinated with,” the assessment of the contracting performance of the Department of Defense required under Section 1613 of P.L. 112-239.

³⁸ P.L. 112-239, §1632,—Stat.—. *See also* Small Business Goaling Act of 2012, S. 3213, §3 (requiring certain reports by the procuring agencies and SBA).

³⁹ P.L. 112-239, §1633,—Stat.—. *See also* Government Efficiency through Small Business Contracting Act of 2012, H.R. 3850, §§2, 4.

⁴⁰ Government Efficiency through Small Business Contracting Act of 2012, H.R. 3850, §2 (increasing the overall goal from 23% to 25% of all prime contracts and setting a goal of 40% of all subcontracts; establishing prime contracting goals of 3% and subcontracting goals of 3% for service-disabled veteran-owned and HUBZone small businesses; establishing prime contracting goals of 5% and subcontracting goals of 5% for small disadvantaged businesses and women-owned small businesses); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1631 (same); Small Business Goaling Act of 2012, S. 3213, §2 (same); Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, tit. I, §105 (increasing the overall goal from 23% to 25% and the 5% goals to 10%); Expanding Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2011, H.R. 2921, §3 (increasing the goal for small disadvantaged businesses from 5% to 8%); Small Business Opportunity Expansion Act of 2011, H.R. 2949, §2 (increasing the overall goal from 23% to 24%, the 3% goals to 4%, and the 5% goals to 6%); Small Business Contracting Opportunities Expansion Act of 2012, H.R. 6078, §§2, 4 (increasing the overall goal from 23% to 26% of prime contracts (27%, effective in FY2017) and 40% of subcontracts, as well as increasing the goals for contracting and subcontracting with various types of small businesses). The latter bill also called for a study of the feasibility of creating a government-wide goal for contracting with small businesses owned by veterans who do not have a service-incurred or -aggravated disability.

⁴¹ An Act to Require the Department of Defense to Meet the Annual Goal for Participation in Procurement Contracts by Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Veterans with Service-connected Disabilities, H.R. 3438, §1. The bill did not specify what the consequences might be if the Department failed to meet this goal.

⁴² Prisoner Opportunity, Work, and Education Requirement (POWER) Act, S. 180, §5 (requiring Federal Prison Industries (FPI), in consultation with SBA, to establish and strive to meet or exceed “realistic goals” for entering into contracts with one or more small businesses). The Small Business Act has an arguably broader reach than the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) in that it applies to all “agencies,” as that term is defined in 5 U.S.C. §551(1), while the FAR applies to all executive-branch agencies that are not expressly excluded from its coverage. *See, e.g.*, 15 U.S.C. §632(b). However, there are certain entities, such as FPI, who may not be agencies for purposes of the Small Business Act.

goal setting purposes;⁴³ limiting to two the number of categories in which one business could be counted (e.g., HUBZone and women-owned);⁴⁴ and specifying that certain types of businesses (e.g., foreign-owned) not be included in the count.⁴⁵

The second category included bills that sought to improve the government's performance in meeting existing contracting and subcontracting goals. These types of measures tended to focus on increasing reporting by the agencies or SBA and publicizing the information,⁴⁶ or requiring the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to study the activities of federal agencies and provide recommendations on how to improve goal setting performance.⁴⁷ Other provisions would have penalized agencies that failed to meet their goals.⁴⁸ However, the latter type of provisions could potentially have raised constitutional issues to the degree that any penalties for failure to meet goals for contracting and subcontracting with minority- or women-owned small businesses, in particular, were seen as transforming these goals into quotas. To date, the courts have generally upheld aspirational goals that reflect classifications among small businesses based on the race or gender of their owners, among other factors, on the grounds that such goals are not mandatory and, thus, do not constitute disparate treatment of small business owners by the federal government.⁴⁹ However, if legislation were to impose mandatory goals, or change the nature of

⁴³ Small Business Fairness Act, S. 1110, §2; H.R. 5829, §2 (providing that, if an 8(a), HUBZone, woman-owned, or service-disabled veteran-owned small business performed the obligations of a prime contractor under a "contractor team arrangement," then the agency could count the contract for purposes of its goals). *See also* An Act to Amend Title 38, United States Code, to Clarify the Contracting Goals and Preferences of the Department of Veterans Affairs with Respect to Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Veterans, H.R. 4048, §2 (directing the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to include goods and services acquired through the Federal Supply Schedules "[f]or purposes of meeting the goals" under the Veterans Benefits Act).

⁴⁴ Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, tit. I, §105.

⁴⁵ Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act of 2011, H.R. 3184, §4; Act for the 99%, H.R. 3638, §1304 (amending definitions in the Small Business Act so that no publicly-traded business or its subsidiary, or foreign-owned business or its subsidiary, may be considered a small business for purposes of federal contracting, including procurement goals).

⁴⁶ Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act of 2011, H.R. 3184, §6; Act for the 99%, H.R. 3638, §1306 (requiring that each federal agency list on its website all businesses that received contracts because they were identified as small businesses); Honoring Promises to Service-Disabled Veterans Act of 2011, S. 1154, §3 (requiring agencies to report quarterly to SBA on their contracting with service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses and requiring SBA to then rank the agencies and publish the results on a publicly accessible website, as well as requiring SBA to report annually to Congress on the progress of federal agencies in meeting their goals for contracting with service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses and to include recommendations on whether any prime contractor should be recognized by Congress for "outstanding progress" in contracting with such businesses).

⁴⁷ Expanding Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2011, H.R. 2921, §3 (requiring GAO to report on the 5 most and 5 least successful agencies with regards to meeting the goals and to provide recommendations on how to improve the performance of the least successful ones); Small Business Contracting Opportunities Expansion Act of 2012, H.R. 6078, §3 (requiring GAO to report on improving internal processes of agencies engaged in contracting, and on outreach to groups that are the subject of procurement goals).

⁴⁸ Small Business Growth and Federal Accountability Act of 2012, H.R. 3779, §2 (prohibiting any federal agency that fails to meet a goal from expending for the procurement of goods or services an amount greater than 90% of the amount expended for the procurement of goods or services during the year for which it failed to meet the goal); Government Efficiency through Small Business Contracting Act of 2012, H.R. 3850, §4 (providing that if an agency failed to meet any goal, no senior executives within that agency could receive an incentive award or be granted a sabbatical during the following year); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1631 (prohibiting SBA from establishing or implementing any pilot program unless it issues certain required reports regarding government performance vis-à-vis the small business contracting goals); Small Business Contracting Opportunities Expansion Act of 2012, H.R. 6078, §2 (same).

⁴⁹ *See Adarand Constructors*, 228 F.3d at 1181 (upholding the constitutionality of aspirational goals on the grounds that such goals are not mandatory). However, the constitutionality of the federal government's aspirational goals under 15 U.S.C. §644(g) has been challenged. *See DynaLantic Corp.*, 503 F. Supp. 2d 262.

the existing goals so that they were effectively mandatory, then questions could be raised as to whether the goal was essentially a quota that required minority- or women-owned small businesses to get fixed percentages of government contracts.⁵⁰

Eligibility for Existing Set-Aside Programs

Ever since Congress established the first set-aside program in 1978,⁵¹ the criteria governing eligibility for such programs have periodically been of interest to Members of Congress and the public.⁵² During the 112th Congress, the primary concerns centered upon eligibility for the 8(a) and HUBZone programs, for various reasons discussed below.

Proposals to create new set-aside programs for “early stage” small businesses or mid-sized firms are discussed above, under the heading “Size Standards.”⁵³ Legislation to grant agencies additional authority to conduct competitions in which only women-owned small businesses may compete, or to make sole-source awards to them, are discussed below, under the heading “Restricted Competitions and Non-Competitive Awards.”⁵⁴

8(a) Program

The Small Business Act requires SBA to establish a “small business and capital ownership development program” to provide non-financial assistance to certain small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals,⁵⁵ and to enter into contracts

⁵⁰ For example, in upholding the 8(a) Program against a facial challenge, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia recently emphasized that federal goals for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses (including 8(a) firms) are aspirational, not “rigid numerical quotas,” and that there are no “penalties” for failure to meet the goals. *DynaLantic Corp.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 114807, at *10. But see *City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson Co.*, 488 U.S. 469 (1989) (holding that a municipal ordinance requiring the city’s prime contractors to award at least 30% of the value of each contract to minority subcontractors was unconstitutional); *Rothe Dev. Corp.* 545 F.3d 1023 (striking down a statute that established, as a goal, that the Department of Defense (DOD) award 5% of its contracts to small disadvantaged businesses and other entities, and authorized DOD to apply a 10% price evaluation adjustment to the bids or offers of such entities in order to reach this goal).

⁵¹ An Act to Amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, P.L. 95-507, §202, 92 Stat. 1761-63 (October 24, 1978) (codified, as amended, at 15 U.S.C. §637(a)). Prior to the 1978 amendments to the Small Business Act, SBA had implemented a set-aside program for certain minority-owned businesses in the absence of express statutory authority to do so. See generally CRS Report R40744, *The “8(a) Program” for Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged: Legal Requirements and Issues*, by Kate M. Manuel and John R. Luckey.

⁵² See, e.g., *Federal Contracting: Removing Hurdles for Minority-Owned Businesses: Hearing of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization and Procurement*, 110th Cong., 1st Sess. (2007) (discussing the 8(a) Program specifically); *Are Government Purchasing Policies Failing Small Businesses? Hearing of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship*, 107th Cong., 2d Sess. (2002) (discussing various small business programs).

⁵³ See *supra* notes 19-24 and accompanying text.

⁵⁴ See *infra* notes 187-203.

⁵⁵ 15 U.S.C. §636(j)(10). This program shall be “exclusively” for such firms and shall, among other things, assist small business concerns participating in the program (either through public or private organizations) to develop and maintain comprehensive business plans which set forth the Program Participant’s business targets, objectives, and goals ... [and] provide for such other nonfinancial services as deemed necessary for the establishment, preservation, and growth of small business concerns participating in the Program, including but not limited to (I) loan packaging, (II) financial counseling, (III) accounting and bookkeeping assistance, (IV) (continued...)

with other government agencies that are subcontracted to such firms.⁵⁶ Taken together, these requirements form the basis for SBA's 8(a) Program.⁵⁷ In addition, the act defines socially disadvantaged individuals as "those who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual qualities,"⁵⁸ and economically disadvantaged individuals as

those socially disadvantaged individuals whose ability to compete in the free enterprise system has been impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities as compared to others in the same business area who are not socially disadvantaged.⁵⁹

However, outside of limiting participation in the 8(a) Program by firms and individual owners to a maximum of nine years,⁶⁰ and finding that members of certain groups are socially disadvantaged,⁶¹ the Small Business Act generally gives SBA considerable discretion as to the criteria for eligibility for the 8(a) Program.⁶² This is particularly true where economic disadvantage is concerned. The current net worth standards—which preclude individuals from having personal net worth of more than \$250,000 at the time of entry into the 8(a) Program (\$750,000 for continuing eligibility)⁶³—are established by regulation, not statute.⁶⁴

Recently, there has been particular concern about whether some persons who could benefit from the 8(a) Program are excluded from it due to the net worth standards,⁶⁵ which were set in 1989⁶⁶ and have not been adjusted for inflation since then.⁶⁷ Relatedly, some have expressed concern that

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marketing assistance, and (V) management assistance.

⁵⁶ 15 U.S.C. §637(a)(1)(A).

⁵⁷ For more on the 8(a) Program, see generally CRS Report R40744, *The "8(a) Program" for Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged: Legal Requirements and Issues*, by Kate M. Manuel and John R. Luckey.

⁵⁸ 15 U.S.C. §637(a)(5).

⁵⁹ 15 U.S.C. §637(a)(6)(A).

⁶⁰ 15 U.S.C. §636(j)(10)(C)(i) (nine-year term); 15 U.S.C. §637(a)(9) (termination and early graduation); 13 C.F.R. §124.301 (exiting the 8(a) Program); 13 C.F.R. §124.302 (early graduation); 13 C.F.R. §124.303 (termination from the Program).

⁶¹ 15 U.S.C. §631(f)(1)(C) (finding that such groups "include, but are not limited to, Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Indian tribes, Asian Pacific Americans, Native Hawaiian Organizations, and other minorities").

⁶² See, e.g., 13 C.F.R. §124.101 (limiting participation in the program to small businesses that are "unconditionally owned and controlled by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals [or groups] who are of good character and citizens of the United States" that demonstrate "potential for success").

⁶³ 13 C.F.R. §124.104(c). Individuals' ownership interests in the small business and equity in their primary personal residences are excluded when determining net worth.

⁶⁴ It should also be noted that the Department of Transportation adjusted the net worth standards for its Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program—which had previously corresponded to SBA's standards—by regulation in 2011, without being required to do so by statute. Dep't of Transportation, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program: Program Improvements, 76 *Federal Register* 5083, 5085-86 (January 28, 2011) (codified at 49 C.F.R. §26.27(a)(2)(i) (increasing the net worth threshold from \$750,000 to \$1.32 million)).

⁶⁵ See, e.g., Not Too Small to Succeed in Business Act of 2011, H.R. 3754, §2 (finding that the 8(a) Program does not adequately prepare firms for graduation, in part, because of the "reliance of the [SBA] on outdated measures of ... net worth in determining whether a company participating in the program continues to be economically disadvantaged").

⁶⁶ See Small Bus. Admin., Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program: Final Rule, 54 *Federal Register* 34692 (August 21, 1989) (amending the SBA regulations to adopt the current net worth standards).

⁶⁷ The SBA's net worth standards are not acquisition-related thresholds subject to periodic adjustment for inflation
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firms are not adequately prepared to compete for federal or other contracts upon leaving the program,⁶⁸ and that certain firms receive a disproportionately large share of all 8(a) contracts, leaving other firms with diminished opportunities to grow and develop.⁶⁹ Partly in response to such concerns, the 111th Congress enacted legislation requiring GAO to study whether the 8(a) mentor-protégé program and similar programs, discussed below, are “effectively supporting the goal of increasing the participation of small business concerns in Government contracting.”⁷⁰

Members of the 112th Congress also introduced measures specifically addressing eligibility for the 8(a) Program, some seeking to expand eligibility, and others to restrict it, at least for certain owners and firms. The former category included measures that would have allowed firms to participate in the program for more than nine years and required SBA to provide technical assistance to those who are no longer eligible to participate, as well as measures that would have increased the net worth threshold.⁷¹ The second category—legislation intended to restrict the participation of certain populations in the 8(a) Program—included measures that would have subjected firms owned by Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs) to the same eligibility and other requirements to which individually owned 8(a) firms are subject.⁷² This legislation, which responded to the widely reported increase in federal contract dollars awarded to ANCs and their

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under the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for FY2005. *See, e.g.*, Dep’t of Defense, Gen. Servs. Admin., & Nat’l Aeronautics & Space Admin., Inflation Adjustment of Acquisition-Related Thresholds, 75 *Federal Register* 5716, 5717 (February 4, 2010) (“Examples of thresholds that are not viewed as ‘acquisition-related’ as defined [here] are thresholds relating to claims, penalties, withholding, payments, required levels of insurance, small business size standards, liquidated damages, etc.”). Congress could, however, enact legislation requiring periodic adjustment of the net worth standards for inflation.

