



Competition in Federal Contracting: An Overview of the Legal Requirements

Kate M. Manuel
Legislative Attorney

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Summary

Competition in federal procurement contracting has become a topic of increased congressional and public interest, in part because of alleged misconduct involving noncompetitive contracts and reports that the number of noncompetitive contract actions has increased. President Obama also emphasized competition in his March 4, 2009, memorandum on government contracting. Additionally, prominent officials within the Department of Defense (DOD), which accounts for some 70% of federal procurement spending per year, have expressed their commitment to reducing DOD's use of noncompetitive contracts.

The Competition in Contracting Act (CICA) of 1984 generally governs competition in federal procurement contracting. Any procurement contract not entered into through the use of procurement procedures expressly authorized by a particular statute is subject to CICA. CICA requires that contracts be entered into after "full and open competition through the use of competitive procedures" unless certain circumstances exist that would permit agencies to use noncompetitive procedures. Full and open competition can be obtained through the use of sealed bids, competitive proposals, or other procurements defined as competitive under CICA (e.g., procurement of architectural or engineering services under the Brooks Act). Full and open competition under CICA also encompasses "full and open competition after exclusion of sources," such as results when agencies engage in dual sourcing or set aside acquisitions for small businesses.

Any contract entered into without full and open competition is noncompetitive, but noncompetitive contracts can still be in compliance with CICA when circumstances permitting other than full and open competition exist. CICA recognizes seven such circumstances, including (1) single source for goods or services; (2) unusual and compelling urgency; (3) maintenance of the industrial base; (4) requirements of international agreements; (5) statutory authorization or acquisition of brand-name items for resale; (6) national security; and (7) contracts necessary in the public interest. CICA also allows agencies to use "special simplified procedures" when acquiring goods or services whose expected value is less than \$150,000, or commercial goods or services whose expected value is less than \$6.5 million (\$12 million in emergencies).

Issuance of orders under task order and delivery order (TO/DO) contracts is not subject to CICA, although award of TO/DO contracts is. However, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) of 1994 established a preference for multiple-award TO/DO contracts; required that agencies provide contractors "a fair opportunity" to compete for orders in excess of \$3,000 under multiple-award contracts; and authorized the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to hear protests challenging the issuance of task or delivery orders that increase the scope, period, or maximum value of the underlying contract. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2008 further limited the use of single-award TO/DO contracts. It also specified what constitutes a "fair opportunity to be considered" for orders in excess of \$5.5 million under multiple-award contracts and granted GAO jurisdiction to hear protests of orders valued in excess of \$10 million. While the provision authorizing GAO to hear such protests regarding the orders of *civilian* agencies sunset in May 2011, GAO recently found that it has jurisdiction over these protests because the NDAA for FY2008 amended FASA to provide that all limitations on GAO's jurisdiction over task and delivery order protests expired in May 2011, not just its authority over protests of task and delivery orders valued in excess of \$10 million. The 111th Congress enacted legislation extending the sunset date for GAO's jurisdiction over protests of orders valued in excess of \$10 million issued by *defense* agencies until September 30, 2016 (P.L. 111-383, §825).

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Introduction

“Procurement” describes the process whereby the government obtains goods and services from private parties that it does not produce or provide for itself. Competition in government procurement means that the government determines from whom to buy goods and services—and thus with whom to contract—by “solicit[ing] or entertain[ing] offers from two or more competitors, compar[ing] them, and accept[ing] one based on its relative value.”¹ Competition in federal procurement contracting has recently become a topic of increased congressional and public interest, in part because of high-profile incidents of alleged misconduct by contractors or agency officials involving noncompetitive contracts and reports that the number of noncompetitive contract actions by the federal government has increased.² Hearings in the 110th and 111th Congresses addressed agencies’ alleged failures to compete contracts properly,³ and members enacted or proposed legislation addressing reported deficiencies in the laws governing competition in federal contracting, or agencies’ compliance with these laws.⁴ President Obama also emphasized competition in his March 4, 2009, memorandum on government contracting.⁵ Additionally, prominent officials within the Department of Defense (DOD), which accounts for

¹ Ralph C. Nash, Jr., Steve L. Schooner, Karen R. O’Brien-DeBakey, and Vernon J. Edwards, *The Government Contracts Reference Book: A Comprehensive Guide to the Language of Procurement* 109-110 (2d ed. 2007).

² See, e.g., Robert O’Harrow, Jr., FDA Takes End Run to Award Contract to PR Firm, *Wash. Post*, Oct. 2, 2008, available at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/10/01/AR2008100103061.html> (reporting that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration made a noncompetitive award to “ensure the work would go to a Washington public relations firm with ties to the FDA official arranging the deal”); Alice Lipowicz, Agencies Spent Billions of Stimulus Money on Noncompetitive Contracts, *Fed. Computer Week*, Oct. 15, 2009, available at <http://fcw.com/Articles/2009/10/15/Agencies-spent-billions-from-stimulus-on-noncompetitive-nonfixed-price-contracts.aspx> (reporting widespread use of noncompetitive contracts under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act).

³ See, e.g., Failed Homeland Security Contracts: Hearings Before the Subcomm. on Mgmt., Investigations & Oversight of the House Comm. on Homeland Security, 110th Cong. (Sept. 17, 2008) (testimony of James L. Taylor, Deputy Inspector General, DHS) (noting that DHS did not comply with federal regulations when it awarded a sole-source contract to Chenega Technology Services Corporation); Contracting Revision Bills: Hearing before the Subcomm. on Government Mgmt., Organization & Procurement of the H. Comm. on Oversight & Government Reform, 110th Cong. (Feb. 27, 2008) (testimony of Paul A. Denett, Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy) (highlighting recent executive branch efforts to increase competition in contracting).

⁴ See *infra* notes 120 to 131 and accompanying text.

⁵ The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, Government Contracting: Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Mar. 4, 2009, available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Memorandum-for-the-Heads-of-Executive-Departments-and-Agencies-Subject-Government-Contracting. This memorandum also called for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to develop guidance to “govern the appropriate use and oversight of sole-source and other types of noncompetitive contracts and to maximize the use of full and open competition and other competitive procurement processes.” *Id.* This guidance was issued on October 27, 2009, and calls for agencies to focus on requirements development and outreach to potential vendors; use performance-based acquisitions and commercial solutions; evaluate alternative competition strategies for larger and more complex requirements; use strategic sourcing; ensure consistent maximization of competition at the task and delivery order level; give maximum practicable consideration to small businesses; limit the length of any noncompetitive contracts; ensure price reasonableness in noncompetitive contracts; regularly assess contractor performance under noncompetitive contracts; engage with the marketplace to determine how barriers to competition can be removed; and analyze the agencies’ largest “spend categories.” Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Increasing Competition and Structuring Contracts for Best Results, Oct. 27, 2009, available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/procurement_gov_contracting/increasing_competition_10272009.pdf. The October memorandum also required agencies “reduce by at least 10 percent the combined share of dollars obligated through new contracts in FY 2010 that are ... awarded non-competitively and/or receive only one bid in response to a solicitation or request for quote,” among other things. *Id.*

some 70% of federal procurement spending per year,⁶ have expressed their commitment to reducing DOD's use of noncompetitive contracts.⁷

This report describes the competition requirements currently governing the procurement activities of federal agencies. It addresses (1) what contracts are subject to competition requirements; (2) what constitutes full and open competition for government contracts; (3) what is meant by "full and open competition after exclusion of sources"; (4) the circumstances permitting agencies to award contracts on the basis of other than full and open competition; (5) the "special simplified procedures for small purchases"; (6) the competition requirements for task order and delivery order (TO/DO) contracts; and (7) legislative reforms relating to competition. It also briefly describes the benefits and drawbacks of competition, situates recent reform efforts within their historical context, and discusses how the policy debates surrounding competition in federal contracting can shape legislative responses. It does not directly address so-called "public-private competitions" or "competitive sourcing targets" under the Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act or Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76.⁸ Public-private competitions are conducted to determine whether government employees or private contractors will perform functions formerly performed by the government that have been identified as commercial and suitable for contracting out.⁹

Background

The federal government has promoted competition between offerors seeking to meet its needs since at least 1781, when the Superintendent of Finance advertised in a local newspaper for proposals from potential suppliers of food for federal employees in Philadelphia.¹⁰ Then, as now, the government encouraged competition because of its reported benefits to the government and the general public. Proponents of competition note that when multiple offerors compete for the government's business, the government can acquire higher quality goods and services at lower prices than it would acquire if it awarded contracts without competition. Proponents also note that competition helps to curb fraud because it allows for periodic changes in the vendors from which the government acquires goods and services, thereby limiting opportunities for government employees to enter into collusive agreements with their regular suppliers. Competition is similarly said to promote accountability by ensuring that contracts are entered into on their merits and not upon any other basis (e.g., familial or other relationships between contracting officers and

⁶ Federal Contract Awards by Major Contracting Agency 2009, *available at* <http://www.usaspending.gov/fpds/tables.php?tabtype=t1&rowtype=f&subtype=a&sorttype=2008>.

⁷ *See, e.g.,* Gates Cites Acquisition Reform as One of Defense Department's Greatest Challenges, 91 *Fed. Cont. R.* 71 (Feb. 3, 2009) (Gates' mentioning "seeking increased competition" as one strategy for reforming DOD procurement); Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Review Criteria for the Acquisition of Services: Memorandum, Feb. 18, 2009, *available at* <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/policy/policyvault/USA002735-08-DPAP.pdf> (memorandum from Shay D. Assad, Director of Defense Procurement, stating that the requirements of service contracts should be articulated in such a way as to provide for "maximum competition," in general, and for "meaningful competition" for orders under multiple award contracts).

⁸ *See* FAIR Act, P.L. 105-270, 112 Stat. 2382 (1998) (codified at 31 U.S.C. § 501 note); Executive Office of the President, OMB, Performance of Commercial Activities: Circular A-76 Revised, May 29, 2003, *available at* http://a-76.nih.gov/a76_rev2003.pdf.

⁹ For more on public-private competitions generally, see CRS Report RL32079, *Federal Contracting of Commercial Activities: Competitive Sourcing Targets*, by L. Elaine Halchin.

¹⁰ James F. Nagle, *A History of Government Contracting* 49 (2d ed. 1999).

contractors). Further, because the government is said to acquire the highest quality goods and services at the lowest prices, proponents of competition note that competition helps government officials reassure citizens that their tax dollars are not spent wastefully. Finally, proponents of competition claim that citizens are less likely to perceive contracts as being awarded because of favoritism when there is competition.

