

Scorecard VI

Faulty Accounting by Administration Results in Missed Opportunities for Small Businesses



A report prepared by the House Small Business Committee Democratic Staff
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Introduction

The Scorecard examines the current federal marketplace to determine where contracting dollars are going – with an emphasis on analyzing those contracts that are counted as being awarded to small businesses. The U.S. federal marketplace continues to grow in record amounts, offering opportunity to businesses both large and small across the country. In the last year alone, federal spending on government contracts rose by seven percent to \$314 billion, representing a 57 percent increase since 2000. As the world's largest buyer, the federal marketplace has been fueled by the war on terror, overseas spending in Iraq and Afghanistan and clean up costs following natural disasters. While much of the recent expansion is attributed to these specific areas, growth has been seen in nearly all sectors.

While the size of the marketplace has changed, the federal government's statutory goals as they relate to ensuring small business participation have remained constant. The federal marketplace has a 23 percent mandated small business contracting goal to help ensure that this nation's entrepreneurs are given sufficient opportunity to perform on, and work for the federal government. As leaders in innovation and technology, small firms have been proven to offer some of the highest quality products for the taxpayer dollar.

Despite the strong growth in dollars, contracts for small firms have dwindled. **This year's Scorecard report shows that the actual small business achievement rate for the government for 2005 was only 21.57 percent – the lowest achievement in the history of the Scorecard report.** While the federal marketplace expanded by 7 percent, contracting dollars to small businesses increased by only 2 percent, showing that contracting opportunities for small firms are not keeping pace.

This represents the sixth time in a row that the small business goal has not been met since the inception of the Scorecard report that was first issued in 1999. This failure by the federal government to meet its contract goals has cost small businesses \$9.9 billion in contract opportunities.

Federal Government has a Failing Grade

As noted in the methodology, the Scorecard report provides a letter ranking for each agency, as well as an overall grade for the federal government. The aggregate grade for the federal government's small business achievement this year was a **D** – with 1.88 points. This is the fifth consecutive year that the federal government has received a failing grade for its small business achievement. As a result of the federal government's failure to reach its small business contracting goal, small firms lost out on a record \$4.5 billion in contracting opportunities this past year alone, showing that losses to small firms are only increasing.

When evaluating 22 agencies government-wide, which account for 99.7 percent of the federal marketplace, this year's Scorecard reveals that no agency was awarded an A. One B was awarded to the Department of Interior, and four B-s were given to the Department of Veteran Affairs, the General Services Administration, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Transportation. The Small Business Administration, and Department of Agriculture both received a C, while the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense and the Department of Health and Human Services received C-s.

Twelve agencies received failing grades in Scorecard VII. D's were given to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), the Department of Treasury and the Social Security Administration. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of State received D-s. Lastly, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), NASA, the Department of Education and the Department of Energy all received Fs.

Several agencies have consistently received failing grades in the Scorecard report since its inception – among these are USAID, the Department of Education and the Department of Energy. The continued failure, and the fact that over half of the agencies evaluated received failing grades this year, illustrates the fact that these entities are not taking steps to increase small business participation in the federal marketplace. As a result, the government is losing out on quality services for a good value, while also imposing burdens onto U.S. taxpayers.

Agencies Failed to Meet Goals for Contracting Programs Aimed to Assist Small Businesses Break into the Federal Marketplace

The report also analyzed whether the government achieved its other stated goals available under the data provided. The federal government has created goals for four sets of categories of contract awards for small businesses – these include small disadvantaged businesses (SDB), 8(a) certified, women owned business, and HUBZones. Scorecard VII found that not one of these goals was met this year in terms of dollars awarded to these four groups.

Despite the fact that nearly half of all privately-held U.S. firms are women-owned¹, women entrepreneurs lost out on \$5.2 billion in contracts because of the failure of the government to meet its goal in the last year. The goal for women business owners has never been met since the inception of this evaluation – costing women business owners \$37.5 billion in lost opportunity over the past 7 years. Twenty-eight percent of the agencies evaluated in this report had a lower women-owned business achievement when compared to last year.

¹ Center for Women's Business Research

For those companies that utilize the HUBZone program – an initiative designed to spur economic development in distressed areas through federal contracting opportunities – the federal government has failed to meet its 3 percent goal since 2000. In fact, this year the government’s attainment was only 1.94 percent.

Recent census reports have shown significant increases in the number of minority business owners in the U.S. Since the beginning of the Scorecard report in 1999, minority entrepreneurs have lost \$21.2 billion in contracting opportunities because the federal government has failed to meet the 5 percent small business disadvantaged goal. One of the main programs designed to expand opportunity for minority business owners in the federal marketplace is the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) 8(a) program. This program has been responsible for the development of more than 20,000 companies. The achievement for the 8(a) goal was only 3.33 in 2005, down from 3.99 in 2003. While this sector continues to grow at record rates, the federal government fails to meet its goal, costing minority entrepreneurs \$4.5 billion in lost opportunities this past year alone.

The data reveals that while there was a slight increase in overall 8(a) dollars, this was attributable to a single group within the program. Seventy-five percent of that increase was due to contracts to Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs). The ANCs, a system meant to distribute benefits to targeted low income communities that have been plagued by poverty, are permitted to use the 8(a) program in order to provide economic development. One of the reasons that these contracts have become attractive to agencies is because it offers a sole source contract for an unlimited value.

A recent GAO report highlighted abuses in the ANC program, particularly with regard to 8(a) contracts. Scorecard VII found that there has been a dramatic increase in 8(a) contracts awarded to ANCs, which are often not small firms. The number of ANC contracts has doubled over the past year – increasing to \$2.2 billion in 2005, up from \$1.1 billion the previous year. The use of these contracts clouds the true representation of those contracts being awarded to minority small businesses – without the Alaska Native contracts, the 8(a) accomplishment would have reached only 2.6 percent.

There are a number of agencies that heavily utilized ANC contracts in order to attain their 8(a) goals. Ten of the 22 agencies evaluated had Alaska Native contracts that represented more than 23 percent of its 8(a) dollars. A number of agencies, including the Department of Commerce, Department of Labor, USAID, the State Department and the Department of Homeland Security had over 50 percent of these contracts going toward their 8(a) goal. The substantial and rapid increase in 8(a) contracts awarded to ANCs has raised concern due to the limits it poses to other minority businesses competing for these contracts.

With none of the sub-goals being met – fifteen agencies received an F for their small disadvantaged goal, 11 received F's for the HUBZone, 6 received failing grades for the 8(a) goal, and 7 received an F for the women-owned business goal. These high numbers of failures reflect the lack of effort being made to contract with minority and women owned businesses across the country, despite the fact that these sectors are rapidly increasing their presence in the U.S. economy.

Rise in Miscoding Plagues Federal Marketplace

While the federal marketplace continues to evolve, the most significant new factor affecting small business access to contracting opportunities is the practice of miscoding. First discussed in Scorecard V, miscoding refers to those contracts that are intended for small businesses, but are instead awarded to large businesses or entities that are not eligible as small businesses. When miscoding is removed from the FY 2005 data, it shows that the federal government's small business achievement is only 21.57 percent.

SBA claimed that the small business contracting goal this year was exceeded – reaching 25.36 percent. This, however, is incorrect when miscoding is factored in. Similar to 2004 when the agency released an initial achievement which exceeded the minimum once again, and was forced 3 months later to revise the numbers downward, the SBA figures this year are also inflated due to the miscoding problem. The agency's assertion, however, fails to account for the large amount of miscoding that has taken place in FY 2005 – which this evaluation found to be a total of \$11.9 billion dollars, with over 2500 entities miscoded in the data.

Miscoding has become an escalating problem over the past several years. In 2004, the SBA's own Office of Advocacy released a report showing that \$2 billion had been miscoded as small business contracts, when, in reality, these contracts had been awarded to large firms, non-profits and state and local government agencies in FY 2003. This Scorecard report finds that in the latest data there were six times the amount of miscoding that was documented in the 2004 Advocacy report, with nearly \$12 billion in miscoding. Taking into account these misrepresentations drastically reduces the overall small business achievement.

In terms of the types of miscoding, large businesses and entities that do not qualify as small businesses are being awarded with contracts intended for small companies – this allows agencies to inflate their small business goals while depriving entrepreneurs of work that was fully intended for them.

The practice of miscoding creates a false picture of the level of small business participation in the federal marketplace. Scorecard VII found that Fortune 500 companies, large universities and government agencies are receiving small business contracts – a number of which were multi-million dollar contract awards. In addition, 72 percent of the large companies that were identified in the 2004 Advocacy report are on the list again this year as receiving small business contracts.

There are a number of ways that businesses have been miscoded and accounted for in the Scorecard VII analysis. A large portion were simply awards to large businesses (36.55 %) or small businesses that have grown into large firms (37.83 %) – showing that large companies are receiving small business awards.

A number were due to acquisitions of small businesses by large (16.94%) – which are not to be considered as small business awards any longer, but have been by multiple agencies. New awards to companies that are not small represent more than 62 percent of the \$11.9 billion in miscoding this year.

Currently, every agency evaluated has engaged in miscoding. On average, 15 percent of the agencies' small business contracting dollars were miscoded, meaning that only 85 percent of their reported achievements actually went to small businesses. Among the worst offenders was the Department of Defense (DoD), which had the highest volume of miscoding in this evaluation. While DoD dominates the federal marketplace, representing 69 percent of it, the agency also accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total miscoding found – \$8.3 billion dollars. Also, reporting high rates of miscoding were the Department of Treasury, which miscoded 40 percent of small business contracts, the Department of Transportation with 25 percent, and the Department of State with 23 percent.

These high rates indicate that that a significant number of large businesses are receiving those contracts intended for small firms – and as a result, there is a false perception of small business participation in the federal marketplace. While this has been a growing issue over the past few years, the problem has only escalated, resulting in less opportunity for small businesses.

SBA issued a proposed regulation in 2003 which would have addressed some of these issues by requiring companies to re-certify as to their business size when they received new work on long-term contracts. However, the agency failed to finalize the regulation. The SBA's own Inspector General (IG) listed the fact that large businesses receiving small businesses contracts is SBA's biggest management challenge; however, a recent report by the IG stated that only some progress had been made on implementing recommendations to address these issues². The reality is that billions of dollars are being awarded to large businesses through small business contracts – and small firms are losing out on valuable opportunities.

² U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Inspector General Report No. 6-02, FY 2006 Report on the Most Serious Management Problems Facing the Small Business Administration, October 14, 2005.

False Achievement of Goals has Contributed to Contract Bundling

The rise in miscoding is also contributing to a rise in the practice of contract bundling³ by federal agencies. The statistics show that those entities that have met their goals using faulty underlying numbers are turning around and utilizing these figures as a basis to bundle other contracts. These agencies are in a situation where they state they have met their goal, therefore, bundling is acceptable. The figures show that those that reported over 15 percent of miscoded businesses, also show indications of bundling. This report found that those agencies likely to count ineligible businesses toward their small business contracting goal are also prone to engage in the practice of contract bundling. The indicator of how bundling is occurring is revealed in the analysis of the overall number of contracts for small businesses.

The number of small business contracts that these agencies have engaged in has decreased, while at the same time their total contracting dollar volume has increased – suggesting agencies have been entering into fewer but more expensive, deals that are too large for small businesses to bid on. These are two disturbing trends that have serious negative repercussions for small businesses. The Department of Education, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), Department of Energy and Department of Homeland Security all reported above average instances of miscoding in their small business contracting goal, while also showing increased signs of contract bundling.

Nearly 70 percent of the agencies evaluated show indications of contract bundling. These agencies include those listed above, as well as the Department of Defense, which had a decline of 65 percent since 2004 alone in contracting actions, yet saw an increase in total contracting volume of 13 percent; and the Department of Health and Human Services which had a decrease of 86 percent since 2000 in contract actions, while increasing their total contracting volume by 10 percent. The Department of Veterans Affairs, NASA, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Department of Education, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Social Security Administration also showed signs of increased bundling activity.

The problem of contract bundling has significantly increased within the federal government. Over the last five years, total government contracting dollars has increased by almost 60 percent, while the number of contract actions to small businesses over that same time period declined by 55 percent. This rapid decline is a clear indication of bundled contracts – a practice which drastically shuts out small businesses and deters them from receiving federal contracts.

³ Contract bundling refers to consolidating into mega-deals that are too large for small businesses to bid on.

Summary

The data paints a picture suggesting that the federal government is either ignoring mandated goals or attempting to skew numbers to suggest goals are actually being met. The failure of the federal government to meet the overall small business goal, as well as the underlying program goals, show that efforts by agencies to target small businesses are not being met. As trends such as these become more pervasive in the federal government, the agencies pattern of failing grades will become increasingly difficult to reverse.

The findings of Scorecard VII raise serious concern for small businesses and their ability to participate in the federal marketplace. Issues such as miscoding and bundling only further prevent the federal government from reaching its small business contracting goals. This report is an analysis of each agency and their efforts to meet these goals, as well as the impacts that their actions are having on this nation's small businesses.

Scorecard VII Executive Summary

The 22 agencies selected for 2005 represent more than 99.7 percent of all government contract dollars.

Scorecard VII shows that the federal government has missed its 23 percent small business contracting goal for the sixth straight year in a row.

This evaluation shows that the actual achievement was only 21.57 percent – the lowest achievement in the history of the Scorecard evaluations.

The overall grade was a D, with 1.88 points. This is the fifth consecutive year that the federal government has received a grade of D in the Scorecard evaluation.

Because the small business goal was not accomplished in 2005, small companies lost \$4.5 billion in contracting opportunities this past year alone – over half of the total lost since the inception of the Scorecard report in 1999 (\$9.9 billion).

The \$4.5 billion loss for small businesses is over double what it was last year.

While the federal government continues to grow at a rapid rate – from 2004 to 2005 purchasing increased by 7 percent to \$314 billion (a 57 percent increase since 2000) – small business dollars only increased by 2 percent.

From 2003 to 2005, the federal government's contracting volume increased by 10 percent but small business dollars increased by only five percent.

Miscoding

One of the main barriers that has prevented small businesses from receiving small business contracts is the issue of miscoding, first addressed in Scorecard V in 2004.

Scorecard VII found that **\$11.9 billion of contract awards had been miscoded** – almost six times the amount that was identified in SBA's Office of Advocacy report in 2004.

Seventy-two percent of the large companies that Advocacy identified in 2004, were also miscoded in 2005.

The incidents of miscoding have increased 500 percent in the last four years.

15 percent of small business dollars were miscoded.

Over 2500 entities – large companies, not for profits and government agencies – were miscoded in the data.

SBA claimed that the small business achievement was 25.36 percent; however, when miscoding is subtracted out of the total, the actual achievement is only 21.57 percent.

The Department of Defense (DoD) had the highest percentage of miscoding. While DoD represents 69 percent of the federal market, the agency accounted for nearly three-fourths of total miscoding, or \$8.3 billion.

Of the miscodings, 36.55 percent were awarded to large corporations and 37.83 percent were awarded to large businesses that are no longer considered to be small. Seventeen percent were acquisitions of small businesses by large companies.

New awards to companies that are not small represent more than 62 percent of the \$11.9 billion in FY 2005 miscoding.

On average, 15 percent of agencies' small business dollars were miscoded – only 85 percent actually went to small firms.

Contract Bundling

The report shows that agencies which reported an above average (15 percent) rate of miscoding, were also likely to bundle contracts.

Scorecard VII found a dramatic reduction in the number of small business contract actions while there was substantial growth in contracting dollars, indicative of bundled contracts.

From 2000 to 2005, the total government contracting dollars increased by nearly 60 percent, while small business contract actions declined by 55 percent.

The incidences of contract bundling has increased by over 40 percent from 2001 to 2004.

Fourteen of the 22 agencies – 64 percent – show indications of contract bundling.

The Department of Education, Office of Personnel Management, Department of Energy and Department of Homeland Security all had above average rates of miscoding and showed increased bundling activity.

The Department of Defense had had a decline in contract actions of 65 percent in the last year alone, despite an increase in total volume of 13 percent.

Overall Grades

The following goals were analyzed: small business, small disadvantaged business, 8(a), women-owned, and HUBZones.

Twelve agencies received failing grades this year – HUD, Labor, Justice, OPM, Treasury and Social Security received Ds. EPA and State received a D-, and USAID, NASA, Education and Energy received an F.

Over the past seven Scorecard reports, 3 agencies stand out as consistently receiving failing grades: USAID, Education and Energy.

Since the beginning of the Scorecard report in 1999, minority entrepreneurs have lost \$21.2 billion in contracting opportunities because the federal government has failed to meet the 5 percent small disadvantaged business goal (SDBG).

Minority companies lost \$4.5 billion in contracting opportunities this year because the federal government failed to meet the sdbd goal.

The federal government also missed its 8(a) contracting goal with an accomplishment of 3.33 percent, down from 3.99 percent in 2003.

From 2003 to 2005, 8(a) contract dollars declined by 8 percent, while the federal government's total buying increased by 10 percent.

Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs) represented 22 percent of total 8(a) contract dollars in 2005 – up from 13 percent in 2004.

For 10 of the 22 agencies evaluated in the Scorecard report, ANC contracts represented more than 23 percent of 8(a) contract dollars.

For several agencies, ANC contracts represented over 50 percent of their 8(a) contracts – Department of Commerce (67 percent), Department of Labor (66.9 percent), USAID (61.9 percent), Department of State (60 percent) and Department of Homeland Security (56.3 percent).

In 2005, 8(a) contracts with Alaska Native Corporations increased to \$2.2 billion, from \$1.1 billion in 2004 – doubling in one year.

Without ANCs, the 8(a) goal would have been only 2.6 percent.

Women owned businesses lost \$5.2 billion in contracting opportunities in 2005 because the goal was not met.

28 percent of the agencies evaluated had a lower women business owner accomplishment when compared to last year.

The 5 percent women-owned business goal has not been met since its inception in 1994. Since 1999 alone, this failure has cost women entrepreneurs \$37.5 billion in lost opportunity.

HUBZone companies have a goal of 3 percent of government contracts, however since its establishment in 2000, the goal has not been accomplished. The 2005 attainment was 1.94 percent.

Ten agencies - 45 percent - established unreasonably low goals. These agencies include: Interior, SBA, Agriculture, Commerce, HUD, Labor, Treasury, Social Security, EPA and State.

For one agency - HUD - all but one (HUBZone) of the established goals were unreasonably low.

The following table illustrates the grades for each agency for Scorecard VII versus the grades in Scorecards I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII:

Agency	Scorecard I	Scorecard II	Scorecard III	Scorecard IV	Scorecard V	Scorecard VI	Scorecard VII
Interior	B	B	A	B	B	B	B
DVA	B-	C	C	B-	C	B-	B-
GSA	B	C-	C-	C-	C-	D	B-
DHS	-	-	-	-	F	B	B-
DOT	B-	C-	C	D-	D	C	B-
SBA	C	C	D-	D-	F	C-	C
Ag	C-	C	B-	B	B	B-	C
Commerce	B-	C	C	C	C-	C-	C-
DoD	D	D-	F	D	C-	D	C-
HHS	C-	D	D	B-	C	C-	C-
HUD	C	C	D	C	C	C	D
Labor	D	B-	B-	C	D	C-	D
Justice	C	C-	D	D	F	D-	D
OPM	B-	B-	C	D	D	F	D
Treasury	B-	C-	D	D	D-	D	D
SSA	C	C-	D	D	C	C	D
EPA	C-	C-	D	D-	D-	D	D-
State	C	C-	D	C-	C-	D-	D-
USAID	D	D	D	F	F	F	F
NASA	B-	C	C-	D-	F	F	F
Ed	F	F	D	D	F	F	F
Energy	F	D	D	F	F	F	F

Small Business Goal:

The small business goal of 23 percent was not achieved - the government-wide achievement for all agencies was 21.57 percent. FY 2005 was the sixth year in a row in which the government-wide small business goal was not met. This translates into \$4.5 billion in contracts that should have gone to small businesses but didn't. In 2004, the small business accomplishment was 22.44 percent. In 2003, the small business achievement was 22.68 percent. In 2002, the small business achievement was 22.62 percent. In 2001, the small business achievement was 22.81 percent. In 2000, the achievement was 22.26 percent, and in 1999, the achievement was 23.14 percent.

	Scorecard I	Scorecard II	Scorecard III	Scorecard IV	Scorecard V	Scorecard VI	Scorecard VII
A	7	8	8	8	2	7	10
B	10	5	5	4	5	1	1
C	1	5	6	1	3	2	1
D	2	1	0	5	0	4	1
F	1	2	2	3	12	8	9

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal:

Although the federally mandated small disadvantaged business goal is 5 percent, the overall achievement for agencies in 2005 was 3.58 percent. This translates into \$4.5 billion in contracts that should have gone to small disadvantaged businesses, but didn't. In 2004, the accomplishment was 3.81 percent. In 2003, the achievement was 3.54 percent. In 2002, the achievement was 4.36 percent. In 2001, the achievement was 4.26 percent. In 2000, the achievement was 3.61 percent, and in 1999, the achievement was 3.31 percent.

	Scorecard I	Scorecard II	Scorecard III	Scorecard IV	Scorecard V	Scorecard VI	Scorecard VII
A	4	6	4	6	2	6	3
B	9	2	2	2	3	2	2
C	3	8	9	0	3	3	1
D	1	3	2	5	0	2	1
F	4	2	4	8	14	9	15

8(a) Program Goal:

The FY 2005 8(a) program achievement was 3.33 percent. There is no statutory goal. In FY 2004, the accomplishment was 3.06 percent. In 2003, the achievement was 3.99 percent. In 2002, the achievement was 2.39 percent. In 2001, the achievement was 2.86 percent. In 2000, the achievement was 2.88 percent, and in 1999, the achievement was 3.39 percent.

	Scorecard I	Scorecard II	Scorecard III	Scorecard IV	Scorecard V	Scorecard VI	Scorecard VII
A	6	6	8	10	15	7	8
B	4	1	1	3	0	1	1
C	2	6	5	3	2	2	4
D	2	0	2	1	1	4	3
F	7	8	5	4	4	8	6

Women-Owned Business Goal:

The federally-mandated women-owned business goal is 5 percent. In 2005, the accomplishment was 3.34 percent. As a result of the goal not being reached, women entrepreneurs lost \$5.2 billion in contracting opportunities. In FY 2004, the achievement was 3.12 percent. In 2003, the achievement was 2.89 percent. In 2002, the achievement was 2.9 percent. In 2001, the achievement was 2.49 percent. In 2000, the achievement was 2.28 percent, and in 1999, the achievement was 2.47 percent.

	Scorecard I	Scorecard II	Scorecard III	Scorecard IV	Scorecard V	Scorecard VI	Scorecard VII
A	6	3	4	8	6	6	14
B	7	5	3	2	3	4	0
C	3	8	10	1	5	3	0
D	1	1	1	5	1	3	1
F	4	4	3	5	7	6	7

HUBZone Program Goal:

In FY 2005, the HUBZone program achievement was 1.94 percent. The statutory goal for the program is 3 percent. In 2004, the accomplishment was 1.67 percent. FY 2000 was the first year that HUBZone awards were tracked. However, the data for FY 2000 was unreliable. There were known awards made to non-HUBZone companies that were counted as HUBZone awards. Therefore, FY 2000 data in Scorecard III was not included – the first year we tracked HUBZone Program achievement. Because the HUBZone goal was not achieved in 2005, these companies lost \$3.3 billion in contracting opportunities. The FY 2003 HUBZone program achievement was 1.52 percent. In FY 2002, the achievement was 1.23 percent. In FY 2001, the achievement was 0.71 percent.

	Scorecard I	Scorecard II	Scorecard III	Scorecard IV	Scorecard V	Scorecard VI	Scorecard VII
A	-	-	4	3	4	7	6
B	-	-	0	2	2	2	1
C	-	-	0	0	0	2	2
D	-	-	0	2	1	1	2
F	-	-	18	14	15	10	11

Methodology for Scorecard VII

The methodology of Scorecard VII was to use a number of data sources to properly determine the amount of federal contracts awarded to small businesses in 2005. The methodology focuses on 22 agencies that comprise more than 99.7 percent of the total dollar amount of federal contracts, according to Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) data. The exclusion of data related to other agencies does not substantially affect the outcome. The decision was made to include the Department of Homeland Security in Scorecard V and subsequent reports, because the creation of the Department of Homeland Security is the biggest change in government since the 1940s when the various branches of the U.S. Armed Forces were merged into the Department of Defense. Incorporating parts of eight other cabinet departments, the Department of Homeland Security is the first new department since the Veterans Affairs Department in 1989.

In general, data gathered from the FPDS serves as the basis for Scorecard VII. The only change this year is that the Small Business Administration – at the request of the Office of Management and Budget – compiled all agency information from the FPDS and provided it to the Committee. For the past two years, information was requested by the committee and provided from each evaluated agency directly.

To further evaluate what companies were actually receiving small business awards, information on all contract awards in FY 2005 for which agencies took small business credit was requested and provided by Global Computer Enterprises, Inc. (GCE). GCE is the private company that operates the FPDS under contract with the General Services Administration. The companies in the GCE data were then cross-referenced against the information contained in the Central Contractor Registry (CCR), in order to identify the accurate size status of each business.

Once the list of large corporations and other ineligible companies which agencies counted as small businesses was compiled, the total dollars and number of contract actions were subtracted from the FPDS small business accomplishment which had been provided by the SBA. After the subtractions were made, a four-phase process was undertaken to ascertain each agency's grade:

- Phase I: Calculation of the percentage of goal achieved: If the percentage achieved was between 90 and 100, the grade was "A," if the percentage was between 80 and 90, the grade was "B," and so on.
- Phase II: Determination of goal reasonableness: While federal law sets contracting goals for the entire government, the Small Business Administration (SBA) negotiates goals for all the programs with each agency based on their unique situation. Previous Scorecards highlighted the problem of SBA negotiating unreasonably low goals, which they achieve easily or even exceed.

The methodology reflects this possibility by grading based on goal reasonableness as calculated by comparing the average goal *achievements* over the last three completed fiscal years (2000, 2001 and 2002) to average *goals* over that same period – if the agency's current (2003) goal was more than two percentage points below its average achievement, the goal was considered unreasonably low, and the agency was marked down one full letter grade.

Phase III: Comparison of current goal with mandated goals: Four of the five goals (small business, small disadvantaged business, HUBZone and women-owned business) are statutorily set government-wide as follows: 23 percent for small business, 5 percent for small disadvantaged businesses, 3 percent for HUBZone companies and 5 percent for women-owned businesses.

All agencies with goals below those mandated for them were marked down one full letter grade. If an agency had either an unreasonably low goal or a goal below the statutory requirement for the last two years, the agency was marked down an additional letter grade as a result of their poor performance. In addition, the agency was marked down yet another letter grade if it had an unreasonably low goal or goal below the statutory requirement for the last three years. Further, the agency was downgraded an additional letter grade if they had established an unreasonably low goal or a goal below the statutory requirement for the past four years.

Phase IV: Assignment of a cumulative grade: After grades in all five programs were established for an agency, a cumulative grade was assigned. The grades in all categories were given the following points: Four points for an “A,” three points for a “B,” two points for a “C,” and one point for a “D”. All points were totaled and then divided by the four grades for an average.

If the average was four, the cumulative grade was an “A”; if the average was between three and four, the cumulative grade was a “B”; if the average was between two and three, the cumulative grade was a “C”; if the average was between one and two, the cumulative grade was a “D”; and if the average was below one, the grade was an “F”.

The Scorecard methodology is designed to provide the most objective scoring possible. By using this methodology we are able to accurately ascertain the federal government contracting opportunities that were actually awarded to small businesses.

Conclusion

For the sixth consecutive year, the government has failed to meet its small business contracting goal. For fiscal year 2005, the failure to meet this goal cost small businesses \$4.5 billion in lost contracting opportunity – a new record, exceeding last year’s loss by nearly 200 percent. Of equal concern is the federal government’s inability to meet the contracting goals for women entrepreneurs, minority-owned businesses, HUBZone firms, and 8(a) companies.

The SBA’s initial claim that the small business contracting goal was achieved was due to widespread federal agency miscoding of large corporations and other ineligible entities as small businesses. In 2005, nearly \$12 billion in federal procurement actions were incorrectly accounted for as small business contracts, even though they were awarded to their larger corporate competitors. This trend in agency miscoding has increased 500 percent in the last four years, far outpacing the growth in the federal market over the same period. While agency procurement officers and contractor personnel share responsibility for creating these errors, the SBA has exacerbated these failures by drawing broad policy conclusions from faulty data.

The prevalence of miscoding calls into question government-wide procurement practices and reveals that several abuses of federal contracting requirements may have occurred. Given the level of human action required by both contractors and agency employees in entering and verifying size information, it would be difficult not to detect these types of errors. Such high levels of miscoding suggest that intentional miscoding of contracting data is taking place in order to achieve federal goals. This practice is not only unethical, but it raises concerns that the government may be seeking to conceal actual contracting performance data from Congress and the general public.

Another concern regarding the frequency of miscoding errors is that large government contractors may knowingly be miscoding their companies’ size as small. This raises the possibility that large contractors are actively trying to gain access to contracts typically reserved for small firms, either directly or indirectly.

Since 2002 when miscoding was first identified as a growing problem, not one incident has been prosecuted. While SBA’s lack of oversight is partially to blame, the current statute does not provide for adequate enforcement of the necessary penalties for those who engage in these harmful practices. The overall integrity of the system has come into question because of these problems. To rectify this, policymakers must enact legislative changes so that the miscoding of small business contracts ceases immediately. This includes creating criminal penalties for large contractors that knowingly certify their size as small in an application for federal work and permitting small businesses injured by miscoding to seek the repayment of damages.

Agencies also need to implement management controls over contracting data and the SBA should obtain services of an independent audit firm to review and certify that the small business contracting data does not contain contracts awarded to large businesses. These steps will ensure the federal government's ability to accurately report on contracts awarded to small businesses, and the current level of participation in the federal marketplace.

Miscoding does have a very real impact on small businesses. Since 2002 when widespread miscoding began taking place, contract bundling has grown by over 40 percent¹. By creating the illusion that the small business goal is being met, agencies believe they are free to pursue other avenues of contracting, such as bundling. Through the pervasive miscoding of contracts, any gains that have been made in recent years over weaning agencies' away from their dependency on contract bundling, has now been eroded.

While very real structural changes to how bundled contracts are identified and evaluated are needed, the most important step that could be taken to reduce the number of incidents of bundled contracts is to address the miscoding issue. By agreeing upon a fair and accurate count, agencies will not be placed under this false pretense that they have met their small business obligations. Doing so will ensure that small businesses are not overlooked as a part of any agency's contracting strategy.

Meeting the small business goal is important, and should be a priority. However, the small business goal is a means to an end. The end is the vibrant small business participation in the federal marketplace, which is stifled due to factors beyond the control of an entrepreneur. This concept unfortunately seems to be lost on many as they focus solely on meeting the goal. As a result, agencies are led to a situation in which, rather than developing plans that draw upon small businesses, many are using illegal accounting practices such as miscoding to meet these standards.

Scorecard VII not only provides evidence of the problems with our current system, but it also provides a roadmap for solutions. Recognizing that agencies have become overly focused on artificially meeting their goals, the report reveals there needs to be better oversight and safeguards to improve the federal contracting system. Agencies that do not comply with the intent of the law should be held accountable. Failing to correct this problem deprives the taxpayer of the quality products and innovation that this nation's entrepreneurs bring to the federal marketplace.

¹ Based on congressional testimony given by Eagle Eye on March 28, 2003, and during a speech on May 12, 2005.

Explanation of Small Business Goals

This report measures the degree to which 22 federal agencies that make up more than 99 percent of federal contract dollars accomplished their goals in the following programs:

Small Business Program: Congress recognized a growing disparity between large and small business contracting, culminating with the creation of the Small Business Administration in 1953. In 1978, Congress required the creation of an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization for every federal agency to remedy this ongoing problem. In 1988, Congress set a small business contracting goal of 20 percent, and raised that to 23 percent in 1997.

Small Disadvantaged Business Program: Congress created the Small Disadvantaged Business program in 1978 to remedy the disparity in federal contracts awarded to economically and socially disadvantaged entrepreneurs as determined by their net worth, education and business history.

Women-Owned Business Program: In 1979, Congress created the Office of Women's Business Ownership to support the growth and expansion of these businesses. In 1994, Congress placed a priority on women-owned enterprises in federal contracting through the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA). FASA set a 5 percent women-owned business federal procurement goal. In an attempt to increase opportunities for women, a program was enacted in 2000 creating a limited competitive contracting program available in those industries that women have historically been unable to penetrate.

HUBZone: Congress created the HUBZone program in 1997 to encourage development in low-income, high-unemployment communities. To qualify, companies must be located in a HUBZone and hire 30 percent of its employees from HUBZones.

8(a) Program: The 8(a) program was created in 1969 to address discrimination against minority-owned firms in federal procurement. There is no set goal, though President Clinton in Executive Order 13170 required all agencies to set their own 8(a) goals. To date, every agency has complied.

Department of Defense

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Defense (DOD) saw an increase in procurement dollars from \$126.2 billion in 2000 to \$142.8 billion in 2001. Contracting dollars grew to \$155.2 billion in 2002. Based on 2003 agency figures, DOD contract activity increased substantially to \$187.5 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$191.5 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, DOD contract dollars increased to \$194.1 billion. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOD procurement increased to \$219 billion. From 2000 to 2005, DOD's contracting dollars increased by almost 75 percent. The Defense Department's procurement volume has grown so dramatically that in 2005 the Department's contracts nearly exceeded the size of the entire federal marketplace in 2001. DOD now accounts for nearly 70 percent of total federal procurement.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of Department of Defense contract actions with small businesses increased from 2,225,019 in 2000 to 2,621,009 in 2001. In 2002, the Department of Defense had 2,948,963 contract actions with small businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, the Department had 2,226,066 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,271,285 small business contract actions. In 2004, according to agency data, the Department of Defense had 2,578,490 small business contract actions. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,734,044 small business contract actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS showed the Department of Defense with 970,009 small business contract actions. Of these, 57,376 were actually awarded to companies that are not small. Therefore, the Department's actual number of small business contract actions was 912,633 – a decline of 65 percent from 2004. This should be contrasted with the Department's increase in total contracting dollars of 13 percent from 2004 to 2005. The increase in contracting dollars, compared to the decrease in small business contract actions, is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of Defense Department small disadvantaged business contract actions increased from 83,295 in 2000 to 94,921 in 2001, to 106,669 in 2002. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, the Department of Defense had 160,258 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 159,635 small disadvantaged business contract actions. In 2004, according to agency data, the Department of Defense had 167,022 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 180,303 contract actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS showed the Department with 70,283 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. This is nearly 60 percent less than in 2004.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions by the Department of Defense with 8(a) firms decreased from 39,311 in 2000 to 36,076 in 2001. In 2002, the Department of Defense had 30,918 contract actions with 8(a) firms. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 79,186. The SBA's FPDS data showed 79,526 8(a) firm contract actions. In 2004, according to agency data, the Department of Defense had 87,968 8(a) firm contract actions. The SBA's FPDS data showed 88,346 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS showed the Department with 41,566 contract actions with 8(a) companies – 53 percent less than in 2004. Yet, from 2004 to 2005, the Department's total dollar volume of contracts with 8(a) companies increased by 23 percent.

Women-Owned Business

The number of Defense Department contract actions with women-owned businesses increased from 132,841 in 2000 to 140,815 in 2001. In 2002, the Department of Defense had 152,288 contract actions with women-owned businesses. The Department had 377,645 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 272,976 contract actions with women-owned companies. In 2004, according to agency data, the Department had 306,158 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 330,287 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed the Department with 168,683 contract actions with women-owned businesses. This is almost 50 percent less than in 2004.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

In 2001, the Department of Defense had 4,299 contract actions with HUBZone companies. In 2002, this number decreased to 4,151 contract actions. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, the Department had 8,992 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 11,917 contract actions with HUBZone companies. In 2004, according to agency data, the Department had 51,019 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 36,867 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed the Department with 41,575 HUBZone contract actions. Compared to the agency's data for 2004, this is a decrease of 19 percent.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

The Department of Defense did not achieve its small business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on figures for 2005, DOD again did not achieve its 23 percent goal. While figures provided by the SBA's FPDS showed that DOD accomplished 24.57 percent of its contracts with small firms, this included \$8.3 billion in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement decreases to 20.81 percent. With an achievement of 90.5 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." For fiscal year 2006, DOD has a small business goal of 23 percent. DOD's miscoding of small business contract dollars represented 69 percent of the miscoding identified in all 22 agencies evaluated by this report.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Fiscal year 2002 was the first year that the Department of Defense agreed to negotiate separate 8(a) and small disadvantaged business (SDB) goals. For fiscal year 2002, DOD achieved its goal. DOD also achieved its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on figures for 2005, DOD achieved its goal. According to the SBA's FPDS data, DOD achieved 3.39 percent, and the goal was 3.1 percent. As DOD exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A." However, as DOD has established a goal less than the 5 percent statutory goal for each of the past four years, the grade will be lowered by four grades to an "F." The Department's small disadvantaged business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 3.2 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

For fiscal year 2002, the Department of Defense did not achieve its goal for contracts with 8(a) firms. In fiscal years 2003 and 2004, DOD achieved its goal. Based on figures for 2005, DOD exceeded its goal. According to the SBA's FPDS data, DOD achieved 3.25 percent. The goal was 2.6 percent. As DOD exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." Of DOD's 8(a) contracts, \$1.6 billion – 23 percent – were with Alaska Native Corporations. The Department's 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 is 2.6 percent.

