

Semiannual Procurement Report

Fiscal Year 1990

October 1, 1989 - March 31, 1990



(NASA-TM-103447) [SUMMARY DATA ON ALL NASA
PROCUREMENT ACTIONS] Semiannual Procurement
Report, FY 1 Oct. 1989 - 31 Mar. 1990
(NASA) 30 p

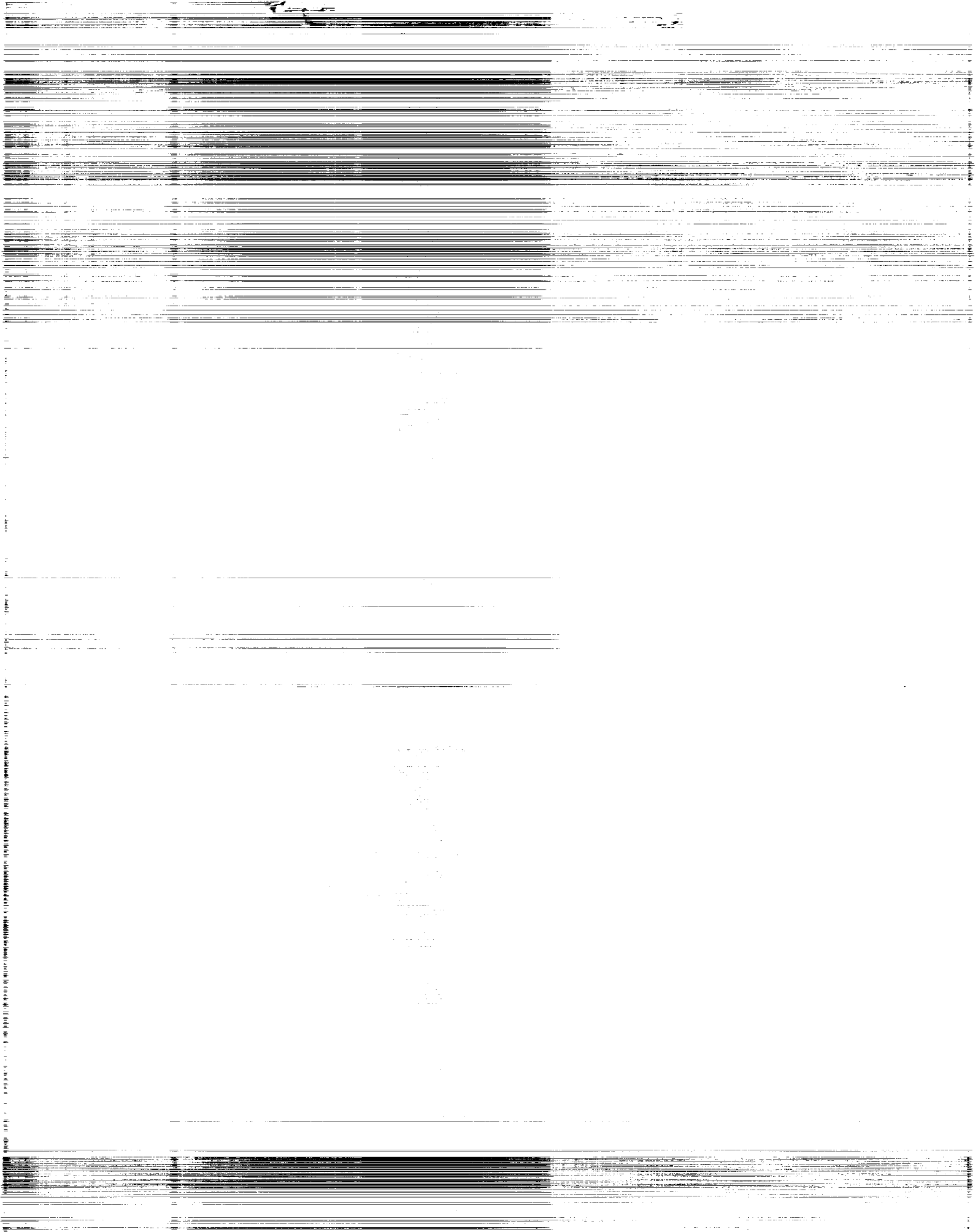
C5CL 05A

G3/81

N91-13550

Unclas

0309446



INTRODUCTION

This report presents summary data on all NASA procurement actions and detailed information on contracts, grants, agreements and other procurements over \$25,000 awarded by NASA during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990.

The dollar value on procurements over \$25,000 amounted to 98 percent of the total dollar value of procurement actions completed during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990. However, these larger procurements accounted for only 22 percent of the total actions.

Procurement action, as used in this report, means contractual actions to obtain supplies, services or construction which increase or decrease funds. A procurement action thus may be a new procurement, or modifications such as supplemental agreements, change orders, or terminations to a contract that change the total amount of funds obligated. An obligation is a contractual commitment to pay for supplies or services that are specified in the contract.

The report was prepared by the Procurement Management Division, Office of Procurement, NASA Headquarters. Inquiries should be addressed to:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Office of Procurement (Code HM)
Washington, D.C. 20546



CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY.....	2
I. TOTAL PROCUREMENTS.....	4
II. AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR.....	4
III. COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS.....	7
A. Competition in Contracting Act.....	7
B. Reporting of Competition.....	8
C. Competition During First Six Months Fiscal Year 1990...8	8
IV. AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS.....	12
A. Awards By Contract Type.....	12
B. Small Business Participation.....	14
C. Distribution of Small Business Awards.....	16
D. Small & Small Disadvantaged Business Subcontracting...19	19
E. Small Disadvantaged Business Participation.....	19
F. Women-Owned Small Business Participation.....	21
G. Labor Surplus Preference.....	21
H. Awards by Type of Effort.....	21
I. Business Firms Receiving the Largest Awards.....	21
V. AWARDS TO EDUCATIONAL & OTHER NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS.....	22
VI. CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF JET PROPULSION LABORATORY.....	22
VII. AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.....	23
VIII. U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.....	23
IX. AWARDS PLACED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.....	25
X. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY BY INSTALLATION.....	26
GLOSSARY.....	27

SUMMARY

NASA's procurements during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 totalled \$6,563.5 million. This is 12.3 percent more than was awarded during the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1989 (for further detail see Page 4).

Approximately 80 percent of the total awards were placed directly with business firms, 9 percent with the California Institute of Technology for operations conducted by or through the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 4 percent with educational and other non-profit institutions or organizations and 6 percent with or through other Government agencies (Page 5).