Competition is not considered an unmitigated good by all, however, as is noted by those who advocate for certain limits on competition. Such commentators have pointed out that agency operations can be delayed by the time it takes to solicit and evaluate offers from eligible suppliers. These delays are reportedly especially harmful when agencies are contracting for goods or services for disaster responses or military operations. Moreover, because there are costs involved in agencies' soliciting and evaluating offers, these commentators note that there comes a point when the government's costs in competing contracts are greater than the savings it realizes from the lower price, higher quality goods it obtains through competition. It was, in part, for this reason that the drafters of the Competition in Contracting Act (CICA) of 1984¹¹ opted to require full and open competition rather than maximum competition. They reportedly considered language calling for "maximum competition,"¹² but rejected it, in part, because "there is a point of diminishing return" with competition.¹³ Proponents of limits on competition further note that competition can increase the risk that government contractors will be unable to perform by allowing new contractors—who do not have experience meeting agencies' needs or complying with the accounting and paperwork requirements imposed on federal contractors—to win government contracts. Agencies reportedly would prefer to deal with their incumbent contractors, assuming these contractors are competent, because they represent "known quantities" for the agencies.¹⁴

As the accompanying chronology illustrates, the federal government's requirements for competition in contracting have periodically shifted as the government has variously sought to realize the benefits of competition or further other goals, such as the protection of national security in times of war or efficiency in agency operations, in its procurement activities. Armed conflicts, in particular, typically lead to relaxation of competition requirements, but often result in alleged abuses—such as "war profiteering" by contractors and waste of money on overpriced goods and services—that later lead to increased competition requirements.¹⁵

¹¹ CICA was enacted as part of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, P.L. 98-369, §§ 2701-2753, 98 Stat. 1175 (1984). It amended the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947; Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act of 1974; and Truth in Negotiation Act (TINA) of 1962. It also created a statutory basis for the bid-protest function of the GAO. CICA's competition requirements took effect on April 1, 1985.

¹² *Competition in Contracting Act of 1983: Hearings Before the Senate Comm. on Armed Services, 98th Cong., 1st Sess.* 260-61 (1983). The guidelines for implementing some of President Obama's recently proposed procurement reforms similarly call for "maximum practicable competition," rather than "maximum competition." See Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Updated Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, at 52 (Apr. 3, 2009), available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/memoranda_fy2009/m09-15.pdf.

¹³ *Competition in Contracting Act of 1983, supra* note 12, at 304 (testimony of John Cibinic, Jr., Government Contracts Program, National Law Center, The George Washington University).

¹⁴ William S. Cohen, The Competition in Contracting Act, 14 *Pub. Cont. L.J.* 20-21 (1983/1984) ("Generally, agency officials have an easier time if they stay with the same contractor throughout the procurement process.").

¹⁵ See *id.* at 6 (describing allegations of "war profiteering" in the aftermath of WWI); *Competition in Contracting Act of 1984: Hearings on H.R. 5184 Before the Subcomm. on Legis. & Nat'l Security of the House Comm. on Gov't Operations, 98th Cong.*, at 2 (1984) (statement by Representative Brooks) (describing how DOD spent \$435 for "an ordinary claw hammer").

Chronology

- 1809 Congress passes the first law requiring competition in federal procurement contracting. This law established what came to be known as “formal advertising” as the preferred method for federal procurements by specifying that “all purchases and contracts for supplies or services ... shall be made by open purchases, or by previously advertising for proposals.” (2 Stat. 536 (1809)).
- 1861 Congress reaffirms its commitment to formal advertising by passing a statute stating that “all purchases and contracts for supplies and services, ... except for personal services, ... shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same” unless immediate delivery is required due to “public exigencies.” (12 Stat. 220 (1861)).
- 1914-1918 The War Industries Board authorizes negotiated procurements, or procurements involving bargaining with the offerors after receipt of proposals. Such procurements are classified as noncompetitive.
- 1930 The War Policies Commission recommends that formal advertising be replaced by negotiated procurement during times of war. Congress does not enact this proposed change, but does recognize additional exceptions allowing use of negotiated procurement instead of formal advertising.
- 1939-1945 In December 1941, Congress passes the First War Powers Act, which authorizes the President to grant agencies that are “involved in the war” authority to enter into contracts “without regard to the provision of law relating to the making, performance, amendment, or modifications of contracts.” (55 Stat. 838 (1941)). Later in the war, the War Production Board prohibits agencies from using formal advertising without specific authorization to do so.
- 1945 A task force of the Procurement Policy Board, consisting of officers from the federal procuring agencies, recommends relaxing competition requirements to support the growth and sustainability of the industrial base.
- 1947 Congress passes the Armed Services Procurement Act (ASPA), which generally requires use of formal advertising but allows use of negotiated procurements when any of seventeen exceptions apply. These exceptions address things such as medicines or medical property; property purchased for authorized resale; perishable or nonperishable subsistence supplies; and property or services for which it is impracticable to secure competition. ASPA only applies to the procurement contracts of defense agencies.
- 1949 Congress passes the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (FPASA), subjecting civilian agencies to requirements like those in ASPA. FPASA recognizes fifteen exceptions to formal advertising.
- 1982 Senators William V. Roth, Jr., Carl Levin, and William S. Cohen first introduce the Competition in Contracting Act (CICA) (S. 2127). Increased competition in contracting is also among the “Carlucci Initiatives,” 32 steps for reforming defense acquisitions announced by then Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci.
- 1984 Congress passes CICA, requiring agencies to obtain “full and open competition through the use of competitive procedures” in their procurement activities unless otherwise authorized by law.
- 1990-1991 Military agencies reportedly experience difficulties in procuring commercial items for use during the Gulf War.
- 1994 Congress passes the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA), which establishes a “preference” for the acquisition of commercial items in meeting agencies’ procurement needs. FASA also articulates competition requirements for task order and delivery order (TO/DO) contracts.
- 1996 Congress passes the Federal Acquisition Reform Act (FARA), which requires that agencies “obtain full and open competition ... in a manner that is consistent with the need to efficiently fulfill the Government’s requirements.” FARA also relaxes the

	rules imposed on agencies' purchases of commercial items.
2003	Congress passes the Services Acquisition Reform Act (SARA). SARA further relaxes the rules imposed upon procurement of commercial services.
2008	Section 843 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2008 limits the use of single-award task order/delivery order (TO/DO) contracts in excess of \$100 million; grants GAO temporary jurisdiction over protests involving orders of \$10 million or more; and specifies what constitutes a "fair opportunity to be considered" for orders in excess of \$5 million. ¹⁶

The current interest in competition in contracting is perhaps to be expected given developments in the 25 years since the enactment of CICA. CICA itself requires that agencies "obtain full and open competition through the use of competitive procedures" in all procurements not involving the use of procedures expressly authorized by a particular statute.¹⁷ CICA remains the foundation for the current competition requirements, but has been amended or supplemented by later laws that place efficiency in agency operations or other public benefits on par with competition, or expand agencies' ability to use "special simplified methods" for contracting for commercial items. The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) of 1994, for example, establishes a "preference" for the procurement of commercial items, which are generally not subject to full and open competition under CICA.¹⁸ FASA was followed by the Federal Acquisition Reform Act (FARA) of 1996, which placed increasing emphasis on efficiency in agency operations by requiring that the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) be amended to "ensure that the requirement to obtain full and open competition is implemented in a manner that is consistent with the need to efficiently fulfill the Government's requirements."¹⁹ FARA and the Services Acquisition Reform Act (SARA) of 2003²⁰ also relaxed the rules governing agencies' acquisition of commercial items. More recently, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) of 2008 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to use other than full and open competition upon determining "that urgent and compelling circumstances make compliance with [the competition] provisions contrary to the public interest."²¹ This provision was designed to ensure that competition requirements, among other things, did not slow the Treasury Department's contracting for services that would help stabilize U.S. financial markets and the banking system.²²

¹⁶ The values contained in this chronology are those given in the statute as it was enacted. They do not reflect any subsequent adjustments made for inflation.

¹⁷ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(1)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(a)(1)(A). Citations to CICA's codification generally reference two titles of the United States Code: Title 10 governing procurements by defense agencies, NASA, and the Coast Guard, and Title 41 governing procurements by civilian agencies. The numbering and language of these sections are often—but not always—identical.

¹⁸ P.L. 103-355, § 8104, 108 Stat. 3391 (codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2377(a)-(b)); P.L. 103-355, § 8203, 108 Stat. 3391 (codified at 41 U.S.C. § 264b(a)-(b)) ("The head of each executive agency shall ensure that procurement officials in that executive agency, to the maximum extent practicable, acquire commercial items or nondevelopmental items other than commercial items to meet the needs of the executive agency.").

¹⁹ P.L. 104-106, § 4101, 110 Stat. 642 (Feb. 10, 1996) (codified at 41 U.S.C. § 251 note).

²⁰ P.L. 108-136, §§ 1401-1433, 117 Stat. 1664-1676 (Nov. 23, 2003) (codified, in part, at 41 U.S.C. § 264 note and 41 U.S.C. § 403).

²¹ P.L. 110-343, Title I, § 107(a), 122 Stat. 3773 (Oct. 3, 2008). The Secretary must transmit his or her determination, and its accompanying justification, to several congressional committees within 7 days.

²² Some contracts entered into without full and open competition under the EESA have been of types traditionally "considered high risk for the government." Gov't Accountability Office, *Troubled Asset Relief Program: Additional Actions Needed to Better Ensure Integrity, Accountability, and Transparency* 38 (Dec. 2008), available at <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-09-161>.

Contracts Not Subject to CICA

Not all contracts—or even all procurement contracts—that agencies lawfully enter into are the result of full and open competition under CICA or an “exception” to it.²³ Non-procurement contracts, such as those resulting from agencies’ use of other transaction authority (OTA) or similar authorities, are not subject to CICA because they are not procurement contracts, and CICA only applies to “procurement procedures.”²⁴ OTA refers to agencies’ authority to enter into an “other transaction,” or “a form of contract ... that is not a procurement contract, grant, or cooperative agreement.”²⁵ Only a few agencies, most notably the Departments of Defense, Transportation, Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, and Energy, have been granted OTA on a permanent or temporary basis so that they can contract for research and development (R&D) or prototypes of promising new technologies without full and open competition.²⁶ Contracting for R&D or prototypes can be difficult because the uncertainties inherent in the development of new technologies make it hard to establish contract prices. Additionally, the companies best able to perform such contracts are often not regular government vendors and may be unwilling or unable to comply with the government’s procurement regulations. OTA helps to avoid these difficulties.