⁶⁸ *See, e.g.*, Not Too Small to Succeed in Business Act of 2011, H.R. 3754, §2 (finding that the 8(a) Program “has a record of graduating companies that are not sufficiently prepared to compete for contracts with large and established companies in the private sector, resulting in a large number of former participants in the program failing to remain in business shortly after leaving the program”); Small Business Contracting Fraud Prevention Act of 2011, S. 633, §5 (requiring GAO to report periodically to Congress on the effectiveness of the 8(a) Program, including the percentage of businesses that continue to operate during the three-year period after successfully completing the program); SUCCESS Act of 2012, S. 3442, §525 (same). For more on this and other provisions of S. 633, see *infra* notes 240 to 242 and accompanying text.

⁶⁹ *See, e.g.*, Gov’t Accountability Office, Federal Contracting: Monitoring and Oversight of Tribal 8(a) Firms Need Attention, GAO-12-84, January 2012, available at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/590/588101.pdf> (reporting that while tribal 8(a) firms comprised 6.2% of all 8(a) firms in FY2010, they received nearly 33% of all 8(a) obligations). Most obligations to tribal-owned firms were to ANC-owned firms. *Id.*

⁷⁰ Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1345, 124 Stat. 2546.

⁷¹ Expanding Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2011, H.R. 2921, §2 (extending the nine-year time limitation on 8(a) Program participation to 12 years and requiring SBA to develop a program to provide technical assistance to firms during the two-year post-eligibility period); Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, tit. 1, §102 (providing that the nine-year time limitation on program participation would not apply to small businesses that have not yet completed an 8(a) contract and providing that individuals with a net worth of up to \$1.5 million may be considered economically disadvantaged); Not Too Small to Succeed in Business Act of 2011, H.R. 3754, §3 (extending the nine-year limitation to 11 years and providing that individuals with a net worth of up to \$750,000 (\$2.25 million for continued eligibility) may qualify as economically disadvantaged).

⁷² An Act to Eliminate the Preferences and Special Rules for Alaska Native Corporations under the Program under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, H.R. 598; S. 236. For further discussion of this legislation and the rules currently governing contracting with ANC-owned firms participating in the 8(a) Program, see CRS Report R40855, *Contracting Programs for Alaska Native Corporations: Historical Development and Legal Authorities*, by Kate M. Manuel, John R. Luckey, and Jane M. Smith.

subsidiaries over the past decade,⁷³ would have removed the alleged “special … advantages”⁷⁴ that ANC-owned firms enjoy in contracting under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act by

- amending the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act so that ANCs would no longer be deemed to be socially or economically disadvantaged for purposes of Sections 7(j) and 8(a) of the Small Business Act;
- redefining “Indian tribe” for purposes of the 8(a) Program to exclude ANCs;
- prohibiting ANC-owned firms from receiving additional sole-source awards when the total amount of competitive and sole-source awards they have received in any year exceeds the total amount of competitive and sole-source awards that individually owned firms may receive (approximately \$100 million⁷⁵);
- prohibiting SBA from exempting ANC-owned firms from any time limitations on participation in the 8(a) Program to which individually owned 8(a) firms are subject;
- prohibiting ANCs from conferring eligibility to participate in the 8(a) Program on more than one firm at a time; and
- precluding ANC-owned 8(a) firms from acquiring ownership interests in other 8(a) firms that exceed the ownership interests that individually owned 8(a) firms may acquire.

These changes would have effectively barred ANC-owned firms from receiving sole-source awards valued in excess of \$4 million (\$6.5 million for manufacturing contracts) under the authority of Section 8(a) in circumstances when individually owned 8(a) firms cannot.⁷⁶ They would also have resulted in all affiliations of ANC-owned firms being counted when the firms’ size is determined.⁷⁷ Were all affiliations counted, certain ANC-owned firms could be less likely to qualify as small and, thus, could potentially be excluded from the 8(a) Program.

⁷³ See, e.g., Federal Contracting, *supra* note 69, at 12 (reporting that obligations to ANC-owned firms increased from \$1.9 billion in FY2005 to \$4.7 billion in FY2010). Obligations to 8(a) firms overall increased during this period, from \$11.3 billion to \$18.8 billion, with obligations to tribally-owned firms (including ANC-owned firms) representing a 160% increase. Obligations to non-tribal 8(a) firms, in contrast, increased only 45%.

⁷⁴ Office of the Inspector General, Small Bus. Admin., Participation in the 8(a) Program by Firms Owned by Alaska Native Corporations (July 10, 2009), at pg. 2, available at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/oig_reptbydate_july9-15_0.pdf.

⁷⁵ See 13 C.F.R. §124.519 (generally prohibiting 8(a) firms from receiving additional sole-source awards once they have received a combined total of competitive and sole-source awards in excess of \$100 million, in the case of firms whose size is based on their number of employees, or in excess of an amount equivalent to the lesser of (1) \$100 million or (2) five times the size standard for the industry, in the case of firms whose size is based on their revenues).

⁷⁶ If such legislation were enacted, ANC-owned firms could still receive sole-source awards in the same circumstances when individually owned 8(a) firms may receive such awards, or under other authority. For example, they could be awarded sole-source contracts valued in excess of \$4 million (\$6.5 million for manufacturing contracts) under the authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act if the contracting officer did not reasonably expect offers from at least two small businesses. See generally 15 U.S.C. §637(a)(1)(D)(i)(I). They could also be awarded sole-source contracts in any of the seven circumstances in which sole-sources awards are permitted under CICA (e.g., urgent and compelling circumstances, national security). 10 U.S.C. §2304(c)(1)-(7) (procurements of defense agencies) & 41 U.S.C. §3304(a)(1)-(7) (procurements of civilian agencies).

⁷⁷ Currently, ANC-owned firms must qualify as small, under the SBA’s size standards, in order to participate in the 8(a) Programs. However, certain affiliations are generally excluded when determining the size of some group-owned firms, including ANC-owned firms. 13 C.F.R. §124.109(c)(2)(iii) (“In determining the size of a small business concern (continued...)”)

Other legislative proposals would have required disclosure of information about contracting with ANCs, either by imposing additional reporting obligations on ANCs, or by requiring SBA to include information regarding contracts with ANCs in certain reports to Congress.⁷⁸

HUBZone Program

Eligibility for the Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) program has also been of interest to some Members of Congress and commentators recently because of reported fraud in the program, as well as the completion of the 2010 Census.⁷⁹ A series of GAO reports, published between 2008 and 2010, found that the HUBZone program was vulnerable to fraud,⁸⁰ prompting interest among some Members in measures which would ensure that only eligible firms participate in the program. Subsequently, the release of the results of the 2010 decennial census prompted similar interest among some Members in measures that would allow firms that lose their HUBZone status because of the 2010 census to continue participating in the HUBZone program for a limited time. For many firms, eligibility for the HUBZone program is based upon census results.⁸¹ The Small Business Act limits eligibility for the HUBZone program to firms whose principal office is located in a HUBZone and at least 35% of whose employees reside in a HUBZone, among other things.⁸² HUBZones include “qualified census tracts,” as that term is

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owned by a socially and economically disadvantaged Indian tribe ... for either 8(a) ... program entry or contract award, the firm's size shall be determined independently without regard to its affiliation with the tribe, any entity of the tribal government, or any other business enterprise owned by the tribe, unless the Administrator determines that one or more such tribally-owned business concerns have obtained, or are likely to obtain, a substantial unfair competitive advantage within an industry category.”). As used here, “Indian tribe” includes Alaska Native Corporations.

⁷⁸ An Act to Eliminate the Preferences and Special Rules for Alaska Native Corporations under the Program under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, H.R. 598; S. 236, §7 (requiring ANCs to report annually to SBA on their total revenue, the amount of this revenue attributable to the 8(a) Program, and the total amount of benefits paid to shareholders); Government Efficiency through Small Business Contracting Act of 2012, H.R. 3850, §3 (requiring, among other things, that SBA report annually to Congress information about contracting with ANCs by the federal government and individual agencies in an annual report on the goaling program). SBA itself imposed certain reporting requirements on ANC-owned firms by regulation in 2011. See Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Size Regulations; 8(a) Business Development/Small Disadvantaged Business Status Determinations: Final Rule, 76 *Federal Register* 8222 (February 11, 2011). However, implementation of this requirement was delayed so SBA could conduct tribal consultations. See Small Bus. Admin., 60 Day Notice and Request for Comments, 76 *Federal Register* 63983 (October 14, 2011); Small Bus. Admin., Notice of Tribal Consultations, 76 *Federal Register* 27859 (May 13, 2011); Small Bus. Admin., Notice of Tribal Consultations, 76 *Federal Register* 12273 (March 7, 2011).

⁷⁹ For more on the HUBZone program, see generally CRS Report R41268, *Small Business Administration HUBZone Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

⁸⁰ See Gov't Accountability Office, Small Business Administration: Undercover Tests Show HUBZone Program Remains Vulnerable to Fraud and Abuse, GAO-10-759 (July 28, 2010); Gov't Accountability Office, HUBZone Program: Fraud and Abuse Identified in Four Metropolitan Areas, GAO-09-440 (March 25, 2009); Gov't Accountability Office, Small Business Administration: Additional Actions Are Needed to Certify and Monitor HUBZone Businesses and Assess Program Results, GAO-08-643 (July 16, 2008).

⁸¹ 15 U.S.C. §632(p) (defining HUBZones and HUBZone small businesses, among other things). For a few firms, eligibility for the HUBZone program is not tied to the census because these firms are located in “base closure areas,” or lands within the external boundaries of a military installation that was closed through a privatization process under the authority of various Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) or similar laws. See 15 U.S.C. §632(p)(4)(D).

⁸² 15 U.S.C. §632(p)(3) & (5). See also *Mission Critical Solutions v. United States*, 96 Fed. Cl. 657 (2011) (upholding SBA's interpretation of an SBA regulation as requiring that at least 35% of a firm's employees must reside in a HUBZone both at the time the firm is certified as a HUBZone firm and at the time the firm is awarded a contract through the HUBZone program).

defined in 26 U.S.C. Section 42(d)(5)(C)(ii),⁸³ and qualified nonmetropolitan counties, or counties in which

(i) the median household income is less than 80 percent of the nonmetropolitan State median household income, *based on the most recent data available from the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce*, (ii) the unemployment rate is not less than 140 percent of the average unemployment rate for the United States or for the State in which such county is located, whichever is less, based on the most recent data available from the Secretary of Labor, or (iii) there is located a difficult development area, as designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in accordance with section 42(d)(5)(C)(iii) of title 26, within Alaska, Hawaii, or any territory or possession of the United States outside the 48 contiguous States.⁸⁴

Also included are “redesignated areas,” or areas that ceased to qualify as census tracts or nonmetropolitan counties, but were allowed to remain HUBZones until the later of (1) the date on which the Census Bureau publicly released the first results from the 2010 decennial census, or (2) three years after the date on which the census tract or nonmetropolitan county ceased to qualify.⁸⁵ SBA has stated that, for purposes of the HUBZone program, the Census Bureau released the first results of the 2010 census on October 1, 2011.⁸⁶

The 112th Congress enacted legislation that allows certain base closure areas to continue to be treated as HUBZones for an additional period. Specifically this legislation permits areas that were, on or before the date of the legislation’s enactment, treated as HUBZones pursuant to Section 152(a)(2) of the Small Business Reauthorization and Manufacturing Assistance Act of 2004 to be treated as HUBZones for up to five years, provided that no area may be treated as a HUBZone for more than five years under the authority of this legislation and/or the 2004 act.⁸⁷ Section 152(a)(2), in turn, provided for “base closure areas” that had undergone final closure to be treated as HUBZones for five years, and defined “base closure area” to include military installations closed pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 and other authorities.⁸⁸

The 112th Congress did not enact legislation that would address reported fraud in the HUBZone program, or the loss of HUBZone status by certain firms due to the 2010 census, although some Members introduced bills addressing these issues. Among the bills addressing reported fraud in the program were measures that would have required SBA to (1) ensure the HUBZone map is kept current; (2) implement policies to prevent unqualified businesses from participating in the program; (3) ensure timely processing of HUBZone applications; and (4) report to Congress on the efficacy of the program, or develop measures and implement plans to assess its

⁸³ Section 42(d)(5)(C)(ii) of Title 26 of the United States Code defines a “qualified census tract” as “any census tract which is designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and, for the most recent year for which census data are available on household income in such tract, either in which 50 percent or more of the households have an income which is less than 60 percent of the area median gross income for such year or which has a poverty rate of at least 25 percent.”

⁸⁴ 15 U.S.C. §632(p)(4)(A)-(B).

⁸⁵ 15 U.S.C. §632(p)(4)(C).

⁸⁶ Small Bus. Admin., *HUBZone: Latest News and Articles*, available at <http://www.sba.gov/content/hubzone-latest-news-and-articles> (“[A]ll Redesignated HUBZones due to expire on the date on which the census bureau publicly releases the first results from the 2010 decennial census are expiring effective[] 10/1/2011.”).

⁸⁷ P.L. 112-239, §1698,—Stat.—. See also HUBZone Expansion Act of 2012, S. 3675, §2.

⁸⁸ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, P.L. 108-447, §152, 118 Stat. 3456-57 (Dec. 8, 2004).

effectiveness.⁸⁹ Among the bills addressing the loss of eligibility due to the 2010 census were measures that would have extended the period during which redesignated areas continue to qualify until the later of three years after the date on which the SBA publishes a HUBZone map based on the 2010 census results, or three years after the date on which the area ceased to qualify.⁹⁰ Other legislative proposals would have required the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to designate HUBZones based on the new census data within a specified time frame,⁹¹ or would have designated a particular county as a HUBZone for a specified time period.⁹² The latter types of provisions were particularly significant because, while SBA currently has considerable discretion in how it implements the HUBZone program (e.g., how often the HUBZone map is updated), it arguably does not have any discretion in which areas qualify as HUBZones. The Small Business Act defines “HUBZones” by reference to other categories (e.g., qualified census tracts) whose composition is determined by other agencies.

Legislation was also introduced in the 112th Congress that would have amended the definition of “HUBZone small business” given in Section 3 of the Small Business Act to include firms that are wholly owned by one or more Native Hawaiian Organizations, or partially owned by such an organization (or a corporation wholly owned by such an organization) if all other owners are U.S. citizens or small businesses.⁹³ The proposed provisions paralleled those that presently address small businesses owned by Alaska Native Corporations, Indian tribal governments, and Community Development Corporations.⁹⁴ Small businesses owned by these various types of entities have, at times, been subject to different treatment under the Small Business Act,⁹⁵ and the proposed legislation was apparently intended to remove one such difference.

