



The Utilization of Small Business Concerns on Multiple Award Contracts

U.S. Small Business Administration

June 10, 2019

Section 1714 of the National Defense Authorization Act
for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91) Text

Congress finds that since the passage of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25; 125 Stat 240), many federal agencies have started favoring longer-term contracts, including multiple award contracts, over direct individual awards. These multiple award contracts have grown to more than one-fifth of federal contract spending, with the fastest multiple award contracts each surpassing \$100,000,000 in obligations for the first time between 2013 and 2014.

In fiscal year 2017, 17 of the 20 largest contract opportunities are multiple award contracts. While agencies may choose to use any or all of the various socioeconomic groups on a multiple award contract, the Small Business Administration only examines performance of socioeconomic groups through the small business procurement scorecard and does not examine potential opportunities for those groups. Congress and the Department of Justice have been clear that no individual socioeconomic group shall be given preference over another.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report that includes: (A) a determination as to whether small business concerns and each category of covered small business concerns are being utilized in a significant portion of the multiple award contracts awarded by the Federal Government, including whether awards are reserved for concerns in one or more of those categories, and whether concerns in each such category are given the opportunity to perform on multiple award contracts; (B) a determination as to whether performance requirements for multiple award contracts, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, are feasible and appropriate for small business concerns and covered small business concerns; and (C) any additional information determined necessary.

In making the determinations required, the Administrator shall use information from multiple award contracts with varied assigned North American Industry Classification System codes and about the awards of multiple award contracts from not less than eight federal agencies.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BPA	Blanket Purchase Agreement
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
COBSS	Contracting Officer Business Size Selection
CSBC	Covered Small Business Concern ¹
DC	Definitive Contract
DUNS	Data Universal Numbering System (<i>from Dun & Bradstreet</i>)
EDWOSB	Economically Disadvantaged Women Owned Small Business
FPDS-NG	Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation
FSS	Federal Supply Schedule
GWAC	Government-Wide Acquisition Contract
HUBZone	Historically Underutilized Business Zone
IDDQ	Indefinite Delivery / Definite Quantity (<i>a type of IDC</i>)
IDIQ	Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity (<i>a type of IDC</i>)
IDR	Indefinite Delivery / Requirements (<i>a type of IDC</i>)
IDV	Indefinite Delivery Vehicle
IDV PIID	Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Procurement Instrument Identifier
JV	Joint Venture
MAC	Multiple Award Contract (<i>FSS, GWAC, or multiple award IDC</i>)
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NDAAs	National Defense Authorization Act
Non-MAC	Non-Multiple Award Contract (<i>PO, DC, BOA, BPA, or SA IDC</i>)
Other IDC	Other Indefinite Delivery Contract (<i>an IDDR, IDIQ, or IDR</i>)
OTSB	Other than Small Business
PIID	Procurement Instrument Identifier
PO	Purchase Order
SA	Single Award
SB	Small Business
SBC	Small Business Concern
SBGR	Small Business Goaling Report
Schedule BPA	A BPA established off the FSS
SDB	Small Disadvantaged Business
SDVOSB	Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business
WOSB	Women Owned Small Business

¹ Covered Small Business Concerns (CSBCs) mean (A) qualified HUBZone small business concerns; (B) small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans; (C) small business concerns owned and controlled by women; and (D) small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, as defined under section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Pub. L. 115-91, requires, in Section 1714(c), a report to be produced by the Small Business Administration on the utilization of small business concerns on multiple award contracts (MACs). Specifically, it requires:

- A. a determination as to whether small business concerns (SBCs) and each category of covered small business concerns (CSBCs) are utilized in a significant portion of the multiple award contracts awarded by the Federal Government, including:
 - i. whether awards are reserved for concerns in one or more of those categories, and
 - ii. whether SBCs in each category are given the opportunity to perform on MACs;
- B. a determination as to whether performance requirements for MACs, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, are feasible and appropriate for SBCs; and
- C. any additional information as the Administrator may determine necessary.

MACs with varied North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes are to be used in the report, along with information from at least eight agencies. The term ‘reserved’, as used in Section 1714(c), refers to contracts set aside for small business or covered socioeconomic categories [Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), Women Owned Small Business (WOSB), Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), or HUBZone businesses].

Multiple Award Contracts

A multiple award contract is a type of indefinite delivery vehicle awarded to more than one vendor from a single solicitation. MACs are inclusive of spend off Government-Wide Acquisition Contracts (GWACs), the Federal Supply Schedule (FSS), and other multiple award Indefinite Delivery Contracts (other IDCs). Whereas one-fifth of small business eligible spend was obligated through MACs in FY 2012, this increased to one-fourth by FY 2015 (Table 1).

TABLE 1: PERCENTAGE OF PRIME CONTRACT SPEND (\$ BILLION) OBLIGATED THROUGH MACS

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
MAC \$	\$85.2	\$79.4	\$86.2	\$86.5	\$103.3	\$108.5	\$91.5
Total \$	\$404.2	\$355.4	\$366.8	\$352.3	\$410.7	\$442.5	\$388.6
MAC %	21.1%	22.3%	23.5%	24.5%	25.2%	24.5%	23.5%

Increasing obligations through MACs have instigated concerns about the ability of small businesses to compete on such contracts and whether these large vehicles allow small businesses, the catalysts for economic growth throughout our country, maximum practicable opportunity.

Primary Report Findings

Key findings of this report include the following:

1. About 37 percent of MAC spend from FY 2012 to 2017 was obligated to small business.

The percentage of MAC obligations to small businesses significantly exceeded the percentage of obligations on non-MACs to small businesses. Small businesses were only obligated around 20 percent of non-MAC spend from FY 2012 to FY 2017 (Table 2).

TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE OF MAC AND NON-MAC OBLIGATIONS TO SMALL BUSINESS

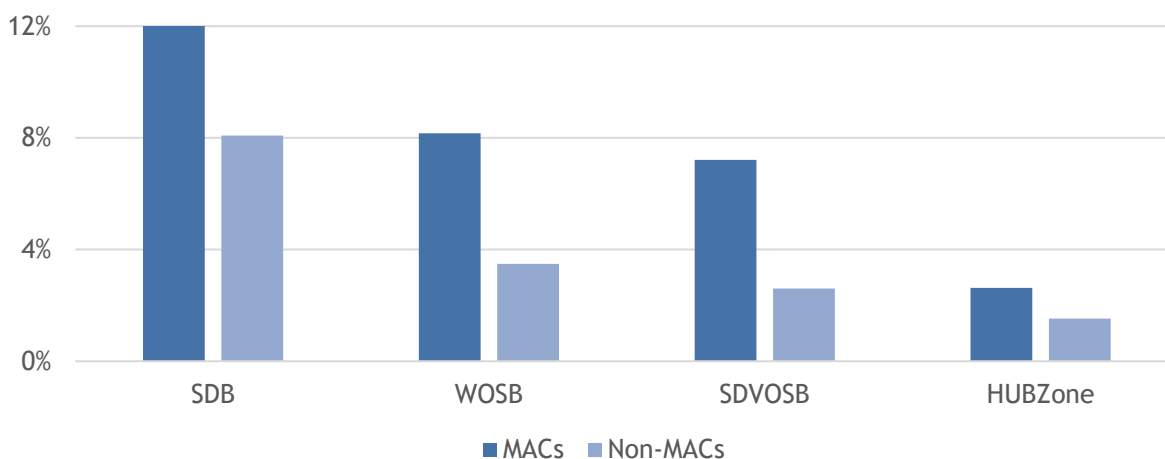
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
MACs	32.8%	35.7%	38.0%	38.3%	37.2%	37.0%	36.6%
Non-MACs	19.4%	19.8%	21.0%	21.6%	20.0%	19.6%	20.3%

2. The percentage of MAC spend to all four socioeconomic categories substantially exceeded the percentage of non-MAC spend to all four socioeconomic categories.

An average of 12.5 percent of MAC spend was awarded to SDBs from FY 2012 to FY 2017, 8.2 percent to WOSBs, 7.2 percent to SDVOSBs, and 2.6 percent to HUBZone SBCs.

On non-MACs, though, SDBs were awarded 8.1 percent of total spend, WOSBs 3.5 percent, SDVOSBs 2.6 percent, and HUBZone SBCs were obligated 1.5 percent (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: PERCENTAGE OF MAC AND NON-MAC SPEND TO SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES



3. Opportunities, though, for SBCs in prime procurement have decreased. The number of small business contractors fell by 11 percent on MACs and 17 percent on non-MACs.

The number of SBCs on MACs decreased by 11 percent from 14,821 in FY 2012 to 13,200 in FY 2017. More substantially, the number of small businesses on non-MACs decreased by 17 percent from 105,529 SBCs in FY 2012 to 87,636 SBCs in FY 2017.

The loss of over 17,500 small businesses on non-MACs may be related to an increasing emphasis on the use of MACs and obligations through GWACs, the FSS, and other multiple award IDCs, though the data analysis in this report does not specifically corroborate this conclusion. An understanding of the role of MACs in procurement must consequentially also include consideration of the inseparable and related non-MAC opportunities (Table 3).

TABLE 3: DECREASING NUMBER OF MAC AND NON-MAC SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTORS

	FY 2012	FY 2017	% Change
<u>MACs</u>			
Small Business Contractors	14,821	13,200	- 10.9 %
Total Contractors	19,199	17,342	- 9.7 %
<u>Non-MACs</u>			
Small Business Contractors	105,529	87,636	- 17.0 %
Total Contractors	134,212	119,339	- 11.1 %

Other factors such as regulations and reporting may also impact small business participation.

To address some of these issues the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recently issued guidance (OMB M-19-13) establishing a policy promoting a balanced used of government-wide, agency-wide, and local contracts in the acquisition of common goods and services, which account for approximately 60 percent of total contract spend, to help ensure agencies meet their small business goals, attract new entrants, and build their supplier base.

4. SDB and SDVOSB participation on MACs increased from FY 2012 to FY 2017 while the participation of WOSBs and HUBZone small businesses on MACs decreased.

Whereas there were 3,383 WOSBs on MACs in FY 2012, the participation of WOSBs fell to 3,229 in FY 2017. The number of HUBZone small businesses on MACs, though,

experienced an even more significant loss with a 20 percent decline in the number of HUBZone small businesses on MACs from 1,089 in FY 2012 to 861 in FY 2017.

The two socioeconomic categories with decreasing MAC vendor totals from FY 2012 to FY 2017 are the two socioeconomic categories that did not meet their FY 2017 contracting goal.

5. Dollars obligated per small business or socioeconomic category on MACs significantly exceeded the obligations per small business or socioeconomic category on non-MACs.

In FY 2017, for example, the 13,200 SBCs on MACs were each awarded an average of \$2.8 million. On non-MACs, though, the average obligation to one of the 87,636 non-MAC small business vendors was \$0.7 million. The average dollars obligated per small business vendor on a MAC was four times the average obligations to a non-MAC small business (Table 4).

TABLE 4: AVERAGE DOLLARS OBLIGATED PER VENDOR (\$ MILLION) IN FY 2017 BY CATEGORY

	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone
MACs	\$2.8	\$3.2	\$2.7	\$5.1	\$3.0
Non-MACs	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$0.6	\$1.6	\$1.8

WOSBs had the lowest dollars obligated per vendor for small business or any socioeconomic category on MACs and non-MACs. While SDVOSBs had the highest dollars obligated per vendor on MACs, HUBZone SBCs had the highest obligations per vendor on non-MACs.

6. The pace at which obligations grew annually per small business or socioeconomic vendor on MACs more than doubled, at the minimum, the growth rates on non-MACs.

Whereas the obligations per small business on MACs increased by 8.4 percent annually from FY 2012 to FY 2017, the annual growth rate on non-MACs was only 3.3 percent (Table 5).

TABLE 5: COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE FOR SPEND PER VENDOR FROM FY 2012 TO 2017

	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone
MACs	8.4%	5.9%	10.1%	10.0%	8.6%
Non-MACs	3.3%	-11.2%	3.2%	0.3%	0.2%

The \$1.9 million obligated per MAC small business in FY 2012 was already substantially larger than the \$0.6 million obligated per non-MAC small business vendor in the same fiscal year, and the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) on MACs of 8.4 percent considerably exceeded the non-MAC CAGR of 3.3 percent for the six-year analysis period (Table 6).

Obligations per small business on MACs were three times the obligations per small business on non-MACs in FY 2012. In FY 2017, though, the \$2.8 million obligated per small business on MACs was four times the \$0.7 million per small business on non-MACs. The difference between obligations per small business on MACs and non-MACs increased over the six-years from FY 2012 to FY 2017 because of the difference in compounded rates of growth.

TABLE 6: SMALL BUSINESS CAGR FOR FY 2012 TO FY 2017 ON MACS AND NON-MACS

MACs

<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
\$1.9 M	\$2.0 M	\$2.2 M	\$2.4 M	\$2.6 M	\$2.8 M
+ 8.4 %	+ 8.4 %	+ 8.4 %	+ 8.4 %	+ 8.4 %	+ 8.4 %

Non-MACs

<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
\$0.6 M	\$0.6 M	\$0.6 M	\$0.7 M	\$0.7 M	\$0.7 M
+ 3.2 %	+ 3.2 %	+ 3.2 %	+ 3.2 %	+ 3.2 %	+ 3.2 %

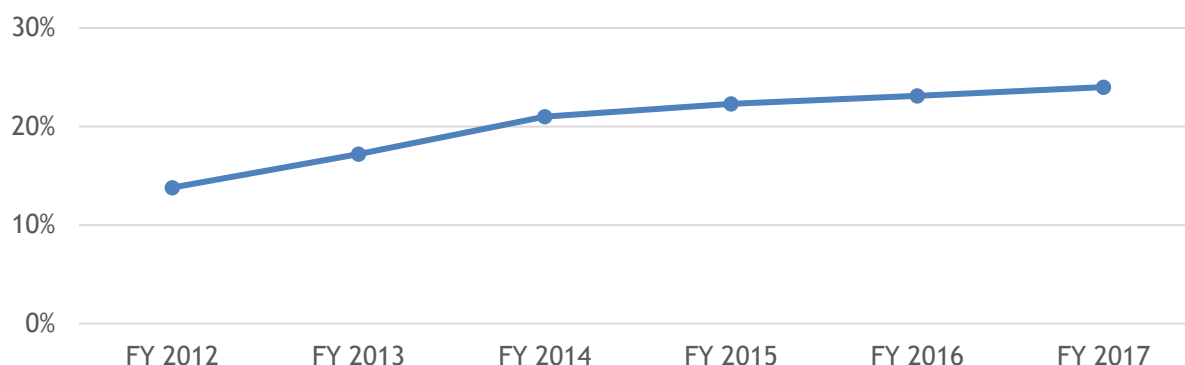
7. An increasing percentage of MAC spend was obligated through awards set aside at the base or order level for small business, SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, or HUBZone SBCs.

There was a difference in the set aside of awards by covered small business category.

The percent of dollars obligated through MACs that was reserved for small business or a socioeconomic category increased from 13.9 percent in FY 2012 to 24.0 percent in FY 2017.

The steadily increasing percent of MAC spend obligated through contracts set aside for small business or a covered category indicates a growing importance of the set-aside and sole source authorities for the multiple award GWACs, FSS, and other IDCs (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF MAC SPEND SET ASIDE FOR SMALL BUSINESS OR COVERED CATEGORY



An average of 14.1 percent of MAC obligations from FY 2012 to FY 2017 were associated with a contract set aside at the base or order level for small businesses. For the covered small business categories, 3.1 percent of annual MAC spend from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was associated with a contract set aside at the base or order level for SDBs, 2.4 percent for SDVOSBs, 0.8 percent for HUBZone businesses, and only 0.1 percent for WOSBs (Table 7).

TABLE 7: AVERAGE PERCENT OF MAC SPEND SET ASIDE BY CATEGORY FOR FY 2012 TO FY 2017

	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone
Percent of MAC Small Business Obligations Set Aside for Category	36.4%	8.2%	0.2%	6.4%	2.2%
Percent of Total MAC Obligations Set Aside for Category	14.1%	3.1%	0.1%	2.4%	0.8%

The percentages of total MAC obligations reserved for SDBs and SDVOSBs, the two socioeconomic categories for which the FY 2017 procurement goals were met, were higher than the percentages set aside for WOSBs and HUBZone small businesses, the two socioeconomic categories for which the FY 2017 procurement goals were not met.

For example, there was an annual average of 5,200 multiple award IDC vehicles with either the base or an order set aside for small business from FY 2013 to FY 2017. Over the same five-year time period, an average of 700 multiple award IDC vehicles had a base or an order set aside for SDVOSBs, 650 for SDBs, 250 for HUBZone SBCs, and 24 for WOSBs.

8. Given that the percentage of spend on MACs to SBCs and CSBCs significantly exceeded the percentage of spend on non-MACs to SBCs and CSBCs, it is determined that the performance requirements for MACs are feasible for SBCs and CSBCs.

In terms of percentage of total obligations received, small businesses and all four socioeconomic categories are achieving greater success on MACs than on non-MACs.

While the WOSB program only met its overall five percent statutory goal one year from FY 2012 to FY 2017, the percentage of MAC obligations to WOSBs exceeded five percent each year. There has not been a single year from FY 2012 to FY 2017 in which five percent of non-MAC spend, which constitutes about 75 percent of the total small business eligible spend, was obligated to WOSBs. Less than four percent of non-MAC spend was obligated to WOSBs in each year from FY 2012 to FY 2017. Success for WOSBs, based on percentage of prime contract obligations received, is possibly more feasible on MACs than non-MACs.

SDVOSBs have similarly struggled on non-MACs demonstrating greater success, based on percentage of spend awarded, on MACs. Obligations to SDVOSBs on MACs exceeded six percent of MAC spend in five of the six years of analysis. On non-MACs, though, SDVOSBs were never even awarded three percent of the almost \$300 billion awarded annually.

9. Small businesses and all four socioeconomic categories represent greater percentages of total prime vendors on MACs than non-MACs and have succeeded in earning the opportunity to perform, innovate, and serve on federal multiple award contracts.

SBCs accounted for an annual average of 77.3 percent of MAC vendors from FY 2012 to FY 2017. On non-MACs, though, SBCs represented a slightly lower annual percentage of 77.0 percent over the six-year period of analysis. About 20.8 percent of MAC vendors were SDBs, which is more than the 16.7 percent of non-MAC vendors that were SDBs. WOSBs accounted for around 18.4 percent of contractors on MACs compared to 15.5 percent of non-MAC contractors from FY 2012 to FY 2017. Finally, while 5.2 percent of MAC contractors were HUBZone SBCs, only 2.2 percent of non-MAC contractors were HUBZone SBCs.

The Small Business Administration was grateful for the opportunity through the 2018 National Defense Authorization Act to review and share this data with the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives. The report will, as well, be used by SBA to continually improve the ability of the agency to serve small businesses and promote entrepreneurship throughout the country.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Over \$442 billion in small business eligible prime contract dollars were awarded by the Federal Government in FY 2017. About 24 percent of the prime contract spend was obligated to small businesses enabling the Federal Government, led by the U.S. Small Business Administration, to again achieve its 23 percent small business procurement goal for the fifth consecutive year.

The SBA, in its role as the advocate for small business in the federal procurement marketplace, consistently strives to ensure maximum practicable opportunity for small businesses, as was directed by the Small Business Act of 1953 establishing this federal government agency.

Recognizing the critical role of SBA in the procurement process and the importance of small businesses as catalysts for economic growth and job creation throughout the country, Congress requested SBA through the National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2018 (NDAA 2018) to investigate the performance of small businesses on multiple award contracts (MACs). Since passage of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25), federal agencies have exhibited increasing preference for longer contracts, and there is concern in and outside of the federal government about the ability of small businesses to compete on these large dollar vehicles.

MACs are indefinite delivery vehicles (IDVs) awarded to multiple vendors from a single solicitation. All MACs are either Federal Supply Schedule (FSS) contracts, Government-Wide Acquisition Vehicles (GWACs), or other multiple award Indefinite Delivery Contracts (other IDCs). Other IDCs include Indefinite Delivery / Definite Quantity (IDDQ), Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ), and Indefinite Delivery / Requirements (IDR) contracts. MACs can be set aside for small businesses or socioeconomic categories when the base multiple award FSS, GWAC, or other IDC is established or, if not set aside at the base IDV level, at the time of order.

This report explores the performance of small businesses on MACs and specifically responds to the two questions posed by Congress in the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2018:

1. Are small business concerns (SBCs) and covered small businesses being utilized in a significant portion of the multiple award contracts awarded by the Federal Government?
 - a. Are awards reserved for concerns in one or more of these categories?
 - b. Are concerns in each such category given the opportunity to perform on MACs?
2. Are MAC performance requirements feasible for SBCs and socioeconomic categories?

The term 'reserved' refers to contracts set aside for SBCs or covered socioeconomic categories [Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB), Women Owned Small Business (WOSB), Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business (SDVOSB), or HUBZone businesses].

Section II of this report includes background information about the use of MACs by the Federal Government. Topics discussed in this section include the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) of 1994, the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, and an October 2016 study about MACs by Women Impacting Public Policy (WIPP), a nonpartisan public policy organization.

Section III provides information about the methodology used in this report. The primary source of information used for included analyses is the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG), the system used to collect and report on federal procurement obligations. FPDS-NG is managed by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), and each fiscal year GSA gives SBA a static snapshot of FPDS-NG data from which the Small Business Goaling Report (SBGR) is produced. The SBGR data is only inclusive of small business eligible obligations and does not include spend associated with exclusions, such as the Postal Service, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Section IV introduces basic information about the use of multiple award contracts by the Federal Government. Between 21 and 25 percent of small business eligible obligations from FY 2012 to FY 2017 were awarded through multiple award contracts. About 65 percent of MAC spend in FY 2017 were through other IDCs, 25 percent through the FSS, and 10 percent through GWACs.

Section V analyzes obligations to small businesses on MACs and determines that an average of 37 percent of MAC spend from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was awarded to small businesses. Analysis in Section V provides information about small business participation on MACs and non-MACs and the obligations, and the growth of obligations, per small business vendor on MACs. Section VI explores similar procurement topics for SDB, WOSB, SDVOSB, and HUBZone businesses.

Section VII investigates the use of set-aside and sole source authorities on MACs and identifies that 60 percent of MAC small business spend and 24 percent of overall MAC spend was associated with contracts set aside for small businesses or socioeconomic categories. Additional analysis is included about the use of sole source and set-asides for each socioeconomic category.

Section VIII concludes the report on the performance of small businesses and socioeconomic categories on MACs and identifies additional topics for future exploratory investigations.

SECTION II: BACKGROUND OVERVIEW

Though around since the 1930s, MACs rose to a place of increasing prominence in the 1990s, at least partially due to the passage of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) of 1994 (Nagle, 1999). FASA aimed to, among other goals, reduce the cost and improve the pace of contracting. Indefinite delivery / indefinite quantity (IDIQ) contracts, a type of IDC, were the most prominent form of MACs used at this time offering a master catalog contract framework off which, when needed, orders could be easily placed and completed (Yukins, 2017).

The Clinger-Cohen Act, part of the National Defense Authorization Act of FY 1996, created Government-Wide Acquisition Contracts (GWACs) and focused particularly on the acquisition of information technology (IT). GWACs remain today as multiple award IDIQs through which the consolidated procurement of IT products and services occur for the government and may only be established after approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Discussion continued throughout the government in the 2000s on the procurement marketplace, multi-agency efforts, fee-for-use contracts, duplication, and, overall, how to, as a single purchasing entity, best generate economies of scale and achieve the associated cost savings.

The Budget Control Act of 2011, enacted to address the debt-ceiling crisis, was referenced in Section 1714(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2018 as a causal factor for agency preference of longer-term contracts, such as MACs, over direct individual awards. Longer-term contracts may be viewed as cost-saving due to the reduction in expenditures associated with the establishment of a new contract, the possibility to defer and disperse spend to the future, and the ability, on IDIQ type contracts, to negotiate at the order level.

Recognizing the increasing presence of multiple award contracts in procurement, the nonpartisan public policy organization Women Impacting Public Policy (WIPP) investigated nineteen MACs in their 2016 “Do Not Enter” report and concluded that opportunities for women remain limited in federal contracting. While WIPP found few MACs with a socioeconomic track or set-asides specifically for WOSBs, the report did confirm that, after gaining access through the award of a MAC IDV to a WOSB, WOSBs were successful at winning task or delivery orders.

SECTION III: METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This section summarizes the methods and procedures used in this report. Reliable methods produce reliable results, and understanding methods enables understanding of report findings. Additional detail about methods and procedures used in this report can be found in Appendix I.

Data Source

The primary source of information used in the creation of this report is the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG). FPDS-NG is the repository for all federal prime contract records. All unclassified contracts above the micro-purchase threshold are entered into FPDS-NG, along with modifications of such contracts regardless of dollar value.

SBA receives a static extract of FPDS-NG data from GSA after the conclusion of each fiscal year for Small Business Goaling Report (SBGR) purposes. While the website is a live dynamic source to which edits may be made, the static snapshot of FPDS-NG data allows SBA to have a fixed and unchanging source of data for reporting. The static FPDS-NG SBGR data were used for this MAC report and, consequentially, only includes small business eligible prime contract obligations. Small business goaling exclusions for each fiscal year are included at the bottom of respective Small Business Goaling Reports available online through the FPDS-NG website.

Period of Analysis

The time period of analysis includes FY 2012 to FY 2017. The base year of FY 2012 was chosen due to the citation of the Budget Control Act of 2011 in NDAA 2018 directing this MAC report.

Vendor Counts

A vendor is identified in this report through a unique local DUNS. The term “local DUNS” is used interchangeably with the term “vendor DUNS” and both refer to the same data element. Only local DUNS that, at the end of a respective fiscal year, have a sum of small business eligible prime contract dollars greater or less than zero are included in total vendor counts.

Multiple Award IDV Types

A contract in FPDS-NG is defined as either an award or an IDV. Multiple award IDV types in FPDS-NG include GWACs, the FSS, and other IDCs. Distinct from GWACs and the FSS, the other IDC IDV type includes ‘Indefinite Delivery / Requirements’, ‘Indefinite Delivery /

Indefinite Quantity’, and ‘Indefinite Delivery / Definite Quantity’ vehicles. This report will identify MACs as either GWACs, the FSS, or other IDCs based on the above FPDS-NG logic.

All GWACs in FPDS-NG are defined as multiple award for the report period of analysis. The data element ‘Multiple or Single Award IDV’ is auto-populated as ‘Multiple Award’ for all newly established GWAC vehicles. It is recognized that, under specific circumstances, a GWAC may be single award and that a Contracting Officer for such contracts may have the opportunity to manually change the auto-populated response of ‘Multiple Award’ to ‘Single Award’ for the ‘Multiple or Single Award IDV’ FPDS-NG data element. There have been, though, no such occurrences of a single award GWAC in FPDS-NG over the FY 2012 to FY 2017 period. As such, other IDCs are the only MAC type with associated single and multiple award obligations.

Measuring Multiple Award Contract Small Business Success

Small business success in the federal government is primarily measured through the percentage of small business eligible prime contract dollars awarded to small businesses. The small business goals in a fiscal year, as per the Small Business Act, are 23 percent to small businesses, 5 percent each to SDBs and WOSBs, and 3 percent each to SDVOSB and HUBZone businesses. As such, a comparative approach was used in this report contrasting percentage of prime contract dollars awarded to small businesses on MACs to the small business percentage on non-MACs. A similar approach is used for analysis of SDB, WOSB, SDVOSB, and HUBZone MAC performance.

The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2016, Section 868 of P.L. 114-92, directed SBA to add a new component to the small business procurement scorecard for FY 2017 analyzing the number of small business prime contractors. This specific measure looks at the number of small business, SDB, WOSB, SDVOSB, and HUBZone contractors in the top 100 small business NAICS codes and compares the total from the current and past fiscal year to understand business retention. This measure is then used by SBA in its calculation of the grade awarded to a federal agency on its fiscal year procurement scorecard. Though the same measure is not used in this MAC report, similar underpinning analyses are conducted to understand small business and socioeconomic participation and level of success beyond percentage of obligations awarded.

