In the Matter of:

Interagency Task Force on Veterans Small Business Development

March 10, 2016 Public Hearing

Condensed Transcript with Word Index



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| 1 | I will admit, and I think the energy in the | 1 | Federal Procurement Policy. |
| 2 | room before we got started revealed that a bit, I have | 2 | MR. KRAMER: Thanks, Matthew. |
| 3 | to admit, this now being my third quarterly meeting | 3 | And then the VSO members, the American Legion? |
| 4 | since I was confirmed as deputy administrator, I think | 4 | MR. LEGHORN: Davy Leghorn with the American |
| 5 | I've got a little bit more spring in my step about what | 5 | Legion. |
| 6 | we're doing, not that we deserve any sort of blue | 6 | MR. KRAMER: VVA? |
| 7 | ribbon yet. We've still got a long way to go. But I | 7 | MR. KLINGENHOFER: Victor Klingenhofer, VVA. |
| 8 | think for the reasons we will talk about today, I think | 8 | MR. KRAMER: MOAA? |
| 9 | we have been productive in getting ourselves on a good | 9 | MS. BAINTON: Amanda Bainton, MOAA. |
| 10 | path. I will talk a little bit more about that in a | 10 | MR. KRAMER: Okay, and the Naval Post-Graduate |
| 11 | second. | 11 | School? |
| 12 | Before we do that, just for the sake of the | 12 | MR. KIDALOV: Max Kidalov. |
| 13 | record, let me at least take a roll call of the | 13 | MR. KRAMER: Okay, very good. |
| 14 | agencies that are participating in today's meeting. | 14 | Well, before we get started, or as we get |
| 15 | Obviously, Barb Carson, who runs our Office of Veterans | 15 | started, let me just give a quick overview. I think |
| 16 | Business Development here at SBA, and I are here on | 16 | all of you have seen the agenda, but just have a sense |
| 17 | behalf of the Agency. | 17 | of what we're doing. I think at the top here, I'm |
| 18 | Department of Labor, Tim, do you want to just | 18 | going to provide, hopefully, some very few framing |
| 19 | identify yourself? | 19 | remarks about where I think we are and where I'd like |
| 20 | MR. GREEN: Yes, I'm Tim Green from Department | 20 | to see us go. |
| 21 | of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service. | 21 | And then, Barb is going to provide a bit of a |
| 22 | Bill Metheny should be joining us on the line, on the | 22 | more substantive review of exactly what we're doing |
| 23 | call. | 23 | with the operation of the task force and the |
| 24 | MR. METHENY: And this is Bill Metheny on the | 24 | accomplishments we hope to reach over the next not only |
| 25 | phone, and I am with you. Thank you. | 25 | three months, but the next, at least, nine months. |
| | | | |
| | 6 | | 8 |
| 1 | | 1 | |
| 1 2 | MR. KRAMER: Thanks, Bill. | 1 2 | And then, at that point, we're going to open |
| 2 | MR. KRAMER: Thanks, Bill. Department of Treasury? | 2 | And then, at that point, we're going to open it up on a limited basis for some public comments and |
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at the end or additional people who want to make comments, we'll make sure to talk about that.

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So, let me just give my overview of, I think, where we are. Unlike most of you, I obviously have a pretty clear and well-defined finish line, one that is clearly apparent to me every time I wake up and turn on the TV in the morning. But I am encouraged that at this, my third quarterly meeting, I do think that we have achieved some sort of momentum in the operation of this task force and what we need to do.

I think when I came in, because of a long absence, probably more than anything else a long absence, as the deputy administrator at SBA, there were a few delinquencies that we were trying to catch up. We were far in arrears with our annual reporting requirements, and we had not kept up our obligation to make sure that we had specifically identified and appointed VSOs as a part of this group. I think we've gone a long way to remediating both of those problems.

The fiscal year '13 report is now out, and the joint fiscal years '14 and '15 report has now gone into interagency clearance, thanks, in large part, to all of you providing your contributions for that two-year period. Our folks have put it together, cleared it through SBA. I think it's sitting in OMB now. You

make one up at some point before the meeting is done.

2 The 18 recommendations that we have used as a guide for

3 this group. I think going forward what we're going to

4 do is create meetings -- and Barb will talk about this

5 in greater depth -- around those recommendations and do 6 an evaluation of which of those, frankly, are ones that

7 we don't need to focus on as much anymore, either

8 circumstances or the achievements we already have, I 9 mean, if they're not as much of a priority anymore,

10 what are the ones that are very, very important, and 11

how do we re-goal even some of the ones where we might have gotten to a certain level of accomplishment but

need to get further.

That's really the challenge to all of you between this meeting and the next meeting, is to actively participate in the different groups that we will pull together as relevant to each of those 18 recommendations to identify the accomplishments that we can reach. Some of those may be long-term goals.

Because my own sort of selfish interest, I think we'd like to come back in June with a very clear direction of what can be done in the six months following June before the end of the administration, because I think we know that we can get two more solid quarters out of that, and it would be nice to be on the

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have a copy of that draft in front of you now, and instructions will be coming to you, hopefully, in the near future to get that cleared.

I have, as Barb can tell you, expended a decent amount of capital inside this building beating the bushes to get that through clearance here, and I expect to keep that momentum going with all of you and your agencies. So, please try to keep to those deadlines, and we'll get that out as well.

Also, encouraged, as I said before, that we have now filled and have the active participation, as we'll see in very clear ways today, of our VSO representatives. So, I think that's a good result. So, that's the first part, is having sort of made up for some of the problems we had going backwards.

And now the question is where do we go forward. I had determined, and I didn't get any resistance at all on this, that our previous sort of subcommittee format was not the most productive way to identify and achieve the goals that we had for this group. So, what we're going to talk about today is getting back to the -- I think it's 19 recommendations, right?

MS. CARSON: Eighteen.

MR. KRAMER: Eighteen recommendations. I'll

rails and headed in the right direction with regard to those recommendations.

I also know that these issues have interest. They are things that I am dealing with quite often. They are things that I'm getting inquiries from the White House even through the Chief of Staff's office, who are very interested in what we're talking about today and want to talk about what we're doing and checking in on that.

So, I do think we have the attention and the resources available to us to take what we identified, based on all of our work from across the Agency on the ground with these things, and really turn that into substantive accomplishments.

So, that's my perspective and my view on that. With that, I will turn it over to Barb.

Actually, I'll also identify just for the record that the representative from the Department of Defense, if she wanted to identify herself, is now in the meeting.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, good morning. My name is Alice Williams. I'm presenting Mr. Kenyata Wesley, who, unfortunately, had another engagement and could not make it. I'm on his staff. I'm responsible for the socioeconomic program as a whole at large, along

with workforce initiatives and rapid innovations program. Glad to be here and have to apologize up front for being late. I just got the notice a few seconds ago. Thank you.

MR. KRAMER: I'll note for the record that you weren't very late. You walked in shortly after I started blathering on. So, thank you.

MS. CARSON: Good morning, everyone. Thank you so much for joining us. It's going to be an incredible meeting today, and I look forward to hearing your feedback.

I would like to launch with great news. We have an incredible team at the Office of Veterans Business Development, and we have just expanded by one who had a role on the team before but has now been appointed the deputy associate administrator. I'd like to give Craig Heilman a moment to introduce himself.

MR. HEILMAN: Hi, good morning, everybody. My name is Craig Heilman and, as Barb mentioned, recently appointed deputy here. Although not new to the Agency, been with SBA for three years now, almost three years, and have had the privilege to brief this body before. I've been responsible for our programs and working on our Boots to Business program, working with folks like Tim Green at Labor and others on a lot of good things

period of time. I wanted you to be able to come -- I'm Air Force, so from the 30,000 foot view, let's take a look at all the things that you've achieved. I'm going to hit a few of the highlights. I'm very grateful.

Amy Garcia, thank you for putting this up here so we can visualize some success.

This body was formed in 2008, and we got to work right away. The first meaningful what we've been holding ourselves accountable to came out in 2011, the original 18 recommendations with 46 subrecommended actions to the president. By our count, and with your collaboration and your support and action, 24 of those have been achieved; 23 of them are in progress. Anything that's left was required action beyond our abilities through this body.

As Deputy Administrator Kramer said, we're going to take a look at these. See if you agree with our assessment on where we are, what we've achieved, what's left to be done, but not stop there. What more needs to be done?

A few of the other highlights up there, we have really focused on transitioning service members, as have Labor, VA, and DoD. Thank you for your partnership in that, and OMB guiding us and keeping us accountable as well.

happening in transition assistance. So, I'm delighted to be here.

You know, a little bit of background. I'm a Navy veteran, aviation and then some intelligence work in the Reserves. So, a long time in the private sector both in small business and in big business. It's a privilege to serve under Deputy Administrator Kramer and Associate Administrator Carson, and look forward to working with all of you in this capacity.

MR. KRAMER: As an editorial comment, as we enter this year of transition and think about things like succession planning, I'm not kidding when I say I don't have an office that's better staffed right now than our Office of Veterans Business Development. I put a lot of trust, and I've seen a lot of good results out of these two. So, as they help us move forward, please give them your time and attention, because it will come with results.

So, I also want to congratulate Craig on his new position. It is well earned, and we are lucky to have him in that role.

MS. CARSON: Thank you, sir, very much. I'm going to go to the next slide.

I wanted to give you an idea of -- we have been coming to this room faithfully, many of you, for a For SBA's contribution, over 35,000 service members and military spouses have taken the Boots to Business course. We've just completed our first outcome survey to see what did they think of it, has anyone started a business. We'll be briefing that out in June. I'm really pleased with what we're seeing so far.

Our Veterans Business Outreach Centers reinvigorated, strengthened, and expanding. I'll get into that in a moment. They served over 62,000 service members and veterans last year. We've increased our lending to veterans. We've had Department of Treasury and SBA programs doing that. Employment is looking better. Our colleagues at DoL are helping us amplify that you are HR for small business and others. So, it's just a circle of employment and entrepreneurship that is well reinforced throughout the inner agency.

For procurement, each of us can be proud that our agencies have met the three percent goal for service-disabled veteran procurement for three consecutive years, and looking really strong.

The number of women veteran entrepreneurs, it's exploding. Almost 300 percent growth from 2007 to '12. You'll hear more about what's going on in veteran demographics and business from our Census briefer later

today.

Our interagency collaboration engagement on veteran entrepreneurship has expanded immensely. Whether we got out an annual report or not, and we're accountable for that, we didn't do it, we were working very well together. We did accomplish so much. So, thank you for that.

One other policy item -- we'll go to the next slide, please -- just a visual here on how it looks and what we've accomplished on the 18 recommendations. We will talk and we'll hear more today -- I think there will be a lot of feedback, so I'm going to accelerate my comments so that we can get to the briefing on service-disabled veteran-owned small business program.

Next slide.

And then, as Deputy Administrator Kramer said, here's what's coming next. I'll be engaging with you in as efficient a manner as possible. Each of you members have received a Stop Light chart that shows what the recommendations are, who is accountable for them, and where we're at. I'd really appreciate it if you'd take a look at that in the next week or so to see if you concur. It will make our meetings go faster when we get together and decide what we can commit to doing.

things? What are the outcomes we're looking for? The Transition Assistance Program at DoD would say a successful transition is the goal. For us, agreed, we also have much longer term look at what does this mean to our economy as someone becomes a veteran from a service member. Is it a viable choice for them? Have we guided them in the right way? So, that's what we will be looking at.

We've met with each of the military services over the last few months and spent special attention with each of those services wounded warrior elements to understand is there something different that we should be doing at transition for those members, because we do serve service-disabled veterans in different programs across VA, DoD, and SBA.

You will see us in the community, too. For those of you who are service members who missed transition, didn't get their chance for whatever reason, it was long ago or they were a deployed member of the Reserve and Guard and though they should have had it and they didn't, we will be there in your community with Boots to Business reboot, same curriculum, out in the community. We hope to have over 3,000 trained that way this year.

We're also going to be in your communities

In June, we will report out in a public forum here to VSOs and individual business owners on where we are and what we committed to do. In September, we're going to finalize and hopefully have a completely -- you'll be ready to give your input on what you've done this fiscal year and what we're going to do in the coming year. We'll get that report published before New Year's Eve. That's a goal. I think it's an achievable goal.

Later this week, you will likely see a note from me that has nothing to do with this body. It's good news on something that we can do. It's women veterans outreach and access to capital, women veteran entrepreneurs. That report is being released to congress this week. We could always be doing more. So, I will be looking for your best ideas. I'm proud of what we've done so far, but there's more.

I'm going to go into some of our programs at SBA and what is happening there. Within Boots to Business, it's a high growth opportunity for us to get our first appropriation in 2014 and already be reporting outcomes here in '16. We feel that's pretty amazing, and to reach the number that we have.

Now, let's make sure that we're doing it right. Is it worthwhile? Are we teaching the right

more as we expand the Veterans Business Outreach Centers. This one I do want you to hear. As part of this Boots to Business growth, we have so much more data. DoD has been generous with letting us know how many people are going to be transitioning and from where. We put that together with our resources. We served the best we could and recognized we had gaps.

Thanks to an increase in appropriation from congress and more flexibility and trust in how we can execute it, we're going to expand that program right away. The grant opportunities on the street right now closes March 29th at grants dot gov.

VBOC, Victor Bravo Oscar Charlie, will allow people to have a chance to see that. I want you to know where we're going so that our agencies can understand we see a gap there in service for the transitioning service member, and perhaps it's something we should all be looking at, especially VSOs, please. Those would be New England, Southern California, Arizona, Hawaii, Alaska, North Central Texas, Colorado, and Georgia, again based on military installation needs and transitioning population.

Just to give you an idea of how much the VBOCs are doing, I told you they trained over and counseled 62,000 last year. There were new clients of almost

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7,000. So, we're seeing some good turnover from those that they reach on military installations coming in for the first time. One-on-one counseling was almost 16,000 folks. So, training events, you're obviously going to get bigger numbers, but we're touching one on one as well, and proud of that.

In contracting, Jerry Godwin, newer to our team but lots of experience, you may have already met him because some of the agencies here have been welcoming, and we're learning best practices and gaps for OSDBU's offices across the U.S. government as we try and strengthen service-disabled veteran procurement opportunities.

And for lending, I'm going to dive into this in June, not today, but I wanted you to know that last year, or remind you last year, over 100 percent growth in the 7(a) lending to veterans. This year, we're already 22 percent over that banner year as of February 20th. So, we'll dive in and take a look at where we're successful in that as well.