Also not subject to the requirement for full and open competition under CICA are those procurement contracts entered into through the “use of procurement procedures ... expressly authorized by statute.”²⁷ There are numerous statutory provisions that allow agencies to use specific procurement procedures in certain circumstances, or otherwise allow them to limit competition for procurement contracts. One provision of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2005, for example, allowed the U.S. Agency for International Development to place task orders with small or small disadvantaged businesses in lieu of providing a “fair opportunity” for all eligible firms to compete.²⁸ Other provisions of this law allowed agencies to limit competition to certain groups or entities, notwithstanding CICA, or to enter into contracts without competition.²⁹

²³ In introducing the circumstances permitting use of noncompetitive procedures, CICA does not speak of “exceptions” to its competition requirements. See 10 U.S.C. § 2304(c) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(c). However, it uses the term “exception” in reference to these circumstances in its requirement for justifications and approvals of contracts awarded using other than full and open competition, and commentators commonly refer to the “CICA exceptions” when describing these circumstances. See 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(3)(B) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(3)(B).

²⁴ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(1)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(a)(1)(A).

²⁵ *Government Contracts Reference Book*, *supra* note 1, at 414.

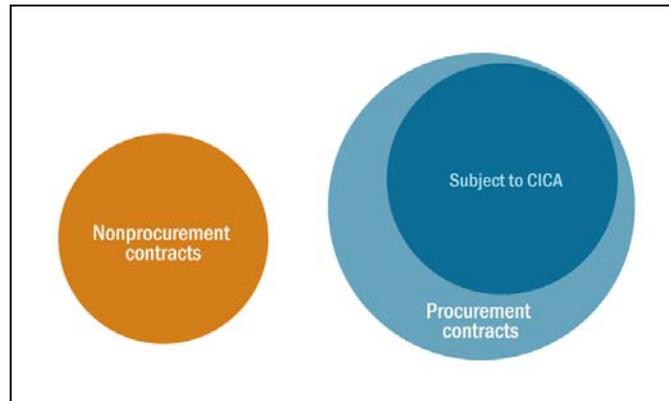
²⁶ For more on OTA generally, see CRS Report RL34760, *Other Transaction (OT) Authority*, by L. Elaine Halchin.

²⁷ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(1)(A); 41 U.S.C. § 253(a)(1)(A). CICA also does not apply to contract modifications, including the exercise of price options evaluated as part of the initial competition, that are within the scope and under the terms of existing contracts, or orders under requirements contracts or definite-quantity contracts. 48 C.F.R. § 6.001(a)-(f).

²⁸ P.L. 108-447, Division D, § 534(e), 118 Stat. 2809, 3006 (Dec. 8, 2004).

²⁹ *Id.* at Division E, Title I, 118 Stat. 3040 (allowing the Bureau of Land Management to limit competition for contracts for hazardous fuel reduction activities to specified groups or entities, notwithstanding CICA); *id.* at Division E, Title II, 118 Stat. 3089 (allowing the National Gallery of Art to contract for the restoration and repair without competition).

Figure I. Contracts Subject and Not Subject to CICA



Source: Congressional Research Service.

Contracts Subject to CICA

Any procurement contract not entered into through the use of procedures expressly authorized by a particular statute, such as those described above, is subject to CICA.³⁰ CICA requires that these contracts be entered into after “full and open competition through the use of competitive procedures” unless certain circumstances exist that would permit agencies to use noncompetitive procedures.³¹

Full and Open Competition Defined

Under CICA, “full and open competition” results when “all responsible sources are permitted to submit sealed bids or competitive proposals.”³² A responsible source is a prospective contractor who (1) has adequate financial resources to perform the contract, or the ability to acquire such resources; (2) is able to comply with the required or proposed delivery or performance schedule; (3) has a satisfactory performance record; (4) has a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics; (5) has the necessary organization, experience, technical skills, and accounting and operational controls, or the ability to obtain them; (6) has the necessary production, construction, and technical equipment and facilities, or the ability to obtain them; and (7) is otherwise qualified and eligible to receive an award under applicable laws and regulations.³³

³⁰ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(1)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(a)(1)(A).

³¹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(1)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(a)(1)(A) (requirement for full and open competition); 10 U.S.C. § 2304(c) & 41 U.S.C. § 243(c) (circumstances allowing use of other than competitive procedures).

³² 41 U.S.C. § 403(6).

³³ 41 U.S.C. § 403(7). For more information on the “responsibility” requirements applicable to prospective federal contractors, see CRS Report R40633, *Responsibility Determinations Under the Federal Acquisition Regulation: Legal Standards and Procedures*, by Kate M. Manuel.

Competitive Procedures Resulting in Full and Open Competition

Agencies meet CICA's requirement for full and open competition by using one of the "competitive procedures" recognized under the act.³⁴ CICA recognizes the following procedures as competitive:

1. **Sealed bids.** Sealed bids are offers submitted in response to invitations for bids (IFBs); opened publicly at a specified time and place; and evaluated without discussions with the bidders, with the contract being awarded to the lowest-priced responsible bidder.³⁵ CICA requires that agencies solicit sealed bids if (1) time permits their solicitation, submission, and evaluation; (2) the award will be made on the basis of price and other price-related factors; (3) it is not necessary to conduct discussions with bidders about their bids; and (4) there is a reasonable expectation of receiving more than one sealed bid.³⁶
2. **Competitive Proposals.** Agencies are to use competitive proposals whenever "sealed bids are not appropriate" in light of the previous four factors.³⁷ Competitive proposals are offers received in response to requests for proposals (RFPs). RFPs generally provide for discussion or negotiation between the government and at least those offerors within the "competitive range," with the contract being awarded to the responsible offeror whose proposal represents the "best value" for the government.³⁸
3. **Combinations of competitive procedures.** These include procedures like two-step sealed bidding. With two-step sealed bidding, the first step consists of the submission, evaluation and, potentially, discussion of technical proposals from each bidder with no pricing involved. In the second step, sealed bids are submitted only by those who submitted technically acceptable proposals during the first step.
4. **Procurement of architectural or engineering services** conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Brooks Act (40 U.S.C. §§541-559). The Brooks Act allows the selection of architects and engineers based upon their qualifications without consideration of the proposed price for the work. Awards must be made to the highest-ranked offeror unless a reasonable price cannot be agreed upon.
5. **Competitive selection of basic research proposals** resulting from a general solicitation and peer or scientific review of proposals, or from a solicitation conducted pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §638 (research and development contracts for small businesses).

³⁴ CICA defines "competitive procedures" as those under which an agency enters into a contract pursuant to full and open competition. 41 U.S.C. § 403(5).

³⁵ 48 C.F.R. § 14.101(a)-(e).

³⁶ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(2)(A)(i)-(iv) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(a)(2)(A)(i)-(iv).

³⁷ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(a)(2)(B) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(a)(2)(B).

³⁸ 48 C.F.R. §§ 15.000-15.102. "Best value" is determined by considering price and other factors included in the solicitation. The "competitive range" consists of those proposals having the greatest likelihood of award based on the factors and significant subfactors of the solicitation. FARA allows agencies to limit the competitive range to those offerors rated most highly based upon the solicitation's criteria when "the number of offers that would otherwise be included in the competitive range ... exceeds the number at which an efficient competition can be conducted." P.L. 104-106, § 4103, 110 Stat. 643-44 (Feb. 10, 1996) (codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2305(b) & 41 U.S.C. § 253b(d)).

6. ***Procedures established by the General Services Administration (GSA) for its multiple awards schedule program.*** Such procedures are recognized as competitive so long as participation in the GSA program is open to all responsible sources, and orders and contracts under GSA's procedures result in the lowest overall cost alternative to meet the government's needs.
7. ***Procurements conducted in pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §644.*** Section 644 addresses set-asides for small businesses, among other things. Such set-asides are competitive so long as all responsible businesses entitled to submit offers under Section 644 are permitted to compete.³⁹

The sixth of these provisions is particularly significant because it allows agencies to use the so-called "Federal Supply Schedules" (FSS) or "GSA schedules." These schedules enable agencies to take advantage of a "simplified process" for obtaining commercial supplies and services by issuing task or delivery orders directly to contractors listed on the schedules without issuing IFBs or RFPs.⁴⁰

"Full and Open Competition After Exclusion of Sources"

Some competitions in which only certain contractors can compete nonetheless meet CICA's requirement for full and open competition because CICA provides for "full and open competition after exclusion of sources."⁴¹ "Full and open competition after exclusion of sources" occurs in two contexts: agencies' "dual sourcing" initiatives and set-asides for small businesses.⁴²

The defense agencies, in particular, have a lengthy history of dual sourcing, or distributing their contracts for particular goods or services among multiple manufacturers or suppliers in order to ensure that their operations are not vulnerable to the fortunes of individual companies.⁴³ CICA recognizes this history, and the agency concerns underlying it, by stating that agencies

... may provide for the procurement of property or services covered by this section using competitive procedures but excluding a particular source in order to establish or maintain any alternative source or sources of supply for that property or service if the agency head determines that to do so—

(A) would increase or maintain competition and would likely result in reduced overall costs for such procurement, or for any anticipated procurement, of such property and services;

³⁹ 41 U.S.C. § 259(b)(1)-(5).

⁴⁰ 48 C.F.R. § 8.402(a).

⁴¹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(b) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(b).

⁴² 10 U.S.C. § 2304(b)(1)-(2) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(b)(1)-(2). In practice, there is one important distinction between "full and open competition after exclusion of sources" for purposes of dual sourcing and for small business set-asides. Agencies engaged in dual sourcing need justifications and approvals for their awards, which are discussed in more detail below, while those setting aside procurements for small businesses generally do not. Compare 48 C.F.R. § 6.202(b)(1) (dual sourcing) with 48 C.F.R. § 6.203(b), § 6.204(b), § 6.205(b), § 6.206(b), and § 6.207(b) (small business set-asides). Only when agencies make sole-source awards in excess of \$20 million under the authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act are justifications and approvals required. See P.L. 111-84, § 811, 123 Stat. 2405-06 (Oct. 28, 2009).

⁴³ See, e.g., Competition in Contracting Act, *supra* note 14, at 25-26.

(B) would be in the interest of national defense in having a facility (or a producer, manufacturer, or other supplier) available for furnishing the property or service in the case of a national emergency or industrial mobilization;

(C) would be in the interest of national defense in establishing or maintaining an essential engineering, research, or development capability to be provided by an educational or other nonprofit institution or a federally funded research and development center;

(D) would ensure the continuous availability of a reliable source of supply of such property or service;

(E) would satisfy projected needs for such property or service determined on the basis of a history of high demand for the property or service; or

(F) in the case of medical supplies, safety supplies, or emergency supplies, would satisfy a critical need for such supplies.⁴⁴

Recently, Congress has sometimes mandated dual sourcing, especially by the Department of Defense (DOD), in order to ensure competition in future procurements.⁴⁵

CICA similarly recognizes the history of setting aside acquisitions for competitions limited to small businesses in general, or to specific subcategories of small businesses, by allowing “procurement of property or services ... using competitive procedures, but excluding other than small business concerns.”⁴⁶ The Small Business Act provides for such set-asides for small businesses generally; women-owned, service-disabled veteran-owned and Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) small businesses; and small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals that are participating in the Business Development Program under Section 8(a) of the act.⁴⁷ Set-asides can also be made for local firms during major disasters or emergencies under the authority of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. §5150).⁴⁸

⁴⁴ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(b)(1)(A)-(F) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(b)(1)(A)-(F). CICA added the provisions currently in subsections (A)-(C) of these statutes, while FARA added those in (D)-(F).