Eighty percent, or \$4.3 billion, of the \$5.3 billion total procurement awards available for competition were made on a competitive basis. Of the total awards available for competition, \$260 million, or 4.9 percent, represented competitive new awards, and \$4.0 billion, or 75.4 percent, constituted within-scope modifications (incremental funding actions and change orders) to contracts awarded competitively in prior years. Approximately \$813 million, or 15.3 percent, of the total awards were noncompetitive. Of these, \$111 million, or 2.1 percent, of the total available for competition represented new noncompetitive awards, and \$702 million, or 13.2 percent, constituted other than competitive modifications to contracts awarded in prior years. In addition, \$232 million, or 4.4 percent, of the total available for competition represented follow-on awards to companies that had been previously selected on a competitive basis (Page 9).

With respect to contract types, awards on contracts having cost-plus-award-fee provisions amounted to 62 percent of the total awards over \$25,000 to business firms. Incentive contracts, both cost-plus-incentive-fee and fixed-priced-incentive, accounted for 20 percent of total awards. Awards on cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts accounted for 9 percent of the total. Firm-fixed-price contracts constituted 8 percent of the total (Page 13).

Small business firms received \$399.8 million or 8 percent of NASA's direct awards to business firms. This percentage reflects the fact that most of the awards to business firms were for large continuing research and development contracts for major systems and major items of hardware. Of the total new contract awards of \$345.0 million to business firms during the six month period, small business firms received \$76.0 million or 22 percent (Page 14). Included in the small business total were NASA awards of \$26.7 million to small and small disadvantaged business through the Small Business Innovation Research Program (Page 16).

In addition to receiving prime contract awards of \$399.8 million, small business concerns received \$676.8 million in NASA

subcontracts from major prime contractors, including the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), and certain educational and nonprofit institutions. Thus, a total of \$1,076.6 million in NASA prime and subcontract awards accrued to small business firms during the first six months of this fiscal year (Page 19).

Disadvantaged firms received \$282.3 million of the \$1,076.6 million awarded to small business firms in prime and subcontract awards. The \$282.3 million comprised \$38.5 million direct awards, \$97.3 million under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act and subcontract awards of \$146.6 million (Page 19). In addition, small business firms owned and controlled by women have participated in NASA's procurement program and have received prime contract awards totalling \$30.6 million, while labor surplus area preference awards totalled \$7.6 million (Page 21).

During the six months, 49 states and the District of Columbia participated in NASA's awards over \$25,000. These larger awards went to 1,438 business firms in 45 states and the District of Columbia and to 353 educational and nonprofit organizations in 47 states and the District of Columbia (Page 23).

Note: In this report, all tables and charts present data on total procurements of the types specified in the respective sections. Where the information is limited, e.g., to contracts over \$25,000, such limitation is indicated by footnotes.

NASA PROCUREMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990

I. TOTAL PROCUREMENTS

NASA's procurements for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 totalled \$6,563.5 million. This is \$721.2 million or 12.3 percent more than was awarded during the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1989.

The number of procurement actions totalled approximately 52,352, an increase of 8.6 percent over the corresponding period of Fiscal Year 1989.

II. AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR

The distribution of NASA's procurement obligations during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 is shown in Figure 1. Awards to business firms accounted for 80 percent of the total obligations. These awards totalled \$5,245.6 million which is \$836.5 million more than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1989. Awards on contracts with California Institute of Technology for operations conducted by or through the Government-owned Jet Propulsion Laboratory amounted to \$618.9 million, \$153.4 million or 19.9 percent less than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1989. Awards, including grants and agreements, to educational and other nonprofit institutions totalled \$298.7 million, \$34.2 million or 10.3 percent less than in the first six months of Fiscal Year 1989. Procurements placed through other Government agencies totalled \$355.6 million, \$67.7 million or 23.5 percent more than the first six months of Fiscal Year 1989. The distribution of procurement obligations made by NASA field installation procurement offices is shown on Page 6.

AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR

OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990

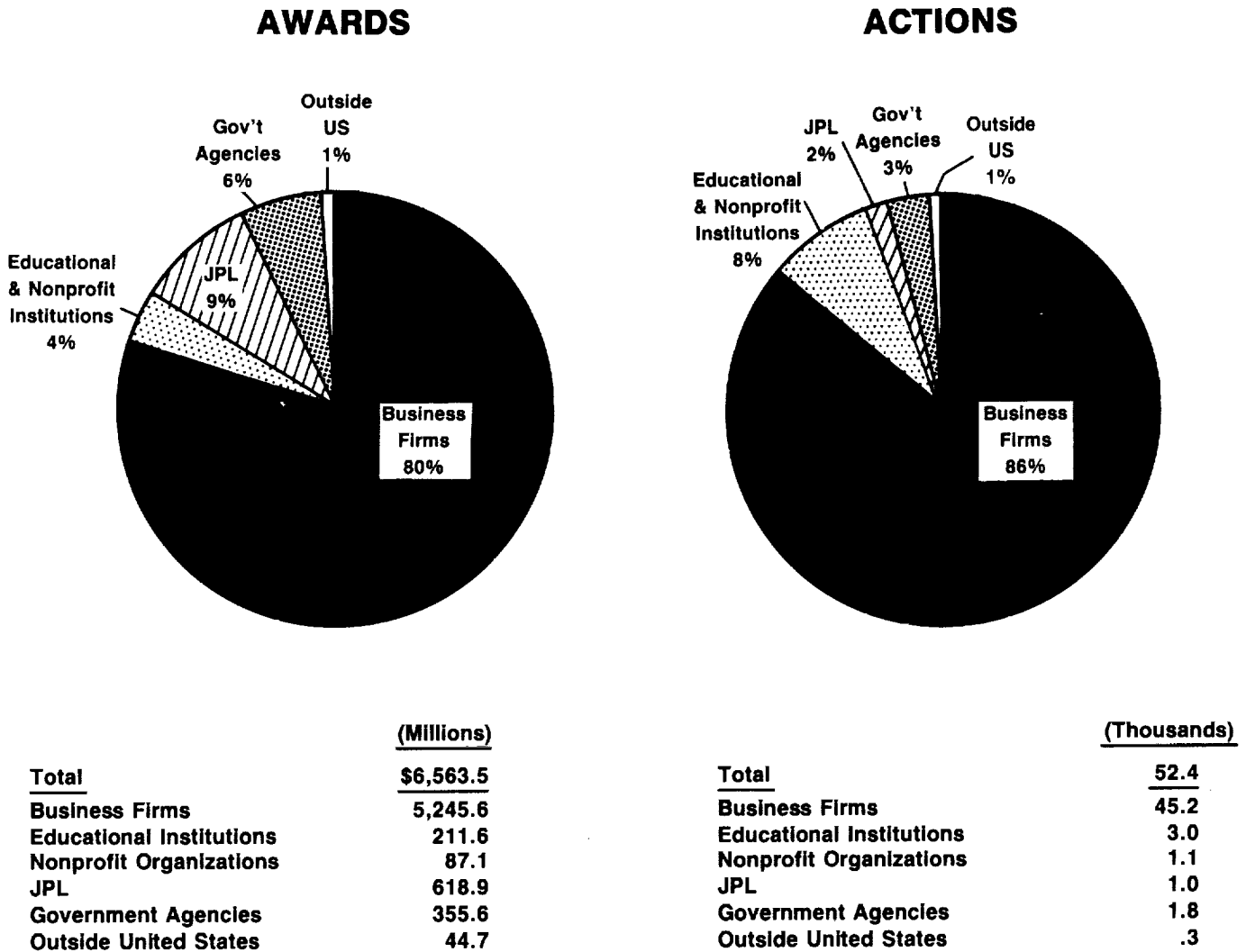


Figure 1

AWARDS BY TYPE OF CONTRACTOR
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	TOTAL	BUSINESS FIRMS	EDUCATIONAL & NONPROFIT	GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	OUTSIDE U.S.
TOTAL	\$6,563,540	\$5,245,581	\$917,720	\$355,577	\$44,662
AMES	208,440	161,502	27,411	18,882	645
GODDARD	895,680	722,275	90,770	74,906	7,729
HEADQUARTERS	367,767	107,741	76,022	163,024	20,980
JOHNSON	1,414,052	1,372,630	24,546	5,228	11,648
KENNEDY	655,742	626,983	1,696	25,806	1,257
LANGLEY	192,749	160,864	23,144	7,373	1,368
LEWIS	357,195	328,888	24,527	3,593	187
MARSHALL	1,799,043	1,713,087	28,616	56,492	848
STENNIS	51,776	49,469	2,034	273	--
NRO/JPL	621,096	2,142	618,954*	--	--

* Awards on contracts for operation of JPL.

III. COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS

A. Competition in Contracting Act

Full and open competition, with limited exceptions, is the required standard for procurements within the federal government in accordance with the Competition in Contracting Act (P.L. 98-369). Full and open competition means that all responsible sources are permitted to compete. The competitive procedures authorized for use in full and open competition are sealed bidding; competitive proposals (if sealed bidding is not appropriate); a combination of these procedures (such as two-step sealed bidding); and other competitive procedures expressly provided for, including architect-engineer procedures in accordance with Public Law 92-582, broad agency announcements for basic research proposals, and General Services Administration multiple award schedules.

Contracting without providing for full and open competition is provided for only under the following circumstances:

- (1) Only one responsible source exists and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements;
- (2) Unusual and compelling urgency;
- (3) Industrial mobilization; or engineering, developmental, or research capability;
- (4) International agreement;
- (5) Statutory authorization or requirement;
- (6) National security; and,
- (7) Public interest.

Written justifications are required at NASA in order to award procurements on other than a full and open competition basis. The approvals for these justifications are as follows:

<u>Size of Procurement</u>	<u>Approving Official</u>
\$100,000 or less	A level above the contracting officer
\$100,000 - \$1 million	Center competition advocate
\$1 million - \$10 million	Center director
Over \$10 million	NASA procurement executive

To enhance and promote competition and eliminate barriers to full and open competition, NASA has developed a competition advocacy program. In addition to appointing an agency competition advocate, a competition advocate has been designated at each NASA Center.

B. Reporting of Competition

Federal agencies are required to submit to Congress an annual report summarizing accomplishments of the agency's competition advocacy program during the past year. In addition, the report describes proposed actions for the current year to increase competition and reduce noncompetitive contract awards. For measuring competition statistics, awards to universities and nonprofit organizations, as well as awards to businesses, are included in the overall base. For the purpose of developing and reporting uniform competition statistics, all federal agencies use this common baseline.

The reporting of competition excludes from the base the following categories of procurement actions, for which there is no opportunity for competition:

- (1) Any procurements authorized or required by statute to be awarded to a designated source;
- (2) Awards under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended;
- (3) Awards for utilities (excluding telecommunications) where there is no opportunity for competition;
- (4) Directed acquisitions for foreign governments;
- (5) Brand named products for authorized resale; and,
- (6) Other awards for which there is no opportunity for competition.

C. Competition During First Six Months of Fiscal Year 1990

Overall Competitive Performance - NASA's awards to business firms, educational institutions, and nonprofit organizations for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 are shown in Figure 2. Of the total awards of \$5,310.8 million available for competition, \$4,266.0 million, or 80.3 percent, represents competed procurements; \$232.2 million, or 4.4 percent, represents follow-on procurements which were made to contractors that had been previously awarded competitive contracts; \$812.6 million, or 15.3 percent, constituted other

than competitive procurements. It should also be noted that \$1,252.7 million in awards represented procurements that were not available for competition. These are the procurements identified above in the Reporting of Competition discussion. Also included in this category are grants, cooperative agreements, awards to other government agencies, small purchases not over \$1,000, and awards to California Institute of Technology for the operation of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The distribution of competition on NASA awards made by field installation procurement offices is shown on page 10.

Competitive Procurements - Of the \$4,266.0 million in awards which were competed, \$260.4 million, or 6 percent of these awards, represented new contracts, and \$4,005.6 million, or 94 percent, were in-scope modifications (incremental funding actions and change orders) to contracts awarded on a competitive basis in prior years. Of the \$260.4 million in new awards, \$201.9 million, or 77.5 percent, were contracts awarded through negotiation; while \$58.5 million, or 22.5 percent, were awarded on the basis of sealed bidding. The preponderance of competitive awards made through the negotiation process reflects NASA's principal mission as a research and development agency. A significant portion of the procurements awarded through sealed bidding were for construction efforts.

Noncompetitive Procurements - Of the \$812.6 million in noncompetitive awards, \$110.5 million, or 13.6 percent, represented new awards; whereas \$702.1 million, or 86.4 percent, constituted other than competitive modifications to contracts awarded in prior years. Awards in this category are supported by justifications for other than full and open competition.