Set Aside for Small Business and Socioeconomic Categories

As directed by Congress, a key component of this report involves understanding whether or not multiple award contracts are set aside for small businesses or socioeconomic categories. The term ‘reserved’, as used in Section 1714(c), refers to contracts set aside for SBCs or CSBCs.

A contract was identified as set aside for small business or a socioeconomic category at the base IDV establishment level if its IDV had a FPDS-NG 'type of set aside' data element value as:

- Set Aside for Small Business: 'Small Business Set Aside – Total', 'Small Business Set Aside – Partial', 'Reserved for Small Business', or 'Emerging Small Business Set Aside';
- Set Aside for SDB: '8(a) Sole Source' or '8(a) Competed';
- Set Aside for WOSB: 'Women Owned Small Business', 'Women Owned Small Business Sole Source', 'Economically Disadvantaged Women Owned Small Business', or 'Economically Disadvantaged Women Owned Small Business Sole Source';
- Set Aside for SDVOSB: 'SDVOSB Set-Aside' or 'SDVOSB Sole Source'; and
- Set Aside for HUBZone: 'HUBZone Set Aside' or 'HUBZone Sole Source.'

Order set asides are only considered in this analysis when the multiple award contract was established without the use of a base set-aside. If, in such circumstances, "Sole Source" or "Competitive Set Aside" was selected as the value for the 'Fair Opportunity / Limited Sources' data element on FPDS-NG, the order is considered as set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories when type of set aside is equal to one of the aforementioned values. It is only if 'Sole Source' or 'Competitive Set Aside' is selected for an order 'Fair Opportunity / Limited Sources' that 'Type of Set Aside' does not propagate from the base contract level.

SECTION IV: AN INTRODUCTION TO MACS IN FEDERAL PROCUREMENT

Introduction

This section provides an introductory overview of multiple award contracts in prime procurement. A foundational understanding of general MAC trends is helpful prior to exploring additional factors of consideration, such as small business and socioeconomic performance.

Introductory information included in this section is as follows: the percentage of prime contract dollars obligated through MACs in a fiscal year from FY 2012 to FY 2017; the number of prime contractors performing on MACs; MAC obligations by contract type; obligations through multiple and single award other IDCs; and non-MAC obligations by contract type.

Prime Contract Dollars Obligated through MACs

Between 21 and 25 percent of total small business eligible prime contract dollars in each of the six past fiscal years from FY 2012 to FY 2017 have been awarded through MACs (Table 8).

TABLE 8: PERCENTAGE OF PRIME CONTRACT DOLLARS (\$ BILLION) OBLIGATED THROUGH MACS

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
MAC \$	\$85.2	\$79.4	\$86.2	\$86.5	\$103.3	\$108.5	\$91.5
Non-MAC \$	\$319.0	\$276.0	\$280.6	\$265.8	\$307.4	\$334.0	\$297.1
Total \$	\$404.2	\$355.4	\$366.8	\$352.3	\$410.7	\$442.5	\$388.6
MAC %	21.1 %	22.3%	23.5%	24.5%	25.2%	24.5%	23.5%

There was an upward trend in the percentage of small business eligible prime contract dollars obligated through MACs after passage of the Budget Control Act in FY 2011. Whereas MACs represented one-fifth of spend in FY 2012, MAC obligations increased to one-fourth in FY 2015.

Vendor Participation on MACs

There are a decreasing number of businesses obligated or deobligated prime contract dollars through multiple award contracts in a fiscal year. Whereas 19,199 businesses of all sizes were active on MACs in FY 2012, this participation count decreased to 17,342 in FY 2017 (Table 9).

TABLE 9: COUNTS OF BUSINESSES OF ALL SIZES PERFORMING ON MACS AND NON-MACS

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
MAC	19,199	18,169	18,806	18,010	18,134	17,342	18,277
Non-MAC	134,212	120,533	119,087	116,696	120,553	119,339	121,737
Total	140,955	127,027	125,834	123,110	126,928	125,361	128,203
MAC %	13.6%	14.3%	15.0%	14.6%	14.3%	13.8%	14.3%

The total number of businesses of all sizes performing on prime contracts is shrinking. Almost 141,000 businesses were obligated or deobligated small business eligible prime contract dollars in FY 2012. In FY 2017, though, this number decreased by almost 15,000 businesses to 125,361, which represents an 11 percent contraction in the number of prime contractors over six years.

MAC Obligations by IDV Type

Over 60 percent of MAC obligations occurred through other IDC types. A little less than 30 percent of MAC spend occurred through the FSS and 10 percent through GWACs (Table 10).

TABLE 10: PERCENTAGE OF MAC SPEND BY IDV TYPE

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
Other IDC	62.8%	61.4%	60.7%	61.4%	65.0%	64.9%	62.9%
FSS	30.0%	30.1%	29.3%	28.0%	23.8%	23.2%	27.1%
GWAC	7.2%	8.5%	10.0%	10.6%	11.2%	11.9%	10.1%

The percentage of MAC obligations through other IDCs and GWACs generally increased from FY 2012 to FY 2017 while the percentage of MAC obligations through the FSS decreased.

FSS multiple award spend remained more or less stagnant at about \$25 billion over the six-year period of analysis. Obligations through GWACs more than doubled and MAC other IDC spend increased by about \$17 billion, or 30 percent, from FY 2012 to FY 2017 (Table 11).

TABLE 11: MAC PRIME CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS (\$ BILLION) BY IDV TYPE

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
IDC	\$53.5	\$48.8	\$52.3	\$53.1	\$67.1	\$70.4	\$57.5
FSS	\$25.6	\$23.9	\$25.3	\$24.2	\$24.6	\$25.2	\$24.8
GWAC	\$6.1	\$6.7	\$8.6	\$9.2	\$11.6	\$12.9	\$9.2
Total	\$85.2	\$79.4	\$86.2	\$86.5	\$103.3	\$108.5	\$91.5

Multiple Award and Single Award Other IDCs

While all FSS and GWAC spend occurs through MACs, prime spend through other IDCs can be multiple or single award. Whereas multiple award IDCs are awarded to more than one business from a single solicitation, single award IDCs are awarded to one business from one solicitation.

Over 40 percent of the overall small business eligible prime contract dollars, between \$137 to \$180 billion per year from FY 2012 to FY 2017, were awarded through other IDCs (Table 12).

TABLE 12: SMALL BUSINESS ELIGIBLE OTHER IDC SPEND (\$ BILLION) BY MULTIPLE OR SINGLE AWARD

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
Multiple Award Other IDC	\$53.5	\$48.8	\$52.3	\$53.1	\$67.1	\$70.4	\$57.5
Single Award Other IDC	\$111.7	\$88.4	\$92.7	\$90.7	\$102.1	\$109.2	\$99.1
Total Other IDC	\$165.1	\$137.1	\$145.0	\$143.8	\$169.3	\$179.6	\$156.7

While competition to become a contractholder on an IDC is open, competition for access to the prime contract dollars associated with multiple award IDC orders is closed and limited to contractholders. On single award IDCs, though, competition to access obligations occurs in a more open framework to all interested at the base establishment level.

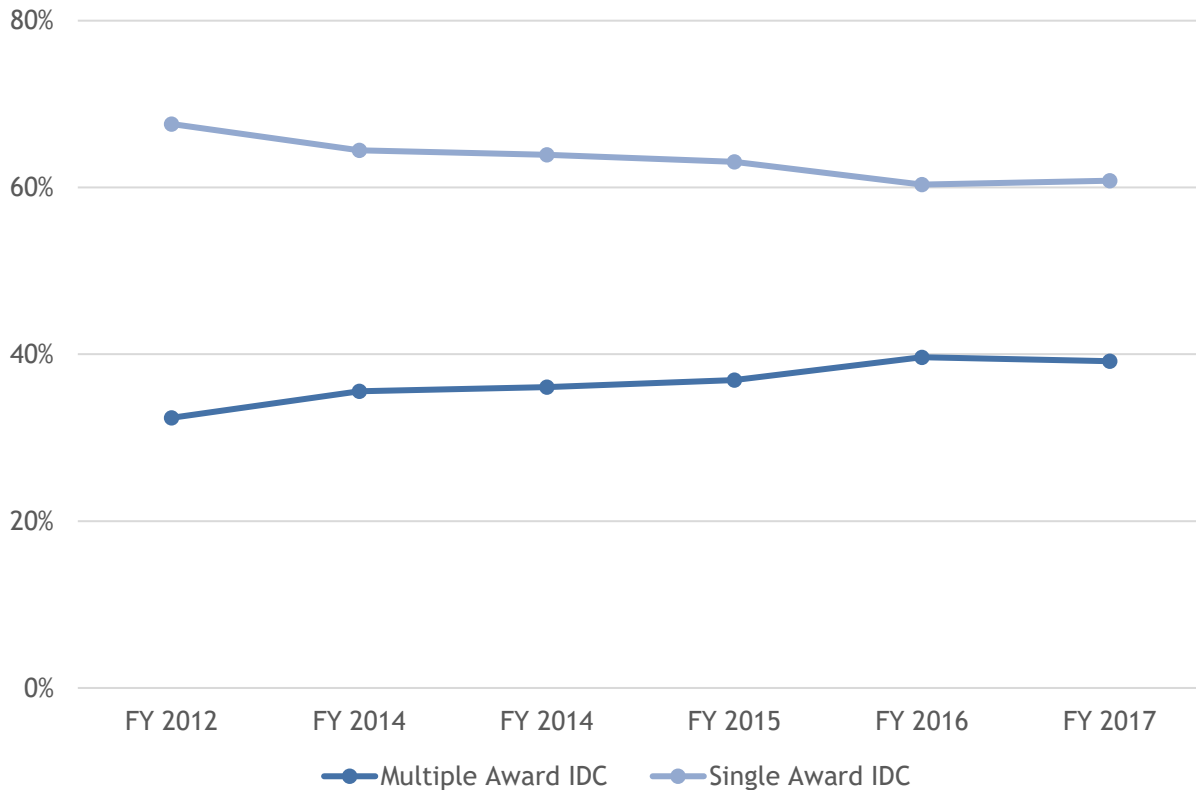
The percentage of other IDC spend through single award IDCs decreased, and, in contrast, the percentage of other IDC spend through multiple award IDCs increased over six years (Table 13).

TABLE 13: PERCENTAGE OF OTHER IDC SPEND THROUGH MULTIPLE AND SINGLE AWARD CONTRACTS

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
Multiple Award Other IDC	32.4%	35.6%	36.1%	36.9%	39.6%	39.2%	36.7%
Single Award Other IDC	67.6%	64.4%	63.9%	63.1%	60.4%	60.8%	63.3%

Whereas 32.4 percent of the \$165 billion obligated through other IDCs in FY 2012 originated from multiple award solicitations, this steadily increased to 39.2 percent in FY 2017 and corresponds to decreasing other IDC obligations through single award contracts (Figure 3).

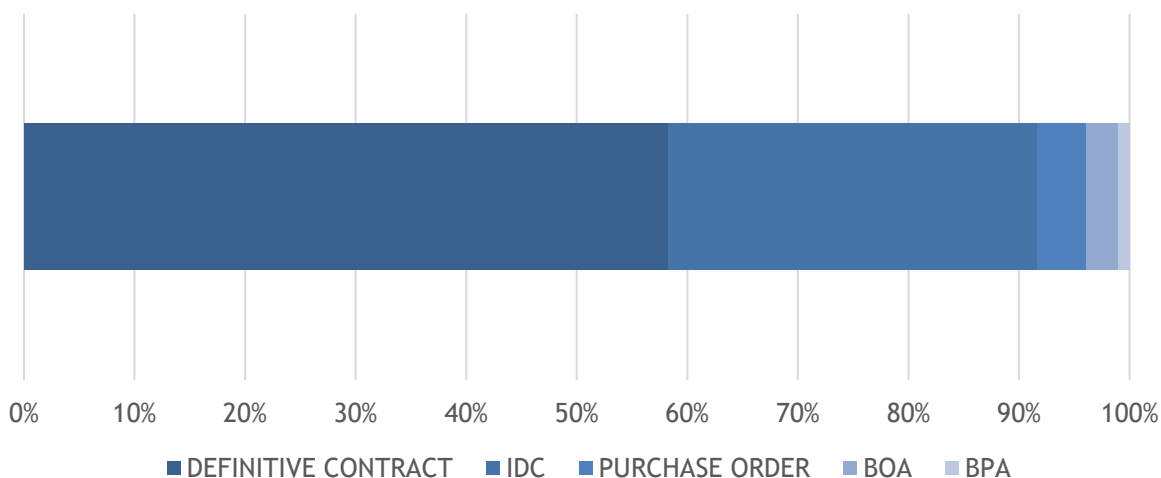
FIGURE 3: DECREASING SPEND ON OTHER IDCs THROUGH SINGLE AWARD CONTRACT



Non-MAC Obligations by Contract Type

It is important to recognize the contract types in procurement that are not MACs. Non-MAC obligations are dominated by definitive contracts (DCs) and single award other IDCs. About 58 percent of non-MAC spend occurs on DCs and 33 percent on single award IDCs (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4: AVERAGE PERCENT OF PRIME CONTRACT DOLLARS BY CONTRACT TYPE ON NON-MACS



The distribution of prime spend by contract type on non-multiple award contracts has remained relatively steady over the six-year period of analysis from FY 2012 to FY 2017 (Table 14).

TABLE 14: NON-MAC PRIME CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS (\$ BILLION) BY CONTRACT TYPE

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
DC	\$185.4	\$166.7	\$165.2	\$150.4	\$177.8	\$193.8	\$173.2
SA IDC	\$111.7	\$88.4	\$92.7	\$90.7	\$102.2	\$109.3	\$99.2
PO	\$12.1	\$11.2	\$12.3	\$12.6	\$14.3	\$15.4	\$13.0
BOA	\$6.8	\$7.0	\$7.4	\$8.9	\$9.6	\$11.7	\$8.6
BPA	\$3.0	\$2.6	\$3.0	\$3.3	\$3.5	\$3.9	\$3.2
Total	\$319.0	\$276.0	\$280.6	\$265.8	\$307.4	\$334.0	\$297.1

Section IV Summary Review

This section provided introductory information about multiple award contracts and prime procurement in the federal government and is foundational to future sections in the report. In review, the primary topics discussed in Section IV included the following:

- Between 21 and 25 percent of total small business eligible prime contract dollars in each of the six past fiscal years from FY 2012 to FY 2017 were awarded through MACs.
- Following passage of the Budget Control Act of 2011, small business eligible obligations on MACs increased from 21 percent in FY 2012 to 25 percent by FY 2015.
- The number of businesses performing on MACs decreased from 19,199 in FY 2012 to 17,342 in FY 2017, which represents an 11 percent decrease over the six-year period.
- Businesses on MACs represent 14 percent of the total businesses on prime contracts.
- MACs include the FSS, GWACs, and other IDCs. Other IDCs are inclusive of Indefinite Delivery / Requirements, Indefinite Delivery / Indefinite Quantity, and Indefinite Delivery / Definite Quantity vehicles. In FY 2017, about 65 percent of MAC spend was through other IDCs, 25 percent through the FSS, and 10 percent through GWACs.
- The percentage of obligations through multiple award other IDCs and GWACs increased from FY 2012 to FY 2017 while the percentage of spend through the FSS decreased.
- Non-MAC spend is comprised of DCs, single award other IDCs, POs, BOAs, and BPAs. Other IDCs are the only contract type with both multiple and single award obligations.
- The percentage of other IDC obligations through MACs increased from 32 percent in FY 2012 to 40 percent in FY 2017 with decreasing single award opportunities.

The next section will build upon the information discussed in Section IV and will explore the obligations to and the participation of small businesses on multiple award contracts.

SECTION V: SMALL BUSINESS PERFORMANCE ON MACS

Introduction

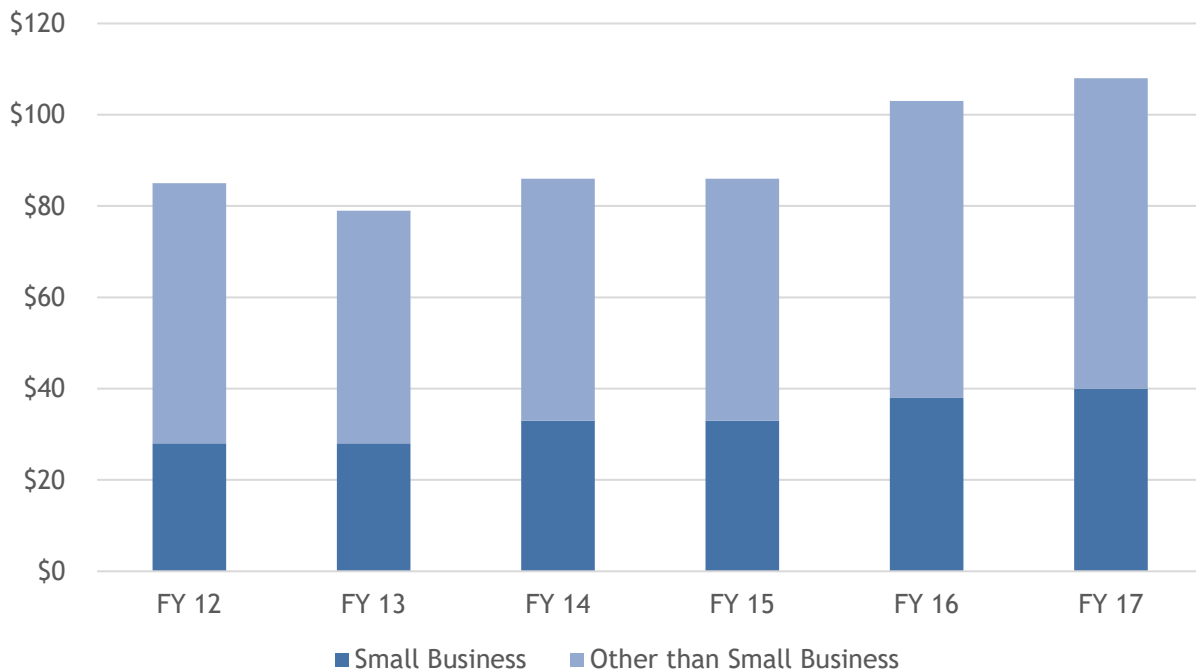
This section explores the performance of small businesses on multiple award contracts. It was established in Section IV that obligations through MACs constituted 21 to 25 percent of annual small business eligible spend from FY 2012 to FY 2017, and this section adds the additional factor of contracting officer business size selection into the procurement analysis.

Information in this section is as follows: the percentage and amount of MAC spend and non-MAC spend awarded to SBCs in a fiscal year; the percentage and count of MAC vendors that are SBCs; the percentage and count of non-MAC vendors that are small; the percentage change in the number of SBCs performing on MACs, non-MACs, and overall from FY 2012 to FY 2017; and annual and compound annual growth rate for obligations per small business vendor.

MAC Obligations to Small Businesses

Small businesses are being utilized in a significant portion of MACs. On average, from FY 2012 to FY 2017, small businesses were obligated 37 percent of MAC spend (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5: MAC OBLIGATIONS (\$ BILLION) TO SMALL BUSINESSES FROM FY 2012 TO FY 2017



The percentage of MAC obligations to SBCs significantly exceeded the percentage of non-MAC obligations to SBCs. Whereas 37 percent of small business eligible obligations on MACs in FY 2017 were to SBCs, only about 20 percent of non-MAC obligations were to SBCs (Table 15).

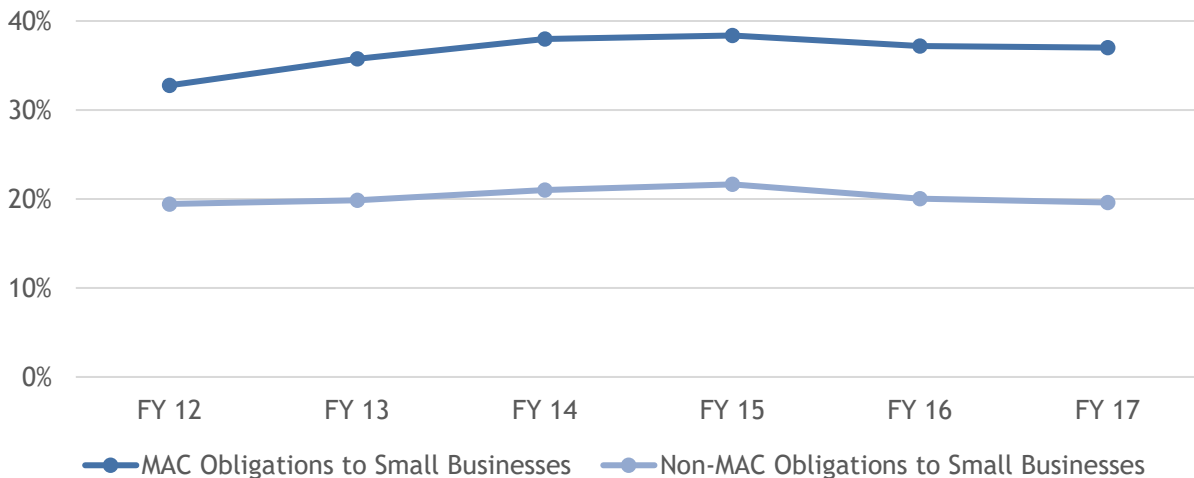
TABLE 15: SMALL BUSINESS PRIME CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS (\$ BILLION) ON MACS AND NON-MACS

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
<u>MACs</u>							
SB \$	\$27.9	\$28.4	\$32.7	\$33.1	\$38.4	\$40.1	\$33.5
Total \$	\$85.2	\$79.4	\$86.2	\$86.5	\$103.3	\$108.5	\$91.5
SB %	32.8%	35.7%	38.0%	38.4%	37.2%	37.0%	36.6%
<u>Non-MACs</u>							
SB \$	\$62.0	\$54.8	\$58.9	\$57.5	\$61.5	\$65.5	\$60.1
Total \$	\$319.0	\$276.0	\$280.6	\$265.8	\$307.4	\$334.0	\$297.1
SB %	19.4%	19.8%	21.0%	21.6%	20.0%	19.6%	20.3%

In all six years of analysis, the percentage of MAC prime contract dollars obligated to small businesses exceeded the percentage of non-MAC prime contract dollars to small businesses.

Analyzing change over time, the percentage of dollars obligated to SBCs on non-MACs remained steady at 20 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2017. On MACs, though, obligations to SBCs rose from 32.8 percent in FY 2012 to a high of 38.4 percent in FY 2015 (Figure 6).

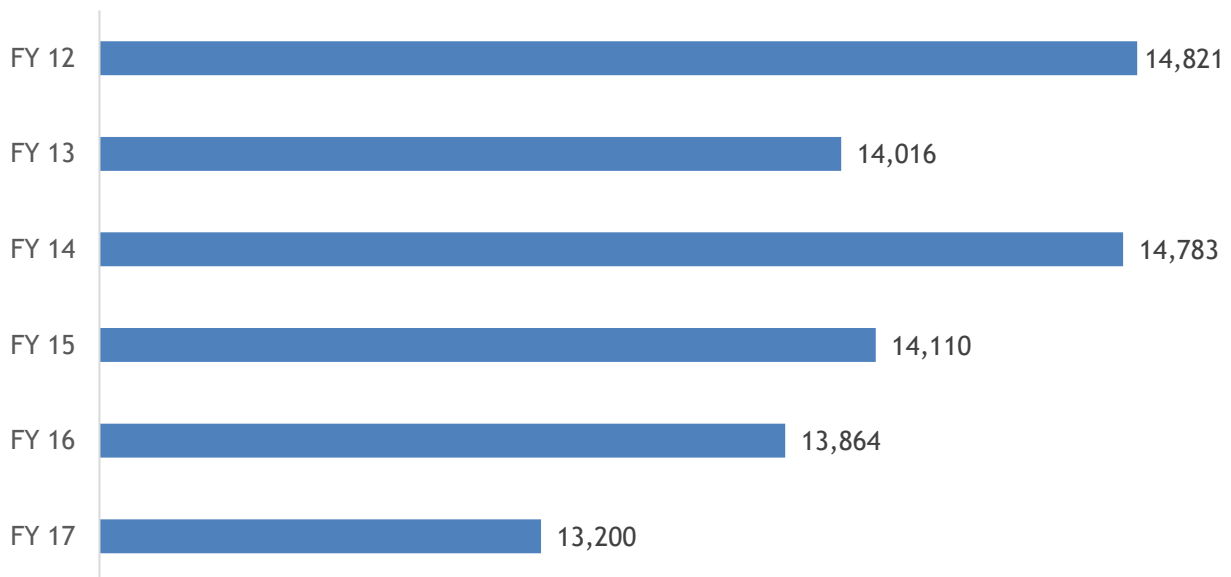
FIGURE 6: THE PERCENTAGE OF OBLIGATIONS TO SMALL BUSINESSES ON MACS AND NON-MACS



MAC Small Business Vendor Participation

While the dollars obligated to small businesses on MACs increased from FY 2012 to FY 2017, the number of small businesses on MACs decreased. For example, in FY 2012 there were 14,821 SBCs providing the \$28 billion worth of goods and services to the federal government on MACs. In FY 2017, though, 13,200 SBCs were performing the \$40 billion on MACs (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7: DISTINCT COUNT OF SMALL BUSINESSES PERFORMING ON MACS BY FISCAL YEAR



There were 1,600 fewer small businesses on MACs in FY 2017 than when compared to small business participation in FY 2012. The decrease from 14,821 small businesses performing on MACs to 13,200 represented an 11 percent loss of small businesses on MACs in six years.

While the number of SBCs performing on MACs decreased from FY 2012 to FY 2017, the percentage of total businesses represented by SBCs remained steady. For example, in FY 2012 there were 19,199 businesses performing on MACs and 14,821, or 77 percent, were SBCs. In FY 2017, there were 17,342 businesses performing on MACs and 13,200, or 76 percent, were SBCs. A proper understanding of small business participation in prime contracting necessitates analysis beyond the percentage of total businesses with small business representation (Table 16).

TABLE 16: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUSINESSES WITH SMALL BUSINESS REPRESENTATION

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
<u>MACs</u>							
SB	14,821	14,016	14,783	14,110	13,864	13,200	14,132
Total	19,199	18,169	18,806	18,010	18,134	17,342	18,277
SB %	77.2%	77.1%	78.6%	78.4%	76.5%	76.1%	77.3%
<u>Non-MACs</u>							
SB	105,529	94,759	94,298	91,449	88,454	87,636	93,688
Total	134,212	120,553	119,087	116,696	120,553	119,339	121,737
SB %	78.6%	78.6%	79.2%	78.4%	73.4%	73.4%	77.0%
<u>Overall</u>							
SB	111,373	100,375	100,186	97,008	93,863	92,670	99,246
Total	140,955	127,027	125,834	123,110	126,928	125,361	128,203
SB %	79.0%	79.0%	79.6%	78.8%	74.0%	73.9%	77.4%

The percentage of small business vendors on non-MACs exceeded the percentage of small business vendors on MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2014. There was, though, a noticeable decrease in the percentage of small business vendors on non-MACs from FY 2015 to FY 2016. Whereas SBCs represented 78 percent of businesses performing on non-MACs in FY 2015, the percentage of businesses on non-MACs with small business representation fell to 73 percent in FY 2016.

An understanding of the use of MACs by the federal government may necessitate an understanding, as well, of non-MACs. An increasing emphasis on the use of MACs and obligations through multiple award GWACs, the FSS, and other IDCs may correspondingly impact small business participation on non-multiple award contracts. Other factors, such as regulations and reporting, may also contribute to decreasing small business participation, though the data analysis in this report does not specifically corroborate this conclusion.

The number of small businesses on non-MACs fell by 17 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2017. There were 17,500 fewer SBCs on non-MACs in FY 2012 compared to FY 2017 (Table 17).