⁴⁵ See, e.g., P.L. 110-181, § 213, 122 Stat. 36 (Oct. 14, 2008) (requiring DOD to “ensure the obligation and expenditure in each such fiscal year of sufficient annual amounts for the continued development and procurement of 2 options for the propulsion system for the Joint Strike Fighter in order to ensure the development and competitive production for the propulsion system for the Joint Strike Fighter.”); Gates Says Tanker Competition May Resume in Late Spring; Murtha Endorses “Split Buy,” 91 *Fed. Contr. R.* 75 (Feb. 3, 2009).

⁴⁶ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(b)(2) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(b)(2).

⁴⁷ See 15 U.S.C. § 637(a) (set-asides for small disadvantaged businesses participating in the 8(a) Business Development Program); 15 U.S.C. § 637(m) (set-asides for women-owned small businesses); 15 U.S.C. § 644 (set-asides for small businesses generally); 15 U.S.C. § 657a (set-asides for HUBZone small businesses); 15 U.S.C. § 657f (set-asides for service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses).

⁴⁸ The Stafford Act provides that “[i]n the expenditure of Federal funds for debris clearance, distribution of supplies, reconstruction, and other major disaster or emergency assistance activities ... carried out by contract or agreement with private [entities], preference shall be given, to the extent feasible and practicable, to those organizations, firms, and individuals residing or doing business primarily in the area affected by such major disaster or emergency.”

Circumstances Permitting Other Than Full and Open Competition

By definition, under CICA, any procurement contract entered into without full and open competition is noncompetitive.⁴⁹ This is not to say, however, that every procurement contract entered into without using competitive procedures is in violation of CICA. This is because CICA recognizes seven circumstances wherein agencies can use other than competitive procedures without violating the act's competition requirements.⁵⁰ Such circumstances involve the following:

1. **Single source for goods or services:** The property or services needed by the agency are available from only one responsible source and no other type of property or service satisfies the agency's needs.
2. **Unusual and compelling circumstances:** The agency's need for property or services is of such an unusual and compelling urgency that the government would be seriously injured unless the agency is permitted to limit the number of sources from which it solicits bids or proposals.⁵¹
3. **Maintenance of the industrial base:** It is necessary to award the contract to a particular source or sources in order (1) to maintain a facility, producer, manufacturer, or other supplier so that the maintained entity will be available to furnish property or services in the case of a national emergency or to achieve industrial mobilization, or (2) to establish or maintain an essential engineering, research, or development capability to be provided by an educational or other nonprofit institution or a federally funded research and development center.
4. **Requirements of international agreements:** The terms of an international agreement or treaty between the United States and a foreign government or international organization, or the written directions of a foreign government reimbursing a federal agency for the cost of procuring property or services, effectively require the use of procedures other than competitive procedures.
5. **Statutory authorization or acquisition of brand-name items for resale:** A statute expressly authorizes or requires that the procurement be made through another executive agency or from a specified source, or the agency's need is for brand-name commercial items for authorized resale.
6. **National security:** Disclosure of the agency's procurement needs would compromise national security unless the agency is permitted to limit the number of sources from which it solicits bids or proposals.
7. **Necessary in the public interest:** The head of an executive agency determines that it is necessary in the public interest to use other than competitive procedures

⁴⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(c) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(c).

⁵⁰ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(c) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(c).

⁵¹ An amendment made to CICA by Section 862 of the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for FY2009 limits the duration of contracts awarded in reliance on this exception. The term of such contracts may not exceed the time necessary (1) to meet the unusual and compelling requirements of the work to be performed under the contract and (2) for the executive agency to enter into another contract for the required goods and services through the use of competitive procedures. Such contracts may not last longer than one year *unless* the head of the agency entering into the contract determines that exceptional circumstances apply. P.L. 110-417, § 862, 122 Stat. 4546 (Oct. 14, 2008).

in the procurement and notifies Congress in writing of this determination no less than 30 days before the award of the contract.⁵²

These “exceptions” cover common situations where competition is not possible, or where the government values other objectives (e.g., maintaining the industrial base) more highly than full and open competition. The first exception, for example, allows what are commonly known as “sole-source awards.” By law, sole-source awards can be used only when there is a single responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements. Although sole-source awards have been the subject of much reported concern recently, especially among those worried about the alleged increase in their use since FY2000,⁵³ they can help agencies to efficiently meet their needs for goods and services when circumstances suggest there is little or no possibility of competition. The first exception also encompasses agencies’ acceptance of unsolicited research proposals, as well as follow-on contracts for continued development or production of major systems.⁵⁴ The second exception covers many so-called contingency contracting situations, when the government needs to enter into contracts quickly in response to natural disasters or combat operations. The third exception addresses situations akin to dual sourcing, when the government attempts to manage the industrial base by ensuring that companies receive enough orders to stay in business. The fifth exception includes purchases that agencies are required to make through Federal Prison Industries or qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or “severely disabled.” **Table A-1** provides additional information on the circumstances permitting other than full and open competition, including potential application of and specific limits on these authorities.

Despite covering many common situations, CICA’s exceptions do not grant agencies unfettered discretion to contract for goods and services without using competitive procedures, however. This is because other provisions of CICA impose several conditions on agencies’ ability to rely on the exceptions permitting other than full and open competition. What is arguably the most important of these conditions—the requirement that agency contracting officials justify and obtain approval for their use of other than competitive procedures—is discussed in more detail in the following section. Other conditions (1) specify that poor agency planning cannot give rise to unusual and compelling urgency;⁵⁵ (2) bar agencies from obtaining through other agencies goods or services that were not obtained in compliance with CICA;⁵⁶ (3) prohibit agency heads from delegating their authority to determine that use of other than competitive procedures is necessary in the public interest;⁵⁷ and (4) require agencies to “request offers from as many potential sources as is practicable under the circumstances” whenever relying on the exceptions for unusual and

⁵² 10 U.S.C. § 2304(c)(1)-(7) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(c)(1)-(7).

⁵³ See, e.g., U.S. House of Representatives, Comm. on Gov’t Reform—Minority Staff, Special Investigations Division, *Dollars, Not Sense: Government Contracting Under the Bush Administration* 9 (2006), available at <http://oversight.house.gov/Documents/20060711103910-86046.pdf>.

⁵⁴ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(d)(1)(A)-(B) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(d)(1)(A)-(B). A follow-on contract is a new contract awarded on a sole-source basis to a contractor that previously had a design or manufacturing contract for the same item, or previously performed the services being procured. It differs from an option under an existing contract, which gives the government a unilateral right to purchase additional supplies or services under a contract, or otherwise extend a contract.

⁵⁵ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(5)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(5)(A). See, e.g., RBC Bearings Inc., Comp. Gen. Dec. B-401661 (Oct. 27, 2009) (sustaining a protest of sole-source contract award because the procuring agency’s own poor planning resulted in the need to limit competition).

⁵⁶ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(5)(B) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(5)(B).

⁵⁷ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(d)(2) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(d)(2).

compelling urgency or national security.⁵⁸ The first condition is especially important because it precludes agencies from waiting until near the end of the fiscal year to procure items and then claiming unusual and compelling urgency because their appropriations are about to expire.⁵⁹

Justifications & Approvals

CICA’s requirement that contracting officers provide justifications of, and obtain approvals for, all noncompetitive procurements conducted in reliance on a CICA exception further checks agencies’ discretion in using noncompetitive procedures.⁶⁰ Agencies can rely on the CICA exceptions only when contracting officers justify the use of other than competitive procedures in writing and certify the accuracy and completeness of their justifications.⁶¹ These justifications must then be approved by agency officials of a higher rank than the contracting officer, with the identity of the approving official determined by the expected value of the contract,⁶² as **Table 1** illustrates.

Table 1. Approving Officials for Noncompetitive Contracts in General

Contract Value	Approving Official
Under \$650,000	Contracting officer’s certification suffices unless higher approval is required under agency procedures
Over \$650,000 and below \$12.5 million	Competition advocate for the procuring activity or another official as provided under 48 C.F.R. §6.304(a)(3) or (4) (authority cannot be delegated)
Over \$12.5 million and below \$62.5 million (all agencies other than DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	Head of the procuring activity or a delegate who, if a member of the armed services, is a general or flag officer or, if a civilian, is serving in a GS-16 or higher position or a comparable position under another schedule
Over \$12.5 million and below \$85.5 million (DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	
Over \$62.5 million (all agencies other than DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	Senior procurement executive of the agency designated pursuant to Section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (cannot be delegated, other than in the case of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics acting as the senior procurement executive of DOD)
Over \$85.5 million (DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	

Source: Congressional Research Service, based on 48 C.F.R. §6.304

Written justifications and approvals must normally precede the contract award.⁶³ They may follow the award only when the agency relies on the exception for unusual and compelling

⁵⁸ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(e) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(e). Under the FAR, similar requirements apply to all the CICA exceptions, although the statutory basis for these requirements is unclear. *See* 48 C.F.R. § 6.301(d).

⁵⁹ *See, e.g.*, Competition in Contracting Act, *supra* note 14, at 16-17 (describing how agencies reportedly abused their authority, under the pre-CICA competition requirements, to make noncompetitive procurements when “competition is impracticable” in similar situations).

⁶⁰ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f).

⁶¹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(1)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(1)(A).

⁶² 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(1)(B) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(1)(B).