Noncompetitive New Awards - Of the \$110.5 million in noncompetitive new awards, \$90.1 million were awards over \$25,000. Of these awards, the justifications for other than full and open competition for 55.6 percent, or \$50.1 million, in new noncompetitive awards were based on the first CICA exception indicated above, only one responsible source. The justifications for 2.9 percent, or \$2.6 million, in new noncompetitive awards were based on the second CICA exception, unusual or compelling urgency. The justification for an additional 37.8 percent, or \$34.1 million, in new noncompetitive awards were based on the fifth CICA exception, statutory authorization or requirement. The justifications for the remaining 3.7 percent of the new noncompetitive awards cited CICA exceptions 3, industrial mobilization; 4, international agreement; or 7, public interest.

Follow-on Awards - In addition to the categories of competitive and noncompetitive awards, NASA awarded \$232.2 million in follow-ons to competitive procurements, of which approximately \$48.7 million, or 21.0 percent, represented new awards and \$183.5 million, or 79.0 percent, were modifications to existing contracts awarded in prior years.

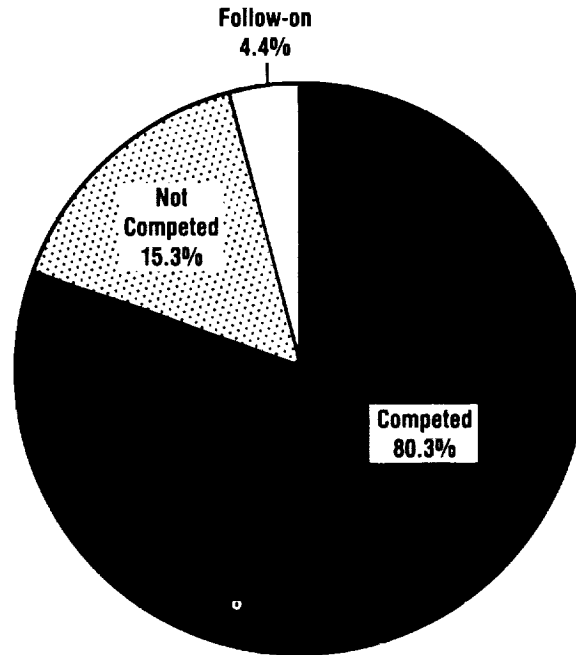
COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS*
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	TOTAL AWARDS		NEW CONTRACTS	
	TOTAL	COMPETITIVE	TOTAL	COMPETITIVE
	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
TOTAL	\$5,310,786	80.3	\$419,628	62.1
AMES	151,039	88.9	20,756	78.2
GODDARD	766,204	77.0	67,143	72.8
HEADQUARTERS	138,549	70.2	3,648	77.9
JOHNSON	1,388,471	64.3	130,892	34.1
KENNEDY	625,728	84.4	15,505	91.6
LANGLEY	150,016	93.1	41,874	96.1
LEWIS	310,608	83.3	78,598	45.0
MARSHALL	1,730,963	91.1	58,395	94.6
NRO/JPL	2,142	100.0	1,376	100.0
STENNIS	47,066	98.7	1,441	98.7

*Excludes awards not available for competition.

COMPETITION IN NASA AWARDS

OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990



	<u>(Millions)</u>	<u>(Percent)</u>
<u>Total Available for Competition*</u>	<u>\$5,310.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>Competed</u>	<u>4,266.0</u>	<u>80.3</u>
<u>New Awards</u>	<u>260.4</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Sealed Bids	58.5	1.1
Negotiated	201.9	3.8
<u>Modifications</u>	<u>4,005.6</u>	<u>75.4</u>
Sealed Bids	20.9	.4
Negotiated	3,984.7	75.0
<u>Not Competed</u>	<u>812.6</u>	<u>15.3</u>
<u>New Awards</u>	<u>110.5</u>	<u>2.1</u>
<u>Modifications</u>	<u>702.1</u>	<u>13.2</u>
<u>Follow-on</u>	<u>232.2</u>	<u>4.4</u>
<u>New Awards</u>	<u>48.7</u>	<u>.9</u>
<u>Modifications</u>	<u>183.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>

*The \$5,310.8 million does not include \$1,252.7 million in awards which were not available for competition.

Figure 2

IV. AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS

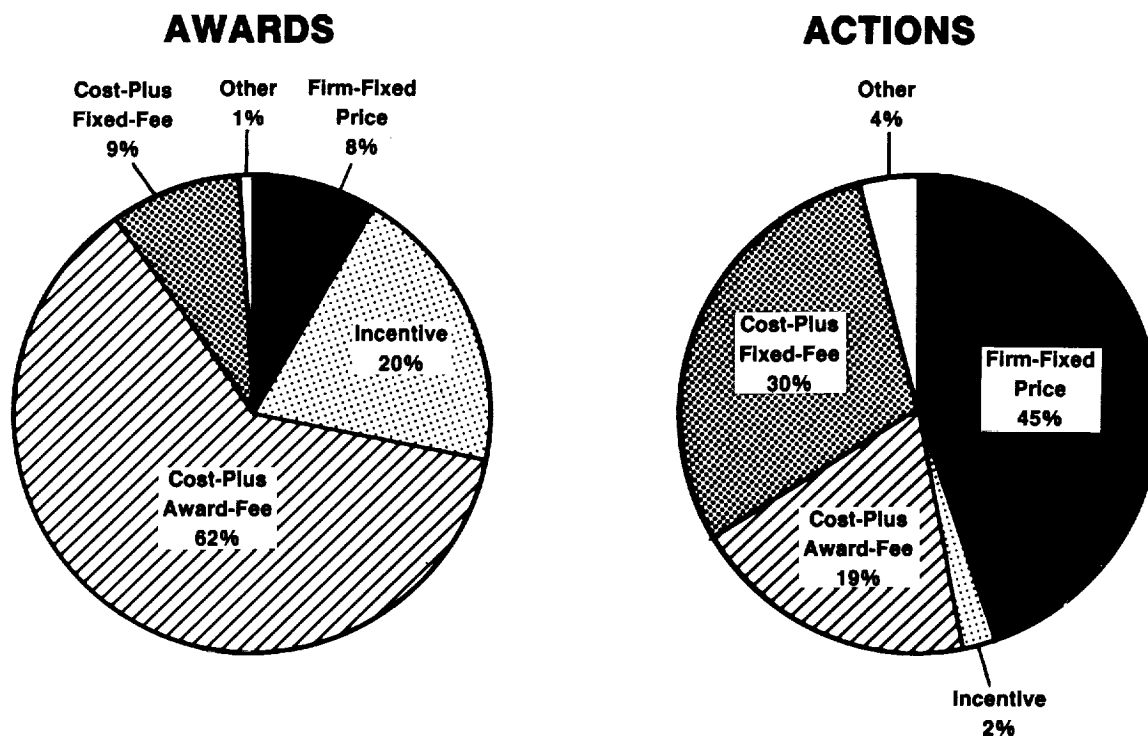
A. Awards By Contract Type

Figure 3 categorizes the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 awards over \$25,000 to business firms by contract type.