Women-owned Business Goal

The Department of Defense did not achieve its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on figures for 2005, DOD again did not achieve its goal. According to the SBA's FPDS data, DOD awarded 3.01 percent of its procurements to women-owned businesses. However, DOD had a goal of 5 percent. As DOD achieved 60.2 its goal, the grade will be a "D." The Department's women-owned business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 5 percent. Despite representing nearly 70 percent of the federal marketplace, the Department has never achieved its women-owned business goal.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

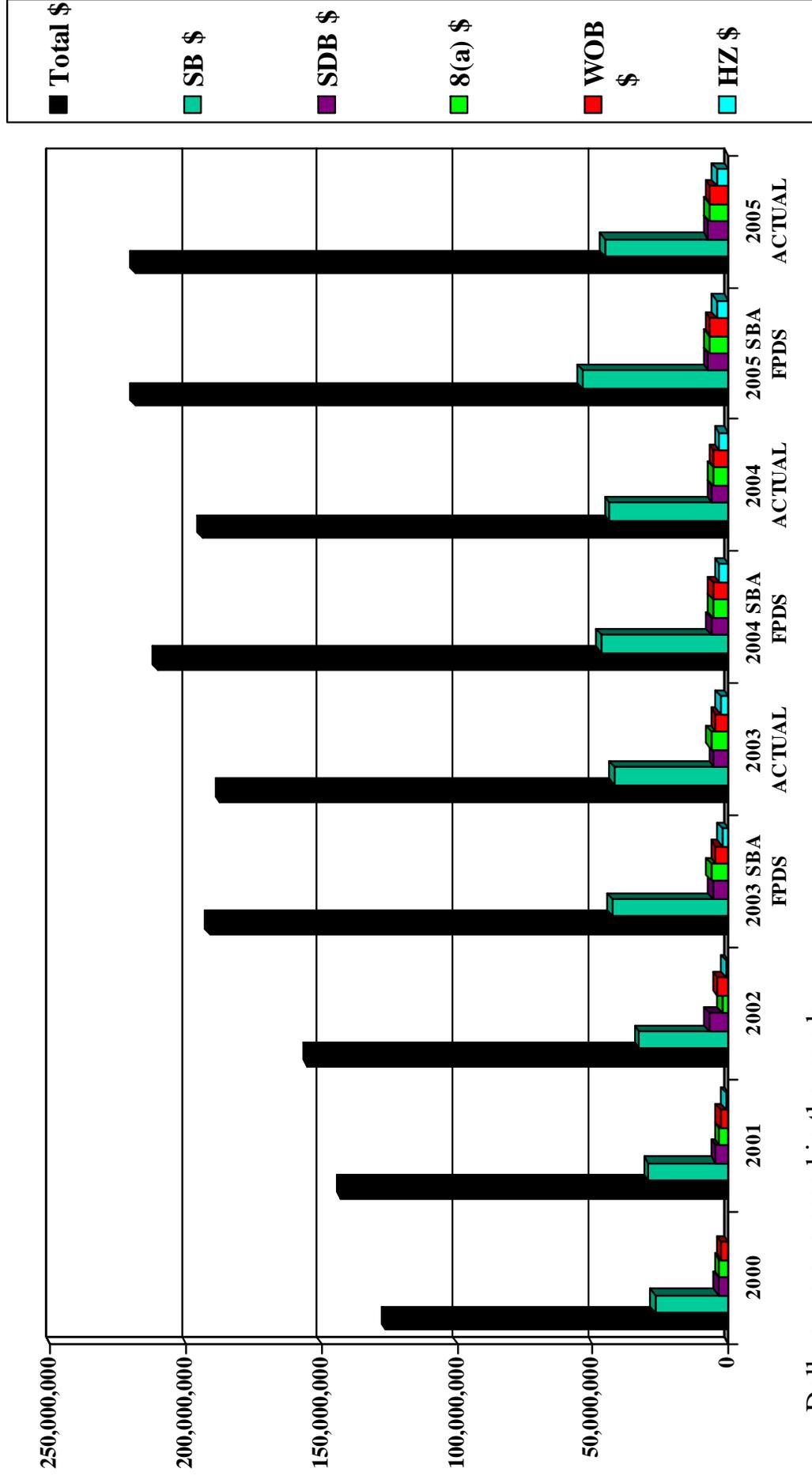
The Department of Defense did not achieve its HUBZone goal in from 2001 through 2004. Based on figures for 2005, the Department failed to achieve its goal. According to the SBA's FPDS data, DOD awarded 1.94 percent of its contracts to HUBZone companies, however its goal was 3 percent. As DOD achieved 64.8 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "D." From 2004 to 2005, DOD's HUBZone contracting dollars increased by almost 40 percent – more than any other small business category. The Department's HUBZone goal for 2006 is 3 percent.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	D 1 point
HUBZone Goal	D 1 point
Average Grade	C- 2.0 points

With an "A" in the Small Business Goal, an "F" in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an "A" in the 8(a) Program goal, a "D" in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and a "D" in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Defense has an overall point total of 2.0, for a grade of "C-."

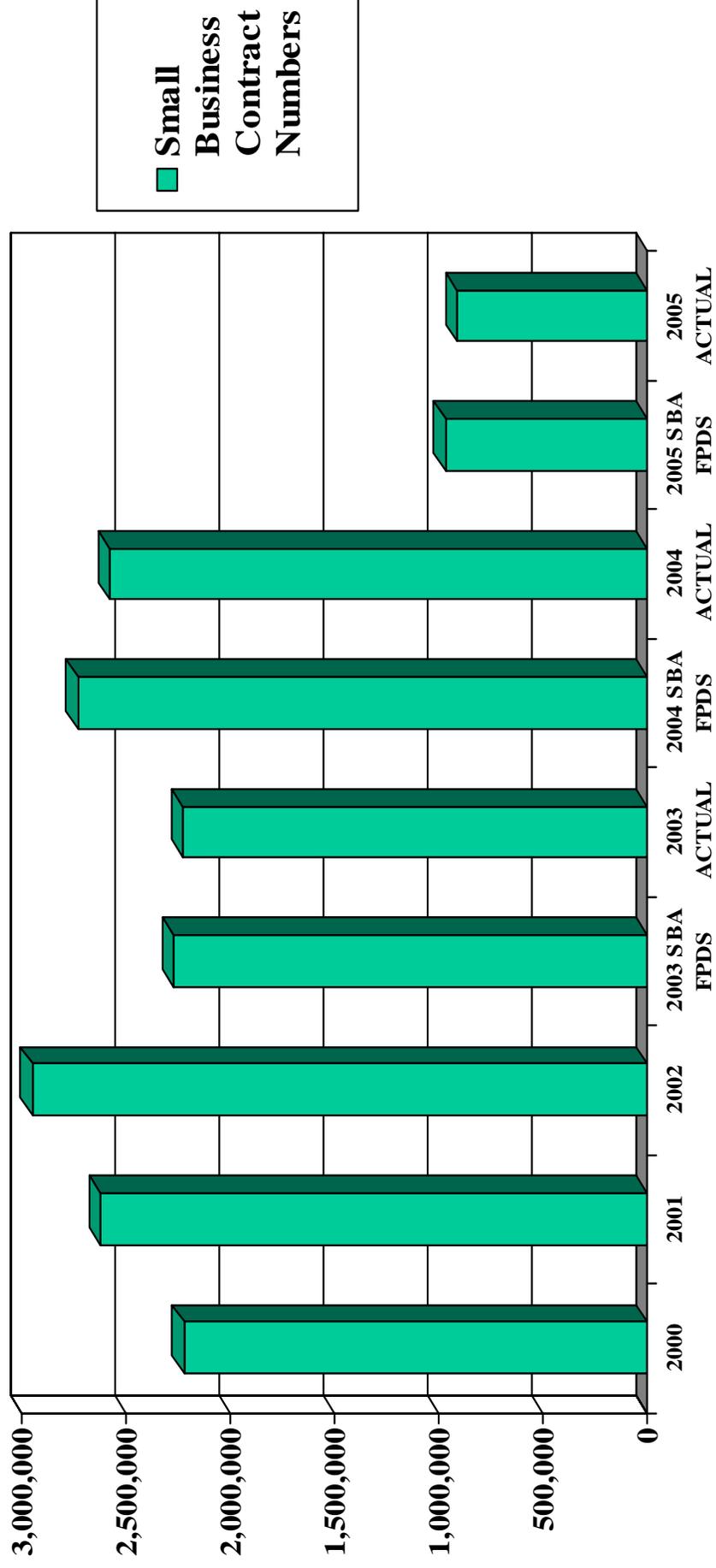
Department of Defense Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

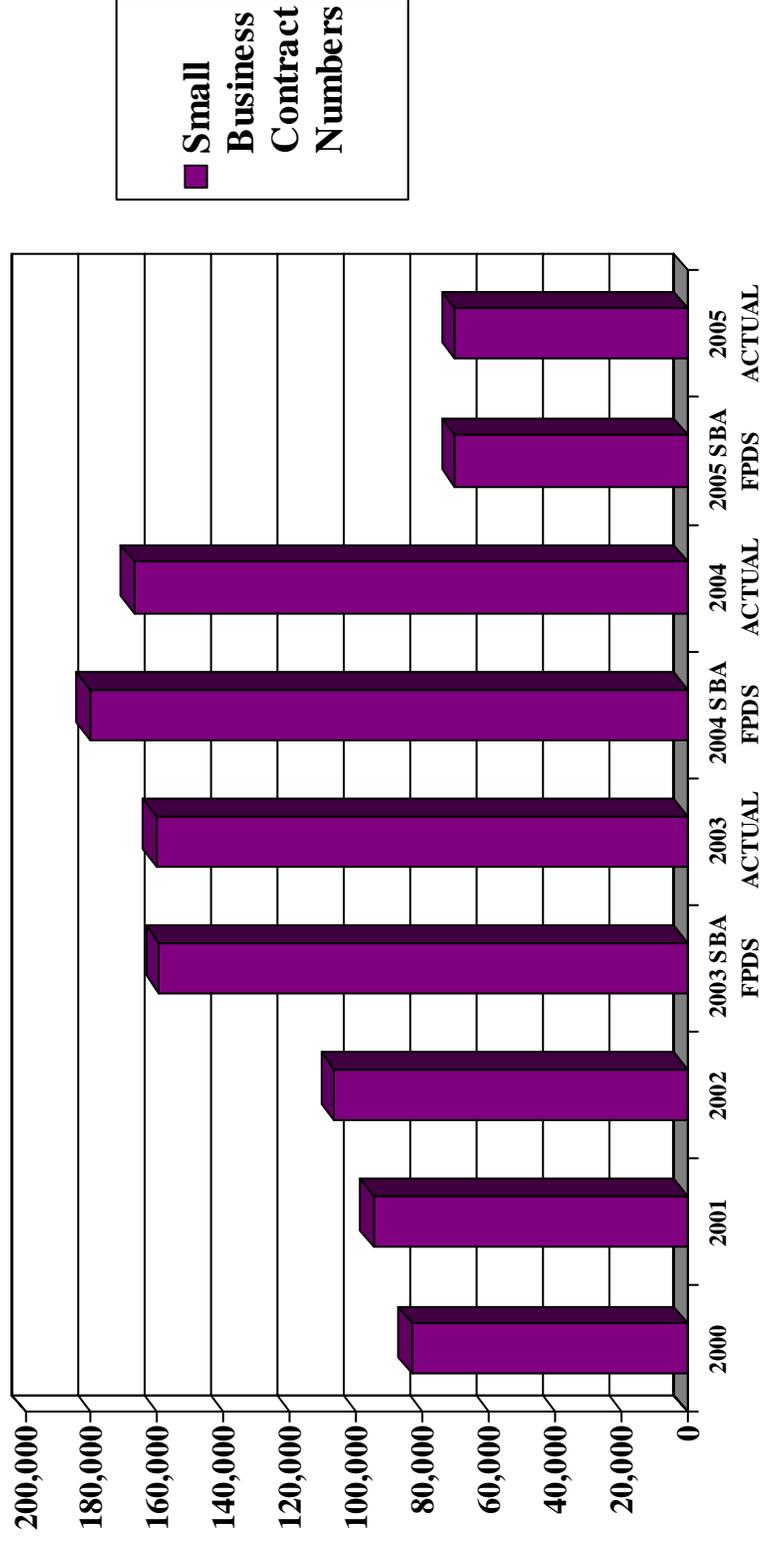
Department of Defense

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



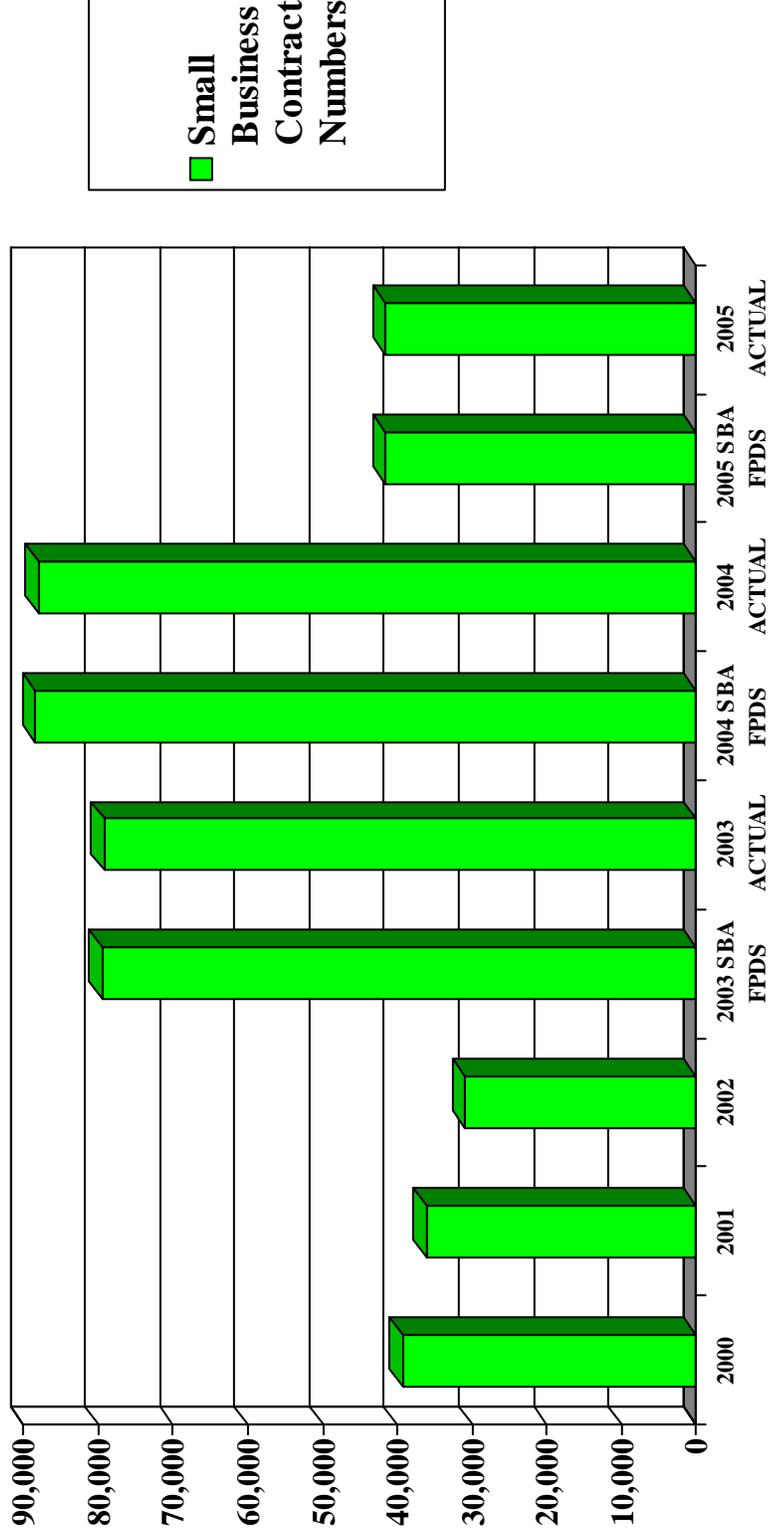
Department of Defense

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



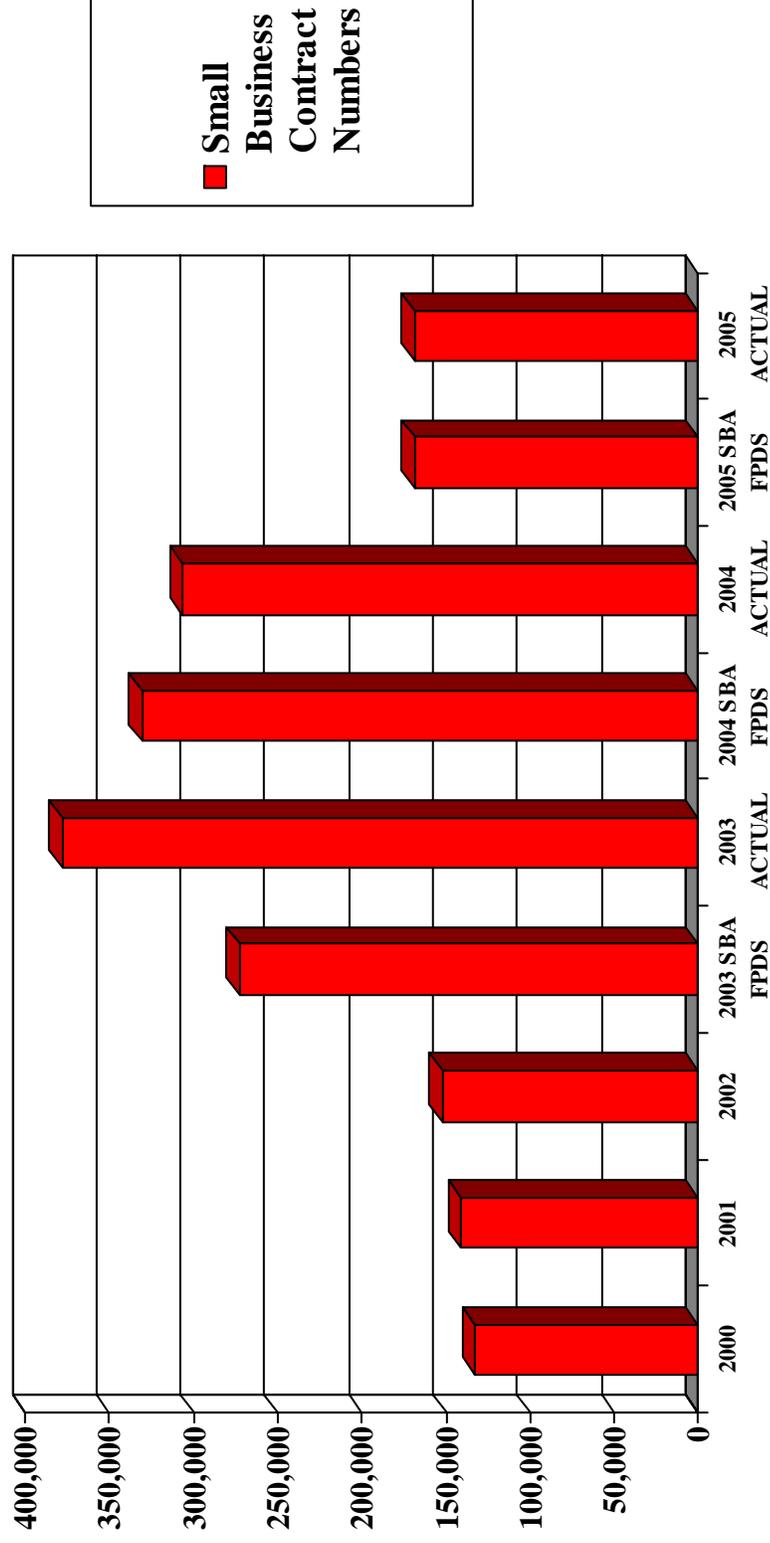
Department of Defense

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



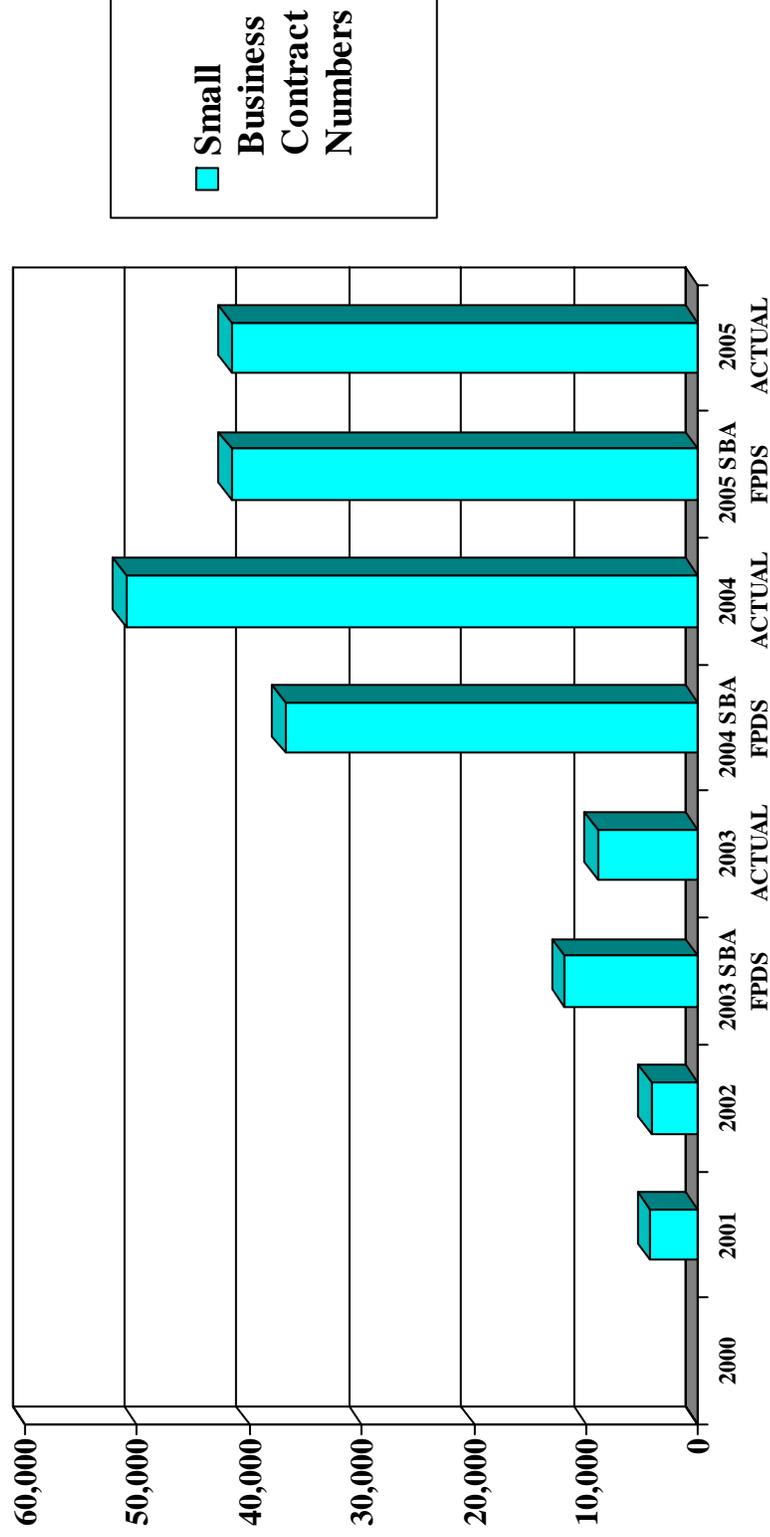
Department of Defense

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



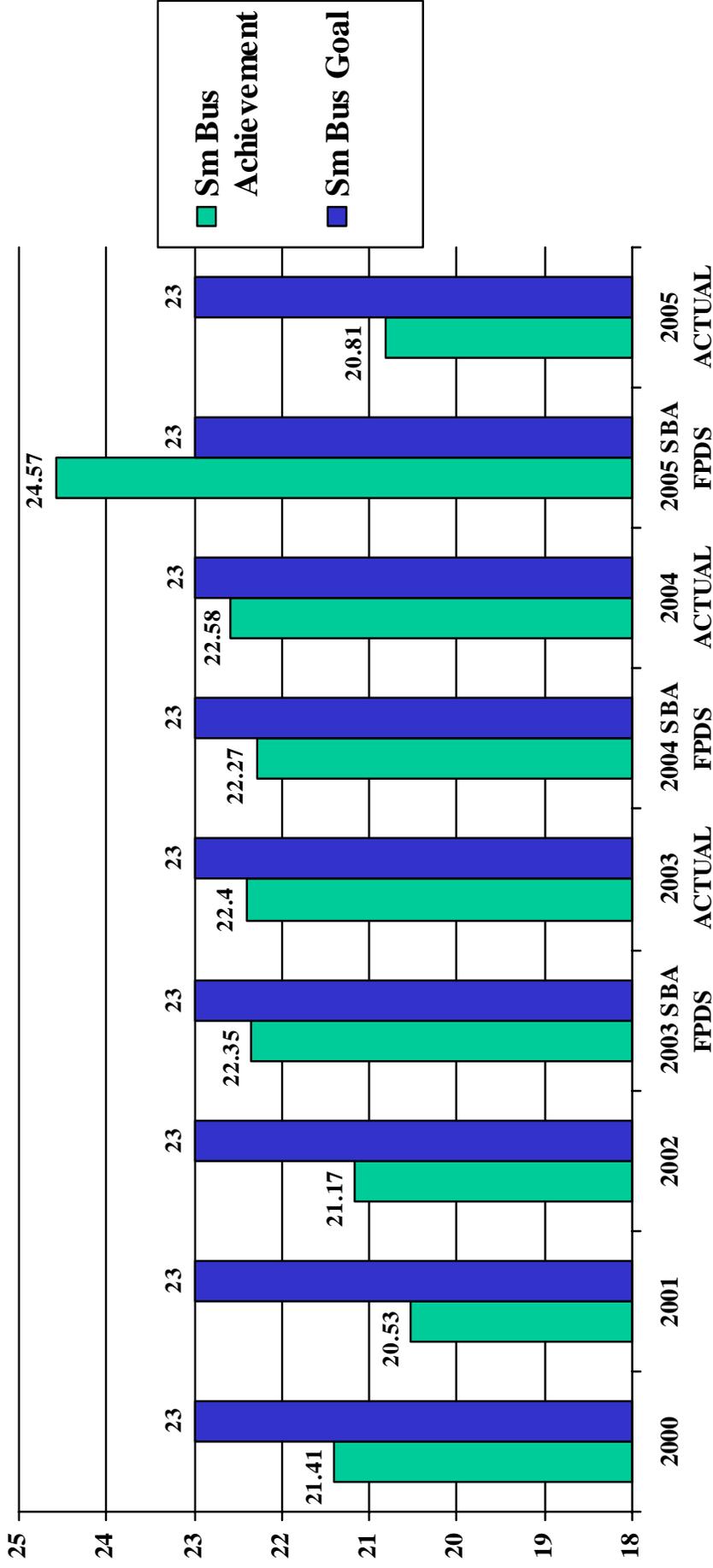
Department of Defense

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



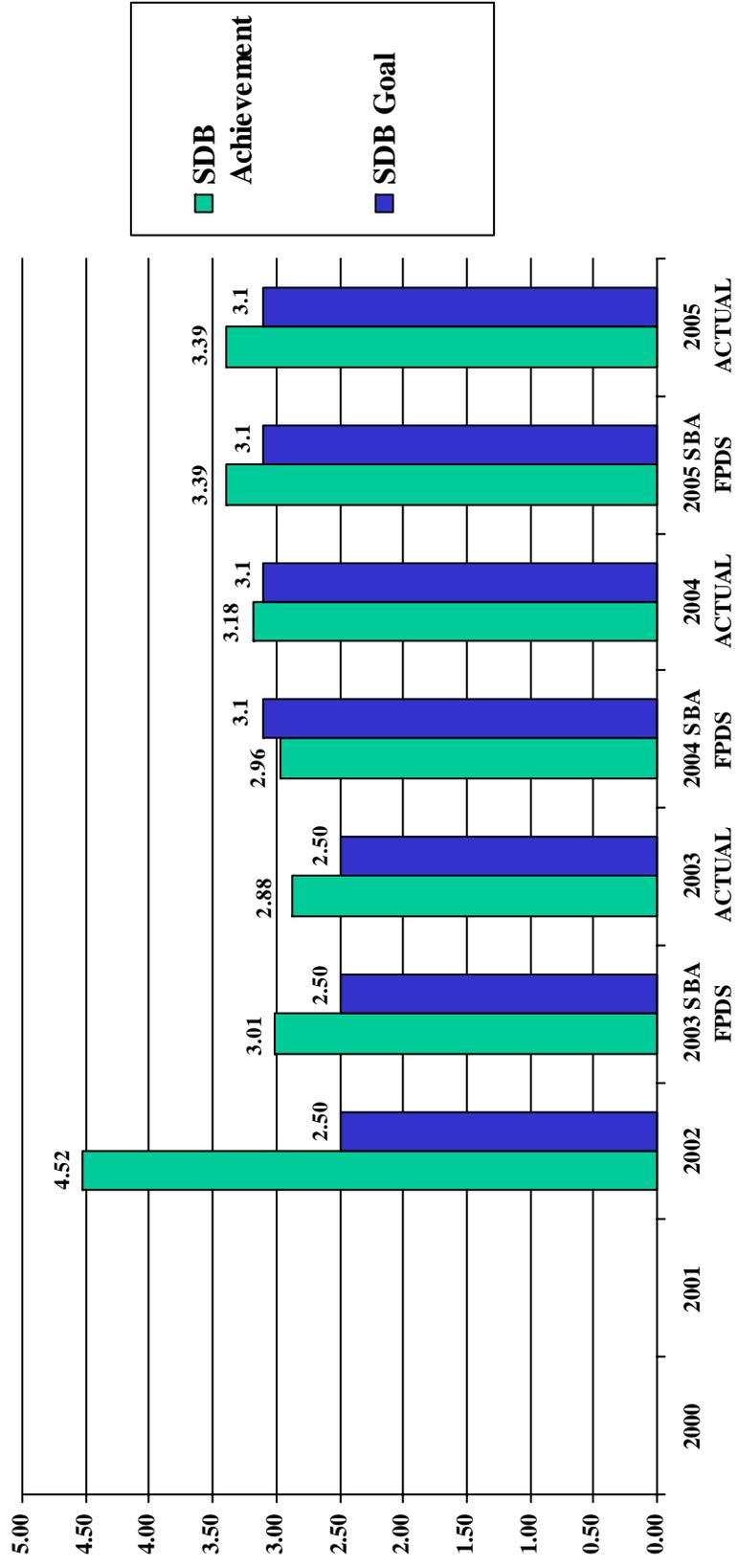
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Defense Small Business Goal Achievement



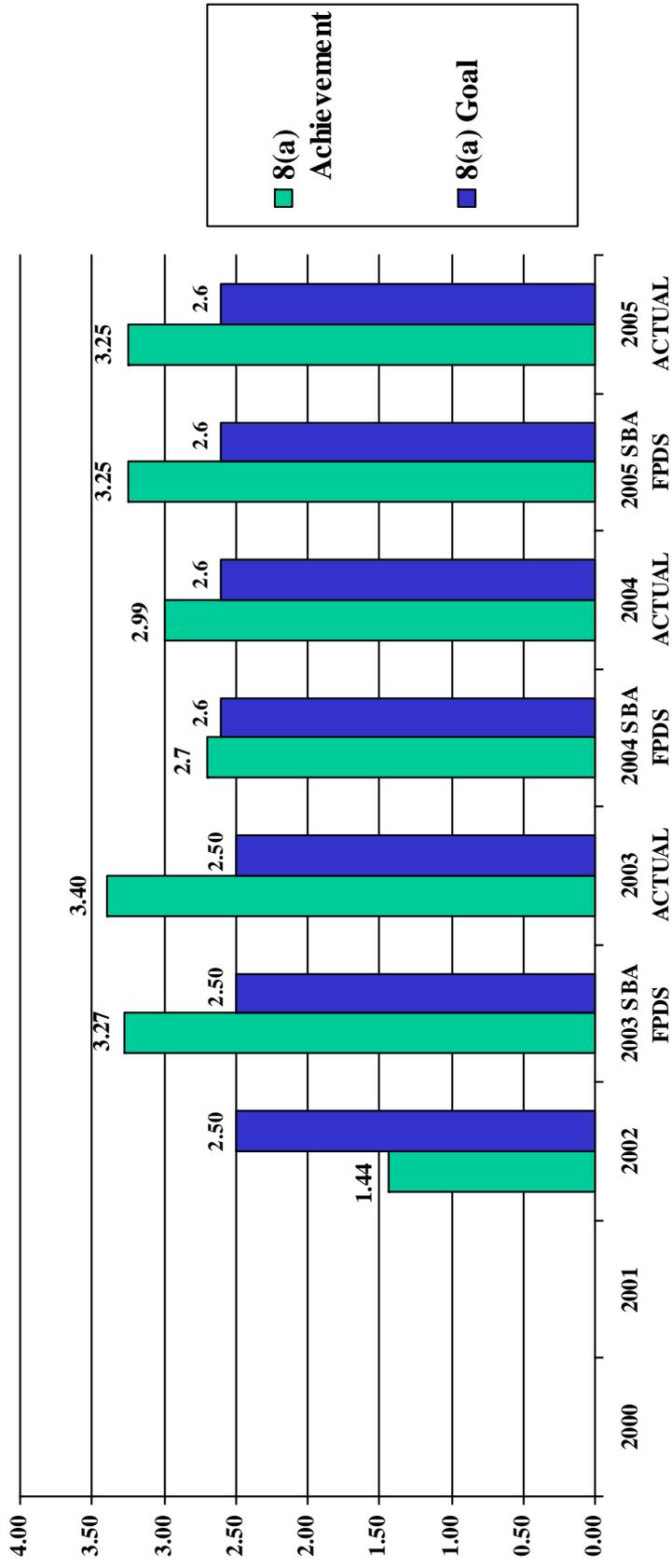
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Department of Defense SDB Goal Achievement



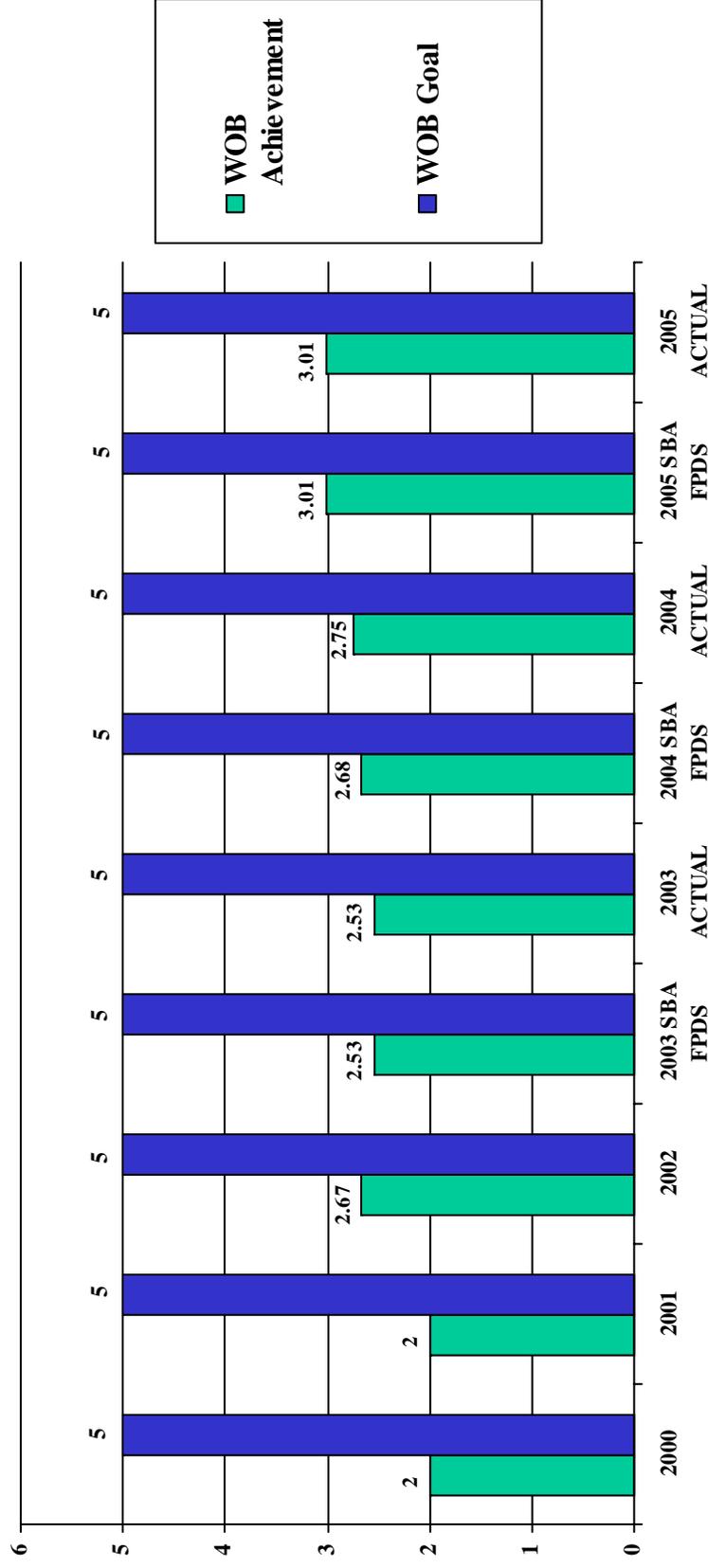
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Defense 8(a) Goal Achievement



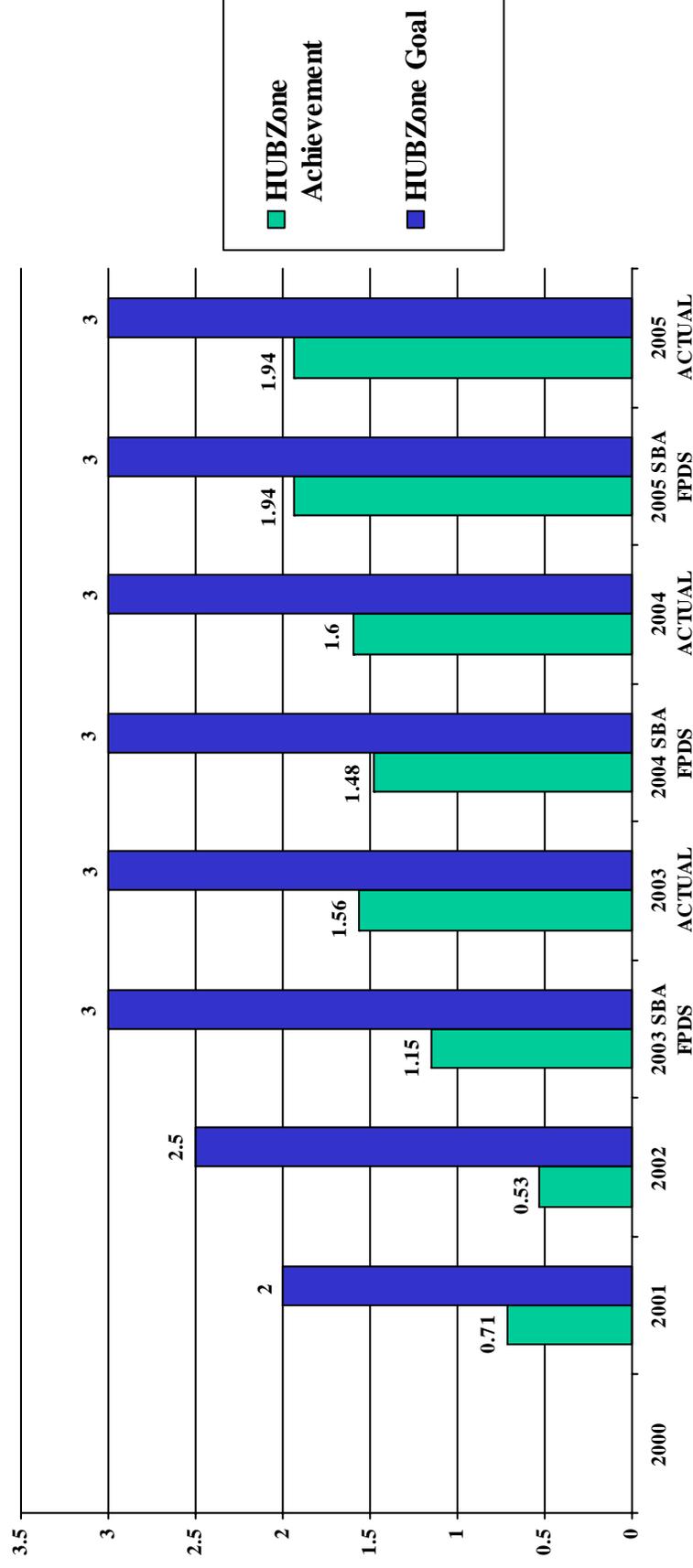
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Defense Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Defense HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Energy

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Energy (DOE) is second to the Department of Defense in procurement volume. Department of Energy procurement dollars were \$16.9 billion in 2000. Volume increased to \$18.6 billion in 2001 and to \$19 billion in 2002. Based on approximated figures for 2003, DOE activity increased substantially to \$24.6 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, DOE contract dollars decreased to \$22.1 billion. This was slightly less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$21.99 billion. In 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, DOE had an increase to \$22.9 billion. DOE's procurement volume increased 35 percent from 2000 through 2005.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

In 2000, DOE had 8,824 contract actions with small businesses. DOE had 8,933 contract actions with small firms in 2001. In 2002, DOE had 8,075 contract actions with small firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 7,045. The SBA's FPDS data showed 7,726 small business contract actions. For FY 2004, according to agency data, DOE had 7,388 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 8,102 actions in 2004. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 5,488 small business contract actions. Of these, 271 were actually awarded to companies that are not small businesses. Therefore, the Department's actual number of small business contract actions was 5,217 – a decline of almost 30 percent since 2004. From 2000 to 2005, Energy's total contracting dollars increased by 35 percent. Over the same time period, the number of small business contract actions decreased by 41 percent. The increase in contracting dollars, compared to the decline in small business contract actions, is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Businesses

DOE had 565 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses in 2000. DOE had 621 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses in 2001. In 2002, DOE had 601 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 644. The SBA's FPDS data showed 614 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DOE had 289 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 864 actions. In 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, DOE had 787 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses.