Some of these issues are addressed in OMB Memorandum M-19-13, which establishes a policy promoting a balanced use of government-wide, agency-wide, and local contracts in the acquisition of common goods and services, which account for approximately 60 percent of total contract spend, to help ensure agencies meet their small business goals, attract new entrants, and build their supplier base.

TABLE 17: THE PERCENT CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF MAC AND NON-MAC VENDORS OVER SIX YEARS

	FY 2012	FY 2017	Percent Change
<u>MACs</u>			
Small Businesses	14,821	13,200	- 10.9 %
Total Businesses	19,199	17,342	- 9.7 %
<u>Non-MACs</u>			
Small Businesses	105,529	87,636	- 17.0 %
Total Businesses	134,212	119,339	- 11.1 %
<u>Overall</u>			
Small Businesses	111,373	92,670	- 16.8 %
Total Businesses	140,955	125,361	- 11.1 %

The percentage decrease to the number of small businesses on non-MACs exceeded the percentage of small businesses lost on MACs over the FY 2012 to FY 2017 time period.

Annual and Compound Annual Growth of MAC Obligations to Small Business Vendors

Increasing obligations through MACs accompanied by a decreasing number of small business vendors has led, consequentially, to rising dollars obligated per vendor on MACs (Table 18).

TABLE 18: REAL DOLLARS OBLIGATED PER SMALL BUSINESS (\$ MILLION) FROM FY 2012 TO FY 2017

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
MACs	\$1.9	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$2.2	\$2.6	\$2.8
Non-MACs	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.7

The dollars obligated per small business vendor on MACs was \$1.9 million in FY 2012 and increased to an adjusted \$2.0 million in FY 2013, an annual growth rate of 5.7 percent.

<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
\$1.9 M	\$2.0 M	\$2.1 M	\$2.2 M	\$2.6 M	\$2.8 M
+ 5.7%	+ 7.3%	+ 5.0%	+ 16.6%	+ 7.7%	

Annual growth rate denotes or signifies the percentage by which a sum has changed since the conclusion of the most recent fiscal year. The most significant increase in dollars obligated per small business on MACs occurred from FY 2015 to FY 2016 with a growth rate of 16.6 percent.

An additional measure beyond annual growth, known as the compound annual growth rate (CAGR), diminishes effects of volatility and provides a better comparison over a period of time. The CAGR for dollars obligated per small business on MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was 8.4 percent. CAGR measures growth over a period of time if growth for each unit of time was to occur uniformly. For example, a CAGR of 8.4 percent says that, if growth of dollars obligated per small business were to occur uniformly, the obligations per small business would increase by 8.4 percent each year from the FY 2012 base of \$1.9 million to \$2.8 million in FY 2017.

<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>
\$1.9 M	\$2.0 M	\$2.2 M	\$2.4 M	\$2.6 M	\$2.8 M
+ 8.4%	+ 8.4%	+ 8.4%	+ 8.4%	+ 8.4%	+ 8.4%

The CAGR of 8.4 percent for dollars obligated per small business on MACs was more than double the 3.3 percent CAGR for non-MAC SBCs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 (Table 18).

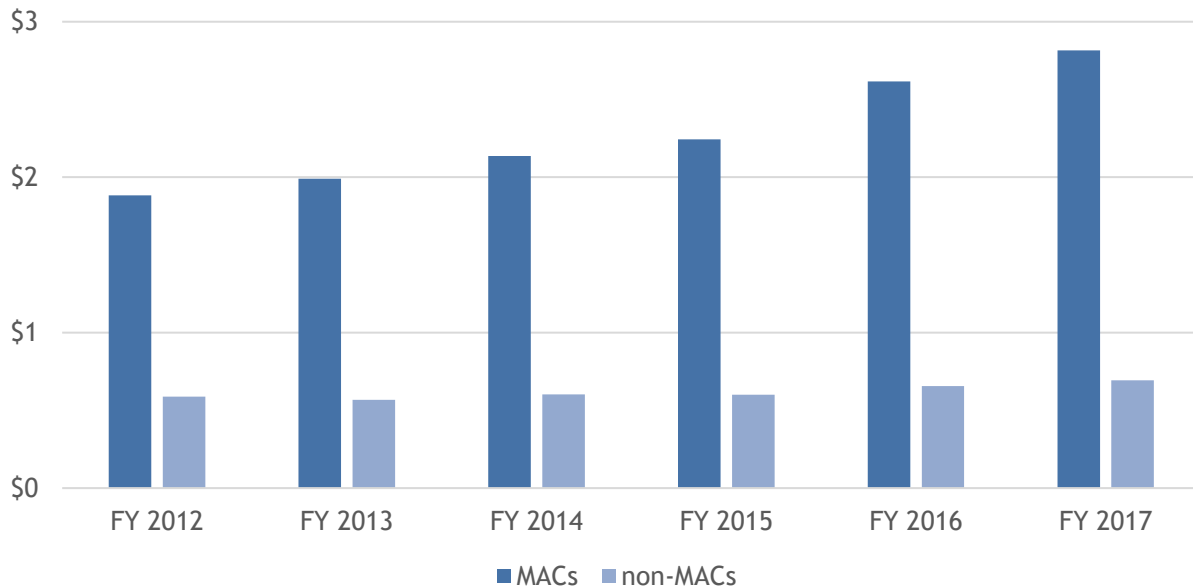
TABLE 19: ANNUAL GROWTH AND COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH FOR OBLIGATIONS PER SBC

	<u>FY 12 - 13</u>	<u>FY 13 - 14</u>	<u>FY 14 - 15</u>	<u>FY 15 - 16</u>	<u>FY 16 - 17</u>	<u>CAGR</u>
MACs	5.7%	7.3%	5.0%	16.6%	7.7%	8.4%
Non-MACs	-3.4%	6.2%	-0.4%	9.4%	5.5%	3.3%

The pace of dollars obligated per small business on MACs increased per year at a compounded annual rate two times the rate of dollars obligated per non-MAC small business vendor.

Small businesses were obligated \$2.8 million per vendor on MACs in FY 2017 compared to \$1.9 million in FY 2012. On non-MACs, though, small businesses were awarded \$0.6 million per vendor in FY 2012, which grew, on average, 3.3 percent annually to \$0.7 in FY 2017 (Figure 8).

FIGURE 8: A GROWING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAC AND NON-MAC OBLIGATIONS (\$ MILLION) PER SBC



Section V Summary Review

This section explored the participation of small businesses on multiple award contracts. In review, the key analyses of Section V provided the following insights:

- Small businesses were obligated a greater percentage of MAC than non-MAC spend. On average, from FY 2012 to FY 2017, small businesses were obligated 37 percent of MAC spend. Non-MAC spend to small businesses averaged 20 percent over the six-year period.
- Whereas the percentage of MAC obligations to SBCs was 32.8 percent in FY 2012 and increased to 37.0 percent in FY 2017, non-MAC spend to SBCs remained at 20 percent.
- The number of SBCs on MACs fell by 11 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2017. There were 14,821 SBC MAC vendors in FY 2012 and 13,200 SBC MAC vendors in FY 2017.

- While there was a notable decrease in the number of small businesses performing on MACs, there was an even more significant drop in the number of small businesses on non-MACs. The number of small businesses on non-MACs declined by 17 percent from 105,529 in FY 2012 to 87,636 in FY 2017, a loss of over 17,500 small businesses.
- The significant 17 percent decrease in the number of small businesses on non-MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 may relate to an increasing emphasis on MAC utilization and consolidation with decreasing non-multiple award contract opportunities for small businesses. Other factors that may relate to decreasing small business participation on non-multiple award contracts include regulations and reporting burdens.

Some of these issues are addressed in OMB's guidance on the acquisition of common goods and services, which calls for a balanced use of government-wide, agency-wide, and local contracts to help ensure agencies are achieving their small business contracting goals and supporting a robust industrial base.

- Though experiencing an overall decline in count, small businesses consistently represented about 77 percent of total businesses performing on MACs over the six-year analysis period. The percentage of total businesses with small business representation may, consequentially, not be a sufficient indicator of the health of prime contractors.
- The dollars obligated per MAC small business increased from \$1.9 million in FY 2012 to an adjusted \$2.8 million in FY 2017. The compound annual growth rate for obligations per small business on MACs was 8.4 percent compared to 3.3 percent on non-MACs.
- Whereas the dollars obligated per small business on MACs in FY 2012 was three times non-MACs, the dollars obligated per small business on MACs in FY 2017 was four times non-MACs. The difference between obligations per small business on MACs and obligations per small business on non-MACs increased from FY 2012 to FY 2017.

Section VI will expand upon Section V providing similar investigatory analyses on the performance of SDB, WOSB, SDVOSB, and HUBZone small businesses on MACs.

SECTION VI: SOCIOECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ON MACS

Introduction

This section explores the performance of all four socioeconomic categories on multiple award contracts. Section IV showed that 21 to 25 percent of small business eligible spend was obligated annually through MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017. Section V concluded that small businesses were used in a significant portion of MACs over the six-year period of analysis receiving, on average, 37 percent of MAC obligations compared to 20 percent on non-MACs. Similar to Section V, Section VI will examine the obligations to and the vendor participation of SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, and HUBZone small businesses on multiple award contracts.

Topics discussed in this section include: percentage and total of MAC and non-MAC spend to socioeconomic categories in a fiscal year; the percentage and total count of MAC vendors from each socioeconomic category; the percentage and total count of non-MAC vendors by socioeconomic category; the percentage change in the number of vendors for all socioeconomic categories on MACs, non-MACs, and overall from FY 2012 to FY 2017; and the annual and compound annual growth rate for obligations per vendor for the socioeconomic categories.

MAC Obligations to SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, and HUBZone Small Businesses

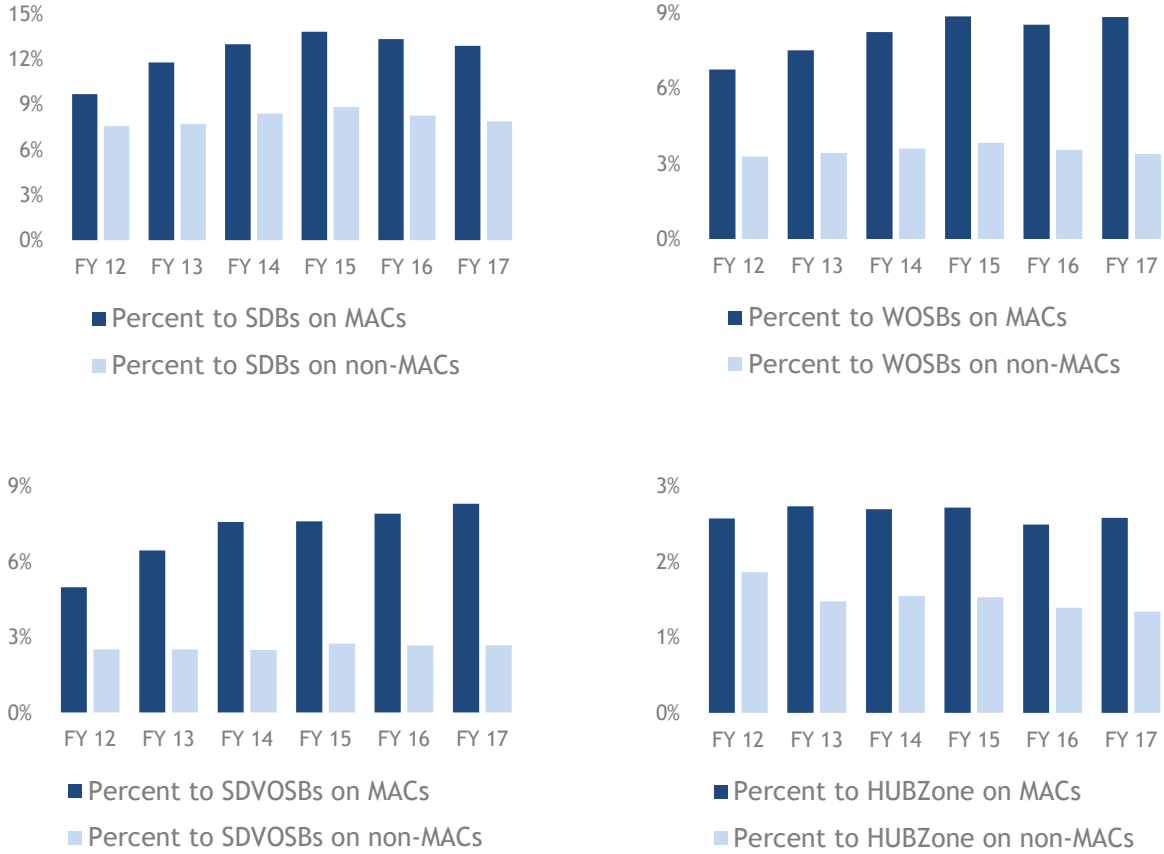
Based on the percentage of obligations to a socioeconomic category, the performance of SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, and HUBZone SBCs on MACs easily surpassed non-MACs (Table 20).

TABLE 20: AVERAGE PERCENT OF OBLIGATIONS TO SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES (FY 12 TO 17)

	MACS	NON-MACS	OVERALL
SDB	12.5%	8.1%	9.1%
WOSB	8.2%	3.5%	4.6%
SDVOSB	7.2%	2.6%	3.7%
HUBZone	2.6%	1.5%	1.8%

The WOSB program, for example, only met its statutory procurement goal of 5 percent one year, in FY 2015, over the six-year period of analysis. The percentage of MAC obligations to WOSBs, though, exceeded 6 percent in each year from FY 2012 to FY 2017 (Figure 9).

FIGURE 9: OBLIGATIONS TO SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES ON MACS AND NON-MACS



Prime contract obligations to WOSBs through non-MACs averaged 3.5 percent, and non-MAC spend to WOSBs did not exceed 4 percent in any of the six fiscal years of analysis.

Overall small business eligible prime contract obligations to HUBZone SBCs only surpassed 2 percent one year, in FY 2012, over the FY 2012 to FY 2017 period and never achieved the 3 percent HUBZone statutory goal. The percentage of MAC obligations to HUBZone small businesses, though, exceeded 2.5 percent in all years from FY 2012 to FY 2017.

Small businesses from all four socioeconomic categories have, like small businesses as a whole, been awarded greater percentages of prime obligations on MACs than non-MACs (Table 21).

TABLE 21: PERCENTAGE OF MAC OBLIGATIONS TO SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES BY FISCAL YEAR

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
<u>MACs</u>							
SDB	9.7%	11.8%	13.0%	13.8%	13.3%	12.9%	12.5%
WOSB	6.7%	7.5%	8.2%	8.9%	8.5%	8.8%	8.2%
SDVOSB	5.0%	6.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.9%	8.3%	7.2%
HUBZone	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
<u>Non-MACs</u>							
SDB	7.6%	7.7%	8.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	8.1%
WOSB	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%
SDVOSB	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
HUBZone	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%
<u>Overall</u>							
SDB	8.0%	8.6%	9.5%	10.1%	9.5%	9.1%	9.1%
WOSB	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%
SDVOSB	3.0%	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	3.7%
HUBZone	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%

The SDB program is the only socioeconomic category that ever met its statutory goal on non-MACs from FY 2012 and FY 2017. Over 5 percent of non-MAC prime contract obligations were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses in each of the six fiscal years of analysis.

The greatest difference between percentage of dollars obligated to a socioeconomic category on MACs compared to non-MACs occurred with SDVOSBs and WOSBs. Whereas SDVOSBs were awarded 7.2 percent of obligations on MACs, SDVOSBs only received 2.6 percent of prime contract obligations on non-MACs. WOSBs were awarded an average of 8.2 percent of obligations on MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 and only 3.4 percent on non-MACs (Table 22).

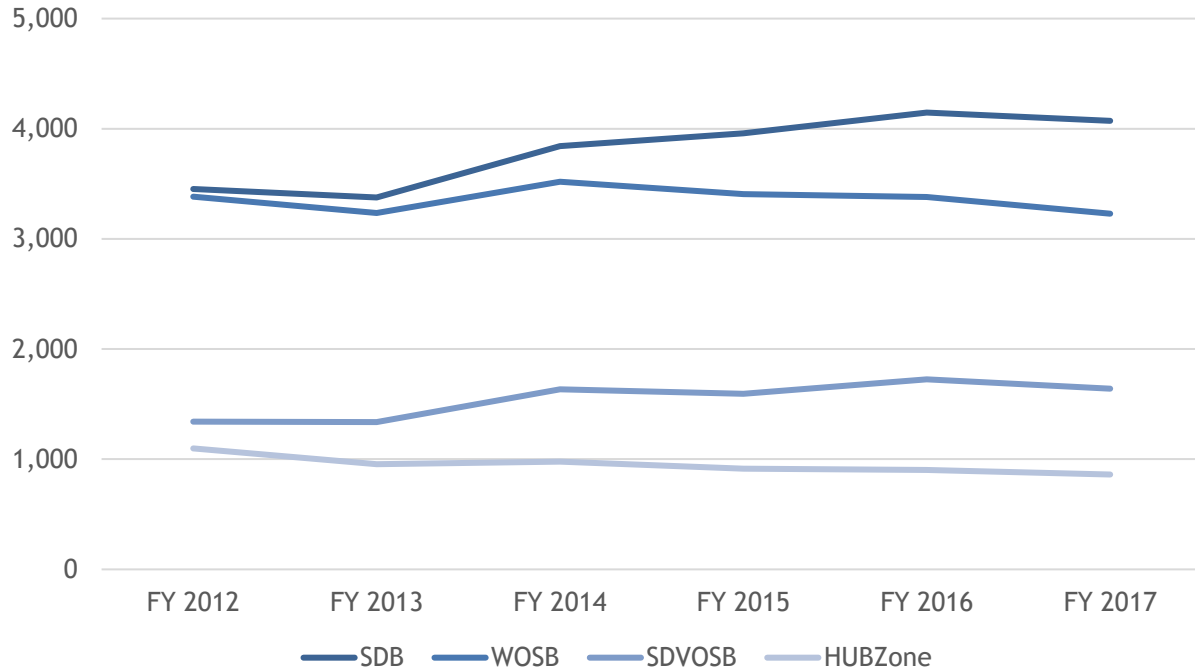
TABLE 22: OBLIGATIONS (\$ BILLION) TO SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES BY FISCAL YEAR

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
<u>MACs</u>							
SDB	\$8.2	\$9.3	\$11.2	\$11.9	\$13.8	\$14.0	\$11.4
WOSB	\$5.8	\$6.0	\$7.1	\$7.6	\$8.8	\$9.6	\$7.5
SDVOSB	\$4.2	\$5.1	\$6.5	\$6.6	\$8.2	\$9.0	\$6.6
HUBZone	\$2.2	\$2.2	\$2.3	\$2.4	\$2.6	\$2.8	\$2.4
<u>Non-MACs</u>							
SDB	\$24.1	\$21.3	\$23.5	\$23.5	\$25.4	\$26.3	\$24.0
WOSB	\$10.4	\$9.4	\$10.1	\$10.2	\$10.9	\$11.3	\$10.4
SDVOSB	\$8.0	\$6.9	\$7.0	\$7.3	\$8.2	\$8.9	\$7.7
HUBZone	\$6.0	\$4.1	\$4.4	\$4.1	\$4.3	\$4.5	\$4.5
<u>Overall</u>							
SDB	\$32.3	\$30.6	\$34.7	\$35.4	\$39.1	\$40.3	\$35.4
WOSB	\$16.2	\$15.4	\$17.2	\$17.8	\$19.7	\$20.8	\$17.8
SDVOSB	\$12.3	\$12.0	\$13.5	\$13.8	\$16.3	\$17.9	\$14.3
HUBZone	\$8.1	\$6.2	\$6.7	\$6.4	\$6.7	\$7.3	\$6.9

Socioeconomic Vendor Participation in MACs

While prime contract obligations to SDBs, WOSBs, and SDVOSBs through MACs have steadily increased from FY 2012 to FY 2017 and obligations to HUBZone small businesses on MACs have remained rather static, only SDB and SDVOSB MAC vendor participation has increased. WOSB and HUBZone vendor participation on multiple award contracts decreased (Figure 10).

FIGURE 10: BUSINESSES BY SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORY ON MACS FROM FY 2012 TO FY 2017



The participation of SDBs on MACs increased by almost 18 percent from 3,450 SDB vendors in FY 2012 to 4,070 SDB vendors in FY 2017. Similarly, the number of SDVOSBs performing on MACs grew more than 20 percent from 1,340 vendors in FY 2012 to 1,640 vendors in FY 2017.

The participation of women owned small business vendors on multiple award contracts decreased by approximately five percent over the six-year period of analysis. Whereas there were 3,380 WOSB MAC vendors in FY 2012, participation fell slightly to 3,230 in FY 2017.

HUBZone MAC participation decreased by over 20 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2017. The count of HUBZone SBCs on MACs fell by 237 businesses from 1,098 to 861 over the six years.

The WOSB and HUBZone programs, both with decreasing participation in MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017, are the categories that did not meet their FY 2017 procurement goal (Table 23).

TABLE 23: COUNT OF VENDORS PERFORMING ON PRIME CONTRACTS BY SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORY

	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	% Change
<u>SDB</u>							
MAC	3,453	3,376	3,843	3,959	4,147	4,071	17.9%
Non-MAC	13,466	17,008	21,265	22,281	23,226	24,561	82.4%
Overall	14,528	18,158	22,671	23,779	24,861	26,157	80.1%
<u>WOSB</u>							
MAC	3,383	3,235	3,519	3,406	3,379	3,229	-4.6%
Non-MAC	21,226	18,854	18,351	18,302	18,035	18,118	-14.6%
Overall	22,682	20,255	19,896	19,802	19,505	19,523	-13.9%
<u>SDVOSB</u>							
MAC	1,342	1,337	1,635	1,593	1,725	1,640	22.2%
Non-MAC	5,049	4,719	4,657	4,768	4,880	5,146	1.9%
Overall	5,464	5,147	5,219	5,283	5,466	5,647	3.4%
<u>HUBZone</u>							
MAC	1,098	956	977	914	901	861	-21.6%
Non-MAC	3,432	2,841	2,637	2,460	2,381	2,379	-30.7%
Overall	3,848	3,239	3,046	2,830	2,746	2,701	-29.8%

The socioeconomic category experiencing the greatest overall decline in participation from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was the HUBZone Program. The number of HUBZone vendors obligated prime contract dollars fell by over 1,100 businesses from 3,848 HUBZone in FY 2012 to 2,701 in FY 2017. There were 30 percent fewer HUBZone vendors in FY 2017 compared to FY 2012.

SDB participation on MACs was easily outpaced by SDB participation on non-MACs. Whereas the number of SDB vendors on MACs grew by 18 percent from FY 2012 to FY 2017, the number of non-MAC SDB vendors grew by over 80 percent in the same six-year time period.

The percentage of total vendors with socioeconomic representation in all four categories on MACs exceeded non-MACs. For example, there were 3,229 WOSB vendors on MACs in FY 2017 (Table 23) and 17,342 total MAC vendors of all sizes in FY 2017 (Table 16). About 18.6 percent of all vendors on MACs in FY 2017 were women owned small businesses.

Looking at non-MACs, though, there were 18,118 WOSB vendors in FY 2017 (Table 23) and 119,339 total non-MAC WOSB vendors (Table 16). Around 15.2 percent of vendors of all sizes on non-MACs in FY 2017 were women owned small businesses. The percentage of vendors with WOSB representation on MACs exceeded the percentage of vendors with WOSB representation on non-MACs in FY 2017 and, additionally, in the five other years of analysis (Table 24).

TABLE 24: PERCENT OF VENDORS WITH CSBC REPRESENTATION GREATER ON MACS THAN NON-MACS

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
<u>MACs</u>							
SDB	18.0%	18.6%	20.4%	22.0%	22.9%	23.5%	20.8%
WOSB	17.6%	17.8%	18.7%	18.9%	18.6%	18.6%	18.4%
SDVOSB	7.0%	7.4%	8.7%	8.8%	9.5%	9.5%	8.5%
HUBZone	5.7%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%
<u>Non-MACs</u>							
SDB	10.0%	14.1%	17.9%	19.1%	19.3%	20.6%	16.7%
WOSB	15.8%	15.6%	15.4%	15.7%	15.0%	15.2%	15.5%
SDVOSB	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%
HUBZone	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%
<u>Overall</u>							
SDB	10.3%	14.3%	18.0%	19.3%	19.6%	20.9%	16.9%
WOSB	16.1%	15.9%	15.8%	16.1%	15.4%	15.6%	15.8%
SDVOSB	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.2%
HUBZone	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%

Prime Contract Dollars Obligated per Socioeconomic Vendor

The prime contract dollars obligated per SDB, WOSB, SDVOSB, and HUBZone business on MACs was consistently higher than respective obligations per vendor on non-MACs (Table 25).

TABLE 25: REAL DOLLARS OBLIGATED (\$ MILLION) PER VENDOR BY SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORY

	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	AVG
<u>SDB</u>							
MAC	\$2.4	\$2.7	\$2.8	\$2.9	\$3.1	\$3.2	\$2.9
Non-MAC	\$1.8	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.2
<u>WOSB</u>							
MAC	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$1.9	\$2.1	\$2.5	\$2.7	\$2.1
Non-MAC	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.5
<u>SDVOSB</u>							
MAC	\$3.2	\$3.8	\$3.9	\$3.9	\$4.5	\$5.1	\$4.0
Non-MAC	\$1.6	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$1.5
<u>HUBZone</u>							
MAC	\$2.0	\$2.2	\$2.3	\$2.5	\$2.7	\$3.0	\$2.5
Non-MAC	\$1.7	\$1.4	\$1.6	\$1.6	\$1.7	\$1.8	\$1.6

The average dollars obligated per MAC vendor was at least two times the dollars obligated per non-MAC vendor for all socioeconomic categories, except the HUBZone program.

WOSBs had the lowest dollars obligated per vendor on MACs and non-MACs. An average of \$2.1 million was obligated per WOSB on MACs and \$0.5 million per WOSB on non-MACs.

SDVOSBs had the highest dollars obligated per MAC vendor of the four socioeconomic categories, and HUBZone businesses had the highest obligations per vendor total on non-MACs.

Women owned small businesses experienced the greatest growth from FY 2012 to FY 2017 in dollars obligated per small business on multiple award contracts. The CAGR for dollars obligated per WOSB on MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was 10.1 percent. Used to facilitate analysis and comparison over a period of time, a CAGR of 10.1 percent indicates that, if growth was to occur uniformly over the six year period of analysis, the prime contract dollars obligated per WOSB vendor on MACs would increase by 10.1 percent each fiscal year (Table 26).