⁶³ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(2) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(2).

urgency, and, even then, the agency must have determined the existence of usual and compelling urgency prior to making the award.⁶⁴ Justifications can be omitted only when an agency (1) relies upon an agency head's determination that it is necessary, in the public interest, to use other than competitive procedures; (2) conducts a procurement under the authority of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act, or makes competitive or certain noncompetitive awards under the authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act;⁶⁵ or (3) purchases brand-name items for authorized resale.⁶⁶ The omission of justifications when the agency relies upon the agency head's determination that it is necessary, in the public interest, to use other than competitive procedures can be explained, in part, by the requirement that agency heads must themselves document the existence of such circumstances in writing and notify Congress. Purchase of brand-name items for authorized resale involves purchases for use in commissaries or similar facilities, where the purchased articles are "desired or preferred by customers of the selling activities."⁶⁷ It does not include agencies' purchase of brand-name commercial items for their own use.⁶⁸

Justifications must include (1) a description of agency needs; (2) an identification of the statutory exception upon which the agency relied and a demonstration of the reasons for using the exception that is based upon the proposed contractor's qualifications or the nature of the procurement; (3) a determination that the anticipated cost will be fair and reasonable; (4) a description of any market survey conducted, or a statement of the reasons for not conducting a market survey; (5) a listing of any sources that expressed interest in the procurement in writing; and (6) a statement of any actions that the agency may take to remove or overcome barriers to competition before subsequent procurements.⁶⁹

CICA originally required agencies to make their justifications for noncompetitive awards, as well as "any related information," available to the general public under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA),⁷⁰ but it has since been amended to require that justifications and approvals be posted on FedBizOpps (<http://www.fedbizopps.gov>) within 14 days of contract award.⁷¹ Agencies are also required, under CICA, to publish notices regarding certain noncompetitive contracts that they propose to award on FedBizOpps prior to their award.⁷² These notices identify the intended recipient of the noncompetitive contract award and state the agencies' reasons for making a noncompetitive award.⁷³ Because notice of these proposed awards precedes the awards, other contractors could submit proposals to the agency or protest the proposed award.

⁶⁴ 48 C.F.R. § 6.303-1(d).

⁶⁵ Justifications, approvals, and notices are, however, required when agencies make sole-source awards valued in excess of \$20 million under the authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act. *See* P.L. 111-84, § 811, 123 Stat. 2405-06 (Oct. 28, 2009).

⁶⁶ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(2)(A)-(E) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(2)(A)-(D).

⁶⁷ 48 C.F.R. § 6.302-5(c)(3).

⁶⁸ Such purchases are governed by other authorities. *See* 48 C.F.R. § 11.105.

⁶⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(3)(A)-(F) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(3)(A)-(F).

⁷⁰ P.L. 98-369, § 2711, 98 Stat. 1178 (civilian agencies); *id.*, at § 2723, 98 Stat. 1190 (defense agencies).

⁷¹ P.L. 110-181, § 844, 122 Stat. 236-39 (Oct. 14, 2008). When the noncompetitive award is made on the basis of unusual and compelling urgency, agencies have up to 30 days after the award to post it on FedBizOpps.

⁷² 10 U.S.C. § 2304(f)(1)(C) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(f)(1)(C). *See generally* 41 U.S.C. § 416(b)(5) (notice requirements).

⁷³ *Id.*

“Special Simplified Procedures for Small Purchases”

In addition to authorizing the use of noncompetitive procedures in certain circumstances, CICA authorizes the use of “special simplified procedures” when agencies make “small purchases.”⁷⁴ CICA’s drafters included this provision because they recognized that the costs of conducting competitions can exceed the savings resulting from competition when agencies procure items with low prices.⁷⁵ CICA itself defined a “small purchase” as one whose expected value was less than \$25,000,⁷⁶ but was later amended to include purchases whose expected value was below the simplified acquisition threshold (currently, \$150,000).⁷⁷ Moreover, since 1996, under an amendment to CICA, agencies have also had authority to use simplified acquisition procedures in purchasing commercial items whose expected value exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold but is below \$6.5 million (or \$12 million in the case of goods or services purchased in support of contingency operations, or for defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack).⁷⁸ Agencies can rely on this latter authority only when their contracting officers reasonably expect, based upon market research and the nature of the goods or services sought, that offers will include only commercial items.⁷⁹ This authority to use simplified procedures in purchases of commercial items valued at between \$150,000 and \$6.5 million is temporary, under what the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) calls a “test program,” and will expire on January 1, 2012, unless renewed.⁸⁰ CICA prohibits agencies from dividing proposed purchases in excess of the “small purchase” threshold into several purchases in order to take advantage of the simplified procedures, and it requires agencies to promote competition “to the maximum extent practicable” when using simplified procedures.⁸¹

CICA otherwise leaves the articulation of the simplified acquisition procedures to the FAR, which prescribes somewhat different regulations for acquiring different prices and types of goods and services (i.e., commercial or noncommercial). See **Figure 2**. Under the FAR, purchases whose

⁷⁴ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(g)(1)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(g)(1)(A).

⁷⁵ See, e.g., *Competition in Contracting Act of 1984*, *supra* note 15, at 226. For example, spending \$50 to achieve full and open competition saves money when the competition reduces by 10% the price of goods or services costing \$100,000, but not when it reduces by 10% the price of goods or services costing \$10.

⁷⁶ P.L. 98-369 at § 2711 and § 2723.

⁷⁷ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(g)(1)(A) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(g)(1)(A). The simplified acquisition threshold is presently set at \$150,000 unless there is an emergency. See 48 C.F.R. § 2.101 (increasing the threshold to \$300,000, for contracts to be awarded or performed within the United States, and \$1 million for contracts to be awarded or performed outside the United States, in certain emergencies).

⁷⁸ 48 C.F.R. § 13.500(a) & (e).

⁷⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(g)(1)(B) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(g)(1)(B).

⁸⁰ 48 C.F.R. § 13.500(d). FARA created this authority, which has been repeatedly renewed. See P.L. 104-106, at § 4202 (establishing the authority); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2000, P.L. 106-65, § 806 (extension through January 1, 2002); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2002, P.L. 107-107, § 823 (extension through January 1, 2003); Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for FY2003, P.L. 107-314, § 812 (extension through January 1, 2004); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2004, P.L. 108-136, § 1442 (extension through January 1, 2006); and Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for FY2005, P.L. 108-375, § 817 (extension through January 1, 2008); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2008, P.L. 110-181, § 822 (extension through January 1, 2010); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2010, P.L. 111-84, § 816 (extension through January 1, 2012). The Bush Administration’s reliance on this authority proved controversial, but the Obama Administration has relied on it. See *Dollars, Not Sense*, *supra* note 53, at 18; Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Initial Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, at 42 (Feb. 18, 2009), available at <http://www.recovery.gov/files/Initial%20Recovery%20Act%20Implementing%20Guidance.pdf>.

⁸¹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304(g)(3) & 41 U.S.C. § 253(g)(4).

expected value is below the simplified acquisition threshold (\$150,000) are further subdivided into (1) those below the micropurchase threshold (generally \$3,000) and (2) those above it.⁸² When making “micropurchases,” or purchases at or below \$3,000, agencies are to promote competition, to at least a limited degree, by distributing their purchases “equitably” among qualified suppliers “[t]o the extent practicable.”⁸³ They may make micropurchases without soliciting competitive quotations only if the contracting officer, or other duly appointed official, considers the price to be reasonable.⁸⁴ When purchases are above the micropurchase threshold but below the simplified acquisition threshold, agencies “shall use simplified acquisition procedures to the maximum extent practicable.”⁸⁵ These purchases are set aside for small businesses,⁸⁶ making them “full and open competitions after the exclusion of sources” under CICA. In such purchases, and in purchases of commercial items whose expected value exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold but is below \$6.5 million (or \$12 million in emergencies), agencies “must promote competition to the maximum extent practicable to obtain supplies and services from the source whose offer is the most advantageous to the Government considering the administrative cost of the purchase.”⁸⁷ This generally means that agencies “must consider solicitation of at least three sources,” two of which were not included in the previous solicitation.⁸⁸ Contracting officers are prohibited from soliciting quotations based on personal preferences or restricting solicitations to suppliers of well-known and widely distributed makes or brands.⁸⁹

⁸² 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).

⁸³ 48 C.F.R. § 13.202(a)(1).

⁸⁴ 48 C.F.R. § 13.202(a)(2).

⁸⁵ 48 C.F.R. § 13.003(a). This provision does not apply if agencies can meet their requirements using (1) required sources of supply under Part 8 of the FAR (addressing Federal Prison Industries; the Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, and FSS contracts); (2) existing indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts; or (3) other existing contracts. 48 C.F.R. § 13.003(a)(1)-(3).

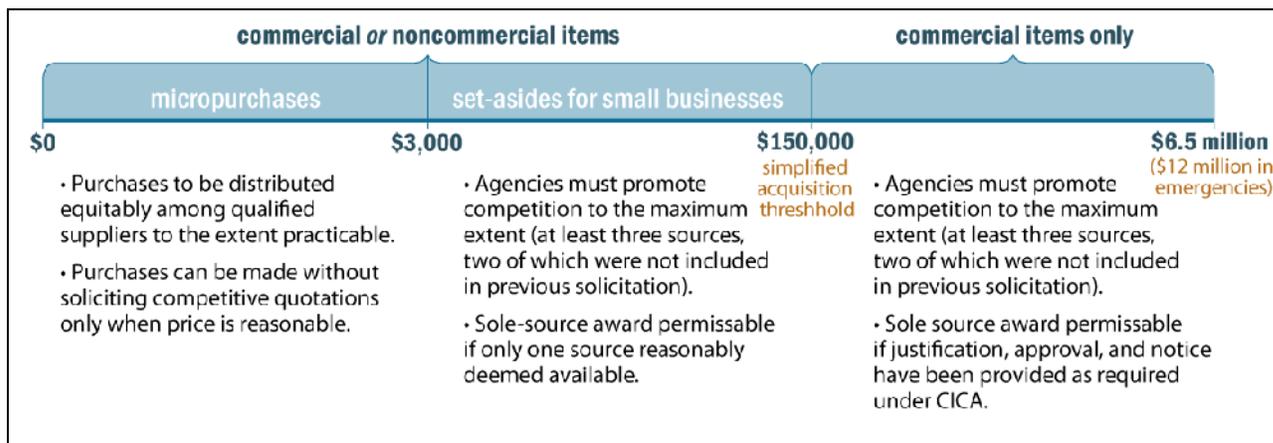
⁸⁶ 48 C.F.R. § 13.003(b)(1).

⁸⁷ 48 C.F.R. § 13.104.

⁸⁸ 48 C.F.R. § 13.104(b). When not providing notice of proposed contract actions and solicitation information through the government-wide point of entry, FedBizOpps, agencies can “ordinarily” obtain the “maximum practicable competition ... by soliciting quotations or offers from sources within the local trade area.”

⁸⁹ 48 C.F.R. § 13.104(a)(1)-(2).

Figure 2. Simplified Acquisition Procedures: Competition Requirements at Various Price Thresholds



Source: Congressional Research Service

Sole-source solicitations for purchases below the simplified acquisition threshold are permissible only if contracting officers determine that the circumstances of the contract action are such that only one source can be reasonably deemed available (e.g., urgency, exclusive licensing agreements, brand-name goods, industrial mobilization).⁹⁰ Sole-source solicitations for purchases of commercial items whose expected costs exceed the simplified acquisition threshold are permissible only if (1) they are justified in writing; (2) they are approved at the levels specified in **Table 2**; and (3) notice of the proposed award is provided at the government-wide point of entry, FedBizOpps.