8(a) Program

In 2000, DOE had 919 contract actions with 8(a) Program participants. DOE had 909 contract actions with 8(a) companies in 2001, and in 2002, the agency had 1,019 contract actions with 8(a) firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 1,317, while the SBA's FPDS data showed 1,072 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DOE had 1,287 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 932 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed DOE with 1,080 8(a) contract actions.

Women-Owned Businesses

DOE had 581 contract actions with women-owned businesses in 2000. DOE had 854 contract actions with women-owned firms in 2001. In 2002, DOE had 885 contract actions with women-owned businesses, and approximated contract actions for 2003 rose to 1,946. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,998 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DOE the contract actions dropped to 1,051 with women-owned companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,198 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS showed 1,162 contract actions with women-owned firms.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

In 2001, DOE had 86 contract actions with HUBZone companies. In 2002, DOE had 123 contract actions with HUBZone firms, and 223 for 2003. The SBA's FPDS data showed 150 HUBZone contract actions in 2003. For FY 2004, according to agency data, DOE had 203 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 261 actions. In 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS, DOE had 318 contract actions with HUBZone businesses – an increase of 270 percent since 2000.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

The Department of Energy did not achieve its small business goal in 2000 through 2002, but exceeded its goal in 2003. DOE did not achieve its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOE did not achieve its 5.5 percent goal. While the SBA's FPDS data showed a goal achievement of 4.11 percent, this included contracts that were incorrectly coded as "small." After reducing the contract volume by the value of the contracts identified as miscoded, the small business procurement volume is \$783 million and DOE's goal achievement is 3.43 percent. With an achievement of 62.3 percent of its goal, the grade would normally be a "D." However, as DOE has established a goal less than the 23 percent statutory goal for each of the past six years, the grade will be lowered to an "F." For fiscal year 2006, DOE has a small business goal of 5.5 percent. DOE consistently establishes a small business goal that is below the statutory goal of 23 percent. The agency's small business goal in 2005 was barely one-fifth of the mandated goal, yet DOE is the second largest agency in terms of procurement volume.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

The Department of Energy exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal in 2000 and 2001, but did not meet its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed that DOE achieved .5 percent. DOE's goal was 1 percent. As DOE accomplished 50 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." As DOE has a goal less than the mandated 5 percent, DOE would normally be downgraded again. Given that DOE has established a goal below the statutory goal for the past six years, the agency would be further downgraded. For fiscal year 2006, DOE has a small disadvantaged business goal of 1 percent. DOE's small disadvantaged business goal is one-fifth of the statutory goal of 5 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

The Department of Energy did not reach its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS figures for 2005, DOE again did not accomplish its 8(a) Program goal. DOE achieved .86 percent. DOE's goal was 2.2 percent. As DOE achieved 38.9 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For fiscal year 2006, DOE has an 8(a) program goal of 2.2 percent. In 2005, of DOE's contract awards to 8(a) companies, \$65.9 million – 33.7 percent of the dollars – were awarded to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

The Department of Energy did not achieve its women-owned business goal in 2000, but exceeded its goal in 2001. DOE did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003, or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOE did not reach its goal. DOE achieved .57 percent, while its goal was 3.3 percent. As DOE accomplished 17.4 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Normally, DOE would be further downgraded for establishing a goal below the statutory goal. For fiscal year 2006, DOE has a women-owned business goal of 5 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

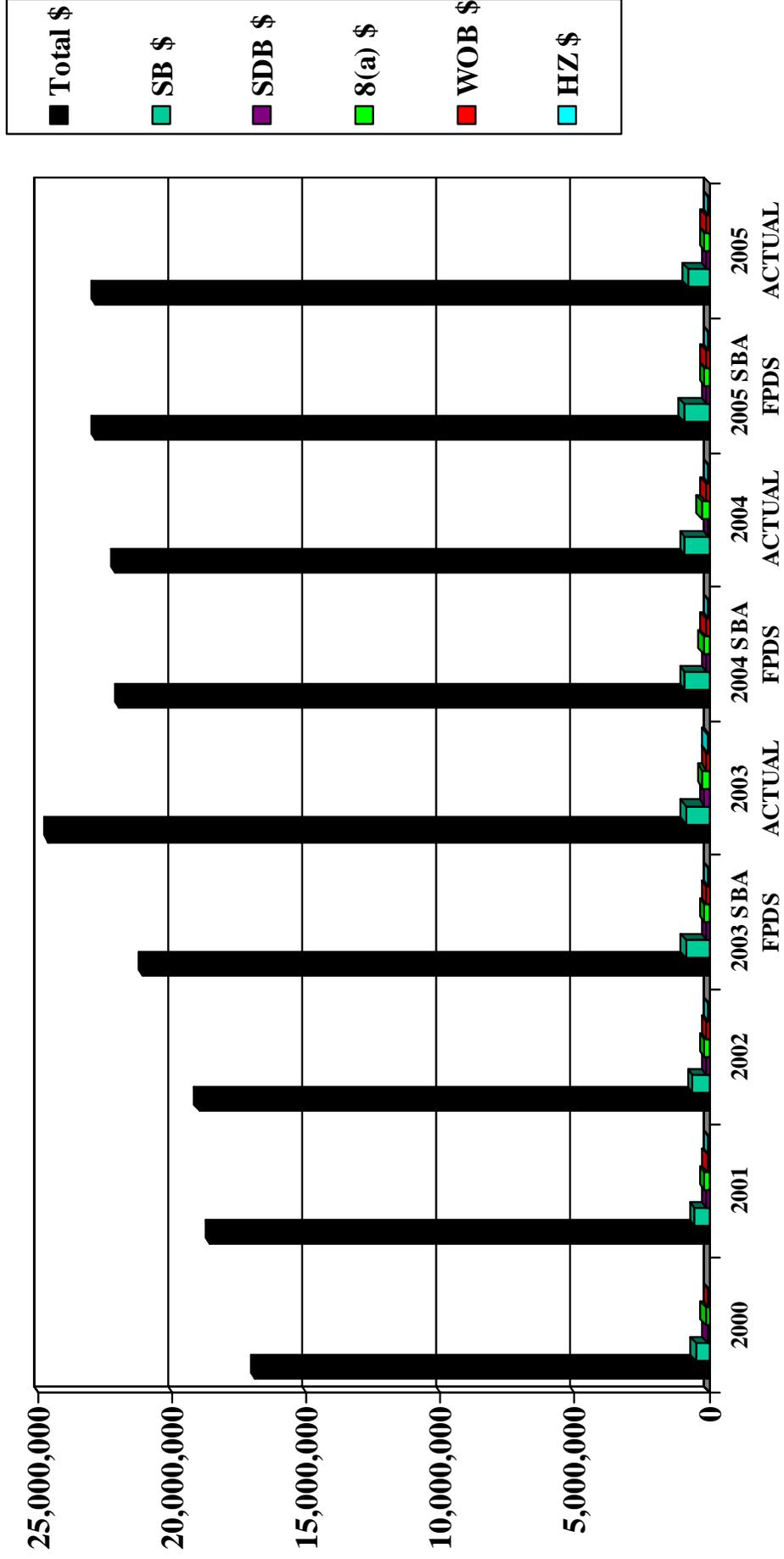
The Department of Energy did not accomplish its HUBZone goal in 2001, 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOE did not achieve its goal. DOE achieved 0.2 percent, while its goal was 1.5 percent. As DOE achieved 13 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Normally, DOE would be further downgraded for establishing a goal below the statutory goal. DOE has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	F 0 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	F 0 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	F 0 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “F” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “F” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Energy has an overall point total of 0 points, for a grade of “F.” The Department of Energy consistently fails to achieve its small business goals that are established well below the statutory goals. The Department contends that the majority of its contracts are too big for small business participation at the prime contract level.

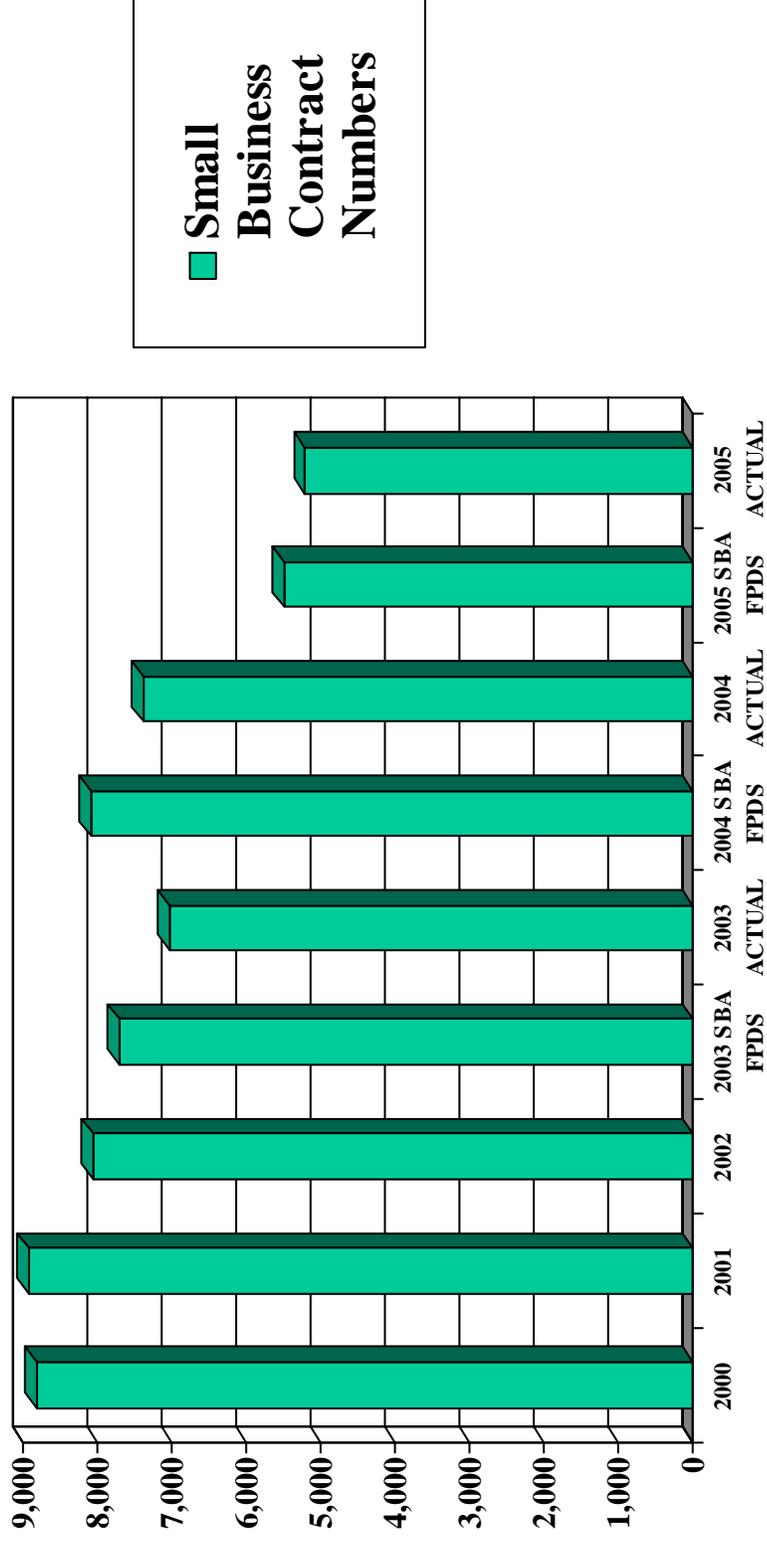
Department of Energy Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

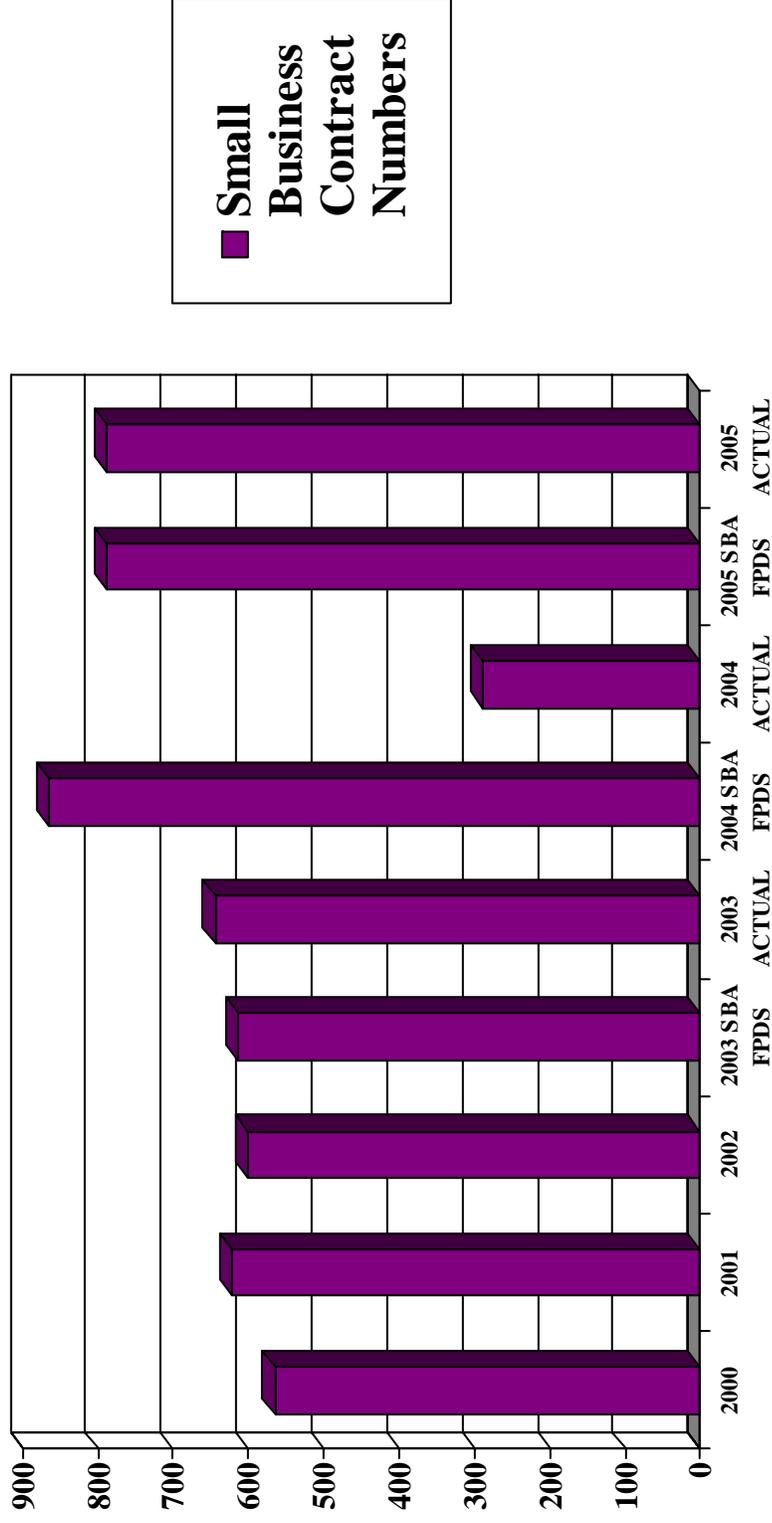
Department of Energy

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



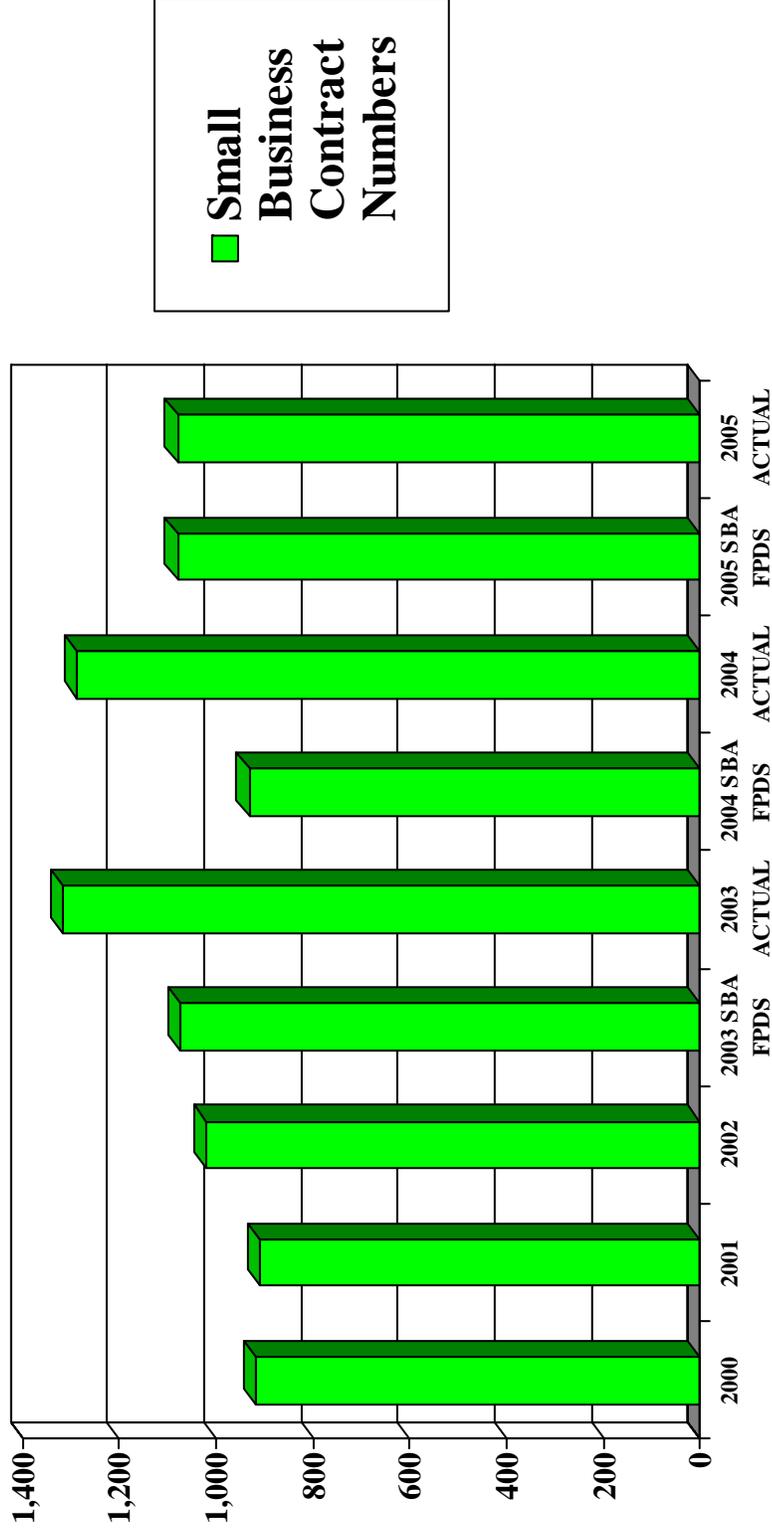
Department of Energy

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



Department of Energy

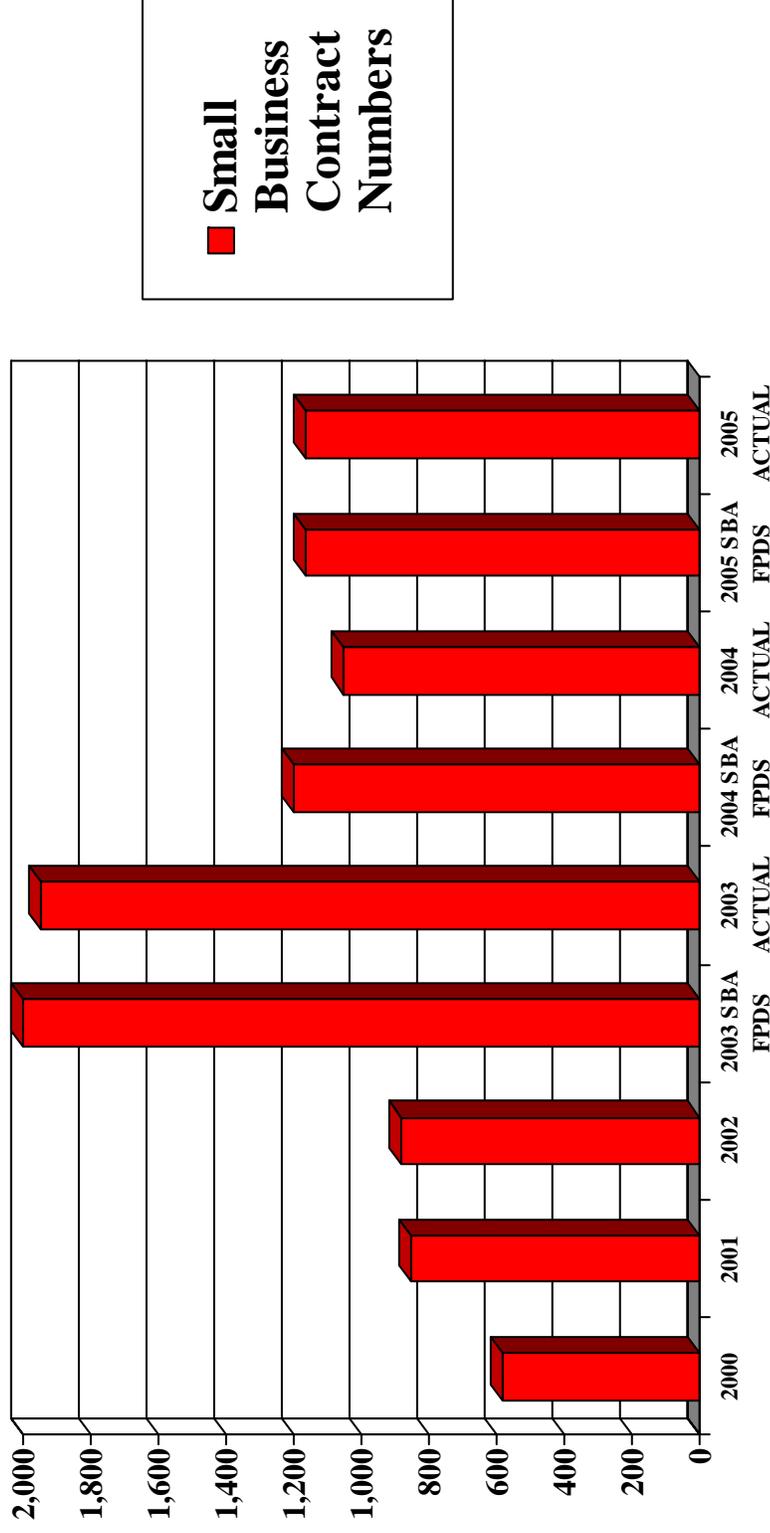
Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



■ Small Business Contract Numbers

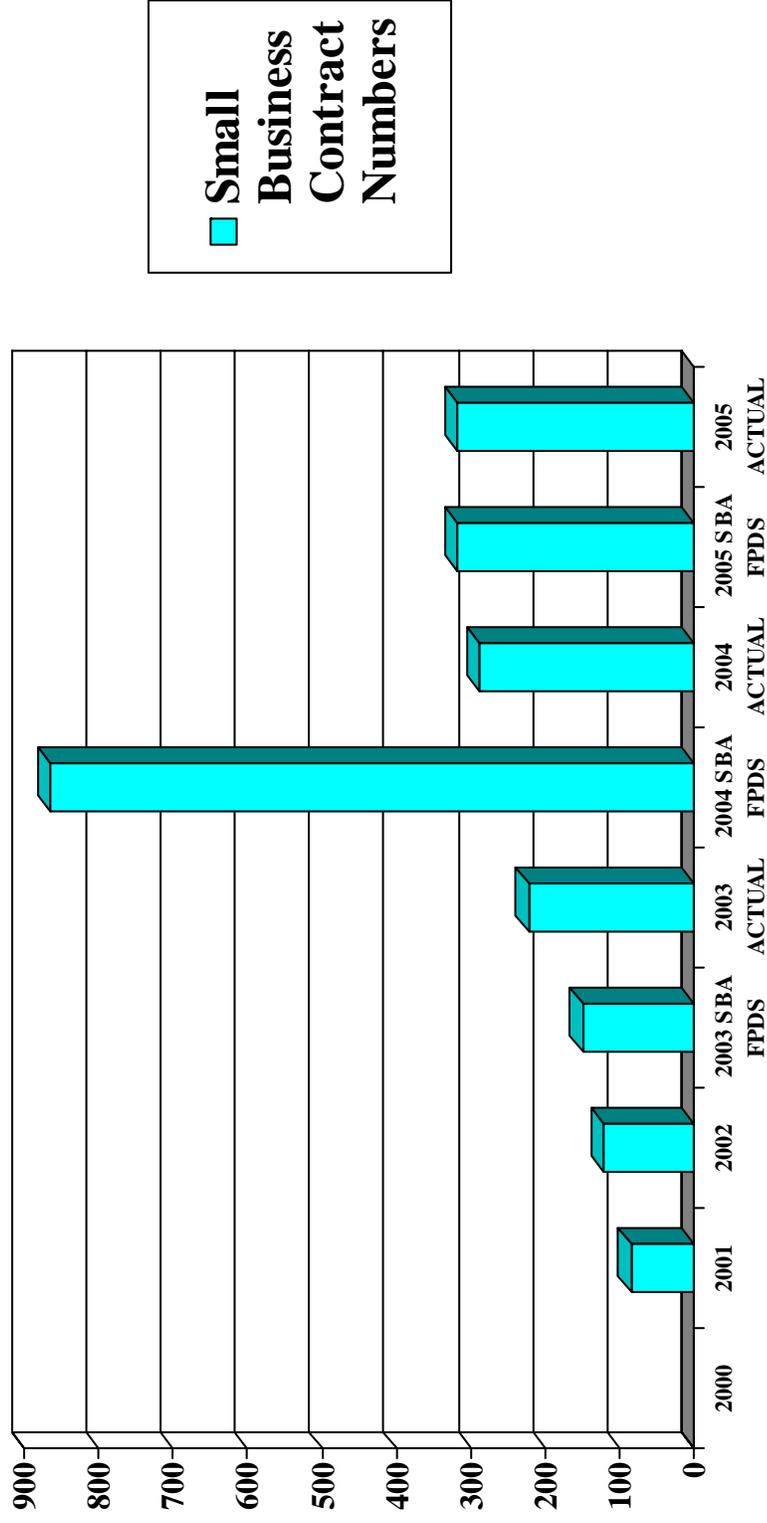
Department of Energy

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Energy

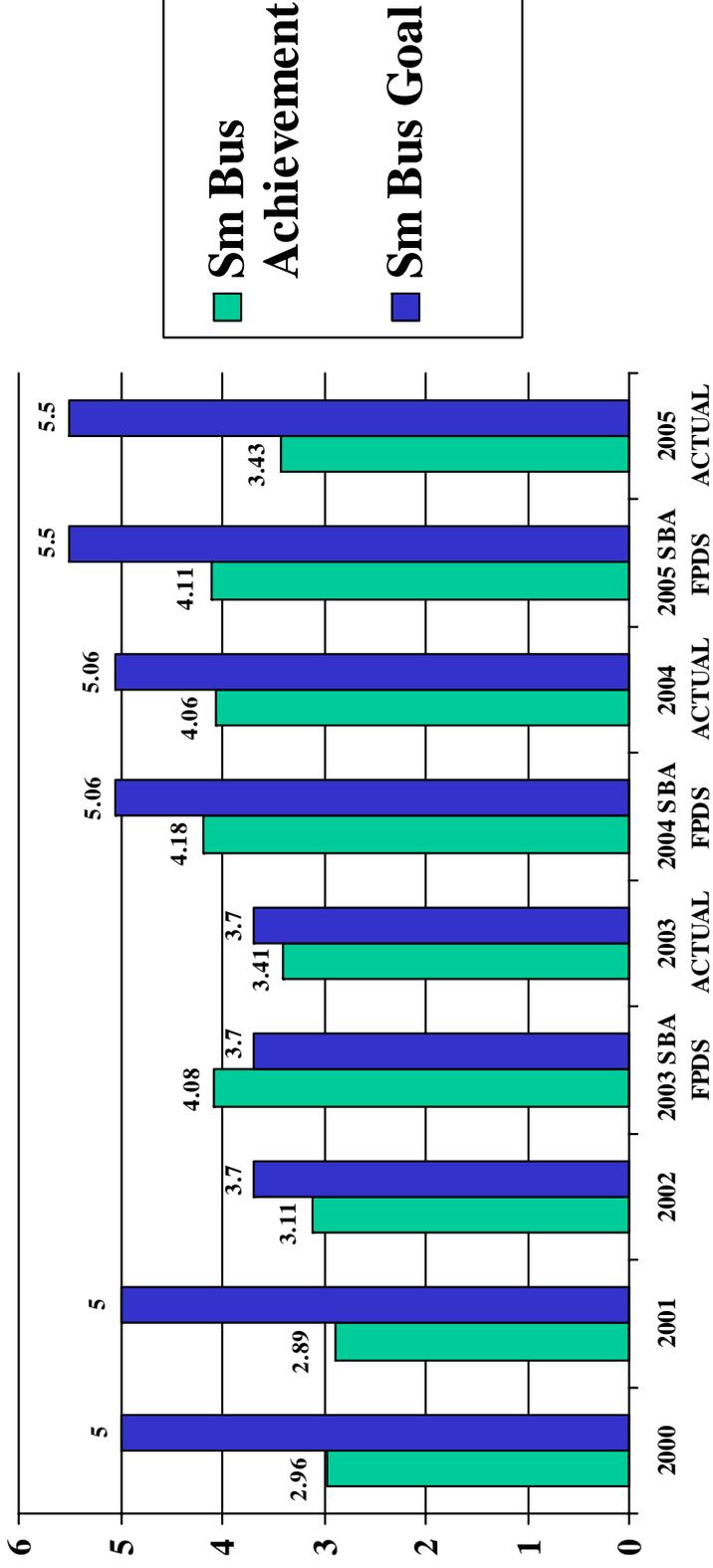
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Energy

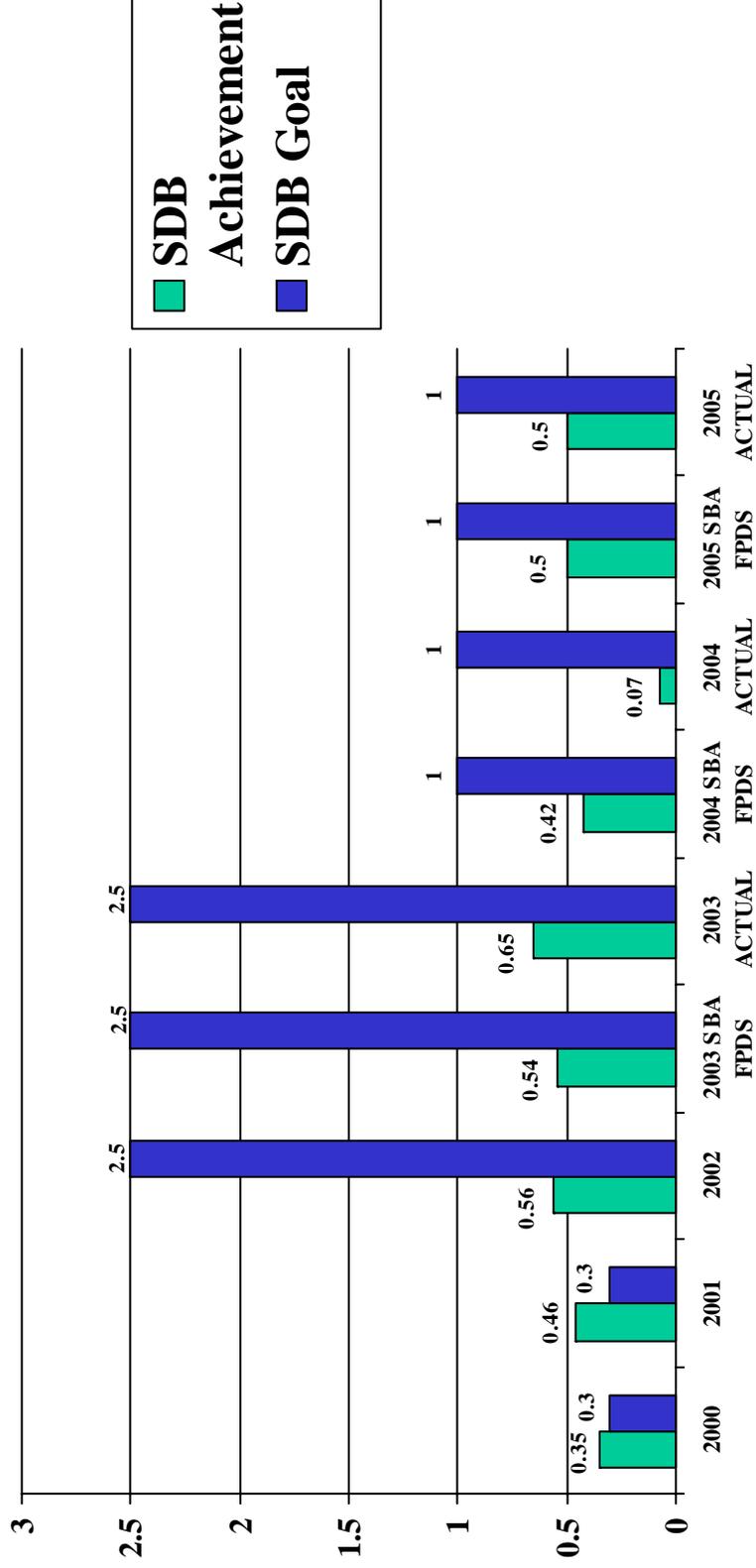
Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Department of Energy

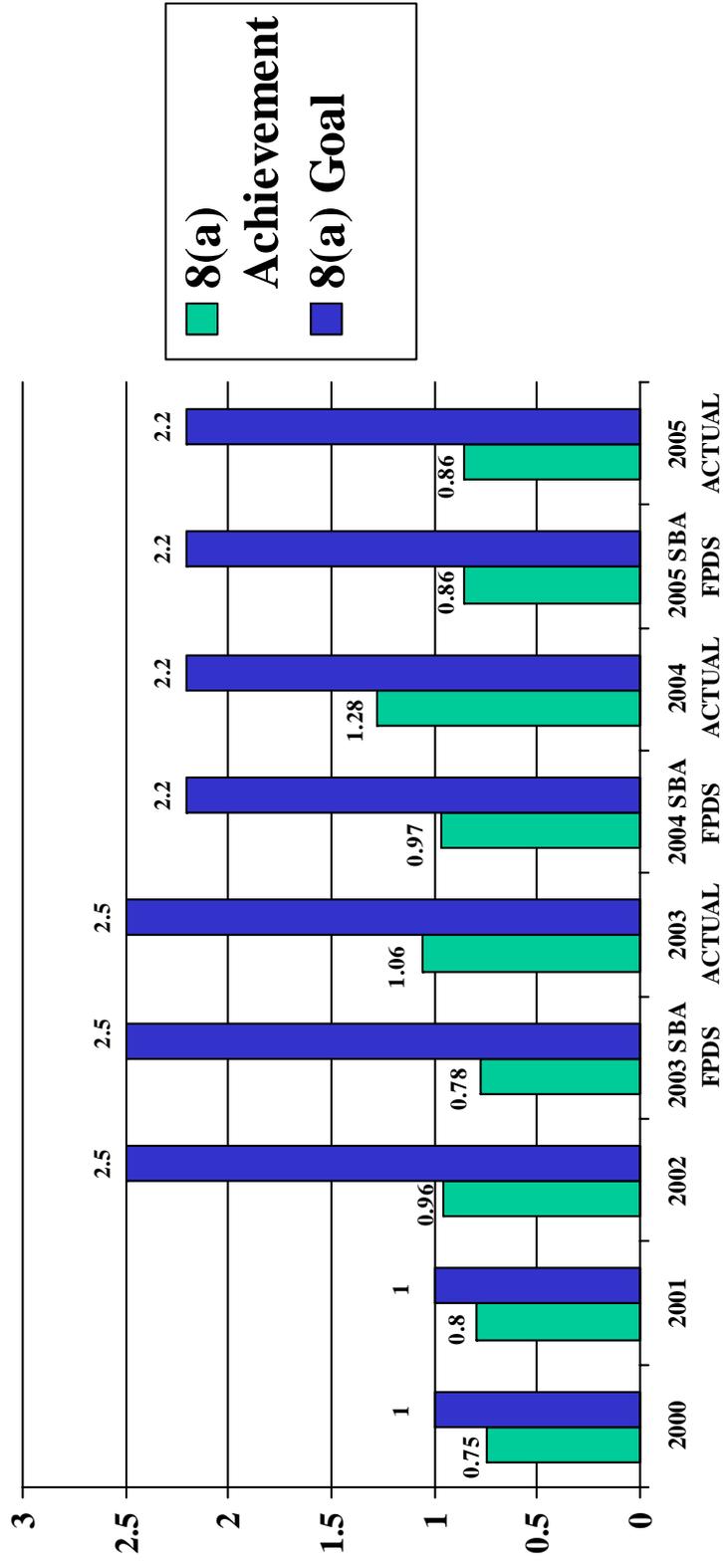
SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Energy