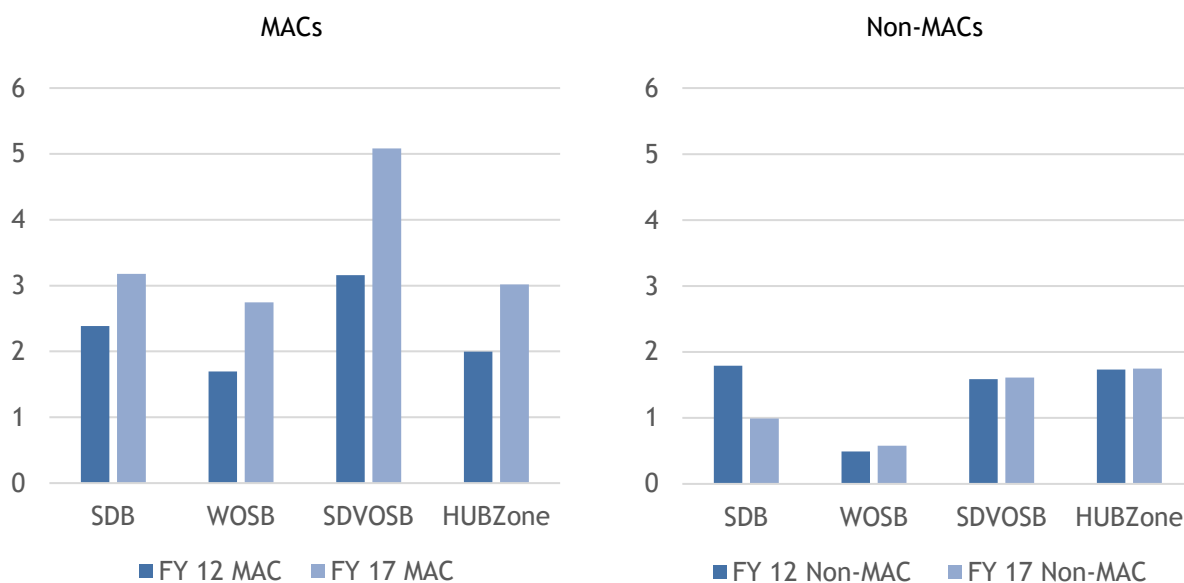
TABLE 26: ANNUAL AND COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF DOLLARS OBLIGATED PER VENDOR

	FY 12 - 13	FY 13 - 14	FY 14 - 15	FY 15 - 16	FY 16 - 17	CAGR
<u>SDB</u>						
MAC	14.1%	3.2%	2.6%	8.7%	1.5%	5.9%
Non-MAC	-31.3%	-13.2%	-5.7%	2.6%	-3.9%	-11.2%
<u>WOSB</u>						
MAC	6.6%	7.4%	10.4%	14.7%	11.7%	10.1%
Non-MAC	-0.3%	8.1%	-0.2%	7.5%	1.3%	3.2%
<u>SDVOSB</u>						
MAC	18.9%	2.4%	2.2%	13.6%	13.7%	10.0%
Non-MAC	-9.3%	0.4%	0.7%	8.7%	1.8%	0.3%
<u>HUBZone</u>						
MAC	11.9%	2.8%	7.0%	10.0%	11.7%	8.6%
Non-MAC	-18.7%	12.8%	-0.7%	7.6%	2.8%	0.2%

Dollars obligated per WOSB on MACs increased from \$1.7 million in FY 2012 to \$2.7 million in FY 2017 and from \$0.5 million to \$0.6 million for non-MACs. The compound annual growth rates for dollars obligated per SDVOSB, HUBZone SBC, and WOSB on MACs all outpaced the small business compound annual growth rate of 8.4 percent, as discussed in Section V.

The SDVOSB CAGR of 10.0 percent on MACs was only slightly less than the 10.1 percent rate experienced by WOSBs and greater than the HUBZone 8.6 percent (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11: GROWTH OF OBLIGATIONS PER VENDOR (\$ MILLION) FROM FY 2012 TO FY 2017



The compound annual rate of growth for dollars obligated per vendor is notably higher for all socioeconomic categories on MACs than non-MACs. Whereas obligations per socioeconomic MAC vendor have grown at rates of 10.1, 10.0, 8.6 and 5.9 percent per year from FY 2012 to FY 2017 for, respectively, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, HUBZone SBCs, and SDBs, obligations per socioeconomic vendor on non-MACs increased at a much slower pace.

Section VI Summary Review

This section explored the participation of SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, and HUBZone SBCs on MACs. In review, analyses in Section VI explored and highlighted the following critical topics:

- All four socioeconomic categories were awarded greater percentages of prime contract dollars on MACs compared to non-MACs. The average percent of obligations on MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was 12.5 percent to SDBs, 8.2 percent to WOSBs, 7.2 percent to SDVOSBs, and 2.6 percent to HUBZone SBCs. The average percent of obligations on non-MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was 8.1 percent to SDBs, 3.5 percent to WOSBs, 2.6 percent to SDVOSBs, and 1.5 percent to HUBZone SBCs.

- Obligations to WOSBs on MACs exceeded six percent in each fiscal year from FY 2012 to FY 2017. Annual non-MAC spend to WOSBs never surpassed four percent.
- Obligations to SDVOSBs on MACs exceeded four percent in all six years of analysis and surpassed six percent in five of the six years. Non-MAC obligations to SDVOSBs were below three percent in all fiscal years from FY 2012 to FY 2017.
- The SDB program is the only socioeconomic category whose percentage of obligations on non-multiple award contracts exceeded its respective statutory procurement goal.
- SDB and SDVOSB participation on MACs increased, while WOSB and HUBZone participation on MACs decreased. The WOSB and HUBZone programs are the two socioeconomic categories in which FY 2017 procurement goals were not met.
- The average MAC dollars obligated per vendor was at least two times the average non-MAC dollars obligated per vendor for all categories except the HUBZone Program.
- WOSBs had the lowest average dollars obligated per vendor on both MACs and non-MACs. WOSBs did, though, have the highest compound annual growth rate for dollars obligated per vendor on both MACs and non-MACs. Obligations to WOSBs grew 10.1 percent per year on MACs and 3.2 percent on non-MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017.
- The growth of MAC obligations per socioeconomic vendor from FY 2012 to FY 2017 substantially exceeded the growth of non-MAC obligations per vendor. Obligations per SDB vendor on MACs increased by 5.9 percent per fiscal year from FY 2012 to FY 2017 compared to an annual 11.2 percent decrease in obligations per SDB vendor on non-MACs. Between FY 2012 and FY 2017, MAC obligations per SDVOSB vendor increased 10.0 percent per fiscal year compared to just 0.3 percent for non-MAC obligations per vendor. Finally, obligations per HUBZone SBC on MACs increased 8.6 percent annually from FY 2012 to FY 2017 compared to 0.2 percent on non-MACs.

Having a general understanding about MACs from Section IV and a comprehension of MAC small business participation (Section V) and socioeconomic category participation (Section VI), Section VII will explore MACs set aside for SBCs and socioeconomic categories.

SECTION VII: MACS SET ASIDE FOR SB & SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

Introduction

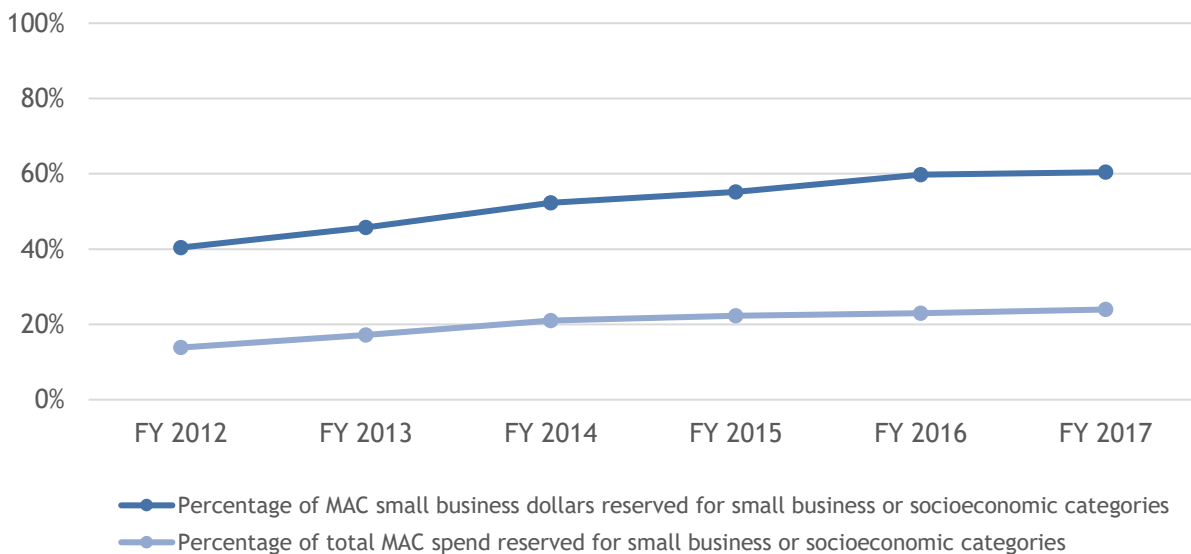
This section analyzes the set aside of MACs for small businesses and socioeconomic categories. Section IV established that, from FY 2012 to FY 2017, between \$79 billion and \$108 billion, or 21 percent to 25 percent of total small business eligible spend, was obligated through MACs by the federal government. Section V determined that an average of 36.6 percent of MAC spend over the six-year period was awarded to SBCs, and Section VI, similarly, saw an average of 12.4 percent of MAC obligations to SDBs, 8.2 percent to WOSBs, 7.2 percent to SDVOSBs, and 2.6 percent to HUBZone SBCs. Section VII will explore within MAC obligations to small socioeconomic businesses to determine the use of set-aside and sole source authorities.

The term ‘reserved’, as used in Section 1714(c) of the NDAA for FY 2018, refers to contracts set aside for SBCs or CSBCs (SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, or HUBZone small businesses). Additional information on use of this term is included on Page 12 in the Methodology Section.

Total MAC Obligations Set Aside for Small Business and Socioeconomic Categories

An increasing percentage of MAC small business dollars and overall MAC prime contract dollars are associated with a contract set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories. Whereas 40 percent of the \$28 billion obligated to small businesses on MACs in FY 2012 originated from a contract set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories, 60 percent of the \$40 billion on MACs in FY 2017 originated from such set aside contracts (Figure 12)

FIGURE 12: PERCENTAGE OF MAC SPEND SET ASIDE FOR SBOS OR SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES



Looking at the \$85 billion obligated through MACs in FY 2012, 13.9 percent, or \$11.8 billion, was set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories. By FY 2017, though, the percentage of overall MAC spend originating from small business or socioeconomic category multiple award contracts that were set aside rose 10 percentage points to almost 24 percent.

The steadily increasing percent of MAC small business dollars and overall MAC prime contract dollars obligated through contracts set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories indicates a growing importance of the MAC set-aside and sole source authorities (Table 27).

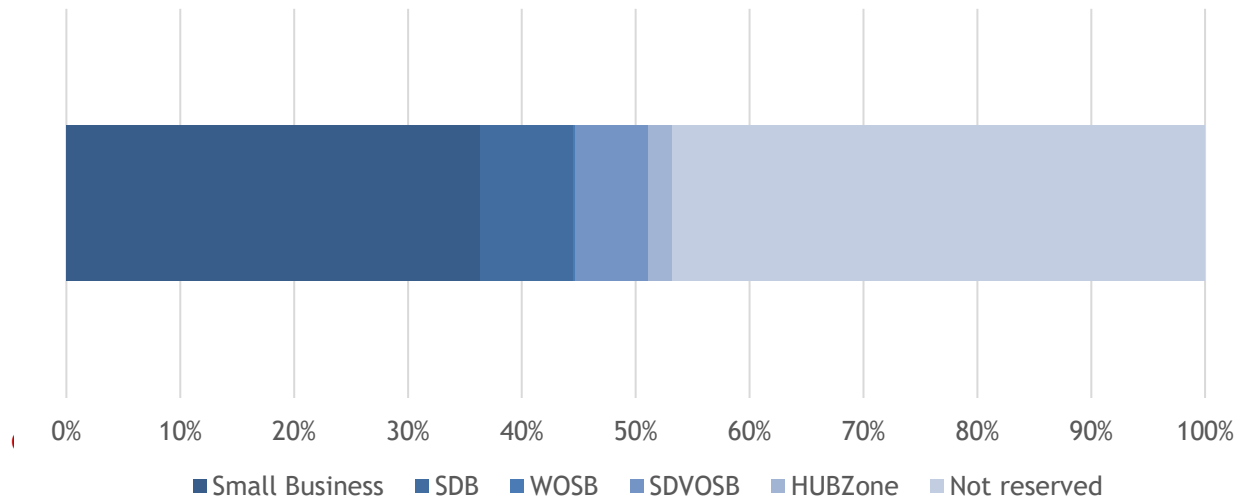
TABLE 27: MAC SPEND (\$ BILLION) SET ASIDE FOR SBCS OR SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

	MAC Spend Set Aside for Small Business or Socioeconomic Category			Total MAC Spend			Percent of MAC Spend to Small Business Set Aside for Small Business or Socioeconomic Category	Percent of Total MAC Spend Set Aside for Small Business or Socioeconomic Category
	SB	OTSB	Total	SB	OTSB	Total		
FY 12	\$11.3	\$0.5	\$11.8	\$27.9	\$57.2	\$85.2	40.4%	13.9%
FY 13	\$13.0	\$0.6	\$13.6	\$28.4	\$51.0	\$79.4	45.7%	17.2%
FY 14	\$17.1	\$1.0	\$18.1	\$32.7	\$53.4	\$86.2	52.3%	21.0%
FY 15	\$18.3	\$1.0	\$19.3	\$33.2	\$53.3	\$86.5	55.2%	22.3%
FY 16	\$23.0	\$0.8	\$23.7	\$38.4	\$64.9	\$103.3	59.8%	23.0%
FY 17	\$24.4	\$1.6	\$26.0	\$40.1	\$68.4	\$108.5	60.8%	24.0%
AVG	\$17.8	\$0.9	\$18.8	\$33.5	\$58.0	\$91.5	53.3%	20.5%

MAC Obligations Set Aside for Small Business and Socioeconomic Category

An average of 36 percent of small business obligations through multiple award contracts from FY 2012 to FY 2017 were associated with a small business total or partial set-aside at the contract base establishment or order level. Dollars set aside for small business easily outpaced the obligations set aside for any one socioeconomic category (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13: AVERAGE PERCENT OF MAC SMALL BUSINESS SPEND SET ASIDE BY CATEGORY



The socioeconomic category for which the greatest percent of MAC obligations were set aside from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was SDBs. About 8 percent of annual small business dollars obligated through MACs over the six-year period were set aside for SDBs. (Table 28).

TABLE 28: PERCENTAGE OF MAC SMALL BUSINESS OBLIGATIONS SET ASIDE BY CATEGORY

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
SB	27.2%	30.7%	35.2%	37.2%	41.1%	42.7%	36.4%
SDB	6.5%	7.0%	8.8%	9.3%	9.4%	7.5%	8.2%
WOSB	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
SDVOSB	4.7%	5.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.8%	7.8%	6.4%
HUBZone	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%

The socioeconomic category for which the lowest percentage of MAC obligations were set aside from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was WOSBs. Only 0.2 percent of small business obligations through MACs over the six years were set aside for WOSBs. A total of 0.1 percent of MAC spend from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was associated with a WOSB set-aside or sole source authority (Table 29).

TABLE 29: PERCENT OF OVERALL MAC OBLIGATIONS SET ASIDE BY CATEGORY

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
SB	9.3%	11.6%	14.4%	15.3%	16.0%	16.7%	14.1%
SDB	2.1%	2.5%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%
WOSB	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
SDVOSB	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	2.4%
HUBZone	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%

While SDB was the socioeconomic category with the greatest percentage of set aside MAC obligations, SDVOSB was the socioeconomic category that experienced the greatest growth in set aside obligations from FY 2012 to FY 2017. The percentage of MAC small business obligations set aside for SDVOSBs increased from 4.7 percent in FY 2012 to 7.8 percent in FY 2017. MAC obligations for SDVOSBs represented, on average, 2.4 percent of total MAC spend.

The two socioeconomic categories in which the FY 2017 statutory procurement goals were not met were also the two categories with lowest percentage of reserved MAC obligations. Only 0.1 percent of MAC obligations were reserved for WOSBs and 0.8 percent for HUBZones SBCs.

MAC Contract Types and Use of Small Business and Socioeconomic Category Set Asides

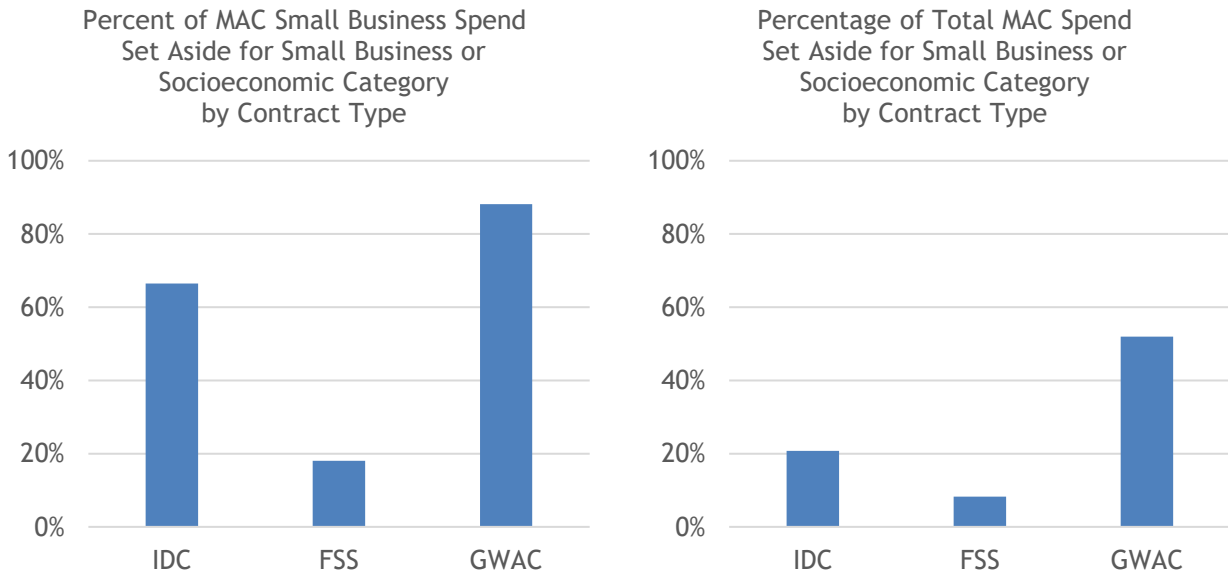
Though the contract type with the lowest total MAC obligations, GWACs had the highest percentage of spend of the three MAC contract types associated with set asides for small business and the socioeconomic categories. About 88 percent of GWAC obligations to small businesses were associated with a small business or socioeconomic category sole source or set-aside. More than 50 percent of overall GWAC spend emanated from a contract set aside at the base or order level for SBCs, SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, or HUBZone SBCs (Table 30).

TABLE 30: PERCENT OF SMALL BUSINESS SPEND AND PERCENT OF OVERALL SPEND ON MACS SET ASIDE FOR SMALL BUSINESS OR SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORY BY CONTRACT TYPE

	Other IDC		FSS		GWAC	
	Small Business Spend	Total Spend	Small Business Spend	Total Spend	Small Business Spend	Total Spend
FY 2012	59.0%	16.3%	3.4%	1.4%	82.2%	44.6%
FY 2013	61.5%	19.0%	9.1%	3.9%	85.3%	50.7%
FY 2014	67.6%	22.1%	16.4%	7.6%	90.4%	53.6%
FY 2015	68.3%	22.6%	20.7%	9.8%	91.7%	53.7%
FY 2016	69.8%	21.5%	26.2%	12.6%	91.5%	53.3%
FY 2017	69.3%	22.1%	30.1%	14.4%	85.2%	52.5%
AVG	66.5%	20.7%	18.1%	8.3%	88.1%	51.9%

About 67 percent of MAC obligations on other IDCs to small businesses originated through a contract reserved for small business or one of the four socioeconomic categories. On average, 20 percent of the \$58 billion (Table 12) obligated annually through multiple award IDCs was spend from a small business or socioeconomic category set-aside or sole source authorities (Figure 14).

FIGURE 14: AVERAGE PERCENT OF CONTRACT TYPE SET ASIDE FOR SB AND SE CATEGORIES



The FSS, having few schedules with base set asides, was the MAC contract type with the least percentage of small business obligations associated with small business or socioeconomic category contract set aside. Though steadily rising from FY 2012 to FY 2017, only 18 percent of annual small business obligations through the FSS originated from set aside contracts.

MAC Obligations Set Aside by Contract Type and SB and Socioeconomic Categories

About 67 percent of the \$18 billion in small business obligations on multiple award other IDCs originated from contracts set aside for either small business or socioeconomic categories. The 67 percent of small business obligations set aside on other IDCs included 49 percent set aside for small business, 8 percent set aside for SDBs, 0 percent for WOSBs, 6 percent for SDVOSBs, and 3 percent set aside for HUBZone SBCs. About \$12 billion was set aside annually in small business obligations on other IDCs, including \$9 billion for SB, \$1 billion for SDBs, \$1 billion for SDVOSBs, \$1 billion for HUBZone SBCs, and no significant sum for WOSBs (Table 31).

The 18 percent of FSS small business obligations set aside annually for small business or socioeconomic categories included 14 percent set aside for small business, 2 percent set aside for SDBs, and 2 percent set aside for SDVOSBs. About 0.5 percent of FSS small business obligations were set aside for WOSBs and about 0.4 percent for HUBZone SBCs. About \$2 billion annually on the FSS from FY 2012 to FY 2017 was associated with contracts set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories. The \$2 billion awarded on the FSS through set aside contracts included \$1.5 billion reserved for small business and less than \$0.3 billion reserved for each of the four socioeconomic categories. FSS obligations associated with small business full or partial set-asides rose from \$0.3 to \$2.7 billion from FY 2012 to FY 2017 (Table 32).

Almost 90 percent of small business obligations on GWACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017 were associated with contracts set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories. The 90 percent of small business GWAC obligations set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories included 44 percent set aside for small business (\$2.0 billion annual small business average), 24 percent set aside for SDBs (\$1.1 billion annual small business average), 18 percent set aside for SDVOSBs (\$0.8 billion annual small business average), and 3 percent set aside for HUBZone SBCs (\$0.1 billion annual small business average). There was no significant sum of GWAC obligations set aside for WOSBs (Table 33).

TABLE 31: MAC SPEND (\$ BILLION) ON MA OTHER IDCs SET ASIDE FOR SB OR SE CATEGORIES

	Reserved Totals		MAC MA Other IDC Totals		Percentage Reserved	
	Reserved SB \$	Reserved Total \$	SB Total \$	Total \$	Reserved SB %	Reserved Total %
<u>SB</u>						
FY 2012	\$6.02	\$6.25	\$14.38	\$53.48	41.90%	11.68%
FY 2013	\$6.36	\$6.65	\$14.59	\$38.76	43.58%	13.65%
FY 2014	\$8.15	\$8.33	\$16.84	\$52.31	48.40%	15.92%
FY 2015	\$8.57	\$8.75	\$17.27	\$53.09	49.64%	16.48%
FY 2016	\$10.86	\$10.97	\$20.59	\$67.11	52.73%	16.34%
FY 2017	\$11.83	\$11.90	\$22.38	\$70.39	52.87%	16.91%
AVG	\$8.63	\$8.81	\$17.67	\$57.52	48.84%	15.31%
<u>SDB</u>						
FY 12	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$14.38	\$53.48	8.12%	2.18%
FY 13	\$1.09	\$1.09	\$14.59	\$38.76	7.49%	2.23%
FY 14	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$16.84	\$52.31	9.18%	2.96%
FY 15	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$17.27	\$53.09	8.97%	2.92%
FY 16	\$1.65	\$1.61	\$20.59	\$67.11	8.00%	2.40%
FY 17	\$1.49	\$1.49	\$22.38	\$70.39	6.66%	2.12%
AVG	\$1.42	\$1.41	\$17.67	\$57.52	8.01%	2.45%
<u>WOSB</u>						
FY 12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.38	\$53.48	0.00%	0.00%
FY 13	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$14.59	\$38.76	0.06%	0.02%
FY 14	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$16.84	\$52.31	0.06%	0.02%
FY 15	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$17.27	\$53.09	0.06%	0.02%
FY 16	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$20.59	\$67.11	0.13%	0.04%
FY 17	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$22.38	\$70.39	0.17%	0.05%
AVG	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$17.67	\$57.52	0.09%	0.03%
<u>SDVOSB</u>						
FY 12	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$14.38	\$53.48	5.00%	1.34%
FY 13	\$0.84	\$0.84	\$14.59	\$38.76	5.76%	1.72%
FY 14	\$1.12	\$1.12	\$16.84	\$52.31	6.67%	2.15%
FY 15	\$1.16	\$1.18	\$17.27	\$53.09	6.73%	2.22%
FY 16	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$20.59	\$67.11	6.06%	1.86%
FY 17	\$1.58	\$1.59	\$22.38	\$70.39	7.08%	2.25%
AVG	\$1.11	\$1.12	\$17.67	\$57.52	6.30%	1.94%
<u>HUBZone</u>						
FY 12	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$14.38	\$53.48	3.96%	1.06%
FY 13	\$0.67	\$0.67	\$14.59	\$38.76	4.62%	1.38%
FY 14	\$0.56	\$0.56	\$16.84	\$52.31	3.32%	1.07%
FY 15	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$17.27	\$53.09	2.89%	0.94%
FY 16	\$0.59	\$0.59	\$20.59	\$67.11	2.86%	0.88%
FY 17	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$22.38	\$70.39	2.48%	0.79%
AVG	\$0.57	\$0.57	\$17.67	\$57.52	3.25%	1.00%

TABLE 32: MAC SPEND (\$ BILLION) ON FSS SET ASIDE FOR SB OR SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

	Reserved Totals		MAC FSS Totals		Percentage Reserved	
	Reserved SB \$	Reserved Total \$	SB Total \$	Total \$	Reserved SB %	Reserved Total %
<u>SB</u>						
FY 12	\$0.28	\$0.29	\$10.56	\$25.56	2.63%	1.12%
FY 13	\$0.69	\$0.70	\$10.19	\$23.90	6.79%	2.94%
FY 14	\$1.47	\$1.48	\$11.66	\$25.26	12.64%	5.88%
FY 15	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$11.37	\$24.17	16.23%	7.65%
FY 16	\$2.35	\$2.36	\$11.79	\$24.58	19.96%	9.60%
FY 17	\$2.61	\$2.68	\$11.70	\$25.19	22.28%	10.65%
AVG	\$1.54	\$1.56	\$11.21	\$24.78	13.75%	6.30%
<u>SDB</u>						
FY 12	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$10.56	\$25.56	0.61%	0.25%
FY 13	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$10.19	\$23.90	0.99%	0.43%
FY 14	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$11.66	\$25.26	1.42%	0.67%
FY 15	\$0.21	\$0.22	\$11.37	\$24.17	1.85%	0.90%
FY 16	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$11.79	\$24.58	2.60%	1.28%
FY 17	\$0.31	\$0.32	\$11.70	\$25.19	2.63%	1.28%
AVG	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$11.21	\$24.78	1.72%	0.80%
<u>WOSB</u>						
FY 12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.56	\$25.56	0.00%	0.00%
FY 13	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$10.19	\$23.90	0.05%	0.02%
FY 14	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$11.66	\$25.26	0.24%	0.11%
FY 15	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$11.37	\$24.17	0.52%	0.25%
FY 16	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$11.79	\$24.58	0.67%	0.32%
FY 17	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$11.70	\$25.19	1.19%	0.55%
AVG	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$11.21	\$24.78	0.46%	0.21%
<u>SDVOSB</u>						
FY 12	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$10.56	\$25.56	0.10%	0.04%
FY 13	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$10.19	\$23.90	1.18%	0.50%
FY 14	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$11.66	\$25.26	1.73%	0.80%
FY 15	\$0.19	\$0.20	\$11.37	\$24.17	1.68%	0.81%
FY 16	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$11.79	\$24.58	2.44%	1.20%
FY 17	\$0.39	\$0.41	\$11.70	\$25.19	3.37%	1.62%
AVG	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$11.21	\$24.78	1.79%	0.83%
<u>HUBZone</u>						
FY 12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.56	\$25.56	0.05%	0.02%
FY 13	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$10.19	\$23.90	0.08%	0.03%
FY 14	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$11.66	\$25.26	0.33%	0.15%
FY 15	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$11.37	\$24.17	0.43%	0.20%
FY 16	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$11.79	\$24.58	0.49%	0.23%
FY 17	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$11.70	\$25.19	0.67%	0.31%
AVG	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$11.21	\$24.78	0.35%	0.16%

TABLE 33: MAC SPEND (\$ BILLION) ON GWACS SET ASIDE FOR SB OR SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORIES

	Reserved Totals		MAC GWAC Totals		Percentage Reserved	
	Reserved SB \$	Reserved Total \$	SB Total \$	Total \$	Reserved SB %	Reserved Total %
<u>SB</u>						
FY 2012	\$1.29	\$1.42	\$2.97	\$6.11	43.54%	23.28%
FY 2013	\$1.65	\$1.86	\$3.60	\$6.74	45.87%	27.52%
FY 2014	\$1.91	\$2.62	\$4.24	\$8.61	45.13%	30.45%
FY 2015	\$1.92	\$2.66	\$4.53	\$9.19	42.34%	28.98%
FY 2016	\$2.57	\$3.22	\$6.03	\$11.61	42.66%	27.69%
FY 2017	\$2.71	\$3.56	\$6.31	\$12.92	42.91%	27.54%
AVG	\$2.01	\$2.56	\$4.61	\$9.20	43.55%	27.79%
<u>SDB</u>						
FY 2012	\$0.57	\$0.61	\$2.97	\$6.11	19.33%	10.01%
FY 2013	\$0.79	\$0.81	\$3.60	\$6.74	21.82%	11.97%
FY 2014	\$1.18	\$1.19	\$4.24	\$8.61	27.89%	13.78%
FY 2015	\$1.33	\$1.33	\$4.53	\$9.19	29.38%	14.46%
FY 2016	\$1.63	\$1.64	\$6.03	\$11.61	27.09%	14.08%
FY 2017	\$1.21	\$1.70	\$6.31	\$12.92	19.25%	13.19%
AVG	\$1.12	\$1.21	\$4.61	\$9.20	24.28%	13.18%
<u>WOSB</u>						
FY 2012	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.97	\$6.11	0.00%	0.00%
FY 2013	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.60	\$6.74	0.00%	0.00%
FY 2014	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.24	\$8.61	0.00%	0.00%
FY 2015	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.53	\$9.19	0.00%	0.00%
FY 2016	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6.03	\$11.61	0.01%	0.00%
FY 2017	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$6.31	\$12.92	0.17%	0.08%
AVG	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.61	\$9.20	0.04%	0.02%
<u>SDVOSB</u>						
FY 2012	\$0.57	\$0.69	\$2.97	\$6.11	19.33%	11.33%
FY 2013	\$0.63	\$0.75	\$3.60	\$6.74	17.62%	11.18%
FY 2014	\$0.73	\$0.80	\$4.24	\$8.61	17.32%	9.30%
FY 2015	\$0.74	\$0.78	\$4.53	\$9.19	16.40%	8.50%
FY 2016	\$1.08	\$1.10	\$6.03	\$11.61	17.93%	9.50%
FY 2017	\$1.15	\$1.22	\$6.31	\$12.92	18.20%	9.41%
AVG	\$0.82	\$0.89	\$4.61	\$9.20	17.76%	9.69%
<u>HUBZone</u>						
FY 2012	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.97	\$6.11	0.00%	0.00%
FY 2013	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3.60	\$6.74	0.00%	0.00%
FY 2014	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4.24	\$8.61	0.07%	0.03%
FY 2015	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$4.53	\$9.19	3.62%	1.78%
FY 2016	\$0.23	\$0.23	\$6.03	\$11.61	3.81%	1.98%
FY 2017	\$0.29	\$0.29	\$6.31	\$12.92	4.67%	2.28%
AVG	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$4.61	\$9.20	2.50%	1.25%

FIGURE 15: MAC SMALL BUSINESS SPEND SET ASIDE FOR SB AND SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORY

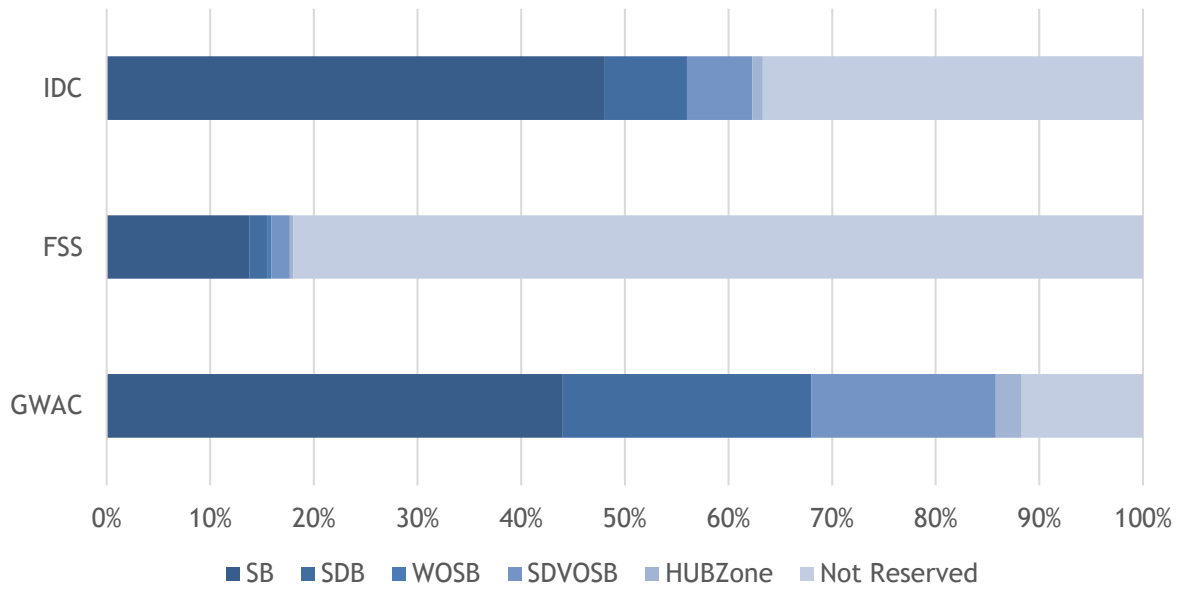
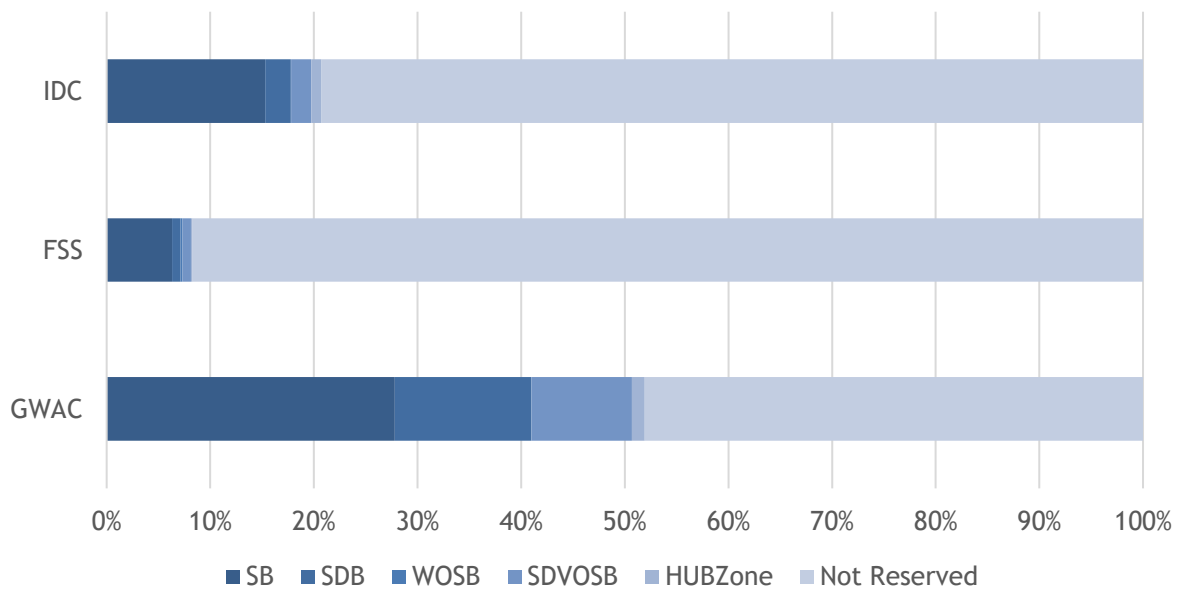


FIGURE 16: OVERALL MAC SPEND SET ASIDE FOR SB AND SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORY



MAC Vehicles through which Obligations Occurred between FY 2013 and FY 2017

The understanding of MACs in this section has thus far relied heavily upon the percentage of obligations set aside for small business and the four socioeconomic categories. Another vantage point, though, at which to look and through which to observe and potentially triangulate data trends is the direct count of MACs set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories.

Due to limitations associated with the data, specifically schedule BPA calls, the exclusion of set-asides within set-asides, and the FPDS-NG availability of data referencing three levels for longitudinal analysis (FSS, schedule BPA, and BPA call), FSS multiple award contracts are not included in this section. As discussed previously, FSS is the MAC contract type with the least percentage of obligations set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories.

Changes to FPDS-NG data elements used for this component of the analysis rendered FY 2012 data unreliable for trending and therefore only the FY 2013 to FY 2017 period is included.

On other IDCs, there were about 32,100 unique vehicles through which MAC small business eligible obligations occurred over the five years from FY 2013 and FY 2017 (Table 34).

TABLE 34: TOTAL OTHER IDC VEHICLES SET ASIDE FOR SB OR SE CATEGORY FROM FY 13 TO FY 17

	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone
Set Aside Base Vehicle Count	10,298	1,184	47	1,395	521
Set Aside Order Count	2,565	47	29	362	32
Set Aside Order Unique Vehicle Count	420	33	15	60	29
Total Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	10,718	1,217	62	1,455	550
Total Vehicles	32,092	32,092	32,092	32,092	32,092
Percent of Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	33.4%	3.8%	0.2%	4.5%	1.7%

Nearly 10,300 of the 32,100 multiple award other IDCs through which obligations occurred from FY 2013 to FY 2017 were set aside at the base establishment level for small business. Almost 1,400 of the multiple award other IDCs were set aside at the base level for SDVOSBs, 1,200 for SDBs, 500 for HUBZone SBCs, and only 50 were set aside at the base for WOSBs.

Around one-third of the multiple award other IDC vehicles used for prime contract obligations between FY 2013 and FY 2017 had a base or order set aside for small business. About 4 percent of multiple award other IDCs had a base or at least one order set aside for SDBs, 5 percent had a base or order reserved for SDVOSBs, 2 percent had a set aside at the base or order level for HUBZone small businesses, and only 0.2 percent had a base or order set aside for WOSBs.

On average, from FY 2013 to FY 2017, there were 15,200 multiple award other IDC vehicles through which small business eligible contract obligations occurred in one fiscal year (Table 35).

TABLE 35: FY 13 TO FY 17 AVERAGE ANNUAL OTHER IDCs WITH SB OR SE CATEGORY SET ASIDES

	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone
Set Aside Base Vehicle Count	5,026	638	19	670	245
Set Aside Order Count	618	14	6	108	10
Set Aside Order Unique Vehicle Count	187	12	5	30	6
Total Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	5,213	650	24	700	251
Total Vehicles	15,235	15,235	15,235	15,235	15,235
Percent of Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	34.2%	4.3%	0.2%	4.6%	1.7%

The number of multiple award other IDC vehicles set aside for small business at the base or order level grew from FY 2013 to FY 2017, and the number of multiple award other IDCs set aside for SDVOSBs also increased. Multiple award other IDC vehicles with a base or order level

reservation for HUBZone businesses decreased over the five-year period from 328 in FY 2013 to 212 in FY 2017. In FY 2017, though, there were still four times the number of multiple award other IDCs reserved at the base or order level for HUBZone small businesses than compared to WOSBs. The maximum number of multiple award other IDC vehicles set aside at the base or order level for WOSBs was 50 in FY 2017, which was a significant increase from the 15 multiple award other IDC vehicles with a base or order set aside for WOSBs in FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015. There were 112 times the multiple award other IDC vehicles reserved at the base or order level for small businesses than WOSBs, 16 times more for SDVOSBs than WOSBs, and 12 times more for SDBs than WOSBs (Table 36).

TABLE 36: MULTIPLE AWARD IDC VEHICLES WITH BASE OR ORDER SET ASIDES BY FISCAL YEAR

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
SB	4,577	5,156	5,319	5,375	5,635	5,213
SDB	616	669	682	666	619	650
WOSB	15	15	15	23	50	24
SDVOSB	509	641	719	799	831	700
HUBZone	328	275	227	214	212	251

There were about 1,500 unique GWAC vehicles through which small business eligible prime contract obligations occurred between FY 2013 and FY 2017. Contracts set aside at the base award or order level for SDBs on GWACs outnumbered contracts set aside at the base award or order level for small businesses. There were 627 unique GWAC vehicles set aside for SDBs and only 379 GWACs set aside for small business over the five-year period. GWAC obligations also occurred from FY 2013 to FY 2017 through 82 vehicles set aside for SDVOSBs, 25 vehicles set aside for HUBZone businesses, and 15 vehicles set aside for WOSBs (Table 37).

TABLE 37: TOTAL GWAC VEHICLES SET ASIDE FOR SB OR SE CATEGORY FROM FY 2013 TO FY 2017

	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone
Set Aside Base Vehicle Count	283	618	1	73	19
Set Aside Order Count	1,206	27	28	60	11
Set Aside Order Unique Vehicle Count	96	9	14	9	6
Total Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	379	627	15	82	25
Total Vehicles	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,498
Percent of Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	25.3%	41.9%	1.0%	5.5%	1.7%

In an average fiscal year over the five-year FY 2013 to FY 2017 period, there were 964 GWAC vehicles through which small business eligible prime contract dollars were obligated. The average fiscal year had 195 GWACs that, when originally awarded at the base level, were set aside for small business. More than two times the number of GWACs in use in a fiscal year were set aside at the base establishment level for SDBs than small businesses. An average of 54 GWACs used in a fiscal year from FY 2013 to FY 2017 had a base set aside for SDVOSBs, and 11 GWACs in use in a year were originally set aside for HUBZone SBCs. The average fiscal year from FY 2013 to FY 2017 had no GWACs in use set aside at the base for WOSBs.

For occurrences where the base GWAC vehicle was established without the use of a set-aside or sole source authority, there were, on average in a fiscal year, 261 orders set-aside for small business, 6 orders set-aside for SDBs, 6 orders set-aside for WOSBs, 17 orders set-aside for SDVOSBs, and 2 orders set-aside for HUBZone small businesses. The 6 orders to SDBs and 6 orders to WOSBs occurring off base GWACs established without the use of a sole source or set-aside contract mechanism were from, respectively, 4 vehicles for the SDB orders, and 4 vehicles for the WOSB orders (Table 38).

TABLE 38: FY 2013 TO 2017 AVERAGE ANNUAL GWACS WITH SB OR SE CATEGORY SET ASIDE

	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone
Set Aside Base Vehicle Count	195	409	0	54	11
Set Aside Order Count	261	6	6	17	2
Set Aside Order Unique Vehicle Count	42	4	4	4	1
Total Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	237	413	4	59	12
Total Vehicles	964	964	964	964	964
Percent of Vehicles with Set Aside Base or Order	24.6%	42.8%	0.4%	6.1%	1.3%

Less than 0.5 percent of GWAC vehicles had, on average, a set aside for WOSBs at the base award or order level, and only about 1 percent of GWACs were set aside at the base or order level for HUBZone SBCs. The average year had only GWAC orders set aside for WOSBs.

TABLE 39: GWAC VEHICLES SET ASIDE AT THE BASE AWARD OR ORDER LEVEL BY FISCAL YEAR

	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	AVG
SB	126	188	270	292	309	237
SDB	366	436	412	404	445	413
WOSB	1	1	4	7	7	4
SDVOSB	43	46	66	70	68	59
HUBZone	3	3	15	20	20	12

There have been increases in the number of GWACs set aside for all socioeconomic categories from FY 2013 to FY 2017. The set aside of GWACs, though, for WOSBs and HUBZone small businesses remains low. GWACs set aside for HUBZone SBCs at the base or order level triple, on average, the number of GWACs set aside for WOSBs. There were almost fifteen times the number of GWACs set aside at the base or order level, on average, from FY 2013 to FY 2017 for SDVOSBs than WOSBs. The number of GWACs set aside for small business at the base or order level more than doubled over the five-year period from 126 to 309 (Table 39).

The Establishment of New MACs Set Aside for Small Business and Socioeconomic Categories

A final point of analysis to understand potential differentiation in the use of contract set asides on MACs is analysis of newly established vehicles. Whereas the previous section looked at other IDC and GWAC vehicles through which small business eligible contract obligations occurred between FY 2012 and FY 2017, this analysis looks at all vehicles established solely in FY 2017 regardless of whether or not any obligations occurred through such vehicles in the fiscal year.

There were 6,151 new FSS, GWAC, and other IDC vehicles established in FY 2017. About 1,450 of the new MAC vehicles were set aside for small business, 554 for SDBs, 275 for SDVOSBs, 67 set aside for HUBZone, and 21 were set aside for WOSBs (Table 40).

TABLE 40: MACS ESTABLISHED IN FY 2017 AND SET ASIDE FOR SB OR A SOCIOECONOMIC CATEGORY

	Set Aside for SB	Set Aside for SDB	Set Aside for WOSB	Set Aside for SDVOSB	Set Aside for HUBZone	Total
MA IDC	1,418	86	21	275	67	3,883
FSS	35	0	0	0	0	1,760
GWAC	0	468	0	0	0	508
Total	1,453	554	21	275	67	6,151

Three times more MACs were established in FY 2017 using the HUBZone set-aside or sole source authorities than WOSB authorities, and 13 times more MACs were established in FY 2017 using the SDVOSB set aside or sole source authorities than the WOSB authorities.

Section VII Summary Review

This section explored the multiple award contracts set aside for small business and socioeconomic categories. Key findings are as follows:

- An increasing percentage of MAC obligations are associated with a contract set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories. Over 60 percent of small business dollars obligated through MACs in FY 2017 originated from a contract set aside for small business or socioeconomic categories compared to only 40 percent in FY 2012.
- About 24 percent of total MAC spend in FY 2017 originated from a contract set aside for small business or the four socioeconomic categories. In FY 2012, though, only 14 percent of MAC spend was associated with a set aside small business or socioeconomic category contract. The increasing percentages of MAC obligations through set aside contracts indicates a growing importance of the MAC set-aside and sole source authorities.
- An average of \$33 billion was obligated each year to small businesses on MACs. About 36 percent of MAC small business spend originated from contracts set aside for small business. Around 8 percent of MAC small business spend came from contracts set aside for SDBs, 6 percent from contracts set aside for SDVOSBs, 2 percent from contracts set aside for HUBZone SBCs, and 0.21 percent from contracts set aside for WOSBs.
- The socioeconomic category with the greatest MAC spend through set aside contracts is SDB. The socioeconomic category with the least set aside MAC spend is WOSB. While over two percent of MAC small business obligations were consistently set aside for HUBZone SBCs, set aside spend for WOSBs never exceeded 0.5 percent in a fiscal year.
- The two socioeconomic categories with the least percentage of MAC spend set aside were the categories in which the statutory procurement goals were not met in FY 2017. The WOSB 5 percent goal was only achieved once in FY 2015, and the HUBZone 3 percent goal has never been met since program commencement in the early 2000s.
- GWACs are the MAC type in which contract set asides are most prevalent. Almost 90 percent of small business spend on GWACs, all MACs, originated from a contract set aside for small business or a socioeconomic category. About two-thirds of other IDC small business spend, 20 percent of other IDC obligations, originated from a contract with a small business or socioeconomic category set-aside or sole source authority. Though only 3.4 percent of small business spend on the FSS in FY 2012 was associated

with a set aside for small business or a socioeconomic category, over 30 percent of FY 2017 small business obligations on the FSS originated from such a set aside contract. Set asides and sole source authorities have an increasingly important role on the FSS.

- About 67 percent of other IDC small business obligations were associated with a small business or socioeconomic category set aside contract. Around 49 percent of IDC small business obligations were set aside for small business, 8 percent set aside for SDBs, 6 percent for SDVOSBs, 3 percent for HUBZone SBCs, and 0 percent for WOSBs.
- Around 44 percent of GWAC small business spend was set aside for small business, and 24 percent was set aside for SDBs and 18 percent for SDVOSBs. There was no significant sum, though, of GWACs set aside for WOSBs. About 3 percent of GWAC small business spend was set aside for HUBZone small businesses.
- From FY 2013 to FY 2017, there were 10,718 other IDCs set aside for small business at the base or order level. There were, over the five years, 1,455 IDCs set aside for SDVOSBs, 1,217 for SDBs, 550 for HUBZone SBCs, and 62 set aside for WOSBs.
- There was an increasing number of other IDCs set aside for small business, SDVOSBs, and WOSBs. While the number of contracts set aside for SDVOSBs rose from 509 in FY 2013 to 831 in FY 2017, IDCs set aside for WOSBs increased from 15 to 50. The number of IDCs set aside for SDBs was steady, but fell from 328 to 212 for HUBZone SBCs.
- Around 75 percent of GWACs performing between FY 2013 to FY 2017 had a base or order set aside for small business or a socioeconomic category. About 42 percent of the GWACs had a base or order set aside for SDBs, 25 percent for small business, 5 percent for SDVOSBs, 2 percent for HUBZones, and 1 percent for WOSBs.
- The count of GWACs set aside for SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, and HUBZone SBCs increased for all four socioeconomic categories from FY 2013 to FY 2017. GWACs set aside for WOSB and HUBZone SBCs, though, remained low with 7 GWACs set aside for WOSBs in FY 2017 and 20 set aside for HUBZone SBCs. There were 68 GWACs with a base or order level set aside for SDVOSBs in FY 2017, and there were 445 GWACs with a base or order level set aside for SDBs in FY 2017.

SECTION VIII: CONCLUSION

As directed by the National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2018, this report investigated the performance of small businesses and covered categories on multiple award contracts (MACs). SBA determined, through Federal Procurement Data System analyses, that performance requirements on MACs are open to and feasible for small business and all covered categories.

Multiple award contracts are indefinite delivery vehicles awarded to more than one vendor from a single solicitation. About one-fourth of small business eligible spend was obligated through MACs in FY 2017. Obligations on MACs to small businesses and the four covered categories exceeded non-MAC obligations to small businesses and the four covered categories, thus indicating the feasibility for SBCs and CSBCs to meet the performance requirements on MACs.

Decreasing participation levels were observed for small businesses on MACs and non-MACs. The 17 percent decline in the number of small businesses performing on non-MACs exceeded the 11 percent decline of small businesses on MACs potentially signifying the consolidation of non-MAC opportunities into multiple award GWAC, FSS, and IDC vehicles. Understanding MACs in procurement necessitates, as well, the analysis and understanding of non-MAC spend.

Small businesses and all four socioeconomic categories were given the opportunity to perform on MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017. The percentages of vendors that were small businesses and SDBs, WOSBs, SDVOSBs, and HUBZone SBCs on MACs exceeded non-MAC totals.

While a small business vendor on a MAC was awarded, on average, \$2.8 million in FY 2017, a non-MAC SBC only received \$0.7 million. The obligations per SBC on MACs were four times greater than those on non-MACs. The divergence in obligations per vendor may potentially only grow wider in the future due to the compound annual growth rates observed for dollars obligated per small business vendor. Though obligations per SBC on MACs increased by 8.4 percent in each of the six years of analysis, spend per non-MAC SBC only increased annually by a much lower 3.3 percent. Even greater differences in growth rates for obligations per vendor were observed in analysis of the four covered socioeconomic categories on MACs and non-MACs.

The U.S. Small Business Administration was thankful for the opportunity to investigate small business performance on multiple award contracts and to use the report as an opportunity to improve its analytical processes and expand opportunities for small businesses. Whereas U.S. Code and the Federal Acquisition Regulations often define terms, such as multiple award contract in 41 U.S. Code § 3302, it is always a process to translate such policy into FPDS-NG.

Agencies throughout the government are often left on their own to define in FPDS-NG language, through data elements and data values, such terminology. Given the opportunity and impetus through this report, SBA collaborated with numerous agencies throughout the government to identify MAC definitions and collect voices and feedback to proceed uniformly.

Consequently, through collaborative discussion arose a definition, a combination of FPDS-NG data element and data values, enabling and facilitating meaning for the included analyses. It is a process upon which SBA can build to continue enhancing procurement analytical functionality.

Opportunities or areas for additional investigation were identified while compiling this report. SBA is, in particular, interested in learning more about the challenges of small businesses and covered categories on non-multiple award contracts. Non-MAC obligations constitute about 75 percent of small business eligible spend in a year, and only about 20 percent is awarded to small business. WOSB spend on non-MACs never exceeded 4 percent, and SDVOSB spend on non-MACs was always less than 3 percent. SBA looks forward to investigating non-MAC obligations and the challenges of small businesses and covered categories on such contract opportunities.

SBA is interested in learning more about the characteristics of small businesses and SDB, WOSB, SDVOSB, and HUBZone small business vendors on multiple award contracts. As obligations per MAC small business and socioeconomic category vendor increase at a rate significantly higher than obligations per non-MAC vendor, it is critical to understand the qualities of a MAC vendor, such as number of employees, average annual revenue, and geographic location. Do the small businesses on MACs who are obligated more than four times the procurement revenue in a fiscal year compared to small businesses on non-MACs have more employees? Are the MAC vendors typically located in a certain geographic area? Such analyses can inform SBA employees, as well as be used to facilitate small business success through the counseling and assistance provided by the SBA to small businesses throughout the country.

Other identified areas of further investigation include the consequences of a decreasing number of businesses participating in prime contracting, opportunities for small businesses through subcontracting, and how to improve analytics associated with the contract bidding process.

MACs are, assuredly, vehicles of increasing importance in the federal government procurement arena, and the Small Business Administration is wholly committed to facilitating small business success in multiple award and, not to be forgotten, non-multiple award prime contracting.

Appendix I: Additional Methodological Considerations

Defining a Multiple Award Contract

The primary reports that may be generated off FPDS-NG include Standard Reports, Ad Hoc Reports, and Published Reports. Standard Reports, such as small business achievement between a customizable period of time, provide easily accessible dynamic information about procurement topics of interest. Published Reports include the Small Business Goaling Report for each fiscal year and the Top 100 Contractors Report and are static documents produced at the conclusion of a fiscal year. Ad hoc Reports, the most dynamic of FPDS-NG tools, enable a user to manipulate data elements based on topic of interest, such as extent competed and, if applicable, type of set aside used. The FPDS-NG Data Element Dictionary is often used in conjunction with the production of ad hoc reports to identify existent data elements and possible data values.

There is no Standard Report, Ad Hoc Report, or Published Report on FPDS-NG that analyzes federal government use of multiple award contracts. Consequentially, SBA investigated previous reports on MACs and collaborated with partner federal agencies to identify existent data elements and data values on FPDS-NG through which to define MACs and facilitate reporting.

The FPDS-NG definition of a multiple award contract used in this report is as follows:

- A contract with an ‘Award or Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Type’ value of ‘Federal Supply Schedule’, ‘Government-Wide Acquisition Contract’, or ‘Indefinite Delivery Contract’ with ‘Multiple Award’ for ‘Multiple or Single Award Indefinite Delivery Vehicle’; or
- A contract with an ‘Award or Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Type’ value of ‘Delivery Order’ or ‘Blanket Purchase Agreement’ with ‘Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Type’ as ‘Federal Supply Schedule’, ‘Government-Wide Acquisition Contract’, or ‘Indefinite Delivery Contract’ with ‘Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Multiple or Single Award Indefinite Delivery Vehicle’ as ‘Multiple Award Indefinite Delivery Vehicle’; or
- A contract with ‘Award or Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Type’ value of ‘Blanket Purchase Agreement Call’ and ‘Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Type’ as ‘Blanket Purchase Agreement’ and ‘Indefinite Delivery Vehicle Part 8 or Part 13’ as ‘Part 8’.

Additional information about data elements or values included in the above MAC definition may be found through the [FPDS-NG data dictionary](#) publicly available on the [FPDS-NG website](#).

Data values are the specific options available for a specific data element. For example, a data element on FPDS-NG is 'Award or IDV Type' having the data values 'BOA', 'BPA', 'BPA Call', 'Definitive Contract', 'Delivery Order', 'FSS', 'GWAC', 'IDC', and 'Purchase Order'.