Subcontracting Plans

The Small Business Act has long required agencies to take various steps to promote subcontracting with small businesses. Among other things, they have been required since 1978 to incorporate “subcontracting plans” in certain prime contracts, and to establish goals regarding the percentage of agency subcontract dollars awarded to small businesses.⁹⁶ Nonetheless, despite

⁸⁹ Small Business Contracting Fraud Prevention Act of 2011, S. 633, §6; SUCCESS Act of 2012, S. 3442, §526 (same); HUBZone Qualified Census Tract Act of 2011, S. 1874, §3 (requiring SBA to submit, within one year of the act’s enactment, a report to Congress that describes the benefits and drawbacks of using qualified census tract data to designate HUBZones, describes any problems encountered in using qualified census tract data to designate HUBZones, and includes recommendations for ways to improve the process of designating HUBZones).

⁹⁰ Protect HUBZones Act of 2011, H.R. 2131, §2; HUBZone Protection Act of 2011, S. 1756, §2; Small Business Contracting Fraud Prevention Act of 2011, S. 633, §6; SUCCESS Act of 2012, S. 3442, §526.

⁹¹ HUBZone Qualified Census Tract Act of 2011, S. 1874, §2 (imposing deadlines on the HUD Secretary to identify and publish the list of qualifying census tracts under 26 U.S.C. §42 and to designate a date within 3 months of the publication of the list upon which the list becomes effective for areas that qualify as HUBZones).

⁹² Monroe County HUBZone Extension Act of 2011, H.R. 2416, §2 (designating Monroe County, Pennsylvania, as a HUBZone until October 1, 2014); Monroe County HUBZone Act of 2011, S. 976, §2 (same); Shuttle Workforce Revitalization Act of 2012, S. 2157, §3 (designating Brevard County, Florida, a HUBZone through at least January 1, 2020, due to the “significant economic hardship” caused by the termination of the Space Shuttle program).

⁹³ Native Hawaiian HUBZone Opportunity Act of 2012, H.R. 5729, §2.

⁹⁴ 15 U.S.C. §632(p)(3)(B)-(D).

⁹⁵ See CRS Report R40744, *The “8(a) Program” for Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged: Legal Requirements and Issues*, by Kate M. Manuel and John R. Luckey, at Appendix.

⁹⁶ An Act to Amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, P.L. 95-507, §§211 & 221, 92 Stat. 1768-69, 1770 (codified, as amended, at 15 U.S.C. §§637(d) & 644(g)(2)).

these provisions, concerns about subcontracting have persisted, in part because the government has historically failed to meet its goals for the percentage of federal contract and subcontract dollars awarded to small businesses,⁹⁷ and in part because of alleged mistreatment of small business subcontractors by agency prime contractors.⁹⁸ In response to such concerns, the 111th Congress amended Section 8(d) of the Small Business Act to require that agencies incorporate in their prime contracts terms obligating the contractor to (1) make a “good faith effort” to acquire goods and services (including construction work) from the small businesses whom it “used” in preparing and submitting the bid or proposal, “in the same amount and quantity used in preparing and submitting the bid or proposal;”⁹⁹ and (2) notify the contracting officer in writing if it pays a reduced price to a subcontractor for completed work, or if payment to a subcontractor is more than 90 days past due for goods or services for which the government has paid the contractor.¹⁰⁰

Although SBA is still in the process of implementing the changes made by the 111th Congress, the 112th Congress enacted legislation which

- requires agencies to collect and report data on the extent to which contractors meet the goals and objectives in their subcontracting plans, and periodically review the data to ensure that contractors are complying in good faith with plan requirements;
- provides that failure to comply in good faith with a subcontracting plan may be considered in any evaluation of contractors’ past performance;¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ See, e.g., SBA Notes Drop in Small Business Contract Awards for FY2011, *supra* note 29.

⁹⁸ See, e.g., *Are Government Purchasing Policies Failing Small Businesses? A Roundtable before the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship*, 107th Cong., 2d sess. (June 19, 2002) (discussing, *inter alia*, the problems faced by small business subcontractors).

⁹⁹ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1322, 124 Stat. 2540-41 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(6)(G)(i)). If the contractor fails to do so, it must provide the contracting officer with a written explanation. 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(6)(G)(i)). SBA recently proposed regulations implementing this provision. Among other things, these regulations provide that a prime contractor would be said to have “used” a small business in preparing its bid or proposal only if (1) it referenced the small business as a subcontractor in its bid or proposal; (2) it has a subcontract or agreement in principle to subcontract with the small business to perform a portion of the specific contract; or (3) the small business drafted part of the bid or proposal, or the offeror used the small business’s pricing or cost information, or technical expertise, in preparing the bid or proposal, and there was an “intent or understanding that the small business concern will be awarded a subcontract for the related work if the offeror is awarded the contract.” Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Subcontracting: Proposed Rule, 76 *Federal Register* 61626, 61631 (October 5, 2011); Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Subcontracting: Proposed Rule; Reopening of the Comment Period, 76 *Federal Register* 74749 (December 1, 2011) (extending the comment period on the proposed regulation through January 6, 2012). Assuming this regulation, with its arguably narrow definition of when a prime contractor could be said to have “used” a small business in preparing its bid or proposal, is adopted, concerns about “bait and switch” by prime contractors could persist despite the enactment of the Small Business Jobs Act. Contractors are commonly said to have engaged in “bait and switch” when they represent to agencies in their bids or proposals that they will subcontract particular work to small businesses, but ultimately subcontract that work to other firms.

¹⁰⁰ P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1334, 124 Stat. 2542-43 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(12)). The act also requires contracting officers to consider the “unjustified failure” of a prime contractor to make full or timely payment to a subcontractor when evaluating the contractor’s performance. *Id.*

¹⁰¹ Previously, failure to comply in good faith with a subcontracting plan constituted a material breach of the contract, and agencies were generally required to consider contractors’ performance vis-à-vis their subcontracting plans when evaluating their “past performance.” See 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(8) (“The failure of any contractor or subcontractor to comply in good faith with (A) the clause contained in paragraph (3) of this subsection, or (B) any plan required of such contractor pursuant to the authority of this subsection to be included in its contract or subcontract, shall be a material breach of such contract or subcontract.”); 48 C.F.R. §42.1502(g) (“Past performance evaluations shall include an assessment of contractor performance against, and efforts to achieve, the goals identified in the small business (continued...)”)

- requires that offerors who intend to identify a particular small business as a potential subcontractor notify that firm prior to doing so;
- requires that SBA establish a mechanism whereby subcontractors may report fraud or bad faith by a contractor with respect to a subcontracting plan;
- directs SBA to ensure that the electronic subcontracting reporting system (<http://www.esrs.gov/>) is modified so that it can identify contractors who fail to submit required reports; and
- requires annual reporting on the number of contractors who file subcontracting reports, as well as the number of contractors who exceed, meet, or fail to meet their goals for subcontracting with small businesses.¹⁰²

Some Members of the 112th Congress also proposed legislation that would have (1) held prime contractors accountable for failure to report their subcontracting activities;¹⁰³ (2) required withholding of a certain percentage of the contract price if the contractor fails to achieve certain goals in its subcontracting plan;¹⁰⁴ and (3) required that contractors who fail to notify small businesses identified as potential subcontractors in their bids or proposals be fined a percentage of the contract price.¹⁰⁵ Each of these proposals was arguably an expansion upon current law, which requires that contractors report on their performance in subcontracting semiannually during contract performance,¹⁰⁶ but provides only that failure to make a “good faith effort” to comply

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subcontracting plan when the contract includes the clause at 52.219-9, Small Business Subcontracting.”). However, the 112th Congress expressly made failure to comply with a subcontracting plan—as opposed to performance vis-à-vis subcontracting goals—a consideration in evaluating past performance. Agencies are generally required to consider contractors’ past performance when making source selection decisions in negotiated procurements whose value exceeds \$150,000. 48 C.F.R. §15.304(c)(2)-(3).

¹⁰² P.L. 112-239, §1653.—Stat.—.

¹⁰³ Subcontracting Transparency and Reliability Act of 2012, H.R. 3893, tit. II, §201 (requiring that subcontracting plans include assurances that the contractor will submit periodic reports on its subcontracting activities, and providing that failure to provide the requisite assurances constitutes a material breach of the contract); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1655 (same). These measures would also have authorized SBA procurement center representatives (PCRs) and commercial market representatives (CMRs) to delay for up to 30 days acceptance of subcontracting plans that they determine fail to provide the “maximum practicable opportunity” for small businesses to participate in the performance of the contract. PCRs and CMRs currently do not have the authority to delay a contract award because of concerns about the subcontracting plan. Agencies may not award a contract until there is a subcontracting plan that is acceptable to the contracting officer. See 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(4)(C); 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(5)(B).

¹⁰⁴ Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, §106 (requiring withholding of not less than \$5,000 on contracts valued at or below \$100,000; 3% of the contract price on contracts valued between \$100,000 and \$5 million; and 5% of the contract price on contracts valued in excess of \$5 million, if the contractor fails to meet its goals for subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses).

¹⁰⁵ An Act to Require Contractors to Notify Small Business Concerns that Have Been Included in Offers Relating to Contracts Let by Federal Agencies and for Other Purposes, S. 370 (subjecting contractors that fail to provide written notice to potential subcontractors on certain procurements be fined an amount equal to 20% of the contract value, for a first offense; fined 50% of the contract value and debarred for one year for a second offense; and debarred for a third or subsequent offense). No term of debarment was proposed for third or subsequent offenses, perhaps suggesting that any such debarment is intended to be permanent.

¹⁰⁶ 48 C.F.R. §19.704(a)(10)(A) (Individual Subcontract Reports (ISRs) to be submitted semiannually during contract performance for the periods ending March 31 and September 30). ISRs are also required for each contract within 30 days of completion. In addition, contractors are required to submit Summary Subcontract Reports (SSRs) within (continued...)

with subcontracting-plan goals could subject the contractor to liquidated damages.¹⁰⁷ However, if enacted, certain proposals could have raised issues of contract and/or constitutional law. Contract law generally permits parties to agree upon liquidated damages in cases where the injury caused by the breach is uncertain or difficult to quantify.¹⁰⁸ The imposition of liquidated damages to “punish” a party for failure to perform under the contract, in contrast, is generally disfavored.¹⁰⁹ Thus, if contract provisions calling for withholding or liquidated damages were viewed as punitive, as opposed to *bona fide* attempts to quantify the damages for breach, they might not be enforced. Similarly, fining contractors for failure to meet goals or notify subcontractors could potentially be found to violate the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The Eighth Amendment prohibits the imposition of excessive fines,¹¹⁰ and courts have found that “a punitive forfeiture violates the Excessive Fines Clause if it is grossly disproportional to the gravity of a defendant’s offense.”¹¹¹ Thus, assuming a fine were seen as punitive, it could potentially be found unconstitutional if it is disproportionate to the offense in light of the extent of the harm, the gravity of the offense, the nature and extent of the offense, and the availability of other penalties.¹¹² Equal protection issues could also be raised if the penalties were so severe that the goals for subcontracting with minority- or women-owned small businesses, in particular, were seen as tantamount to quotas.¹¹³

Limitations on Subcontracting

Congress originally imposed “limitations on subcontracting” upon 8(a) firms in 1986 in order to ensure that small businesses participating in the 8(a) Program developed capacity to perform as federal or other contractors.¹¹⁴ Because of these limitations, 8(a) firms were required to perform at

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specific time periods that vary depending upon the identity of the contracting agency. *See* 48 C.F.R. §19.704(a)(10)(B).

¹⁰⁷ 48 C.F.R. §19.705-7(b). *See also* 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(4)(F); 48 C.F.R. §19.702(c). Liquidated damages are damages whose amount was agreed upon, as compensation for specific breaches, by the parties at the time of the contract’s formation.

¹⁰⁸ *See, e.g.*, *Wise v. United States*, 249 U.S. 361, 365-66 (1919). It is “customary, where Congress has not adopted a different standard, to apply to the construction of government contracts the principles of general contract law. That has been done in other cases where the Court has considered the enforceability of ‘liquidated damages’ provisions in government contracts.” *Priebe & Sons, Inc. v. United States*, 332 U.S. 407, 411 (1947) (holding that a provision calling for the imposition of liquidated damages in a contract of the Federal Surplus Commodities Program constituted an unenforceable penalty). *See also* *M. Maropakis Carpentry, Inc. v. United States*, 84 Fed. Cl. 182 (2008) (finding that the liquidated damages provision was enforceable because the plaintiff failed to prove that it was a penalty).

¹⁰⁹ *See, e.g.*, *Priebe & Sons*, 332 U.S. at 412-13.

¹¹⁰ U.S. Const. amend. VIII.

¹¹¹ *United States v. Bajakajian*, 524 U.S. 321, 334 (1988).

¹¹² *See, e.g.*, *United States v. 3814 NW Thurman St., Portland, Or.*, 164 F.3d 1191, 1197-98 (9th Cir. 1999) (citing *Bajakajian*, 524 U.S. at 336-39).

¹¹³ *See, e.g.*, *City of Richmond*, 488 U.S. 469 (holding that a municipal ordinance requiring the city’s prime contractors to award at least 30% of the value of each contract to minority subcontractors was unconstitutional); *DynaLantic Corp.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 114807, at *10 (upholding the 8(a) Program against a facial challenge, in part, because federal goals for contracting with minority-owned small businesses are aspirational, and there are no penalties for failure to meet the goals).

¹¹⁴ An Act to Authorize Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 for Military Activities of the Department of Defense, for Military Construction, and for Defense Activities of the Department of Energy, to Prescribe Personnel Strengths for Such Fiscal Year, to Improve the Defense Acquisition Process, and for Other Purposes, P.L. 99-661, §921, 100 Stat. 3927 (November 14, 1986) (codified, as amended, in 15 U.S.C. §637(a)).

least 50% of the cost of contracts for services (excluding construction) with their own personnel, and at least 50% of the cost (excluding materials) of contracts for goods.¹¹⁵ Similar requirements were imposed upon other contracts awarded under the authority of the Small Business Act in 1987,¹¹⁶ and also in 1987, SBA promulgated limitations on subcontracting for construction contracts, requiring firms to perform at least 15% of the cost (excluding materials) of general construction, and 25% of the cost (excluding materials) of construction by special trade contractors.¹¹⁷ These statutory and regulatory provisions remained unchanged between 1987 and 2012, although modifications were periodically suggested because of concerns about “pass through” contracts.¹¹⁸

Then, the 112th Congress enacted legislation that restates how the limitations on subcontracting are expressed—in terms of the amount paid instead of the costs of performing¹¹⁹—in the hopes of “ensur[ing] that small businesses that get contracts are doing the bulk of the work.”¹²⁰ Under this legislation, small businesses may subcontract no more than 50% of the “amount paid to [them] under the contract,” in the case of contracts for services (other than construction) or supplies (other than from a regular dealer in such supplies).¹²¹ SBA is to establish similar limitations for general and special trade construction.¹²² The legislation also grants SBA the authority to modify any statutory limitations on subcontracting if it determines that “such change is necessary to reflect conventional industry practices” for small businesses, and to apply similar percentages to other contracts not awarded under the authority of the Small Business Act.¹²³ In addition, the legislation provides that, if a contractor exceeds these limitations, it may be fined the greater of

¹¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. §637(a)(14)(A)(i)-(ii) (limitations on subcontracting for 8(a) firms).