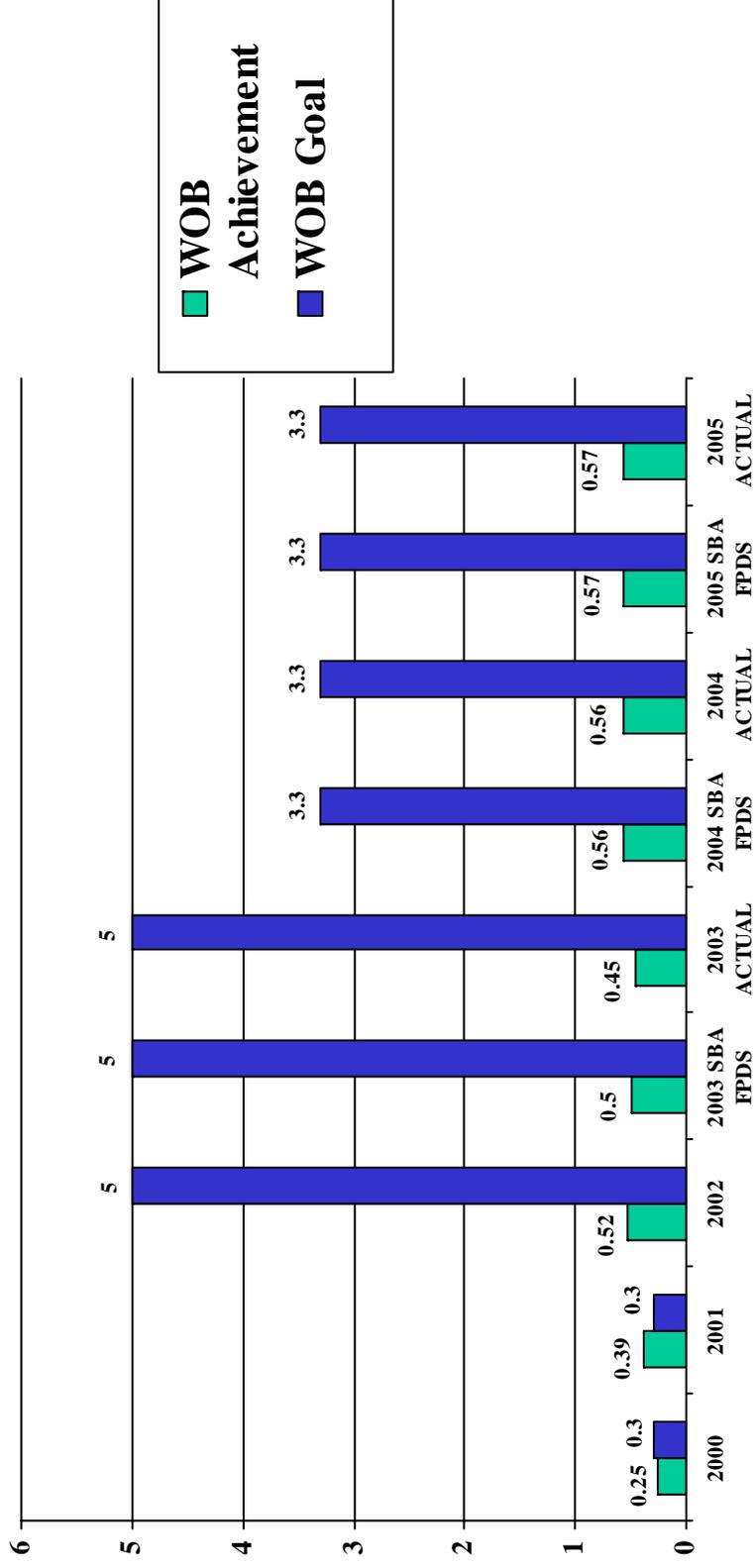
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Energy

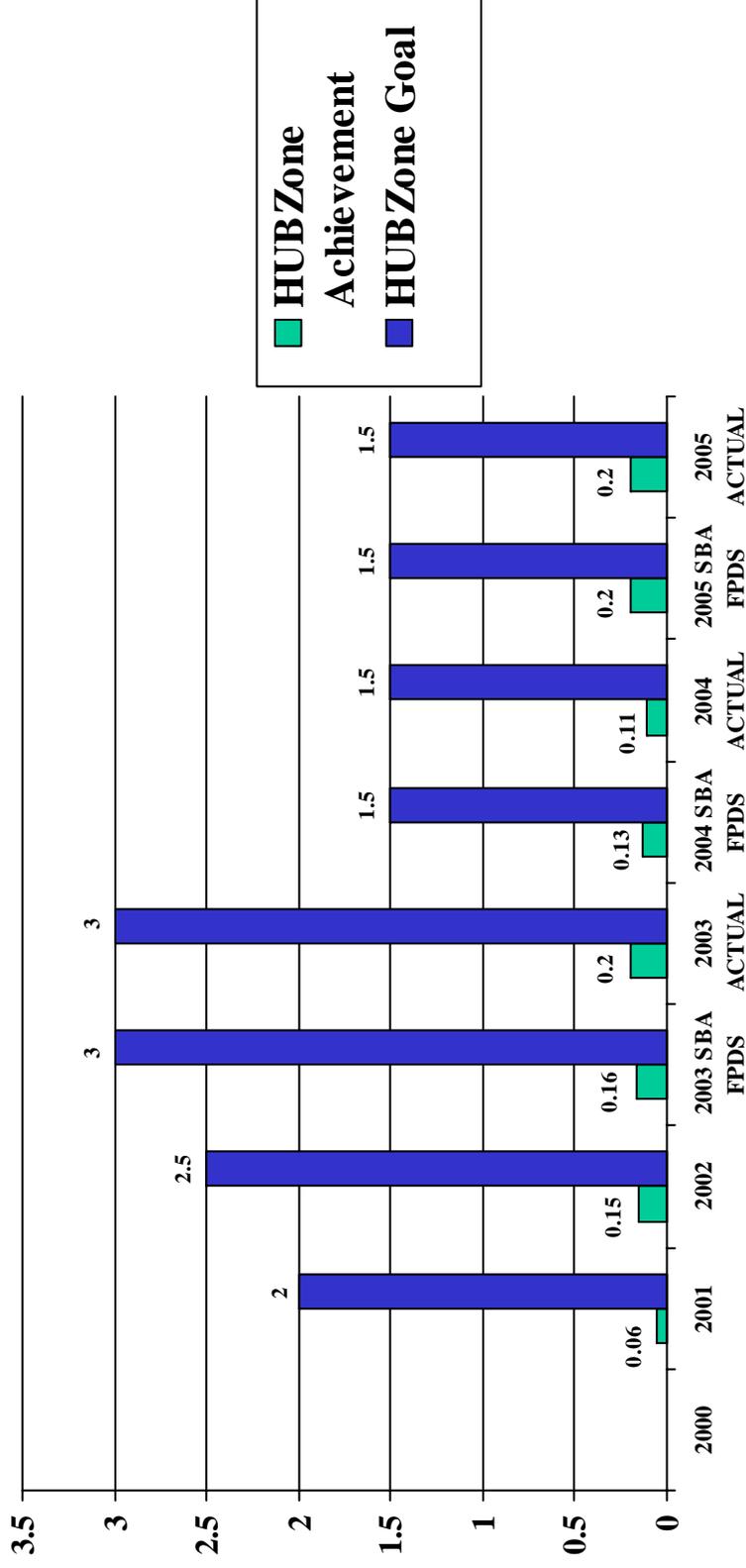
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Energy

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the third largest federal agency in terms of procurement volume. As they prepare for their year 2018 mission to the Moon, it is expected that NASA will spend an additional \$104 billion over the course of the next 13 years. NASA had contracting volumes of \$11.1 billion in 2000, \$11.2 billion in 2001, and \$11.6 billion in 2002. NASA contends that it keeps no internal data and relies solely on FPDS data, therefore 2003 data was approximated. Based on 2003 approximated figures, NASA activity increased substantially to \$13.7 billion. This was greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$11.7 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, NASA contract dollars decreased to \$11.7 billion. This was less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$12.5 billion. In 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS, NASA had an increase in contracting dollars to \$12.3 billion.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by NASA decreased from 23,202 in 2000 to 20,476 in 2001. In 2002, NASA dropped to 17,186 contract actions with small firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 10,629. The SBA's FPDS data showed 11,657 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, NASA had 6,461 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 10,127 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 9,914 contract actions with small companies. Because 472 of these were not actually awarded to small companies, the accurate number of contract actions to small companies is 9,442. From 2000 to 2005, NASA's contract actions to small businesses declined by almost 60 percent. Over the same period of time, NASA's total contracting dollars increased by 11 percent. The increasing amount of contract volume, compared to the decrease in small business contract actions, is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of NASA contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased from 1,269 in 2000 to 1,183 in 2001. In 2002, NASA decreased to 959 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 997. The SBA's FPDS data showed 950 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, NASA had 716 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 804 actions. For 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, NASA had 1,497 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. Despite the increase in contract actions from 2004 to 2005, the total dollar value of contracts to small disadvantaged businesses declined by 6 percent.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by NASA increased from 2,365 in 2000 to 2,674 in 2001. In 2002, NASA had 1,311 contract actions with 8(a) companies. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 1,877. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,528 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, NASA had 333 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,175 actions. For 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, NASA had 1,227 contract actions with 8(a) companies. From 2000 to 2005, the number of 8(a) contract actions at NASA declined by almost 50 percent. From 2004 to 2005, the dollar amount of contracts awarded to 8(a) companies at NASA declined by almost 30 percent.

Women-Owned Business

The number of NASA contract actions with women-owned firms increased from 1,393 in 2000 to 1,830 in 2001. In 2002, NASA had 1,585 contract actions with women-owned companies. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 1,246. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,279 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, NASA had 1,208 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,843 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 1,568 contract actions with women business owners. Despite the increase in contract actions, total dollars to women business owners declined by more than 20 percent from 2004 to 2005.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

NASA had 131 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, NASA had 82 contract actions with HUBZone firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 186. The SBA's FPDS data showed 125 HUBZone contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, NASA had 90 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 539 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed 344 contract actions with HUBZone companies – an increase of more than 280 percent from the year before.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

NASA exceeded its goal for contracting with small businesses in 2000 and 2001, but did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, NASA did not achieve its 16.16 percent goal. The SBA's FPDS data showed a 14.44 percent goal accomplishment. However, this included contracts awarded to companies that were not small businesses, thus a reduction of \$244.6 million in identified miscodings was taken. After the reduction, the small business goal achievement is 12.45 percent. With an achievement of 77 percent of its goal, the grade would normally be a "C." However, as NASA has established a goal less than the 23 percent statutory goal for each of the past six years, the grade will be lowered to an "F." For fiscal year 2006, NASA has a small business goal of 16.16 percent. Despite being the third largest federal agency in terms of procurement volume, NASA consistently establishes small businesses goals lower than the statutory goals.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

NASA exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal in 2000, and 2001, but did not achieve its goal in 2002. NASA again achieved its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, NASA exceeded its goal. NASA accomplished 3.26 percent. NASA's goal was 3 percent. As NASA exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A." However, as NASA has established a goal less than the 5 percent statutory goal for each of the past six years, the grade will be lowered to an "F." For fiscal year 2006, NASA has a small disadvantaged business goal of 3.62 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

NASA exceeded its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data provided for 2005, NASA did not achieve its goal. NASA accomplished 3.22 percent, but had a goal of 3.69 percent. As NASA accomplished 87.1 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "B." NASA's 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 is 4.05 percent.

Women-owned Business Goal

NASA exceeded its women-owned business goal in 2000 and 2001. NASA did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, NASA did not accomplish its goal. NASA achieved 2.09 percent. NASA's goal was 5 percent. As NASA accomplished 41.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For fiscal year 2006, NASA has a goal of 5 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

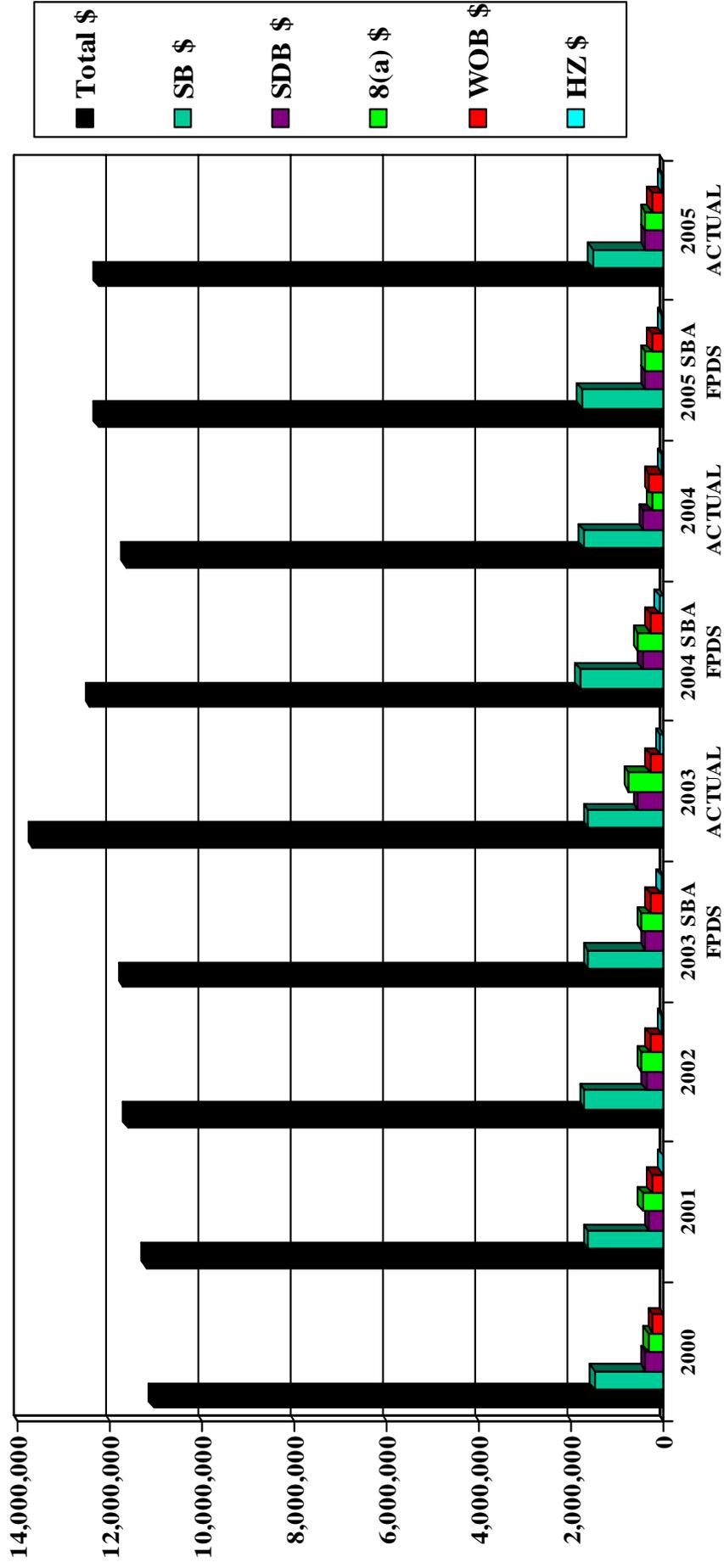
NASA did not achieve its HUBZone goal in 2001, 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, NASA did not accomplish its goal. NASA achieved .29 percent. NASA's goal was 3 percent. As NASA accomplished 9.6 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For fiscal year 2006, NASA has a goal of 3 percent.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	B 3 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	F 0 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	F 0.6 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a “B” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “F” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has an overall point total of 0.6 points, for a grade of “F.” NASA consistently establishes goals below the statutory targets.

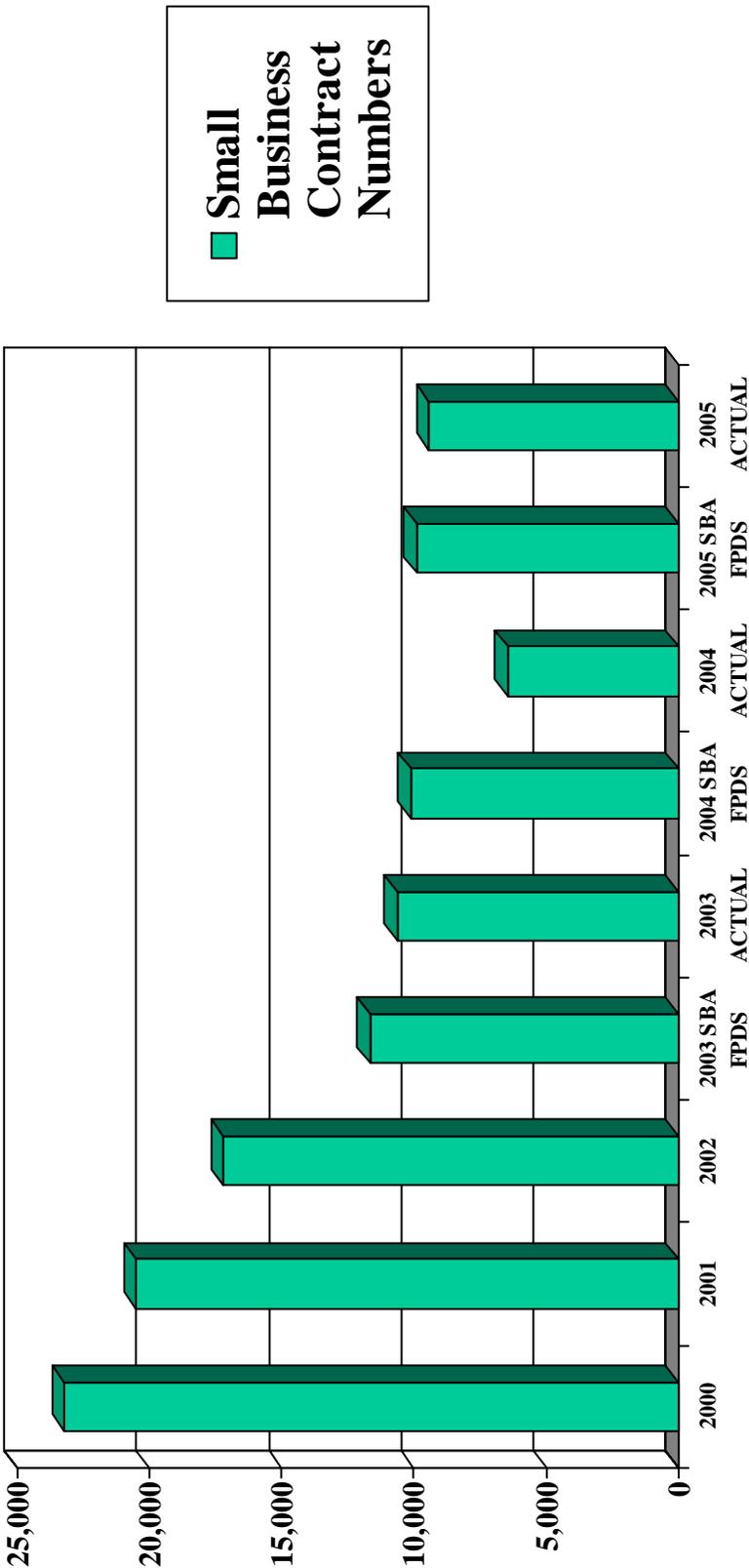
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

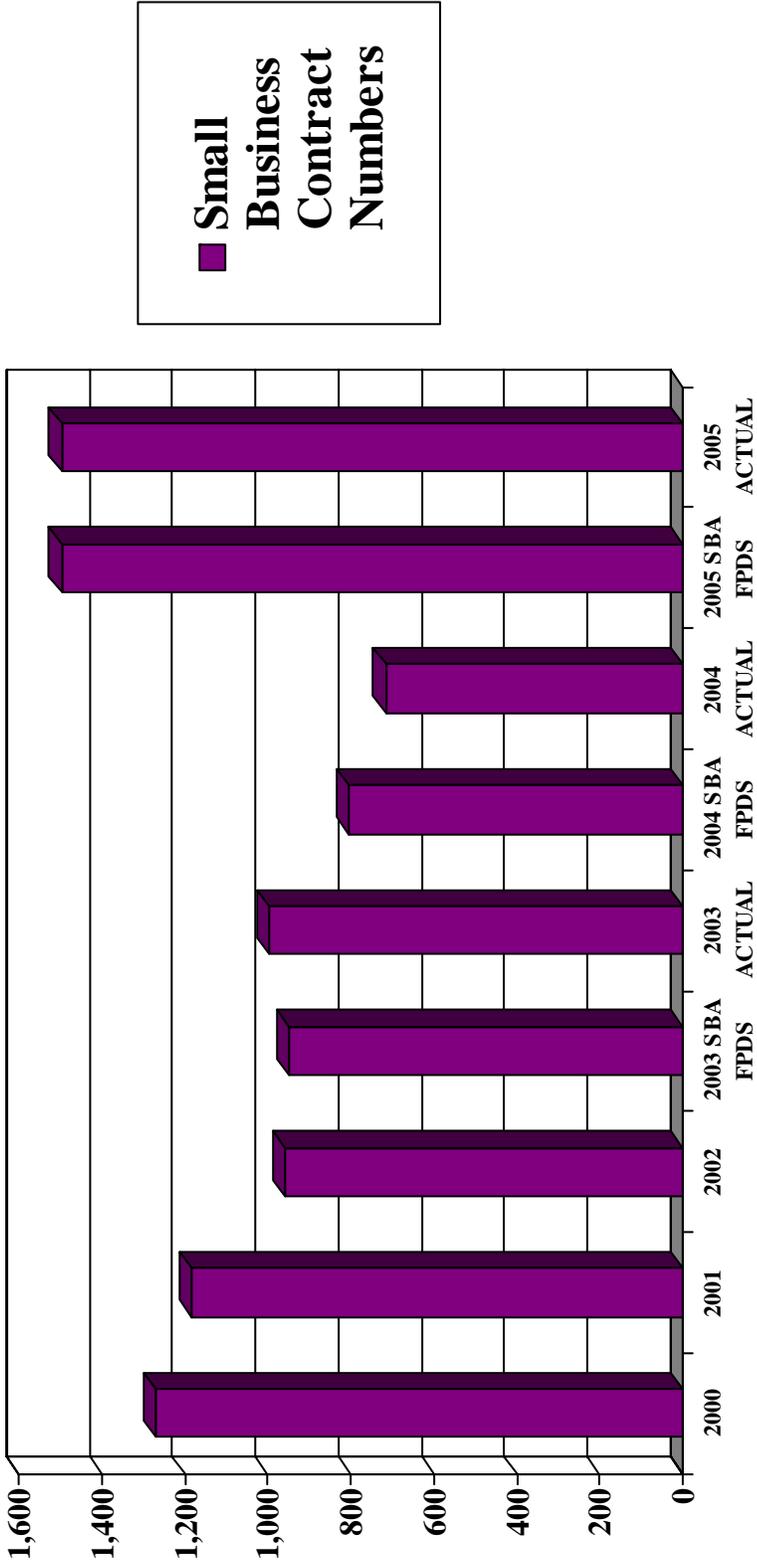
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



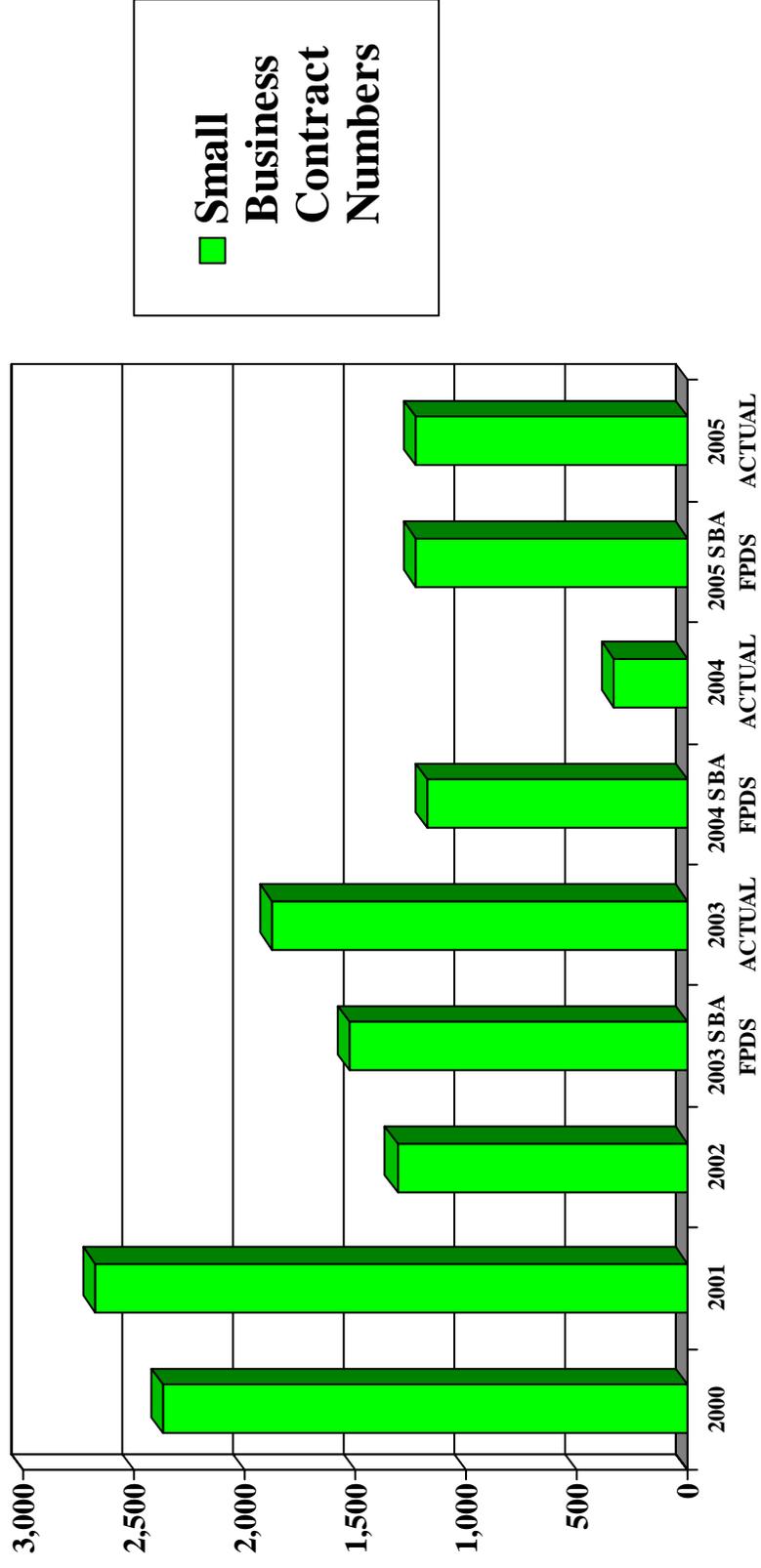
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



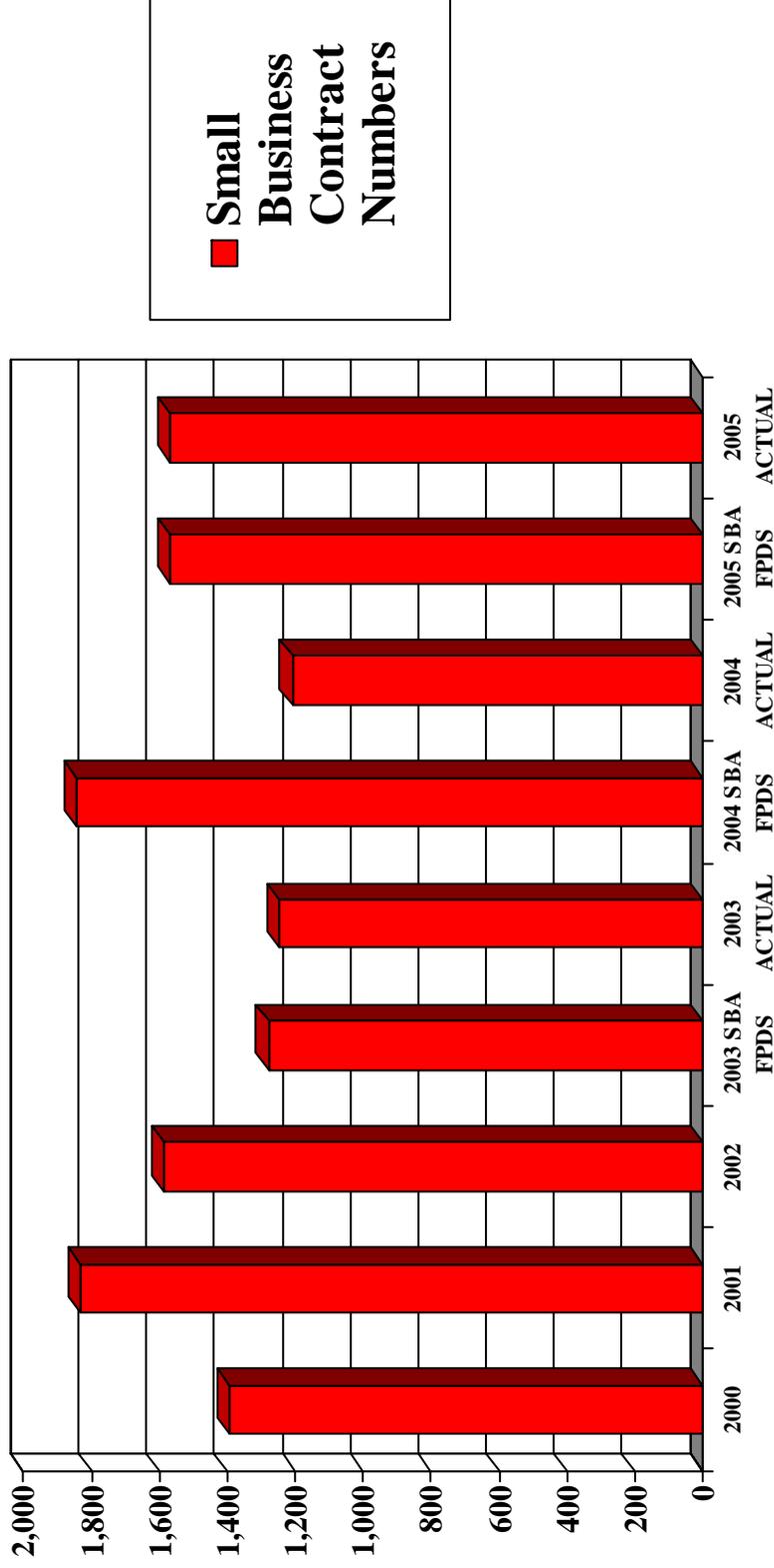
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



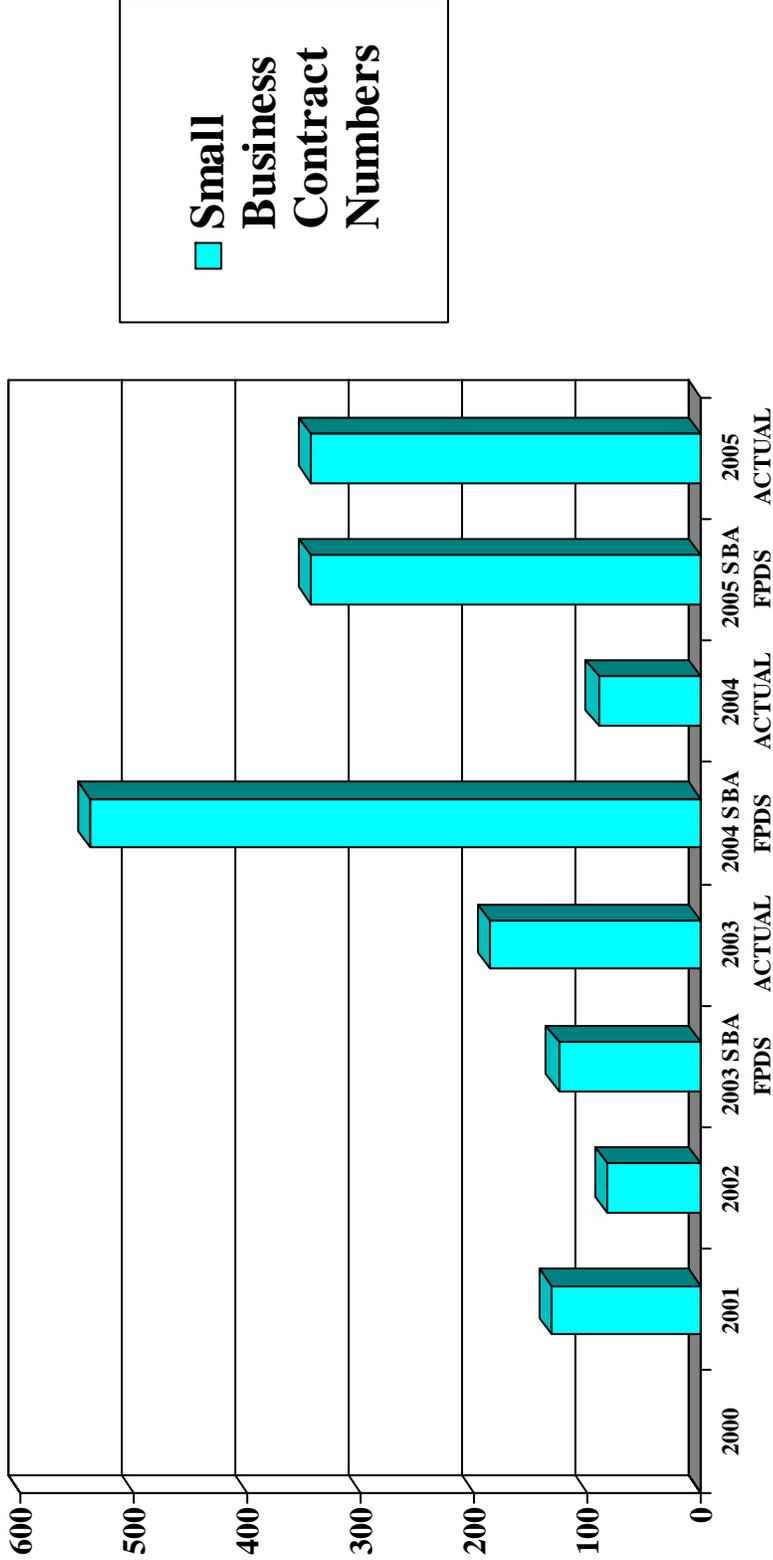
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

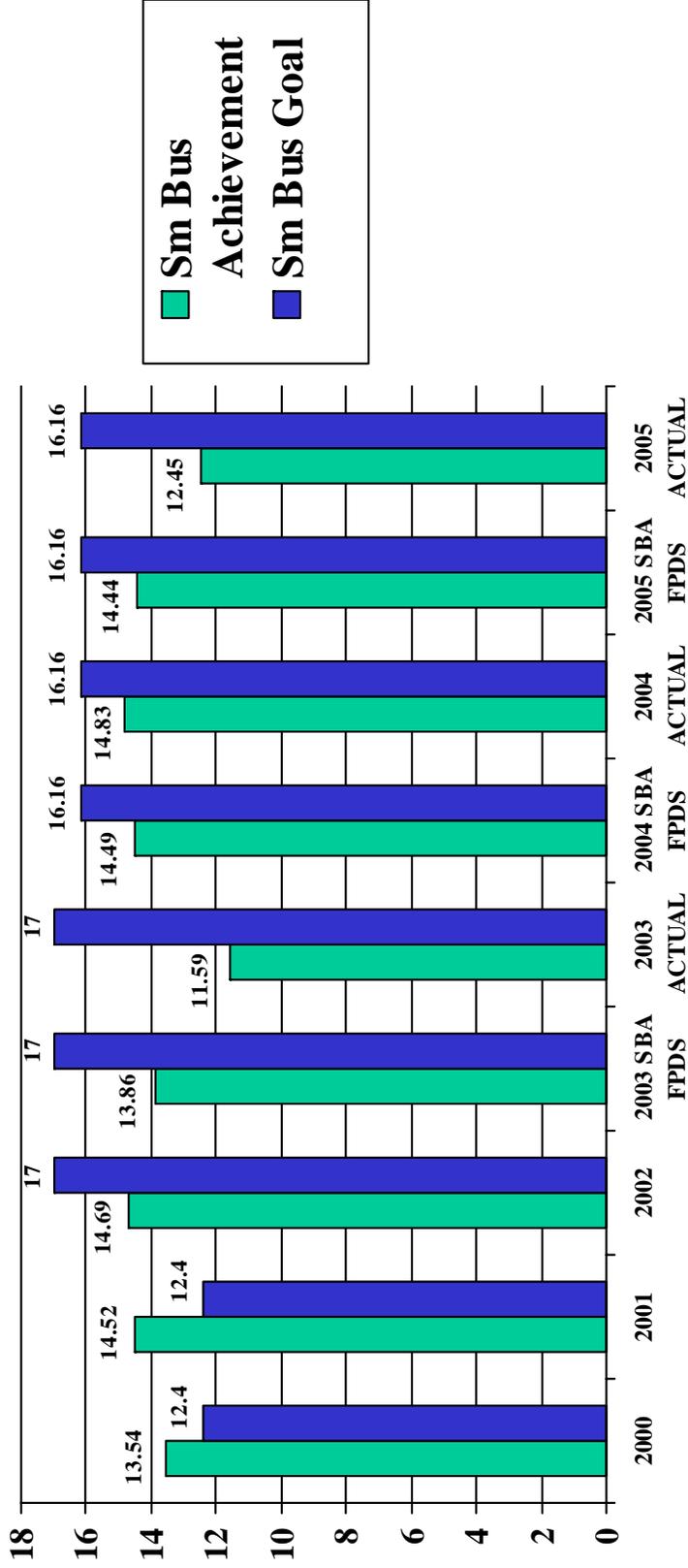
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

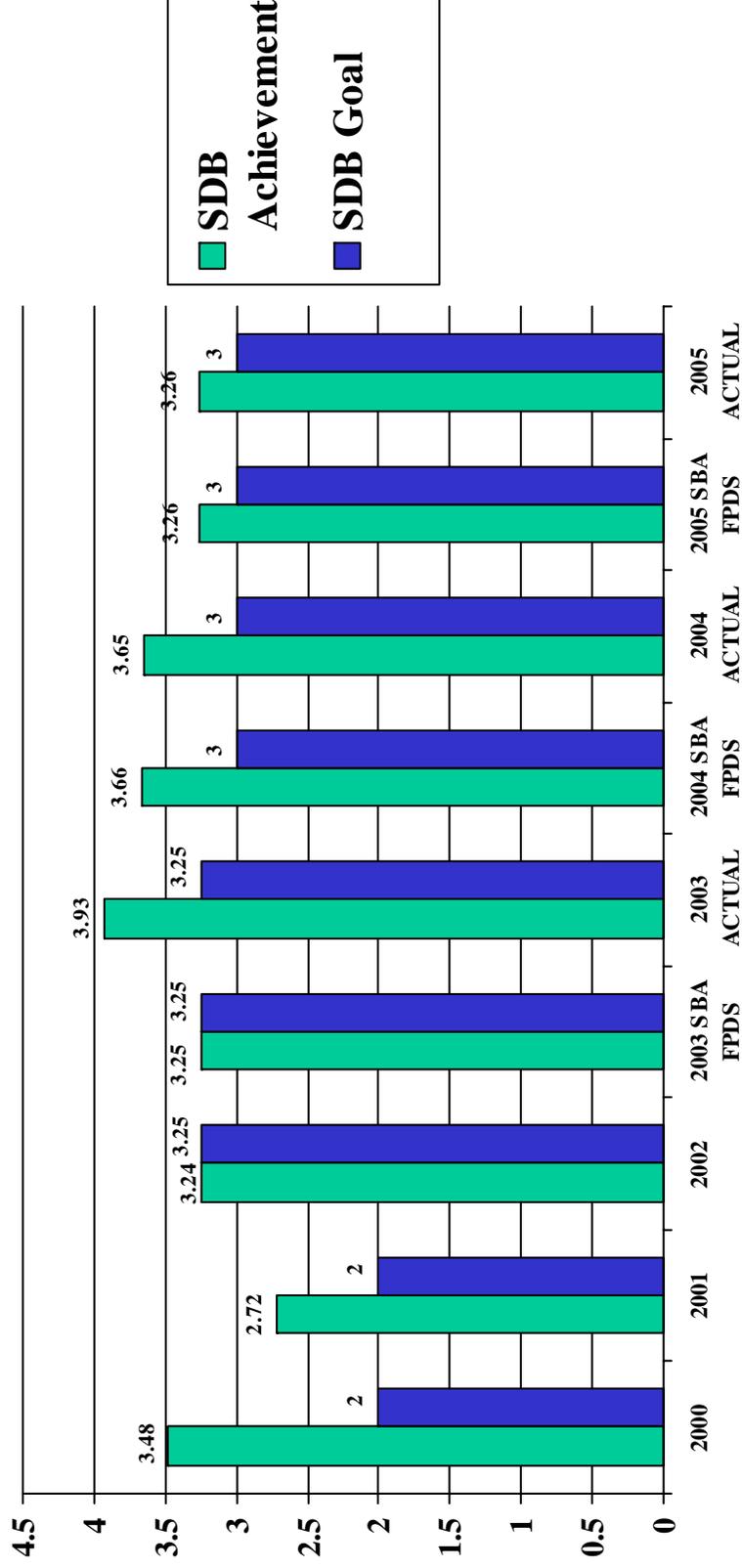
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