Table 2. Approving Officials for Noncompetitive Contracts Under the Simplified Acquisition Procedures

Contract Value	Approving Official
Over \$150,000 and below \$650,000	Contracting officer's certification serves as approval unless agency regulations require higher-level approval
Over \$650,000 and below \$12.5 million	Competition advocate for the procuring activity, or an official described in 48 C.F.R. §6.304(a)(3)-(4) (cannot be delegated)
Over \$12.5 million and below \$62.5 million (all agencies other than DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	Head of the procuring activity, or an official described in 48 C.F.R. §6.304(a)(3)-(4) (cannot be delegated)
Over \$12.5 million and below \$85.5 million (DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	
Over \$62.5 million (all agencies other than DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	Official described in 48 C.F.R. §6.304(a)(4) (cannot be delegated other than as provided in 48 C.F.R. §6.304(a)(4))
Over \$85.5 million (DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard)	

Source: Congressional Research Service, based on 48 C.F.R. §13.501

⁹⁰ 48 C.F.R. § 13.106-1(b)(1).

Table 3. Types of Competition Under CICA

Competition Type	Includes
Full and Open Competition	Sealed bids Competitive proposals Other competitive procedures (e.g., GSA's Federal Supply Schedule) Full and open competition after the exclusion of sources Dual sourcing Set-asides for small businesses ^a
Permissibly Noncompetitive	Sole source (including sole-source awards to small businesses) ^a Unusual and compelling urgency Maintenance of the industrial base International agreements Statutory requirements or brand-name items for resale National security Necessary in the public interest
Special Simplified Procedures	Micropurchases (noncommercial or commercial items) Purchases above the micropurchase threshold but below the simplified acquisition threshold (\$150,000) (noncommercial or commercial items) → set aside for small businesses Purchases of commercial items whose prices are between \$150,000 and \$6.5 million (or \$12 million in emergencies)

Source: Congressional Research Service

- a. CICA classifies contracts with small businesses in two different ways, depending upon whether the contract is a sole-source award. Under CICA, sole-source awards to small businesses are permissible in light of the circumstances permitting other than full and open competition, while other awards to small businesses result from “full and open competition after exclusion of sources.”

Other Competition Requirements

In keeping with its drafters’ belief that effective competition in government procurement involves more than just the mechanisms that agencies use to solicit offers, CICA also contains other provisions that promote competition by, among other things, barring agencies from using restrictive specifications and requiring them to give advance notice of upcoming solicitations.⁹¹ These provisions are not the primary focus of this report, but are briefly summarized below in order to provide a complete sense of CICA’s competition requirements.

1. **Planning and solicitation requirements:** Under CICA, agencies must specify their needs and solicit bids or offers “in a manner designed to achieve full and open competition”; use advanced procurement planning and market research; and “develop specifications in such a manner as is necessary to obtain full and open competition.”⁹² Specifications may be stated in terms of function, performance,

⁹¹ See, e.g., Competition in Contracting Act, *supra* note 14, at 2 (“It is important to understand ... that competition is not a procurement procedure, but an objective which a procedure is designed to attain.”).

⁹² 10 U.S.C. § 2305(a)(1)(A)(i)-(iii) & 41 U.S.C. § 253a(a)(1)(A)-(C).

- or design requirements, but can include restrictive provisions or conditions only to the extent necessary to satisfy agency needs or as authorized by law.⁹³ These requirements derive from the fact that competitive mechanisms for submitting bids or offers are of limited effectiveness if agencies can craft their procurement specifications in such a way as to effectively exclude contractors from the pool of potential offerors.⁹⁴
2. **Evaluation and award requirements:** Agencies must evaluate sealed bids and competitive proposals based solely on the factors specified in the solicitation.⁹⁵ This requirement supports the competitive mechanisms for submitting bids and offers by ensuring that agencies properly consider bids and offers once they are received, rather than award contracts to favored companies on the basis of factors not disclosed to other competitors.
 3. **Competition advocates:** CICA requires the head of each executive agency to designate, both for the agency as a whole and for each procuring activity within the agency, one officer or employee to serve as the “advocate for competition.”⁹⁶ Agency competition advocates are responsible, among other things, for challenging barriers to and promoting full and open competition in agency procurement activities.⁹⁷ CICA initially required agency competition advocates to make annual reports to each chamber of Congress identifying actions the agency intended to take to increase competition for contracts and reduce the number and value of noncompetitive contracts.⁹⁸ However, FASA removed this reporting requirement.⁹⁹
 4. **Procurement notices:** Under CICA, agencies are generally required to publish “procurement notices” announcing upcoming IFBs and RFPs for contracts exceeding \$25,000 and for likely subcontracts on awarded contracts exceeding \$25,000.¹⁰⁰ CICA also specifies that agencies may not issue solicitations earlier than 15 days after the notice is published, or establish a deadline for submission of bids or offers earlier than 30 days after the solicitation is issued.¹⁰¹ These

⁹³ 10 U.S.C. § 2305(a)(1)(B)(i)-(ii) & 41 U.S.C. § 253a(a)(2)(B) & (3)(A)-(C).

⁹⁴ See, e.g., Competition in Contracting Act, *supra* note 14, at 19 (describing specifications as the “cornerstone of competitive procurement” because they “serve initially as the fundamental expression of the agency’s need and, in the contract award, as the baseline for the evaluation of offers.”).

⁹⁵ 10 U.S.C. § 2305(b); 41 U.S.C. § 253b.

⁹⁶ 41 U.S.C. § 418.

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ P.L. 103-355 § 1031 (repealing subsection (c) of 10 U.S.C. § 2318 and of 41 U.S.C. § 419, which required annual reports on competition from defense and civilian agencies, respectively). Paul A. Denett, the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) in the Bush Administration, required similar reports, albeit for agencies’ chief acquisition officers and senior procurement executives, not for Congress. Executive Office of the President, OMB, OFPP, Enhancing Competition in Federal Acquisition: Memorandum, May 31, 2007, *available at* <http://www.dhhs.gov/oamp/policies/competitionmemo053107.pdf> (“Your competition advocate should provide a written report to you with appropriate analysis, including trend analysis, and recommendations. The report should be completed by December 20, 2007, and annually thereafter.”). The Obama Administration does not appear to have continued this practice, although it has implemented other policies intended to reduce the number of noncompetitive awards. See *supra* note 5.

¹⁰⁰ 41 U.S.C. § 416.

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

requirements promote competition by ensuring that would-be offerors have ample notice of proposed agency procurement actions and adequate time to prepare their offers. Notices were originally published in *Commerce Business Daily*, but are now posted online at FedBizOpps.¹⁰²

Competition Requirements for Task and Delivery Order Contracts

FASA supplemented CICA by, among other things, articulating competition requirements for task order and delivery order (TO/DO) contracts. TO/DO contracts are contracts for services or goods, respectively, that do not “procure or specify a firm quantity of supplies (other than a minimum or maximum quantity),” but rather “provide[] for the issuance of orders for the delivery of supplies during the period of the contract.”¹⁰³ Because the time of delivery and the quantity of goods or services to be delivered are not specified (outside of stated maximums or minimums) in TO/DO contracts, such contracts are sometimes referred to as indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity (ID/IQ) contracts.¹⁰⁴ TO/DO contracts are also known as single-award or multiple-award contracts, a designation based upon the number of firms—one or more than one, respectively—able to compete for task or delivery orders under the contract.¹⁰⁵ Some commentators further refer to single-award TO/DO contracts as “monopoly contracts,”¹⁰⁶ but such usage obscures the fact that single-award TO/DO contracts are themselves awarded competitively, even if task or delivery orders under them are not, and are of limited duration.¹⁰⁷

Under FASA, agencies are effectively subject to CICA when awarding TO/DO contracts and can use other than competitive procedures only when one of the seven exceptions to full and open competition applies and there are the requisite justifications and approvals.¹⁰⁸ FASA also establishes “a preference” for multiple-award contracts by requiring agencies to use them, as opposed to single-award contracts, “to the maximum extent practicable.”¹⁰⁹ Moreover, FASA requires agencies using multiple-award contracts to provide contractors “a fair opportunity to be considered” when issuing task or delivery orders in excess of \$3,000 unless

(1) the agency’s need for the services or property is of such unusual urgency that providing such opportunity to all such contractors would result in unacceptable delays in fulfilling that need;

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ 48 C.F.R. § 16.501-1.

¹⁰⁴ *See* 48 C.F.R. § 16.501-2(a).

¹⁰⁵ Multiple-award task order contracts are sometimes also referred to as MATOCs.

¹⁰⁶ *See, e.g., Dollars, Not Sense, supra* note 53, at 13.

¹⁰⁷ Federal contracts are normally for one year, but can be extended to five years through agencies’ use of options. 48 C.F.R. § 17.204(e) (“Unless otherwise approved in accordance with agency procedures, the total of the basic and option periods shall not exceed 5 years in the case of services, and the total of the basic and option quantities shall not exceed the requirement for 5 years in the case of supplies.”).

¹⁰⁸ 10 U.S.C. § 2304a(c) & 41 U.S.C. § 253h(c).

¹⁰⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 2304a(d)(3) & 41 U.S.C. § 253h(d)(3).

(2) only one such contractor is capable of providing the services or property required at the level of quality required because the services or property ordered are unique or highly specialized;

(3) the task or delivery order should be issued on a sole-source basis in the interest of economy and efficiency because it is a logical follow-on to a task or delivery order already issued on a competitive basis; or

(4) it is necessary to place the order with a particular contractor in order to satisfy a minimum guarantee.¹¹⁰

FASA did not, however, subject the issuance of task or delivery orders under TO/DO contracts to CICA, and, even today, such orders remain outside the CICA framework.¹¹¹ FASA further requires each agency issuing TO/DO contracts to designate a “task and delivery order ombudsman” to review contractors’ complaints regarding TO/DO contracts and ensure that all contractors holding a multiple-award TO/DO contract have a “fair opportunity to be considered” for orders.¹¹² Finally, FASA grants the Government Accountability Office (GAO) jurisdiction over protests alleging that the orders increase the scope, period, or maximum value of the contract.¹¹³

The National Defense Authorization Act for FY2008 (NDAA ‘08) further strengthened the competition requirements for TO/DO contracts established by FASA. See **Figure 3**. The NDAA ‘08 limits agencies’ ability to use single-award TO/DO contracts by requiring that agency heads make the following determinations, in writing, before awarding a single-award TO/DO contract whose expected value would exceed \$103 million, including options:

(i) the task or delivery orders expected under the contract are so integrally related that only a single source can reasonably perform the work;

(ii) the contract provides only for firm, fixed-price task or delivery orders for (I) products for which unit prices are established in the contract or (II) services for which prices are established in the contract for the specific tasks to be performed;

(iii) only one source is qualified and capable of performing the work at a reasonable price to the government; or

(iv) because of exceptional circumstances, it is necessary in the public interest to award the contract to a single source.¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰ 10 U.S.C. § 2304c(b)(1)-(4) & 41 U.S.C. § 253j(b)(1).