¹¹⁶ An Act to Make Technical Corrections in Certain Defense-Related Laws, P.L. 100-26, §10, 101 Stat. 288 (April 21, 1987) (codified, as amended, in 15 U.S.C. §644(o)(1)(A)-(B)).

¹¹⁷ Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Size Standards, 52 *Federal Register* 32870 (August 31, 1987).

¹¹⁸ Cf. Lars E. Anderson, Terry L. Elling, Michael W. Robinson, and Dismas Locaria, GTSI’s Suspension Shows That Contractors Should Ensure Accurate Representations Concerning Small Business Matters, 94 *Fed. Cont. Rep.* 414 (October 26, 2010) (reporting on a subcontractor that was suspended by SBA after it was discovered that it performed the majority of the work on a contract that had been set aside for and awarded to a small business). As used in this context, a “pass through” contract is one that is nominally held by a small business, but that is performed primarily by a firm that is other than small.

¹¹⁹ P.L. 112-239, §1651,—Stat.—. This provision originated in the Subcontracting Transparency and Reliability Act of 2012, H.R. 3893, §101.

¹²⁰ See, e.g., Charles S. Clark, House Republican Seeks to Curb “Deceitful” Subcontracting, *Govt. Exec.*, February 2, 2012, available at <http://www.govexec.com/contracting/2012/02/house-republican-seeks-curb-deceitful-subcontracting/41074/>. However, some commentators have questioned the practical effects of such a change. See, e.g., Deborah Billings, House Bill Seeks to Ensure Set Asides Largely Performed by Small Business Subs, 97 *Fed. Cont. Rep.* 113 (February 7, 2011).

¹²¹ P.L. 112-239, §1651,—Stat.—. In the case of contracts for supplies from a regular dealer in such supplies, the contractor must supply the product of a domestic small business manufacturer or processor unless a waiver is granted on the grounds that no such entity can reasonably be expected to offer a product meeting the specifications (including period for performance) required by the contract, or no such entity is available to participate in the Federal procurement market. *Id.*

¹²² *Id.*

¹²³ *Id.* The latter provision effectively overturns the GAO’s decision in *Washington-Harris Group*. See Comp. Gen. December No. B-401794; B-401794.2, 2009 U.S. Comp. Gen. LEXIS 226 (November 16, 2009) (finding that the limitations on subcontracting provided for in the Small Business Act and SBA regulations do not apply to contracts awarded under other authority). For more on this decision, see generally CRS Report R40998, *The Inapplicability of Limitations on Subcontracting to “Preference Contracts” for Small Businesses: Washington-Harris Group*, by Kate M. Manuel.

\$500,000, or the amount expended, in excess of permitted levels, on subcontractors.¹²⁴ The latter provision, in particular, could help address the recurring question, discussed below, of how to calculate the loss or damage to the government when a firm misrepresents its size or status for purposes of a federal contract or subcontract by providing an explicit measure of such loss or damage.¹²⁵ However, potential constitutional issues could be raised if the fine were seen as punitive and the amount of the fine were seen as disproportionate to the offense.¹²⁶

Payment

Because small businesses can be more vulnerable to changes in capital flow than large ones, payment of small businesses by federal agencies and prime contractors has long been of concern to Members of Congress and commentators.¹²⁷ The Prompt Payment Act of 1982 requires that federal agencies pay interest on payments not made to contractors by the date specified in the contract, or within 30 days of receipt of a “proper invoice.”¹²⁸ Amendments made to the Prompt Payment Act in 1988 extended these protections to certain subcontractors by requiring agencies to include in their construction contracts terms obligating the contractor (1) to pay the subcontractor for “satisfactory performance” under the subcontract within seven days of receiving payment from the agency, and (2) to pay interest on any amounts that are not paid within the proper time frame.¹²⁹ Like the original Prompt Payment Act, the 1988 amendments effectively protect small businesses even though the legislation does not specifically mention them. Small business subcontractors are especially prevalent in the construction industry.¹³⁰

Concerns about payment of small businesses generally, and of small business subcontractors in particular, were widespread during the recession of 2008-2009. Partly in response to such concerns, the 111th Congress enacted legislation addressing the payment of small business subcontractors. This legislation requires that prime contractors notify the contracting officer whenever payment to a small business subcontractor is late or withheld,¹³¹ as well as authorizes the contracting officer to consider the contractor’s failure to make full or timely payment to

¹²⁴ P.L. 112-239, §1652,—Stat.—. This provision also originated in the Subcontracting Transparency and Reliability Act of 2012, H.R. 3893, §102.

¹²⁵ See *infra* note 231 and accompanying text.

¹²⁶ See *supra* notes 110-112 and accompanying text.

¹²⁷ See, e.g., *Payment Practices of the Defense Commissary Agency: Hearing of the House Committee on Armed Services*, 102nd Cong., 2d Sess. (June 11, 1992).

¹²⁸ P.L. 97-177, 96 Stat. 85 (May 21, 1982) (codified, as amended, at 31 U.S.C. §§3901-3907). Among other things, a proper invoice contains (1) the name of the contractor, the invoice date, and the contract number; (2) a description of the goods rendered and the shipping and payment terms; (3) other substantiating documentation or information required under the contract; and (4) the name, title, telephone number, and complete mailing address of the person to whom payment should be sent. 31 U.S.C. §3903(a)(1)(A)-(B). The interest rate to be used is that determined by the Secretary of the Treasury twice a year under the Contract Disputes Act. See 31 U.S.C. §3902(a).

¹²⁹ P.L. 100-496, §9, 102 Stat. 3460-63 (October 17, 1988) (codified at 31 U.S.C. §3905(b)(1)-(2)). A subcontractor’s work may generally be said to be satisfactory if the “property and services received conform to the requirements of the contract.” See *New York Guardian Mortg. Corp. v. United States*, 916 F.2d 1558, 1560 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

¹³⁰ See, e.g., *Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1988: Hearing of the House Committee on Government Operations*, 100th Cong., 2d Sess., at 26 (1988) (reporting that subcontractors perform 80% of the work on construction projects, and generally do not get paid until after the prime contractor has been paid).

¹³¹ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1334, 124 Stat. 2542-43 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §637(d)(12)).

subcontractors when evaluating the contractor's performance.¹³² In addition, SBA is apparently considering requiring prime contractors who fail to meet their obligations in paying subcontractors to enter into "funds control agreements" with neutral third parties.¹³³ The Obama Administration has also issued guidance addressing the payment of small business contractors and subcontractors. Initially, this guidance called for agencies to pay small business *contractors* within 15 days of receipt of a proper invoice.¹³⁴ However, subsequent guidance sought to address payment of small business *subcontractors* by calling for agencies to "temporarily accelerate payments to all prime contractors, in order to allow them to provide prompt payments to small business subcontractors."¹³⁵ In neither case are agencies required to pay interest on payments not made within the proposed time frames, unlike with "late" payments under the Prompt Payment Act.

Legislation introduced in the 112th Congress would have similarly directed agencies to pay small business *contractors* "as quickly as possible after invoices and all proper documentation, including acceptance, are received and before normal payment due dates established in the contract."¹³⁶ However, like the Obama Administration's guidance, this measure contained no explicit sanctions for failure to pay in accordance with the policy (e.g., required interest payments).

Surety Bonds

SBA administers a surety bond guarantee program,¹³⁷ designed to encourage sureties to issue bonds when they would otherwise determine that a small business presents an unacceptable degree of risk. Historically, under the program, SBA could guarantee bid, performance, and payment bonds for individual contracts of \$2 million or less for small businesses that cannot obtain surety bonds through regular commercial channels,¹³⁸ with the guarantee ranging from

¹³² *Id.*

¹³³ 76 *Federal Register* at 61628.

¹³⁴ Exec. Office of the President, Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Accelerating Payments to Small Businesses for Goods and Services, September 14, 2011, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2011/m11-32.pdf>.

¹³⁵ Exec. Office of the President, Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Providing Prompt Payment to Small Business Subcontractors, July 11, 2012, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2012/m-12-16.pdf>. The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council (FAR Council) has begun the process of amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to provide for accelerated payments to small business subcontractors. Under the proposed FAR amendment, prime contractors would generally be required, "[u]pon receipt of accelerated payments from the Government, [t]o make accelerated payments to a small business subcontractor, to the maximum extent practicable and prior to when such payment is otherwise required under the applicable contract or subcontract, after receipt of a proper invoice and all other required documentation from the small business contractor." Dep't of Defense, Gen. Servs. Admin. & Nat'l Aeronautics & Space Admin., Federal Acquisition Regulation: Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors: Proposed Rule, 77 *Federal Register* 75089, 75091 (December 19, 2012). Contractors would also be required to include language to this effect in all subcontracts with small businesses (including those for the acquisition of commercial items), thereby binding themselves to similar terms as to their subcontractors. *Id.*

¹³⁶ Acquisition Savings Reform Act of 2011, S. 1736, §12 (directing the FAR Council to amend the FAR to "reflect that governmentwide policy is to assist small business concerns by paying them as quickly as possible").

¹³⁷ 15 U.S.C. §694b. For more information on the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, see CRS Report R42037, *SBA Surety Bond Guarantee Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger. For these purposes, a surety bond is an instrument between a surety, a contractor, and a project owner, under which the surety assumes the contractor's responsibilities to ensure that the project is completed in the event the contractor is unable to successfully perform the contract.

¹³⁸ See 15 U.S.C. §694b(a)(1).

70% to 90% of the surety's loss if a default occurs.¹³⁹ However, in response to the recession of 2007-2009,¹⁴⁰ the 111th Congress temporarily increased, from February 17, 2009, through September 30, 2010, the maximum bond amount from \$2 million to \$5 million, and allowed the amount to increase to \$10 million if a federal contracting officer certified that the larger guarantee was "necessary."¹⁴¹ ARRA also temporarily modified the program's size standards so that a business would be eligible for the program if it (and its affiliates) did not exceed the size standard for the primary industry in which the business was engaged.¹⁴² This change allowed more businesses to qualify for the program, and SBA subsequently used its rulemaking authority to make this change permanent.¹⁴³

Concerns about the ability of small businesses to secure the surety bonds needed to compete for contracts persisted after the recession ended in 2009, however, and the 112th Congress enacted legislation that permanently increases the maximum bond amount to \$6.5 million (\$10 million if the contracting officer certifies that the larger guarantee is "necessary").¹⁴⁴ This legislation also provides for the basic bond amount (\$6.5 million) to be periodically adjusted for inflation, and essentially codifies the SBA regulation which made permanent the temporary size standard authorized by the 111th Congress.¹⁴⁵

Bundling and Consolidation

The way in which agencies structure their requirements can have significant implications for small businesses. When multiple requirements are grouped into a single contract, that contract may be difficult, or impossible, for small businesses to perform. For this reason, Congress has enacted progressively more stringent limitations upon the "bundling" and "consolidation" of

¹³⁹ See 15 U.S.C. §694b(c).

¹⁴⁰ See, e.g., 155 Cong. Rec. S1486 (daily ed. February 4, 2009) (statement by Sen. Snowe) (temporarily increasing the bond limit is necessary to "ensure that small businesses are able to secure the surety bonds they need to compete for contracts, grow, and hire more employees" and, that "in our current economic recession, small businesses are finding it even more difficult to secure the credit lines necessary to get bonds in the private sector"); 155 Cong. Rec. S2283 (daily ed. February 13, 2009) (statement by Sen. Cardin) (temporarily increasing the bond limit would create "significant opportunities to create jobs now in which small businesses will participate and be the driving engine for creation of new jobs in our country").

¹⁴¹ American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, P.L. 111-5, §508, 123 Stat. 158-59 (February 17, 2009).

¹⁴² *Id.*, at §508(c), 123 Stat. 153-54.

¹⁴³ See Small Bus. Admin., Surety Bond Guarantee Program; Size Standards: Direct Final Rule, 76 *Federal Register* 48549, 48550 (August 11, 2010) (codified at 13 C.F.R. §121.301(d)(2)). SBA was able to increase the size standards for certain industries within the surety bond guarantee program by regulation only because of its broad statutory authority over such standards. It lacks similar authority over the maximum bond amounts, which are prescribed by statute.

¹⁴⁴ P.L. 112-239, §1695(a)—Stat.—. Other legislation introduced in the 112th Congress would have increased the maximum guarantee in varying amounts and for varying periods. See, e.g., Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, tit. I, §103 (permanently increasing the maximum bond amount to \$5 million and authorizing SBA to guarantee a bond of up to \$10 million if a federal contracting officer certifies that a larger guarantee is necessary); American Jobs Act of 2011, H.R. 12; S. 1549; S. 1660, tit. I, Subtitle B, §112 (temporarily increasing the \$2 million threshold to \$5 million until September 30, 2012, and appropriating \$3 million in additional funding); A Bill to Remove the Sunset Date for Amendments to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for Other Purposes, S. 2187, §1 (permanently increasing the maximum bond amount to \$5 million); SUCCESS Act of 2012, S. 3442, §511 (same).

¹⁴⁵ P.L. 112-239, §1695(c)—Stat.—.

requirements by federal agencies. First, in 1997, Congress amended the Small Business Act to define “bundling” as

consolidat[ing] 2 or more procurement requirements for goods or services *previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts* into a solicitation of offers for a single contract that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business concern due to—
(A) the diversity, size, or specialized nature of the elements of performance specified; (B) the aggregate dollar value of the anticipated award; (C) the geographical dispersion of the contract performance sites; or (D) any combination of the factors described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C),

and to require agencies to take certain steps to ensure that any bundling which they engage in is “necessary and justified.”¹⁴⁶ Then, in 2003, Congress amended the Armed Services Procurement Act (ASPA) to prohibit defense agencies from executing any acquisition strategy that includes a “consolidation” of contract requirements valued in excess of \$6 million¹⁴⁷ without first (1) conducting market research, (2) identifying any alternative contracting approaches that would involve a lesser degree of consolidation of contract requirements, and (3) determining that the consolidation is necessary and justified.¹⁴⁸ Later, in 2010, Congress imposed similar restrictions upon the “consolidation” of requirements valued in excess of \$2 million by non-defense agencies.¹⁴⁹ However, concerns that agencies’ bundling or consolidation of contract requirements limits opportunities for small businesses to perform as federal contractors persisted despite these

¹⁴⁶ Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997, P.L. 105-135, §§411-417, 111 Stat. 2617-20 (December 2, 1997) (codified, as amended, in 15 U.S.C. §631, §632, and §644) (emphasis added). Specifically, the 1997 act (1) requires agencies to conduct market research to determine whether consolidation of requirements is “necessary and justified” before proceeding with an acquisition strategy that could lead to a contract containing consolidated requirements; (2) establishes factors that agencies may consider in determining whether consolidation is necessary and justified; and (3) generally prohibits agencies from relying on reductions in administrative or personnel costs alone as a justification for bundling contract requirements. The 1997 act also requires that, when a proposed procurement involves “substantial bundling,” the agency identify the benefits to be derived from bundling; assess the impediments to small businesses’ participation as prime contractors that result from bundling and specify actions designed to maximize small business participation as subcontractors and/or suppliers; and determine that the anticipated benefits of the bundled contract justify its use. For more on bundling and consolidation, discussed below, see generally CRS Report R41133, *Contract “Bundling” Under the Small Business Act: Existing Law and Proposed Amendments*, by Kate M. Manuel.