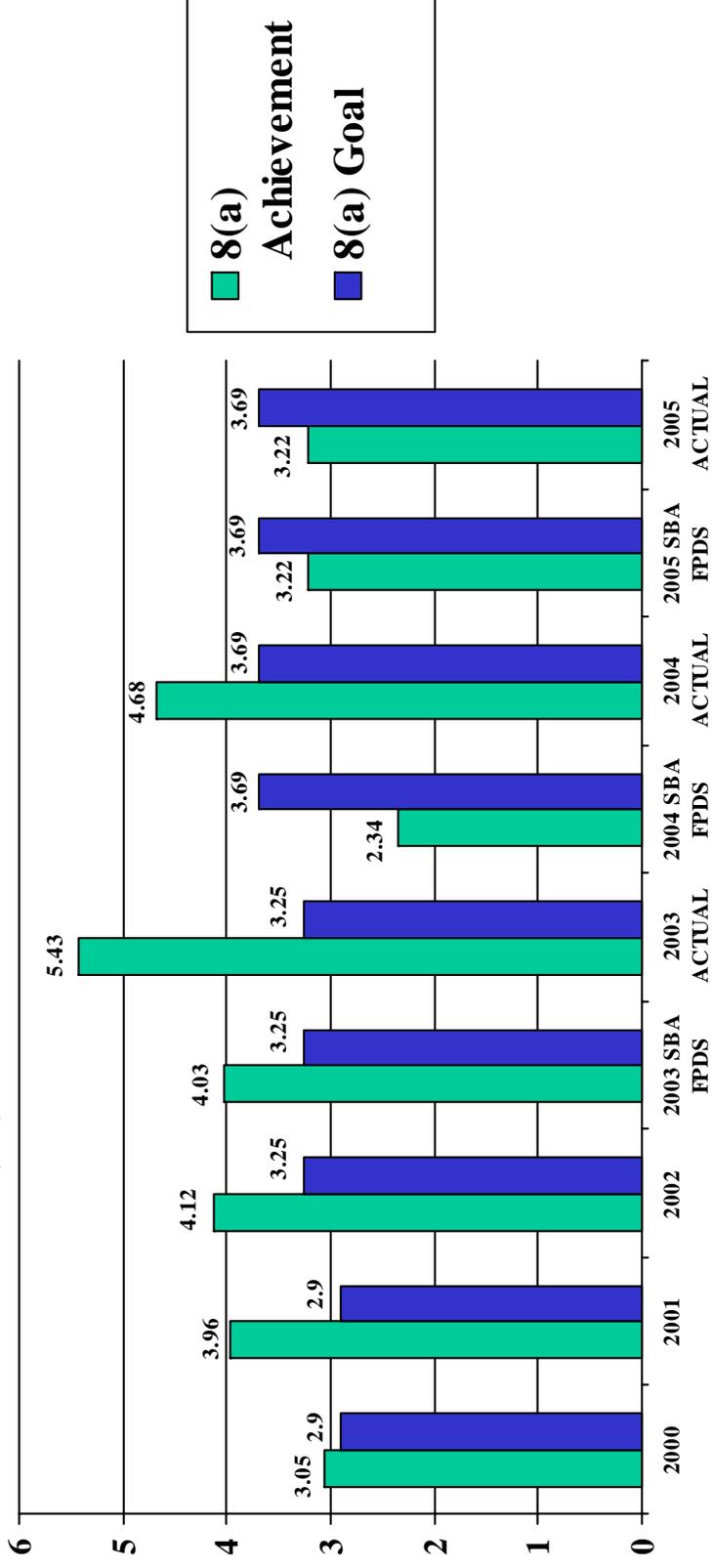
National Aeronautics and Space Administration SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

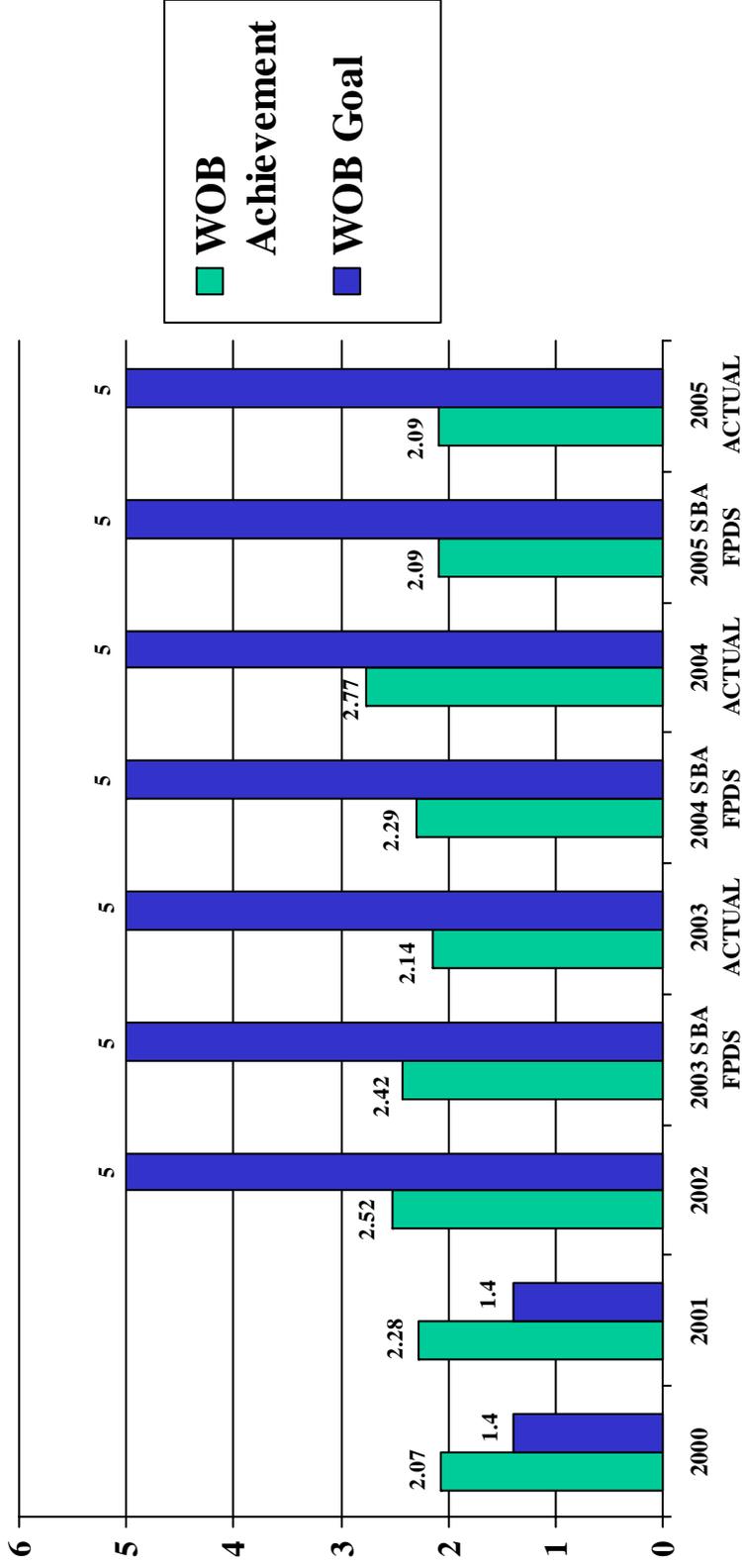
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

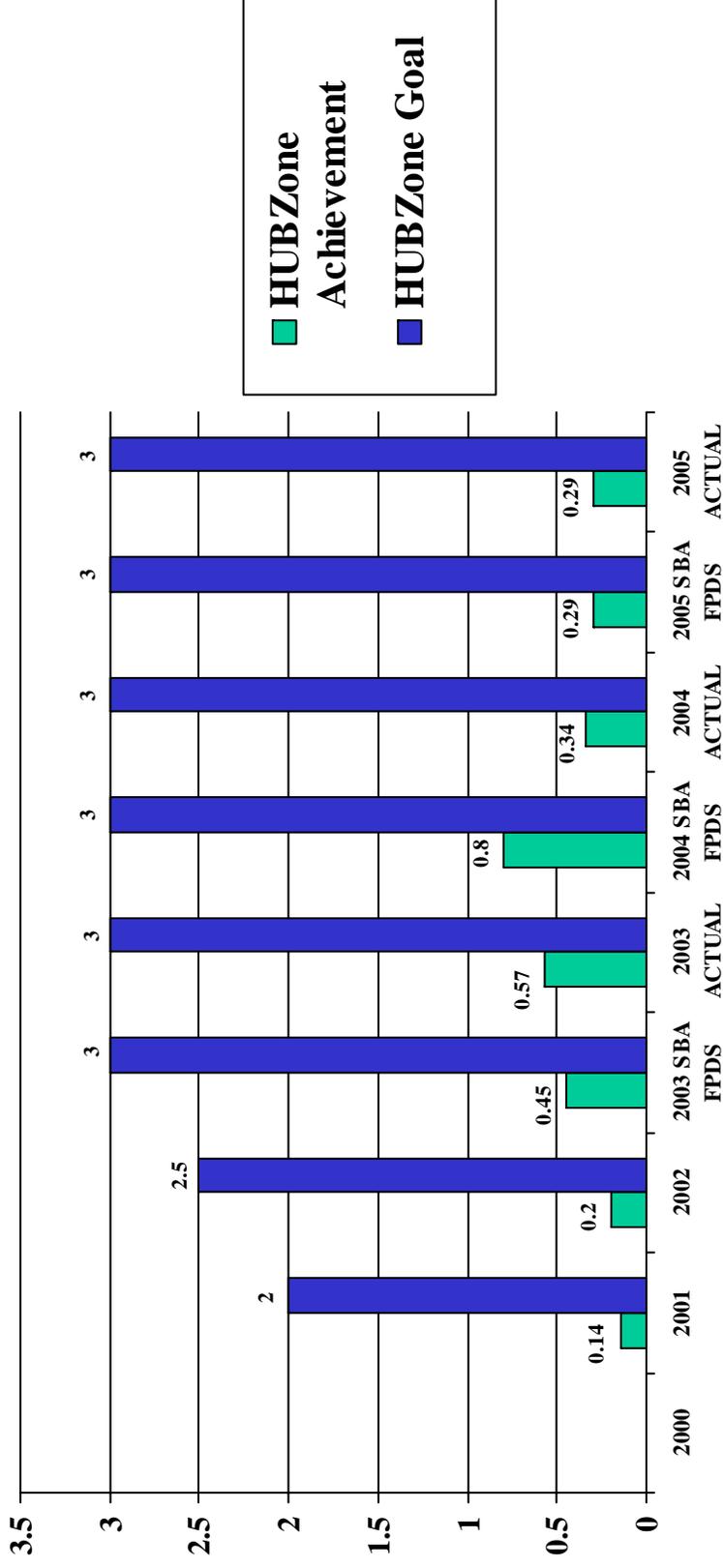
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Veterans Affairs

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) is the fourth largest federal buying agency. Contracting activity for the DVA increased from \$5.3 billion in 2000 to \$5.8 billion in 2001. DVA had a decrease in 2002 to \$5.7 billion in contracting volume. Based on 2003 agency figures, DVA's procurement activity increased to \$9.6 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$8.5 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, DVA contract dollars decreased to \$8.45 billion. This is similar to the SBA's FPDS total of \$8.47 billion. For 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, the DVA had contracting volume of \$9.8 billion. The contracting volume at the DVA increased by 85 percent between 2000 and 2005.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by the DVA increased from 1,364,970 in 2000 to 1,505,025 in 2001. In 2002, DVA had 481,738 contract actions with small firms. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, DVA had 2,739,651 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,614,923 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DVA had 896,758 contract actions with small businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 905,727 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 815,719 small business contract actions. However, of these, 2,173 were not actually awarded to small firms. Thus, for 2005, the DVA had 813,546 small business contract actions. From 2000 to 2005, the DVA's small business contract actions have declined by 40 percent. Over the same period, total contract dollars increased by 85 percent. The increase in total dollars and the decline in small business contract actions are indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of DVA's small disadvantaged business contract actions increased from 53,823 in 2000 to 55,197 in 2001. In 2002, DVA contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses dropped to 33,401. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, DVA had 105,327 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 99,896 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DVA had 98,576 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 95,595 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data indicated 104,489 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by the DVA decreased from 6,593 in 2000 to 6,017 in 2001. In 2002, DVA had 7,198 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 9,774. The SBA's FPDS data showed 9,632 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DVA had 10,786 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 11,598 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 14,435 contract actions with 8(a) firms.

Women-Owned Business

The number of DVA contract actions with women-owned businesses increased from 154,838 in 2000 to 188,140 in 2001. In 2002, DVA had 56,760 contract actions with women-owned firms. DVA had 202,757 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 202,675 contract actions with women-owned companies. For 2004, according to agency data, DVA had 87,564 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 86,351 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed 101,289 contract actions with women-owned businesses.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

DVA had 573 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, DVA had 1,292 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, DVA had 2,460 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,307 contract actions with HUBZone companies. For 2004, according to agency data, DVA had 14,053 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 6,479 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 10,922 HUBZone contract actions – an increase of more than 1,800 percent since 2001.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

DVA did not achieve its goal for contracting with small businesses from 2000 through 2002, but exceeded its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DVA exceeded its goal with an accomplishment of 28.45 percent. However, this included contracts that were incorrectly coded as "small." Therefore, a reduction of \$337.8 million will be taken for identified miscoding. After this reduction, DVA's goal achievement is 25.01 percent. DVA's goal for 2005 was 27 percent. As DVA achieved 92.61 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." For fiscal year 2006, DVA has a small business goal of 27.77 percent. From 2000 to 2005, small business contracting dollars increased by 54 percent, compared to an overall increase in procurement volume of 85 percent. The disparity is 31 percentage points.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

DVA exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal from 2000 through 2003, but did not accomplish its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DVA met its goal of 4 percent, with an accomplishment of 4 percent. Normally, the grade would be an "A." However, as DVA has established a goal less than the 5 percent statutory goal for each of the past six years, the grade will be lowered by five grades to an "F." The Department's small disadvantaged business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 4 percent. While procurement volume at the DVA increased by 85 percent from 2000 through 2005, dollars to small disadvantaged businesses increased by 62 percent – a 23 percentage point disparity.

8(a) Program Goal

DVA exceeded its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DVA again exceeded its goal. DVA achieved 5.17 percent. DVA's goal was 4 percent. As DVA exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." For fiscal year 2006, the DVA has a goal of 5 percent. Of DVA's 8(a) contracts in 2005, \$7.7 million went to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-owned Business Goal

The DVA exceeded its women-owned business goal in 2000 and 2001. DVA did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DVA did not achieve its goal. DVA accomplished 4.67 percent. DVA's goal was 5 percent. As DVA achieved 93.4 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." DVA has a women-owned business goal of 5 percent for fiscal year 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

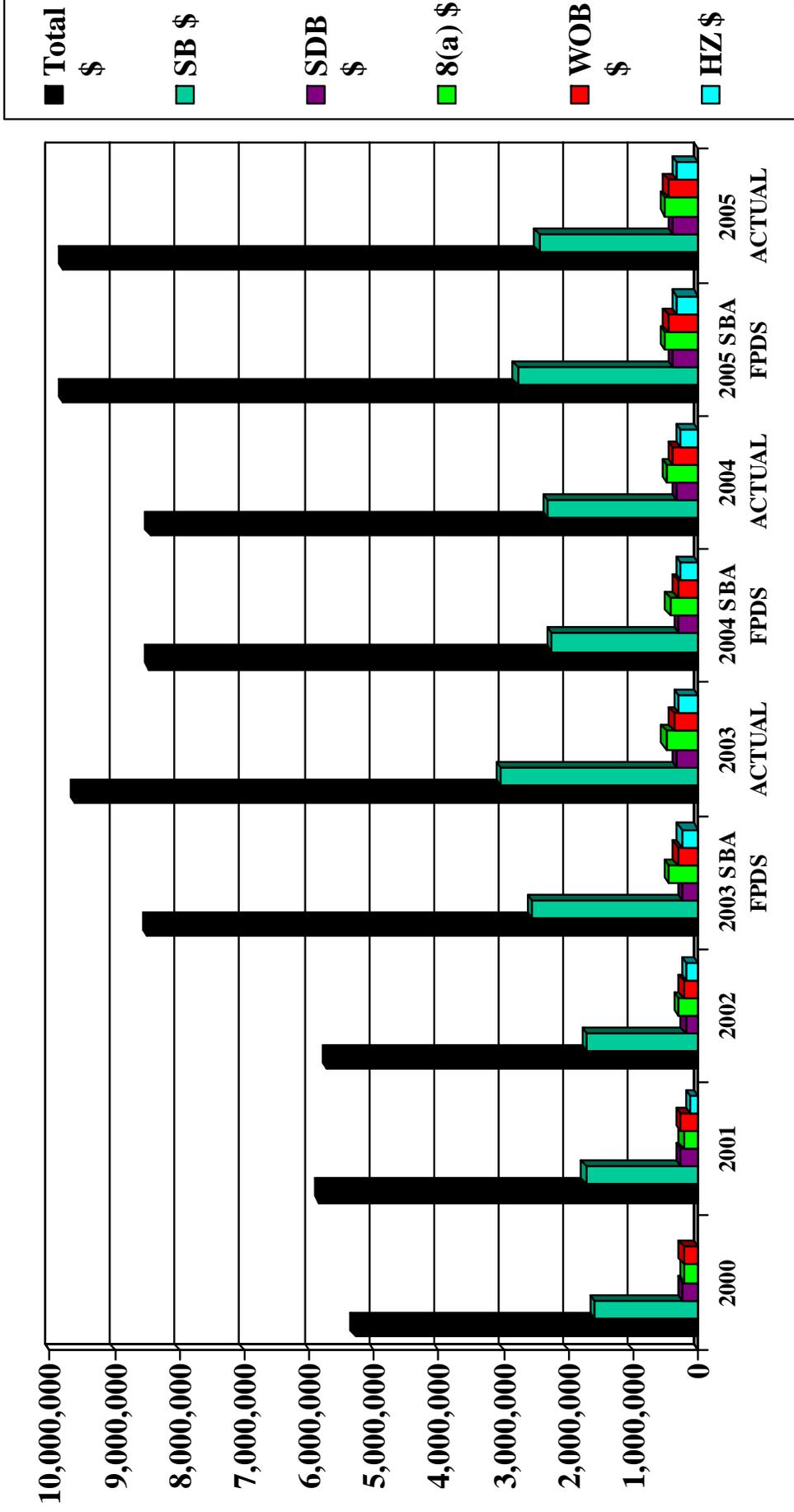
DVA did not achieve its HUBZone goal in 2001, but exceeded its goal in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DVA exceeded its goal. DVA achieved 3.29 percent. DVA's goal was 3 percent. As DVA exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." DVA has a goal of 3.05 percent for fiscal year 2006. From 2001 to 2005, DVA's HUBZone dollars increased by nearly 185 percent – more than any other small business category.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	A 4 points
Average Grade	B- 3.2 points

With an “A” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “A” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “A” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Veterans Affairs has an overall point total of 3.2 points, for a grade of “B-.”

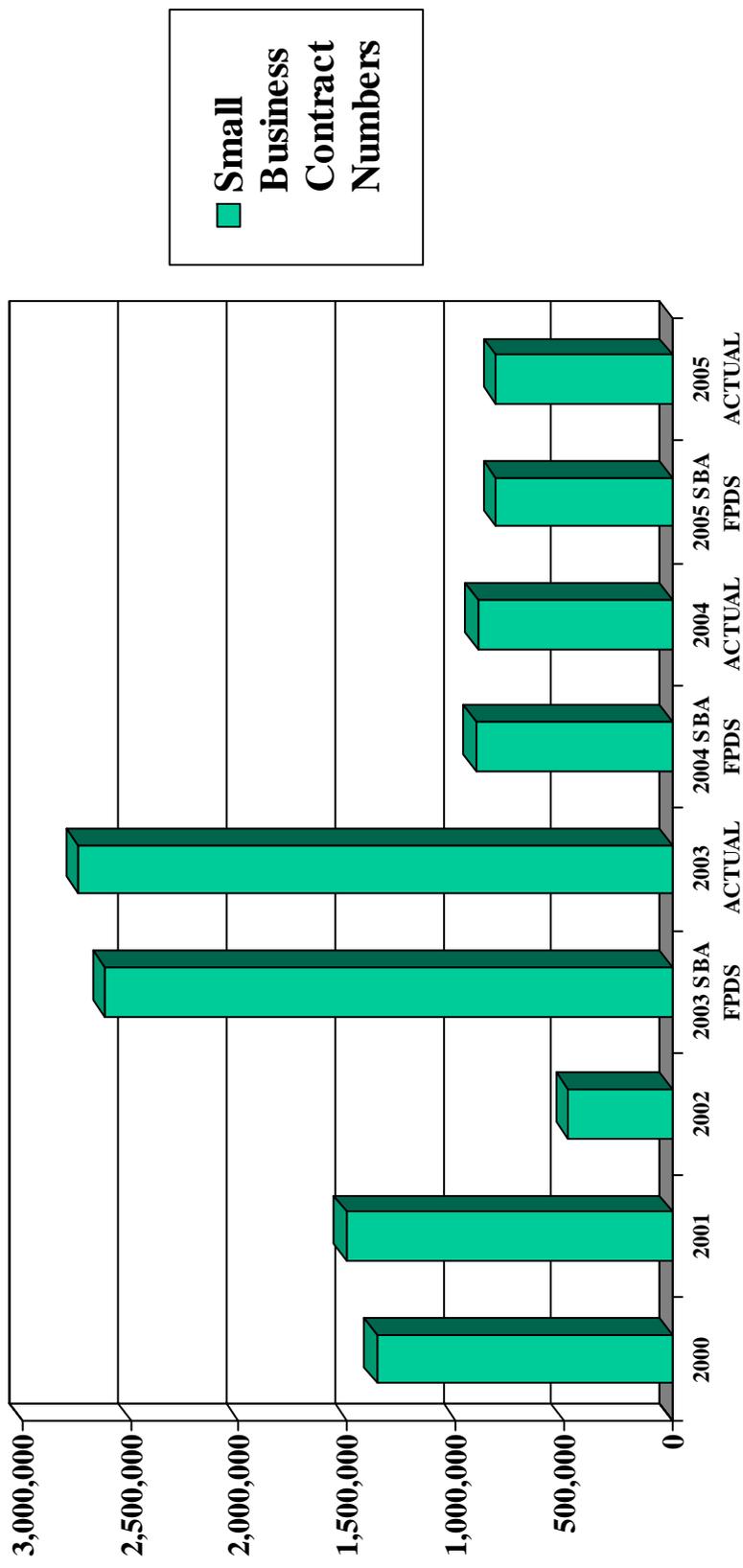
Department of Veterans Affairs Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

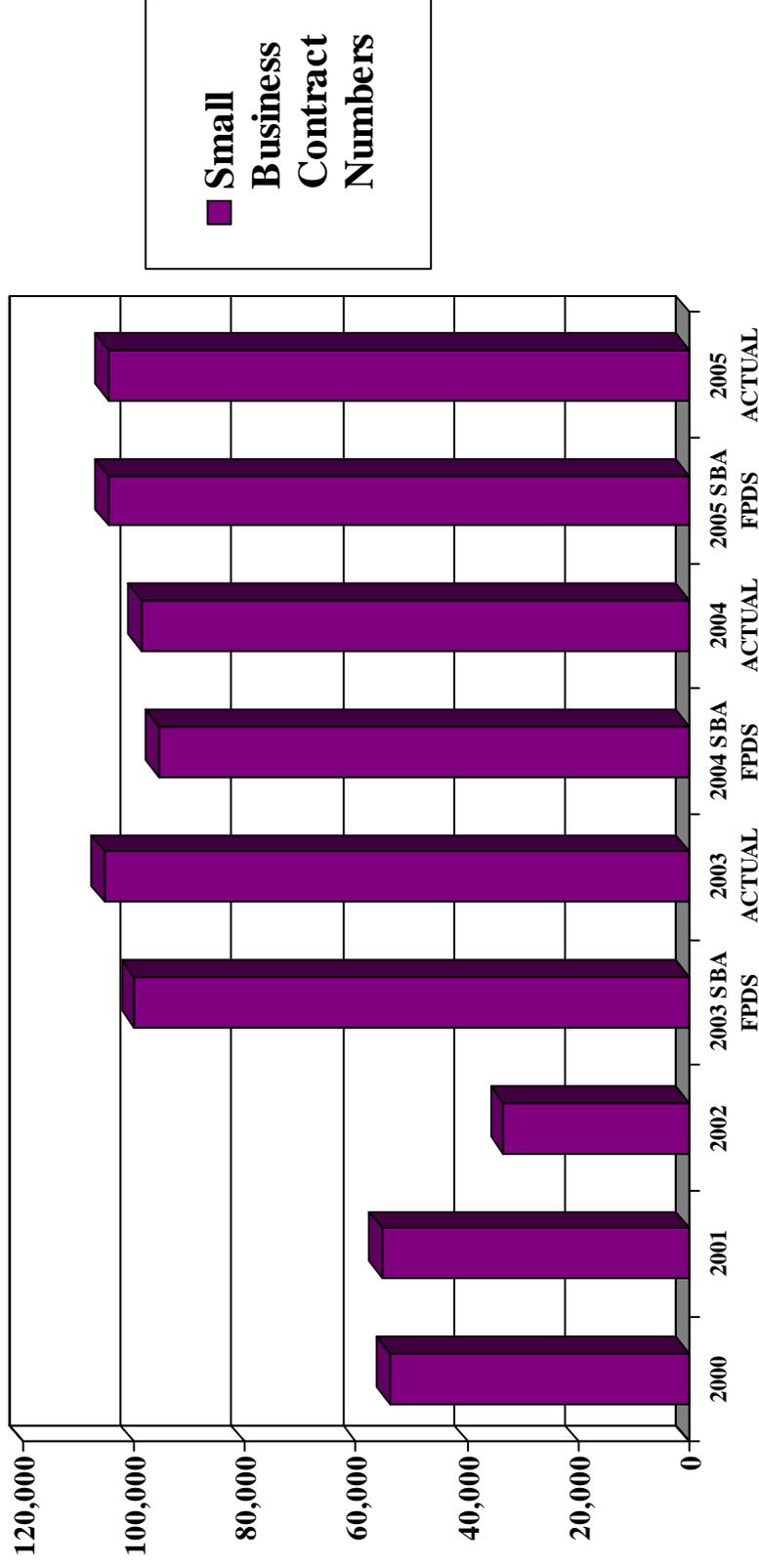
Department of Veterans Affairs

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



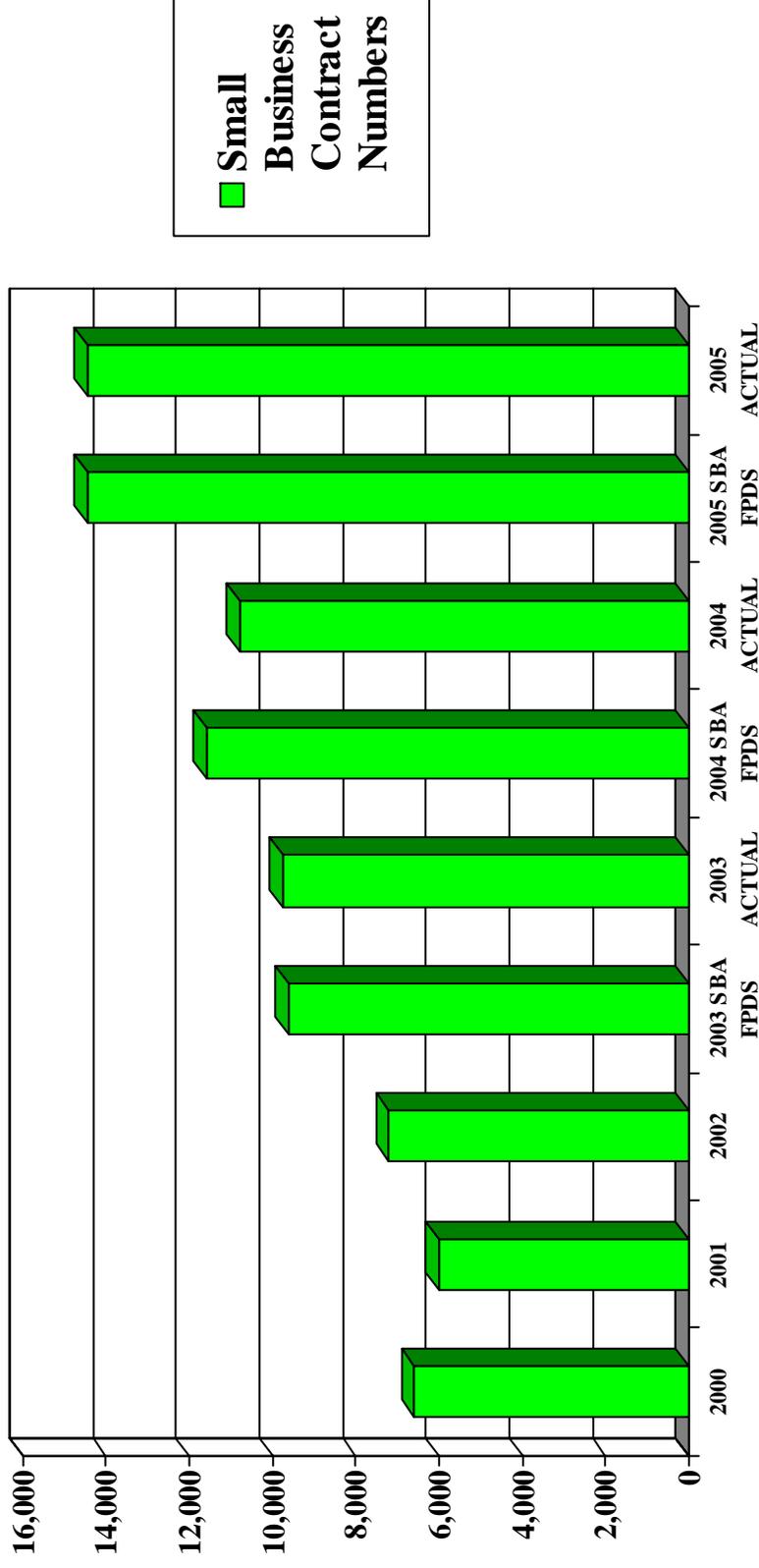
Department of Veterans Affairs

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



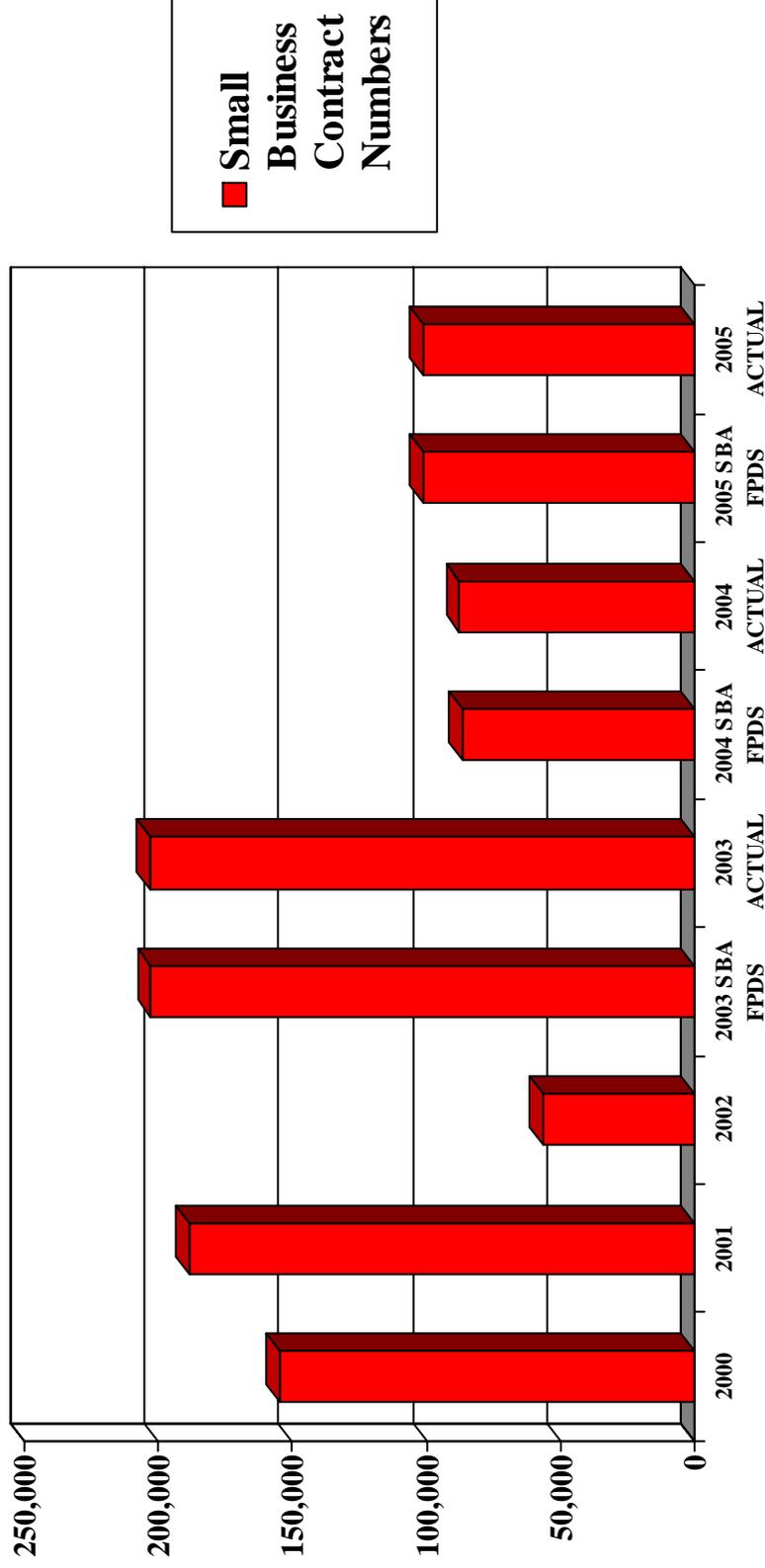
Department of Veterans Affairs

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



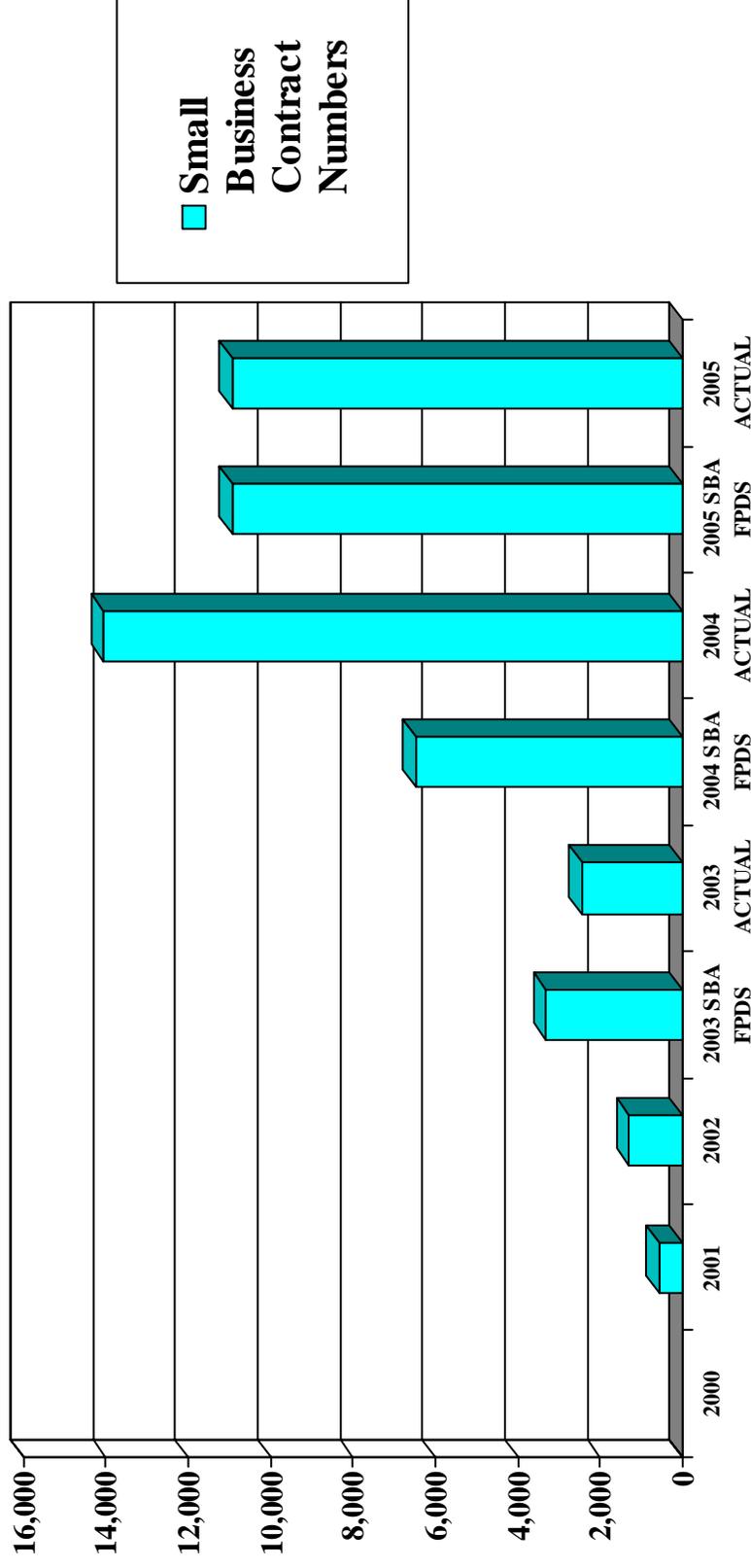
Department of Veterans Affairs

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Veterans Affairs

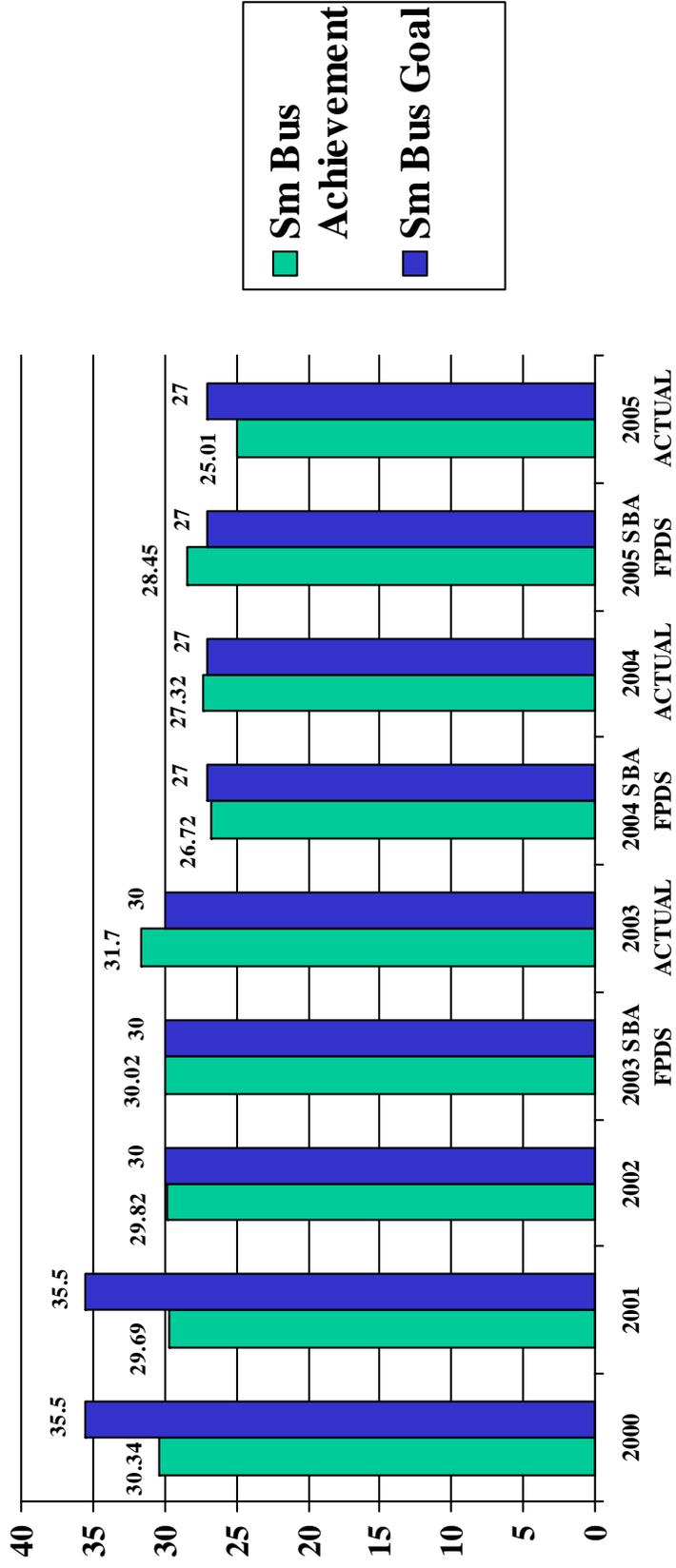
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Veterans Affairs