Contracts and modifications to contracts having cost-plus-award-fee provisions with business firms accounted for 62 percent of the total dollars as compared to 59 percent the first six months of Fiscal Year 1989. Incentive contracts, both cost-plus and fixed-price, were 20 percent of total dollars as compared to 19 percent during the first half of Fiscal Year 1989. Cost-plus-fixed-fee amounted to 9 percent and firm-fixed-price contracts represented 8 percent, as compared to 11 and 9 percent respectively for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1989.

AWARD BY CONTRACT TYPE DIRECT AWARDS TO BUSINESS FIRMS*

OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990



	(Millions)	Actions
Total	\$5,145.6	5,963
<u>Firm-Fixed-Price</u>	<u>427.3</u>	<u>2,668</u>
<u>Incentive</u>	<u>1,013.6</u>	<u>121</u>
Fixed-Price-Incentive	28.1	40
Cost-Plus-Incentive-Fee	985.5	81
<u>Cost-Plus-Award-Fee</u>	<u>3,181.5</u>	<u>1,132</u>
<u>Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee</u>	<u>459.1</u>	<u>1,824</u>
<u>Other</u>	<u>64.1</u>	<u>218</u>
Fixed-Price-Redetermination	1.3	11
Economic Price Adjustment	1.4	18
Cost-No-Fee	46.3	73
Cost-Sharing	11.9	40
Labor-Hour	.7	17
Time and Material	2.5	59

*Excluded smaller procurements, generally those of less than \$25,000, and orders under GSA Federal Supply Schedule contracts.

Figure 3

B. Small Business Participation

Total Small Business - During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, NASA direct awards to small business firms totalled \$399.8 million. These awards constituted 8 percent of the total awards to business firms. The dollar awards to small business firms during the period resulted from 33 thousand procurement actions or 73 percent of the total number of actions placed with business firms (See Figure 4).

Share of New Contracts - The majority of NASA's direct awards to business firms involve large continuing research and development contracts for major systems and major items of hardware. Of the total new contract awards of \$345.0 million to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, small business firms received \$76.0 million or 22 percent.

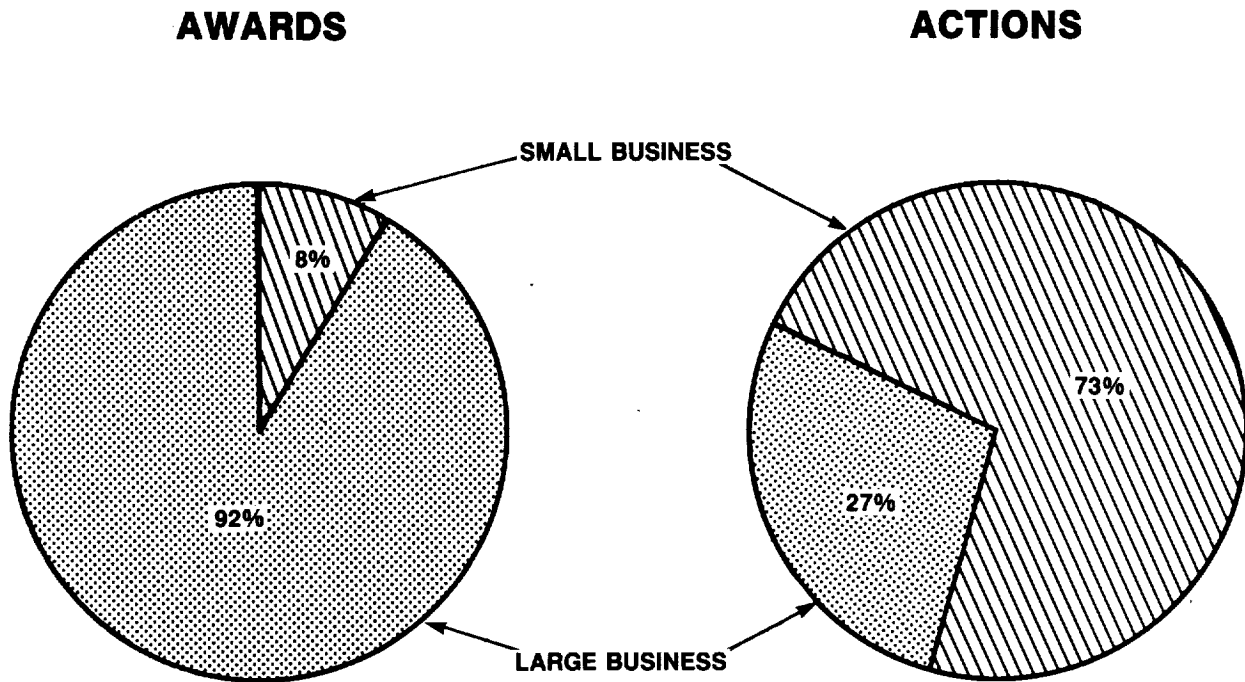
Share of Smaller Awards - Awards of \$25,000 or less to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 totalled \$77.2 million. Of these smaller awards, small business firms received \$46.4 million or 60 percent.

Extent of Maximum Possible Participation in New Awards Assuming that the smaller awards represented new purchases, the total amount of new business awards in which small business could have participated was \$422.2 million, consisting of the \$345.0 million in new awards over \$25,000 and the \$77.2 million in awards of \$25,000 or less. Of this \$422.2 million in new business awards, small business received \$122.4 million or 29 percent.