¹⁴⁷ The statute imposed limitations upon consolidation of requirements valued in excess of \$5 million. See 10 U.S.C. §2382(a)(1). However, this amount was increased to \$6 million by regulation, pursuant to the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for FY2005. See P.L. 108-375, §807, 118 Stat. 2010-11 (October 28, 2004); 48 C.F.R. §207-170-3(a).

¹⁴⁸ National Defense Authorization Act for FY2004, P.L. 108-136, div. A, tit. VIII, §801(a)(1), 117 Stat. 1538 (November 24, 2003) (codified, as amended, in 10 U.S.C. §2382). The 2004 act defined “consolidation” as the “use of a solicitation to obtain offers for a single contract or a multiple award contract to satisfy two or more requirements ... *that have previously been provided ... or performed ... under two or more separate contracts smaller in cost than the total cost of the contract for which the offers are solicited.*” 10 U.S.C. §2382(c)(1) (emphasis added).

¹⁴⁹ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1313, 124 Stat. 2538-39 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §657q). These provisions of the Small Business Jobs Act also apply to defense agencies until the Small Business Administration determines they are “in compliance with the ... contracting goals under section 15” of the Small Business Act. In addition, the Small Business Jobs Act amended Section 15 of Small Business Act (which governs bundling, but not consolidation) to require (1) agencies to include in solicitations for multiple-award contracts valued in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold a provision inviting bids from small businesses or joint ventures of small business concerns; (2) the FAR Council to establish a government-wide policy on bundling to be published on each agency’s website; (3) agencies to publish on their websites listings of and rationales for any bundled contracts; and (4) the Administrator of SBA to report periodically to Congress on procurement center representatives (PCRs) and commercial market representatives (CMRs). P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1312, 124 Stat. 2537. PCRs and CMRs are tasked with detecting and mitigating the effects of bundled procurements, as discussed below.

amendments to the Small Business Act, in large part because of how “bundling” and “consolidation” were defined in federal law. These definitions encompassed only requirements that were previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts, and some federal agencies sought to defend challenged procurements by arguing that requirements for construction are, *per se*, new requirements.¹⁵⁰ Some agencies also asserted that adding a new requirement to requirements previously performed means there is no bundling.¹⁵¹

The 112th Congress enacted legislation that amended the definition of “consolidation of contract requirements” so that it includes contracts to “satisfy the requirements ... for construction projects to be performed at 2 or more discrete sites,” as well as

2 or more requirements ... for goods or services that have been provided to or performed ... under 2 or more separate contracts lower in cost than the total cost of the contract for which the offers are solicited.¹⁵²

This legislation also repeals the provisions on consolidation enacted in 2003, which applied only to defense agencies,¹⁵³ although such agencies would generally be subject to the same requirements as civilian agencies under the 2010 act, as amended. In addition, the legislation requires GAO to review existing data on consolidation, including (1) the extent to which written determinations that consolidation is “necessary and justified” to meet legal requirements; (2) the amount of savings from consolidated contracts; (3) the extent to which consolidation is consistent with small business subcontracting plans; and (4) the adequacy of data collected pursuant to Section 15 of the Small Business Act regarding bundling.¹⁵⁴

Members of the 112th Congress introduced legislation that would have similarly amended the definition of “bundling” to include construction, as well as specified that a

combination of contract requirements that would meet the definition of a bundling of contract requirements but for the addition of a procurement requirement with at least 1 new good or service shall be considered to be a bundling of contract requirements unless the new features or functions substantially transform the goods or services and will provide measurably substantial benefits to the Federal Government in terms of quality, performance, or price.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁰ See, e.g., *Tyler Construction Group v. United States*, 83 Fed. Cl. 94, 100-01 (2008).

¹⁵¹ See, e.g., *Nautical Engineering, Inc.*, B-309955 (November 7, 2007) (agency asserting that there was no bundling because of the addition of a new requirement, planning services, to the admittedly consolidated requirements pertaining to drydock and dockside maintenance and repair).

¹⁵² P.L. 112-239, §1671(a),—Stat.—.

¹⁵³ *Id.*, at §1671(c)(1).

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*, at §1671(d). This legislation also requires Procurement Center Representatives (PCRs) to review any bundled or consolidated contracts. *Id.* at §1621(b).

¹⁵⁵ Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, §104. This measure would also have defined “separate smaller contract” to mean a “contract or order that has been performed by 1 or more small business concerns or was suitable for award to 1 or more small business concerns.” *Id.* However, it would have exempted larger contracts (valued at up to \$5 million) from its requirements than the Small Business Jobs Act does (\$2 million). See also Contractor Opportunity Protection Act of 2012, H.R. 4081, §3 (amending Section 44 of the Small Business Act, which governs consolidation, to include a definition of “bundling of contract requirements” that encompasses “the use of any bundling methodology to satisfy 2 or more procurement requirements for new or existing goods or services provided to or performed for the Federal agency, including any construction services, that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business concern.”); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1671 (same). This legislation would have repealed the existing provisions regarding bundling in Section 15 (continued...)

This legislation would also have authorized SBA to delay the issuance of a solicitation for up to 10 days to make recommendations whenever SBA and the procuring agency disagree as to the existence or extent of bundling. This time period is arguably shorter than that provided for under current law.¹⁵⁶ However, the procuring agency, not SBA, presently determines whether any such delay occurs.¹⁵⁷ Other legislation would have written into statute and arguably strengthened various responsibilities of Procurement Center Representatives (PCRs) and other small business advocates vis-à-vis bundled solicitations that are currently addressed primarily in regulations.¹⁵⁸ For example, this legislation would have required procuring activities to provide a copy of the proposed procurement to the PCR at least 45 days prior to the issuance of a solicitation and explain, among other things, why construction cannot be procured as separate discrete projects.¹⁵⁹ This legislation would also have authorized the Administrator of Small Business to file an appeal with the appropriate agency board of contract appeals (which generally hears disputes between agencies and contractors under existing contracts) whenever the Administrator and the agency fail to agree.¹⁶⁰

In addition, legislation was introduced that would address bundling of requirements by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Because of DHS's previous reliance upon "lead systems integrators,"¹⁶¹ there have been particular concerns about its bundling of requirements,¹⁶² and legislation introduced in the 112th Congress would have required GAO to include in its review of DHS's Secure Border Initiative a discussion of any bundling that limits the ability of small businesses to compete.¹⁶³ Any such review could result in findings that could inform future legislation.

(...continued)

of the act, and amended the provisions currently in Section 44, which address consolidation, so that they address bundling. The legislation also apparently provided that bundling-related restrictions apply to proposed procurements that would, among other things, "adversely affect one or more small business concerns, including the potential loss of an existing contract."

¹⁵⁶ See, e.g., 48 C.F.R. §19.505 (generally providing for the issuance of a solicitation to be delayed for 15 days, so that SBA may make a written appeal to the secretary or agency head, who has 30 days to respond). The proposed legislation would also have written into statute the role of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in mediating bundling-related disagreements between procuring agencies and SBA, a role that is currently provided for in Executive Order 3170. See Executive Order 13170, Increasing Opportunities and Access for Disadvantaged Businesses, 65 *Federal Register* 60827, 60829 (October 12, 2000) (authorizing SBA or the procuring agency to "seek assistance" from OMB in cases where there is disagreement as to the existence or extent of bundling).

¹⁵⁷ Compare Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, §104 with 48 C.F.R. §19.505(d) (authorizing procuring activities to proceed with disputed acquisitions if the contracting officer determines that proceeding to contract award and performance is "in the public interest").

¹⁵⁸ Contractor Opportunity Protection Act of 2012, H.R. 4081.

¹⁵⁹ *Id.*, at §2. Under this bill, if an agency failed to provide the required notice, and the Administrator of Small Business determined that the proposed procurement is subject to the bundling restrictions, the Administrator could have required the procuring activity to produce the requisite notice and postpone the solicitation process for "at least 10 days but no more than 45 days" to allow for review.

¹⁶⁰ See, e.g., Contractor Opportunity Protection Act of 2012, H.R. 4081, §2. If the Administrator did not pursue an appeal, any small business that would be directly or indirectly adversely affected by the proposed procurement, or any trade association of which it is a member, would have been able to protest to GAO. If a protest were brought by a trade association, it could not have been required to identify a specific member in connection with the protest.

¹⁶¹ A lead system integrator is an agent with authority to acquire and integrate goods from a variety of suppliers on behalf of the organization that is acquiring a complex system.

¹⁶² See, e.g., *Coast Guard Acquisition Reform Act of 2009. Report of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, H.Rept. 111-215* (July 20, 2009).

¹⁶³ SAVE Act of 2011, H.R. 2000, §112.

Insourcing

Recent attempts by the Department of Defense, in particular, to save money by insourcing certain functions performed by contractors prompted strong reactions from some small businesses concerned about agency performance of functions they had previously performed, as well as the government's hiring of their employees.¹⁶⁴ Several small business contractors filed suit challenging agency determinations to insource particular functions on the grounds that these determinations were contrary to agency guidelines and, thus, violated the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). At first, there was some uncertainty as to whether the U.S. Court of Federal Claims had jurisdiction over such suits under the Administrative Disputes Resolution Act (ADRA) of 1996, or whether the federal district courts had jurisdiction under the APA.¹⁶⁵ While this question appears to have been resolved, with most courts finding that the Court of Federal Claims has exclusive jurisdiction over challenges to insourcing determinations, questions have recently arisen as to whether contractors who are "interested parties" for purposes of ADRA must also meet prudential standing requirements, as well as whether vendors whose contracts have expired have standing to challenge insourcing determinations.¹⁶⁶ In addition, prior challenges to sourcing determinations have raised questions about whether particular guidelines for determining whether government personnel or contractor employees should perform certain functions are legally binding. Such questions could recur if and when courts resolve current questions about whether particular contractors have standing to challenge insourcing determinations.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁴ See generally CRS Report R41810, *Insourcing Functions Performed by Federal Contractors: An Overview of the Legal Issues*, by Kate M. Manuel and Jack Maskell.

¹⁶⁵ Compare K-Mar Indus., Inc. v. U.S. Dep't of Defense, 752 F. Supp. 2d 1207 (W.D. Okla. 2010) (finding that the district court has jurisdiction over a challenge to an insourcing determination because no contract or prospective contract is at issue, and an insourcing determination is not made in connection with a procurement or proposed procurement) with Vero Tech. Support, Inc. v. U.S. Dep't of Defense, 437 Fed. App'x 966 (11th Cir. 2011), aff'd 733 F. Supp. 2d 1336 (S.D. Fla. 2010)) (finding that the Court of Federal Claims has exclusive jurisdiction over challenges to insourcing determinations because contractors have a direct economic interest in the government's decision not to award a contract, and an insourcing determination is made in connection with a procurement).

¹⁶⁶ Compare Santa Barbara Applied Research, Inc. v. United States, 98 Fed. Cl. 536 (2011) (expressly rejecting the government's argument that the case should be dismissed because the plaintiff contractor could not meet the prudential standing requirements) with Hallmark-Phoenix 3, LLC v. United States, 99 Fed. Cl. 65 (2011) (dismissing on prudential standing grounds a contractor's challenge to the Air Force's determination to insource certain supply services that the contractor had provided) and Triad Logistics Servs. Corp. v. United States, 2012 U.S. Claims LEXIS 393 (April 16, 2012) (expressing both disagreement with the *Hallmark-Phoenix* decision, and reservations about whether the plaintiff contractor could be found to be within the "zone of interests" of one of the statutes that the court relied upon in *Santa Barbara*). The concept of prudential standing is a "judicially self-imposed limit[] on the exercise of federal jurisdiction." Elk Grove Unified Sch. Dist. v. Newdow, 542 U.S. 1, 11 (2004) (internal quotations omitted). It is "founded in concern about the proper—and properly limited—role of the courts in a democratic society." Warth v. Seldin, 422 U.S. 490, 498 (1975). In determining whether prudential standing exists, the analysis focuses upon "whether the interest sought to be protected by the [plaintiff] is arguably within the zone of interests to be protected by the statute ... in question." Ass'n of Data Processing Serv. Orgs., Inc. v. Camp, 397 U.S. 150, 152-53 (1970). The prudential standing requirement is satisfied when the plaintiffs' interests are within this zone, but not when the plaintiffs are "merely incidental beneficiaries" of the statutory provisions at issue. Nat'l Credit Union Admin. v. First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co., 522 U.S. 479, 494 n.7 (1998). However, the Supreme Court recently indicated that prudential standing requirements are "not meant to be especially demanding," and "foreclose[] suit only when a plaintiff's 'interests are so marginally related to or inconsistent with the purposes implicit in the statute that it cannot reasonably be assumed that Congress intended to permit the suit.'" Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians v. Salazar,—U.S.—, 132 S. Ct. 2199, 2210 (2012).

¹⁶⁷ See, e.g., Labat-Anderson, Inc. v. United States, 65 Fed. Cl. 570, 578 (2005) (finding that certain of the guidelines (continued...)

The Obama Administration responded to small businesses' concerns regarding insourcing, in part, by including certain protections for small businesses in its final policy letter on "inherently governmental functions."¹⁶⁸ Specifically, the policy letter directs agencies to place a lower priority on reviewing certain work performed by small businesses, as well as give small businesses preference when determining who performs work that will remain in the private sector after related functions are insourced.¹⁶⁹ The 112th Congress also responded by enacting legislation that calls for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to establish "procedures and methodologies" for use by agencies in deciding whether to insource functions performed by small businesses, including procedures for (1) identifying which contracts are considered for conversion; (2) determining whether particular functions are inherently governmental or critical functions; and (3) comparing the costs of performance by contractor personnel with the costs of performance by government personnel.¹⁷⁰ This legislation also requires agency Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBUs) to review and to advise on insourcing determinations, and SBA procurement center representatives (PCRs) to consult with OSDBUs and other agency personnel on insourcing determinations.¹⁷¹ However, it does not appear that PCRs or OSDBUs would have authority to delay or block an agency insourcing determination.

