

Amendment ___ – Requires all contracts, grants awarded under this act be competitively bid.

The federal government awards hundreds of billions of dollars annually in contracts and grants.

It is becoming a common practice for agencies and Congress to bypass the federal process for competitively awarding contracts and grants.

During his campaign for President, Barack Obama pledged to change the way Washington spends taxpayers' money, in part, by eliminating no bid contracts.

To ensure that members of Congress and the federal government are good stewards of taxpayer dollars, and to support the President in his effort to eliminate no-bid contracts, this amendment would require that all grants and contracts awarded under this act be competitively bid.

President Obama Has Pledged To End No-bid Contracts By Requiring Virtually All Government Contracts To Be Competitively Bid.

Last year, then-candidate Barack Obama stated “for too long, Washington politicians have wasted billions on no-bid contracts” and he promised to “end abusive no-bid contracts.”

As part of his “Blueprint for Change,” Obama pledged to “ensure that federal contracts over \$25,000 are competitively bid.”

Contracts and Grants Awarded Under This Bill Should Not Be Exempt From Existing Laws Requiring Competition For Federal Grants And Contracts.

A “no-bid” grant or contract is government funding provided directly to an entity that bypasses the standard process for awarding government funding in which competing bids are solicited in order to select the most cost efficient and qualified entity to perform a service.

According to the most recently published Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), federal agencies award over \$880 billion in financial

assistance alone: \$470 billion in grants, \$381 billion in contracts, and \$29 billion in direct loans.¹

Specifically, the amendment calls for funds that result in contracts and grants awarded to come into compliance with the following laws:

- **Section 303 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949:** This section of law requires that competitive procedures be in place for all procurements unless there is a specific provision of law that makes an exemption. According to this section, such exceptions include: only one source is available, national security needs, and the requirements of an international treaty.
- **10 U.S. Code 2304:** This section requires that competitive procedures be used for all Defense contracts. The Department of Homeland Security often contracts for defense-related goods and services, for which the rules are in a different place in the U.S. Code. There is no substantive difference between the competition rules in place for defense and civilian contracts.
- **Federal Acquisition Regulation:** This is the 2,000-page regulatory guide for federal procurement that provides a detailed explanation of how to conduct “full and open competitions.” Such procedures include publishing acquisition opportunities on FedBizOpps.gov, mandatory evidence of appropriate market research by agencies, and promotion of competition among many sources.

Competition Reduces Costs and Saves Taxpayers’ Money.

The competitive process helps ensure that the government receives the highest-quality products for the least amount of money. Without competition, earmarks and no-bid contracts have caused the taxpayer to spend untold billions on wasteful purchases.

The tally for Hurricane Katrina waste has surpassed \$1 billion dollars because of lucrative government contracts awarded with little competition.² “Several of the contracts were hastily given to politically connected firms in

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005*, September 2007, p. v, at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/cffr-05.pdf>.

² Hope Yen. “Katrina waste: \$1 billion just a beginning?; Auditors expect figure to balloon when no-bid contracts get scrutiny,” *The Decatur Daily/Associated Press*, December 26, 2006;

the aftermath of the 2005 storm and were extended without warning months later. Critics say the arrangements promote waste and unfairly hurt small companies.

According to a report issued by the Democrat staff of the House Government Reform Committee, the government awarded 70 percent of its contracts for Hurricane Katrina work without full competition.

The report found that out of \$10.6 billion in contracts awarded after the storm, more than \$7.4 billion were handed out with limited or no competitive bidding. In addition, 19 contracts worth \$8.75 billion were found to have wasted taxpayer money at least in part, costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, according to the report.³

“No-bid” Government Contracts And Grants Are Increasing Dramatically.

In 2000, the federal government awarded \$67.5 billion in non-competitive contracts; that figure rose to \$145 billion in 2005, an increase of 115%.⁴

According to a House Committee on Government Reform report the number of contracts awarded without full competition at DHS increased 739 percent from 2003 to 2005, to \$5.5 billion, more than half of the \$10 billion in contracts awarded by the Department that year.⁵

In FY 2009, Pre-Disaster Mitigation grants, a “competitive” grant program, contained 51 earmarks totaling just under \$25 million, or close to a third of the funds available for the PDM competitive grant program.

The Senate Has Supported Competition as recent as this year.

In February of this year, during the debate on the stimulus bill, the Senate voted 97-0 to require all contracts and grants under the Act to be competitively bid.

³ “Study: Millions wasted in Katrina contracts; 70% of contracts awarded without full bidding, Democratic report says,” MSNBC, August 24, 2006; <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/14502390/>.

⁴ Dollars, Not Sense: Government Contracting Under the Bush Administration. United States House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform - Minority Staff, Special Investigations Division, p. 7-9.

⁵ House Committee on Government Reform report: *Waste, Abuse, and Mismanagement in Department of Homeland Security Contracts*; July 2006, pg 3.

In May 2006, the Senate also voted 98 to zero to require that emergency hurricane relief and recovery contracts exceeding \$500,000 be subject to competitive procedures.⁶

Three other similar amendments regarding no bid contracts were agreed to by unanimous consent in the Senate.⁷

⁶http://hsgac.senate.gov/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&Affiliation=r&PressRelease_id=%20494%20%20&Month=9&Year=2003

⁷ Senate Amendment 2605 to S. 2020, November 17, 2005, <http://www.congress.gov/cgi-lis/bdquery/D?d109:1:./temp/~bdAxyV:dbs=n:./billsumm/billsumm.php?id=2>; Senate Amendment 4254 to S.2766, June 16, 2006, <http://www.congress.gov/cgi-lis/bdquery/D?d109:6:./temp/~bdAxyV:dbs=n:./billsumm/billsumm.php?id=2>; Senate Amendment 4624 to H.R.5441, July 12, 2006, <http://www.congress.gov/cgi-lis/bdquery/D?d109:7:./temp/~bdAxyV:dbs=n:./billsumm/billsumm.php?id=2>