Contract Count

A MAC contract is identified in this report at its base establishment level. Though much simpler for Definitive Contract (DC) and Purchase Order (PO) awards without aspects of indefinite delivery, understanding and clarity of the term "contract" can be complicated for IDVs. An IDV, whether a GWAC, IDC, FSS, BOA, or BPA, is assigned a Procurement Instrument Identifier (PIID), a data element on FPDS-NG, at the time of its initial establishment. When an order or call occurs off the IDV, the order or call is given an additional unique identifying number. For the FPDS-NG record of the order or call, the original PIID assigned at establishment moves into the data element position as the Referenced IDV PIID and the new order or call identifying number becomes the order or call PIID. For occurrences of BPA calls off a schedule BPA from the FSS, a third unique identifying number is assigned to the record creating a PIID, Referenced IDV PIID, and IDV Referenced IDV PIID element association.

All task or delivery orders, BPA calls, and schedule BPAs and schedule BPA calls are, in this report, unified under their respective IDVs for the contract count to occur at the base level.

The FPDS-NG logic is as follows for contract counts: if there is a PIID and no Referenced IDV PIID or IDV Referenced IDV PIID, use the PIID as the unique identifier for the record; if there is a Referenced IDV PIID and no IDV Referenced IDV PIID, use the Referenced IDV PIID as the unique identifier for the record; and if there is an IDV Referenced IDV PIID, use the IDV Referenced IDV PIID as the unique identifier for the federal procurement contract record.

The primary occurrences of use of the data element "IDV Referenced IDV PIID" on FPDS-NG are with association to Part 8 BPA calls off schedule BPAs and the Federal Supply Schedule.

Only contracts whose sum at the end of a respective fiscal year is greater than or less than zero for small business eligible prime contract dollars are included in contract counts. Contracts which appear in FPDS-NG records with a fiscal year sum of small business eligible prime contract dollars equal to zero, occurring predominantly due to unfunded contract actions such as period of performance extension, are not included in contract counts within this report analysis.

Adjusted for Inflation

Data that were adjusted for inflation were adjusted to FY 2012 dollars using the gross domestic product price index through the Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table A: Small Business Eligible Prime Contract Obligations (\$ Million) by Funding Department and Contract Type in FY 2017

Funding Department	Multiple Award Contracts						Single Award Contracts										Total	
	FSS		GWAC		IDC		IDC		DC		PO		BOA		BPA			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
DOD	\$296	6.2%	\$34	0.7%	\$1,181	24.5%	\$1,092	22.7%	\$2,084	43.3%	\$46	1.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$79	1.6%	\$4,813	100%
VA	\$651	10.1%	\$446	6.9%	\$419	6.5%	\$417	6.5%	\$3,221	50.2%	\$846	13.2%	\$158	2.5%	\$260	4.0%	\$6,418	100%
HHS	\$782	18.8%	\$297	7.2%	\$457	11.0%	\$718	17.3%	\$1,384	33.3%	\$204	4.9%	\$5	0.1%	\$308	7.4%	\$4,154	100%
DHS	\$7,169	2.6%	\$5,240	1.9%	\$39,611	14.5%	\$75,639	27.8%	\$123,752	45.4%	\$8,387	3.1%	\$10,760	4.0%	\$1,782	0.7%	\$272,341	100%
State	\$689	28.1%	\$36	1.5%	\$906	37.0%	\$169	6.9%	\$619	25.3%	\$21	0.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$8	0.3%	\$2,449	100%
DOJ	\$497	1.8%	\$279	1.0%	\$301	1.1%	\$317	1.2%	\$25,483	94.6%	\$47	0.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$14	0.1%	\$26,938	100%
GSA	\$2,916	11.9%	\$1,828	7.5%	\$5,398	22.1%	\$3,258	13.3%	\$10,003	41.0%	\$748	3.1%	-\$1	0.0%	\$267	1.1%	\$24,416	100%
NASA	\$2,743	16.5%	\$379	2.3%	\$4,547	27.3%	\$4,831	29.0%	\$3,367	20.2%	\$657	3.9%	\$42	0.3%	\$89	0.5%	\$16,656	100%
Treasury	\$105	6.9%	\$119	7.9%	\$77	5.1%	\$721	47.7%	\$442	29.2%	\$28	1.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$20	1.3%	\$1,512	100%
Education	\$1,388	18.1%	\$556	7.3%	\$1,032	13.5%	\$2,150	28.1%	\$1,127	14.7%	\$1,130	14.8%	\$53	0.7%	\$219	2.9%	\$7,654	100%
DOC	\$336	16.2%	\$121	5.8%	\$19	0.9%	\$101	4.8%	\$1,481	71.1%	\$22	1.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$3	0.1%	\$2,082	100%
USDA	\$779	7.2%	\$707	6.6%	\$1,834	17.0%	\$1,641	15.2%	\$5,019	46.6%	\$547	5.1%	\$11	0.1%	\$243	2.3%	\$10,782	100%
USAID	\$477	15.9%	\$144	4.8%	\$511	17.0%	\$516	17.2%	\$929	31.0%	\$377	12.6%	\$4	0.1%	\$39	1.3%	\$2,996	100%
DOI	\$742	23.6%	\$405	12.9%	\$790	25.1%	\$623	19.8%	\$471	15.0%	\$67	2.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$50	1.6%	\$3,147	100%
DOE	\$143	8.0%	\$72	4.0%	\$335	18.7%	\$549	30.7%	\$561	31.4%	\$49	2.7%	\$42	2.4%	\$35	2.0%	\$1,785	100%
SSA	\$2,877	11.0%	\$941	3.6%	\$8,671	33.2%	\$8,561	32.8%	\$2,836	10.9%	\$1,559	6.0%	\$563	2.2%	\$98	0.4%	\$26,107	100%
EPA	\$201	13.0%	\$226	14.6%	\$254	16.5%	\$481	31.1%	\$339	22.0%	\$40	2.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$4	0.3%	\$1,545	100%
DOT	\$678	15.5%	\$450	10.3%	\$1,325	30.2%	\$564	12.9%	\$1,217	27.8%	\$124	2.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$24	0.5%	\$4,382	100%
OPM	\$256	1.5%	\$96	0.6%	\$1,690	10.3%	\$5,992	36.3%	\$8,238	50.0%	\$199	1.2%	\$5	0.0%	\$15	0.1%	\$16,490	100%
DOL	\$76	15.9%	\$88	18.3%	\$0	0.1%	\$56	11.7%	\$252	52.7%	\$5	1.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	0.3%	\$479	100%
HUD	\$37	16.7%	\$16	7.1%	\$32	14.7%	\$79	36.1%	\$53	24.2%	\$3	1.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$220	100%
NSF	\$162	20.9%	\$45	5.9%	\$306	39.4%	\$150	19.4%	\$39	5.1%	\$14	1.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$58	7.5%	\$775	100%
SBA	\$738	28.8%	\$292	11.4%	\$284	11.1%	\$215	8.4%	\$662	25.8%	\$252	9.8%	\$13	0.5%	\$109	4.2%	\$2,565	100%
NRC	\$54	34.4%	\$35	22.2%	\$1	0.4%	\$40	25.4%	\$19	12.1%	\$7	4.2%	\$1	0.4%	\$1	0.9%	\$157	100%
Other	\$402	24.8%	\$66	4.1%	\$404	24.9%	\$377	23.2%	\$180	11.1%	\$16	1.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$177	10.9%	\$1,622	100%
Grand Total	\$25,193	5.7%	\$12,917	2.9%	\$70,385	15.9%	\$109,257	24.7%	\$193,778	43.8%	\$15,395	3.5%	\$11,656	2.6%	\$3,906	0.9%	\$442,487	100%

Table B: Small Business Eligible Prime Contract Obligations (\$ Million) by Contract Type from FY 2012 to FY 2017																						
Fiscal Year	Multiple Award Contracts								Single Award Contracts												Grand Total	
	FSS		GWAC		IDC		Subtotal		IDC		DC		PO		BOA		BPA		Subtotal			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
FY 2012	\$25,560	6.3%	\$6,112	1.5%	\$53,484	13.2%	\$85,156	21.1%	\$111,738	27.6%	\$185,383	45.9%	\$12,101	3.0%	\$6,796	1.7%	\$3,007	0.7%	\$319,024	78.9%	\$404,180	100%
FY 2013	\$23,904	6.7%	\$6,741	1.9%	\$48,765	13.7%	\$79,410	22.3%	\$88,404	24.9%	\$166,715	46.9%	\$11,199	3.2%	\$7,044	2.0%	\$2,642	0.7%	\$276,004	77.7%	\$355,413	100%
FY 2014	\$25,258	6.9%	\$8,609	2.3%	\$52,313	14.3%	\$86,179	23.5%	\$92,741	25.3%	\$165,176	45.0%	\$12,269	3.3%	\$7,393	2.0%	\$3,065	0.8%	\$280,645	76.5%	\$366,824	100%
FY 2015	\$24,173	6.9%	\$9,191	2.6%	\$53,090	15.1%	\$86,454	24.5%	\$90,695	25.7%	\$150,391	42.7%	\$12,628	3.6%	\$8,859	2.5%	\$3,265	0.9%	\$265,837	75.5%	\$352,292	100%
FY 2016	\$24,580	6.0%	\$11,611	2.8%	\$67,111	16.3%	\$103,302	25.2%	\$102,172	24.9%	\$177,771	43.3%	\$14,294	3.5%	\$9,616	2.3%	\$3,516	0.9%	\$307,369	74.8%	\$410,671	100%
FY 2017	\$25,193	5.7%	\$12,917	2.9%	\$70,385	15.9%	\$108,495	24.5%	\$109,257	24.7%	\$193,778	43.8%	\$15,395	3.5%	\$11,656	2.6%	\$3,906	0.9%	\$333,992	75.5%	\$442,487	100%
AVG	\$24,778	6.4%	\$9,197	2.4%	\$57,525	14.8%	\$91,499	23.5%	\$99,168	25.5%	\$173,202	44.6%	\$12,981	3.3%	\$8,561	2.2%	\$3,234	0.8%	\$297,145	76.5%	\$388,644	100%

Table C: Small Business Obligations (\$ Million) by Funding Department and Contract Type in FY 2017

Funding Department	Multiple Award Contracts						Single Award Contracts										Total	
	FSS		GWAC		IDC		IDC		DC		PO		BOA		BPA		\$	%
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%				
DOD	\$3,290	5.4%	\$2,330	3.8%	\$15,461	25.2%	\$17,885	29.1%	\$15,668	25.5%	\$5,426	8.8%	\$754	1.2%	\$560	0.9%	\$61,372	100%
VA	\$1,331	17.4%	\$801	10.4%	\$1,776	23.2%	\$693	9.0%	\$1,808	23.6%	\$971	12.7%	\$245	3.2%	\$43	0.6%	\$7,669	100%
HHS	\$1,197	22.0%	\$758	13.9%	\$479	8.8%	\$857	15.7%	\$1,796	32.9%	\$315	5.8%	-\$3	0.0%	\$51	0.9%	\$5,451	100%
DHS	\$1,302	22.8%	\$61	1.1%	\$1,947	34.1%	\$1,044	18.3%	\$987	17.3%	\$319	5.6%	\$12	0.2%	\$34	0.6%	\$5,705	100%
State	\$385	15.6%	\$260	10.6%	\$379	15.4%	\$660	26.8%	\$598	24.3%	\$78	3.2%	\$11	0.4%	\$92	3.7%	\$2,464	100%
DOJ	\$492	21.5%	\$187	8.2%	\$268	11.7%	\$504	22.1%	\$257	11.2%	\$487	21.3%	\$21	0.9%	\$68	3.0%	\$2,283	100%
GSA	\$370	19.9%	\$93	5.0%	\$358	19.3%	\$450	24.2%	\$517	27.8%	\$58	3.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$13	0.7%	\$1,859	100%
NASA	\$156	5.7%	\$59	2.2%	\$103	3.8%	\$1,005	36.9%	\$1,260	46.3%	\$127	4.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$11	0.4%	\$2,721	100%
Treasury	\$390	34.8%	\$324	29.0%	\$77	6.9%	\$65	5.8%	\$207	18.5%	\$37	3.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$18	1.6%	\$1,119	100%
Education	\$317	48.2%	\$11	1.7%	\$180	27.3%	\$35	5.4%	\$95	14.5%	\$13	2.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$6	0.9%	\$658	100%
DOC	\$434	24.8%	\$214	12.2%	\$236	13.5%	\$322	18.4%	\$161	9.2%	\$128	7.3%	\$5	0.3%	\$255	14.5%	\$1,754	100%
USDA	\$345	9.3%	\$214	5.8%	\$256	6.9%	\$320	8.6%	\$1,818	48.9%	\$399	10.7%	\$158	4.2%	\$211	5.7%	\$3,719	100%
USAID	\$149	23.4%	\$13	2.0%	\$132	20.8%	\$49	7.8%	\$251	39.6%	\$9	1.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$32	5.0%	\$634	100%
DOI	\$240	14.1%	\$127	7.5%	\$256	15.0%	\$240	14.1%	\$534	31.3%	\$280	16.4%	\$3	0.2%	\$23	1.4%	\$1,703	100%
DOE	\$359	25.2%	\$99	7.0%	\$100	7.0%	\$282	19.8%	\$539	37.9%	\$31	2.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$12	0.9%	\$1,421	100%
SSA	\$99	19.5%	\$24	4.7%	\$13	2.6%	\$135	26.5%	\$55	10.9%	\$8	1.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$174	34.2%	\$508	100%
EPA	\$64	10.2%	\$48	7.7%	\$157	25.2%	\$230	36.8%	\$101	16.3%	\$20	3.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$4	0.6%	\$624	100%
DOT	\$84	9.7%	\$39	4.5%	\$84	9.7%	\$290	33.4%	\$307	35.4%	\$27	3.1%	\$8	1.0%	\$27	3.2%	\$867	100%
OPM	\$86	32.7%	\$45	17.2%	\$4	1.6%	\$46	17.6%	\$20	7.8%	\$7	2.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$54	20.5%	\$263	100%
DOL	\$164	20.1%	\$51	6.2%	\$10	1.2%	\$63	7.7%	\$510	62.6%	\$15	1.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$2	0.3%	\$815	100%
HUD	\$45	6.1%	\$62	8.4%	\$9	1.2%	\$554	74.8%	\$66	8.9%	\$4	0.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	0.1%	\$741	100%
NSF	\$20	22.3%	\$14	15.5%	\$0	0.2%	\$31	34.7%	\$21	23.7%	\$2	1.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	1.6%	\$90	100%
SBA	\$29	23.3%	\$34	27.4%	\$1	0.4%	\$40	31.9%	\$14	11.3%	\$6	4.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	1.1%	\$125	100%
NRC	\$24	30.1%	\$8	10.2%	\$9	10.9%	\$15	18.0%	\$24	29.5%	\$1	1.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$81	100%
Other	\$334	32.9%	\$170	16.8%	\$86	8.5%	\$115	11.4%	\$185	18.3%	\$86	8.4%	\$7	0.7%	\$31	3.1%	\$1,015	100%
Grand Total	\$11,705	11.1%	\$6,047	5.7%	\$22,380	21.2%	\$25,930	24.5%	\$27,799	26.3%	\$8,854	8.4%	\$1,221	1.2%	\$1,724	1.6%	\$105,660	100%

Table D: Small Business Obligations (\$ Million) by Contract Type from FY 2012 to FY 2017																						
Fiscal Year	Multiple Award Contracts								Single Award Contracts												Grand Total	
	FSS		GWAC		IDC		Subtotal		IDC		DC		PO		BOA		BPA		Subtotal		\$	%
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%				
FY 2012	\$10,562	11.7%	\$2,967	3.3%	\$14,377	16.0%	\$27,907	31.0%	\$25,670	28.5%	\$27,549	30.6%	\$7,307	8.1%	\$401	0.4%	\$1,090	1.2%	\$62,016	69.0%	\$89,923	100%
FY 2013	\$10,190	12.3%	\$3,603	4.3%	\$14,586	17.5%	\$28,380	34.1%	\$21,496	25.9%	\$24,754	29.8%	\$6,926	8.3%	\$608	0.7%	\$980	1.2%	\$54,763	65.9%	\$83,143	100%
FY 2014	\$11,663	12.7%	\$4,238	4.6%	\$16,836	18.4%	\$32,737	35.7%	\$23,357	25.5%	\$25,915	28.3%	\$7,659	8.4%	\$714	0.8%	\$1,299	1.4%	\$58,945	64.3%	\$91,682	100%
FY 2015	\$11,370	12.5%	\$4,530	5.0%	\$17,273	19.0%	\$33,172	36.6%	\$22,570	24.9%	\$24,922	27.5%	\$7,743	8.5%	\$830	0.9%	\$1,464	1.6%	\$57,530	63.4%	\$90,702	100%
FY 2016	\$11,785	11.8%	\$6,034	6.0%	\$20,593	20.6%	\$38,412	38.4%	\$23,655	23.7%	\$27,043	27.1%	\$8,264	8.3%	\$1,026	1.0%	\$1,560	1.6%	\$61,549	61.6%	\$99,960	100%
FY 2017	\$11,705	11.1%	\$6,047	5.7%	\$22,380	21.2%	\$40,132	38.0%	\$25,929	24.5%	\$27,799	26.3%	\$8,854	8.4%	\$1,221	1.2%	\$1,724	1.6%	\$65,528	62.0%	\$105,660	100%
AVG	\$11,213	12.0%	\$4,570	4.9%	\$17,674	18.9%	\$33,457	35.8%	\$23,780	25.4%	\$26,330	28.2%	\$7,792	8.3%	\$800	0.9%	\$1,353	1.4%	\$60,055	64.2%	\$93,512	100%

Table E: Percent of Total FY 2017 Small Business Eligible Obligations (\$ Million) through Multiple Award Contracts by Funding Department						
Funding Department	MAC		Non-MAC		Grand Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$52,020	19.10%	\$220,321	80.90%	\$272,341	100%
Department of Energy	\$1,076	4.00%	\$25,862	96.00%	\$26,938	100%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$12,489	47.84%	\$13,619	52.16%	\$26,107	100%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$10,141	41.54%	\$14,275	58.46%	\$24,416	100%
Department of Homeland Security	\$7,669	46.05%	\$8,987	53.95%	\$16,656	100%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$2,041	12.38%	\$14,448	87.62%	\$16,490	100%
Department of State	\$3,320	30.79%	\$7,462	69.21%	\$10,782	100%
Department of Justice	\$2,976	38.88%	\$4,678	61.12%	\$7,654	100%
Department of Agriculture	\$1,516	23.62%	\$4,902	76.38%	\$6,418	100%
Agency for International Development	\$1,511	31.40%	\$3,302	68.60%	\$4,813	100%
General Services Administration	\$2,453	55.98%	\$1,929	44.02%	\$4,382	100%
Department of Commerce	\$1,536	36.98%	\$2,618	63.02%	\$4,154	100%
Department of the Treasury	\$1,936	61.51%	\$1,211	38.49%	\$3,147	100%
Department of the Interior	\$1,132	37.77%	\$1,865	62.23%	\$2,996	100%
Department of Education	\$1,632	66.62%	\$817	33.38%	\$2,449	100%
Department of Labor	\$477	22.90%	\$1,605	77.10%	\$2,082	100%
Department of Transportation	\$550	30.78%	\$1,236	69.22%	\$1,785	100%
Social Security Administration	\$872	53.78%	\$750	46.22%	\$1,622	100%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$681	44.07%	\$864	55.93%	\$1,545	100%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$301	19.90%	\$1,211	80.10%	\$1,512	100%
Office of Personnel Management	\$513	66.23%	\$262	33.77%	\$775	100%
National Science Foundation	\$164	34.32%	\$314	65.68%	\$479	100%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$85	38.40%	\$136	61.60%	\$220	100%
Small Business Administration	\$89	57.00%	\$68	43.00%	\$157	100%
Other	\$1,314	51.22%	\$1,251	48.78%	\$2,565	100%
Grand Total	\$108,495	24.52%	\$333,992	75.48%	\$442,487	100%

Table F: Percent Small Business Obligations (\$ Million) in FY 2017 through Multiple Award Contracts by Funding Department						
Funding Department	MAC		Non-MAC		Grand Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$21,080	34.3%	\$40,293	65.7%	\$61,372	100%
Department of Energy	\$558	39.2%	\$864	60.8%	\$1,421	100%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$3,908	51.0%	\$3,761	49.0%	\$7,669	100%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$2,434	44.7%	\$3,017	55.3%	\$5,451	100%
Department of Homeland Security	\$3,309	58.0%	\$2,396	42.0%	\$5,705	100%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$319	11.7%	\$2,402	88.3%	\$2,721	100%
Department of State	\$1,024	41.6%	\$1,440	58.4%	\$2,464	100%
Department of Justice	\$947	41.5%	\$1,336	58.5%	\$2,283	100%
Department of Agriculture	\$815	21.9%	\$2,905	78.1%	\$3,719	100%
Agency for International Development	\$294	46.3%	\$341	53.7%	\$634	100%
General Services Administration	\$822	44.2%	\$1,038	55.8%	\$1,859	100%
Department of Commerce	\$884	50.4%	\$870	49.6%	\$1,754	100%
Department of the Treasury	\$791	70.7%	\$328	29.3%	\$1,119	100%
Department of the Interior	\$623	36.6%	\$1,080	63.4%	\$1,703	100%
Department of Education	\$508	77.2%	\$150	22.8%	\$658	100%
Department of Labor	\$224	27.6%	\$590	72.4%	\$815	100%
Department of Transportation	\$207	23.9%	\$660	76.1%	\$867	100%
Social Security Administration	\$136	26.8%	\$372	73.2%	\$508	100%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$269	43.1%	\$355	56.9%	\$624	100%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$116	15.7%	\$625	84.3%	\$741	100%
Office of Personnel Management	\$135	51.5%	\$128	48.5%	\$263	100%
National Science Foundation	\$34	38.1%	\$56	61.9%	\$90	100%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$41	51.2%	\$39	48.8%	\$81	100%
Small Business Administration	\$64	51.1%	\$61	48.9%	\$125	100%
Other	\$590	58.1%	\$425	41.9%	\$1,015	100%
Grand Total	\$40,132	38.0%	\$65,528	62.0%	\$105,660	100%

Table G: Percent of Total Funding Department Fiscal Year Obligations through MACs and Non-MACs from FY 2012 to FY 2017

Funding Department	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	MAC	Non-MAC	MAC	Non-MAC	MAC	Non-MAC	MAC	Non-MAC	MAC	Non-MAC	MAC	Non-MAC
Department of Defense	17.2%	82.8%	17.7%	82.3%	18.1%	81.9%	18.6%	81.4%	19.3%	80.7%	19.1%	80.9%
Department of Energy	2.7%	97.3%	2.8%	97.2%	3.0%	97.0%	3.9%	96.1%	3.9%	96.1%	4.0%	96.0%
Department of Veterans Affairs	33.9%	66.1%	38.2%	61.8%	42.6%	57.4%	39.6%	60.4%	43.8%	56.2%	47.8%	52.2%
Department of Health and Human Services	33.0%	67.0%	33.7%	66.3%	34.7%	65.3%	43.2%	56.8%	51.2%	48.8%	41.5%	58.5%
Department of Homeland Security	50.1%	49.9%	47.6%	52.4%	47.2%	52.8%	43.7%	56.3%	44.3%	55.7%	46.0%	54.0%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	10.8%	89.2%	11.5%	88.5%	15.1%	84.9%	14.4%	85.6%	13.4%	86.6%	12.4%	87.6%
Department of State	43.6%	56.4%	41.2%	58.8%	45.5%	54.5%	39.9%	60.1%	38.6%	61.4%	30.8%	69.2%
Department of Justice	36.9%	63.1%	32.7%	67.3%	36.6%	63.4%	35.4%	64.6%	40.5%	59.5%	38.9%	61.1%
Department of Agriculture	25.7%	74.3%	24.4%	75.6%	27.4%	72.6%	30.4%	69.6%	26.0%	74.0%	23.6%	76.4%
Agency for International Development	79.7%	20.3%	84.6%	15.4%	75.8%	24.2%	77.4%	22.6%	38.6%	61.4%	31.4%	68.6%
General Services Administration	50.9%	49.1%	54.0%	46.0%	60.5%	39.5%	58.5%	41.5%	56.3%	43.7%	56.0%	44.0%
Department of Commerce	30.5%	69.5%	32.5%	67.5%	33.3%	66.7%	37.7%	62.3%	37.1%	62.9%	37.0%	63.0%
Department of the Treasury	61.3%	38.7%	63.3%	36.7%	61.9%	38.1%	61.8%	38.2%	65.4%	34.6%	61.5%	38.5%
Department of the Interior	35.1%	64.9%	34.9%	65.1%	33.3%	66.7%	35.7%	64.3%	34.6%	65.4%	37.8%	62.2%
Department of Education	53.6%	46.4%	63.1%	36.9%	73.3%	26.7%	63.0%	37.0%	64.0%	36.0%	66.6%	33.4%
Department of Labor	13.3%	86.7%	15.8%	84.2%	17.2%	82.8%	17.8%	82.2%	23.3%	76.7%	22.9%	77.1%
Department of Transportation	34.8%	65.2%	33.7%	66.3%	36.9%	63.1%	37.5%	62.5%	31.8%	68.2%	30.8%	69.2%
Social Security Administration	44.7%	55.3%	51.2%	48.8%	56.5%	43.5%	62.1%	37.9%	53.6%	46.4%	53.8%	46.2%
Environmental Protection Agency	36.9%	63.1%	41.0%	59.0%	45.9%	54.1%	44.9%	55.1%	44.3%	55.7%	44.1%	55.9%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	38.2%	61.8%	42.1%	57.9%	39.2%	60.8%	23.8%	76.2%	18.7%	81.3%	19.9%	80.1%
Office of Personnel Management	78.4%	21.6%	61.8%	38.2%	49.5%	50.5%	71.1%	28.9%	66.9%	33.1%	66.2%	33.8%
National Science Foundation	48.1%	51.9%	52.6%	47.4%	51.1%	48.9%	64.4%	35.6%	34.5%	65.5%	34.3%	65.7%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	36.1%	63.9%	30.4%	69.6%	37.3%	62.7%	33.3%	66.7%	38.6%	61.4%	38.4%	61.6%
Small Business Administration	55.0%	45.0%	56.2%	43.8%	54.6%	45.4%	64.6%	35.4%	60.9%	39.1%	57.0%	43.0%
Other	45.7%	54.3%	47.5%	52.5%	46.5%	53.5%	52.0%	48.0%	51.8%	48.2%	51.2%	48.8%
Grand Total	21.1%	78.9%	22.3%	77.7%	23.5%	76.5%	24.5%	75.5%	25.2%	74.8%	24.5%	75.5%