Other legislation introduced in the 112th Congress would have amended 31 U.S.C. § 3551(1) to expressly provide that the term "protest" includes a written objection to the "conversion of a function that is being performed by a private sector entity to performance by a Federal employee," and that "any small business whose economic interest would be affected by the conversion" is an "interested party."¹⁷² The legislation would also have amended the Small Business Act by adding a new Section 46, which would have prohibited an agency from converting functions performed by small businesses to performance by federal employees unless it has "made publicly available, after providing notice and an opportunity for public comment," its procedures for making insourcing determinations.¹⁷³ The requirement that agency procedures be made publicly available after a notice-and-comment period, in particular, could help remove questions as to whether agencies are bound by their insourcing guidelines that have arisen when

(...continued)

that the agency allegedly violated when insourcing particular functions were not legally binding).

¹⁶⁸ "Inherently governmental functions" are functions that, as a matter of federal law and policy, must be performed by federal government employees and cannot be contracted out because they are so intimately related to the public interest as to require performance by federal employees. For more on inherently governmental functions, see CRS Report R42325, *Definitions of "Inherently Governmental Functions" in Federal Procurement Law and Guidance*, by John R. Luckey and Kate M. Manuel.

¹⁶⁹ Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Office of Fed. Procurement Pol'y, Publication of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Policy Letter 11-01, Performance of Inherently Governmental and Critical Functions, 76 *Federal Register* 56227, 56239-40 (September 12, 2011). In particular, agencies are directed to use the "rule of two"—which generally requires that a contract be set aside for small businesses if at least two small businesses are capable of performing it at a fair market price—when deciding whether small or "large" businesses should perform the remaining private-sector work.

¹⁷⁰ P.L. 112-239, §1655,—Stat.—. Other Members of the 112th Congress introduced measures that called for agency procurement center representatives (PCRs) to "participate in any session or planning process and review any documents with respect to a decision to convert an activity performed by a small business concern to an activity performed by a Federal employee." Small Business Opportunity Act of 2012, H.R. 3980, §101

¹⁷¹ See, e.g., P.L. 112-239, §1621(a)(6) (PCRs); *id.*, at §1691 (OSDBUs). This requirement originated in the Small Business Advocate Act of 2012, H.R. 3851, §2.

¹⁷² Subcontracting Transparency and Reliability Act of 2012, H.R. 3893, §301.

¹⁷³ *Id.*, §302. While the legislation enacted by the 112th Congress requires OMB to establish "policies and procedures," OMB would not necessarily have to promulgate these through a notice-and-comment process.

these guidelines were promulgated as policy or guidance documents.¹⁷⁴ However, questions about prudential standing could potentially remain, notwithstanding the enactment of this legislation, because prudential standing is a “judicially self-imposed limit[] on the exercise of federal jurisdiction.”¹⁷⁵

Procurement Center Representatives; Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization

A number of SBA and agency personnel currently are tasked, under various statutes and regulations, with protecting the interests of small businesses in the federal procurement process. Among these personnel are procurement center representatives (PCRs), who are assigned by the SBA to work with the procuring activities in structuring acquisitions so as to maximize the participation of small businesses,¹⁷⁶ and Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBUs), which are established in the procuring activities to help devise alternatives to procurements involving “significant bundling,” among other things.¹⁷⁷ In part because of concerns about federal performance in contracting and subcontracting with small businesses, some Members of Congress and commentators have recently questioned the effectiveness of PCRs and/or OSDBUs, including whether these officials have the requisite authority and lines of reporting to adequately protect the interests of small businesses.¹⁷⁸ In part because of these concerns, the 111th Congress enacted legislation requiring the Administrator of Small Business to report periodically to Congress on the activities of PCRs and commercial market representatives (CMRs), who are tasked with facilitating contracting between agencies’ prime contractors and small businesses.¹⁷⁹

The 112th Congress expanded upon these provisions by enacting legislation that addresses the training and experience of PCRs and OSDBUs, as well as their responsibilities. As to PCRs, this legislation generally requires PCRs to have a Level III Federal Acquisition Certification (or equivalent), and expressly provides that they are to (1) review barriers to small business

¹⁷⁴ For example, some, but not all, federal circuits have found that the 1983 and 2003 versions of OMB Circular A-76, which provides guidelines for agencies’ identification of commercial functions potentially suitable for performance by the private sector, were issued pursuant to statutory authority, which is one of the conditions for guidelines being reviewable by the federal courts. *See Labat-Anderson*, 65 Fed. Cl. at 578 (2003 version); *Diebold v. United States*, 947 F.2d 787, 800 (6th Cir. 1991) (1983 version).

¹⁷⁵ *But see Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 163 (1997) (noting that Congress can “expressly negate” prudential standing requirements); *Elmendorf Support Services Joint Venture v. United States*, 2012 U.S. Claims LEXIS 651 (June 22, 2012) (finding that a contractor challenging an insourcing determination satisfied any prudential standing requirements in light of the Supreme Court’s recent decision in *Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians v. Salazar*).

¹⁷⁶ *See, e.g.*, 13 C.F.R. §125.2. *See also supra* note 5 and accompanying text.

¹⁷⁷ *See, e.g.*, 15 U.S.C. §644(k)(1)-(10).

¹⁷⁸ *See, e.g.*, Charles S. Clark, Four Departments Resist Call to Comply with Small Business Act, *Gov’t Exec.*, September 16, 2011, available at <http://www.govexec.com/federal-news/2011/09/four-departments-resist-call-to-comply-with-small-business-act/34926/> (reporting on a hearing of the House Small Business Subcommittee on Contracting and the Workforce that raised issues about whether OSDBU Directors report to the proper persons, among other things).

¹⁷⁹ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1312, 124 Stat. 2537. CMRs are “SBA’s subcontracting specialists,” and their responsibilities include facilitating the matching of large prime contractors with small business subcontractors or suppliers. *See* 13 C.F.R. §125.3(e).

contracting; (2) review bundled and consolidated contracts; (3) have access to procurement records and data; (4) receive unsolicited proposals; (5) consult regarding insourcing; and (6) advocate for the “maximum practicable utilization of small businesses.”¹⁸⁰ As to OSDBUs, this legislation requires that OBSBUs generally have experience relevant to federal contracting (e.g., program manager, contracting officer, attorney specializing in procurement), and expressly provides that OSDBUs are to (1) review and advise on insourcing determinations; (2) advise on acquisition strategies and market research; (3) provide training; and (4) receive unsolicited research proposals.¹⁸¹ This legislation also clarifies to whom OSDBU Directors must report,¹⁸² in response to recent findings by GAO that the OSDBU Directors of several federal agencies do not report to the agency head.¹⁸³

The legislation enacted by the 112th Congress also requires the Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI) and Defense Acquisition University (DAU) to establish courses on small business contracting, which are to be required for Federal Acquisition Certification (or equivalent).¹⁸⁴ In addition, it requires agency small business opportunity specialists to have Level I certification,¹⁸⁵ and directs the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council, established pursuant to Section 7104(b) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act, to conduct reviews of each OSDBU to determine compliance with reporting and other requirements, and to identify best practices for “maximizing small business utilization.”¹⁸⁶

Restricted Competitions and Non-Competitive Awards

Competition is generally valued in federal contracting because it can result in the government paying lower prices, ensure some level of transparency and accountability, and help prevent fraud.¹⁸⁷ However, Congress has authorized agencies to use other than full-and-open competition in certain circumstances in order to promote other policy objectives, including contracting with small businesses.¹⁸⁸ The Competition in Contracting Act (CICA) of 1984 currently provides that agencies may use “other than full and open competition” when making awards to small

¹⁸⁰ P.L. 112-239, §1621,—Stat.—. Many of these provisions originated with the Small Business Opportunity Act of 2012, H.R. 3980, and the Small Business Advocate Act of 2012, H.R. 3851.

¹⁸¹ P.L. 112-239, §1691,—Stat.—.

¹⁸² *Id.* It also prohibits OSDBU Directors from holding “any other title, position, or responsibility except as necessary to carry out responsibilities under this subsection.” *Id.*

¹⁸³ See Gov’t Accountability Office, Small Business Contracting: Actions Needed by Those Agencies Whose Advocates Do Not Report to Agency Heads as Required, GAO-11-418 (June 16, 2011).

¹⁸⁴ P.L. 112-239, §1622,—Stat.—.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.* Small business opportunity specialists are tasked with advising small business owners on individual procurement opportunities and how to do business with particular procuring activities.

¹⁸⁶ *Id.*, at §1692.

¹⁸⁷ See generally CRS Report R40516, *Competition in Federal Contracting: A Legal Overview*, by Kate M. Manuel.

¹⁸⁸ Cf. 48 C.F.R. §1.102(b) (“The Federal Acquisition System will—(1) [s]atisfy the customer in terms of cost, quality, and timeliness of the delivered product or service by, for example—(i) [m]aximizing the use of commercial products and services; (ii) [u]sing contractors who have a track record of successful past performance or who demonstrate a current superior ability to perform; and (iii) [p]romoting competition; (2) [m]inimize administrative operating costs; (3) [c]onduct business with integrity, fairness, and openness; and (4) [f]ulfill public policy objectives.”).

businesses.¹⁸⁹ Such awards may be made on a set-aside or sole-source basis, pursuant to the Small Business Act.¹⁹⁰ Congress amended the Small Business Act in 2010 to expressly authorize agencies to set-aside all or part of multiple-award contracts for small businesses,¹⁹¹ something which GAO had previously found was required in certain circumstances.¹⁹²

The 112th Congress enacted legislation that similarly expands agencies' authority to conduct competitions restricted to small businesses in the hopes of increasing the extent of contracting with such firms. Specifically, this legislation authorizes agencies to set aside contracts of any value for women-owned small businesses (WOSBs).¹⁹³ Previously, only contracts whose value is below \$4 million (\$6.5 million for manufacturing contracts) could be set aside for such firms.¹⁹⁴ This legislation also requires SBA to periodically identify industries in which WOSBs are underrepresented.¹⁹⁵ Set-asides for WOSBs may only be used in industries where such firms are underrepresented or substantially underrepresented.

Other legislation introduced in the 112th Congress would have authorized agencies to "award a sole source contract under [Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act] to a small business concern owned and controlled by women under the same conditions as a sole source contract may be awarded to a qualified HUBZone small business concern under section 31(b)(2)(A)." ¹⁹⁶ The Small Business Act presently does not authorize sole-source awards to women-owned small businesses, although it does authorize such awards to HUBZone small businesses, among others, whenever

¹⁸⁹ 10 U.S.C. §2304(b)(2) (procurements of defense agencies) & 41 U.S.C. §3303(b) (procurements of civilian agencies).

¹⁹⁰ See 15 U.S.C. §637(a) (small disadvantaged businesses participating in the 8(a) Business Development Program); 15 U.S.C. §637(m) (women-owned small businesses); 15 U.S.C. §644 (small businesses generally); 15 U.S.C. §657a (HUBZone small businesses); 15 U.S.C. §657f (service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses).

¹⁹¹ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1331, 124 Stat. 2541 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §644(r)) (requiring the promulgation of regulations authorizing agencies to (1) "set aside part or parts of a multiple award contract" for small businesses; (2) place orders against multiple-award contracts without giving all contractors a fair opportunity to be considered for such awards; and (3) "reserve 1 or more contract awards for small business concerns under full and open multiple award procurements"). See also Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 112-74, §7057(h), 125 Stat. 1245 (December 23, 2011) (authorizing the U.S. Agency for International Development to provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under multiple-award indefinite-delivery/indefinite quantity (ID/IQ) contracts when the order is placed with "any category of small or small disadvantaged business"); Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2013, H.R. 5857, §5057(h) (same).

¹⁹² See Delex Systems, Inc., B-400403, 2008 U.S. Comp. Gen. LEXIS 170 (October 8, 2008) (determining that task and delivery orders issued under multiple-award ID/IQ contracts are subject to set-asides for small businesses). However, the General Services Administration responded to the *Delex* decision, in part, by asserting that contracts under the Federal Supply Schedules are not subject to set-asides for small businesses because they are governed by a different section of the FAR than other multiple-award ID/IQ contracts. See GSA Memorandum from David A. Drabkin, Senior Procurement Executive, to All GSA Contracting Activities, October 28, 2008, quoted in Arnold & Porter LLP, GAO's *Delex* Decision and GSA's Response: The Clash of Titans, available at http://www.arnoldporter.com/resources/documents/CA_GAOsDelexDecision&GSAsResponse_012609.pdf.

¹⁹³ P.L. 112-239, §1697,—Stat.—.

¹⁹⁴ See 15 U.S.C. §637(m)(2)(D) (2010).

¹⁹⁵ P.L. 112-239, §1697,—Stat.—.

¹⁹⁶ Fairness in Women-Owned Small Business Contracting Act of 2012, S. 2172, §2. The Women's Procurement Program Improvement Act of 2012, H.R. 4203, would similarly have amended Section 8(m) to authorize sole-source awards to women-owned small businesses, although it would have done so without explicit reference to sole-source awards to HUBZone firms.

1. the business is determined to be responsible with respect to the performance of the contract, and the contracting officer does not reasonably expect that two or more such businesses will submit offers;
2. the anticipated award will not exceed \$4 million (\$6.5 million for manufacturing contracts); and
3. the award can be made at a fair and reasonable price.¹⁹⁷

Another measure introduced in the 112th Congress would have amended the Veterans Benefits Act to require that VA make sole-source awards to veteran-owned small businesses whenever (1) the business is determined to be a responsible source with respect to the performance of the contract opportunity; (2) the anticipated award price of the contract (including options) exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold (generally \$150,000¹⁹⁸), but is less than \$5 million; and (3) in the estimation of the contracting officer, the contract award can be made at a fair and reasonable price that offers best value to the United States).¹⁹⁹ VA currently has authority to make sole-source awards when these circumstances exist, but is not required to do so.²⁰⁰

Yet other measures would have exempted contracts “authorized” under the Small Business Act from certain limitations imposed upon agency’s use of noncompetitive procedures when entering contracts to procure property or services “in connection with natural disaster reconstruction efforts,”²⁰¹ as well as amended the Small Business Act to require, rather than just authorize, set-asides of or under multiple-award contracts.²⁰² The latter measure would also generally have required agencies to conduct an outreach program designed to increase the participation of small businesses in multiple-award contracts, as well as required the President to establish annual goals for the “total dollar value of all task and delivery orders placed against multiple award contracts, blanket purchase agreements, and basic ordering agreements awarded to small business[es].”²⁰³

¹⁹⁷ 15 U.S.C. §657a(b)(2)(A)(i)-(iii) (statutory requirements); 48 C.F.R. §19.1306(a)(1)-(6) (increasing the price thresholds, among other things).