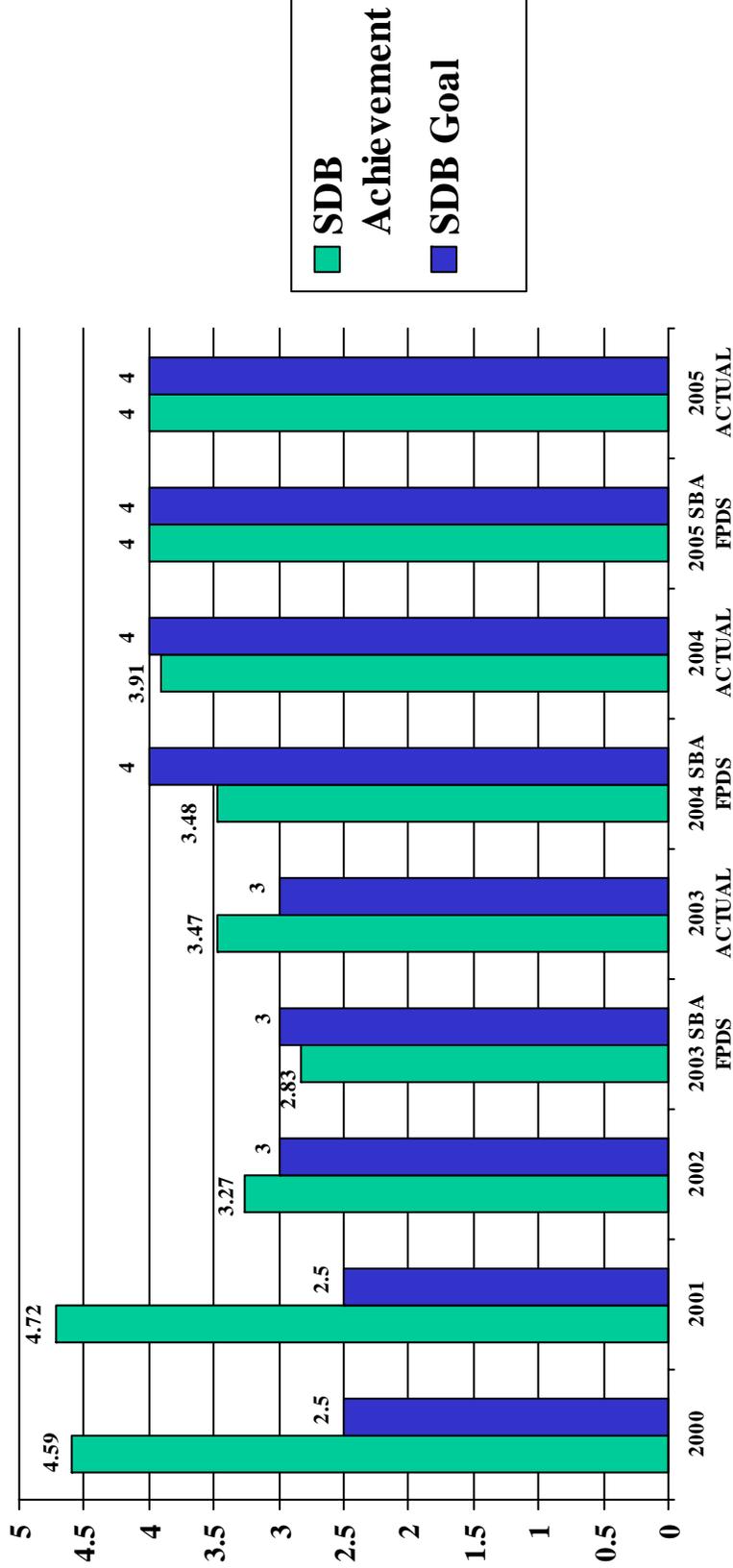
Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Department of Veterans Affairs

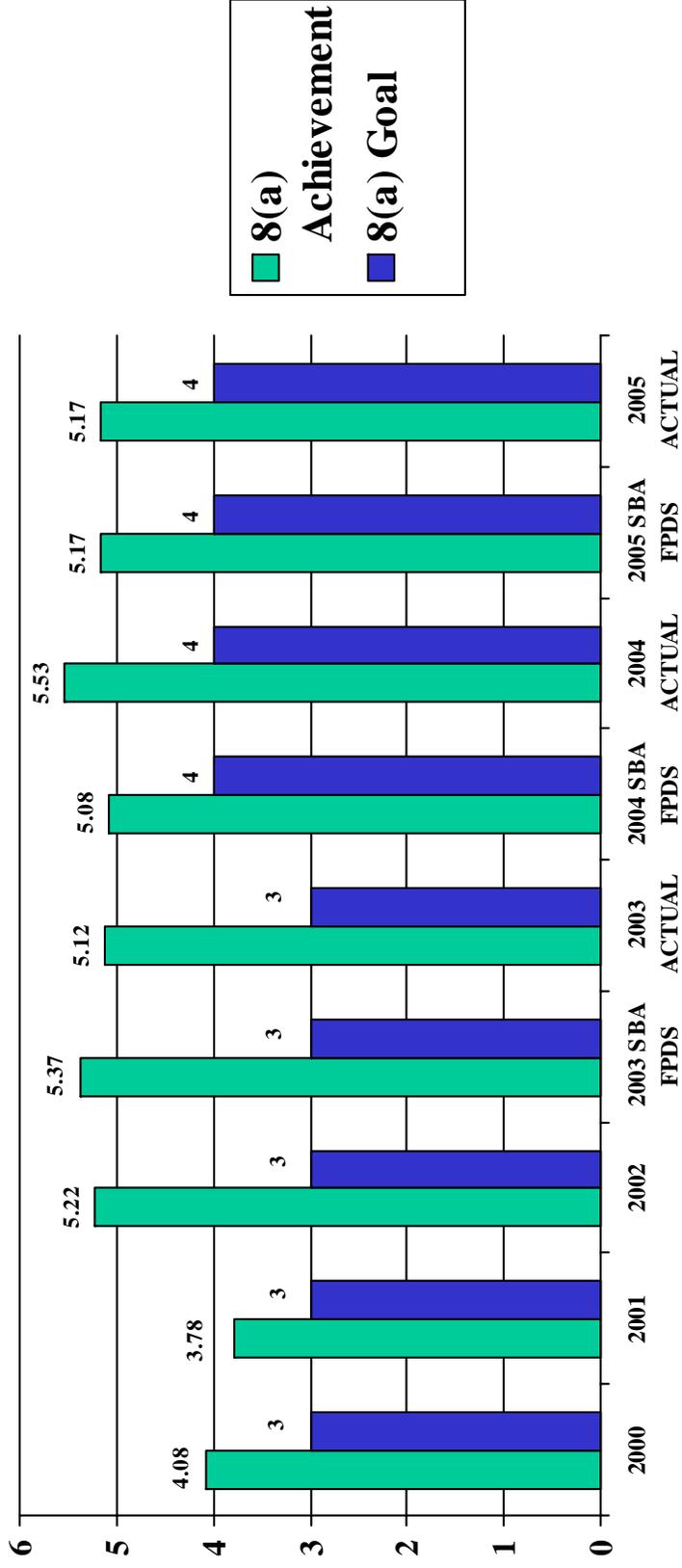
SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Veterans Affairs

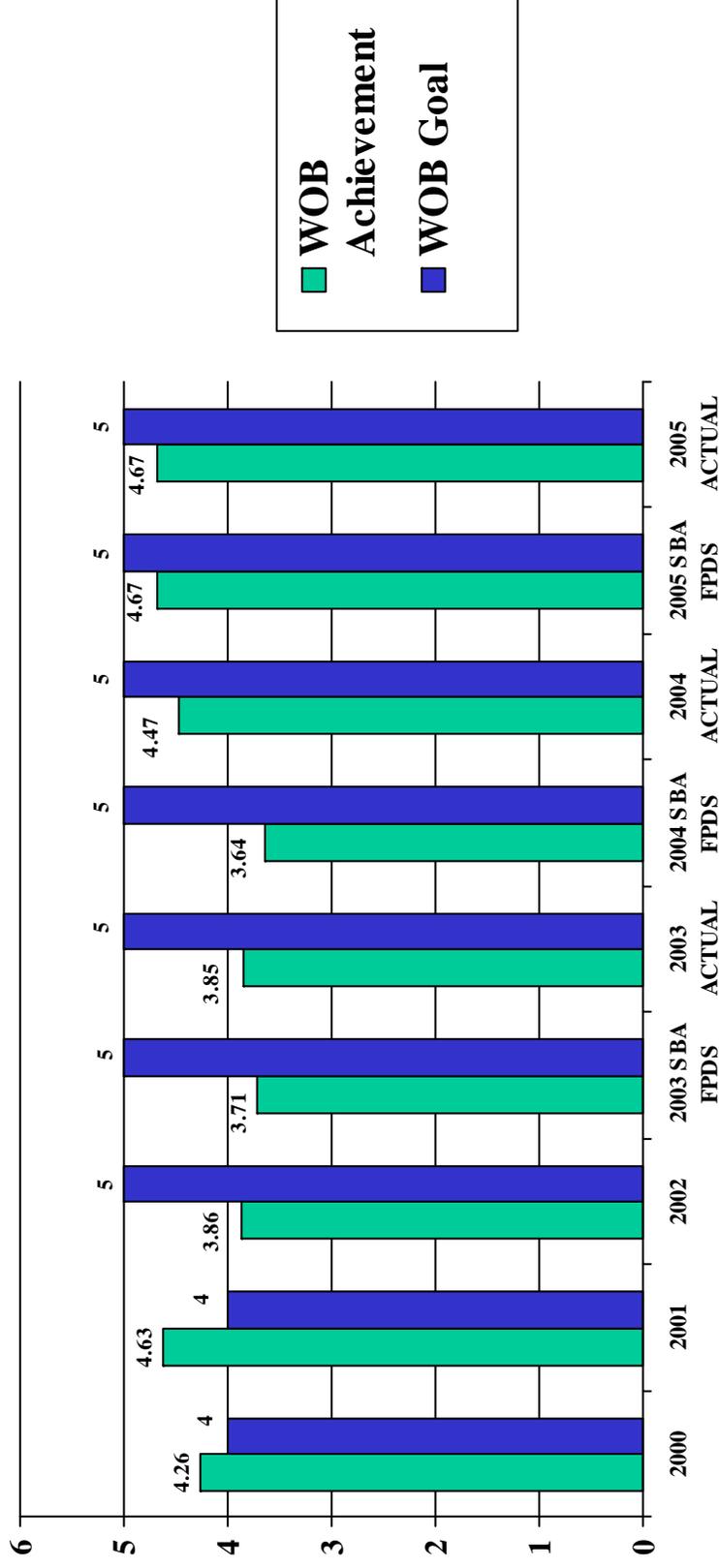
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Veterans Affairs

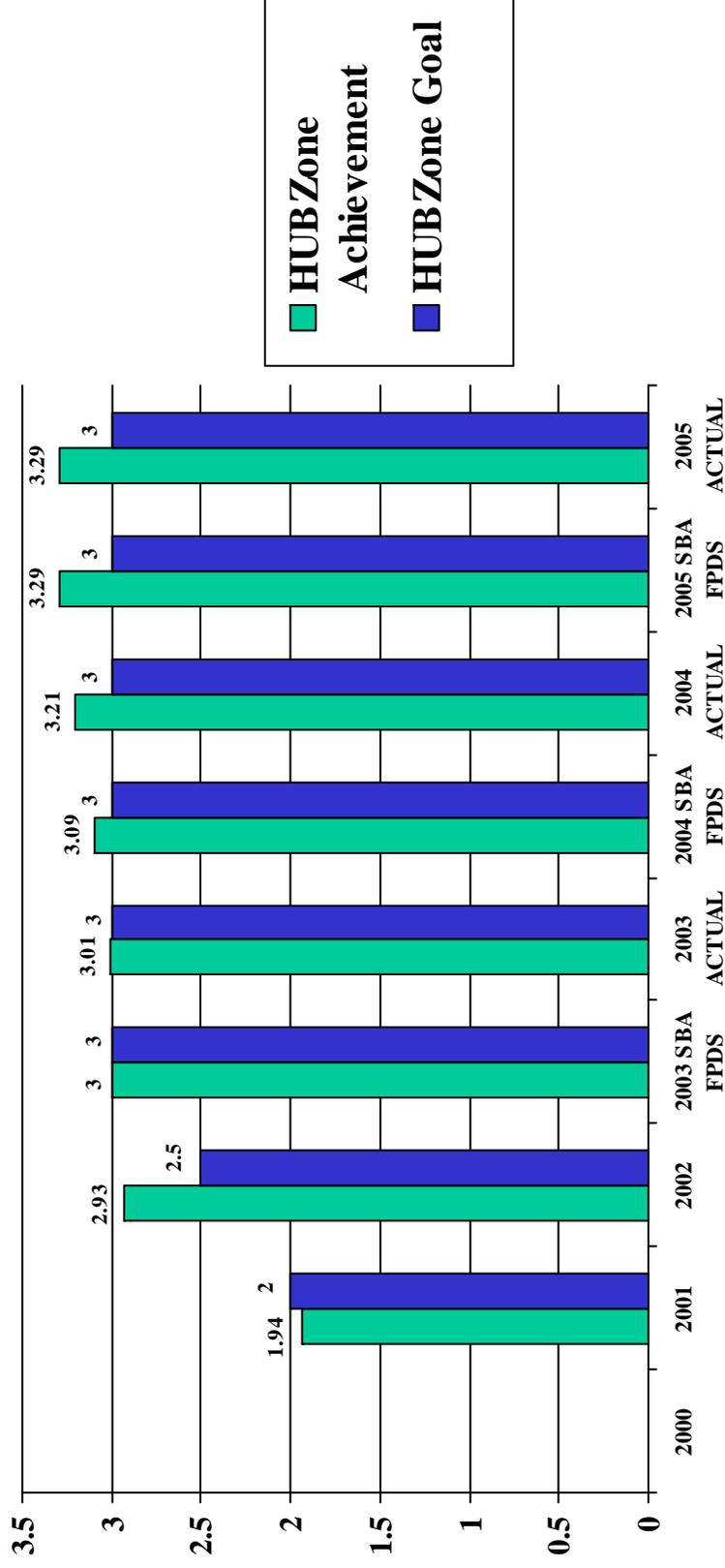
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Veterans Affairs

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Homeland Security

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established in 2003 and brought into FPDS reporting effective April 1, 2003. Therefore, DHS contract activity reported in FPDS for that year is for a six-month period. As DHS relies solely on FPDS data, 2003 figures were approximated. Based on 2003 approximated figures, DHS's procurement activity was \$2.9 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$2.5 billion. According to data provided by the agency for 2004, DHS had an increase in procurement volume to \$4.5 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$4.4 billion. For 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, DHS procurement volume more than doubled to \$9.6 billion. From its inception in 2003, DHS has expanded into the 5th largest federal agency in terms of contracting volume, reflecting an increase in spending for the administration's war on terrorism.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

Approximated contract actions for DHS in 2003 were 22,110. The SBA's FPDS data showed 26,151 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DHS had 27,253 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 25,928 actions. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DHS had 26,027 contract actions with small companies. Of these, 2,627 were actually awarded to companies that are not small. Therefore, DHS's actual number of small business contract actions was 23,400 – a decrease of 14 percent since 2004. Yet, over the past year, DHS's total contracting dollars increased by 113 percent. The increase in total contracting dollars, compared to the decrease in small business contracting actions, is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

Approximated contract actions for DHS in 2003 were 3,671. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,751 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DHS had 3,526 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,588 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data indicated 2,329 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses – a decrease of 34 percent since 2004.

8(a) Program

Approximated contract actions for DHS in 2003 were 1,826. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,532 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DHS had 1,578 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,387 actions. The SBA's FPDS data for 2005 identified 1,751 contract actions with 8(a) companies.

Women-Owned Business

Approximated contract actions for DHS in 2003 were 2,272. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,465 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DHS had 2,763 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,580 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data indicated 3,999 contract actions to women entrepreneurs.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

Approximated contract actions for DHS in 2003 were 551. The SBA's FPDS data showed 369 HUBZone contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, DHS had 1,360 contract actions with HUBZone companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,090 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 2,022 contract actions with HUBZone businesses – an increase of nearly 540 percent since 2003.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Despite DHS's contribution to the FPDS reporting for 2003, and the fact that DHS came online in 2003, no small business goals were established with the SBA for that year. DHS exceeded its small business goal in 2004. According to SBA's FPDS data for 2005, the DHS surpassed its 23 percent goal. The data identified a DHS accomplishment of 46.63 percent. This figure included \$716 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses.

When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement decreases to 39.2 percent. As DHS exceeded its small business goal of 23 percent, the grade will be an "A." The small business goal for DHS in fiscal year 2006 is 30 percent. The value of contracts miscoded by DHS was the second highest among the 22 agencies evaluated in this report.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

DHS exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal in 2004. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed DHS with a 4.64 percent achievement against a 2.5 percent goal. While this would normally result in a grade of "A," DHS has established a goal lower than the statutory goal of 5 percent for the past two years, therefore the grade will be lowered two grades to a "C." DHS has a small disadvantaged business goal of 4 percent in 2006.

8(a) Program Goal

DHS surpassed its 8(a) goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DHS again exceeded its goal. DHS had an achievement of 2.94 percent. DHS's goal was 2.5 percent. Because DHS exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." The 8(a) program goal for DHS in fiscal year 2006 is 4 percent. Despite an increase in DHS's total procurement volume of 231 percent since 2003, over the same time period, 8(a) contract dollars declined by 20 percent. More than 56 percent of DHS's total 8(a) contracting dollars in 2005 were with Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

DHS exceeded its women-owned business goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DHS did not accomplish its goal. DHS had an achievement of 4.54 percent, versus a 5 percent goal. As DHS accomplished 91 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." The 8(a) women-owned business goal for DHS in fiscal year 2005 is 5 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

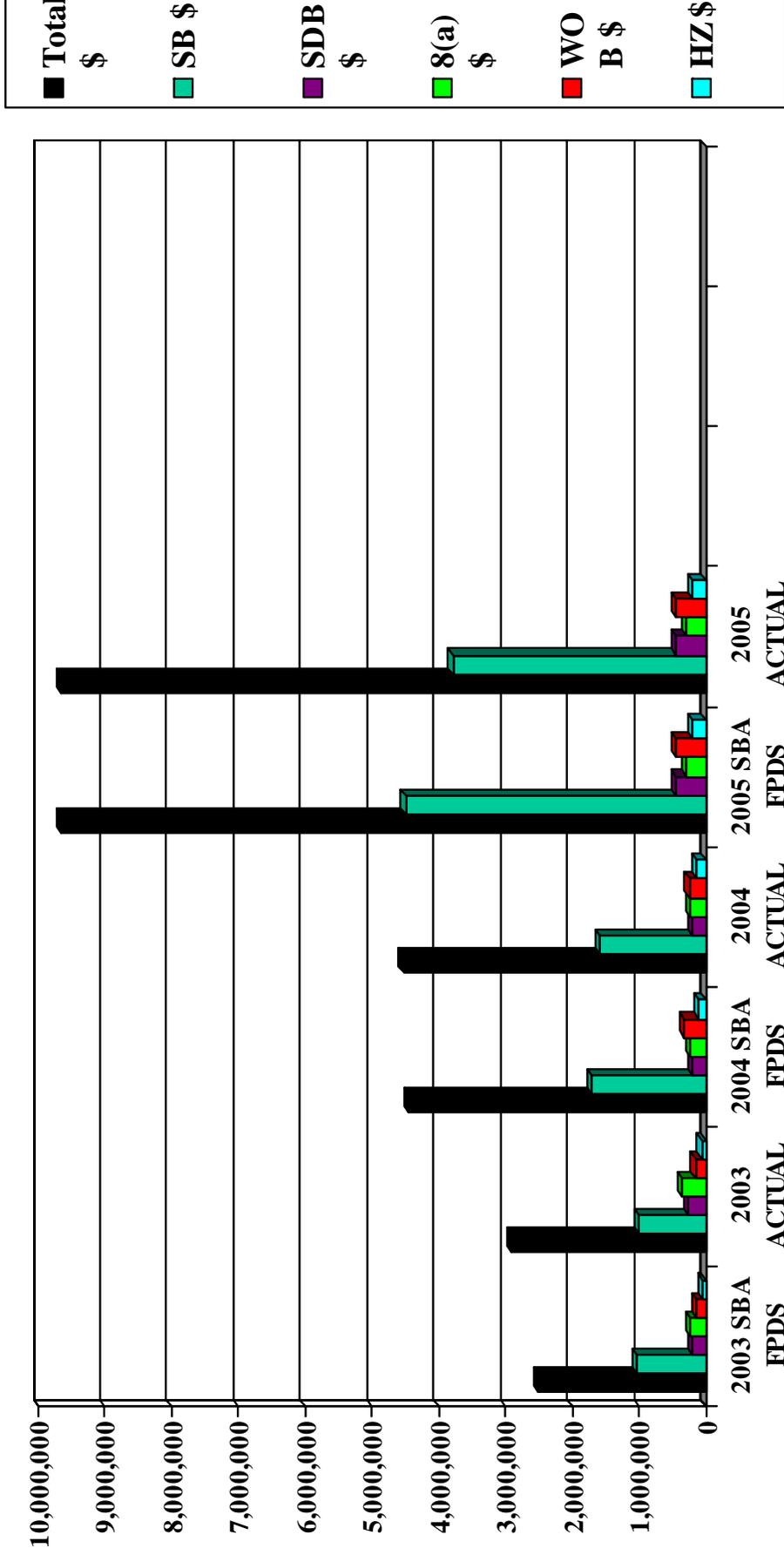
DHS surpassed its HUBZone goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DHS did not accomplish its goal. DHS had an achievement of 2.06 percent. DHS's goal was 3 percent. As DHS accomplished 68.5 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "D." The HUBZone goal for DHS in fiscal year 2006 is 3 percent.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	C 2 points
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	D 1 point
Average Grade	B- 3 points

With an "A" in the Small Business Goal, a "C" in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an "A" in the 8(a) Program goal, an "A" in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and a "D" in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Homeland Security has an overall point total of 3 points, for a grade of "B-."

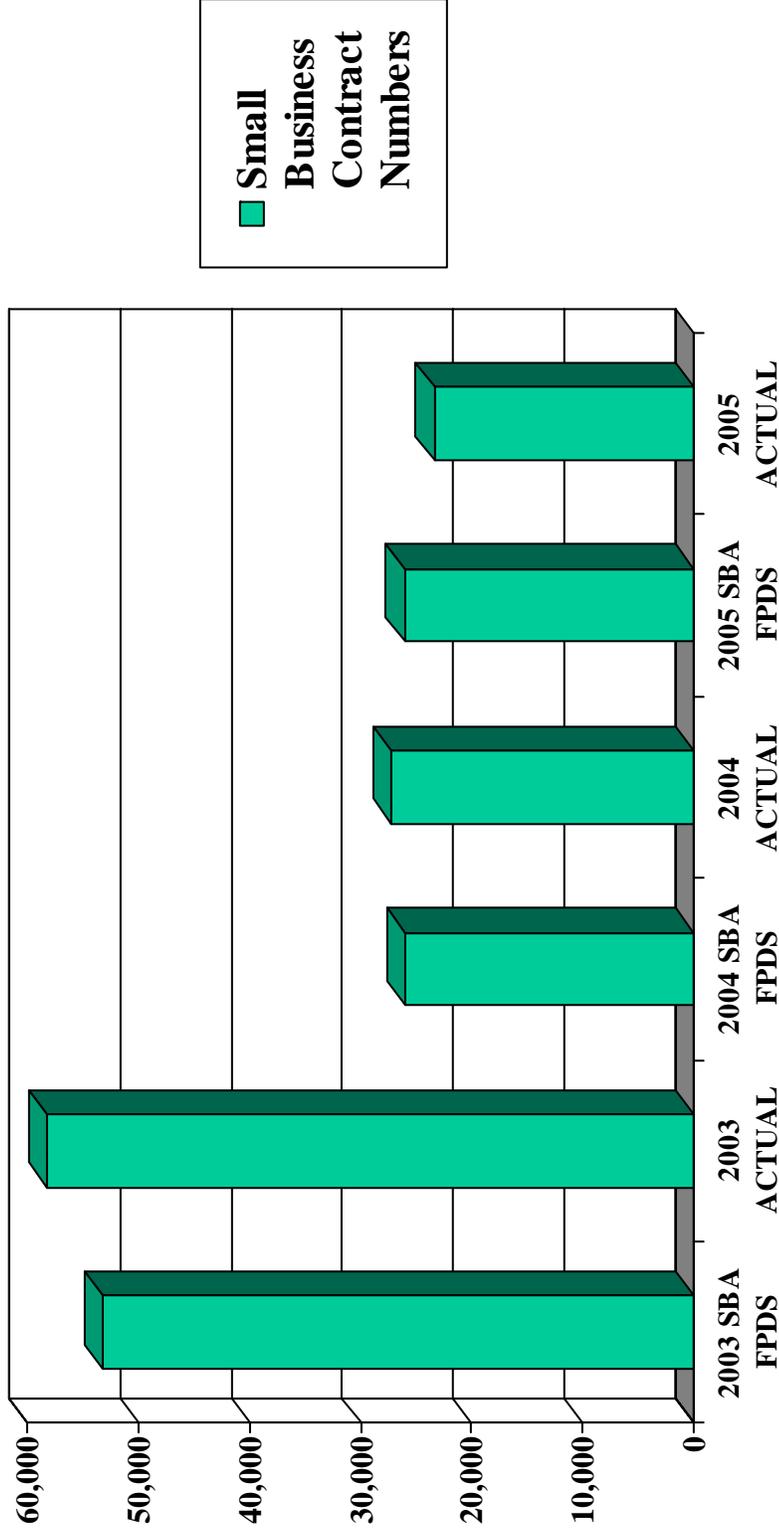
Department of Homeland Security Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands. The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

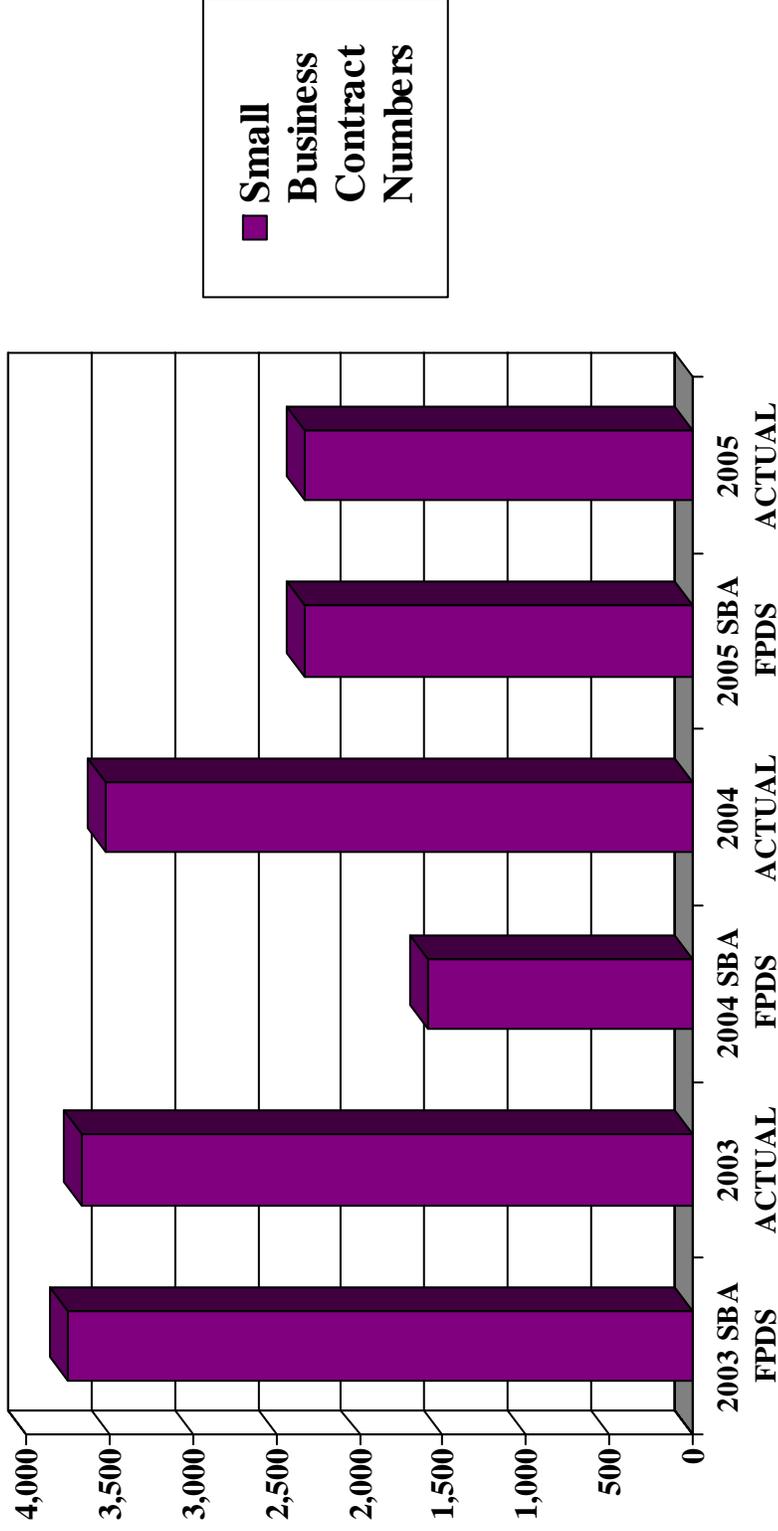
Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

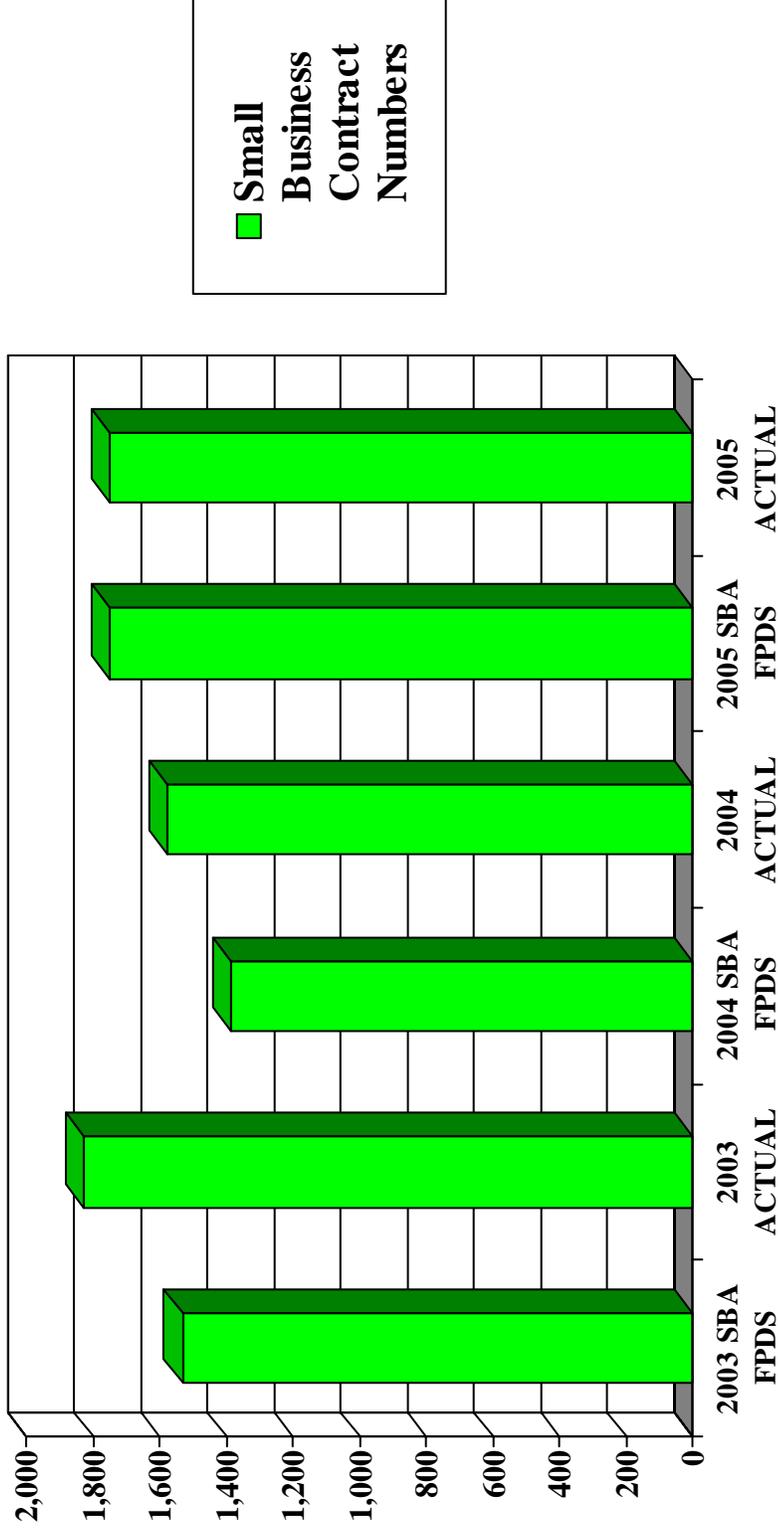
Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

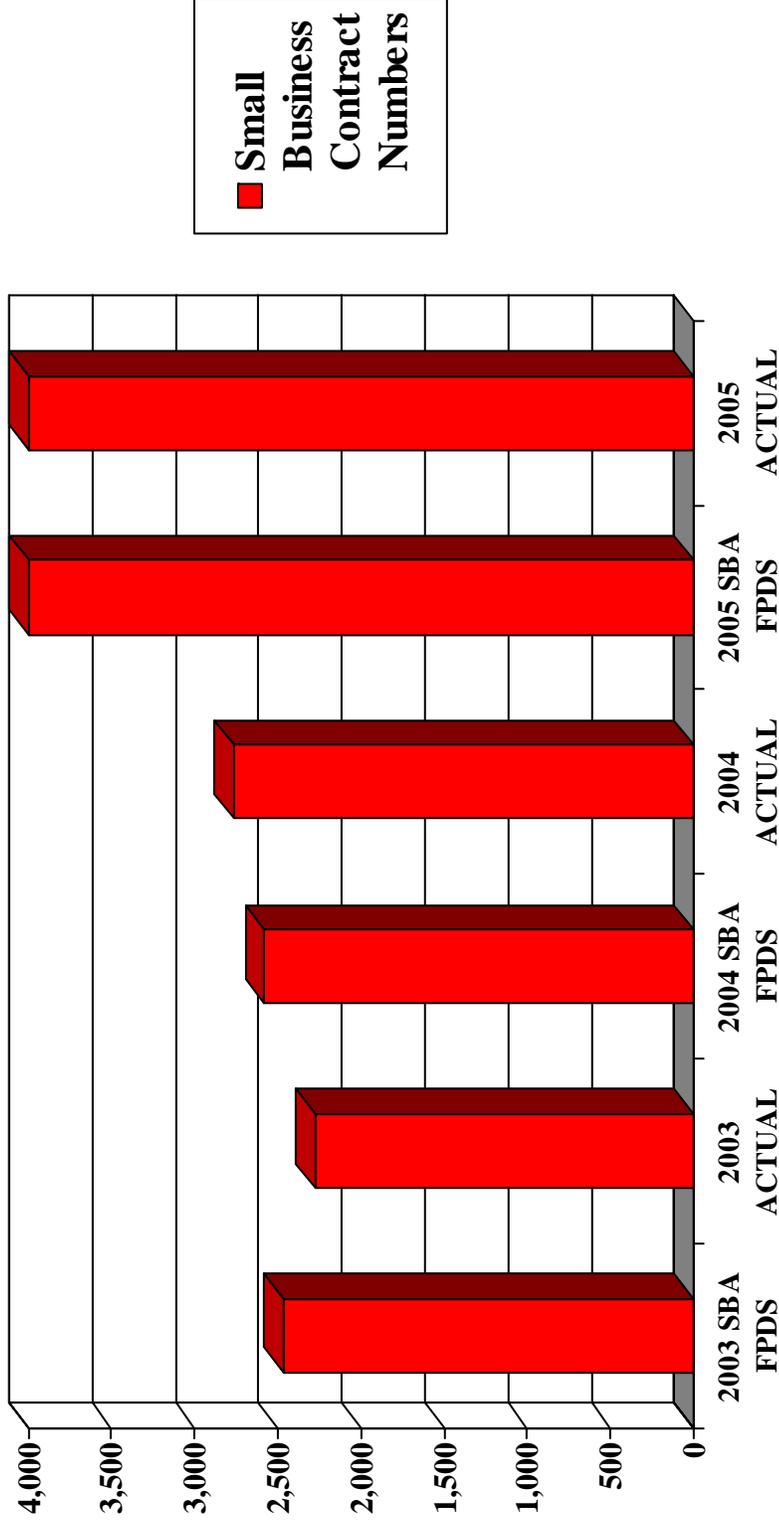
Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