So, I am going to turn it over to you, sir, for any public comments.

MR. KRAMER: Okay. Well, before we do that, to follow up on one thing that Barb talked about, and we'll include the follow up between now and the next

So, with that said, why don't we try to take -- I'd like to keep us ahead of schedule so that we can, like I said, get some comments now for people who might have walked in the door this morning knowing that they had something they wanted the agencies to hear, but also leave some time at the end for other ideas that might come up during the duration.

So, if we do have folks that are participating in the meeting today that did want to make a public comment, and we're aware of that, I think we do have microphones somewhere. Yes, we've got a microphone over there that we can get around to you.

So, does anybody have at the top of the meeting here a statement they'd like to include or something they'd just sort of like to put on the agenda?

(No verbal response.)

MR. KRAMER: Okay. It's not a forever hold your peace. We'll try to circle back later on as well. So, anyway, we'll hold on that for now and then come back.

With that, then, I will turn it over to Naomi Blackman from the U.S. Census Bureau who has a presentation about information on veteran-owned small

businesses from the Census.

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quarterly meeting. As Barb suggested, you have the Stop Light reports on this for most of you. As you look at recommendation one -- I mean, this is one I think specifically assigned to us. I don't know that we'll be pulling other people in, but you'll get the point.

Between now and June, we either need to decide that this is done and we don't need to do anything more on this, or we need to come up with new goals that sort of push this recommendation further. We're not going to sort of rest on the laurels of feeling like we've accomplished this one, we're tracking, all of that. There will be some things that we want to make sure we don't backslide that we think are particularly vulnerable to backsliding, and we need to do that.

But it's not going to be acceptable to come in here in June with this recommendation and say, yes, copy it, let's keep going in that direction. Either we need to be comfortable saying we think this is done, we don't think this needs to be a focus of attention and we're going to stand behind that and move on to other challenges, which is a very good answer, or we're going to come up with some re-goaling on these to push them to a yellow or a red that we can transition into green through the work of this group.

MS. CARSON: She's not here yet.

MR. KRAMER: Oh, she's not here yet? Okay. So, then, we're jumping on the agenda to an update on VIP that Barb is going to talk about.

MS. CARSON: I'm the wrong Barbara. You may have it on your agenda as Barbara Ashe, and she is going to come and join us, but I wanted her to have an opportunity to tell you herself. She may get that when she arrives.

I may have briefed it before, and if you've heard it, then you're going to be happy with this good news I'll start from the beginning, though. We, at OVBD, have granted an opportunity to train over 150 veteran business owners each year in federal procurement. These are companies that have past performance, some revenue, and have employees. That work was fantastic.

In year two, though, we said we could be doing more. We identified some gaps and opportunities. One is we still hear how hard it is to get started, that getting a new opportunity, being ready for that opportunity when business development isn't part of the veteran program at this time.

So, I asked Barbara and the Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce Foundation, which runs the

Veteran's Institute for Procurement, to develop curriculum for what would come before you're at the success, the three to five. What's before that? So, we're testing for the first time in April, April 5 to 7, folks who have been a sub before, but they haven't had a prime, and still got some work to do on the very beginning, you know, how should I form my company, what are the things I need to know, but, working on something I've heard Tom Leney say, being procurement ready. It's our job, SBA, to build capacity, make people competitive. So, that's what we're going to work on. That's what Barbara has partnered with me to

The other curriculum that she is developing is for international trade. As many of you know, overseas contracting, for example, is part of what we're accountable for in the coming years. We want veteran business owners to be competitive in that space. Many have been deployed, understand there's some nuances that may be different. Maybe they haven't contracted there but they're comfortable with the environment.

So, not doing just that, though. Gaining some traction with my colleagues in the Office of International Trade and also with Department of Commerce, we have a representative from Commerce here

expect, will probably be here at that time. We'll flip and let you all go now and, like I said, sort of stay ahead of the curve here.

MR. KIDALOV: Thank you, sir.

MS. CARSON: Max, may I make one comment? This is Barb. I do need to tell you, please look at the screen for these slides. Max made some meaningful, good updates since we gave this presentation yesterday at the Advisory Committee on Veteran Business Affairs. You will have access to those slides, and they will be posted publicly after this meeting. But the slides that are in front of you members, there are more of them. What's up on the screen is what I'd like you to focus on. Thank you so much.

MR. KIDALOV: Thank you, Barb. Yes, there's an acronym, bottom line up front, BLUF, so we've tried to summarize our slides and kind of bring out the punch. So, we'll start with that.

I want to introduce myself and my colleague. I'm Max Kidalov, Assistant Professor of Procurement Law and Policy at the Naval Post-Graduate School. With me is Jennifer Lee.

MS. LEE: My name is Jennifer Lee, and I am a DoD contracting officer for Department of Navy.

MR. KIDALOV: We are pleased to present the

with us today who will spend just a few minutes as we get down to the Agency reports. They should be a member, but they're not at the moment. We'll work on that. They'll tell you a little bit about what they're doing for veterans who want to do overseas business.

So, when Barbara comes in, I'll let her speak to it, but I do want you to know that right now, even without a program for international trade, she's seen between 30 and 45 percent of the folks who take her course are already doing international business. We could help them do it better. They don't know the resources that are out there.

So, thanks so much for the time, sir.

MR. KRAMER: Thanks. With those sorts of outputs, I mean, it's certainly something we can learn from, because I think from this and so many endeavors, we sort of sit around and conceptualize what might work. So, when we find someone that has that sort of level of success, especially in exporting, we need to grab ahold of that.

So, I'm going to, I think at this point, turn it over to Max and Jennifer if they're ready to go. I will note for the record that our Census presentation, according to our agenda, is supposed to be at 10:00, so I don't think there's anything -- Ms. Blackman, I

study, An Open Door and a Leg Up: Increasing Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Participation in Defense Contracting for Simplified Acquisition.

For background information, as we are giving this presentation at the SBA, I will note that Rear Admiral Crean, who is now with SBA, was the original requester. He originally asked me to do this study, the study in the report that is a very, very heavy report, over 100 pages that you have. It has a number of Navy issues as well.

Here we're talking whole of government, so we're going to be focusing on Department of Defense overall. But if you'd like to look at the Navy examples, those examples are provided. In fact, we're recognizing other services as well. Barb will recognize the Air Force right there.

So, our study, we, of course, have the text and the usual disclaimer. This is not the official position of the Department of Defense or the Department of the Navy, nor is this a comment on any pending litigation, although we will, of course, talk about the law a lot as it applies.

So, our study methodology is here. We'll look to the academic assessments. We'll look to the theoretical foundation, understanding the taxonomy of

the program and its designs, data analysis, and conclusion. We will get into details of that a little bit more.

Next slide, please.

So, we started looking at this question of disabled veteran participation, and simplified acquisition especially. We started looking at it by finding out this paradox. There was, in 2000 FY '14, the Department of Defense has had real success with achieving and exceeding the three percent small business goal. So, very substantial spending, substantial goal achievement.

But, as we look at the academic assessments, and of those there have been five, four of them came from legal academics, three law review articles, one a testimony from a law professor, and one was a study commissioned by the DoD Office of Small Business Programs through the Rand Corporation. That's the Cox and Moore Study.

As we look at these studies, we found that all these studies have something in common. They all predict malfunction and failure of the program. So, we have this paradox. We have success on the one hand, and we have all these predictions of malfunction and failure.

management. We use it at the Naval Post-Graduate School. It's used in different programs. In that book, they come up with this model, contract management performance model, to evaluate the success of contracting programs. So, we thought could we perhaps try to understand how this program works in terms of this generally-accepted model.

Our second research question was, is unguided individual-level contracting officer discretion the right mechanism to support veteran participation. We emphasize the word unguided, because that is something that was coming up very clearly in the academic assessments, at least. That the discretion, while it exists and while there are general policies, and there are certainly a lot of guidance about both the moral, and the economic, and the force, volunteer force significance, discretion was unguided.

At the individual contracting officer's decision, there was no guidance as to how can a contracting officer decide how much is business development for this one firm or two or more firms? How much is that worth in terms of mission requirements, costs, and things like that? That's not defined.

Then, can simplified acquisitions positively

On the malfunction and failure factors, there are three factors that were identified. The first factor is veteran disillusionment. So, the studies all talk about veteran disillusionment in the program. They also then say, well, why is that, and they talk about veteran confusion and government buyer confusion, confusion about what the program is, confusion about how to use the tools in the program, and even what the tools are.

Then, one related factor that they bring up is entrenchment. So, the entrenchment factor, as they say, is that the program helps firms that are already successful. One of them actually said, well, it helps firms that perhaps need the least help. That's how the program operates.

So, we wanted to try to resolve this paradox. So, upon our review, we came up with three research questions. So, the first question that we had was, can the program be understood in terms of the contract management performance model. So, as you're all probably familiar, quality management has been a field of study.

Cohen and Eimicke, professors up at Columbia, they wrote a book in 2008. It became an instant classic. It's used in all the curricula for contract

influence disabled veteran program outcomes? We looked at that question because, of course, there was a lot of emphasis on simplified acquisitions as a tool for new and emerging firms, also because that is a tool that is a regulatory tool. It was added into the FAR and was not specifically a statutory tool. We wanted to see what happens with that.

Next slide, please.

So, this is the Cohen and Eimicke model. The Cohen and Eimicke model takes and defines program pillars as inputs, process outputs, and outcome. Now, in the small business contracting world generally, we usually measure things by spending. So, we look at the spending and see there are statutory goals, a percentage of spending.

But in the Cohen and Eimicke model world, in that world, that is a program input, because what it measures is it measures the level of effort. It's a resource. So, resource measures are measures of effort. They are inputs. They are not outputs or outcomes.

Process, on the other hand, process is something that you do, steps that you take with the inputs to achieve the program outcomes. So, in this world, process will be the discretion, the authority,

the award decision, the contracting officer discretion, the set-aside authority. That would be the process.

Outputs, in terms of outputs, we're looking at the number of firms. So, the output is something that when you take the inputs and you take the process, you know, you make something with that. When you're taking the award decision or the award discretion and you take the dollars, you are making an award and you're giving it to somebody. You're giving it to a firm. So, in our case, the number of firms receiving awards, that's something that we're looking at as a program output.

Then outcomes. Outcomes are difficult to define, but in our case, we're looking at -- for example, DoD contracting is a viable, self-employment path for veterans. That's one possible outcome. Another possible outcome is generally self employment for veterans overall, capacity of veteran businesses. So, those are all outcomes that we could think about. So, that's at least the performance management framework that we're looking at.

Next slide, please.

So, one of the things that we ended up as we started looking at all these different issues, we decided that it would be a wise thing for us to do is to make a time line and to recognize in this time line Next slide, please.

So, there have been designs from, as we could see, from four types of decision makers, the legislature, congress, the Executive Branch, both the presidential and SBA levels, also DoD level, and then the adjudicators, GAO and the courts. We'll cover them in turn.

The legislative designs, so, the original legislative designs from the Cohen and Eimicke perspective, they favored outputs. They favored development, the business development of individual firms.

You see that it started very early on in 1974, but the one that I would like for you to specifically focus on is the 1997 SBA Reauthorization Act. Very, very broad. Sweeping authority. Such actions as may be necessary to ensure disabled veteran and all small businesses have access to business development assistance and other programs. Very sweeping authority. Fostering increasing opportunities, fair consideration purposes, again, very, very broad and very focused on the business development. That's where we see it.

Reinforced again with the Congressional Commission, the Principi Commission on Service Members

that the program, though we speak of one federal service-disabled veteran-owned small business program, in reality, we're talking about several programs. Different decision makers over the years have attempted different designs. So, we're not really dealing with one program as much with different iterations and different designs.

On this chart, you will see some colors. Now, colors do not mean -- red, for example, doesn't mean necessarily a failure in the program, but it does mean, for example, that there is some kind of a red flag, some kind of a perhaps misalignment between the elements, between the process and the inputs, the process and the outcomes.

Blue flags are the need is identified. We have some references to the goal when it's established and when it's highlighted. And then, purple is directions to the contracting officer from the various decision makers on how to exercise it.

We want you to just look at the slide, and as we talk about data, you will find it useful as we are talking about data to just perhaps flip in your own slides to that one and just say, okay, so, this is where the behavior is, let's see what the rules were or the direction was at the time.

and Veterans Transition, now that commission recommends

2 adding veteran firms to the 8(a) program plus a

3 statutory goal. Later on that year, there is a

statute, the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Business

5 Development Act of '99, that creates a goal, creates

business development entities within and outside of the

SBA. And legislative history there talks about

business development assistance.

Next slide, please.

Now, four years later, we have additional legislation, but now the design is slightly different. In the 2003 law, which created the authority for both competitive and sole-source set-aside awards, we have this authority. It gives discretion to the contracting officer. That's codified law.

But what's very interesting is the uncodified law. The uncodified law, we have sections 101 and 102. They again talk about business development, and we also have legislative history. There's legislative history. It says the Commission recommended assistance through the 8(a) program.

We are not adding veterans as part of the 8(a) program, but we are setting aside this undefined discretionary assistance. We're not actually saying what it is. All we are saying is that disabled

veterans require it, and they have some unique
assistance, unique factors that perhaps are not
recognized in the 8(a) program. So, not suitable for
placement in the 8(a) program, some kind of assistance,
but we're not saying what it is. Leaving it up to the
contracting officer, to each contracting officer, to
decide.

Next slide.

So, Executive Branch, the Executive Branch design tried to design the program as well. Now, the Executive Branch design originally started with outputs and business development favoring the firms, individual firms, and then went to inputs, non-business development spending.

It started with the SBA proposal in 1998, recommends high priority to classify disabled veterans as small disadvantaged businesses, as 8(a) type of assistance, but then we just have executive order 13360. That one talks about opportunities, as well as goals, as well as participation. Tries to align the inputs with the opportunities and with the output, tries to align all of that. The inputs process, outputs.

But then we get to rule making in 2004 and 2005 by the SBA and the FAR Council. What we get there

there was a very defined focus on finding current contractors and funding them to meet the goal. We will see in the data that that direction was taken up by contracting officers. We will see that.

Next slide, please.

Now, GAO, GAO gets into action as well. Of course, as adjudicators, GAO has its own pronounced ideas about what they want to do. So, there they go from mandatory consideration to no consideration. To them, they say, even if you don't meet the goals, this is the Kingdomware Marine Corps case, it's okay. Now, that case is very interesting.