¹⁹⁸ In the case of supplies or services to be used in support of a contingency operation or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack, the simplified acquisition threshold increases to \$300,000 for contracts to be awarded and performed inside the United States, and \$1 million for contracts to be awarded and performed outside the United States. 48 C.F.R. §2.101.

¹⁹⁹ An Act to Amend Title 38, United States Code, to Promote Jobs for Veterans through the Use of Sole Source Contracts by Department of Veterans Affairs for Purposes of Meeting the Contracting Goals and Preferences of the Department of Veterans Affairs for Small Business Concerns Owned and Controlled by Veterans, H.R. 240, §1.

²⁰⁰ 38 U.S.C. §8127(c).

²⁰¹ Natural Disaster Fairness in Contracting Act of 2011, S. 129, §4(c)(3).

²⁰² Small Business Procurement Improvement Act of 2012, H.R. 4118, §2 (amending Section 15(r) of the act by replacing language indicating that “agencies may, at their discretion, set aside part or parts of a multiple award contract for small business[es],” among other things, with language indicating that agencies “shall, to the maximum extent practicable, include small business concerns in multiple award contracts”).

²⁰³ *Id.*, §§2(b) & 4.

Use of Small Businesses When Making “Small Purchases”

Federal law currently distinguishes between (1) purchases whose value is below the micro-purchase threshold (generally \$3,000²⁰⁴); (2) those whose value is above the micro-purchase threshold, but below the simplified acquisition threshold (generally \$150,000²⁰⁵); and (3) other purchases. Those acquisitions whose value falls between the micro-purchase threshold and the simplified acquisition threshold have long been “exclusively reserved” for small businesses,²⁰⁶ although agencies are also encouraged to use small businesses for purchases outside this range.²⁰⁷ The 111th Congress enacted legislation intended to foster increased use of small businesses for micro-purchases by requiring the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), in consultation with the General Services Administration, to issue

guidelines regarding the analysis of purchase card expenditures to identify opportunities for achieving and accurately measuring fair participation of small business concerns in purchases in an amount not in excess of the micro-purchase threshold ... and dissemination of best practices for participation of small business concerns in micro-purchases.²⁰⁸

OMB issued this guidance on December 19, 2011, reminding agencies that those holding government-wide commercial purchase cards should consider small businesses “to the maximum extent practicable” when making micro-purchases.²⁰⁹ However, prior to the issuance of this guidance, one Member of the 112th Congress introduced legislation that would have expanded the value of the “small purchases” in which small businesses could be preferred. Among other things, this legislation would generally have required agencies “to the extent practicable” to award contracts whose value exceeds \$3,000, but is below \$500,000, to small businesses.²¹⁰ The legislation would also have given contracting officers additional authority to award contracts valued within this range to small businesses on a sole-source basis.²¹¹ Specifically, this legislation

²⁰⁴ The micropurchase threshold can be lower or higher than \$3,000, depending on the goods or services acquired and the circumstances of the acquisition. Micropurchases for construction services subject to the Davis-Bacon Act or other services subject to the Service Contract Act have lower limits: \$2,000 and \$2,500, respectively. Those for goods or services that the agency head has determined will be used to support a contingency operation or facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack have higher limits: \$15,000 in the case of contracts to be awarded or performed, or purchases to be made, inside the United States and \$30,000 in the case of contracts to be awarded or performed, or purchases to be made, outside the United States. 48 C.F.R. §13.201(g)(1)(i)-(ii).

²⁰⁵ See *supra* note 198 for a discussion of when the simplified acquisition threshold may exceed \$150,000.

²⁰⁶ 15 U.S.C. §644(j)(1). Such purchases are made using “simplified acquisition procedures,” such as government-wide commercial purchase cards, purchase orders, blanket purchase agreements, imprest funds, third-party drafts, and certain standard forms (e.g., SF44). See 48 C.F.R. Subpart 13.3.

²⁰⁷ See, e.g., 48 C.F.R. §19.201 (“It is the policy of the Government to provide maximum practicable opportunities in its acquisitions to small business[es].”).

²⁰⁸ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1332, 124 Stat. 2541.

²⁰⁹ Exec. Office of the President, Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Increasing Opportunities for Small Businesses in Purchase Card Micro-Purchases, December 19, 2011, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/procurement/memo/increasing-opportunities-for-small-businesses-in-purchase-card-micro-purchases.pdf>. For more on government-wide commercial purchase cards, see generally CRS Report RL34602, *Misuse of Government Purchase Cards*, by Garrett Hatch.

²¹⁰ Expanding Opportunities for Main Street Act of 2011, H.R. 2424; S. 1334, §101.

²¹¹ *Id.* This legislation would also have given SBA additional control over the procuring activities by requiring agencies (continued...)

would have authorized agencies to make sole-source awards of contracts valued at between \$150,000 and \$500,000 to women-owned small businesses, or other small businesses that are not 8(a), HUBZone, or service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses. The Small Business Act currently does not authorize sole-source awards to such businesses.²¹² Rather, it only authorizes agencies to set aside contracts for them.

Mentor-Protégé Programs

Mentor-protégé programs are intended to promote contracting and/or subcontracting with small businesses by pairing new businesses with more experienced businesses in mutually beneficial relationships.²¹³ Congress established the first mentor-protégé program for small businesses in 1990, when it authorized the Department of Defense (DOD) Mentor-Protégé Pilot program.²¹⁴ Eight years later, in 1998, SBA promulgated regulations establishing a mentor-protégé program for small disadvantaged businesses participating in the 8(a) Program.²¹⁵ DOD's Mentor-Protégé Pilot Program differs from SBA's 8(a) Mentor-Protégé program in that it focuses upon promoting the use of small businesses as subcontractors and suppliers on federal contracts, and not upon use of small businesses as prime contractors.²¹⁶ Specifically, under DOD's program, prime contractors may be reimbursed for advance payments made to small business subcontractors or suppliers,²¹⁷ while under SBA's program, mentors and protégés may form joint ventures that qualify as small for purposes of certain federal prime contracts.²¹⁸ More recently, a number of other agencies have implemented their own mentor-protégé programs, by regulation or otherwise.²¹⁹ These programs differ, among themselves and as compared to the DOD and SBA programs, in their eligibility

(...continued)

to notify SBA of any determinations that award to a small business is not practicable, and authorizing SBA to open the opportunity for the submission of additional offers, if it determines that doing so is appropriate.

²¹² See CRS Report R42391, *Legal Authorities Governing Federal Contracting and Subcontracting with Small Businesses*, by Kate M. Manuel and Erika K. Lunder, at **Table 1**.

²¹³ For more on small business mentor-protégé programs, see generally CRS Report R41722, *Small Business Mentor-Protégé Programs*, by Robert Jay Dilger and Kate M. Manuel.

²¹⁴ An Act to Authorize Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1991 for Military Activities of the Department of Defense, for Military Construction, and for Defense Activities of the Department of Energy, to Prescribe Personnel Strengths for the Armed Forces and for Other Purposes, P.L. 101-510, §831, 104 Stat. 1607-08 (November 5, 1990) (codified, as amended, at 10 U.S.C. §2302 note).

²¹⁵ Small Bus. Admin., Small Business Size Regulations; 8(a) Business Development/Small Disadvantaged Business Status Determinations; Rules of Procedure Governing Cases Before the Office of Hearings and Appeals: Final Rule, 63 *Federal Register* 35739 (June 30, 1998).

²¹⁶ Compare 10 U.S.C. §2302 note (DOD mentor-protégé program) with 13 C.F.R. §124.520(a) (SBA's mentor-protégé program for 8(a) firms).

²¹⁷ 48 C.F.R. §219.7102(d)(1)-(2); 48 C.F.R. §19.702(d). In addition, mentors may receive credit toward their subcontracting goals because of developmental assistance provided to protégés.

²¹⁸ 13 C.F.R. §124.520(a). Mentors in the 8(a) mentor-protégé program may also receive credit toward their subcontracting goals. 13 C.F.R. §125.3(b)(3)(ix).

²¹⁹ 48 C.F.R. Subpart 919.70 (Department of Energy); 48 C.F.R. §352.219-70 (Department of Health and Human Services); 48 C.F.R. §3052.219-71 (Department of Homeland Security); 48 C.F.R. §619.202-70 (Department of State); 48 C.F.R. Subpart 1019.202-70 (Department of the Treasury); 48 C.F.R. Subpart 819.71 (Department of Veterans Affairs); 48 C.F.R. §§1552.219-70 to 1552.219-71 (Environmental Protection Agency); FAA Mentor-Protégé Program, available at <http://www.sbo.faa.gov/MentorProtege.cfm> (Federal Aviation Administration); 48 C.F.R. Subpart 519.70 (General Services Administration); 48 C.F.R. Subpart 1819.72 (NASA); 48 C.F.R. Subpart 719.273 (U.S. Agency for International Development).

requirements and the types of assistance that mentors provide to protégés.²²⁰ Such differences have raised concerns among some Members of Congress and commentators that the programs lack “parity,” are duplicative, and/or are confusing for small businesses.²²¹

The 111th Congress responded to the concerns about parity by enacting legislation that authorizes SBA to establish mentor-protégé programs for HUBZone, women-owned, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses modeled on its 8(a) mentor-protégé program.²²² However, partly in response to the concerns about duplication, this legislation also directs GAO to study existing mentor-protégé programs and “other relationships and strategic alliances” pairing larger and small businesses to determine whether they are “effectively supporting the goal of increasing the participation of small business concerns in Government contracting.”²²³

The 112th Congress also enacted legislation addressing similar concerns. This legislation authorizes SBA to establish a mentor-protégé program open to all small businesses.²²⁴ By comparison, the legislation enacted by the 111th Congress addressed only HUBZone, women-owned, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses. The legislation enacted by the 112th Congress also prohibits federal agencies, with certain exceptions, from carrying out a mentor-protégé program for small businesses unless the plan for this program has been submitted to and approved by SBA.²²⁵ Depending upon its implementation, this provision could help ensure that there are not significant disparities among the various agency programs, and that these programs do not unnecessarily duplicate one another.²²⁶

²²⁰ See CRS Report R41722, *Small Business Mentor-Protégé Programs*, by Robert Jay Dilger and Kate M. Manuel, at **Table A-1**, for a comparison of the eligibility criteria for, and types of assistance provided under, various agencies’ mentor-protégé programs.

²²¹ See, e.g., Gov’t Accountability Office, Opportunities to Improve the Effectiveness of Agency and SBA Advocates and Mentor-Protege Programs, GAO-11-844T (September 15, 2011).

²²² Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1347(b), 124 Stat. 2547.

²²³ *Id.*, §1345, 124 Stat. 2546. GAO issued this report on June 15, 2011, finding that most agencies do not collect information on protégés after the conclusion of their mentor- protégé agreements, which makes it difficult to assess the efficacy of these programs. See Gov’t Accountability Office, *Mentor-Protégé Programs Have Policies That Aim to Benefit Participants But Do Not Require Postagreement Tracking*, GAO-11-548R (June 15, 2011).

²²⁴ P.L. 112-239, §1641,—Stat.—. This provision originated with the Building Better Business Partnerships Act of 2012, H.R. 3985, §2. SBA would appear to have discretion as to whether to establish such a mentor-protégé program under the legislation enacted by the 112th Congress. *Id.* (“The Administrator is authorized to establish a mentor-protege program for all small business concerns.”). However, if such a program is established, it would have to be “identical to the mentor-protégé program of the Administration for small business concerns that participate in the program under section 8(a) of this act.” Because of legislation enacted by the 111th Congress, any SBA mentor-protégé program for HUBZone, woman-owned, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses must also be “modeled” on that for 8(a) firms. See *supra* note 222 and accompanying text.

²²⁵ P.L. 112-239, §1641,—Stat.—. Certain mentor-protégé programs are, however, exempt from this requirement, including “[a]ny mentor-protégé program of the Department of Defense,” and “mentoring assistance” provided under the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs. Existing mentor-protégé programs are also exempt from these requirements for one year after the measure’s enactment.

²²⁶ Other legislation introduced in the 112th Congress would have required GAO to conduct a study within two years of its enactment to examine whether potential affiliation issues between mentors and protégés under prior programs have been “resolved,” and whether SBA’s regulations have increased opportunities for mentor-protégé pairs. See National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1641.

Deterrence of and Penalties for Fraud

Fraud in small business contracting programs has been a perennial concern for Congress and commentators because the advantages that firms can obtain by misrepresenting their size and status are apparently so great that reports of fraud emerge with some regularity.²²⁷ Firms that fraudulently misrepresent their size or status have long been subject to civil and/or criminal penalties under Section 16 of the Small Business Act; SBA regulations implementing Section 16; and other provisions of law, such as the False Claims Act, Fraud and False Statements Act, Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, and Contract Disputes Act.²²⁸ In addition, various entities, including contracting officers, SBA officials, and certain other firms, have been authorized to “protest” firms’ size or status with the SBA’s Office of Hearings and Appeals.²²⁹ However, recent, high-profile reports of fraud in the small business programs have heightened concerns about whether the existing penalties and/or protest provisions are adequate to deter fraud and ensure that ineligible firms do not take improper advantage of small business contracting and subcontracting programs.²³⁰

Partly in response to concerns about fraud in the small business contracting programs, the 111th Congress enacted legislation which provides that ineligible small businesses may not receive an “offset” or “credit” for the value of the goods or services they supplied to the government when the amount of “loss to the United States” is calculated for purposes of the civil False Claims Act or the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, among other purposes.²³¹ This legislation also provides that

²²⁷ See, e.g., Gov’t Accountability Office, Small Business Administration: Undercover Tests Show HUBZone Program Remains Vulnerable to Fraud and Abuse, GAO-10-920T (July 28, 2010); Gov’t Accountability Office, 8(a) Program: Fourteen Ineligible Firms Received \$325 Million in Sole-Source and Set-Aside Contracts, GAO-10-425 (March 30, 2010); Gov’t Accountability Office, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Program: Case Studies Show Fraud and Abuse Allowed Ineligible Firms to Obtain Millions of Dollars in Contracts, GAO-10-108 (October 23, 2009).

²²⁸ See 15 U.S.C. §645; 13 C.F.R. §125.29.

²²⁹ See 13 C.F.R. §121.1001(a)(i)-(iv) (permitting protests of firms’ size by any offeror who has not been eliminated for reasons unrelated to size, the contracting officer, certain SBA officials, and “other interested parties,” potentially including large businesses).

²³⁰ See, e.g., Del Quentin Wilber & Robert O’Harrow, “Brazen” Contracting Scam: Records Provide a Window into Audacious Swindle, *Wash. Post*, December 24, 2011, available at http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/brazen-contracting-scam-detailed-in-federal-allegations/2011/12/20/gIQA8hw5FP_story.html (reporting that government personnel and employees of ANC-owned firm participating in the 8(a) Program inflated invoices by \$20 million for personal gain).