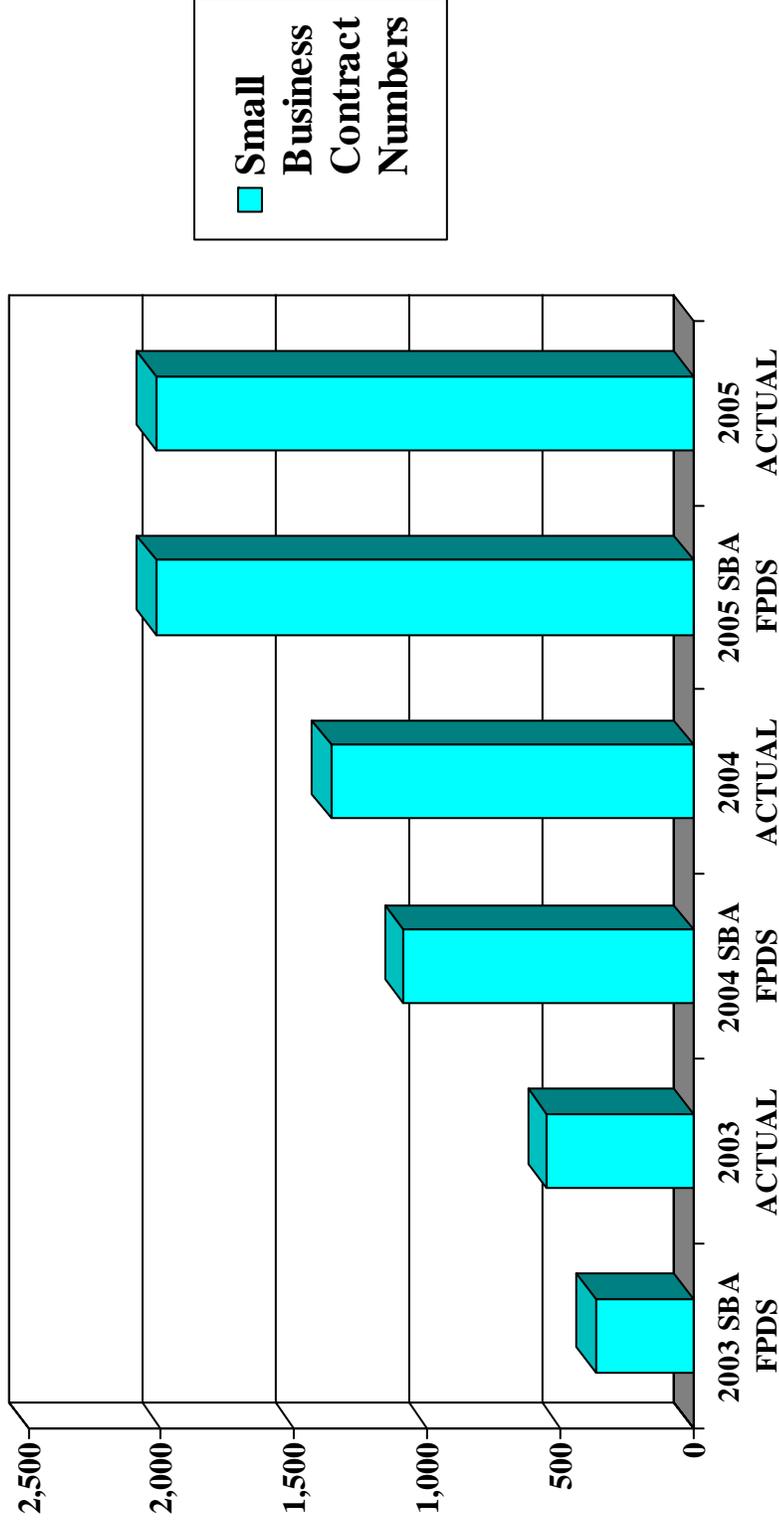
Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

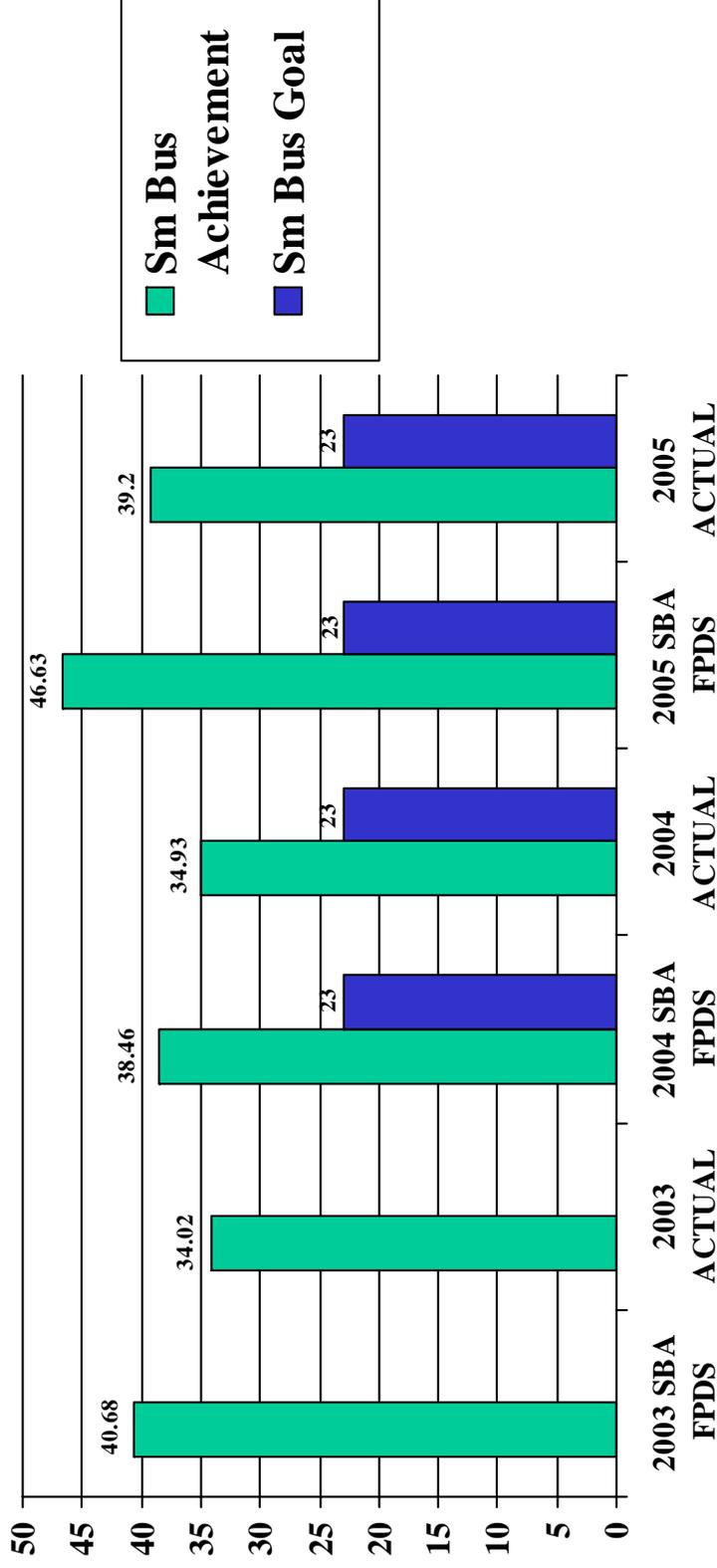
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

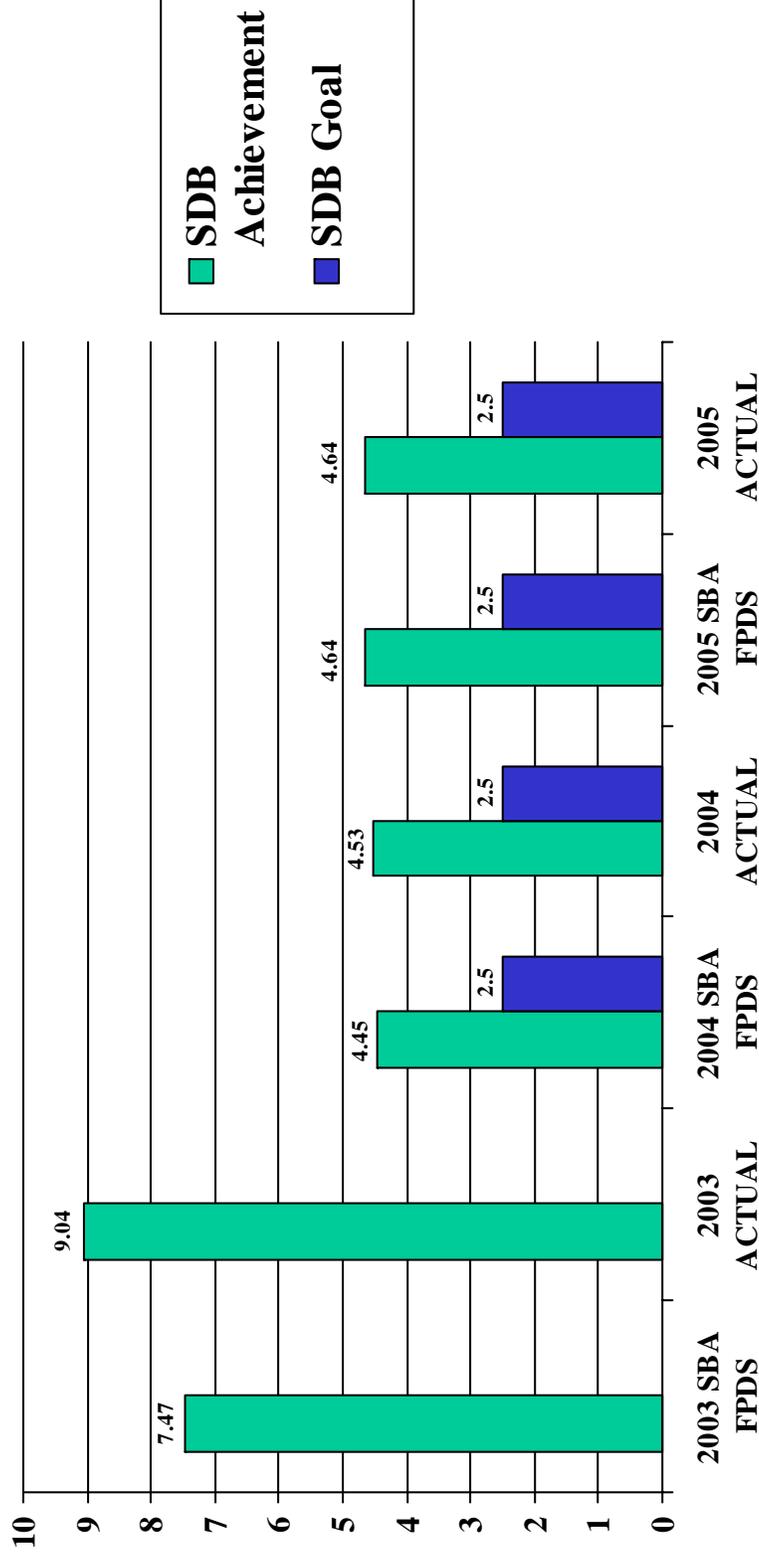
Department of Homeland Security

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses. The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

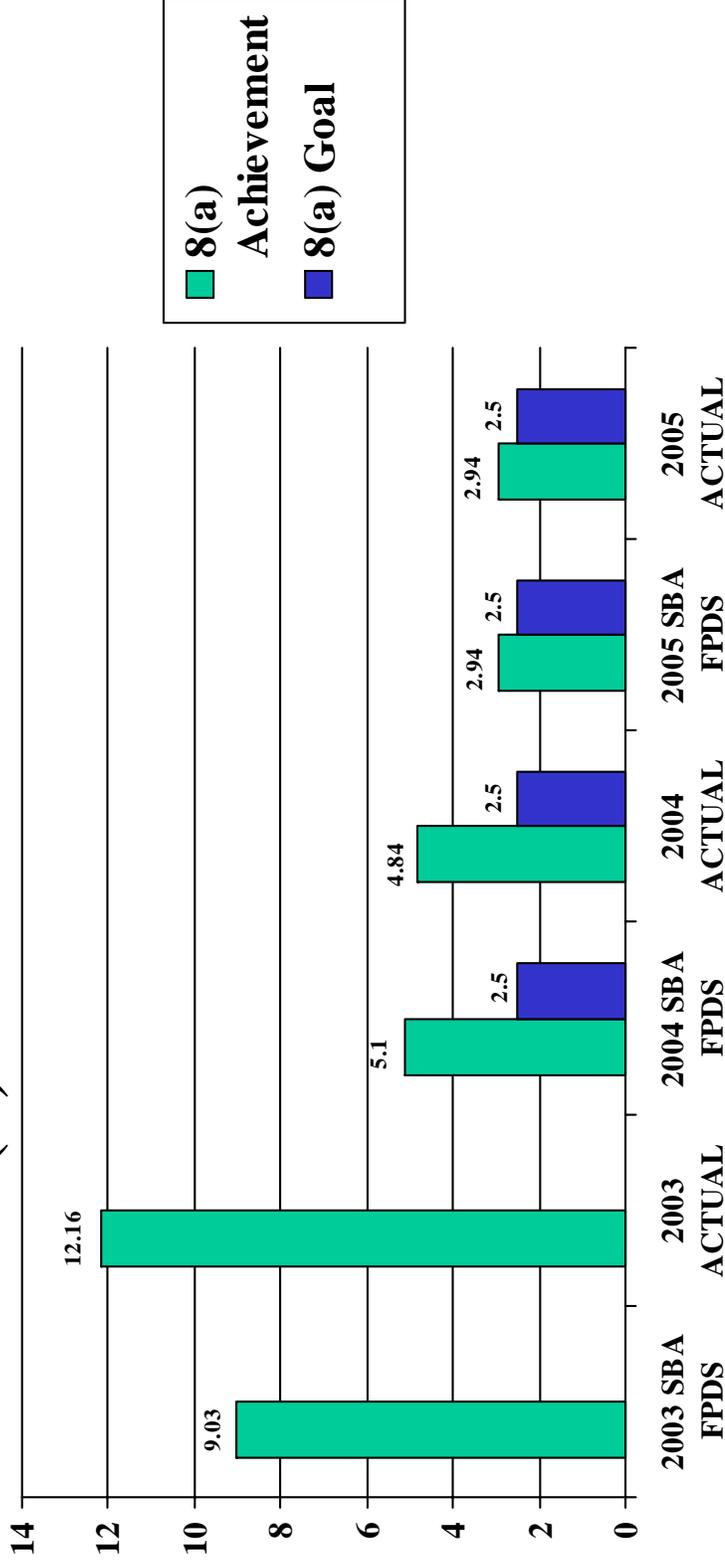
Department of Homeland Security SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses. The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

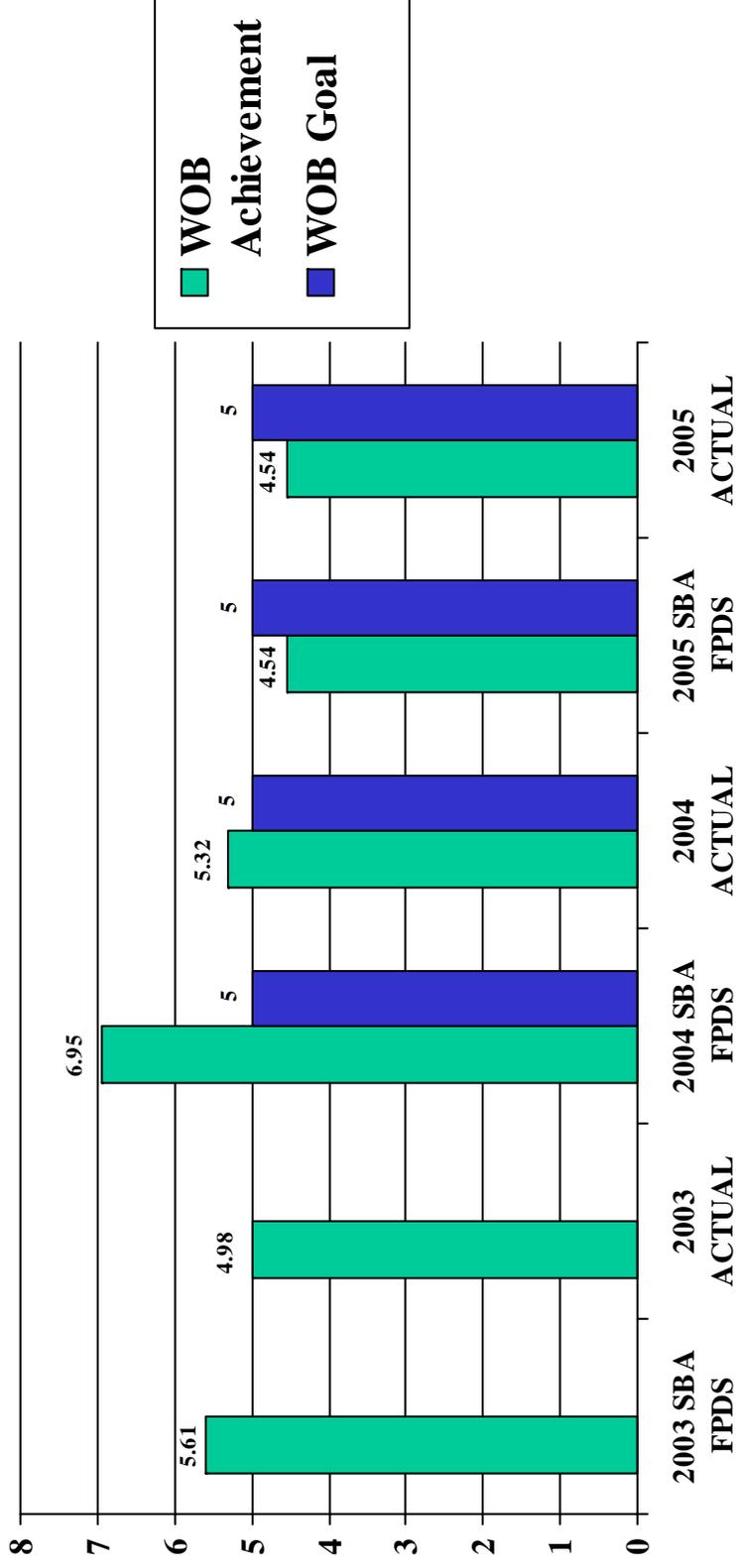
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms. The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

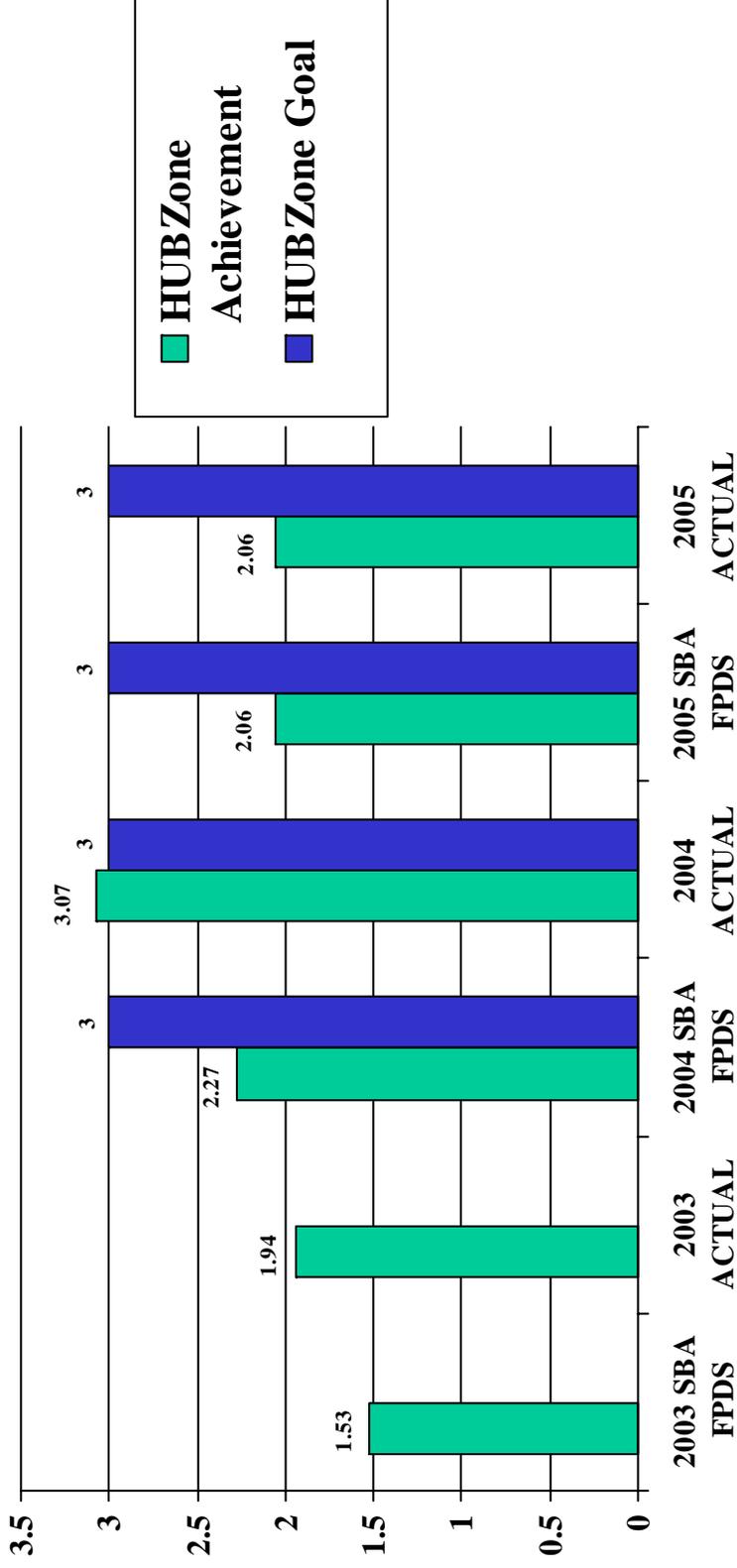
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses. The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Homeland Security

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. The Department of Homeland Security was established in FY 2003.

Department of Health and Human Services

Procurement Dollar Analysis

Procurement activity for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) was \$4.5 billion in 2000. HHS had an increase to \$4.8 billion in 2001 and to nearly \$6 billion in 2002. Based on 2003 agency figures, HHS procurement activity increased to \$6.7 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$6.6 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, HHS contract dollars increased to \$7.6 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$7.9 billion. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HHS contracting dollars increased to \$9.2 billion. From 2000 to 2005, HHS contracting dollars more than doubled.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

Contract activity with small businesses by HHS decreased from 155,170 in 2000 to 140,450 in 2001. In 2002, HHS had 115,407 contract actions with small businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, HHS had 162,708 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 161,560 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, HHS had 12,150 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 91,477 actions. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HHS had 22,707 contract actions with small companies. Of these, 1,330 were actually awarded to companies that are not small. Therefore, HHS's actual contract actions with small companies were 21,377 in 2005. From 2000 to 2005, HHS's total contracting volume increased by 103 percent. Yet, over the same period, the number of small business contract actions declined by 86 percent. The combination of increased contracting dollars and decreased small business contracting actions is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

Contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses by HHS decreased from 16,524 in 2000 to 11,797 in 2001. In 2002, HHS had 13,584 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, HHS had 20,460 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 20,227 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, HHS had 3,486 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 8,973 actions. The SBA's FPDS data for 2005 indicated 2,753 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses – a decrease of 83 percent since 2000.

8(a) Program

HHS contract activity with 8(a) firms increased from 925 contract actions in 2000 to 1,409 in 2001. In 2002, HHS had 1,314 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 1,774. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,587 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, HHS had 3,084 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,172 actions. In 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, 8(a) companies received 1,934 contract actions from HHS – a decrease of 37 percent from 2004 to 2005.

Women-Owned Business

Contract actions to women-owned businesses by HHS decreased from 16,995 in 2000 to 9,364 in 2001. In 2002, HHS had 7,470 contract actions with women-owned firms. HHS had 9,429 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 9,212 contract actions with women-owned companies. For 2004, according to agency data, HHS had 2,830 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 9,869 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data indicated 5,347 contract actions with women entrepreneurs – a decline of 69 percent since 2000.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

HHS had 841 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, HHS had 216 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, HHS had 1,865 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,784 contract actions with HUBZone companies. For FY 2004, according to agency data, HHS had 726 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,718 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 814 contract actions with HUBZone companies.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

HHS did not reach its goal for contracting with small businesses from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HHS surpassed its goal. A small business accomplishment of 36.43 percent was identified. However, this included \$405 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses – the third highest value of miscoding of all 22 agencies evaluated in this report. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement decreases to 32.04 percent. HHS had a goal of 30.32 percent. As HHS exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." The small business goal for HHS in fiscal year 2006 is 30.32 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

HHS did not achieve its small disadvantaged business goal in 2000, 2001 or 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2002 and 2003. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HHS did not achieve its goal. HHS achieved 4.35 percent. The goal was 11.12 percent. As HHS achieved 39 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For fiscal year 2006, HHS has a small disadvantaged business goal of 5.5 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

HHS did not accomplish its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, 2002, 2003 or 2004, but surpassed its goal in 2001. Based on data provided by the SBA's FPDS for 2005, HHS did not achieve its goal. HHS achieved 3.99 percent, yet its goal was 5.5 percent. As HHS achieved 72.6 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "C." The 8(a) Program goal for HHS in fiscal year 2006 is 5.5 percent. Contracts to Alaska Native Corporations represent 17 percent of HHS's 8(a) contracting volume.

Women-Owned Business Goal

HHS did not achieve its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2003, but exceeded its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HHS did not achieve its goal. HHS accomplished 5 percent, while its goal was 5.05 percent. Because HHS achieved 99 percent of its goal, the the grade will be an "A." HHS has a woman-owned business goal of 5.05 percent for fiscal year 2006. From 2004 to 2005, HHS contracting dollars to women entrepreneurs declined by 19 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

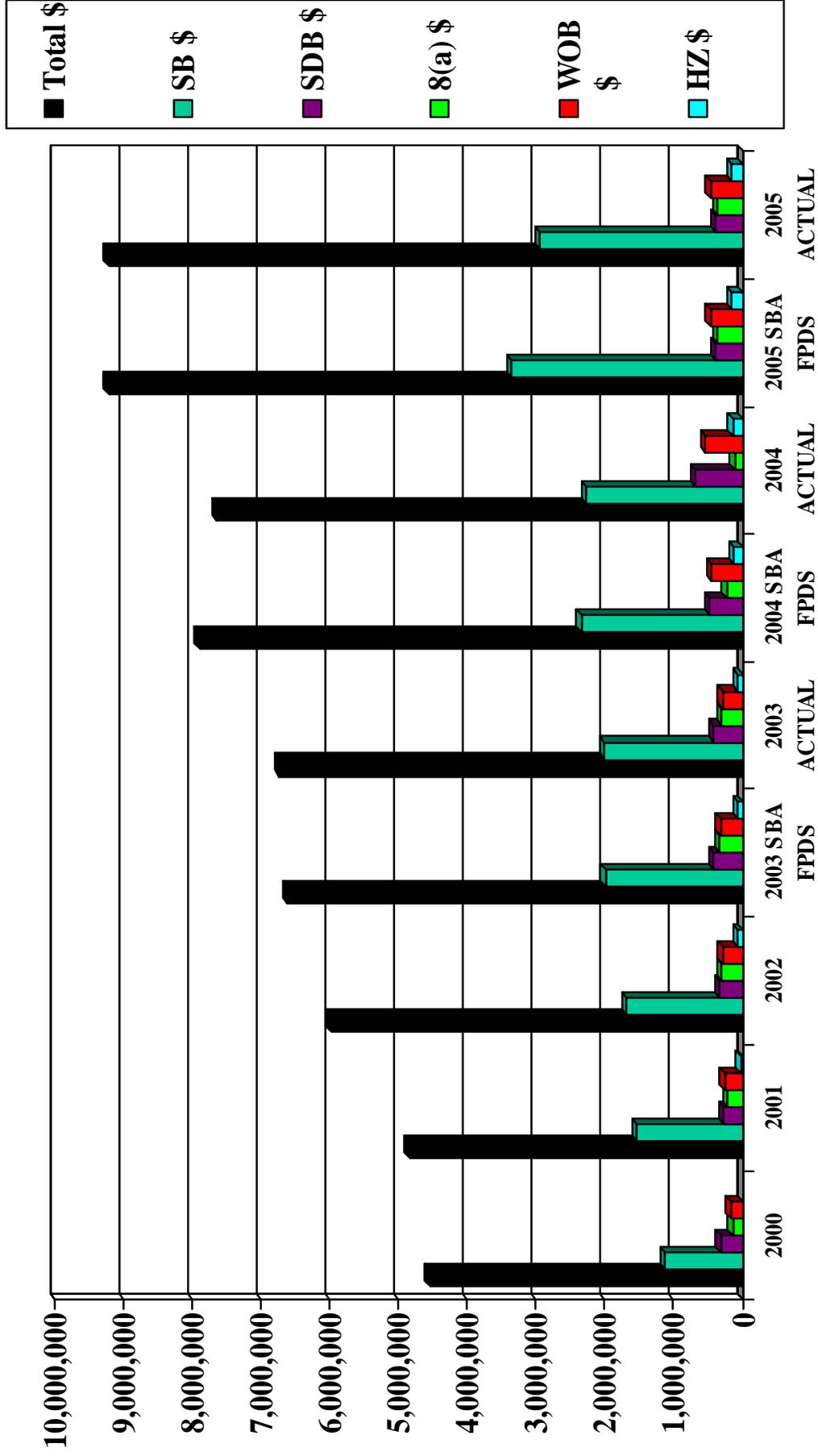
HHS did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on data provided by the SBA's FPDS for 2005, HHS again did not accomplish its goal. HHS achieved 1.68 percent, while its goal was 3.03 percent. As HHS reached 55.3 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." HHS has a HUBZone business goal of 3.03 percent for fiscal year 2006. HHS's HUBZone contract dollars have increased by more than 425 percent since 2001.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	C 2 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	C- 2 points

With an “A” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a “C” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Health and Human Services has an overall point total of 2 points, for a grade of “C-.”

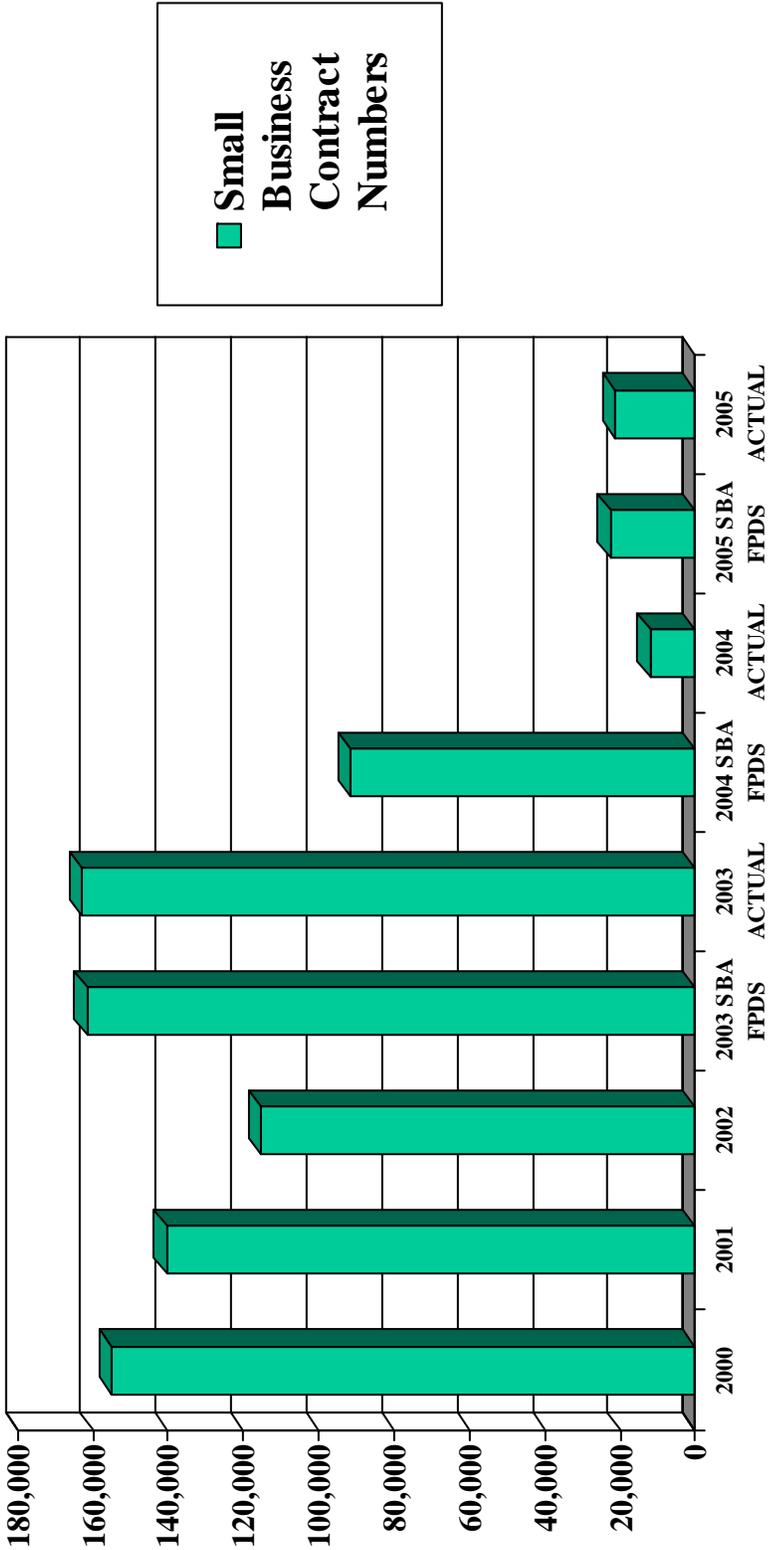
Department of Health & Human Services Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