What the GAO cases and what the judicial cases illustrate is this. There are standards in the program in the regulation, and also as the courts and the GAO are trying to write them, that deal with consideration of firms for set-asides.

The disabled veteran businesses see that, and they try to obtain business development assistance. They try to get that assistance by forcing the contracting officers to redefine the terms of the solicitation, either to provide for additional costs, to provide for bonding, to provide for mandatory setasides, to consider firms, perhaps, that haven't registered. All these factors are there. That's the

is we get there some statements. The statements are this is not a business development program. It exists to meet the goals but not for business development. We will wait and see if we are going to give mentorprotégé assistance, things like that. So, statements like that that say, well, it's some assistance, but we're not really defining what it is.

Now, one interesting thing is you see SAP was added in 2005 into the regulations without comment. Then, between 2004, 2005, and 2011, no mandatory consideration requirement. In 2011-2012, there is parity in the programs, and then mandatory consideration of set-asides above the simplified acquisition. So, again, varies from unguided discretion to perhaps some guided discretion towards helping the one or two firms that are being found.

DoD gets into action and pursuant to the executive order, they issue strategic plans 2005, 2007, 2009. The focus on the plans is to direct DoD components, such as Department of the Navy, and others to come up with set-aside opportunities. The last year it was issued was in 2009. It was a five-year plan.

Then we get to the executive order 13540 and the interagency task force and the two reports. Now, in the two reports, very interestingly, 2011 and 2012,

tension. That is the tension through this protest. So, you see this in the GAO cases.

Next slide, please.

Then, you also see this in the court cases. What's interesting in the court cases, of course, the court started in 2007 by making the order, 13360, judicially enforceable. What the court said is, yes, there is a goal, but the way you have to meet it is by bringing in new and niche firms.

That only lasted from April until December when the court said, well, actually, there are some other competing considerations. For example, if you don't want to bundle, and small business set-aside is a defense for bundling, you can do it through more experienced firms, bigger firms. You don't need to bring in new and niche firms. It goes back and forth. Totolo/King, this is about bonding against similar situation.

Next slide, please.

Okay, Blue Star, the court recognizes that a Knowledge Connection 1 style claim might exist, but they dismissed the case. There the disabled veteran business says, well, we are so new and so niche that nonmanufacture is an impediment to us. So, they're bringing this protest under the 13360. The case ends

up getting moved because the loss of certification.

Then, finally, we get to the Kingdomware. I know that is the big question, is the Kingdomware Supreme Court discussion. Of course, that case concerns the VA Veterans First program, so it does not directly apply to the government wide. We would simply like to know that from perhaps some reasoning by analogy, the case discussed in detail some unguided discretion. That, we just want to point out, is on a different track than the GAO's guided discretion in Split Rock.

Next slide, please.

So, now I'd like to show a couple of different spending slides, and then I'll give it over to Jennifer. So, on the spending slide, as you can see, the green line is the goal and report spending. So, this is the spending that is reported and counted towards the goals.

You will see the red line is the new award spending. The new award spending is spending through the actual awards. So, the delta between that is spending that is done through accretive modification, so additional that is given to contractors already working. I've mentioned that already. You see that that is how a goal is being met.

force, don't take our discretion away. We do use it extremely wisely, as well as our acquisition work force is trained.

We're young. We have our own problems. It takes a long time to get your fee as a contracting officer. So, the discretionary guidance is never without a justification when you use it. It's very powerful. You document every second of everything in a procurement file at any dollar amount. So, the discretion is a justified discretion. Having the direct award and the set-asides, it does have a huge impact and it allows us to make those awards easier. No award is easy.

For this, you guys can read that for yourselves. There's just two parts to it, simplified acquisition threshold, everything is reserved. The other part above, you have to consider. When you go above, there's mandatory sources sought, mandatory RFI. There's no order of precedence to us, which really gives us the flexibility to make the right business decision for the government.

Next slide, please.

This 15 U.S.C., this talks about sole source contracting and restricting competition. The key word in here to focus on would be responsible. So, there's

You also see this light blue line. Light blue line is what I would call program revenue. Program revenue means that these are new awards done through the small business set-asides. You can see the impact of that.

Next slide, please.

Contracting mechanisms, we also thought it would be useful to see the contracting mechanisms. As you can see, the contracting mechanisms are favoring more established firms. The growth is in the IDV market. The growth is not in the open market.

Now I'd like to turn it to Jennifer, and she will talk about contracting officer discretion.

MS. LEE: Hi. Can I get the next slide, please?

So, about contracting officers, the way the program is now is it leaves the power with individual contracting officer. The contracting officer, we don't ever want to shut out small business of any kind or any socioeconomical category.

With this being said, this slide right here just shows the discretion in the FAR that we have. A side note from the cases and structure that Max went through, it really upholds the contracting officer discretion. So, if anything comes out of this task

the term procurement ready. Procurement ready contractors, procurement ready, coming out of the force procurement ready. Well, when you're in the force, you really can't get procurement ready because it's conflict of interest. There's that aspect.

Responsible, though, for us as contracting officers comes at the end. Responsibility determination is right before you're ready to slap on a signature, and you cross your fingers, and you're just, like, I do my search, no whammies, no whammies. Before responsibility actually comes interest, responsiveness, technical capability.

As a contracting officer, you stretch your discretion when you're trying to make those determinations way up front. When you're trying to determine a responsible contractor to do the acquisition strategy up front, because responsibility, that's on the back. That's after you get through all the hard stuff.

Next slide, please.

I put together this slide just to show why the individual contracting officer for the gateway for this program, it is the power with the wrong person and the wrong group of people as the job function. Right here in the FAR, it does tell us about our discretion and

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that we really are to do effective contracting to ensure the best for the Agency, and for the government, and for the relationship of the contract.

If you have an undeveloped SDV contractor come in, that's not a good relationship for them off the bat because we're complicated. The courts can't decide in a methodology. GAO, thank you, GAO, for upholding my discretion, but they're deciding all over the map. So, for somebody that's undeveloped that doesn't know the rules of the game, it's a disservice for their contracting relationship with the government.

The reality of the KO is everything is yesterday. Everything is yesterday. It's not defined. What suffers for that is the market research. Acquisition strategies are based on market research. When you conduct market research, you're looking for that 99 percent responsible socioeconomical category. When you're posting with a week for somebody to respond to you, that's not a good relationship right off the start.

Regulatory burdens and expiring funds. I don't think that coming out of the fleet you're used to having to do your business in a second. With expiring funds, that's the reality that happens. Like I said, market research guides the acquisition strategy.

that are happening. I just want to point out that the set-aside number is extremely low here, and you can see that visually.

Next slide.

MR. KRAMER: Let me step in for one second just to do a process check. We're about 30 minutes into what we had reserved for 30 minutes on the agenda. Now, what you all are presenting here is very helpful information, so I'm going to use some of my executive discretion to extend that. I also just want to make sure at some point that, because you've still got a lot of good information here, that you're a bit cognizant of that and see if we can do it in another 10 or 15 minutes.

MR. KIDALOV: Yes, sir. MR. KRAMER: Thanks. MR. KIDALOV: One slide back, please. MS. LEE: So, I think that what Max had mentioned earlier were the accretive mods. You can really see the delta here. I wanted to point that out to you. So, you're having dollars already go onto existing vehicles or existing awards. The

23 discretionary set-aside is not being utilized. 24 However, if you look at -- the sole source set-asides 25

are not being utilized, but the competitives are.

46

The three percent goal achievement is a good goal, and it was met. Could it have been met faster if the KO wasn't the individual factor? Possibly. That would be made with procurement-ready vendors. The three percent goal achievement by using direct awards, it does conflict with guidance we get for constant competition, saving money, better buying power.

Also, I want to talk about at the Agency level, they have their own contracts. They have their own indefinite delivery vehicles. Their own thing is already set up that had the market research done. If an emerging SD didn't get a part of one of those, for the next five years, they won't be receiving those dollars because agency guidance says you must use your awarded vehicles.

The integrity of the procurement, that's the most uncomfortable part of my job, because a lot of times you have to be extremely stone cold in a closed door. You can't jeopardize and hand hold through the process someone that doesn't know how to submit a bid. You can't give them the tips. You can't let them in the inside or what fair and reasonable pricing is going to be.

Okay, next slide.

The effects of this, you can see the trends

Next slide.

So, what does this impact mean on the three percent? FY '08 was a pretty strong year. We're looking like we're getting up there. This actually is the set-aside number, and it's a portion of the three percent goal. So, in FY '08, you're looking at about two percent of the portion of the three percent as being achieved. The year that it was achieved, the first year, that dropped to 61 percent by using the set-asides via individual contracting officers.

Next slide.

Now, with this one, this is the competitive set-asides. You'll notice that FY '10 was a good year for that. The share of the spending of that goal was 20 percent. The year it was achieved it did drop to 15 percent. That again is the competitive set-asides between SDVs.

Next slide.

Here's the overall. This is the program using the direct award sole source and the competitive setasides. The take away number from this is that in the year it was met, 15.84 percent was from using the program. The other percent, roughly 84 percent, was made through other means to make those dollar goals.

Next slide.

Then, we just wanted to highlight SAP really quick. Regarding simplified acquisitions, it is a mechanism for emerging SDVs to try government procurement. It doesn't take as much to get one of those awards. It's not as grueling. It's a very good ramp on for past performance to get on IDVs or the federal supply schedule. It gives them a taste without disillusionment and devastation.

Next slide.

I'm going to turn it back over to Max so he can talk about the participants.

MR. KIDALOV: So, as you have seen in the prior three slides, the program authorities are not major contributors through their participation or spending. The disillusionment question, very briefly, you see the population of service-disabled veterans, almost four million. You see the population of businesses between 197 and 80,000, depending on the source of data.

You see 15 of approximately 16,000 of them are active in CCR, but over 35,000 are inactive. Now, that could possible mean that they were all successful and sold out, or another explanation would be that they have been very disillusioned and quit participating.

Next slide, please.

that tells us something about what is happening with the population and whether the program is building and launching successful businesses.

Next slide, please.

This slide goes to an outcome, goes to discretion as well. But it goes to outcome because it shows the capacity of firms that are in the open market, how much work they're handling on average and how much work on average is handled by firms more established through IDVs.

Next slide, please.

So, our answers to research questions, can the program generally be understood in terms of this contract measurement performance model? Yes, it can be. That explains the paradox between the assessments, the negative assessments, and the success. The model explains that.

The second question is, is individual contracting officer's discretion, the unguided discretion, is that the right mechanism? The answer to that is?

MS. LEE: No. For the record, that's NO. So, the reason why it's not is because we don't have procurement-ready SDVs or even veterans. A small note that actually did happen to me as a contracting

So, I'd like to just show the participation trends. What you see is that the number of firms that are getting new awards has been declining since FY '10, FY '11. The number of set-aside awardee participants has been stagnated as well. So, the authorities and the program process and the program outputs are not aligned.

Next slide.

We also see this by type of set-asides. You see increase in SAP over a few years. But you see on the other set-asides from FY '10 -- so, DoD's last plan was in FY '09. From FY '10 down, we're seeing downward decrease.

Next slide.

Program participation, you also see a decline in the open market. You see a spike in IDVs. So, for more established firms, decline in participants from the open market.

Next slide, please.

As our outcomes, we'll look to a couple of measures. One is the graduates. So, the firms that have outgrown the small business size standard service-disabled veteran-owned. We have a population of about 300, and it's a decreasing population. It has been decreasing from FY '11 for the last several years. So,

officer, I had a friend that left the Marine Corps, a long career, and called me up. They called me up and said, I saw your name on FBO, where's my contract. For those reasons, it's not the right mechanism for process.

I'd like to say that it's confusing. It's confusing at the KO level. The door really is shut to the business at the KO level, because the KO is the awarding factor.

MR. KIDALOV: The last question, can SAP be helpful? Yes. SAP can be helpful.

Next slide, please.

So, our recommendation, we have some recommendations that were agency specific, DoD specific. This is a whole of government kind of presentation. We try to make this recommendation whole of government.

So, the first one is that strategic integrated view of resources for business development. We need to take that view. So, that's contracts, that's technical assistance, mentoring, incentives, all of that. We need to look at that as program inputs and align them towards business development.

Our recommendation is to create a business development program specific for service-disabled

veteran-owned small businesses. Lift that burden from the contracting officer, the burden of balancing business development and meeting the requirements, and use SAP as pathways to build it up.

The result, we hope, will be the outputs. There will be responsible, capable firms. The outcome disillusionment will diminish. The all-volunteer force will view self-employment as a viable path. Veterans will continue to support our government's public service missions now as business owners.

For the recommendation for how to create this program, we think it's something the agencies can do. Congress, certainly always good to have legislation, but their (inaudible) from executive orders on how to get this done. Executive order 12432, for example, there's 12073, 11625, any number of those that could provide some good examples of that.

The SBA can do a lot on its own. But because of the past regulatory statements disagreeing with the business development intent, there may or may not be questions. Also, as a whole government approach, bringing that authority from the president would be very useful.

MS. LEE: I just want to say one thing. I've been here for the last two days and I've been hearing

describe that there's some sort of ongoing mentor protégé relationship, that will be there to be an organic and natural sort of thing.

MR. KIDALOV: Absolutely.

MR. KRAMER: So, I know I have one what I hope to be very quick question, because you have given us an immense amount of information here today, not only to digest but also to operate off of. I think Chen is going to be sending us a bill for double time work on putting the transcript of all of that.

So, the one thing I find very powerful is slide 18 and what follows, talking about how we seem to have hit a peak with the percentage to which the contracting instruments, the portion of the goaling that they amounted to.

As I sort of digest all of that, there was also discussion early on about academic assessments, identifying that there had really been entrenchment, that the goaling programs were really just going back to established businesses and not providing opportunities for the new ones.

Do any of these address that issue specifically or is it just sort of the shadow, the obvious shadow of this, that if you're not bringing in new ones, it's going to the old ones? But is there any

the meetings. As an awarding KO to both 8(a)s, SDVs, from zero dollars to millions of dollars, I can say that the SDV program and the veteran's program is extremely different than the 8(a) program for the fact, at the KO level, the 8(a) program, they are hand held by the SBA. There's a letter that tells the contracting officer that. This is what you have.