Funding Department	Total		Small Business		SDB		WOSB		SDVOSB		HUBZone	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$52,020	100%	\$21,080	40.52%	\$7,608	14.63%	\$4,853	9.33%	\$3,981	7.65%	\$1,370	2.63%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$12,489	100%	\$3,908	31.29%	\$777	6.22%	\$450	3.60%	\$2,854	22.85%	\$319	2.55%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$10,141	100%	\$2,434	24.00%	\$1,055	10.40%	\$808	7.97%	\$267	2.63%	\$88	0.86%
Department of Homeland Security	\$7,669	100%	\$3,309	43.15%	\$1,139	14.86%	\$914	11.92%	\$603	7.87%	\$443	5.78%
Department of State	\$3,320	100%	\$1,024	30.85%	\$439	13.21%	\$206	6.20%	\$163	4.90%	\$72	2.16%
Department of Justice	\$2,976	100%	\$947	31.81%	\$306	10.29%	\$183	6.15%	\$180	6.06%	\$40	1.35%
General Services Administration	\$2,453	100%	\$822	33.49%	\$302	12.33%	\$174	7.09%	\$147	5.99%	\$87	3.53%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$2,041	100%	\$319	15.61%	\$100	4.88%	\$91	4.47%	\$53	2.58%	\$27	1.34%
Department of the Treasury	\$1,936	100%	\$791	40.85%	\$209	10.81%	\$299	15.47%	\$95	4.90%	\$92	4.73%
Department of Education	\$1,632	100%	\$508	31.12%	\$140	8.55%	\$155	9.48%	\$37	2.28%	\$21	1.31%
Department of Commerce	\$1,536	100%	\$884	57.54%	\$390	25.39%	\$301	19.62%	\$150	9.79%	\$49	3.20%
Department of Agriculture	\$1,516	100%	\$815	53.74%	\$344	22.71%	\$251	16.58%	\$73	4.80%	\$68	4.46%
Agency for International Development	\$1,511	100%	\$294	19.44%	\$102	6.73%	\$80	5.31%	\$2	0.11%	\$2	0.11%
Department of the Interior	\$1,132	100%	\$623	55.04%	\$205	18.12%	\$196	17.36%	\$49	4.32%	\$49	4.32%
Department of Energy	\$1,076	100%	\$558	51.82%	\$170	15.80%	\$127	11.76%	\$63	5.85%	\$6	0.52%
Social Security Administration	\$872	100%	\$136	15.60%	\$54	6.15%	\$28	3.16%	\$16	1.84%	\$7	0.78%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$681	100%	\$269	39.49%	\$75	10.97%	\$48	6.99%	\$46	6.78%	\$11	1.55%
Department of Transportation	\$550	100%	\$207	37.69%	\$108	19.56%	\$48	8.74%	\$21	3.75%	-\$24	-4.31%
Office of Personnel Management	\$513	100%	\$135	26.40%	\$41	8.02%	\$57	11.11%	\$19	3.71%	\$18	3.48%
Department of Labor	\$477	100%	\$224	47.07%	\$85	17.84%	\$72	15.02%	\$29	6.18%	\$12	2.49%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$301	100%	\$116	38.56%	\$68	22.65%	\$30	10.02%	\$26	8.61%	\$4	1.30%
National Science Foundation	\$164	100%	\$34	20.83%	\$7	4.49%	\$8	5.02%	\$8	5.07%	\$4	2.14%
Small Business Administration	\$89	100%	\$64	71.31%	\$40	44.76%	\$20	22.26%	\$24	26.95%	\$6	6.66%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$85	100%	\$41	48.95%	\$16	18.51%	\$15	18.28%	\$7	7.82%	\$2	2.44%
Other	\$1,314	100%	\$590	44.89%	\$184	14.04%	\$149	11.36%	\$83	6.34%	\$34	2.56%
Grand Total	\$108,495	100%	\$40,132	36.99%	\$13,964	12.87%	\$9,564	8.81%	\$8,996	8.29%	\$2,804	2.58%

Table I: Total MAC Obligations (\$ Million) and Percent of MAC Obligations to Small Business by Funding Department from FY 2012 to FY 2017

Funding Department	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	MAC \$	% to SB	MAC \$	% to SB	MAC \$	% to SB	MAC \$	% to SB	MAC \$	% to SB	MAC \$	% to SB
Department of Defense	\$47,220	31.4%	\$40,562	34.2%	\$41,875	39.3%	\$39,505	41.7%	\$48,660	40.9%	\$52,020	40.5%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$5,946	45.4%	\$6,989	45.5%	\$8,107	45.1%	\$7,956	40.6%	\$10,126	36.8%	\$12,489	31.3%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$6,094	29.1%	\$6,549	31.4%	\$7,285	26.3%	\$9,124	24.2%	\$12,101	20.5%	\$10,141	24.0%
Department of Homeland Security	\$6,445	31.1%	\$5,960	34.9%	\$6,270	41.2%	\$6,068	44.2%	\$6,205	47.8%	\$7,669	43.2%
Department of State	\$1,381	40.9%	\$1,325	43.6%	\$1,527	43.8%	\$1,535	42.0%	\$3,316	32.1%	\$3,320	30.9%
Department of Justice	\$2,178	28.9%	\$2,126	26.5%	\$2,326	28.0%	\$2,478	31.3%	\$2,854	31.8%	\$2,976	31.8%
General Services Administration	\$1,671	27.9%	\$1,894	27.1%	\$2,368	27.2%	\$2,183	39.7%	\$2,361	33.0%	\$2,453	33.5%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$1,480	30.8%	\$1,464	42.3%	\$2,052	18.5%	\$2,078	14.9%	\$2,138	13.7%	\$2,041	15.6%
Department of the Treasury	\$1,423	39.6%	\$1,336	40.9%	\$1,683	37.2%	\$1,678	31.8%	\$1,966	35.4%	\$1,936	40.8%
Department of Education	\$1,100	26.1%	\$1,652	29.6%	\$2,096	32.7%	\$1,629	35.5%	\$1,524	27.0%	\$1,632	31.1%
Department of Commerce	\$996	56.1%	\$1,084	65.1%	\$1,341	65.2%	\$1,572	67.3%	\$1,700	64.0%	\$1,536	57.5%
Department of Agriculture	\$1,380	51.0%	\$1,264	52.1%	\$1,518	52.0%	\$1,913	40.2%	\$1,535	48.2%	\$1,516	53.7%
Agency for International Development	\$1,274	8.1%	\$1,232	9.9%	\$1,033	14.2%	\$1,469	10.7%	\$1,683	16.1%	\$1,511	19.4%
Department of the Interior	\$972	40.7%	\$825	44.2%	\$902	44.3%	\$1,006	49.3%	\$1,063	56.1%	\$1,132	55.0%
Department of Energy	\$662	61.9%	\$610	71.8%	\$694	50.3%	\$905	47.0%	\$1,026	55.4%	\$1,076	51.8%
Social Security Administration	\$676	27.1%	\$694	25.4%	\$942	35.9%	\$1,037	30.5%	\$804	26.2%	\$872	15.6%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$631	40.4%	\$638	39.3%	\$648	40.3%	\$699	37.6%	\$706	40.7%	\$681	39.5%
Department of Transportation	\$542	21.0%	\$547	24.4%	\$650	29.0%	\$584	29.5%	\$605	42.8%	\$550	37.7%
Office of Personnel Management	\$911	16.5%	\$382	29.0%	\$432	22.4%	\$752	29.8%	\$628	24.8%	\$513	26.4%
Department of Labor	\$266	40.2%	\$307	50.6%	\$360	50.4%	\$349	54.6%	\$425	51.6%	\$477	47.1%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$572	31.0%	\$694	33.1%	\$486	35.3%	\$285	39.5%	\$208	34.5%	\$301	38.6%
National Science Foundation	\$139	17.3%	\$146	23.3%	\$139	17.8%	\$155	16.9%	\$150	22.8%	\$164	20.8%
Small Business Administration	\$73	62.7%	\$60	68.0%	\$77	72.6%	\$94	77.7%	\$92	66.5%	\$89	71.3%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$83	38.1%	\$77	44.1%	\$92	43.4%	\$80	41.4%	\$88	44.6%	\$85	49.0%
Other	\$1,041	35.3%	\$991	42.3%	\$1,276	41.7%	\$1,321	41.7%	\$1,339	44.5%	\$1,314	44.9%
Grand Total	\$85,156	32.8%	\$79,410	35.7%	\$86,179	38.0%	\$86,454	38.4%	\$103,302	37.2%	\$108,495	37.0%

Table J: Non-MAC Small Business Eligible Prime Contract Obligations to Small Business and Socioeconomic Categories in FY 2017 by Funding Department												
Funding Department	Total		Small Business		SDB		WOSB		SDVOSB		HUBZone	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$220,321	100%	\$40,293	18.29%	\$14,875	6.75%	\$6,182	2.81%	\$4,819	2.19%	\$2,699	1.23%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$25,862	100%	\$864	3.34%	\$576	2.23%	\$217	0.84%	\$105	0.41%	\$27	0.10%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$14,448	100%	\$2,402	16.63%	\$1,176	8.14%	\$634	4.38%	\$116	0.81%	\$51	0.35%
Department of Homeland Security	\$14,275	100%	\$3,017	21.13%	\$1,439	10.08%	\$788	5.52%	\$138	0.97%	\$110	0.77%
Department of State	\$13,619	100%	\$3,761	27.61%	\$1,092	8.02%	\$259	1.90%	\$2,235	16.41%	\$240	1.76%
Department of Justice	\$8,987	100%	\$2,396	26.66%	\$1,245	13.85%	\$396	4.41%	\$349	3.88%	\$158	1.76%
General Services Administration	\$7,462	100%	\$1,440	19.29%	\$848	11.36%	\$277	3.71%	\$236	3.17%	\$194	2.59%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$4,902	100%	\$2,905	59.25%	\$660	13.47%	\$361	7.36%	\$134	2.73%	\$192	3.91%
Department of the Treasury	\$4,678	100%	\$1,336	28.56%	\$502	10.74%	\$324	6.93%	\$210	4.49%	\$43	0.91%
Department of Education	\$3,302	100%	\$341	10.31%	\$242	7.34%	\$104	3.16%	\$39	1.18%	\$7	0.22%
Department of Commerce	\$2,618	100%	\$870	33.24%	\$309	11.79%	\$189	7.23%	\$38	1.47%	\$193	7.36%
Department of Agriculture	\$1,929	100%	\$1,038	53.80%	\$685	35.54%	\$213	11.03%	\$135	7.02%	\$130	6.75%
Agency for International Development	\$1,865	100%	\$1,080	57.92%	\$544	29.20%	\$219	11.76%	\$86	4.64%	\$103	5.54%
Department of the Interior	\$1,605	100%	\$590	36.76%	\$416	25.90%	\$237	14.74%	\$70	4.38%	\$56	3.47%
Department of Energy	\$1,236	100%	\$660	53.41%	\$360	29.17%	\$156	12.59%	\$34	2.73%	\$88	7.15%
Social Security Administration	\$1,211	100%	\$328	27.11%	\$231	19.05%	\$112	9.27%	\$23	1.89%	\$59	4.87%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$1,211	100%	\$625	51.57%	\$354	29.20%	\$242	19.96%	\$64	5.31%	\$41	3.35%
Department of Transportation	\$864	100%	\$355	41.04%	\$161	18.68%	\$50	5.78%	\$12	1.42%	\$15	1.69%
Office of Personnel Management	\$817	100%	\$150	18.33%	\$56	6.90%	\$30	3.65%	\$4	0.52%	\$11	1.35%
Department of Labor	\$750	100%	\$372	49.61%	\$123	16.38%	\$93	12.45%	\$39	5.14%	\$16	2.10%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$314	100%	\$56	17.72%	\$55	17.41%	\$9	2.82%	\$5	1.58%	\$9	3.01%
National Science Foundation	\$262	100%	\$128	48.82%	\$83	31.80%	\$63	23.98%	\$3	1.07%	\$8	2.94%
Small Business Administration	\$136	100%	\$39	29.04%	\$29	21.07%	\$6	4.07%	\$9	6.60%	\$3	2.11%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$68	100%	\$61	90.43%	\$42	62.36%	\$12	17.61%	\$5	7.67%	\$6	8.51%
Other	\$1,251	100%	\$425	33.95%	\$179	14.30%	\$107	8.59%	\$32	2.54%	\$30	2.37%
Grand Total	\$333,992	100%	\$65,528	19.62%	\$26,282	7.87%	\$11,280	3.38%	\$8,943	2.68%	\$4,486	1.34%

Table K: Total Non-MAC Obligations (\$ Million) and Percent of MAC Obligations to Small Business by Funding Department from FY 2012 to FY 2017												
Funding Department	FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		FY 2017	
	Non-MAC \$	% to SB	Non-MAC \$	% to SB	Non-MAC \$	% to SB	Non-MAC \$	% to SB	Non-MAC \$	% to SB	Non-MAC \$	% to SB
Department of Defense	\$227,771	18.1%	\$188,382	18.3%	\$189,525	20.0%	\$173,024	20.7%	\$203,367	18.6%	\$220,321	18.3%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$11,575	29.7%	\$11,297	30.5%	\$10,919	26.5%	\$12,128	24.4%	\$13,004	24.5%	\$13,619	27.6%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$12,396	19.1%	\$12,878	19.7%	\$13,690	19.1%	\$11,999	22.6%	\$11,537	25.7%	\$14,275	21.1%
Department of Homeland Security	\$6,419	30.2%	\$6,558	27.2%	\$7,026	29.6%	\$7,829	26.2%	\$7,802	28.3%	\$8,987	26.7%
Department of State	\$1,788	37.6%	\$1,891	34.6%	\$1,826	43.3%	\$2,313	45.2%	\$5,277	26.4%	\$7,462	19.3%
Department of Justice	\$3,721	30.4%	\$4,377	26.0%	\$4,026	35.0%	\$4,530	29.0%	\$4,196	31.7%	\$4,678	28.6%
General Services Administration	\$1,610	52.5%	\$1,615	48.4%	\$1,548	57.0%	\$1,549	50.5%	\$1,836	47.2%	\$1,929	53.8%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$12,174	17.6%	\$11,270	19.0%	\$11,536	18.3%	\$12,340	17.7%	\$13,856	17.1%	\$14,448	16.6%
Department of the Treasury	\$897	37.0%	\$776	36.2%	\$1,038	35.9%	\$1,035	39.4%	\$1,040	37.6%	\$1,211	27.1%
Department of Education	\$951	12.6%	\$967	12.7%	\$765	17.7%	\$958	16.4%	\$857	16.9%	\$817	18.3%
Department of Commerce	\$2,270	28.5%	\$2,253	27.8%	\$2,683	28.9%	\$2,593	28.7%	\$2,883	28.1%	\$2,618	33.2%
Department of Agriculture	\$3,985	53.5%	\$3,908	55.8%	\$4,014	54.3%	\$4,386	54.3%	\$4,365	59.1%	\$4,902	59.3%
Agency for International Development	\$325	33.0%	\$224	49.4%	\$329	44.5%	\$429	44.0%	\$2,679	11.2%	\$3,302	10.3%
Department of the Interior	\$1,801	63.9%	\$1,537	67.2%	\$1,808	60.8%	\$1,814	58.5%	\$2,006	61.6%	\$1,865	57.9%
Department of Energy	\$23,904	3.6%	\$21,138	3.8%	\$22,562	3.9%	\$22,103	3.7%	\$25,437	3.4%	\$25,862	3.3%
Social Security Administration	\$836	33.7%	\$661	41.1%	\$726	41.4%	\$632	55.0%	\$696	48.7%	\$750	49.6%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$1,077	46.2%	\$919	46.9%	\$764	41.0%	\$858	41.5%	\$886	39.6%	\$864	41.0%
Department of Transportation	\$1,016	56.4%	\$1,076	53.0%	\$1,114	53.7%	\$974	63.8%	\$1,294	55.9%	\$1,236	53.4%
Office of Personnel Management	\$251	33.9%	\$236	30.4%	\$441	24.5%	\$306	43.7%	\$310	44.8%	\$262	48.8%
Department of Labor	\$1,739	34.2%	\$1,635	36.2%	\$1,734	33.0%	\$1,612	30.6%	\$1,402	31.3%	\$1,605	36.8%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$925	46.1%	\$955	42.7%	\$754	43.5%	\$910	37.8%	\$904	49.0%	\$1,211	51.6%
National Science Foundation	\$150	13.6%	\$131	13.7%	\$134	16.1%	\$86	30.4%	\$285	16.4%	\$314	17.7%
Small Business Administration	\$60	81.0%	\$47	77.1%	\$64	83.3%	\$52	79.1%	\$59	84.8%	\$68	90.4%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$146	30.1%	\$177	27.8%	\$154	30.8%	\$160	26.0%	\$140	32.4%	\$136	29.0%
Other	\$1,237	24.1%	\$1,097	26.2%	\$1,465	27.6%	\$1,220	34.3%	\$1,249	33.1%	\$1,251	33.9%
Grand Total	\$319,024	19.4%	\$276,004	19.8%	\$280,645	21.0%	\$265,837	21.6%	\$307,369	20.0%	\$333,992	19.6%

Table L: MAC Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business and Socioeconomic Categories by Funding Department in FY 2017												
Funding Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$52,020	100%	\$11,149	21.4%	\$1,693	3.3%	\$62	0.1%	\$709	1.4%	\$415	0.8%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$12,489	100%	\$647	5.2%	\$2	0.0%	\$3	0.0%	\$1,832	14.7%	\$6	0.1%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$10,141	100%	\$865	8.5%	\$461	4.5%	\$37	0.4%	\$58	0.6%	\$11	0.1%
Department of Homeland Security	\$7,669	100%	\$1,166	15.2%	\$267	3.5%	\$54	0.7%	\$118	1.5%	\$287	3.7%
Department of State	\$3,320	100%	\$624	18.8%	\$234	7.1%	\$7	0.2%	\$67	2.0%	\$34	1.0%
Department of Justice	\$2,976	100%	\$351	11.8%	\$67	2.3%	\$2	0.1%	\$43	1.4%	\$15	0.5%
General Services Administration	\$2,453	100%	\$360	14.7%	\$53	2.1%	\$4	0.2%	\$59	2.4%	\$26	1.1%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$2,041	100%	\$84	4.1%	\$19	0.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$25	1.2%	\$23	1.1%
Department of the Treasury	\$1,936	100%	\$337	17.4%	\$52	2.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$54	2.8%	\$18	0.9%
Department of Education	\$1,632	100%	\$242	14.8%	\$7	0.4%	\$1	0.0%	\$12	0.8%	\$2	0.1%
Department of Commerce	\$1,536	100%	\$406	26.5%	\$113	7.3%	\$3	0.2%	\$40	2.6%	\$21	1.4%
Department of Agriculture	\$1,516	100%	\$352	23.2%	\$153	10.1%	\$3	0.2%	\$23	1.5%	\$11	0.7%
Agency for International Development	\$1,511	100%	\$101	6.7%	\$28	1.9%	\$4	0.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Department of the Interior	\$1,132	100%	\$291	25.7%	\$69	6.1%	\$1	0.1%	\$14	1.2%	\$6	0.5%
Department of Energy	\$1,076	100%	\$431	40.1%	\$51	4.7%	\$2	0.2%	\$22	2.0%	\$2	0.2%
Social Security Administration	\$872	100%	\$31	3.6%	\$20	2.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$6	0.7%	\$3	0.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$681	100%	\$150	22.0%	\$16	2.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$38	5.6%	\$2	0.3%
Department of Transportation	\$550	100%	\$70	12.7%	\$59	10.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$2	0.4%	\$1	0.1%
Office of Personnel Management	\$513	100%	\$21	4.0%	\$5	1.0%	\$2	0.3%	\$15	3.0%	\$14	2.7%
Department of Labor	\$477	100%	\$97	20.3%	\$30	6.2%	\$1	0.1%	\$10	2.1%	\$9	2.0%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$301	100%	\$35	11.6%	\$45	15.1%	\$0	0.0%	\$8	2.7%	\$0	0.0%
National Science Foundation	\$164	100%	\$33	20.4%	\$4	2.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	0.8%	\$0	0.3%
Small Business Administration	\$89	100%	\$20	22.9%	\$20	22.8%	\$0	0.3%	\$4	4.6%	\$4	4.1%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$85	100%	\$22	25.9%	\$2	2.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$2	2.9%	\$1	0.8%
Other	\$1,314	100%	\$262	20.0%	\$48	3.6%	\$2	0.2%	\$44	3.3%	\$18	1.4%
Grand Total	\$108,495	100%	\$18,147	16.7%	\$3,518	3.2%	\$188	0.2%	\$3,209	3.0%	\$929	0.9%

Table M: Percent of Total MAC Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category by Funding Department in FY 2017

Funding Department	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:
	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone		SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone	
Department of Defense	\$11,148.8	\$1,692.6	\$61.7	\$709.2	\$414.5	\$14,026.8	21.4%	3.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.8%	27.0%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$647.1	\$2.4	\$3.1	\$1,832.5	\$6.3	\$2,491.4	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.1%	19.9%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$865.3	\$461.2	\$36.7	\$58.5	\$11.3	\$1,433.0	8.5%	4.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	14.1%
Department of Homeland Security	\$1,166.2	\$266.5	\$54.2	\$118.0	\$286.9	\$1,891.9	15.2%	3.5%	0.7%	1.5%	3.7%	24.7%
Department of State	\$623.7	\$234.2	\$6.9	\$66.9	\$34.3	\$966.0	18.8%	7.1%	0.2%	2.0%	1.0%	29.1%
Department of Justice	\$350.7	\$67.4	\$2.1	\$42.8	\$15.3	\$478.3	11.8%	2.3%	0.1%	1.4%	0.5%	16.1%
General Services Administration	\$360.2	\$52.6	\$4.3	\$59.2	\$26.0	\$502.3	14.7%	2.1%	0.2%	2.4%	1.1%	20.5%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$84.2	\$18.5	\$0.2	\$25.4	\$22.6	\$150.9	4.1%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	7.4%
Department of the Treasury	\$336.9	\$51.8	\$0.0	\$54.4	\$17.6	\$460.7	17.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	23.8%
Department of Education	\$241.9	\$7.1	\$0.5	\$12.3	\$2.2	\$264.0	14.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	16.2%
Department of Commerce	\$406.5	\$112.8	\$2.7	\$39.7	\$21.2	\$582.9	26.5%	7.3%	0.2%	2.6%	1.4%	37.9%
Department of Agriculture	\$351.9	\$152.9	\$3.1	\$22.6	\$11.3	\$541.8	23.2%	10.1%	0.2%	1.5%	0.7%	35.7%
Agency for International Development	\$100.7	\$28.4	\$4.2	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$133.3	6.7%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%
Department of the Interior	\$290.7	\$68.7	\$1.5	\$13.9	\$6.2	\$380.9	25.7%	6.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.5%	33.7%
Department of Energy	\$431.4	\$51.1	\$2.1	\$21.9	\$1.7	\$508.2	40.1%	4.7%	0.2%	2.0%	0.2%	47.2%
Social Security Administration	\$31.0	\$20.4	\$0.0	\$5.9	\$2.7	\$60.0	3.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	6.9%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$149.9	\$15.7	\$0.0	\$38.5	\$1.7	\$205.8	22.0%	2.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.3%	30.2%
Department of Transportation	\$69.6	\$59.5	\$0.2	\$2.4	\$0.8	\$132.4	12.7%	10.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	24.1%
Office of Personnel Management	\$20.7	\$5.4	\$1.6	\$15.3	\$13.7	\$56.7	4.0%	1.0%	0.3%	3.0%	2.7%	11.0%
Department of Labor	\$96.8	\$29.5	\$0.7	\$10.0	\$9.3	\$146.3	20.3%	6.2%	0.1%	2.1%	2.0%	30.7%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$34.8	\$45.5	\$0.0	\$8.1	\$0.0	\$88.4	11.6%	15.1%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	29.4%
National Science Foundation	\$33.5	\$3.8	\$0.0	\$1.3	\$0.5	\$39.0	20.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	23.8%
Small Business Administration	\$20.5	\$20.4	\$0.3	\$4.1	\$3.7	\$48.9	22.9%	22.8%	0.3%	4.6%	4.1%	54.7%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$21.9	\$2.4	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.7	\$27.5	25.9%	2.8%	0.0%	2.9%	0.8%	32.5%
Other	\$262.2	\$47.5	\$2.0	\$43.9	\$18.0	\$373.7	20.0%	3.6%	0.2%	3.3%	1.4%	28.4%
Grand Total	\$18,147.1	\$3,518.4	\$187.8	\$3,209.3	\$928.6	\$25,991.2	16.7%	3.2%	0.2%	3.0%	0.9%	24.0%

Table N: MAC Small Business Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business or Socioeconomic Category by Funding Department in FY 2017												
Funding Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$21,080	100%	\$10,838	51.4%	\$1,538	7.3%	\$62	0.3%	\$661	3.1%	\$415	2.0%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$3,908	100%	\$636	16.3%	\$2	0.1%	\$3	0.1%	\$1,818	46.5%	\$6	0.2%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$2,434	100%	\$686	28.2%	\$375	15.4%	\$37	1.5%	\$58	2.4%	\$11	0.5%
Department of Homeland Security	\$3,309	100%	\$1,147	34.7%	\$255	7.7%	\$54	1.6%	\$118	3.6%	\$287	8.7%
Department of State	\$1,024	100%	\$561	54.8%	\$108	10.5%	\$7	0.7%	\$67	6.5%	\$34	3.3%
Department of Justice	\$947	100%	\$332	35.1%	\$38	4.0%	\$2	0.2%	\$43	4.5%	\$15	1.6%
General Services Administration	\$822	100%	\$356	43.3%	\$44	5.4%	\$4	0.5%	\$58	7.1%	\$26	3.2%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$319	100%	\$82	25.7%	\$19	5.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$24	7.5%	\$23	7.1%
Department of the Treasury	\$791	100%	\$337	42.6%	\$47	5.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$54	6.9%	\$18	2.2%
Department of Education	\$508	100%	\$219	43.1%	\$6	1.2%	\$1	0.1%	\$12	2.4%	\$2	0.4%
Department of Commerce	\$884	100%	\$348	39.4%	\$96	10.9%	\$3	0.3%	\$35	4.0%	\$21	2.4%
Department of Agriculture	\$815	100%	\$334	41.0%	\$107	13.2%	\$3	0.4%	\$23	2.8%	\$11	1.4%
Agency for International Development	\$294	100%	\$100	34.1%	\$28	9.6%	\$4	1.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Department of the Interior	\$623	100%	\$288	46.2%	\$66	10.5%	\$1	0.2%	\$14	2.2%	\$6	1.0%
Department of Energy	\$558	100%	\$254	45.6%	\$47	8.4%	\$2	0.4%	\$22	3.9%	\$2	0.3%
Social Security Administration	\$136	100%	\$29	21.5%	\$20	14.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$6	4.3%	\$3	2.0%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$269	100%	\$139	51.6%	\$12	4.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$27	9.9%	\$2	0.6%
Department of Transportation	\$207	100%	\$70	33.6%	\$59	28.2%	\$0	0.1%	\$2	1.1%	\$1	0.4%
Office of Personnel Management	\$135	100%	\$21	15.3%	\$5	4.0%	\$2	1.2%	\$15	11.3%	\$14	10.1%
Department of Labor	\$224	100%	\$74	33.2%	\$28	12.5%	\$1	0.3%	\$9	4.1%	\$9	4.2%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$116	100%	\$35	30.0%	\$44	37.6%	\$0	0.0%	\$8	7.2%	\$0	0.0%
National Science Foundation	\$34	100%	\$12	34.3%	\$4	11.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	3.9%	\$0	1.4%
Small Business Administration	\$64	100%	\$20	32.0%	\$19	30.4%	\$0	0.4%	\$4	6.4%	\$4	5.8%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$41	100%	\$15	36.2%	\$2	5.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$2	6.0%	\$1	1.7%
Other	\$590	100%	\$218	37.0%	\$44	7.4%	\$2	0.3%	\$44	7.5%	\$18	3.1%
Grand Total	\$40,132	100%	\$17,151	42.7%	\$3,012	7.5%	\$188	0.5%	\$3,128	7.8%	\$929	2.3%