Small Business Set-Asides - Small business set-asides are defined as competitive awards which are limited only to small business. The small business set-aside program continues to exert a strong influence on the capability of small business firms to participate in the space program. In the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, these set-asides amounted to \$135.7 million representing 34.0 percent of the total awards to small business and 2.6 percent of the total awards to all business firms. See Figure 5 for Agency totals and Page 18 for distribution of small business set-aside awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION

OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990



	<u>(Millions)</u>		<u>(Thousands)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$5,245.6</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>45.2</u>
Small Business	399.8*	Small Business	33.1
Large Business	4,845.8	Large Business	12.1

*Includes \$97.3 million awarded to small minority firms under Authority of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, also includes \$26.7 million awarded through the Small Business Innovation Research Program.

Figure 4

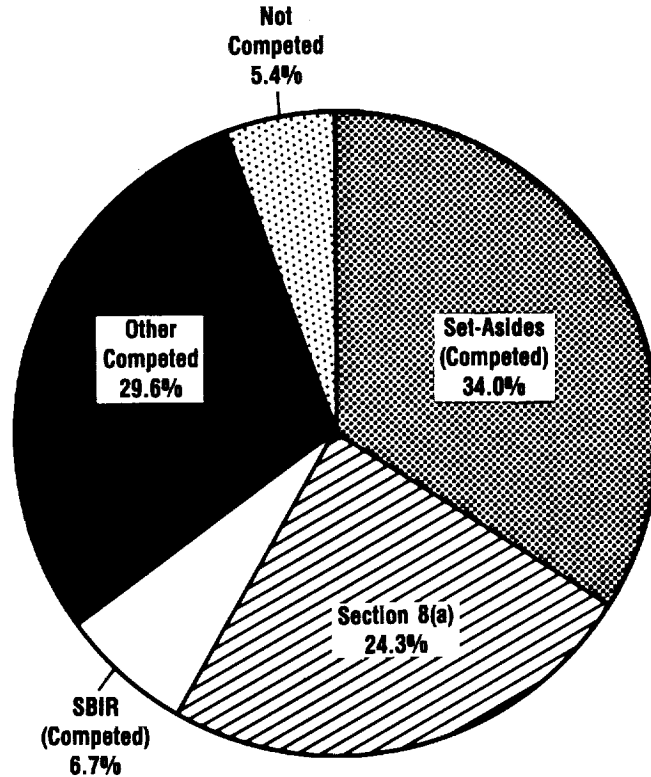
Small Business Innovation Research - The Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, P.L. 97-219, became law on July 22, 1982. The Act mandated that Federal agencies whose extramural budgets for research and development exceeded a stated threshold, establish a Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR). Statutory requirements are aimed at assisting small/small disadvantaged business participation in the objectives of the program: to stimulate technological innovation in the private sector; to strengthen the role of small business in meeting Federal research and development needs; to increase the commercialization of innovations derived from Federal research and development; and to encourage small disadvantaged business participation in technological innovation. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, NASA awarded 269 new SBIR contracts totalling \$15.6 million. Of this amount, 242 were Phase I awards totalling \$11.9 million and 27 were Phase II awards totalling \$3.7 million. Also during this period, NASA funded on-going Phase II contracts totalling \$11.1 million. Included in the total SBIR awards of \$26.7 million, 22 contracts, or \$1.7 million, were awarded to small disadvantaged business firms.

C. Distribution of Small Business Awards

In addition to the \$135.7 million in small business set-asides and the \$26.7 million awarded through the Small Business Innovation Research Program, small business firms eligible for participation in the Section 8(a) Program received a total of \$97.3 million in such awards. Also, small business firms received \$118.4 million in other competitive awards and \$21.7 million in procurement awards which were not competed. See Figure 5 for Agency totals and page 18 for distribution of awards made by NASA field installation offices.

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AWARDS

OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990



	<u>(Millions)</u>
<u>Total Small Business</u>	<u>\$399.8</u>
Set-Asides	135.7
Section 8(a)	97.3
SBIR	26.7
Other Competed	118.4
Not Competed	21.7

Figure 5

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL BUSINESS AWARDS
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	Total	Full and Open Competition	Small Business Awards			Section 8(a)	Other Than Competitive
			Small Business Set-Asides	Small Business Innovation Research			
TOTAL	\$399,756	\$118,412	\$135,659	\$26,727	\$97,266	\$21,692	
AMES	61,995	17,146	30,318	2,397	7,748	4,386	
GODDARD	72,599	14,347	20,621	3,404	29,529	4,698	
HEADQUARTERS	16,262	2,509	2,116	--	10,780	857	
JOHNSON	54,930	8,365	28,003	4,667	11,620	2,275	
KENNEDY	13,825	6,773	2,564	1,475	2,465	548	
LANGLEY	51,440	19,228	14,573	5,200	10,193	2,246	
LEWIS	71,606	26,128	23,709	3,370	15,768	2,631	
MARSHALL	49,833	22,961	12,594	3,872	6,356	4,050	
NRO/JPL	2,142	--	--	2,142	--	--	
STENNIS	5,124	955	1,161	200	2,807	1	

D. Small and Small Disadvantaged Business Subcontracting

Under provisions of the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, Federal agencies must ensure that small business and small disadvantaged firms are afforded the maximum practicable opportunity to participate as subcontractors on the larger prime contracts (those in excess of \$500,000, or in the case of construction, \$1,000,000). Standard Form 295, Summary Subcontract Report, is used by NASA to obtain data on subcontract activities for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness and extent of subcontracting program plans involving small and small disadvantaged business concerns pursuant to the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended by Public Law 95-507.

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, NASA prime contractors, including the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, reported subcontracts totalling \$2,086.8 million of their NASA business to business firms, of which \$676.8 million or 32.4 percent was placed with small business. This included \$146.5 million in awards to disadvantaged firms, which represents 7.0 percent of the total subcontract awards, and 21.6 percent of the subcontract awards to small business.

Total Prime Contract and Subcontract Awards to Small Business
During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, small business firms received awards totalling \$399.8 million in NASA prime awards. In addition, small business received a total of \$676.8 million in NASA subcontract awards from major prime contractors, including the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and certain educational and nonprofit institutions, bringing the total awards small business received to \$1,076.6 million for the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990.