Now, the disabled veterans and the veteran's program, sure, could it be like that? Yes, it could. But with veterans, you have a different life as a veteran than another citizen. You have more people in your life. If you're a disabled veteran, you have the VA in your life. You have your past DoD in your life. You have a lot of agencies just in your life that you're dealing with to support yourself.

And then, throw on sustaining a business on top of that with no directed development for the particular veteran, that is really hard on them. At that the time of the KO, it would be great to have a letter that says, yes, they can do it, we told them how. It would be even greater to have that justification in some kind of letter or cited authority to say this particular veteran's needs were met, and they were met accordingly for them to succeed.

MR. KRAMER: And better still, if we can

data that we could point to directly on that entrenchment point?

MR. KIDALOV: Well, sir, the entrenchment data comes in the IDV, so the discussion of participants by IDVs.

MR. KRAMER: Okay.

MR. KIDALOV: So, where the participants that are IDVs are favored through increased awards, and the trends are more spending to IDVs.

MR. KRAMER: Okay.

MR. KIDALOV: The other element of that is the non set-asides. So, by definition, if this program is assistance, as the FAR says it's assistance, to service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and we know that, for instance, with sole sources, we have 94 businesses out of, what, 2700 or something that we have active. There are only 94 of them using that tool. So, it tells me that the rest of them are not using that tool. Do they need it? Maybe they need it, but they're getting the work otherwise.

MR. KRAMER: So, it's not a safe assumption on the data from 18 to think that because it's a smaller part of the pie going from almost two percent to about half a percent that the rest of that are all entrenched. They could be new awards but just not

coming in through these sole source sort of things. There's something else there, right?

MR. KIDALOV: The entrenchment argument was that it's assistance to firms that perhaps may not need it. What you see from the data, very clearly, is that the vast majority of firms get work through other ways. So, they don't need that assistance.

MR. KRAMER: And I'm not saying any of that to be critical. I'm just wondering how much I have very firm foundation to sort of scream from the mountain tops that, you know, starting in '08-'09 when we see a real influx of folks coming back home, that we see that sort of trend. So, we need to look at this. But that's incredibly helpful.

MR. KIDALOV: The IDV data, let me point to the IDV slide, which is --

MS. LEE: While Max pulls up the IDV slide, I'd just --

MR. KIDALOV: -- slide 25.

MS. LEE: I just wanted to say, if a business is on an IDV, they know the game. They got the award. They made it through the labyrinth. And when you're awarding as contracting officer, you're looking at IDVs first because you're guided to.

MR. KIDALOV: So, slide 25, you see firms that

the report I think we can leverage as supporting this veteran-owned program.

I'm also very concerned about your comment on the better buying power initiative, how it's hindering as a result of the competition requirements, by law what we have to do. So, maybe that's something else that we need to look at as we move forward in developing initiative and developing strategic plans for the veterans program.

Again, I just want to say great report. We do like to get it in front of the leadership to make sure that we are following the process in terms of ensuring that we're supporting the veterans community. DoD continues to lead the way. We're very favorable in supporting the service-disabled program. We were out of the gate very early years ago. That momentum hasn't changed.

We continue to do things in terms of market research, along with training the staff appropriately, contracting officers as well, throughout the acquisition community. We will continue to do that, but I think there's a lot of information in this report that we can use, at least do a deep dive analysis. We may need to get you also in front of Mr. Wesley to talk about how this process actually works in terms of a

are getting awards through the open market going down, firms that are getting the awards through IDVs, it's increasing. So, the trend is towards more established firms that can qualify for IDVs.

MR. KRAMER: Okay. Well, with that, I think I've got to wrap this up a bit, because we -- this was incredibly helpful. Even though I'm sort of stopping the presentation now, by no means do I think it stops. This is a trajectory this is sending us to.

I think the points that you've raised with regard to the business development approach and how we organize that, similar to but alongside 8(a), is something that I think we'll very much continue to consider, not only among this group but here specifically to SBA.

Is there anybody else who briefly, though, had any questions while we have the presenters here that they wanted to ask about?

MS. WILLIAMS: Alice Williams again representing Mr. Kenyata Wesley, DoD. I don't have any questions, but what I'd like to say is I echo the comments of the administrators. There's a lot of information to digest.

I do like to get the report in front of Mr. Wesley and sit down with him. There are some things in

more deeper diving where you've got your statistics and so forth from.

But again, I wanted to just say personally thank you, and we will take it back to the leadership.

MR. KIDALOV: Thank you.

MR. KRAMER: Okay, thank you. Well, to stay on course with regard to the agenda, I think we'll hold there for now. In our discussions later among the members of the task force and comments later, if there are additional comments, we certainly welcome that.

So, at this point, I think Ms. Blackman from the Census Bureau is here and has joined us. So, I think at this point we'll then move to her presentation about the Census data that is potentially relevant to our conversations.

MS. BLACKMAN: Good morning. I will take off my bracelet so it's not jingling on the microphone.

So, I was fortunate enough to give this presentation yesterday, and I'm very excited to be back here today to give it again. So, thank you very much for allowing me to be here as a representative for the Bureau. Our survey that I'm going to be talking about mainly today is the Survey of Business Owners, specifically for veteran-owned firms.

So, again, my name is Naomi Blackman. I'm a

supervisory survey statistician at the U.S. Census Bureau. I'm a section chief in the Island Areas and Business Owners Branch. So, our surveys cover the survey business owners and Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs.

Today I'm going to be discussing the Survey of Business Owners, and we're going to do a program overview, the data availability, the 2012 release schedule, and some results from the 2012 survey, specifically as they pertain to veteran-owned firms.

So, the Survey of Business Owners is a quinquennial program, so that means it occurs every five years and years ending in two and seven. The program is a part of the economic census and is therefore mandatory under the same U.S. code statutes, Title 13. The SBO is unique in that ask demographic information about businesses and business owners. We also collect some other information about businesses and their owner. We call them characteristics.

So, we publish estimates on the number of firms, receipts, what usually is referred to as sales we call it receipts, payroll and employment, and all of those things by gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status. The data are disseminated in tables, which contain all of the aforementioned instruments, on

program officials, industry organization leaders, economic and social analysts and researchers, business owners, entrepreneurs, and many other uses.

So, the SBO sample is approximately 1.75 million employer and nonemployer businesses. Statistically, this is a huge sample. This is a really, really big sample and, by far, the largest sample that the Census Bureau does on the economic side, outside of the economic census. This is a sampled survey.

It uses administrative data to estimate the probability of a firm, whether it's a minority or women-owned, for example, and each firm is placed in one of nine frames for sampling. We'll see the nine frames on the next slide. It stratified by MSA, Metropolitan Statistical Area, the industry related to NAICS, the frame and employment status.

So, these are the nine sampling frames that you see here. There's just one small caveat, and that is the publicly-owned firms, the probably better term for that is we call it unclassified. Also, these are firms that don't have any ownership that owns 10 percent or more. It says publicly owned because generally we see the really big companies have a lot of owners. We can't really characterize ownership information if they have 4,000 stockholders. We can't

American Fact Finder, which is our primary data dissemination tool.

The SBO provides the only comprehensive, regularly collected source of information on these selected economic and demographic characteristics. So, the SBO is really unique again, in that it is an economic survey, but we ask some demographic information. That's sort of the bread and butter of the SBO. It's demographic information about the ownership, but it's on the economic side as opposed to the demographic side of the Census Bureau.

So, the SBO is surveyed and disseminated on a firm basis. So, this is company basis not -- if you're familiar with the economic census, that's an establishment basis. So, we're talking about firms. The reason we do that is we're interested in ownership information. We presume the ownership information is going to be the same, regardless of where the establishments are, the activity that goes on at the establishments.

It includes non-farm businesses that file applicable tax forms. It covers 20 NAICS codes, and there are 8 industry exceptions. The SBO estimates come from administrative data, economic census data, and actual survey responses. SBO is used by government

get into that. So, generally, we just kind of call them publicly owned.

So, the data are available for firms, estimates by firms, receipts, or sales, payroll and employment by gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status again. They are available at the U.S. State, MSA county, and place level -- place is sort of synonymous with city -- and the two- to six-digit NAICS level, and also for receipts and employment size categories.

So, those are just categories that we kind of lumped together. I have some slides about that later to kind of explain that a little bit more. When we put things in categories and we lump them together, we can publish a little bit more detail by doing that. So, that's why we do that for certain tables.

So, those are for the company summary estimates. Those are our first 20 tables. There are a total of 93 tables. The next 73 tables are the characteristics of businesses and business owners. That information is also available.

I've kind of called them the core four.

That's the gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status.

So, if you hear me say core four, that's what I mean.

But those are only available, because it's based on

responses, nothing is impudent for those. So, that is only at the U.S. level and at the two-digit NAICS. So, we call that the sector level. We also have a season employment size category for that level of data, too, those data tables.

So, we were originally scheduled to release the estimates in November of last year, but we actually released them in December, the final estimates. August we released preliminary estimates, but the actual final estimates were released in December. The CBCBO, Characteristics of Businesses and Business Owners, data was released in February.

So, now I'm going to talk a little bit about the actual firm estimates and the data, some of the data that came out of the survey from 2012. So, there were 2.5 million veteran-owned firms in 2012. That's up three percent from 2007. Representing about a trillion dollars in receipts or sales, that's down 6.4 percent from 2007. Veteran-owned firms represent 9.1 percent of all U.S. firms.

So, this table displays select states as well as the U.S. and some of their corresponding data results. These states are not statistically significantly ranked, so I'm not implying or inferring a ranking. I have to say that in this slide. Some

MR. FERRARO: Sector, though, is different from -- I guess my point is, it seems like, of course, we focus a lot on the government's piece of it. But how does that compare to the total spend that's open for small businesses?

MS. BLACKMAN: I mean, first of all, I wouldn't say that these are totally exclusive categories, right. So, there's a denominator issue there. These are probably maybe four of the most common. I wouldn't know. I wasn't around when this question was developed. So, I'd have to do a little bit of digging, really, to answer your question, because the denominator is the issue.

What total? What total do you mean? We can certainly sum up the total we ask for on this question. But if you want an overarching total, that's something we would have to definitely look into.

Let me write that down. Sorry, excuse me, I have to write everything down. I want to answer everybody's questions, and I clearly don't always have all the answers. So, it's something to think about.

So, this is the same information basically as in the graphic before, except this has firm count in it. Again, this is in no particular order. It's actually in the sector chronological order, which isn't

interesting information as compared to the U.S.

So, for those of you who don't have the printout, I'm sorry, because you can't really see the slide up there. But the largest categories, according to this bar chart here, are construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade. These are veteran-owned firms by industry.

MR. FERRARO: Do you slice this by the source of the sales, government versus nongovernment?

MS. BLACKMAN: So, we have a question. Actually, someone asked that yesterday, interestingly enough. We have a question on the form that asks what -- I'll tell you exactly what it says. Give me just a second. It says, in 2012, which of the following types of customers accounted for 10 percent or more of this business' total sales of goods and/or services.

The first option is federal government. The second one is state and local government, including school districts, transportation authorities, et cetera. Other businesses and other organizations, including distributors of your products is a third option. Individuals is the fourth. This is distributed in a characteristics of business owner table. So, that table does have sector information in it. But it counts --

1 even shown here.

So, this graph shows the portion of veteranowned firms by firm count and total receipts for employer versus nonemployers. The nonemployer firms are represented by the lighter shade. It's an interesting dynamic. We see this sort of show up in all the demo groups and the total. There are a lot of firms, a lot of nonemployer firms. The nonemployer firms represent a small amount of the receipts. You can see the converse effect of that with the employer firms.

MR. LENEY: In your firms by industry, you've got a firm count of 2.5 million firms where the sales and receipts totaled 1.1 billion. Just a quick arithmetic says that these firms are -- they don't have very many receipts for the firm.

MS. BLACKMAN: So, are you looking at the graph?

MR. LENEY: It's less than half a million dollars.

MS. BLACKMAN: The tabular format, I'm sorry, not the graph.

MR. LENEY: Yes, the tabular format.

24 MS. BLACKMAN: Okay.

MR. LENEY: Two and a half million firms and

71 1 1.4 billion total sales? 1 or ethnic Americans, or whatever, are overperforming, 2 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Is that by thousands? 2 the way they are in the general population? 3 3 MS. BLACKMAN: Right. So, we have race They're in thousands. 4 detail. So, that is Asian, Pacific Islander, all of 4 MR. LENEY: Is that in thousands? 5 5 MS. BLACKMAN: Yes. those. 6 UNIDENTIFIED MALE: 1.1 trillion. 6 MR. KRAMER: So, did any of these in 7 7 MR. LENEY: Okay, got it. Thank you. particular jump out at you? I mean, here we're saying 8 MS. BLACKMAN: Right, I'm sorry. For those of 8 that Hispanic looks like maybe about seven percent, if 9 you who aren't familiar, yes, most of the data are in 9 I'm doing the math right. Do we know what the overall 10 number is on that? 10 thousands. Sorry, I should have mentioned that. MR. LENEY: Thank you. 11 11 MS. BLACKMAN: Sure, for the total for all 12 MS. BLACKMAN: So, in 2012, there were about 12 veteran firms? Oh, yes, we have that total. 13 442,000 employer firms, and they generated again about 13 MR. KRAMER: Okay. It might be interesting as 14 well to see if there are any particular subgroups that 14 a trillion dollars in sales and receipts. They paid 15 we're not reaching, because when we then talk about 15 \$1.95 million in payroll and employed about 115 million 16 individuals. 16 doing outreach and things like that, if we can identify 17 Also, in 2012, there are about two million 17 that, 15 percent of all veterans are African-American, 18 but they only represent 4 percent of entrepreneurs. 18 nonemployer firms that generated \$92 million in sales 19 19 and receipts. Nonemployers represent about 82 percent You know, that would be very --20 of all veteran-owned firms and contribute about 8 20 MS. BLACKMAN: That's really very interesting. 21 percent to sales and receipts. So, this is sort of the 21 So, that actually came up yesterday, too, about having 22 phenomenon that I just mentioned in the previous graph 22 the demographic information from the decennial census 23 about the really large firm count with smaller 23 or the American Community Survey, whatever that is, and 24 24 the proportion of the population. receipts. 25 25 Also, for ethnicity, we have ethnicity So, this is one of the employment size tables, 70 72 1 1 and you can see the majority is there in the one to breakdowns, too, where we have -- I don't know all the 2 four employees for employer firms, for veteran employer 2 categories off the top of my head -- Mexican, and I 3 3 think Chicano is the other word, Puerto Rican. So, we firms in 2012. Also, this is a receipt size table that 4 get really detailed with that. 4 I was mentioning earlier. We kind of group these 5 5 together. You can see in red the higher categories are MR. KRAMER: Okay. We can follow up on that. the firms with sales and receipts less than \$5,000 and 6 MS. BLACKMAN: Sure, absolutely. 6 7 7 firms and sales with receipts of about just under Sorry, I'm a note taker. I take my pencil 8 25,000. This data is not in thousands. This is one of 8 everywhere, hang it around my lanyard and keep it with 9 9 the tables that's in dollars. me all the time. 10 10 MS. CARSON: Really quick. There is someone MR. KRAMER: We're on transcript not video, so who is on the line who has not muted their phone. 11 it looks the same. 11 12 12 MS. BLACKMAN: So, this shows minority- versus Could you please do so at this time? MS. BLACKMAN: All right. I've done that 13 nonminority-owned veteran firms. They made up 13 14 approximately 79 percent of veteran-owned firms. 14 before in a meeting. 15 Minority-owned firms made up roughly 20.6 percent of 15 So, in this graph or this table, we can see that male-owned firms accounted for about 84 percent of 16 veteran-owned firms. Excuse me, I meant nonminority-16 17 17 veteran-owned firms. Female-owned firms accounted for owned firms, sorry. 18 about 15 percent of veteran-owned firms. Here we see 18 So, you can see here the number of veteran-19 19 owned firms by minority race, and this is what I was ethnicity breakdown at the Census Bureau of Hispanic, 20 20 and the details around Hispanic ethnicity is the only getting at with the race breakdown that we have. We 21 ethnicity we publish. So, this is Hispanic versus non-21 have some detail for these as well, some detail race 22 22 for like Asian. We have Vietnamese and Chinese. Hispanic. 23 23 depending on the table and depending on the level of MR. KRAMER: Now, in your data, the overall 24 24 detail. It depends on what gets suppressed and the profile of veterans that responded and how they break 25 25 down. So, whether or not with these numbers Hispanics data support.