¹¹¹ 48 C.F.R. § 6.001(e)-(f).

¹¹² 10 U.S.C. § 2304c(e) & 41 U.S.C. § 253j(e).

¹¹³ 10 U.S.C. § 2304c(d) & 41 U.S.C. § 253j(d).

¹¹⁴ P.L. 110-181, § 843, 122 Stat. 236-39 (Oct. 14, 2008). Agency heads must notify Congress within 30 days after making a determination to award a single-award TO/DO contract in excess of \$103 million. P.L. 110-181 addressed the TO/DO contracts of both defense and civilian agencies. An earlier law, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002, had addressed only DOD TO/DO contracts. This law required that the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) be updated to (1) require that issuance of orders for services in excess of \$100,000 under multiple award contracts be “competitive” unless a CICA exception applies and the agency issues a written justification and (2) specify what “competitive” means. See P.L. 107-107, § 803, 115 Stat. 1179 (Dec. 28, 2001).

The NDAA '08 also specifies what constitutes a “fair opportunity to be considered” in competitions for orders in excess of \$5.5 million under multiple-award TO/DO contracts. Under the NDAA, for contractors to have a fair opportunity, agencies must provide them with (1) a notice of the task or delivery order that includes a clear statement of the agency’s requirements; (2) a reasonable period of time to provide a proposal in response to the notice; (3) disclosure of the significant factors and subfactors (including cost or price) that the agency expects to consider in evaluating proposals and their relative importance; (4) a written statement documenting the basis for the award and the relative importance of quality and price or cost factors, if the award is to be made on a best-value basis; and (5) an opportunity for post-award debriefing.¹¹⁵

Finally, the NDAA '08 authorized GAO to hear protests alleging improprieties in agencies’ award of task and delivery orders valued in excess of \$10 million.¹¹⁶ When granting such authority, Congress included a “sunset” provision, stating that the “subsection” granting this authority would be “in effect for three years, beginning on the date that it is 120 days after [its] date of enactment” (i.e., May 27, 2011).¹¹⁷ The 111th Congress enacted legislation which extended this date as to the orders of defense agencies.¹¹⁸ Similar legislation was introduced in the 112th Congress (e.g., H.R. 899, S. 498), but not enacted before May 27, 2011.

In a protest of an order placed under a civilian agency contract heard in June 2011, the Department of Defense (DOD) asserted that, because Congress had not enacted legislation extending the sunset date as to the orders of civilian agencies, GAO’s jurisdiction to hear protests concerning task or delivery orders valued in excess of \$10 million issued under civilian agency contracts expired on May 27, 2011.¹¹⁹ GAO disagreed, finding that the sunset provision applied to the entire subsection, not just the part of it authorizing GAO to hear protests of task and delivery orders valued in excess of \$10 million.¹²⁰ Under GAO’s reading, what expired in May 2011 was the provision of FASA “limiting” its jurisdiction over task order protests to those that increased the scope, period, or maximum value of the contract, as amended by the NDAA for FY2008, which “expanded” GAO’s jurisdiction to include protests of orders valued in excess of \$10 million.¹²¹ According to GAO, the expiration of this provision means that it may hear protests concerning orders of any value under civilian agency contracts, regardless of whether they increase the scope, period or maximum value of the contract.¹²² It remains to be seen whether the

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

¹¹⁷ *Id.* at § 843(a), 122 Stat. 237.

¹¹⁸ Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, P.L. 111-383, § 825, 124 Stat. 4270 (Jan. 7, 2011) (codified at 10 U.S.C. § 2304c(e) (“Paragraph (1)(B) and paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not be in effect after September 30, 2016.”)).

¹¹⁹ Technatomy Corp., B-405130 (June 14, 2011). GAO agreed with DOD’s argument that the law governing protests of orders issued by civilian agencies should apply here because the order in question was issued under a multiple-award contract awarded by the General Services Administration. However, it rejected DOD’s argument that the decision should be based upon the law in effect at the time when the protest was heard, as opposed to the time when the protest was filed. For more on interagency contracting, which allows one agency to place orders under the contracts of another, see generally CRS Report R40814, *Interagency Contracting: An Overview of Federal Procurement and Appropriations Law*, by Kate M. Manuel and Brian T. Yeh.

¹²⁰ Technatomy Corp., B-405130 (June 14, 2011).

¹²¹ *Id.*

¹²² *Id.*

executive branch adopts GAO’s interpretation of FASA, as amended by the NDAA for ’08,¹²³ or how a court might view any challenge to GAO’s interpretation of these statutes.¹²⁴

Figure 3. TO/DO Contracts: Competition Requirements at Various Price Thresholds



Source: Congressional Research Service

Legislative Initiatives

The 111th Congress enacted several bills addressing competition in contracting. Such bills generally took one of two very different approaches, *either* promoting competition and limiting agencies’ ability to make noncompetitive awards, *or* restricting competition to promote policy goals, such as contracting locally, that are more highly valued than full and open competition, at least in certain circumstances. The statutes that prompted competition did so in various ways, including by (1) subjecting certain “earmarks” or “congressionally directed spending item[s]” to the competition requirements normally applicable to federal contracts;¹²⁵ (2) precluding defense

¹²³ Due to the “separation of powers” doctrine, executive branch agencies are not bound by recommendations contained in GAO protests, such as this one. See generally CRS Report R40228, *GAO Bid Protests: An Overview of Time Frames and Procedures*, by Kate M. Manuel and Moshe Schwartz.

¹²⁴ It is also unclear how a court might come to hear such a challenge, given that the U.S. Court of Federal Claims lacks jurisdiction over protests involving task and delivery orders valued in excess of \$10 million. See *DataMill, Inc. v. United States*, 91 Fed. Cl. 740 (Mar. 5, 2010). However, because the “fair opportunity” provisions are terms of the contract, they could potentially be disputed before federal courts. See, e.g., Steven W. Feldman and Raymond Fioravanti, *Contract Dispute Or Bid Protest? The Delex Systems Dilemma*, 39 *Pub. Cont. L. J.* 483 (2010).

¹²⁵ See, e.g., Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010, P.L. 111-118, § 8121, 123 Stat. 3457 (Dec. 19, 2009) (“Each congressionally directed spending item specified in this Act or the explanatory statement regarding this Act that is also identified in S.Rept. 111-74 and intended for award to a for-profit entity shall be subject to acquisition regulations for full and open competition on the same basis as each spending item intended for a for-profit entity that is contained in the budget request of the President.”); Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, P.L. 111-80, § 747, 123 Stat. 2131 (Oct. 21, 2009) (“Specific projects contained in the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying this Act (H.Rept. 111-181) that are considered congressional earmarks for purposes of clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, when intended to be awarded to a for-profit entity, shall be awarded under a full and open competition.”). The Department of Defense, at least, has construed the relevant sections of its appropriations bill (P.L. 111-118) as requiring that earmarks sponsored solely by House members be fully and openly competed, while allowing earmarks sponsored by Senate members to be awarded via a small business set-aside or in reliance on one of the CICA (continued...)

agencies from awarding certain noncompetitive contracts based on unsolicited research proposals;¹²⁶ (3) requiring the Department of Defense to take specific steps to “foster competition” in certain large or high-profile procurements (e.g., major defense acquisition programs, littoral combat ships, future surface combatants);¹²⁷ (4) prohibiting specific agencies from making payments on, or significantly extending or expanding, certain noncompetitive contracts;¹²⁸ (5) requiring governmental agencies that are otherwise exempted from federal procurement laws to comply with CICA;¹²⁹ (6) requiring that agencies’ Inspectors General review selected contracts awarded through other than full and open competition;¹³⁰ (7) requiring studies or additional reporting on the use of authorities allowing other than full and open competition, including the effect of such use on competition;¹³¹ and (8) requiring justifications, approvals, and

(...continued)

exceptions. *See* Office of the Secretary of Defense, Full and Open Competition Requirement for Congressionally Directed Spending Items and Earmarks Intended for “For-Profit” Entities, June 6, 2010, *available at* <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/policy/policyvault/USA002446-10-DPAP.pdf>.

¹²⁶ P.L. 111-118, § 8039. Defense agencies may generally award such contracts only when agency officials determine that (1) as a result of thorough technical evaluation, only one source is fully qualified to perform the work; (2) the purpose of the contract is to explore an unsolicited proposal which offers significant scientific or technological promise, represents the product of original thinking, and was submitted in confidence by one source; or (3) the purpose of the contract is to take advantage of unique and significant industrial accomplishment by a specific concern, or to ensure that a new product or idea of a specific concern is given financial support.

¹²⁷ *See, e.g.*, Weapon Systems Acquisition Reform Act, P.L. 111-23, § 202(a)(1), 123 Stat. 1720-21 (May 22, 2009) (calling for the Secretary of Defense to “ensure that the acquisition strategy for each major defense acquisition program includes ... measures to ensure competition, or the option of competition, at both the prime contract level and the subcontract level ... throughout the life-cycle of [the] program as a means to improve contractor performance.”); Defense Production Act Reauthorization of 2009, P.L. 111-67, § 2, 123 Stat. 2008 (Sept. 30, 2009) (stating that “plans and programs undertaken to carry out the purposes of this Act should be undertaken with due consideration for promoting ... competition”); National Defense Authorization Act for FY2010, P.L. 111-84, § 121, 123 Stat. 2211 (Oct. 28, 2009) (calling for the Defense Department to ensure that the government’s rights in technical data for the littoral combat ship are sufficient to permit the government to conduct a competition for a second shipyard as soon as practicable); *id.* at § 125, 123 Stat. 2216 (calling for the “technology roadmap” for future surface combatants and fleet modernization to foster competition); *id.* at § 353, 123 Stat. 2264 (demonstration programs with open architecture to promote competition, among other things); *id.* at § 805, 123 Stat. 2403 (directing the Secretary of Defense to provide guidance on life-cycle management and other issues related to major weapons systems that maximizes competition); *id.* at § 1021, 123 Stat. 2445 (expressing the sense of Congress that the Navy can take other measures to acquire new ships and maintain the fleet, including maximizing competition or the option of competition).

¹²⁸ Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, Title III, § 301(a), 123 Stat. 625 (Mar. 11, 2009) (“None of the funds in this or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year 2009 or any previous fiscal year may be used to make payments for a noncompetitive management and operating contract, or a contract for environmental remediation or waste management in excess of \$100,000,000 in annual funding at a current or former management and operating contract site or facility, or to award a significant extension or expansion to an existing management and operating contract, or other contract covered by this section, unless such contract is awarded using competitive procedures or the Secretary of Energy grants, on a case-by-case basis, a waiver to allow for such a deviation.”).