E. Small Disadvantaged Business Participation

NASA's involvement with small disadvantaged business firms in awarding procurements during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 totalled \$282.3 million. The tabulation shown on the following page indicates that NASA has made continuing efforts to increase disadvantaged business participation in NASA's procurements through (1) direct awards, (2) awards placed under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, and (3) small disadvantaged business subcontracting. Support service contract awards have also been expanded as a result of a variety of technical services and research and development efforts as well as other services. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, awards to small disadvantaged business totalled \$282.3 million consisting of \$38.5 million direct awards, \$97.3 million Section 8(a) awards and \$146.5 million subcontract awards. See Page 20 for distribution of small disadvantaged business awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

SMALL DISADVANTAGED & WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS PARTICIPATION
 PRIME AND SUBCONTRACT AWARDS
 AGENCY-WIDE AND BY INSTALLATION
 OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990
 (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

INSTALLATION	SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS			Small Women-Owned Business Awards
	Total Awards	Direct Awards	Section 8(a) Awards	
TOTAL-PRIME & SUBCONTRACT AWARDS -----	\$282,318 -----			
TOTAL-PRIME AWARDS -----	\$135,738 -----	\$38,472* -----	\$97,266 -----	\$30,558* -----
AMES	25,711	17,963	7,748	4,102
GODDARD	33,964	4,435	29,529	2,882
HEADQUARTERS	11,807	1,027	10,780	1,531
JOHNSON	15,990	4,370	11,620	11,383
KENNEDY	2,563	98	2,465	1,485
LANGLEY	13,689	3,496	10,193	3,539
LEWIS	18,334	2,566	15,768	2,546
MARSHALL	10,507	4,151	6,356	2,949
NRO/JPL	348	348	--	--
STENNIS	2,825	18	2,807	141
TOTAL- SUBCONTRACT AWARDS** -----	\$146,580 -----			
BUSINESS FIRMS	133,550			
JPL	13,030			

*Includes awards through the Small Business Innovation Research Program. Excludes orders against federal supply contracts.

**As reported by Contractors participating in the NASA Small Business Subcontracting Program. These data are not available by installation.

F. Women-Owned Small Business Participation

In accordance with Executive Order 12138, Women's Business Enterprise, NASA extends a particular effort to ensure that business firms owned and controlled by women have an equitable opportunity to participate in NASA's Procurement Program. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, women-owned firms received prime contract awards totalling \$30.6 million. See Page 20 for distribution of women-owned business awards made by NASA field installation procurement offices.

G. Labor Surplus Preference

It is NASA policy to assist labor surplus area concerns to an extent consistent with procurement objectives and regulations. NASA awards set-aside procurements which ensure that a significant part of the work will be performed in designated labor surplus areas. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, labor surplus area preference awards totalled \$7.6 million.

H. Awards by Type of Effort

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, \$5,168.4 million was awarded to business firms in support of effort in research and development, services, and supplies and equipment procurements. A breakout of these awards by category is shown below:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Contracts</u>	<u>Total (Millions)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,002</u>	<u>\$5,168.4*</u>
<u>Research & Development</u>	<u>1,195</u>	<u>2,020.0</u>
Space Flight	65	779.5
Aeronautics & Space Technology	549	469.1
Space Operations	45	210.6
Space Station	17	204.5
Space Science & Applications	230	169.0
Commercial Programs	17	37.3
Other Space R&D	247	141.1
Other R&D	25	8.9
<u>Services</u>	<u>887</u>	<u>1,871.5</u>
<u>Supplies & Equipment</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>1,276.9</u>

*Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less.

I. Business Firms Receiving the Largest Awards - Of the \$5,168.4 million direct awards to business firms during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, 49 firms received awards of \$10 million and over totalling \$4,581.9 million or 88 percent. Six of these firms are small business and two are small disadvantaged business.

V. AWARDS TO EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, \$298.7 million was awarded to educational and other nonprofit institutions. Of this amount, \$211.6 million was awarded to educational institutions and \$87.1 million to other nonprofit organizations. The division of these awards among different types of instruments, i.e., contracts, grants and agreements is shown below:

Type of Award	Total (Millions)	Educational Institutions (Millions)	Nonprofit Organizations (Millions)
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$298.7</u>	<u>\$211.6*</u>	<u>\$87.1</u>
Contracts	144.7	72.3	72.4
Grants	122.1	113.7	8.4
Agreements	31.9	25.6	6.3

*Excludes JPL

VI. CONTRACT FOR OPERATION OF JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) is a Government-owned research and development facility, operated for NASA by the California Institute of Technology. The Laboratory carries out research programs and flight projects and conceives and executes advanced development and experimental engineering investigations to further the technology required for the Nation's space program. The primary emphasis of the Laboratory's effort is on the carrying out of unmanned lunar, planetary and deep-space scientific missions.

Awards to JPL during the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990 totalled \$618.9 million. JPL awarded \$398.4 million in subcontracts or purchases with business firms.

VII. AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, \$355.6 million was awarded through other government agencies. The following table shows the distribution of these awards by agency.

AWARDS THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MILLIONS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$355.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>\$25,000 AND OVER</u>	<u>300.0</u>	<u>84.4</u>
AIR FORCE	123.6	34.8
TREASURY	100.7	28.3
NAVY	27.9	7.9
ENERGY DEPARTMENT	14.7	4.1
ARMY	11.8	3.3
COMMERCE DEPARTMENT	5.9	1.7
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT	3.2	.9
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	2.8	.8
OTHER GOV'T AGENCIES	9.4	2.6
<u>UNDER \$25,000</u>	<u>55.6</u>	<u>15.6</u>

VIII. U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, 49 states and the District of Columbia participated in NASA's direct awards of \$25,000 and over. These larger awards were distributed among 5,208 contracts and went to 1,791 different organizations in 676 different cities. Of the 1,791 organizations, 1,438 are business firms located in 558 cities in 45 states and the District of Columbia; 353 are educational and nonprofit organizations located in 247 cities in 47 states and the District of Columbia (See Page 24).

The categorizations of NASA procurements by state is based on the location where the items are to be produced or supplied from stock; where the services will be performed; or with respect to construction contracts, the construction site.