So, now I'm going to talk a little bit about veteran business owner characteristics. This was the one that didn't show up. We actually expanded our veteran question. I had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman who was at least a major player in getting that done from 2007 to 2012. So, we definitely expanded the question and added a lot more detail about active duty military service, disabled, whether they served before or after September 11th, those types of things. So, we expanded that question.

So, this just shows the veteran owner characteristics. So, it's basically that question that you just saw, and this is the data that corresponds with that. So, these are the sort of answers. You kind of think of our tables like that. The first 20 tables are basically the demographic questions, but the other questions, the other 73 questions, correspond with a question on the form.

So, I always encourage people, if you're trying to get to know our data, either cursory or intimate, you should probably look at the form. Look at the form to see what we ask, and you will know, based on what we ask, what we can provide, what we disseminate, I should say.

So, you can see here the age and education

according to this, it says that 59.3 percent of business owners, that their business was not their primary source of income, which is interesting.

So, this question actually changed also from 2007. The 2007 question asked were you born in the United States. For 2012, the question asks were you born a U.S. citizen. This was purposely to capture people, for example, who are born, you know, on a base in Germany. Were you born a U.S. citizen?

So, we're going to talk a little bit about veteran business characteristics. So, family-owned businesses represented 11.4 percent of veteran-owned firms and also 35.3 percent of receipts for veteran-owned firms.

So, this is about source of capital and what source of capital they used to start the business. So, you can see here the majority used personal or family savings of the actual owner to start the business. So, that's interesting, too.

MR. KRAMER: I don't have a question. That's fascinating to me. What are we, 85 percent, roughly? No, no, no, I'm doing the math wrong. Or is it 85 percent that is either self-funded or didn't need any funding? So, that's something to take into consideration.

level of veteran owners, and the owner's age. One interesting thing about the level of education, I'll read it to you, it says what is the highest degree or level of school that the owner completed prior to establishing, purchasing, or acquiring the business. So, it's interesting because it doesn't ask for the survey year; it asks when the business was purchased or acquired.

So, we see here on this fun little graphic that you can see most veteran-owned business owners started or founded their business, as opposed to 10.3 percent which purchased. So, you can see there's an overwhelming majority there.

This next slide shows the average number of hours per week spent managing or working in the business. This again came up yesterday because it was surprising that less than 20 hours a week. But then we got into the full time versus part time. Is that a lot? Are they doing something else? Those are the kind of things that we -- it's a data gap. Those are things that we don't necessarily know. So, it's interesting to look at.

So, this is really interesting, too, especially when you look at the previous graphic. It says that most owners spend 20 hours or less. So, MS. BLACKMAN: Yes, it's really interesting, particularly for this group yesterday.

So, we can see here that home-based businesses for veteran-owned firms represented 57 percent of firms and 7.7 percent of receipts for veteran-owned firms in 2012. So, we can see here that 85.1 percent of veteran-owned firms had one owner. Almost 12 percent had 2 to 4 owners. A little less than 5 percent have 5 to 10. And less than a half percent had more than 10 owners. So, another interesting graphic, in my opinion.

So, the data are accessible on our web site. Again, I encourage people to -- American Fact Finder is where we disseminate. I suggest if you want to delve into the tables, to access it through our web site, which is the econcensus dot gov econSBO, because we kind of give a little bit more, in my opinion, intuitive gateway into the tables. Again, there are 93 tables. There's a lot of information. There are millions of data cells.

Also, any developers, you don't have to go back, but if there are any developers who are interested in open source data, we do have API, which you can access and sort of manipulate and create your own tables. It's kind of fun for geeks like me.

Okay, so, now I'm going to talk a little bit about the Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs. This is a really, really exciting initiative that we were able to field for the first time. It's inaugural year was 2014, reference year. We sent out our first letters.

This is an all electronic collection, so we don't actually have a form. We sent out a letter that says, hey, go to this web site, fill out our survey. Everyone submits it electronically. A form doesn't even exist as it does for like SBO. It looks like this. We don't have anything like this for ASE.

So, the ASE is a brand new mandatory survey, and it sort of supplements the five-year SBO. It's a joint effort between the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, MBDA, the Minority Business Development Agency, and the Bureau. Right now, four years in 14, 15, 16. In 2017, the SBO will be back because that's its next quinquennial term.

For 2018, we would really like to see the ASE continue. It's very important. It's very exciting. It gives the same information that the SBO does, a little bit less detail because the sample size is smaller and it's more frequent. So, we don't have as much time to process it. But it gives the same type of high level information. It's much more frequent, much

model those. So, 290,000 is significantly smaller than the 1.75 million, but that's still really big. It's a really large sample still for ASE.

These are stratified by MSA frame and age of business. That's another really interesting thing that ASE is going to offer, is an age of business category. So, in addition to all the other categories we have, the age of business categories right now stand at 0 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10-plus years. So, as far as entrepreneurship goes and things like that, that's a very important measure. So, this is something that we're adding in, and also stratified by frame, same nine frames that we saw before.

It includes all nonfarm businesses filing IRS employer tax forms and covers the 20 NAICS industries with the 8 exceptions. The estimates are sourced again from IRS tax forms, economic census reports, and actual responses to the survey.

So, again, it was fielded in September 2015, and we just closed out on February 26th. We expect the estimates later this year. That says August. I'm going to say later this year. And a subset of the SBO tables. Again, it's U.S. state top 50 MSAs, no county, no place. It's too detailed. The sample won't support it. We'll end up suppressing it anyway, so we're not

more timely. So, we're really excited about that.

So, the ASE introduces a new module every year to measure relevant business components. That's another very unique thing about this survey. We have a set of questions that are interchangeable, so we take a few, take them out, and plug some more back in. Every year that will happen.

So, for 2014, the module questions were in R&D, research and development. For 2015, they'll be around business practices. So, we ask about KPIs and we ask about what tasks employees are doing. For 2016, who knows. We talked to someone upstairs yesterday that has an idea for 2016, so we'll see what happens for that.

Again, like same as SBO, produces estimates on firms, receipts, payroll, and employment by gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status. But they're annual instead of quinquennial, so it's more frequent. And same for businesses and business owner characteristics.

The ASE is conducted on a firm basis, same as SBO. The sample size is smaller, 290,000 employer businesses, so the SBO is 1.75 employer and nonemployer. ASE is employer only. We will publish nonemployers, but we didn't mail those out. We will

going to do that. And it's the two-digit NAICS, not four, not six. Again, same reason, sample is a little smaller and won't support it.

So, this is more information if you want it on ASE, particularly when the data come out. This is a great web site to job down if you don't have a printout. There's an ASE research paper. SSRN stands for Social Sciences Research Network that my boss and another researcher at Census completed. It gives background on ASE. It contains actual 14 ASE worksheet.

We call it a worksheet instead of a form. It's so respondents can go in and print it out. If it happens to not be the owner filling the form out and they need to print it and take it to the owner to ask them questions, they can do that. They cannot submit it to us, and we tried to tell them that, although we still get them in the mail. It also contains the 2015 ASE module concept.

So, this is my contact information. So, please feel free to e-mail me if you have any questions at all about our data now or anytime in the future. Thank you. Any questions?

MR. KRAMER: Well, thank you very much, Naomi. Does anyone have any questions or comments?

MR. LEGHORN: Naomi, is there a reason why farmer veterans are excluded from both the SBO and ASE?

MS. BLACKMAN: Yes, because the Department of Agriculture does a census of agriculture. So, it's OMB. Actually, I see OMB. It would be duplicate information, and it would be a respondent burden issue if we tried to ask the same information from two different agencies.

MR. KRAMER: Anything else?

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Is the 2012 data comparable to that of the 2002 data?

MS. BLACKMAN: 2012 to 2002?

MS. BLACKMAN: 2012 to 2002?

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, if I wanted to do like -MS. BLACKMAN: It depends on the data item.

That's a heavy question. It depends on the data item.

We know that from 2002 to 2007, or at least 2007 and 2012, the veteran question changed. So, for the veteran, the actual characteristics for veteran are probably comparable.

The actual table, the CB table, the characteristics of business table, no, because the question changed. Same thing for the equally-owned male/female, that question changed. So, there are methodological issues that impact that. So, some of them are statistically comparable; some of them have

have to report better than I do. But I would just, again, remind us of the context of over the next three months, between now and June, we'll be doing a pretty robust look at the different recommendations we're working on. You will be part of discussions about some of those recommendations that directly impact your organization, some that you may not, but people in this room will be.

So, I think that these reports can give us a sense of what really is on the front of the mind of the opportunities and the challenges of the different agencies that we can then bring into those conversations about the specific recommendations that we'll be pursuing. So, I'll leave it at that.

I will scramble, but I'll scramble after number one, because that would be unfair. So, Tim, I'm going to leave it with you and the Department of Labor to kick off your report.

MR. GREEN: So, Bill, are you still on the line? Would you like to give the update?
MR. METHENY: Sure, I am. Can you hear me okay?

MR. GREEN: I can hear you loud and clear. MR. METHENY: Okay, great, thank you. So, this is Bill Metheny. I'm the director of field

methodological complications.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.

MS. BLACKMAN: So, we can have a much more detailed conversation about that offline.

MS. WILLIAMS: Sure.

MR. KRAMER: Thanks. Anything else at this point?

(No verbal response.)

MR. KRAMER: Okay, with that, we're going to move on to the next section of our agenda.

Thank you very much for that, Naomi. That was wonderful. Some very helpful data in there. I know that we here, for a number of reasons, but especially for the military and veteran angle, are looking forward to the ASE report coming out later this year.

So, we're going to move on to the Agency reports. We've allowed about five minutes per different agency. I'm going to use some executive privilege here to scramble the agenda because A, I want to keep you all on your toes and B, I want to make sure that we intersperse a little bit of the government agencies in with the VSO reports. I think that will provide a little better flavor to the conversation.

My sense is, I mean, you're happy to provide any sort of report update you have. You know what you

operations for the U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service. So, I'd like to highlight just three things that we at DoL are doing, some of them to elaborate on what we've already talked about just a little bit.

First, as we continue to partner with others in the veterans space, one of the things we'd like to highlight that was on an earlier slide is that the work being done on the Transition Assistance Program is coming to fruition in one way in that we have just completed a curriculum review of the Department of Labor employment workshop that is about to be released for distributing the new manuals for that training, the new trainers on this new curriculum.

What it does is incorporates feedback that we've received from veterans who have gone through the program, instructors, other experts in the field, veteran service organizations. We've tried to really focus on what is most important in the three days that those transition service members are with us.

So, we focused on investing a good bit of time in labor market research, particularly understanding what the world is like out there and what those transition service members want to do, whether pursue the education track, the business track and become

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their own bosses, or the more traditional track of moving into the work force directly.

The other elements that we've incorporated are emphasis on the resume writing and the interview skills. Then, the final piece that we've really tried to invest in, based on feedback from employers, is a culturation in workplace to help veterans prepare to fit in to the workplace where they're going. We think that will be beneficial both for the veterans themselves to fit in, but also, at a big picture, on retention. We think we will see more success in veterans being a good fit for their new workplace.

Second, I'd like to highlight the partnerships in networking that is going on around the country at all levels. Just as we are talking today, cross agencies in and out of government at the national level, it's happening at the regional, state, and local levels as well.

One example that I would just highlight that is truly exemplary of what is happening around the country, yesterday, in Nashville, I had the opportunity to sit in on a veteran's roundtable that included both the Tennessee commissioners of labor and veterans administration, which was interesting.

But what was really powerful were the other

ready to release a report on the 22nd of March at 10:00 a.m. It's called, "The Employment Situation of Veterans 2015." So, that encaptures all of the annual data from last year for the veterans.

This report coming out in March is going to focus not only on the overall numbers, but it's also going to highlight disability, disabled veterans and how they're doing, as well as Guard and Reserve. So, that report is coming out on the 22nd of March at 10:00.

At 1:00 at Department of Labor, we're going to provide a briefing, and we're going to invite all our veteran service organizations and stakeholders to attend that. So, if anybody is interested that might not get an invite, it's going to probably go out tomorrow, let us know at Labor, and we can get you there. A report will be posted online at 10 a.m. so you can pull it down from the BLS dot gov website.

Also, just for the work you're all doing, unemployment again last month was down to 4.1 percent for veterans. So, whatever the community is doing, let's keep doing that because the numbers keep dropping.