¹²⁹ Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, P.L. 111-203, § 319, 124 Stat. 1528 (July 21, 2010) (“Notwithstanding the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.) or any other provision of law (except the full and open competition requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency may—(1) enter into and perform contracts, execute instruments, and acquire real property (or property interest) as the Comptroller deems necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; and (2) hold, maintain, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the property (or property interest) acquired under paragraph (1).”).

¹³⁰ Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, P.L. 111-83, § 521, 123 Stat. 2171 (Oct. 28, 2009).

¹³¹ Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, P.L. 111-383, § 844 (requiring GAO to conduct a study of DOD’s reliance on the CICA exception for national security); P.L. 111-84, § 819, 123 Stat. 2409-10; P.L. 111-5, § 1552, 123 Stat. 302 (Feb. 17, 2009) (“A summary of any contract awarded with such funds that is not fixed-price and not awarded using competitive procedures shall be posted in a special section of the website established (continued...)”).

notices for sole-source awards in excess of \$20 million made under the authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, which had previously been exempt from such requirements.¹³² Other statutes, in contrast, authorized agencies to restrict competition to promote awards to “products, services, or sources from Afghanistan,”¹³³ countries “along a major route of supply to Afghanistan,”¹³⁴ or “local” nonprofit or cooperative entities.¹³⁵

Legislation reflecting concerns about competition may be reintroduced in the 112th Congress.¹³⁶ Members of the 112th Congress may also review agency compliance with existing competition requirements and exceptions thereto.

(...continued)

in section 1526.”).

¹³² P.L. 111-84, § 811, 123 Stat. 2405-06.

¹³³ Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 111-32, § 1102(c)(2), 123 Stat. 1896-97 (June 24, 2009) (authorizing agencies to use funds appropriated under Section 1102 of the act, or under prior acts appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations and related programs to conduct procurements in which competition is limited to products, services, or sources from Afghanistan; noncompetitive procedures are used to award a contract to sources from Afghanistan; or a “preference” is provided for products, services, or sources from Afghanistan). The act defines products, services, and sources from Afghanistan, but does not specify what “preferences” are permissible.

¹³⁴ National Defense Authorization Act for FY2010, P.L. 111-84, § 801, 123 Stat. 2399-400 (authorizing the Secretary of Defense to set aside procurements for products or services from one or more countries “along a major route of supply” to Afghanistan or otherwise grant “preference” to them).

¹³⁵ Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, P.L. 111-88, Department Wide Programs, Wildfire Management, 123 Stat. 2923 (Oct. 30, 2009) (authorizing the Department of Interior to award contracts for hazardous fuel reduction activities notwithstanding CICA, provided that the department obtains the “maximum practicable competition” among local private nonprofit or cooperative entities; Youth Conservation Corps crews; small or micro-businesses; or other entities that will hire and train locally 50% or more of the workforce).

¹³⁶ Examples of legislation that was introduced, but not enacted, in the 111th Congress, include Coast Guard Acquisition Reform Act, H.R. 1665, § 101 (requiring that any lead systems integrators use full and open competition in awarding contracts); Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2011, S. 3607, § 522 (requiring the DHS inspector general to review contracts awarded via other than full and open competition); Department of Veterans Affairs Acquisition Improvement Act of 2009, H.R. 4221, § 7 (establishing a complaint process for agencies’ use of “restricted competitions”); Enhanced Oversight of State and Local Economic Recovery Act, S. 1064, § 3 (requiring the Administrator of the General Services Administration to ensure maximum competition for task and delivery orders when state and local governments use the Federal Supply Schedules); GROWTH Act of 2010, H.R. 5191, § 9 (requiring the Millennium Challenge Corporation to ensure that contracts and employment opportunities resulting from assistance provided to governments of developing countries be awarded via a “fair and equitable open competition process”); HAITI Act, H.R. 4952, § 94 (requiring the inspector general to report on expenditures for Haiti reconstruction, including contracts that are awarded using other than full and open competition); Level Playing Field Contracting Act of 2010, S. 3101, § 10 (requiring GAO to report on contractors’ experiences with competition in government contracting); National Health Information Technology and Privacy Amendment, S. 444, §§ 2 & 5 (requiring that a federally chartered corporation to be formed under the act maintain “effective competition, including the use of competitive bidding where appropriate” in procuring goods or services); Natural Disaster Fairness in Contracting Act, S. 1420 (barring agencies from relying on the exceptions for circumstances involving maintenance of the industrial base; the requirements of international agreements; and actions necessary in the public interest when awarding contracts valued at \$5 million or more to procure property or services in connection with natural disaster reconstruction efforts, as well as requiring the President or his or her designee to approve in writing noncompetitive contracts for natural disaster reconstruction efforts); Transparency in Government Act of 2010, H.R. 4983 (requiring USASpending.gov to include information on the extent of competition and the authorization for noncompetitive awards); Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2011, H.R. 5850 (recipients of certain grants to conduct procurements in a way providing for full and open competition).

Appendix. Circumstances Permitting Other Than Full and Open Competition Under CICA

Table A-1. Potential Applications and Limitations

Circumstance	Potential Applications	Limitations
Sole source for goods or services	<p>Authority here to be used, if appropriate, in preference to that allowing procurement contracts necessary in the public interest</p> <p>Reasonable basis to conclude that the agency's minimum needs can only be satisfied by (1) unique supplies or services available from only one source or supplier with unique capabilities, or (2) for DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, unique supplies or services available from only one or a limited number of sources or from only one or a limited number of suppliers with unique capabilities</p> <p>Existence of rights in data, patent rights, copyrights, or trade secrets; control of raw materials; or similar circumstances make supplies and services available from only one source</p> <p>When acquiring utility services, if circumstances dictate that only one supplier can furnish the service, or when the contract is for construction of a part of a utility system and the utility company is the only source available to work on the system</p> <p>When the agency head determines, in accordance with an agency's standardization program, that only specified makes and models of equipment or parts satisfy the agency's needs for additional units or replacement items, and only one source is available</p>	<p>Contracts must be supported by written justifications and approvals</p> <p>Synopses of proposed contract actions must be published, and any resultant bids, proposals, etc. must be considered</p> <p>An acquisition that uses a brand name description or other purchase description to specify a particular brand name, product, or feature of a product peculiar to one manufacturer does not provide for full and open competition regardless of the number of sources solicited</p>
Unusual and compelling urgency	<p>Unusual and compelling urgency precludes full and open competition, and delay in award of a contract would result in serious financial or other injury to the government</p>	<p>Contracts must be supported by written justifications and approvals; justifications may be made and approved after contract award when preparation and approval prior to award would unreasonably delay the acquisition</p> <p>Agencies must still request offers from as many potential sources as practicable under the circumstances</p>
Maintenance of the industrial base	<p>Keep vital facilities or suppliers in business or make them available in the event of a national emergency</p> <p>Train selected suppliers in the furnishing of critical supplies or services; prevent the loss of a supplier's ability and employees' skills; or maintain active engineering,</p>	<p>Contracts must be supported by written justifications and approvals</p>

Circumstance	Potential Applications	Limitations
	<p>research, or development work</p> <p>Maintain properly balanced sources of supply for meeting the requirements of acquisition programs in the interest of industrial mobilization</p> <p>Limit competition for current acquisition of selected supplies or services approved for production planning under the DOD Industrial Preparedness Program to planned producers with whom industrial preparedness agreements for those items exist, or limit award to offerors who agree to enter into industrial preparedness agreements</p> <p>Create or maintain the required domestic capability for production of critical supplies by limiting competition to items manufactured in the United States or its outlying areas or Canada</p> <p>Continue in production contractors that are manufacturing critical items, when there would otherwise be a break in production</p> <p>Divide current production requirements among two or more contractors to provide for an adequate industrial mobilization base</p> <p>Establish or maintain an essential capability for theoretical analyses, exploratory studies, or experiments in any field of science or technology</p> <p>Establish or maintain an essential capability for engineering or developmental work calling for the practical application of investigative findings and theories of a scientific or technical nature</p> <p>Acquiring the services of either an expert to use in litigation or neutral persons (e.g., mediators, arbitrators) to facilitate alternative dispute resolution processes</p>	
Requirements of international agreements	<p>When a contemplated acquisition is to be reimbursed by a foreign country that requires that the product be obtained from a particular firm as specified in official written directions</p> <p>When a contemplated acquisition is for services to be performed, or supplies to be used, in the sovereign territory of another country and the terms of a treaty or agreement specify or limit the sources to be solicited</p>	Except for DOD, NASA, and the Coast Guard, contracts must be supported by written justifications and approvals
Statutory authorization or acquisition of brand-name items for authorized resale	<p>Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) (18 U.S.C. §4124)</p> <p>Qualified Nonprofit Agencies for the Blind or other Severely Disabled (41 U.S.C. §46-48c)</p> <p>Government Printing and Binding (44 U.S.C. §§501-504, 1121)</p> <p>Sole source awards under the 8(a) Program (15 U.S.C. §637)</p>	Not to be used when a provision of law requires an agency to award a new contract to a specified non-federal government entity <i>unless</i> the law specifically identifies the entity involved; refers to 10 U.S.C. §2304(j) (for the armed services) or section 303(h) of the FPASA (for civilian agencies); and states that award shall be made in contravention of the procedures in CICA

Circumstance	Potential Applications	Limitations
	<p>Sole source awards under the HUBZone Act of 1997 (15 U.S.C. §657a)</p> <p>Sole source awards under the Veterans Benefits Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. §657f)</p>	<p>Contracts must be supported by written justifications and approvals unless the statute expressly requires that procurement be made from specified sources</p> <p>May be used only for purchases of brand-name commercial items for resale through commissaries or similar facilities</p>
National security	Disclosure of the Government's needs would compromise the national security	<p>Not to be used merely because the acquisition is classified, or because access to classified matter will be necessary to submit a proposal or perform the contract</p> <p>Contracts must be supported by written justifications and approvals</p> <p>Synopses of proposed contract actions must be published</p> <p>Agencies must request offers from as many potential sources as is practicable under the circumstances</p>
Necessary in the public interest	Used when none of the other authorities apply	<p>Need written determination of the agency head; authority may not be delegated</p> <p>Congress must be notified in writing of such determination not less than 30 days before award of the contract</p> <p>This determination and finding shall not be made on a class basis</p>

Source: Congressional Research Service, based on 48 C.F.R. §6.302

Author Contact Information

Kate M. Manuel
Legislative Attorney
kmanuel@crs.loc.gov, 7-4477