U.S. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
OF NASA PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS
OCTOBER 1, 1989 - MARCH 31, 1990

STATE	TOTAL (THOUSANDS)	BUSINESS (THOUSANDS)	EDUCATIONAL & NONPROFIT (THOUSANDS)
TOTAL	\$5,464,781	\$5,168,527	\$296,254
ALABAMA	556,084	546,275	9,809
ALASKA	2,232	23	2,209
ARIZONA	12,068	3,382	8,686
ARKANSAS	15	15	--
CALIFORNIA	1,763,749	1,701,271	62,478
COLORADO	134,821	127,664	7,157
CONNECTICUT	39,793	38,789	1,004
DELAWARE	871	221	650
DIST COLUMBIA	31,152	22,449	8,703
FLORIDA	695,843	691,874	3,969
GEORGIA	5,953	3,944	2,009
HAWAII	2,087	228	1,859
IDAHO	0	--	--
ILLINOIS	11,541	8,007	3,534
INDIANA	8,210	5,854	2,356
IOWA	2,896	159	2,737
KANSAS	3,349	2,789	560
KENTUCKY	1,433	1,086	347
LOUISIANA	186,579	186,271	308
MAINE	249	30	219
MARYLAND	372,265	347,274	24,991
MASSACHUSETTS	42,823	12,448	30,375
MICHIGAN	8,451	3,122	5,329
MINNESOTA	3,249	1,868	1,381
MISSISSIPPI	47,081	46,160	921
MISSOURI	11,147	10,131	1,016
MONTANA	241	192	49
NEBRASKA	386	--	386
NEVADA	224	224	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,385	1,643	2,742
NEW JERSEY	62,693	60,556	2,137
NEW MEXICO	22,588	20,602	1,986
NEW YORK	33,183	22,457	10,726
NORTH CAROLINA	4,820	1,478	3,342
NORTH DAKOTA	62	--	62
OHIO	107,357	93,039	14,318
OKLAHOMA	1,468	471	997
OREGON	2,613	1,093	1,520
PENNSYLVANIA	140,289	134,965	5,324
RHODE ISLAND	912	275	637
SOUTH CAROLINA	392	--	392
SOUTH DAKOTA	240	(3)	243
TENNESSEE	14,722	11,157	3,565
TEXAS	559,742	525,102	34,640
UTAH	330,551	329,874	677
VERMONT	132	91	41
VIRGINIA	178,647	159,628	19,019
WASHINGTON	34,370	31,715	2,655
WEST VIRGINIA	1,297	50	1,247
WISCONSIN	19,366	12,584	6,782
WYOMING	160	--	160

Note: Excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less; also excludes awards placed through other Government agencies, awards outside the U.S., and actions on the JPL contracts.

IX. AWARDS PLACED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, NASA placed \$45.2 million in awards that are being performed outside the United States.

As indicated in the following tabulation, \$45,166 thousand represented direct NASA awards; \$30 thousand constituted awards placed through other Government agencies. The awards are being performed in eleven different countries and two U.S. territories.

<u>PLACE OF PERFORMANCE</u>	<u>(THOUSANDS)</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$45,196*</u>
<u>DIRECT NASA AWARDS</u>	<u>\$45,166</u>
AUSTRALIA	9,118
BERMUDA	337
CANADA	18,440
CHILE	551
ISRAEL	71
JAPAN	394
NETHERLANDS	71
PUERTO RICO	100
ST. HELENA	155
SPAIN	14,187
UNITED KINGDOM	910
WEST GERMANY	832
<u>PLACED THROUGH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES</u>	<u>\$30</u>
GUAM	30

*EXCLUDES SMALLER PROCUREMENTS, GENERALLY THOSE OF LESS THAN \$25,000.

X. PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY BY INSTALLATION

Most of NASA's purchases and contracts are made by the procurement offices of its field installations. During the first six months of Fiscal Year 1990, these offices accounted for 94.4 percent of the procurement dollars.

<u>INSTALLATION</u>	<u>AWARDS (MILLIONS)</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$6,563.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
MARSHALL SPC FLT CENTER	1,799.0	27.4
JOHNSON SPACE CENTER	1,414.1	21.5
GODDARD SPC FLT CENTER	895.7	13.7
KENNEDY SPACE CENTER	655.7	10.0
NASA RESIDENT OFFICE/JPL	621.1	9.5
HEADQUARTERS	367.8*	5.6
LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER	357.2	5.4
AMES RESEARCH CENTER	208.4	3.2
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER	192.7	2.9
STENNIS SPACE CENTER	51.8	0.8

*Includes \$100.7 million in reimbursable funds to U.S. Treasury for the Tracking Data and Relay Satellite System (TDRSS).

GLOSSARY

The data contained in this publication were compiled on the basis of the definitions given below:

1. Sealed Bids - Procurement actions resulting from acceptance of bids made by contractors in response to solicitations.
2. Award - See procurement action.
3. Coverage
 - a. Summary data are provided in terms of obligations on all procurement actions (see item 8). The obligation data are obtained from the agency's fiscal records.
 - b. Detailed data - Information on procurements includes all contracts, grants, agreements and all other procurements over \$25,000. Wherever exclusions apply, a generalized footnote is provided, e.g., "excludes smaller procurements, generally those of \$25,000 or less".
4. Intragovernmental - Procurement actions placed through other Government agencies. This category excludes orders placed under Federal Supply Schedule contracts and awards to small disadvantaged business through the Small Business Administration under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.
5. Modification - Any written alteration in the specifications, delivery point, contract period, price, quantity, or other contract requirement of an existing contract, whether accomplished by unilateral action in accordance with a contract clause or by mutual agreement of the parties to the contract. It includes (a) bilateral actions, such as supplemental agreements, and (b) unilateral actions, such as change orders, notices of termination, and notices of the exercise of an option.
6. Competitive - Procurements where offers are solicited from more than one responsible offeror capable of satisfying the Government's requirements wholly or partially, and the award or awards were made on the basis of price, design or technical competition.
7. Other Than Competitive - Procurements where an offer was solicited and received from only one responsible offeror capable of satisfying the Government's requirements wholly or partially. (Includes contracts resulting from unsolicited proposals.)

8. Procurement Action (Award) - Any contractual action to obtain supplies, services or construction which increase or decrease funds including:
 - a. Letter contracts or other preliminary notices of awards.
 - b. Definitive contracts, including purchase orders.
 - c. Orders under GSA Federal Supply Schedule contracts, basic ordering agreements, and against indefinite delivery type contracts.
 - d. Intragovernmental orders.
 - e. Grants.
 - f. Cooperative & Space Act Agreements.
 - g. Supplemental agreements, change orders, administrative changes and terminations to existing procurements.

9. Small Business - For purposes of Government procurements, a profit making concern, including its affiliates, which is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field and further qualifies under the size standards criteria of the Small Business Administration (SBA). These criteria are published under Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 121.3-8, and in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, Part 19, Subpart 19.1. For service industries, the size standard generally is based on average annual receipts over a three-year period, depending on the service to be procured. Generally, in the case of agricultural or manufactured products, the size standards are determined on the basis of number of employees. The applicable size standard is prescribed in each NASA procurement solicitation.