Just for a point of record, I started working at DoL in September 2012. Ever since then,

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members around the table, which included members of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Small Business Administration. We had the director for the Small Business Administration there with us for the district. We had partners from grantees. We had DoD represented and ESGR. So, it was a powerful discussion.

Folks got to meet new members of the team, and the conversation went places that the agenda didn't necessarily plan to take us. So, we plan to do more of that to build relationships and encourage those conversations.

Finally, we continue to encourage small business owners around the country to use the work force system to help them grow their staff and train their staff as they continue to grow their businesses, and to take advantage of the work force system to meet their OFCCP requirements as they become federal contractors.

So, that's just a sample of the way we're working with our partners around the country in this work space. So, thank you very much.

MR. KRAMER: Thanks.

MR. GREEN: This is Tim Green. I just wanted to add a little bit to that. We just heard from the Census on the study they've done. BLS is going to get unemployment rate has been continuing to go down. So, I don't know if there's a correlation there. But the work the VSOs are doing, Small Business, all federal agencies I think is having an impact on the veteran employment situation as it continues to be below the civilian counterpart.

So, that's all we have from Labor, thanks. MS. CARSON: Tim, it's Barb Carson. Could you tell us, do you know if the BLS report will cover different kinds of employment or where we may find out what kind of information would be in that report that's going to be released?

MR. GREEN: Yes. I think the best thing I could do is I can give you last year's report so you can see kind of generally what's going on there. But it is really monthly data, especially for -- like, women veterans for special populations is really hard to follow because the sample size is so small on some categories. So, it's not always statistically significant. This one is really the best gauge that BLS has on how the veterans are doing overall, just because it is a larger sample size and it has more validity.

So, all the categories themselves, I know they focus on some of the disabled veterans, survey

participants that have claimed disability status. So, I can share last year's report so you can kind of see what it gauges. It doesn't focus, I don't think, a lot necessarily on entrepreneurship, but it will give you a really good indicator of overall veteran --

MR. KRAMER: Okay, thanks. At this point, why don't we move to GSA and have their report.

MR. FERRARO: Good morning. This is Eric Ferraro. As I mentioned up front, I'm the GSA veteran's advocate. I work closely with our Office of Small Business, and I took over this role in November of 2015. I'm new to GSA as well.

From a GSA agency perspective, first of all, we've above our goal for this year with the service-disabled veterans, a little over four percent. But, more importantly, I'm really focusing on revitalizing the program that we have for veterans.

We had a gap, if you will, in the senior executive level as an advocate due to retirement. So, when I took over, I dusted off the charter that we had for internal and the veteran's forum that we established, and we're revitalizing those efforts to get it started.

We also have what we call our 21-gun salute program, which was put in place by my predecessor, 21

executive in charge of those programs. So, when I talk about those programs, and what we're doing to modernize SAM and making it easier to do business with the government, it's a very nice overlap with my veteran's hat.

So, every time I'm speaking on those programs, I'm also throwing in, hey, I'm your veteran point of contact. If you have any issues with veterans or need any help, if you're a veteran-owned small business, please let me know. I'm kind of offering that invitation as well to the group.

The gentleman from Labor just mentioned an event in Tennessee. GSA is, of course, throughout the country, and we have regions throughout. The forum that I mentioned, previously it didn't have representation from every region within GSA, so I'm going to be doing that and trying again to be proactive.

So, as folks from GSA hear about things or from the other agencies, if you would like a GSA presence, it doesn't hurt to ask. I may not be able to support them all, or GSA may not be able to support them all, but we certainly want to help if we can, if it will add value to your agenda.

The only other thing that we're working on

different things that we're focusing on in this area for veterans. We're dusting that off as well, and refreshing it, and bringing it up to date. So, we can continue that.

On a government schedule perspective, we do have a GWAC in place called VETS, which is a set-aside for IT services for veterans. That's in the process of being I wouldn't say revitalized -- I don't know what the right term is. I'm not a contracting officer. But we're going to have a new one in place called VETS 2. I'm very actively engaged with our group in Kansas City on supporting that effort. I do know that the pool has just expanded the number of veteran-owned businesses that are going to be on that, which is a good thing.

In the four months that I've been here, it's more been reactive, quite frankly. If I get an e-mail or a request, I certainly respond to that right away. But now I'm kind of transitioning into the proactive stage where I want to be able to do more and reach out. So, actually, this afternoon GSA is having a forum for making it easier to do business with GSA, a small business forum. So, I'll be speaking at that, and any opportunity.

My role at GSA, everybody is familiar with SAM, I think, and FDDS and all that. I'm actually the

closely, again, it falls into my role with SAM where we're talking to the Association of PTACs, helping the folks do business with the government. I was scheduled to speak, but I had to cancel out. But we'll have a GSA presence there. We're again talking up the veteran's efforts everywhere we can.

I think that's about all I have.

MR. KRAMER: Thank you, sir. I will just point out -- I mean, with what you said right there, there's just a lot of opportunity between now and when we come back and talk about the recommendations. You talked about sort of dusting off some previous ideas there. If they still have value, we appreciate you bringing those to the table.

I'll also just observe that GSA is thinking so hard about the way that they're going to change the way the federal government does business in these areas. The more that we can be proactive and set some recommendations out to make sure that we are carving out opportunities for veteran-owned small businesses, I think this is a real opportune moment with GSA. So, we appreciate your involvement as we set these recommendations going forward.

At this point, why don't I move over to the Vietnam Veterans of America and let them report from

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their point of view. So, Victor, if you want to take it over.

MR. KLINGENHOFER: Yes. Essentially, there are two primary areas that VVA is interested in seeing some action on. The first of these is what can be done government wide to increase the number of sole source awards to SDVOSBs. Essentially, the easier you can make it for a contracting officer to award to a company, the easier it is to get that award.

I certainly appreciate and understand Jennifer Lee's concerns concerning pre-qualifications almost for companies to show that they are capable of receiving a sole source award. We're interested in exploring ways that that could be done.

I know, for example, that Tom Leney has included things in his review of SDVOSBs from the VA viewpoint to show qualifications to be successful. Something along those lines may be government wide, or we're not quite sure what can be done. But this definitely shows that there is a tie between veteran business development programs and government contracting. We think that that ought to be one of the focuses of the task force.

Then, the second area involves the non-program contract exemptions. These are the various types of

this, we're very concerned about the whole strategic sourcing program or better buying program, I think it's also been referred to. These are required use contracts that we feel actually discriminate -- well, that may not be the proper word -- they work adversely to the goal of increasing veteran business opportunities through government contracting.

I mean, even when a strategic source contract is awarded to the number of -- say there are 10 strategic source contracts given out government wide for a specific product, and then two of those or one of those is set aside for an SDVOSB, the problem is, because of the small numbers, the awardees quickly grow beyond being small businesses. No SDVOSBs, then, can move in to take their place for the life of the strategic source contract.

We're concerned about that. I think that those should be looked at carefully. Thank you.

MR. KRAMER: Thanks, Victor. I'll just say that your point is exceptionally well taken and something I know we talk about all the time. How do you, on the one hand, incentivize government agencies to do that and create successful small businesses that then do grow and have long term success without counting them on the books for so long that it is part

contracts that are not considered when the three percent goal is calculated. I have never seen a government-wide survey or study of how the various agencies determine which contracts are or are not to be included when computing the three percent goal. I'd like to see a survey, an agency-by-agency survey, not only showing the types of contracts but also giving justification for exempting them from the three percent goal.

MR. KRAMER: Victor, I'm going to interrupt just to make sure I make this introduction.

MR. KLINGENHOFER: Yes.

MR. KRAMER: To your right is Ken Dodds, who is the --

MR. KLINGENHOFER: I know.

MR. KRAMER: -- walking human manifestation of the questions you have. So, I want to make sure you make that connection --

MR. DODDS: Oh, I'm listening.

MR. KRAMER: I was waiting for him to arrive.

MR. KRAMER: -- about how people make those exclusions. So, make sure you follow up with Ken.

MR. KLINGENHOFER: I kept his seat warm.

MR. KRAMER: Very good.

MR. KLINGENHOFER: And directly related to

of that intrenched part of the small business community that takes up for others.

So, you know, Ken and his folks, and we can talk about this some more, try to thread that needle where agencies have the incentive to do that so they don't realize that we're meeting the goal and taking people to a level of success that really works against us, but in a way that doesn't come up the works in the process.

So, we look forward to continuing that conversation because it's one that we work on quite a lot.

MS. WILLIAMS: Sir, if you don't mind, I just want to make just a comment on the strategic sourcing comment.

MR. KRAMER: Sure.

MS. WILLIAMS: Very well taken. We will take a look at that. I can tell you that we do look at when developing the contracting instrument, that we look at wrap-on and wrap-off capabilities so we can continue to grow the entry base of small businesses when they outgrow the contract.

We think it's a great thing that they do outgrow, but we still want to make sure we have a mechanism or tool in place that we can continue to grow

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on the Pacific contract, especially since the contracts are so large and so long now.

Notice taken. We'll take that back to the department, take a deeper look at your comments on this.

MR. BLUM: This is Matthew Blum. If I can also add to that, I want to think the on ramp off ramp is an excellent point because I know it's an issue both legal and policy that we've looked at and probably something that we need to delve into and see that we're taking full advantage of it.

The second point is that within the last couple of years, our office has actually enlarged the conversation about how to better rationalize the way that the government buys to think in terms of category management. In other words, organizing around categories that spend as opposed to just trying to accomplish efficiencies through leveraging opportunities.

So, while they will continue, and should continue, to be opportunities where we leverage our buying power, I think what you'll see under the category management initiative and framework is that there are many ways in which we can improve efficiencies from improved, for example, demand

VA, and I think I have not seen anywhere else in the government, I would love to hear if anybody else is doing it, we made veteran employment an evaluation criteria.

As an agency, we are now looking at expanding. I won't say we've dipped our toe in the water, but at \$22 billion, IDIQ is probably more than a dip of a toe in the water. But we're looking at expanding the notion of utilizing veteran employment as an evaluation criteria.

The second thing that we are looking at is the simplified acquisition threshold. I'm pleased to see some work being done in DoD on this. I think we need to take a much deeper look as a task force, because the challenge that was brought up in the briefing is, quite frankly, I don't believe, at least in the VA, KOs do not bear the burden of balancing development assistance with mission needs. They bear the burden of generating cost effective contracts that meet the needs of the taxpayer and the veteran.

It is unreasonable, I think, to expect a KO to try to do that balancing. But under the simplified acquisition threshold framework we think we can address the risk issue. It's a great way to address the risk issue. There's been a lot of discussion about that.

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management, better use of data, and a lot of the work that Eric and his team are doing that give us the ability to save money, while at the same time taking advantage of many, for example, open market opportunities and not just strategic sourcing.

MR. KRAMER: Very good. Well, let's keep moving. Why don't we go to VA at this point. Tom, why don't you provide the report you have.

MR. LENEY: I guess I'd like to start out by providing some kuddos to the SBA. As we looked at the recommendations about the development program, I think there has been a lot of really great work done by the SBA and our partners, VIP, the VBOCs, on providing the developmental capability (inaudible) small business, enabling us to focus on expanding opportunities for what we call procurement-ready small businesses.

One of the things that we are graveling with this year, and I would suggest it as a possible topic for this task force, is veteran employment. We just announced our next generation T4 IT services procurement. It's a very, very large IDIQ. It is right smack in the middle of the strategic sourcing category management debate.

But the thing I wanted to point out that's new and very different is that for the first time in the

But I think the time has come, and this task force may be the place to look at the details of that information.

I mean, I think we're all aware that the law says that under the simplified acquisition threshold, 100 percent of all procurements will be set aside. I didn't notice any data here on DoD's performance it that regard, and I'm not trying to do a shout on their success or failure, but I will say in the VA we don't meet that goal.

I think there's a lot of opportunity there, particularly, Doug, in looking at what we can do in a year. We're not going to address or solve strategic sourcing or category management in a year, but I think we could make some serious inroads and have something to point to within a year in the realm of simplified acquisition threshold.

That's all I have.

MR. KRAMER: Great, thanks. I'm going to push back a little because, Tom, I think you're exactly right, and I'm very, as I said, aware of my own approaching mortality in this.

But I do think the strategic sourcing and category management conversation is so alive right now, that even if we can't come up with something

compartmentalized and sustainable and all that, I think we want to make sure we're actively thinking about being a part of that conversation. Some of the ideas you brought up are very much in that vain. If we can insert those ideas earlier in the process, the better.

MR. LENEY: Well, having now been at this for five years, that's one we'll be cheering you on from the gallery.

MR. KRAMER: Yes, that's probably one that we'll probably not see completion on on my tenure.

MR. BLUM: Just to jump in, one point I forgot to make on strategic sourcing is I think from the get go, there was always a commitment in OMB's guidance that in doing any initiative, you would always baseline small business participation and be able to demonstrate as part of the business case how you can maintain and increase that activity. So, we can certainly go back and look at some of those figures.

But let me also slide to the SAT question, because I think it actually dovetails very nicely with the conversation we had earlier. That is, last year the administration proposed to increase the SAT from \$150,000 to \$500,000. To be perfectly blunt, my sense of this is that congress was going to ho-hum about it. Now, I'm not being, in any way, critical of that.

So, the administration is again prepared to recommend increasing the SAT to the \$500,000 level. What I really think we should probably do, if we have the opportunity to speak to the Hill, is maybe, whether it's Jennifer or one of her colleagues as a contracting officer that can tell a couple of stories that give some people a flavor behind the 70,000-or-so acquisitions that would be subject to the belief that the (inaudible) between that \$150,000 and \$500,000.

MR. KRAMER: That is an excellent point.

MR. LENEY: I guess I would suggest that we might focus on making sure the simplified acquisition program is simple. I think one of the other evolutions over the years is it's become less and less simple. Therefore, contracting officers do turn to IDVs when they seek simplicity.

While there has been discussion about increasing at the 500K -- and that might be a great idea. I'm not prepared to opine on that -- I guess I would suggest that we look at success at \$150,000. If we aren't succeeding in meeting the obligations and the expectations below \$150,000 where the level of risk to a contracting officer, to an agency, is very, very low, by the very nature of the size of the procurement, increasing it to \$500,000, I'm not sure we will have

I think one of the reasons for this is the purpose of the SAT, what role it plays in acquisition today, which happens to be very different than it was 20 years ago. So, 20 years ago, people clamored when they created the SAT because it was a very key tool to get access to the marketplace in a simplified way.