²³¹ Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1341, 124 Stat. 2543-44 (codified at 15 U.S.C. §632(w)(1)). Specifically, this legislation amended the Small Business Act to provide that

In every contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, cooperative research and development agreement, or grant which is set aside, reserved, or otherwise classified as intended for award to small business concerns, there shall be a presumption of loss to the United States based on the total amount expended on the contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, cooperative research and development agreement, or grant whenever it is established that a business concern other than a small business willfully sought and received the award by misrepresentation.

This change potentially overturns a series of court decisions finding that the value of any goods or services that the government obtains as a result of the contractor’s misrepresentations must be deducted from the amount of loss or damage incurred by the United States when calculating the contractor’s ultimate liability for its misrepresentations. *See, e.g.*, United States v. Bornstein, 423 U.S. 303, 317 (1976). In contrast, courts have found that, when persons receive grants due to misrepresentations of their size or status, their liability should equal the total amount that the government paid them because the government received no tangible benefit, and any intangible benefit that it received is impossible to calculate. *See, e.g.*, Longhi v. Lithium Power Techs., Inc., 575 F.3d 458, 473 (5th Cir. 2009).

when a company (1) submits a bid or offer for a contract or subcontract set aside for, or otherwise classified as intended for, award to small businesses; (2) encourages the government to award it a contract based on its size or status; or (3) registers in any federal database for purposes of being considered for a federal contract or subcontract, it shall be deemed to have “affirmatively, willfully, and intentionally” certified its size and status.²³² In addition, the legislation requires the development of a government-wide policy on the prosecution of size and status fraud, and that each business certified as small annually re-certify its size in the Online Representations and Certifications (ORCA) database, or any successor database.²³³

The 112th Congress similarly enacted legislation which subjects persons who misrepresent their size or status to debarment or suspension²³⁴ under the procedures of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) on this ground (instead of on the ground that the misrepresentation indicates a lack of business integrity that seriously and directly affects their present responsibility, as had previously been the case).²³⁵ This legislation also requires SBA to report annually to Congress on the number of persons debarred or suspended from government contracting, or considered for debarment or suspension from government contracting, for violations of the act.²³⁶ Other legislation enacted by the 112th Congress amended the Veterans Benefits Act to require that firms be debarred for five years if they misrepresent their status as veteran-owned for purposes of programs under the act.²³⁷ The latter provisions, in particular, arguably depart significantly from previous law, which granted VA broad discretion as to the duration of any debarment. The Veterans Benefits Act had previously stated that firms which misrepresent their size or status “shall” be debarred for a “reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary” of Veterans Affairs.²³⁸ However, the act did not specify the period of debarment for such misrepresentations.

²³² Small Business Jobs Act, P.L. 111-240, tit. I, subtitle C, §1341, 124 Stat. 2543-44.

²³³ *Id.*, §§1342-1343, 124 Stat. 2544-45. In addition, such certifications would have to be made by an “authorized official” of the company. *Id.*, §1341, 124 Stat. 2543-44. Previously, firms registered in ORCA were supposed to update their certifications and representations on an annual basis. 48 C.F.R. §4.1201(b)(1). However, P.L. 111-240 expanded upon this requirement by imposing a penalty on businesses that fail to file their annual registrations in ORCA.

²³⁴ Debarment refers to firms’ exclusion from contracting and, potentially, subcontracting with the government for a fixed period of time. It does not refer to firms’ eligibility to participate in programs for specific types of small businesses under the Small Business Act. Firms that are debarred would generally be ineligible for such programs by virtue of the facts that gave rise to their debarment (i.e., their being other than small, their being other than veteran-owned). However, remedying the grounds for their ineligibility (e.g., ensuring that a veteran owns at least 51% of the business) would not necessarily result in their debarment being lifted. *See also* Contracting Oversight for Small Business Jobs Act of 2012, H.R. 4206, §6 (requiring similar annual reports from SBA).

²³⁵ P.L. 112-239, §1682,—Stat.—. This legislation also establishes a safe harbor for certain defendants who act in good faith reliance upon a written advisory letter from a Small Business Development Center or a Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC). *Id.*, at §1681. A similar safe harbor would have been created by the Contracting Oversight for Small Business Jobs Act of 2012, H.R. 4206, which would have amended Section 16(d) of the Small Business Act to establish a safe harbor for certain defendants who misrepresented their status “in reliance on a written advisory opinion from a licensed attorney who is not an employee of the defendant.” H.R. 4206, §3.

²³⁶ P.L. 112-239, §1683(a)-(b),—Stat.—.

²³⁷ Honoring America’s Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012, P.L. 112-154, §706, 126 Stat. 1206 (August 6, 2012). This legislation also requires that any debarment action be commenced no later than 30 days after determining that the firm misrepresented its status, and completed no less than 90 days after this determination, as well as clarifies that only firms that deliberately misrepresent their status shall be debarred.

²³⁸ 38 U.S.C. §8127(g). Although Section 8127(g) uses “shall” when describing when persons are to be debarred, such debarments are punishments, and an argument could, thus, be made that the determination as to whether to debar a particular person remains within the agency’s prosecutorial discretion. *See, e.g.*, United States v. Nixon, 418 U.S. 683, 693 (1974) (citing the *Confiscation Cases*, 7 Wall. 454 (1869) (“[T]he Executive Branch has exclusive authority and absolute discretion to decide whether to prosecute a case.”)); Heckler v. Cheney, 470 U.S. 821, 832 (1985) (noting that (continued...)

Other legislation introduced in the 112th Congress would have addressed fraud in small business contracting programs in various ways, including by

- amending Title 18 of the United States Code to provide that persons who knowingly make certain misrepresentations regarding their small business status in order to obtain, retain, or complete a federal contract are subject to imprisonment for up to five years and/or a fine of \$1 million, or an amount equal to twice the value of the goods or services involved, whichever is greater;²³⁹
- amending Section 16 of the Small Business Act to expressly include service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses among the types of small businesses subject to penalties for fraud under Section 16;²⁴⁰
- requiring that service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses register in the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA's) VetBiz database, or any successor database, and have their status verified by VA in order to be eligible for contracting preferences for service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses under the Small Business Act;²⁴¹
- requiring GAO to report periodically to Congress on the effectiveness of the 8(a) Program, including the percentage of businesses that continue to operate during the three-year period after successfully completing the program;²⁴²
- requiring that “contracting rules and regulations” be amended to ensure that businesses are debarred from government contracting for no less than five years if they fraudulently represent that they are small as part of a bid or proposal for a small business contract awarded under the Small Business Act or other authority;²⁴³

(...continued)

an agency decision to initiate an enforcement action in the administrative context “shares to some extent the characteristics of the decision of a prosecutor in the executive branch”); Matter of E-R-M & L-R-M, 25 I. & N. Dec. 520, 523 (2011) (finding that determinations as to whether to pursue expedited removal proceedings (as opposed to removal proceedings under Section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)) are within the executive branch’s discretion, even though the INA uses “shall” in describing who is subject to expedited removal).

²³⁹ Contracting Oversight for Small Business Jobs Act of 2012, H.R. 4206, §2. This measure would also have amended Section 5 of the Small Business Act to create express statutory authority for SBA’s Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA). *Id.*, at §4.

²⁴⁰ Small Business Contracting Fraud Prevention Act of 2011, S. 633, §3; SUCCESS Act of 2012, S. 3442, §523. Currently, Section 36 of the Small Business Act, which governs set-asides and sole-source awards for service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, provides that “[r]ules similar to the rules of paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 637(m) of this title shall apply for purposes of this section.” Section 8(m) governs set-asides for women-owned small businesses, and itself provides that such businesses are subject to penalties for fraud under Section 16. Thus, an argument could potentially be made that service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses are currently subject to penalties under Section 16 even if they are not expressly included there.

²⁴¹ Small Business Contracting Fraud Prevention Act of 2011, S. 633, §4. This section would also expressly authorize SBA to debar or suspend any firm that knowingly and willfully misrepresented itself as a service-disabled veteran-owned small business for purposes of programs under the Small Business Act.

²⁴² *Id.*, §5. The Administrator of Small Business would also be required to “begin to” make unannounced site-visits to 8(a) firms, and to use fraud detection tools. *Id.*

²⁴³ Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act of 2011, H.R. 3184, §9(b); Act for the 99%, H.R. 3639, §1309(b).

- authorizing “any person” to file a “complaint” with the SBA and/or the procuring agency regarding firms’ status, and requiring that complaints be resolved in a timely manner,²⁴⁴ and
- requiring the Contractor Central Registration (CCR), or any successor database, include “adequate warning” of the criminal penalties under Section 16(d) of the Small Business Act for misrepresenting firm size or status.²⁴⁵

Requiring service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses to register in the VetBiz database for contracts awarded under the authority of the Small Business Act (as opposed to the Veterans Benefits Act) would also have been a departure from current law, which permits such firms to self-certify their status.²⁴⁶ However, the effectiveness of any such change could depend upon how it is implemented by SBA and VA.²⁴⁷

Agency-Specific Programs

Members of the 112th Congress have also enacted or proposed several measures addressing contracting and subcontracting with small businesses by particular agencies. Among the measures enacted was one appropriating \$15 million to the Department of Defense (DOD) for use in making “incentive payments” under Section 504 of the Indian Financing Act (IFA) of 1974 to contractors or subcontractors that use certain Indian-owned small businesses as subcontractors or suppliers.²⁴⁸ The FAR authorizes agencies to pay similar “monetary incentives” to prime contractors that subcontract with small disadvantaged businesses.²⁴⁹ However, Congress has historically not appropriated funds specifically for the payment of such incentives, unlike with incentive payments made by DOD under the IFA. The 112th Congress has also enacted legislation extending the Comprehensive Small Business Subcontracting Program for three years.²⁵⁰ This temporary program was established in 1989 to determine if comprehensive subcontracting plans on a corporate, division, or plant-wide basis (as opposed to a per-contract basis) would lead to increased opportunities for small businesses.²⁵¹ In addition, the 112th Congress enacted legislation

²⁴⁴ Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act of 2011, H.R. 3184, §9(a); Act for the 99%, H.R. 3639, §1309(a). In contrast, under current law, only certain persons—namely, contracting officers, certain SBA officials, and certain other firms—may file “protests” challenging a firm’s status. *See supra* note 229 and accompanying text.

²⁴⁵ Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act of 2011, H.R. 3184, §8; Act for the 99%, H.R. 3638, §1308.

²⁴⁶ *See* 13 C.F.R. §§125.9-125.13.

²⁴⁷ For example, if VA is not thorough in conducting reviews of owners’ status as service-disabled veterans, the enactment of such a measure might be of limited effectiveness in preventing fraud in the service-disabled veteran-owned small business program.

²⁴⁸ Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 112-74, §8019, 125 Stat. 808-09 (December 23, 2011). Subcontracting bonuses under this authority can be paid on any contract or subcontract valued in excess of \$500,000. *See also* Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2013, §8019 (authorizing certain such bonuses for FY2013).

²⁴⁹ *See* 48 C.F.R. §19.1203 (authorizing agencies to pay prime contractors up to 10% of the amount by which their performance in subcontracting with small disadvantaged businesses (SDBs) exceeds their targets for subcontracting with SDBs).

²⁵⁰ National Defense Authorization Act for FY2012, P.L. 112-81, §866, 125 Stat. 1526 (December 31, 2011).

²⁵¹ An Act to Authorize Appropriations for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 for Military Activities of the Department of Defense, for Military Construction, and for Defense Activities of the Department of Energy, to Prescribe Personnel Strengths for Such Fiscal Years for the Armed Forces, and for other Purposes, P.L. 101-189, §834, 103 Stat. 1509-10 (codified, as amended, at 15 U.S.C. §637 note). The program has been expanded and/or extended several times since then. For more on the program, see generally <http://www.acq.osd.mil/osbp/programs/csp/background.html>.

that seeks to improve DOD’s performance in contracting and subcontracting with small businesses by (1) requiring that officials within the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) and Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) be designated as “Small Business Ombudsmen” and tasked with monitoring the timeliness of audit closeouts for small businesses, among other things; and (2) requiring an independent assessment of DOD’s performance in contracting with small businesses, including the quality and reliability of data on small business contracting and subcontracting by the Department and the degree to which DOD bundles, consolidates, or otherwise groups requirements into contracts that are unsuitable for award to small businesses.²⁵²

In addition, Members of the 112th Congress introduced legislation that would have directed the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS’s) Under Secretary for Management to “ensure” that DHS’s website includes information on programs, policies, and initiatives designed to encourage small businesses to participate in agency acquisitions.²⁵³ Members also introduced legislation that would have

- required that certain contracts and subcontracts which are financed with federal funds, but to which the federal government is not a party, “comply with provisions for small business assistance and protection that would have been applicable to the contract had the [government] been a party to the contract”;²⁵⁴
- established a preference for “local contractors”—or contractors that have their principal offices or locations within a 60-mile radius of the facility covered by the contract—in the award of contracts to veteran-owned small businesses under the Veterans Benefits, Health Care, and Information Technology Act;²⁵⁵
- allowed surviving spouses or dependants who acquire the ownership rights of a member of the Armed Forces who owned at least 51% of a small business and was killed in the line of duty to be treated as if they were veterans with service-connected disabilities for purposes of contracting goals and preferences under the Veterans Benefits, Health Care, and Information Technology Act;²⁵⁶
- prohibited DOD from outsourcing certain functions until it assesses whether DOD has carried out “sufficient outreach programs” to assist women-and minority-owned small businesses located in the geographic area “near” the military base where the function is performed;²⁵⁷
- made small businesses 100%, but conditionally, owned by veterans eligible for contracting preferences under the Veterans Benefits Act;²⁵⁸ and
- required the General Services Administration to “adhere to the requirements of the Small Business Act” when using commercial leasing services.²⁵⁹

²⁵² P.L. 112-239, §§1612-1613,—Stat.—.

²⁵³ Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act of 2011, S. 1546, §111.

²⁵⁴ Depleting Risk from Insect Infestation, Soil Erosion, and Catastrophic Fire Act of 2012, H.R. 5960, §141.

²⁵⁵ A Bill to Amend Title 38, United States Code, to Direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to Give Preference to Local Contractors, and For Other Purposes, H.R. 6004, §1.

²⁵⁶ See, e.g., Veterans Small Business Protection Act of 2012, S. 3405, §2; Careers for Veterans Act of 2012, S. 3555, §7.

²⁵⁷ National Defense Authorization Act for FY2013, H.R. 4310, as passed by the House, at §1696.

²⁵⁸ Careers for Veterans Act of 2012, S. 3555, §5 (defining the term “unconditionally owned” to include conditional ownership if a firm is 100% owned by one or more veterans).

Yet other measures, addressing specific aspects of contracting or subcontracting with small businesses (e.g., goals), were discussed earlier in this report as examples of possible approaches to these issues (i.e., the enactment of agency-specific legislation).²⁶⁰

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²⁵⁹ Public Buildings Reform Act of 2012, H.R. 6430, §403.

²⁶⁰ See, e.g., *supra* note 41 and accompanying text.