Table O: Percent of Small Business MAC Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category by Funding Department in FY 2017												
Funding Department	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:
	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone		SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone	
Department of Defense	\$10,837.7	\$1,537.7	\$61.6	\$661.1	\$414.5	\$13,512.7	51.4%	7.3%	0.3%	3.1%	2.0%	64.1%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$636.2	\$2.1	\$3.1	\$1,818.3	\$6.3	\$2,466.0	16.3%	0.1%	0.1%	46.5%	0.2%	63.1%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$686.2	\$374.9	\$36.7	\$58.5	\$11.3	\$1,167.5	28.2%	15.4%	1.5%	2.4%	0.5%	48.0%
Department of Homeland Security	\$1,147.3	\$255.3	\$54.2	\$118.0	\$286.9	\$1,861.7	34.7%	7.7%	1.6%	3.6%	8.7%	56.3%
Department of State	\$560.9	\$107.6	\$6.9	\$66.9	\$34.3	\$776.6	54.8%	10.5%	0.7%	6.5%	3.3%	75.8%
Department of Justice	\$332.3	\$38.1	\$2.1	\$42.8	\$15.3	\$430.6	35.1%	4.0%	0.2%	4.5%	1.6%	45.5%
General Services Administration	\$356.1	\$44.2	\$4.3	\$58.2	\$26.0	\$488.8	43.3%	5.4%	0.5%	7.1%	3.2%	59.5%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$81.9	\$18.5	\$0.2	\$23.9	\$22.6	\$147.0	25.7%	5.8%	0.0%	7.5%	7.1%	46.1%
Department of the Treasury	\$336.9	\$46.8	\$0.0	\$54.3	\$17.6	\$455.7	42.6%	5.9%	0.0%	6.9%	2.2%	57.6%
Department of Education	\$218.7	\$5.9	\$0.5	\$12.3	\$2.2	\$239.6	43.1%	1.2%	0.1%	2.4%	0.4%	47.2%
Department of Commerce	\$347.9	\$96.3	\$2.7	\$35.4	\$21.2	\$503.6	39.4%	10.9%	0.3%	4.0%	2.4%	57.0%
Department of Agriculture	\$334.2	\$107.4	\$3.1	\$22.6	\$11.3	\$478.6	41.0%	13.2%	0.4%	2.8%	1.4%	58.7%
Agency for International Development	\$100.2	\$28.3	\$4.2	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$132.7	34.1%	9.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	45.2%
Department of the Interior	\$287.7	\$65.6	\$1.5	\$14.0	\$6.2	\$375.0	46.2%	10.5%	0.2%	2.2%	1.0%	60.2%
Department of Energy	\$254.5	\$47.1	\$2.1	\$21.9	\$1.7	\$327.3	45.6%	8.4%	0.4%	3.9%	0.3%	58.7%
Social Security Administration	\$29.3	\$19.8	\$0.0	\$5.9	\$2.7	\$57.7	21.5%	14.6%	0.0%	4.3%	2.0%	42.4%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$138.8	\$11.6	\$0.0	\$26.6	\$1.7	\$178.7	51.6%	4.3%	0.0%	9.9%	0.6%	66.4%
Department of Transportation	\$69.7	\$58.5	\$0.2	\$2.4	\$0.8	\$131.5	33.6%	28.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.4%	63.5%
Office of Personnel Management	\$20.7	\$5.4	\$1.6	\$15.3	\$13.7	\$56.7	15.3%	4.0%	1.2%	11.3%	10.1%	41.8%
Department of Labor	\$74.4	\$28.1	\$0.7	\$9.2	\$9.3	\$121.7	33.2%	12.5%	0.3%	4.1%	4.2%	54.2%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$34.8	\$43.7	\$0.0	\$8.3	\$0.0	\$86.8	30.0%	37.6%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	74.8%
National Science Foundation	\$11.7	\$3.8	\$0.0	\$1.3	\$0.5	\$17.3	34.3%	11.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.4%	50.5%
Small Business Administration	\$20.4	\$19.4	\$0.3	\$4.1	\$3.7	\$47.8	32.0%	30.4%	0.4%	6.4%	5.8%	74.9%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$15.0	\$2.4	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.7	\$20.5	36.2%	5.8%	0.0%	6.0%	1.7%	49.6%
Other	\$218.1	\$43.8	\$2.0	\$44.0	\$18.0	\$325.9	37.0%	7.4%	0.3%	7.5%	3.1%	55.3%
Grand Total	\$17,151.5	\$3,012.3	\$187.8	\$3,127.8	\$928.6	\$24,407.9	42.7%	7.5%	0.5%	7.8%	2.3%	60.8%

Table P: MAC Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business and Socioeconomic Categories by Contracting Department in FY 2017												
Contracting Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$47,023	100%	\$10,379	22.1%	\$1,600	3.4%	\$62	0.1%	\$677	1.4%	\$416	0.9%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$12,454	100%	\$642	5.2%	\$2	0.0%	\$3	0.0%	\$1,829	14.7%	\$6	0.1%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$10,319	100%	\$910	8.8%	\$475	4.6%	\$35	0.3%	\$99	1.0%	\$11	0.1%
Department of Homeland Security	\$7,294	100%	\$1,158	15.9%	\$266	3.6%	\$54	0.7%	\$118	1.6%	\$282	3.9%
Department of State	\$3,318	100%	\$614	18.5%	\$234	7.1%	\$4	0.1%	\$66	2.0%	\$34	1.0%
Department of Justice	\$2,672	100%	\$323	12.1%	\$64	2.4%	\$2	0.1%	\$42	1.6%	\$13	0.5%
General Services Administration	\$7,979	100%	\$1,004	12.6%	\$140	1.8%	\$7	0.1%	\$83	1.0%	\$34	0.4%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$2,115	100%	\$84	4.0%	\$19	0.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$25	1.2%	\$23	1.1%
Department of the Treasury	\$2,007	100%	\$350	17.5%	\$53	2.7%	\$0	0.0%	\$58	2.9%	\$20	1.0%
Department of Education	\$1,632	100%	\$242	14.8%	\$7	0.4%	\$1	0.0%	\$12	0.8%	\$2	0.1%
Department of Commerce	\$1,408	100%	\$381	27.1%	\$111	7.9%	\$3	0.2%	\$27	1.9%	\$21	1.5%
Department of Agriculture	\$1,384	100%	\$322	23.3%	\$147	10.7%	\$3	0.2%	\$23	1.6%	\$11	0.8%
Agency for International Development	\$1,475	100%	\$101	6.8%	\$28	1.9%	\$4	0.3%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Department of the Interior	\$1,831	100%	\$533	29.1%	\$80	4.4%	\$3	0.2%	\$20	1.1%	\$6	0.3%
Department of Energy	\$1,072	100%	\$430	40.1%	\$51	4.8%	\$2	0.2%	\$22	2.0%	\$2	0.2%
Social Security Administration	\$834	100%	\$21	2.6%	\$20	2.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$5	0.6%	\$2	0.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$481	100%	\$121	25.2%	\$14	3.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$29	6.0%	\$2	0.4%
Department of Transportation	\$545	100%	\$67	12.4%	\$59	10.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$2	0.4%	\$1	0.1%
Office of Personnel Management	\$513	100%	\$21	4.0%	\$5	1.0%	\$2	0.3%	\$15	3.0%	\$13	2.6%
Department of Labor	\$456	100%	\$97	21.2%	\$29	6.4%	\$1	0.1%	\$10	2.2%	\$9	2.0%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$188	100%	\$34	18.0%	\$44	23.2%	\$0	0.0%	\$3	1.3%	\$0	0.0%
National Science Foundation	\$159	100%	\$30	19.1%	\$3	2.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	0.8%	\$0	0.3%
Small Business Administration	\$61	100%	\$17	27.7%	\$18	29.5%	\$0	0.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$4	6.1%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$83	100%	\$21	25.7%	\$2	2.9%	\$0	0.0%	\$2	3.0%	\$1	0.8%
Other	\$1,196	100%	\$244	20.4%	\$45	3.8%	\$2	0.2%	\$40	3.4%	\$15	1.3%
Grand Total	\$108,495	100%	\$18,147	16.7%	\$3,518	3.2%	\$188	0.2%	\$3,209	3.0%	\$929	0.9%

Table Q: Percent of Total MAC Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category by Contracting Department in FY 2017												
Contracting Department	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:
	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone		SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone	
Department of Defense	\$10,378.8	\$1,599.9	\$61.6	\$676.7	\$415.7	\$13,132.6	22.1%	3.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.9%	27.9%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$641.7	\$2.2	\$3.1	\$1,829.3	\$6.3	\$2,482.7	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.1%	19.9%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$910.1	\$474.8	\$35.3	\$98.7	\$11.3	\$1,530.2	8.8%	4.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	14.8%
Department of Homeland Security	\$1,158.4	\$265.6	\$54.2	\$117.8	\$281.6	\$1,877.6	15.9%	3.6%	0.7%	1.6%	3.9%	25.7%
Department of State	\$614.4	\$234.3	\$4.2	\$66.2	\$34.3	\$953.5	18.5%	7.1%	0.1%	2.0%	1.0%	28.7%
Department of Justice	\$322.7	\$64.3	\$2.1	\$42.3	\$12.5	\$444.0	12.1%	2.4%	0.1%	1.6%	0.5%	16.6%
General Services Administration	\$1,003.7	\$139.9	\$7.0	\$83.3	\$33.5	\$1,267.4	12.6%	1.8%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%	15.9%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$84.2	\$18.5	\$0.2	\$25.4	\$22.6	\$150.9	4.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	7.1%
Department of the Treasury	\$350.4	\$53.4	\$0.0	\$57.5	\$20.2	\$481.6	17.5%	2.7%	0.0%	2.9%	1.0%	24.0%
Department of Education	\$241.9	\$7.1	\$0.5	\$12.3	\$2.2	\$264.0	14.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	16.2%
Department of Commerce	\$381.4	\$110.9	\$2.7	\$27.2	\$21.2	\$543.5	27.1%	7.9%	0.2%	1.9%	1.5%	38.6%
Department of Agriculture	\$321.8	\$147.4	\$3.1	\$22.6	\$11.3	\$506.2	23.3%	10.7%	0.2%	1.6%	0.8%	36.6%
Agency for International Development	\$100.6	\$28.1	\$4.2	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$133.0	6.8%	1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Department of the Interior	\$533.2	\$79.8	\$2.9	\$19.7	\$6.2	\$641.8	29.1%	4.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	35.0%
Department of Energy	\$429.8	\$51.1	\$2.1	\$21.9	\$1.7	\$506.5	40.1%	4.8%	0.2%	2.0%	0.2%	47.3%
Social Security Administration	\$21.4	\$20.3	\$0.0	\$5.2	\$2.5	\$49.3	2.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	5.9%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$121.3	\$14.3	\$0.0	\$28.7	\$1.7	\$166.0	25.2%	3.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.4%	34.5%
Department of Transportation	\$67.3	\$59.3	\$0.2	\$2.4	\$0.8	\$129.9	12.4%	10.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	23.9%
Office of Personnel Management	\$20.7	\$5.3	\$1.6	\$15.3	\$13.5	\$56.4	4.0%	1.0%	0.3%	3.0%	2.6%	11.0%
Department of Labor	\$96.6	\$29.3	\$0.7	\$10.0	\$9.3	\$145.8	21.2%	6.4%	0.1%	2.2%	2.0%	32.0%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$33.9	\$43.7	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.0	\$80.2	18.0%	23.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	42.6%
National Science Foundation	\$30.3	\$3.2	\$0.0	\$1.3	\$0.5	\$35.3	19.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	22.3%
Small Business Administration	\$16.8	\$17.9	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$3.7	\$38.6	27.7%	29.5%	0.4%	0.0%	6.1%	63.7%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$21.2	\$2.4	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.7	\$26.8	25.7%	2.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.8%	32.4%
Other	\$244.5	\$45.2	\$2.0	\$40.4	\$15.2	\$347.3	20.4%	3.8%	0.2%	3.4%	1.3%	29.0%
Grand Total	\$18,147.1	\$3,518.4	\$187.8	\$3,209.3	\$928.6	\$25,991.2	16.7%	3.2%	0.2%	3.0%	0.9%	24.0%

Table R: MAC Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business and Socioeconomic Categories by Contracting Department in FY 2017												
Contracting Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Department of Defense	\$19,835	100%	\$10,194	51.4%	\$1,469	7.4%	\$62	0.3%	\$659	3.3%	\$416	2.1%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$3,880	100%	\$631	16.3%	\$2	0.0%	\$3	0.1%	\$1,815	46.8%	\$6	0.2%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$2,529	100%	\$715	28.3%	\$387	15.3%	\$35	1.4%	\$65	2.6%	\$11	0.4%
Department of Homeland Security	\$3,278	100%	\$1,140	34.8%	\$254	7.8%	\$54	1.7%	\$118	3.6%	\$282	8.6%
Department of State	\$1,004	100%	\$552	54.9%	\$108	10.7%	\$4	0.4%	\$66	6.6%	\$34	3.4%
Department of Justice	\$908	100%	\$307	33.8%	\$35	3.9%	\$2	0.2%	\$42	4.7%	\$13	1.4%
General Services Administration	\$2,059	100%	\$952	46.2%	\$107	5.2%	\$7	0.3%	\$82	4.0%	\$34	1.6%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$319	100%	\$82	25.7%	\$19	5.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$24	7.5%	\$23	7.1%
Department of the Treasury	\$832	100%	\$349	42.0%	\$49	5.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$57	6.9%	\$20	2.4%
Department of Education	\$508	100%	\$219	43.1%	\$6	1.2%	\$1	0.1%	\$12	2.4%	\$2	0.4%
Department of Commerce	\$860	100%	\$339	39.4%	\$96	11.2%	\$3	0.3%	\$26	3.0%	\$21	2.5%
Department of Agriculture	\$775	100%	\$304	39.2%	\$103	13.3%	\$3	0.4%	\$23	2.9%	\$11	1.5%
Agency for International Development	\$293	100%	\$100	34.1%	\$28	9.5%	\$4	1.4%	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
Department of the Interior	\$867	100%	\$449	51.7%	\$73	8.4%	\$3	0.3%	\$20	2.3%	\$6	0.7%
Department of Energy	\$555	100%	\$253	45.6%	\$47	8.5%	\$2	0.4%	\$22	3.9%	\$2	0.3%
Social Security Administration	\$120	100%	\$20	16.4%	\$20	16.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$5	4.4%	\$2	2.1%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$209	100%	\$110	52.7%	\$12	5.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$17	8.0%	\$2	0.8%
Department of Transportation	\$204	100%	\$67	32.9%	\$58	28.6%	\$0	0.1%	\$2	1.2%	\$1	0.4%
Office of Personnel Management	\$135	100%	\$21	15.3%	\$5	4.0%	\$2	1.2%	\$15	11.3%	\$13	10.0%
Department of Labor	\$224	100%	\$74	33.1%	\$28	12.4%	\$1	0.3%	\$9	4.1%	\$9	4.2%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$84	100%	\$34	40.3%	\$42	49.8%	\$0	0.0%	\$3	3.2%	\$0	0.0%
National Science Foundation	\$31	100%	\$9	28.1%	\$3	10.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$1	4.3%	\$0	1.6%
Small Business Administration	\$53	100%	\$17	31.7%	\$17	32.7%	\$0	0.5%	\$0	0.0%	\$4	7.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$40	100%	\$14	35.4%	\$2	6.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$2	6.2%	\$1	1.7%
Other	\$531	100%	\$201	37.9%	\$42	7.9%	\$2	0.4%	\$40	7.6%	\$15	2.9%
Grand Total	\$40,132	100%	\$17,151	42.7%	\$3,012	7.5%	\$188	0.5%	\$3,128	7.8%	\$929	2.3%

Table S: Percent of Small Business MAC Obligations (\$ Million) Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category by Contracting Department in FY 2017												
Contracting Department	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:	Set Aside for:					Total Set Aside:
	SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone		SB	SDB	WOSB	SDVOSB	HUBZone	
Department of Defense	\$10,194.4	\$1,469.1	\$61.6	\$659.3	\$415.7	\$12,800.1	51.4%	7.4%	0.3%	3.3%	2.1%	64.5%
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$630.8	\$1.9	\$3.1	\$1,815.1	\$6.3	\$2,457.2	16.3%	0.0%	0.1%	46.8%	0.2%	63.3%
Department of Health and Human Services	\$714.5	\$387.1	\$35.3	\$65.4	\$11.3	\$1,213.7	28.3%	15.3%	1.4%	2.6%	0.4%	48.0%
Department of Homeland Security	\$1,139.5	\$254.3	\$54.2	\$117.8	\$281.6	\$1,847.5	34.8%	7.8%	1.7%	3.6%	8.6%	56.4%
Department of State	\$551.7	\$107.7	\$4.2	\$66.2	\$34.3	\$764.1	54.9%	10.7%	0.4%	6.6%	3.4%	76.1%
Department of Justice	\$306.7	\$35.1	\$2.1	\$42.3	\$12.5	\$398.8	33.8%	3.9%	0.2%	4.7%	1.4%	43.9%
General Services Administration	\$952.2	\$107.3	\$7.0	\$82.4	\$33.5	\$1,182.4	46.2%	5.2%	0.3%	4.0%	1.6%	57.4%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$81.9	\$18.5	\$0.2	\$23.9	\$22.6	\$147.0	25.7%	5.8%	0.0%	7.5%	7.1%	46.1%
Department of the Treasury	\$349.4	\$48.5	\$0.0	\$57.4	\$20.2	\$475.5	42.0%	5.8%	0.0%	6.9%	2.4%	57.2%
Department of Education	\$218.7	\$5.9	\$0.5	\$12.3	\$2.2	\$239.6	43.1%	1.2%	0.1%	2.4%	0.4%	47.2%
Department of Commerce	\$339.1	\$96.1	\$2.7	\$25.5	\$21.2	\$484.6	39.4%	11.2%	0.3%	3.0%	2.5%	56.3%
Department of Agriculture	\$304.1	\$102.8	\$3.1	\$22.6	\$11.3	\$443.9	39.2%	13.3%	0.4%	2.9%	1.5%	57.3%
Agency for International Development	\$100.1	\$28.0	\$4.2	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$132.3	34.1%	9.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	45.1%
Department of the Interior	\$448.7	\$73.2	\$2.9	\$19.8	\$6.2	\$550.8	51.7%	8.4%	0.3%	2.3%	0.7%	63.5%
Department of Energy	\$252.9	\$47.0	\$2.1	\$21.9	\$1.7	\$325.6	45.6%	8.5%	0.4%	3.9%	0.3%	58.7%
Social Security Administration	\$19.6	\$19.7	\$0.0	\$5.2	\$2.5	\$47.0	16.4%	16.5%	0.0%	4.4%	2.1%	39.3%
Environmental Protection Agency	\$110.2	\$11.5	\$0.0	\$16.8	\$1.7	\$140.2	52.7%	5.5%	0.0%	8.0%	0.8%	67.1%
Department of Transportation	\$67.3	\$58.4	\$0.2	\$2.4	\$0.8	\$129.0	32.9%	28.6%	0.1%	1.2%	0.4%	63.2%
Office of Personnel Management	\$20.7	\$5.3	\$1.6	\$15.3	\$13.5	\$56.4	15.3%	4.0%	1.2%	11.3%	10.0%	41.8%
Department of Labor	\$74.2	\$27.8	\$0.7	\$9.2	\$9.3	\$121.2	33.1%	12.4%	0.3%	4.1%	4.2%	54.1%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$33.9	\$41.9	\$0.0	\$2.7	\$0.0	\$78.6	40.3%	49.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	93.4%
National Science Foundation	\$8.6	\$3.2	\$0.0	\$1.3	\$0.5	\$13.6	28.1%	10.5%	0.0%	4.3%	1.6%	44.5%
Small Business Administration	\$16.8	\$17.3	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$3.7	\$38.0	31.7%	32.7%	0.5%	0.0%	7.0%	71.9%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$14.3	\$2.4	\$0.0	\$2.5	\$0.7	\$19.9	35.4%	6.0%	0.0%	6.2%	1.7%	49.3%
Other	\$201.5	\$41.8	\$2.0	\$40.5	\$15.2	\$300.9	37.9%	7.9%	0.4%	7.6%	2.9%	56.6%
Grand Total	\$17,151.5	\$3,012.3	\$187.8	\$3,127.8	\$928.6	\$24,407.9	42.7%	7.5%	0.5%	7.8%	2.3%	60.8%

Table T: Distinct Count of New Multiple Award Contracts Established and Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category in FY 2017												
Contracting Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Department of Defense	1,398	100%	469	33.5%	60	4.3%	7	0.5%	62	4.4%	39	2.8%
Department of Veterans Affairs	710	100%	146	20.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	195	27.5%	0	0.0%
Department of Health and Human Services	243	100%	43	17.7%	6	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.5%
Department of Homeland Security	76	100%	43	56.6%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	9	11.8%	0	0.0%
Department of State	360	100%	7	1.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%
Department of Justice	98	100%	8	8.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Services Administration	2,230	100%	169	7.6%	471	21.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	45	100%	10	22.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.4%
Department of the Treasury	30	100%	20	66.7%	7	23.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Education	8	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Department of Commerce	57	100%	27	47.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Agriculture	374	100%	281	75.1%	5	1.3%	10	2.7%	1	0.3%	19	5.1%
Agency for International Development	28	100%	3	10.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of the Interior	313	100%	211	67.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Energy	21	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Social Security Administration	5	100%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Environmental Protection Agency	34	100%	6	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Transportation	60	100%	4	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Office of Personnel Management	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Labor	14	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	6	100%	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
National Science Foundation	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Business Administration	3	100%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	38	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grand Total	6,151	100%	1,453	23.6%	554	9.0%	21	0.3%	275	4.5%	67	1.1%

Table U: Distinct Count of New Multiple Award Other IDCs Established by Fiscal Year and Contracting Department

Contracting Department	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017		
	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB
DOD	1,290	1,935	66.7%	1,055	1,556	67.8%	1,725	2,396	72.0%	1,312	1,993	65.8%	1,369	1,917	71.4%	940	1,398	67.2%
VA	235	337	69.7%	297	393	75.6%	246	320	76.9%	213	282	75.5%	212	272	77.9%	374	417	89.7%
HHS	92	233	39.5%	42	158	26.6%	97	194	50.0%	135	290	46.6%	113	293	38.6%	133	242	55.0%
DHS	116	162	71.6%	152	232	65.5%	56	121	46.3%	21	47	44.7%	55	76	72.4%	62	76	81.6%
State	12	237	5.1%	44	298	14.8%	34	299	11.4%	11	291	3.8%	24	311	7.7%	21	358	5.9%
Justice	35	68	51.5%	23	47	48.9%	41	60	68.3%	25	38	65.8%	46	61	75.4%	23	61	37.7%
GSA	175	261	67.0%	79	104	76.0%	356	608	58.6%	148	202	73.3%	139	235	59.1%	180	295	61.0%
NASA	12	27	44.4%	19	34	55.9%	26	32	81.3%	14	40	35.0%	6	23	26.1%	21	45	46.7%
Treasury	0	0	-	0	0	-	11	11	100.0%	0	3	0.0%	3	7	42.9%	28	30	93.3%
Education	5	15	33.3%	5	9	55.6%	11	14	78.6%	0	0	-	0	0	-	2	8	25.0%
DOC	50	60	83.3%	14	16	87.5%	46	59	78.0%	66	69	95.7%	3	19	15.8%	47	57	82.5%
USDA	316	354	89.3%	378	399	94.7%	368	386	95.3%	256	280	91.4%	355	384	92.4%	331	374	88.5%
USAID	24	64	37.5%	12	40	30.0%	33	96	34.4%	23	51	45.1%	0	0	-	7	28	25.0%
DOI	193	257	75.1%	319	359	88.9%	118	149	79.2%	139	194	71.6%	58	81	71.6%	268	313	85.6%
DOE	0	1	0.0%	3	7	42.9%	6	6	100.0%	4	4	100.0%	11	17	64.7%	1	21	4.8%
SSA	0	0		0	0	-	0	0	-	4	4	100.0%	0	0	-	2	5	40.0%
EPA	13	28	46.4%	14	25	56.0%	12	12	100.0%	22	28	78.6%	11	18	61.1%	7	34	20.6%
DOT	11	76	14.5%	30	45	66.7%	44	92	47.8%	12	38	31.6%	38	81	46.9%	7	60	11.7%
OPM	0	3	0.0%	0	0	-	4	6	66.7%	2	2	100.0%	0	4	0.0%	0	0	-
DOL	2	5	40.0%	5	7	71.4%	11	19	57.9%	6	9	66.7%	0	0	-	4	14	28.6%
HUD	0	5	0.0%	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	4	6	66.7%
NSF	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	#N/A
SBA	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	2	7	28.6%	0	0	-	3	3	100.0%
NRC	1	5	20.0%	0	0	-	9	10	90.0%	2	2	100.0%	0	2	0.0%	0	0	-
Other	9	32	28.1%	20	51	39.2%	21	88	23.9%	31	75	41.3%	37	73	50.7%	12	38	31.6%
Grand Total	2,591	4,165	62.2%	2,511	3,780	66.4%	3,275	4,978	65.8%	2,448	3,949	62.0%	2,480	3,874	64.0%	2,477	3,883	63.8%

Table V: Distinct Count of New Multiple Award Other IDCs Established in FY 2017 and Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category												
Contracting Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Department of Defense	1,398	100%	469	33.5%	60	4.3%	7	0.5%	62	4.4%	39	2.8%
Department of Veterans Affairs	417	100%	146	35.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	195	46.8%	0	0.0%
Department of Health and Human Services	242	100%	43	17.8%	6	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.5%
Department of Homeland Security	76	100%	43	56.6%	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	9	11.8%	0	0.0%
Department of State	358	100%	7	2.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%
Department of Justice	61	100%	8	13.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Services Administration	295	100%	134	45.4%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	45	100%	10	22.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.4%
Department of the Treasury	30	100%	20	66.7%	7	23.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Education	8	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%
Department of Commerce	57	100%	27	47.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Agriculture	374	100%	281	75.1%	5	1.3%	10	2.7%	1	0.3%	19	5.1%
Agency for International Development	28	100%	3	10.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of the Interior	313	100%	211	67.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Energy	21	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Social Security Administration	5	100%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Environmental Protection Agency	34	100%	6	17.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Transportation	60	100%	4	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Office of Personnel Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Labor	14	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Department of Housing and Urban Development	6	100%	1	16.7%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
National Science Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Business Administration	3	100%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	38	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grand Total	3,883	100%	1,418	36.5%	86	2.2%	21	0.5%	275	7.1%	67	1.7%

Table W: Distinct Count of New FSS Established by Fiscal Year and Contracting Department

Contracting Department	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017		
	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB
VA	223	302	73.8%	202	277	72.9%	224	300	74.7%	168	203	82.8%	203	254	79.9%	230	293	78.5%
GSA	1,925	2,262	85.1%	1,508	1,733	87.0%	1,281	1,427	89.8%	1,232	1,494	82.5%	1,096	1,289	85.0%	1,270	1,467	86.6%
Grand Total	2,148	2,564	83.8%	1,710	2,010	85.1%	1,505	1,727	87.1%	1,400	1,697	82.5%	1,299	1,543	84.2%	1,500	1,760	85.2%

Table X: Distinct Count of New FSS Established in FY 2017 and Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category

Contracting Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
VA	293	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GSA	1,467	100%	35	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grand Total	1,760	100%	35	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table Y: Distinct Count of New GWACs Established by Fiscal Year and Contracting Department																		
	FY 2012			FY 2013			FY 2014			FY 2015			FY 2016			FY 2017		
	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB	SB	Total	% to SB
VA	1	3	33.3%	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1	100.0%	0	0	-	0	0	-
HHS	139	191	72.8%	7	7	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	46	67	68.7%	5	7	71.4%	0	1	0.0%
DOJ	0	1	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	4	15	26.7%	5	9	55.6%	8	30	26.7%	16	37	43.2%
GSA	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	2	2	100.0%	0	0	-	468	468	100.0%
NASA	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	159	203	78.3%	0	0	-	0	0	-
DOC	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1	100.0%	4	4	100.0%	0	0	-	0	0	-
DOE	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	2	2	100.0%	0	0	-
State	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	2	-
Other	0	1	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	0	0	-	4	5	80.0%	1	1	100.0%	0	0	-
Grand Total	140	196	71.4%	8	9	88.9%	6	17	35.3%	221	291	75.9%	16	40	40.0%	484	508	95.3%

Table Z: Distinct Count of New GWACs Established in FY 2017 and Set Aside for Small Business or a Socioeconomic Category												
Contracting Department	Total		Set Aside for SB		Set Aside for SDB		Set Aside for WOSB		Set Aside for SDVOSB		Set Aside for HUBZone	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
HHS	1	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State	2	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DOJ	37	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
GSA	468	100%	0	0.0%	468	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grand Total	508	100%	0	0.0%	468	92.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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