What's happened in the last 20 years? A lot of that work, as Max's data showed, has migrated, understandably, to these IDVs, these multiple word task order contracts, because of the efficiencies that can be provided to contracting officers in getting their job done and getting value from prequalified contractors.

But, as a result of that, I don't think that contracting officers look as aggressively to using the SAT because they don't need to. They can get the simplification by placing an order, whether it's against the schedules, or a GWAC, or another multiple award contract.

So, what we missed in the conversation, though, is exactly what Jennifer was saying, and that is it remains an important tool either from either new entrance or may young entrance that don't have their feet really wet. I think we need to be able to tell that story.

done anybody any favors.

MR. FERRARO: And to add to that, the data that the young lady from the Census Bureau presented, to me, was fascinating, the percentage of businesses, first of all, that were second income, if you will, like cottage businesses, and the ones with under four people. So, the target population, I think it was the 80 percent we were discussing, is really, really small veteran-owned businesses. So, it's almost like looking for a needle in a haystack, quite frankly.

I wrote it down in my notes. That's the target audience. That's the number. So, to get a government contract, government work, with three or four people, it's tough to do that. So, I think it may be bigger than the task force. But with that data informing where we want to go on recommendations, it may be we're trying to target too small a group against too small a target in the sense of government contracting.

Not that I want to discourage anything we're doing, it's critical, of course, and we can control it, but if there's other efforts surrounding getting those small cottage industry's business, that may be something worth --

MR. KRAMER: So, I'm going to get us back on

the agenda and move on to the American Legion here. But I think this is an excellent conversation we should follow up on, because I think the observations in the last couple of speakers have been -- really, when you look at the dynamic, the government contracts we should be focused on are those \$150,000 and below.

Then, Tom made the very good point that if we find that the simplified processes aren't simplified enough anymore, that they have come up with other workarounds to be able to hit those \$150,000 and below, the answer may not be taking it up to \$500,000, which is not what those large groups of veterans might be looking for, but to rethink that.

So, I think that's a very good conversation that is something worth the time of this group.

So, with that, then, I'll turn it over to the American Legion.

MR. LEGHORN: So, the American Legion splits our time in small business with partially advocacy and, in part, program services. So, I'd just like to take the opportunity to talk about some of the events that we have concluded and some of the events that we have going forward, as well as just one point on advocacy.

So, we just came off of our winter conference. During our winter conference, we posted a two-day report. This does affect veteran entrepreneurs because, obviously, if you're in a niche business, any trade or professional service like truck driver, home services, you can be an architect, you can be a PLLC, you all need to have some sort of license or credentialing to do those jobs. So, the focus of that event is going to be getting the states to recognize military training towards some sort of accreditation. Again, that's on April 11th.

On March 23rd, we're going to have a vet resource expo locally. It's going to be in Springfield, Virginia. It has a broad focus. It's going to focus on claims, mental health care, a little bit of small business, and also employment. So, if you have the chance, please come out. It's at our large American Legion post in Springfield, Virginia. I just can't remember the number right now, I apologize.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: One seventy-six. MR. FERRARO: Yes, 176, thank you. So, the one point I will touch on advocacy, because I agree with everything Victor said earlier, those are all the

same things that the legion is tracking.

There's one thing that Victor didn't mention, which he did mention last time, was fairness to veterans. We've talked about it before, so I'm not

procurement focus small business workshop with the National Veterans Small Business Coalition. Many government agencies were present to discuss benefits, programs, and opportunities, contracting with the federal government. We had legal experts from large international law firms to discuss legislative changes and the effect on small businesses, how to protest, and what to do when you're being protested.

Also, one thing that we had that was extremely helpful this year was a seminar on how to protect businesses or how to protect your business from a bad JV partner. So, thank you, guys, for that, because I know the SBA, MVA, and DoD were critical in helping us put that on.

The other thing that we have going on is we have a licensing credentialing roundtable scheduled for April 11th. This is not the full summit that we do every two years. It's a roundtable, it's a checkup. Again, we're going to have multiple state credentialing bodies, stakeholders, trade associations. VA and DoL are always present. Every branch of the service is also included in this forum.

We're going to continue to work between our large license credentialing summits to do these things because at the end of this we are printing out a

going to go over what it's all about, but we have another stumbling block. The Parliamentarians are kicking it back to the House on account of a technicality.

At the time we introduced it, we wrote it to ride through the Highway Reauthorization Act. As you guys may have noticed, we did pass the Highway Reauthorization Act, but it was called the Fast Act. So, they're kicking it back to the House. It's most likely going to have to pass by four vote again with that slight adjustment. So, it is what it is.

The passage of this act would give veteran contracting businesses a huge leg up in opportunities. It's just unfortunate that it's being bounced around right now. But, you know, the Legion is working on it. Vet Force is working on it. It passed the floor by four vote. We're certain that it will do so again.

MR. KRAMER: Thank you very much for that. Why don't we turn to OMB.

MR. BLUM: Thanks very much. Three issues that we're focused on right now, I think consistent with some of our prior discussions. One is on new entrance, which I think, by the way, as we think towards our refining and our goals would be, I think, a good one to make sure is covered. Innovation labs and

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a couple points on our IDVs.

One the new entrance, we already talked about the SAT and maybe rethinking that tool and how it can help us with new entrance and young entrance. Just one factual point, this doesn't answer Tom's good caution that we need to make sure that it is working successfully and truly simplified, but small businesses are currently receiving over 50 percent of the work between \$150,000 and \$500,000 when we did an analysis through FPDS.

So, to the extent that the theory holds true that there's a lot of activity that goes on in that space that really have the characteristics of very small dollar acquisitions, much more than the larger ones, why not try to take advantage of that process simplification with the caveat we need to make sure we really are providing process simplification.

The second point on new entrance that we've been thinking about, as I mentioned before, this notion of an innovation set-aside. To put it into larger context, I guess when we've thought about what procurement-ready means, there's really four components. One is the business development component that everybody thinks about and what Max was talking about earlier. The second is the process, knowing how

promise, but if they can't demonstrate that promise on an instant procurement, is there cover. So, they would need to understand from whether it's OMB or this community what sort of managed risk taking they can apply.

So, we are going to be resubmitting our proposal for an innovation set aside, which essentially is the ability for an agency to be able to limit competition or actually even do a sole source to a company that is new to the federal marketplace if it is offering a new technology or a provide a process, an innovative process that cannot easily be found in the federal marketplace.

But having said that, if you drill down on what I just said, it becomes rather complicated. What do we mean by not being able to find something from an existing provider? Do we really mean that we're ready to take in a company that, for example, might be a wiz bang at developing software using agile technologies, but doesn't necessarily have that great new software idea at hand.

Finally, the way that this proposal is written, it's really for a one-shot deal. So, they could come in. You could use this once or we could allow for an agency to do it a couple times. But is

to do competition and compete in a federal marketplace, understanding the unique process requirements.

Third is compliance, which I don't know that we expressly talked about this one. I don't know, Max, if your study really looked at that. I know you talked about process. But, for example, knowing how to compete doesn't mean that you know how to comply with, for example, the requirements of the Service Contract Act.

I'm not being in any way critical, but if you have a four-person company and you actually do know how to compete but you have a clerical person as one of your four people, should we be trying to get that person in if they have a new technology that we need, even though they may not understand feel comfortable that they can comply with the requirements to make sure that that clerical person is meeting the requirements of the Service Contract Act, that the employer is meeting the requirements.

Then, fourthly is the value proposition, which we were talking about earlier as well, which is contracting officers are looking at whether you're going to get greater efficiency cost savings and so forth, and they're going to be uncomfortable with taking in a company if they feel like they might have that really enough to get the business development that the company needs to be able to compete successfully?

If you created, for example, a schedule, a GSA schedule, it sounds like a good idea, but I can certainly understand if our GSA colleagues would say, wait a minute, we're not experts in developing small businesses in the ways that, you know, some of the things that they need. That may not be the right fit.

The point is, I think we have an entree and we have some interest on the Hill, but we need to continue to kind of build up this proposal and figure out with new entrance to address all of these areas that they need

Very briefly, innovation labs, we mentioned before that we are asking agencies to stand up and make sure they have similar mechanisms for acquisition innovation labs. Labs are not new to the federal government, but oftentimes they're used or mostly used in the R&D space. We think that a lot of the synergies that we see in R&D can be applied to acquisition.

When HHS stood up a lab, I think I mentioned it at our last meeting, they had a very successful acquisition where they were able to give a small stipend to small businesses that conducted a fly-off prototype that helped them to migrate legacy systems to

a new single web site. It worked very successfully.

SBA, through their ideal lab, I think has been using agile techniques with the small business to reengineer SBA's one program for getting businesses qualified through your various small business programs. So, we think by pushing on this, there's a nice dovetail to get people thinking in a more creative way that also is consistent with taking advantage of some of our innovative small businesses that may be currently overlooked.

Lastly, on our IDV, Eric had mentioned vets, the GWAC, which was a presentation to this panel last time to talk about the billions of dollars that have gone through vets through that program. That is done pursuant to the current Clinger-Cohen Act where GSA acts as an executive agent. OMB is in the process of reviewing the package. I'm very confident that we will support the renewal of that vehicle.

Lastly, the FAR Council is working with SBA to think about on some of the vehicles that aren't set aside but provide for all different types of small businesses, whether in the implementation of the Jobs Act. It makes sense as a policy matter if there's a benefit to being able to do set asides within set asides within a GWAC that has multiple different small

of this conversation of veteran business development, and particularly our voice in international business development.

I'm also joined by our senior advisor to our deputy assistant secretary, Phu Huynh, and our assistant secretary, Antwaun Griffin, at ITA.

So, Vets Go Global is a grassroots initiative founded by myself and fellow colleagues that are all veterans and that work for the International Trade Administration. We're spread out across the field domestically here. I, myself, am part of the East Michigan office. But we engage with veteran-owned businesses really on a daily basis. What we've identified is a small gap in programs that try to support veteran-owned businesses that are looking to expand internationally.

Just a couple quick points on data. The reason for that is 95 percent of consumers live outside U.S. borders holding 80 percent of global purchasing power. So, if a business, veteran or non, is not considering the international market space as a potential way to diversify and build a more sustainable business model, we think that they're missing out on a prime opportunity.

Just like we've heard here, a lot of the

businesses having a set aside service-disabled veteranowned small businesses.

I think SBA raised some challenges or questions with that in its initial implementation, which requires some careful consideration. We also want to think about what successes we've seen in the GSA and other vehicles in using other applications of that tool.

MR. KRAMER: Okay, very good.

I want to keep us moving because I want to make sure we leave a little bit of time here at the end. I'm going to go briefly off script because I know we have a representative from the Department of Commerce from ITA here who is going to talk about Vets Go Global and just provide an update. I'll allow Murat to do that at this time.

MR. MUFTARI: Thank you, sir. My name is Murat Muftari. I'm with the U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration. I just want to thank the SBA and Barb Carson for inviting us here today.

We just wanted to share a little bit about our program because we think it makes sense as this task force moves forward to consider the International Trade Administration and the Department of Commerce as part agencies want to identify procurement-ready companies. When we talk about identifying companies that could succeed in the international market space, we typically talk about dealing and working with export-ready companies. If they're not export ready but close, we can get them enough education and tools to make them export ready and then help them navigate that international market space.

What really gives us that capability is that we're embedded in 80 countries within the U.S. embassies and consulates with U.S. commercial diplomats. Under them, they have local, national industry experts that are the boots on the ground of our agency in dealing with foreign businesses, foreign business associations, foreign governments, on a daily basis to kind of match opportunity with capability and with company. So, that's kind of how we're structured.

Just a couple things that we're doing this year, particularly for veteran-owned businesses. Really, this program is supported by kind of corporate sponsors with some of our national partners, like UPS and Fed Ex, to kind of help facilitate some of these programs. Right now, it's just a field-driven initiative.

We're hosting two trade missions this year.

One is to Asia, particularly to Singapore, Vietnam, and Thailand, that will bring veteran-owned businesses that are in the information and communication industries to that part of the world to meet with businesses and with associations that want to kind of expand and have those technologies that American companies are offering.

The other one is an infrastructure and green construction trade mission to Mexico. Mexico, through our top markets report, has been identified as the number two market with infrastructure development needs. So, we're going to bring veteran-owned businesses, particularly from Texas and California, and a lot of them will have that Hispanic background, the Latin American background as well, and matching them with opportunities in Mexico.

Those are just a couple of the programs we envision creating, similar to the National Veterans Small Business Engagement Conference that the VA helps organize. We've presented in those learning sessions the last few years at that conference. Again, we have veteran companies kind of stand up and say, we would love if international business was an additional avenue of economic opportunity, just like procurement opportunities are.

So, we're looking with our partners like the

The SBA International Finance Office, they've given us their database of veteran-owned businesses that they've financed over the last three years. So, we are getting the word out, but a lot of times it's more of that face-to-face interaction that's going to kind of expose them to these opportunities.

The last piece of data I want to share is the reason that we see this gap is right now we identified, and this is coming from Census, that around nine percent of veteran-owned businesses export. Relative to women-owned and minority-owned businesses, womenowned are around 12 percent, and minority-owned are around 17 percent.

However, when you look at that small number of veteran-owned businesses, the export, the ones that do export are the highest employer of those other minority groups. Veteran-owned businesses that do export employ around 68 employees versus women-owned, which is around 40, and minority-owned, which is around 20. So, they're the biggest job creators in that space.

So, again, our mission ultimately leads to job creation. We think if we could get that nine percent number to something around 15 percent of veteran-owned businesses exporting, we'd see significant gains in job creation.

UPS to develop an international business conference that will be some sort of two-day forum to invite veteran-owned businesses and expose them to opportunities by bringing our international colleagues to the domestic conference and matching them with those opportunities.

MR. KRAMER: So, Murat, you have talked pretty effectively about the sort of direction you're heading and what you're doing. Is there any way right now that veterans represented by groups here or that these folks deal with can plug into those programs yet, or is it more just sort of keeping an eye on the way that this develops?

MR. MUFTARI: Some of the programs that are already kind of operating, a lot of it is just about getting the word out and kind of being that multiplier to your veteran business community. Again, this initiative is about a year and a half old, so we're still trying to gain exposure.

We've connected with the certifying agency at the VA. They've given us their database of around 8,000 companies that are certified through the VA. The National Veteran Business Development Council is a third-party certifier. They've given us their database.

MR. KRAMER: Okay, thank you very much. So, let me keep moving. Real quick, just to confirm, is there anybody on the phone with a report from the Treasury Department?

(No verbal response.)

MR. KRAMER: Not hearing that, let's move on to the Military Officers Association of America.

MS. BAINTON: Thank you very much. I'll be very brief. A lot of what I was thinking has already been said. I just wanted to put that our organization is really focused on the due diligence piece. I know that everyone here has great intentions, as do we. We just want to make sure that when we're proposing something and something is going through or when we develop an initiative, that it's helping the greatest population of veterans.

For example, with contract awarding, we're all for that. That is something that's important. But if we're taking a contract away from an organization that's not owned by a veteran but employs a large number of them, is that the better service.

So, just making sure of that. That's something that's important to us. Just making sure that we're doing our homework. I was really pleased to hear what Tom said about making veteran employment a

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criteria when it comes to awarding contracts and so on and so forth. So, things like that are very important

Just on what we're doing as far as our organization and entrepreneurship, we really are focused on the education piece, educating our staff about the resources here. There's a lot of resources that I didn't even know about and I spent a lot of time researching. So, this is very helpful to me and our organization.

Making sure our staff is informed. When they're out there talking to our members, our nonmembers, or anyone in the military community, that we can share that information. So, that's critical to us in getting the word out.

A few events that we have participated in recently, we were just at the International Franchise Association's convention. I believe it was their 25th anniversary for VetFran, which franchisers sign on to give veterans their very best discount in franchising. They were kind enough to let us speak on their panel. They're doing quite a bit to try to get veterans into franchising. We are very proud to be a part of that.

We are supporting at an event at the franchise expo on the 19th of March. Everyone is welcome to and try to address as many of the topics as possible as I go back to the office.

Great synergy today in regards to the topic areas. I know he will have some comments on some of the reports that were presented today. So, I'm looking forward to getting back with him on that.

But as the responsible party for the socioeconomic program, I can't help but make a few comments. I do want to let you know about the market research tool that we have. We call it MARCO. We think it's a great tool that we're planning to launch this summer. It's an internal and external tool that allows us to appropriately match capabilities for existing requirements. We think we'll get a lot of synergy there insuring that veterans get their fair portion of opportunity supporting a DoD platform.

As it relates to the simplified acquisition goal, we're doing very well. We always can do better. There's always room for improvement. We're doing about 65 percent of all small business owners in the simplified acquisition area. With the new rules working with OPM, we hope that the \$500,000 threshold won't hinder us. I think it will be a great opportunity to increase the thresholds without putting so much burden on the process.

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attend. It's free for veterans. It's a panel of veterans. It's not franchiser selling. It's people who can speak to the business ownership piece and also resource specialists. So, we welcome anyone to attend that.

Then, another piece that I wanted to mention was that our June 30th networking forum will be happening at the Air and Space Museum in D.C. We have three career tracks. One is solely focused on entrepreneurship. We had great success with it last year. The goal is to just bring in mentors, organizations, resources, people there, like I said, the due diligence piece, who are in it for the right reasons and not trying to take advantage of this demographic.

I'm interested in getting in front of the transitioning audience because they don't always think business ownership right away, but we think that's critical. So, we'd love to have your involvement.

If you have any questions, I'm available. MR. KRAMER: Great, thank you very much. Next, Alice from DoD, do you want to --

MS. WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you so much. I'm really in a receiving mode today. I was here to represent Mr. Wesley, to take as much information back

So, if the process stays the same and the increase goes up, I think we have better synergy in making sure that we get fair opportunities as supposed to be to ensuring the small business get the simplified acquisition buyers and awards.

We mentioned earlier today about overseas contracting. We have an excellent program that we're proposing as it relates to overseas. We're first working on training the acquisition community first with the U.S. dollars now being (inaudible) overseas as it relates to veterans and any other socioeconomic category. We want to make sure that the acquisition community really has an understanding of what that means as it relates to part 19, ensuring that a fair portion of those contracts overseas go to the veterans, service-disabled vets, or any other category.

So, we have initiatives that we're pursuing. We're going to be working with SBA coming up soon on that, getting some direction from SBA as well. I'm leading that effort, so I'm very excited about it and looking forward to actually executing that mission overseas.

But again, I want to just say thank you, Deputy Administrator. I really appreciate the invite and the opportunity to sit here on behalf of Mr.

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Wesley. I think there's some great topics that have been presented today with the Census Bureau and the DoD survey. I'm looking forward to getting that back.

We're also looking forward to participating and providing recommendations to serve you as well. So, again, thank you.

MR. KRAMER: Thank you for your contributions throughout the meeting today, Alice.

Next, Ken Dodds from our Office of Government Contracting and Business Development. Ken.

MR. DODDS: Thank you, Doug. I'm going to start with goaling and then talk about some of the regs and legislation that's coming up that might be of interest to you.

The administrator last Thursday announced the FY '15 numbers, so for the third year in a row, we met the small business 23 percent goal of over 25 percent. We doubled the SDV number as a government, 10 percent. We met the women-owned small business goal for the first time ever, over 5 percent. Then, we had the highest percentage ever for SDVO at 3.9 percent. So, it was a very good event, and it was very good news, we think

Moving on to the regs that we're working on, the limitations on subcontracting rule that allows you women-owned small business program. Sole-source authority was done by us and then put into the FAR December 31st, 2015. We did the new study of the NAICS codes where you can do set asides and sole-source awards. On March 3rd, we announced what the new NAICS are, and they're available on our web site now. So, it expands the industries where you can do a set aside or sole source award for women-owned small businesses.

On certification, we did advance notice of proposed rule making. Got a lot of comments. So, the next step for that, we have to somehow figure out are we going to do a women-owned small business certification program that SBA does, are we going to use third party certifiers, are we going to do both like we did back with SDB a long time ago, are we going to rely on other agencies or state agencies.

So, that was the issues that we wanted to get comments on. So, it remains to be seen. The next step for us would be to do a proposed rule laying out what we think is the best way to proceed on that.

Two items of interest in the NDA of 2016 that I'll mention, one has to do with what we were talking a little bit about with strategic sourcing and those kind of issues. You may or may not know that we give agencies a grade. Right now, their grade is based on

to rely on similarly situated entities, out of the NDA of 13 law, that rule is at OMB right now for interagency review. That usually takes 90 days, so I expect that this rule will be published as a final rule at the end of May or early June.

There's still work to be done, though, because they have to take it and put it into the FAR and put those changes into the FAR clauses themselves to get into contracts. So, there's still going to be more work to be done, but our final rule will start that process. They'll start that process once we have a final rule.

The Mentor Protégé Program for all small businesses, that final rule hopefully will go to OMB in the next week or two. That would put it as publication maybe in late June. Even though my hope is that it will be published late June, I don't believe that we're going to start accepting applications in June when it's published. I think there's going to be some delay as we ramp up to accept applications from what could be large amount of small businesses. So, once we finalize the rule, we'll announce when we're going to start accepting applications. I don't know when it's going to be.

There's been a lot of activity around the

prime contracting, subcontracting, and success factors.

Starting in '17, when we give agencies a grade, one of the things they want us to analyze is the number of small business concerns and other groups, HUB zone, SDVO, and so forth, awarded prime contracts compared to the prior fiscal year. So, I think they want us to somehow measure and grade them on the number of awards as part of their overall grade. So, that's something that will change and affect, maybe affect, agency's behavior.

Then, the last thing I'll mention is HUB zone changes. There's new authority for HUB zones in presidentially declared disaster areas, around base closure areas, because we had authority for base closure areas, but a lot of times the actual economic activity is around the base. They were not necessarily being included.

So, that's going to expand the areas around the base closure area which will be eligible for HUB zone status. Then, it also allows Native Hawaiian organizations to own HUB zone firms. So, that, hopefully, will be done as we're hoping a direct final rule sometime in May or June.

That's about all I have. Are there any questions about anything?

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MR. KRAMER: Information packed update, so, thanks, Ken. If folks have questions, they can -- because there is a lot there. Ken just summarized like a whole week of my life, I think, with all of that. He does it much more efficiently than I do. So, thanks, Ken.

Max, I know you had an opportunity for a little expanded discussion today, but if there were any other issues that you wanted to just report on, I'm happy to give you a minute to do that as well. If you're exhausted and need to recover, feel free.

MR. KIDALOV: Sir, I just want to thank you for asking additional questions. I want to thank Matthew and everybody else. At 106 pages, we had to make a decision that the mind can absorb no more than the seat can endure. We do recommend additional research, for example, to the entrenchment point. We recommend research on the types of mechanisms that are being used for the different firms, how are they actually getting the money. We certainly try to use the IDV as a proxy for a lot of that or just the general nonprogram awards as a proxy.

Certainly on SAP, again, great research area. The FPDS actually cuts off the size of the spreadsheet at some point. I think it's 30,000 lines or something.

Barbara Ashe is here. I'm just going to say a quick one instead. But I want you to know she's here and you can connect with her after. She is the pointing end of our spear for procurement-ready veteran-owned businesses. And although we said 200, it doesn't sound like a lot. But when you have now seen by census how many are actually competing and looking for this business, it is significant. They are going to be ready. So, we will look for ways to expand what she's doing with us.

I wanted to thank Murat for your initiative and for your support. We are going to demonstrate interagency collaboration through the Veteran Institute for Procurement International Trade Program, which we're developing this year. We'll execute it next year. But we're going to come together to use all the resources of the government to do more in international trade. So, thank you so much for being here today.

MR. KRAMER: So, I know that we're coming up against our time, and I want to respect that because I know I and other people have commitments. I also know that I want to make sure that we provide the opportunity and reopen public comment again if there's anything that came up during the meeting that folks wanted to comment on, or raise, or put on the record.

So, again, wonderful and between major announcements, we could probably keep writing even longer.

But again, great issue areas and just encourage to continue doing research on this.

MR. KRAMER: Well, the good thing is we don't lose you after today, right? Like, I think I have more than enough information to consider the point you were talking about today with regard to the contracting mechanisms. I think you've also revealed to the group the sort of resource you can be as these other issues come up certainly between now and June and then beyond.

MR. KIDALOV: Yes, sir. And I'll engage with you and Barb after this as well. Thank you.

MR. KRAMER: Great.

MS. CARSON: Thanks for the opportunity to just wrap up a couple things. I heard loud and clear also capacity building and capability building for small business. Really, that's on our shoulders to help them compete for the opportunities that you're making available. We want to do that.

So, through SBA resource partners, SBDC Score, Women's Business Center, and Veteran Business Outreach Centers in particular, are focused on vets. We will see what more we can do.

I already talked about her program, but

So, at this point, if anybody who wasn't part of the normal reporting had anything to add, I'd be willing to -- yes, sure. Let's get you a microphone, if we could.

MR. WYNN: Testing. MR. KRAMER: Perfect.

MR. WYNN: Got one, thank you. Good morning, Joe Wynn, VET Force and member of (inaudible) Vets. Thank you for the opportunity to make a few comments here at the interagency task force meeting.

Just kind of a follow up on one point in particular. Max and Jen's research report, I think, was very well done. A lot more to look at. One of the things that I picked up on coming out of that report was the absence of business development in the veteran's federal procurement program.

This whole ball game started off with 10650 in '99 setting the base three percent goal, creating also the Office of Veterans Business Development here at SBA, The Center for Veterans Enterprise. There was also another veterans corporation that is no longer with us, all for the purpose of trying to help service-disabled veterans in federal procurement.

I know there's been some conversation about how much of an effort should be made toward service-

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the pool.

disabled vets and federal procurement versus veterans in general just trying to get in business. But I just keep coming back to the purpose of the interagency task force with the federal agencies here, which is really all about federal procurement and increasing that number of service-disabled vets. We need to increase

We were talking about this in 2003 when they came up with the mandatory requirement that all agencies create a program that would get to the three percent or more. President Bush came in 2004 with an executive order, 13360, and, going back some, I just want to mention, though, that that executive order really was the catalyst to push forward the legislation that was created for the service-disabled vet program.

We've kind of gotten away from it over the years. SBA was the targeted agency to kind of manage that effort under the executive order. That kind of moved away from requiring agencies to do a written report and publicly post it on their web sites saying how they were going to increase contracting opportunities.

All that being said, without going back through the whole history, all that being said, still direct awards to service-disabled veteran-owned final challenge I'd give, not only to members of the task force but also everybody else that's here, as I said, we will spend a lot of time in the next few months looking at our 18 recommendations and really coming up with a game plan to go forward. What often gets left out of that exercise is making sure that we're cultivating the new ideas.

I know that I have written down four or five potential new recommendations that I'll be following up on with our staff. If all of you could just take some time as you're looking at your notes from today on the drive back or the metro back to your office, or whatever, but while this is fresh in your mind, think about the other things that we should put on the table and try to filter out between now and June.

We might create some space in June to not only talk about the existing 18 but then also maybe a new 10 to 15 recommendations people have put out there and kick those around a bit. So, if you don't do it today, it's not going to happen. I think we just had a great recommendation of maybe challenging ourselves to come up with a specific congressional sort of pitch that we all could agree on. That's just another of the ones that we put in. So, do that as well.

Otherwise, we appreciate your participation

businesses is going to increase the capacity and the ability for service-disabled vets to grow and do more business with the federal government.

This interagency task force, I would strongly urge you to submit recommendations to let's push that forward. Whether it happens or not, if it's up to congress, let congress decide. But at least let your voices be heard. We are not here to talk about how to increase contracting opportunities for the HUB zone, women, and 8(a), but they are veterans, too. How about that.

But, at the same time, let's push forward some proposals and recommendations that is really going to help contracting officers do -- as Jen said, they have some discretion, but it gets a little mixed with all these other programs. Let's push for service-disabled vets to increase that pool of contracting opportunities.

So, with that, again, thank you for the opportunity to make a few comments.

MR. KRAMER: Thank you for those comments, Joe.

23 Anybody else? 24 (No verbal response.) 25 MR. KRAMER: Wel

MR. KRAMER: Well, thank you all. The one

today. We appreciate what we'll be doing over the next couple of months to refine all this down a bit. And we will look forward to seeing you in June, sometime in June.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: June 9th.

MR. KRAMER: June 9th? I don't even want to say something. We'll see you all in June. So, thank you all very much. Have a good day.

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.)

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