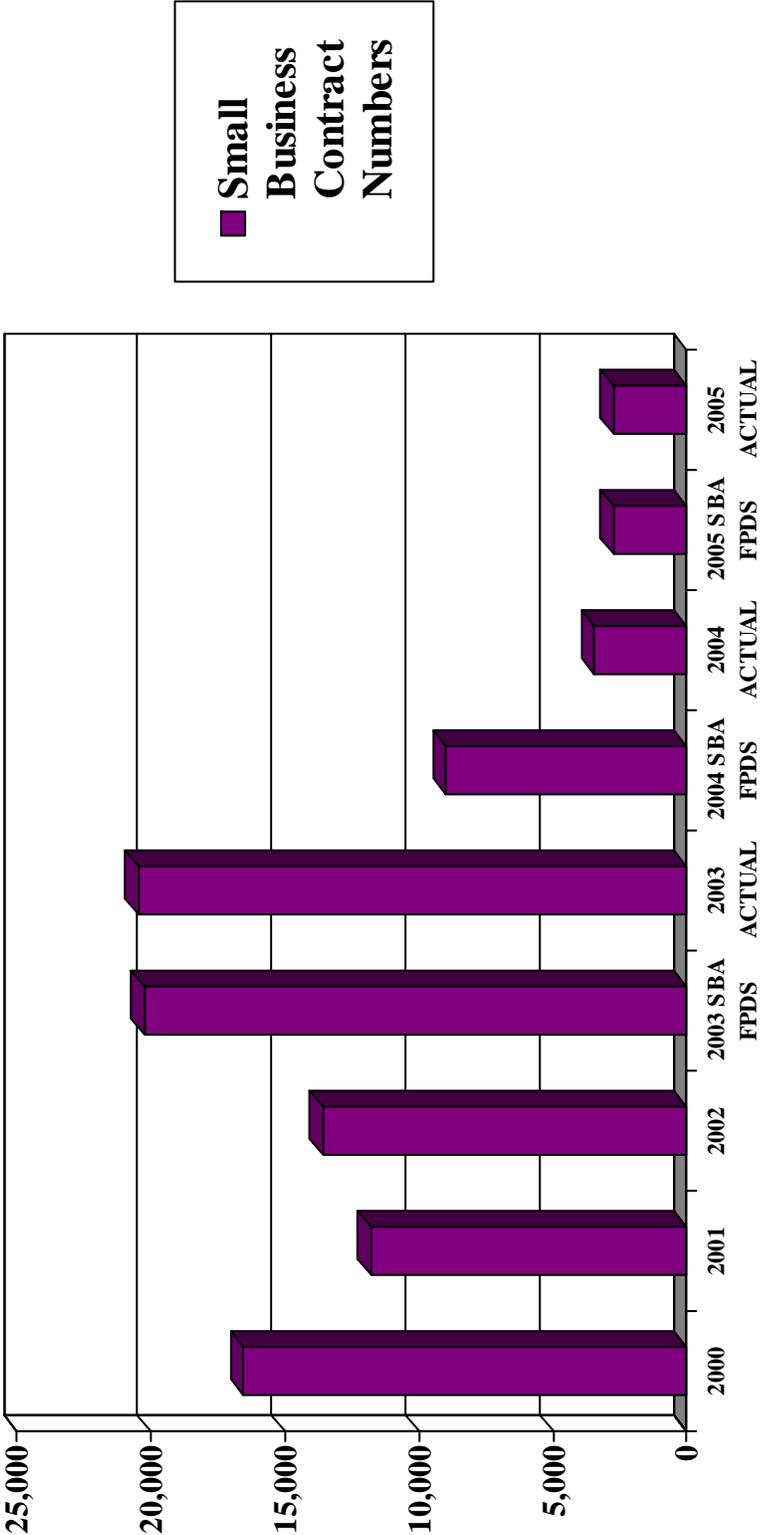
Department of Health and Human Services

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



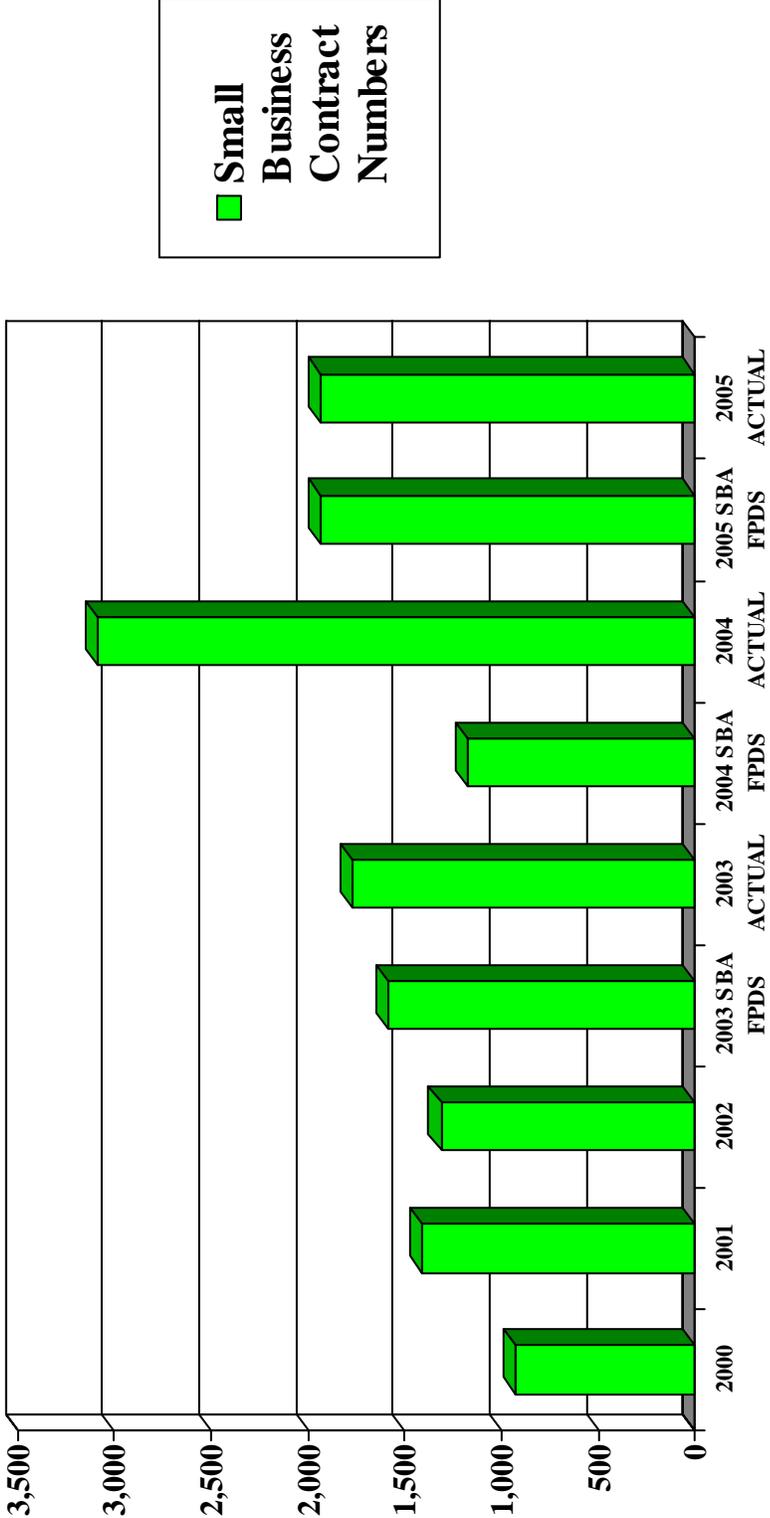
Department of Health and Human Services

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



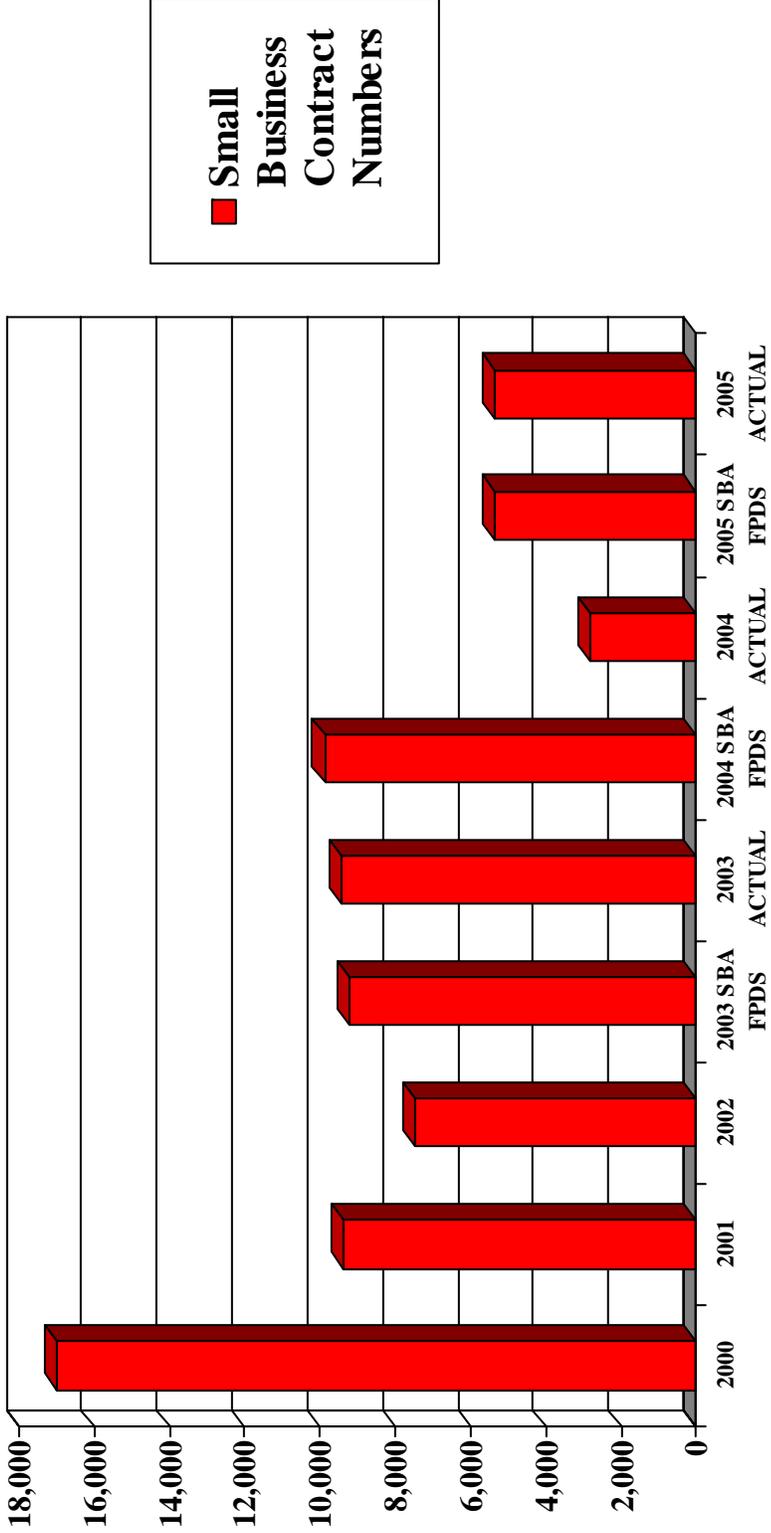
Department of Health and Human Services

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



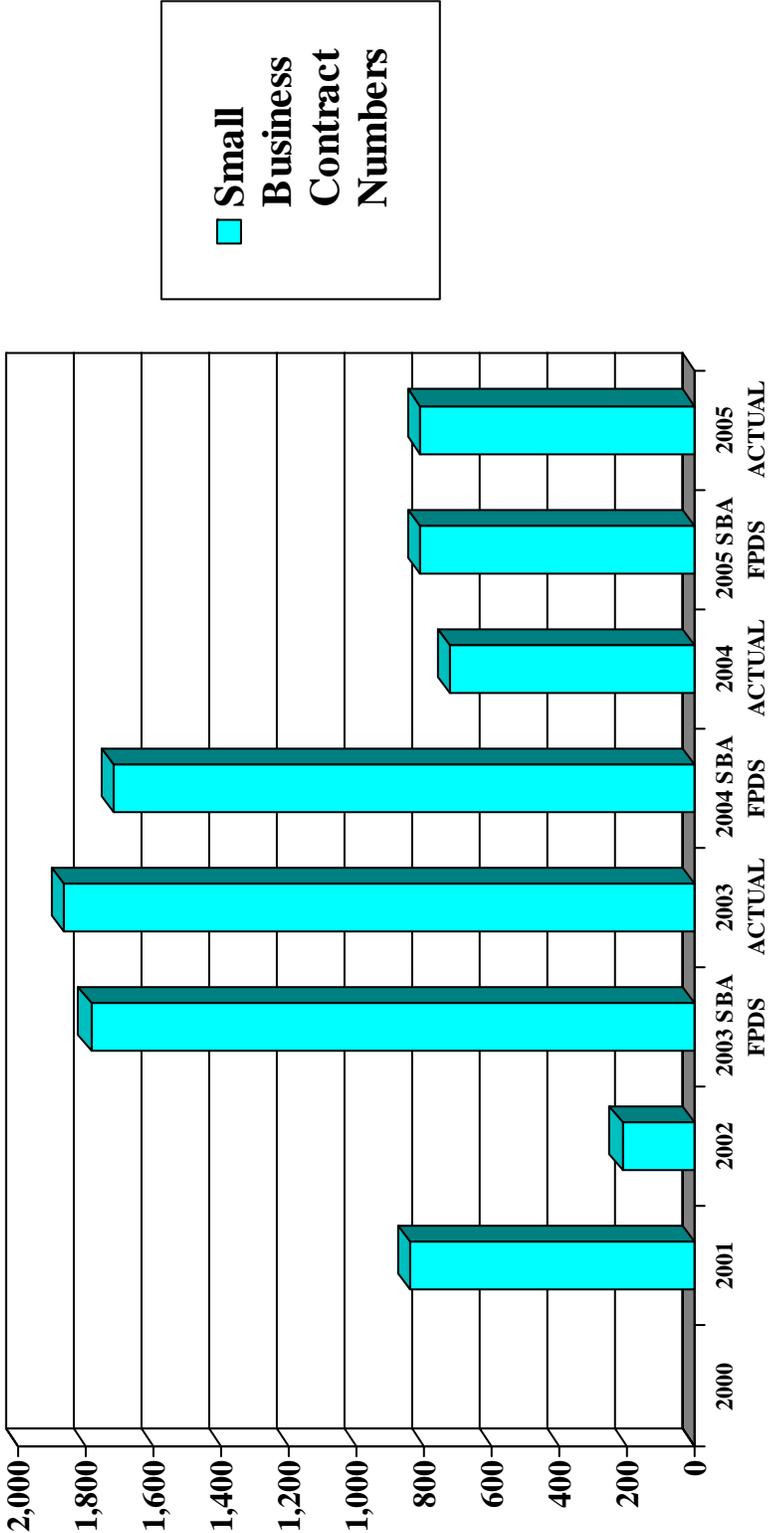
Department of Health and Human Services

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Health and Human Services

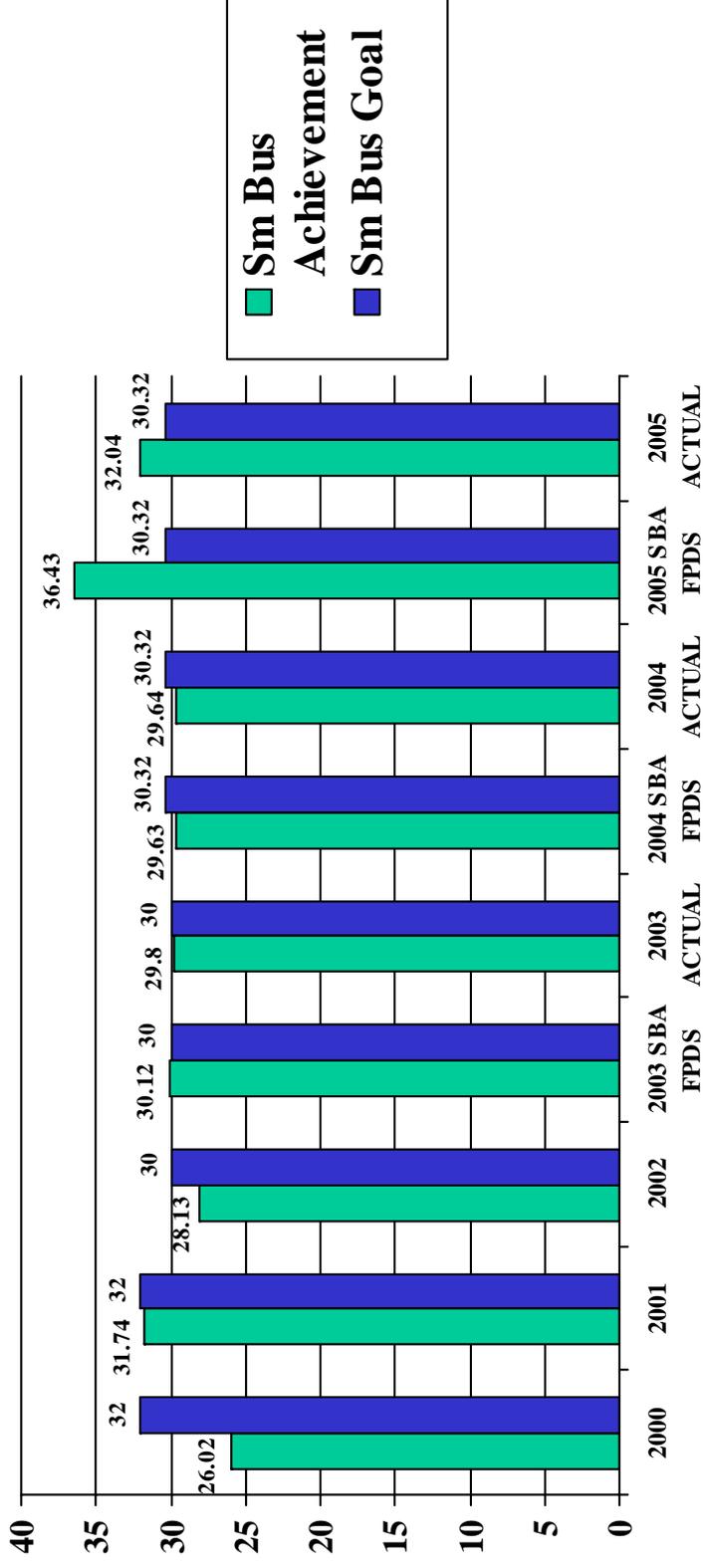
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

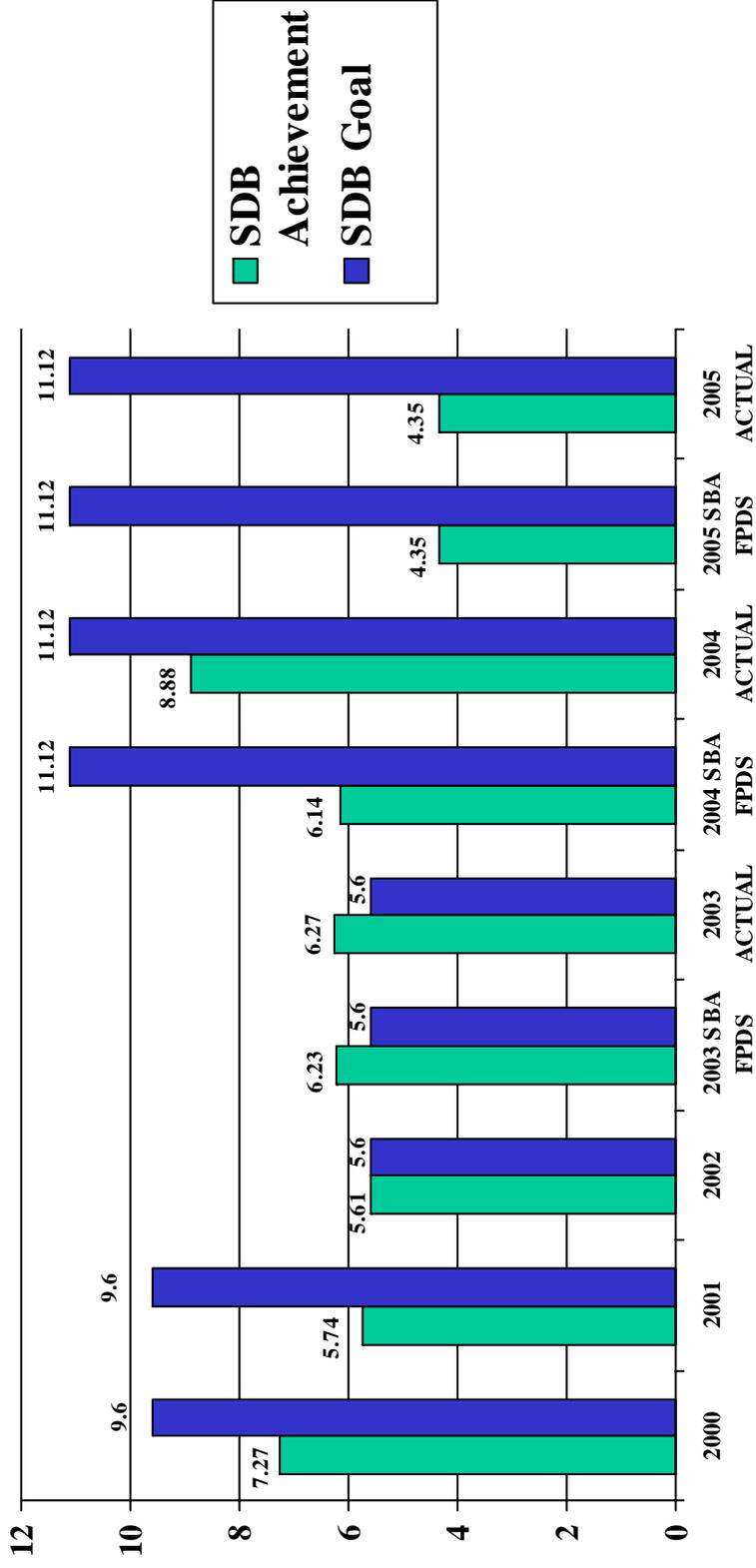
Department of Health & Human Services

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

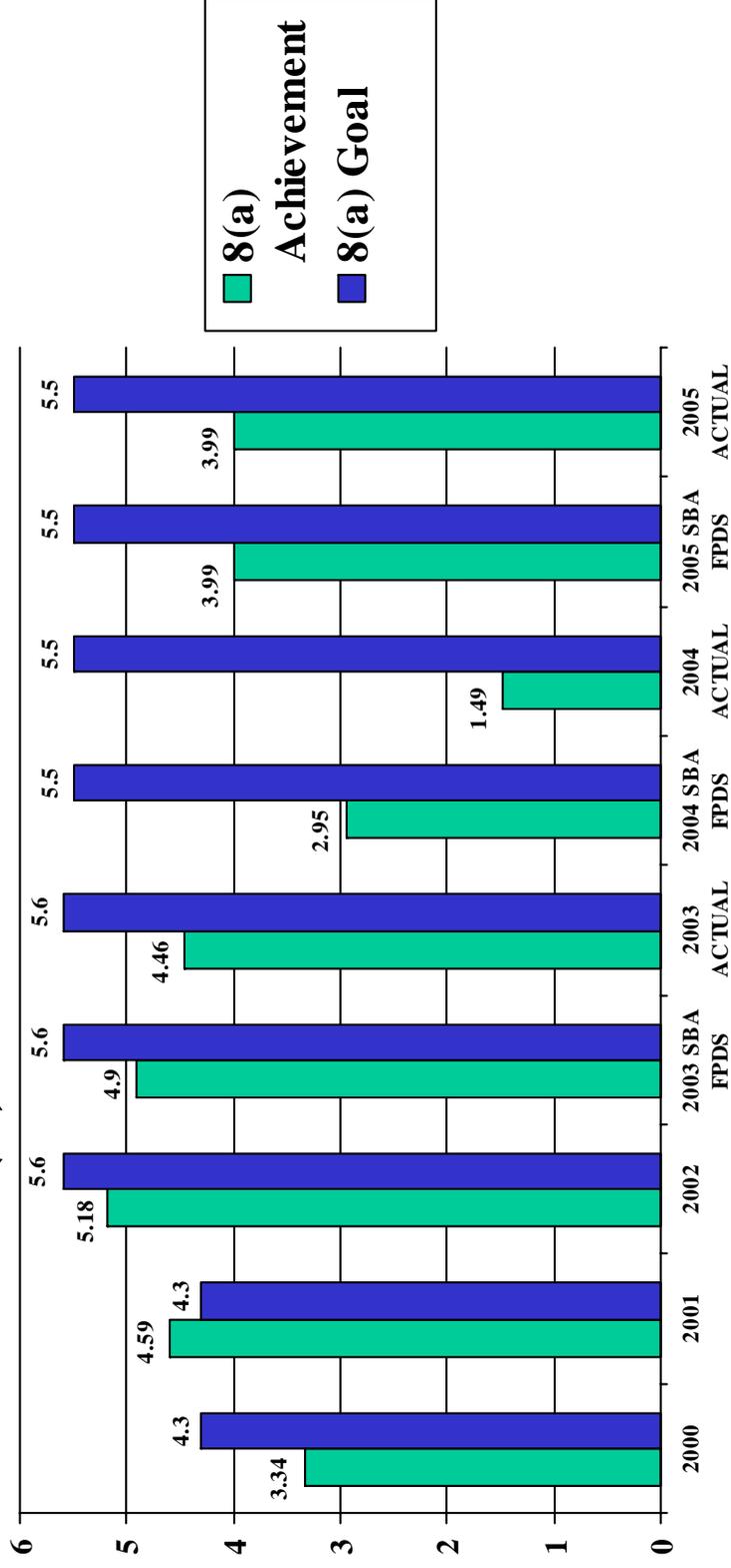
Department of Health & Human Services SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Health & Human Services

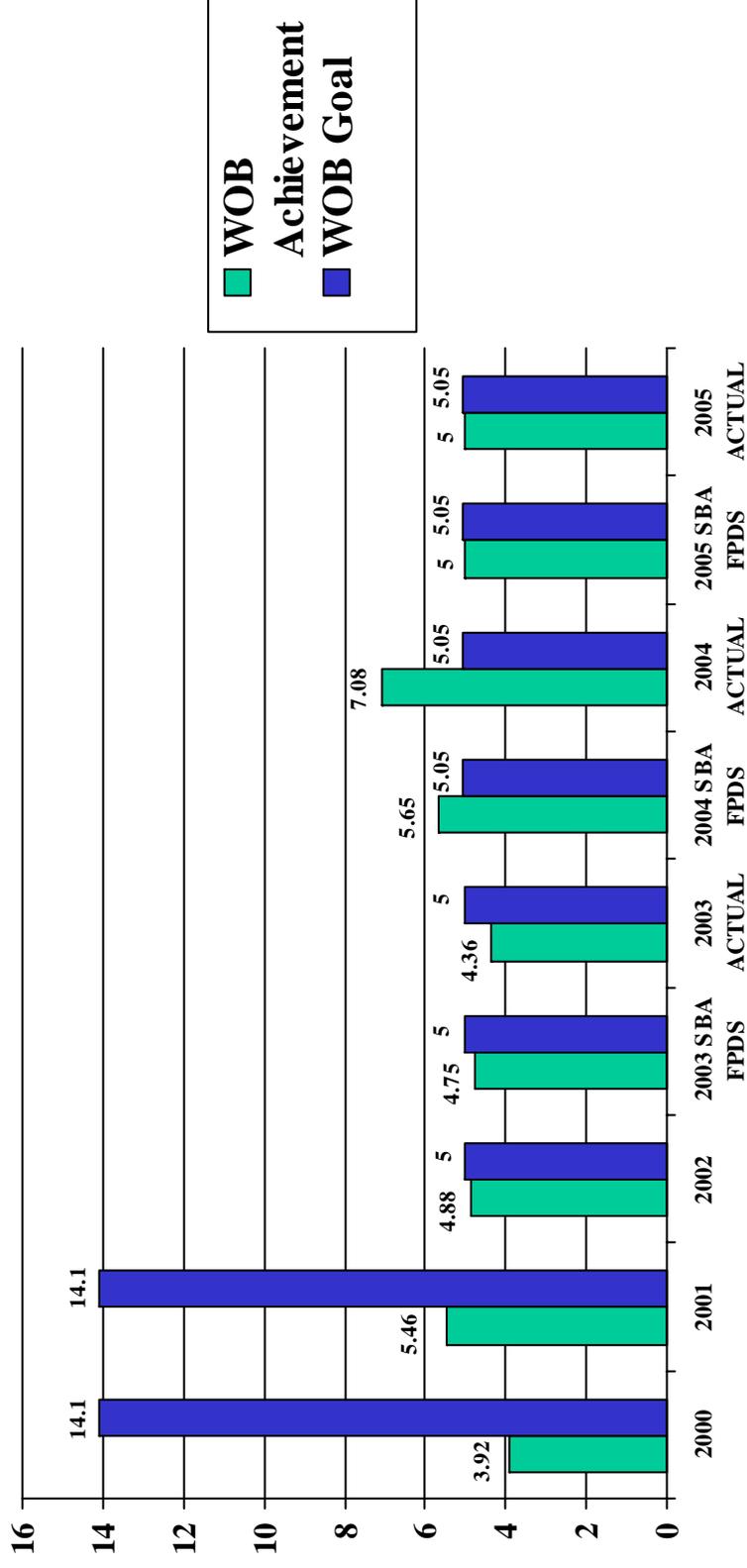
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Health & Human Services

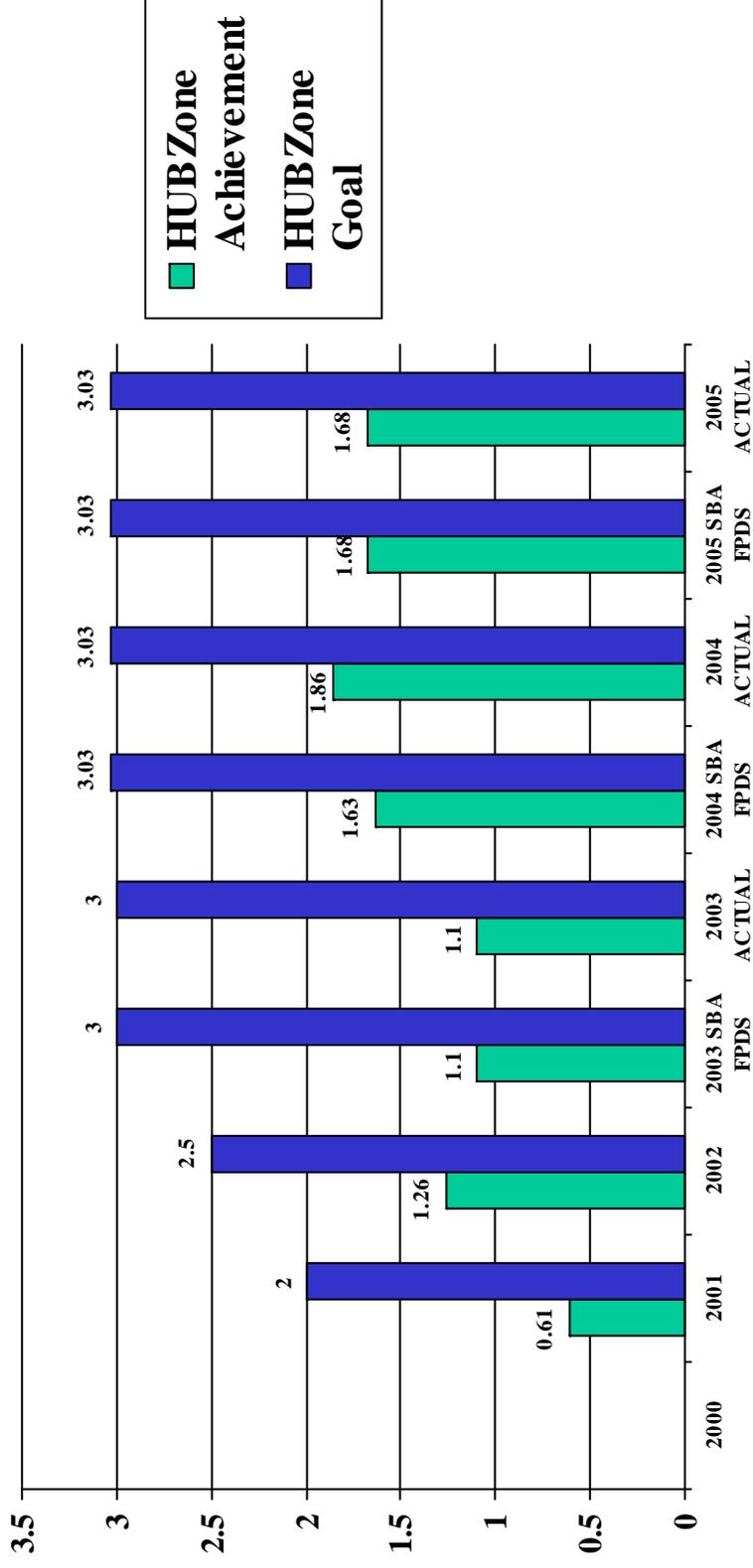
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Health & Human Services

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

General Services Administration

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The General Services Administration (GSA) had procurement activity of \$11.1 billion in 2000. Procurement volume decreased to \$10.7 billion in 2001 and to \$9.4 billion in 2002. Based on 2003 agency figures, GSA activity decreased to \$8.05 billion. According to the SBA's 2003 FPDS figures, GSA procurement activity remained constant at \$9.4 billion. In 2004, based on estimated figures, GSA procurement dollars increased to \$10.0 billion. According to the SBA's 2004 FPDS figures, GSA procurement activity was \$7.5 billion. Procurement activity dropped to \$4.3 billion in 2005 according to SBA's FPDS data. Since 2000, overall procurement volume has declined by more than 60 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by the GSA decreased from 372,503 in 2000 to 98,677 in 2001. In 2002, GSA had 96,755 contract actions with small firms, a four-year low. For 2003, according to agency figures, contract actions were 415,333. The SBA's FPDS data showed 351,159 contract actions in that year. For 2004, GSA's estimated contract actions with small businesses were 94,647. The SBA's FPDS data showed 112,433 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data shows 86,361 contract actions with small businesses. However, 4,047 of these contracts were not actually awarded to small businesses. Therefore, GSA had only 82,314 contract actions with small businesses in 2005. GSA contract actions with small businesses have declined nearly 78 percent since 2000. This is a substantially larger percentage decline than the change in overall procurement volume.

Small Disadvantaged Business

GSA's small disadvantaged business contract actions decreased from 19,219 in 2000 to 7,472 in 2001. In 2002, GSA had 9,791 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to agency figures, contract actions were 28,814. The SBA's FPDS data showed 21,551 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, GSA's estimated contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses were 7,791. The SBA's FPDS data showed 6,851 actions. In 2005, GSA had 8,429 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses according to SBA's FPDS. Since 2000, contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses declined by approximately 56 percent.

8(a) Program

The number of GSA contract actions with 8(a) firms increased from 4,579 in 2000 to 4,842 in 2001. In 2002, GSA had 4,919 contract actions with 8(a) companies. According to agency figures, the number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003 was 8,657. The SBA's FPDS data showed 7,263 contract actions. For 2004, GSA's estimated contract actions with 8(a) firms were 4,862. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,676 actions. In 2005, contracting actions were 3,147 according to SBA's FPDS data – a 64percent decrease over the last two years.

Women-Owned Business

The number of GSA contract actions with women-owned firms decreased from 45,656 in 2000 to 12,716 in 2001. In 2002, GSA had 12,271 contract actions with women-owned businesses. GSA's contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003 were 53,418, according to agency figures. The SBA's FPDS data showed 57,959 contract actions. For 2004, GSA's estimated contract actions with women-owned companies were 11,098. The SBA's FPDS data showed 10,457 actions. In 2005, GSA had 16,255 contracts with women-owned businesses according to SBA's FPDS figures. Though an increase over the previous year, this is nearly 70percent fewer GSA contract actions with women-owned businesses than existed in 2003.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

GSA had 420 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, GSA had 616 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to agency figures, GSA's contract actions were 1,846. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,237 contract actions. For 2004, GSA's estimated contract actions with HUBZone firms were 2,515. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,148 actions. In 2005, GSA had 4,648 contract actions with HUBZone firms according to SBA's FPDS. From 2001 to 2005, GSA's number of HUBZone contract actions increased by more than 1,000 percent.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

GSA exceeded its goal for doing business with small businesses from 2000 through 2002, but did not achieve its goal in 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, GSA accomplished 34.96 percent of its contracts with small companies. However, this figure included \$144.6 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement declines to 31.63 percent. As GSA's goal was 43 percent, 73.6 percent of the goal was achieved, for a grade of "C." GSA's small business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 45 percent. Over the past five years, GSA's contract awards to small businesses have declined by \$3 billion.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

GSA exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal in 2000 and 2001, but did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, GSA did not accomplish its goal. GSA achieved 5.36 percent, yet its goal was 8 percent. As GSA achieved 67 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "D." For 2006, GSA has a small disadvantaged business goal of 8 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

GSA did not achieve its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2002 and in 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2003. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, GSA surpassed its goal. GSA achieved 5.44 percent, while its goal was 5 percent. Because GSA exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." GSA has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 5 percent. GSA's 8(a) program dollars have declined by 42 percent since 2000.

Women-owned Business Goal

GSA did not accomplish its women-owned business goal in 2000, 2002 or 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2001 and 2003. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, GSA surpassed its goal. GSA accomplished 6.2 percent, while its goal was 5 percent. As GSA exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." GSA has a goal of 5 percent for fiscal year 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

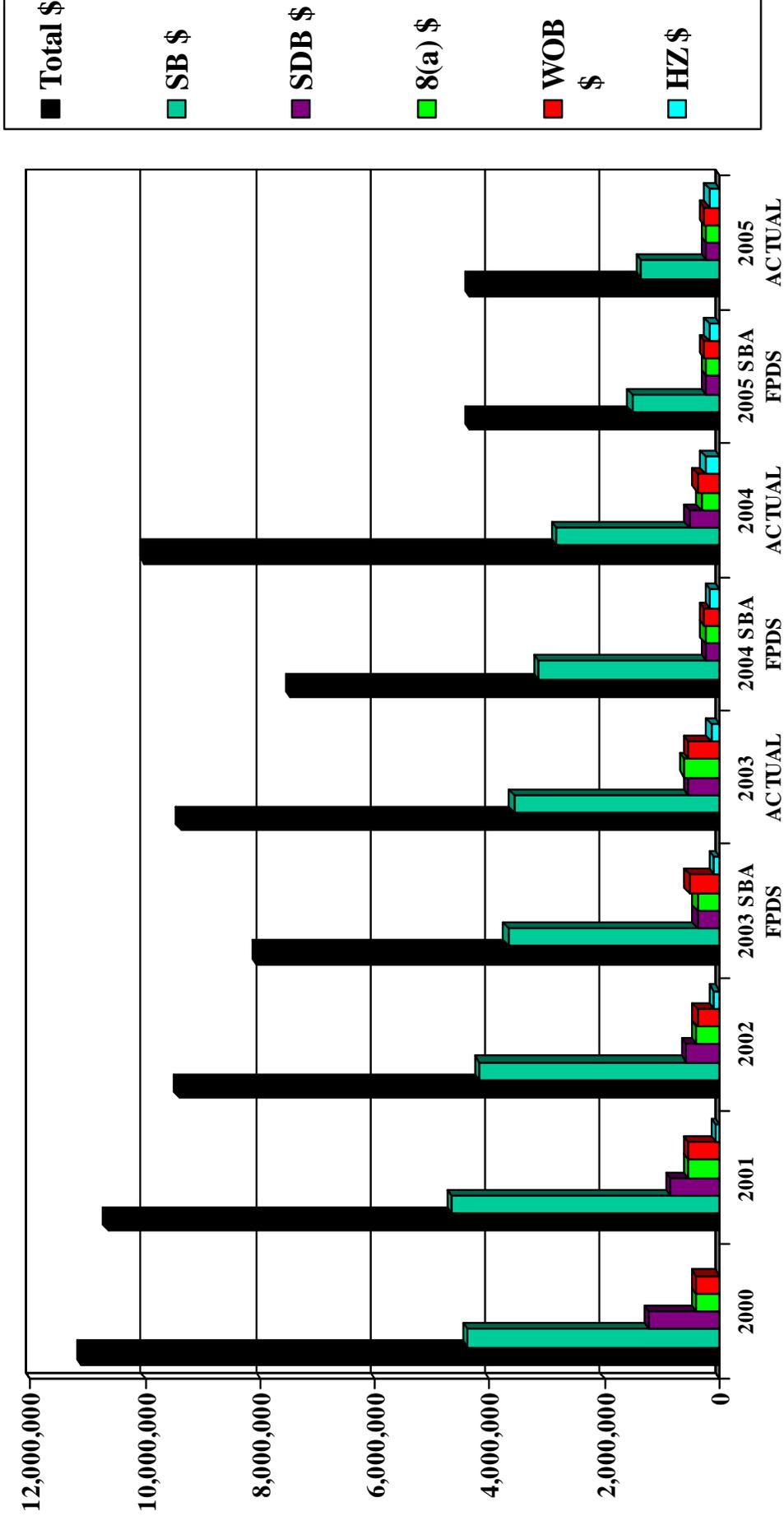
GSA did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, GSA surpassed its goal. GSA accomplished 4.06 percent, while its goal was 3 percent. As GSA exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." GSA has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006. GSA's HUBZone contract dollars have increased by more than 160 percent since 2001.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	C 2 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	D 1 point
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	A 4 points
Average Grade	B- 3 points

With a "C" in the Small Business Goal, a "D" in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an "A" in the 8(a) Program goal, an "A" in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an "A" in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the General Services Administration has an overall point total of 3, for a grade of "B-."

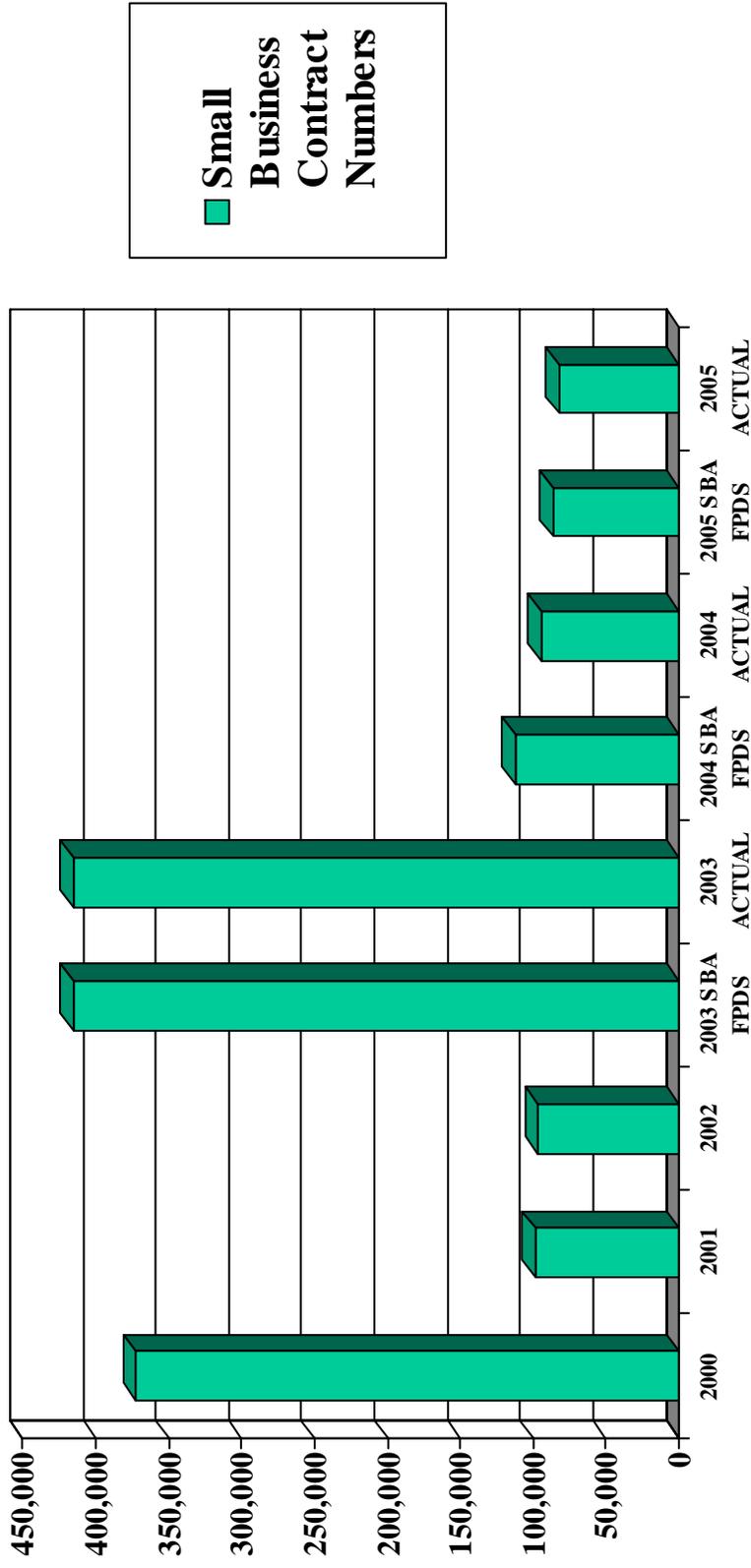
General Services Administration Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

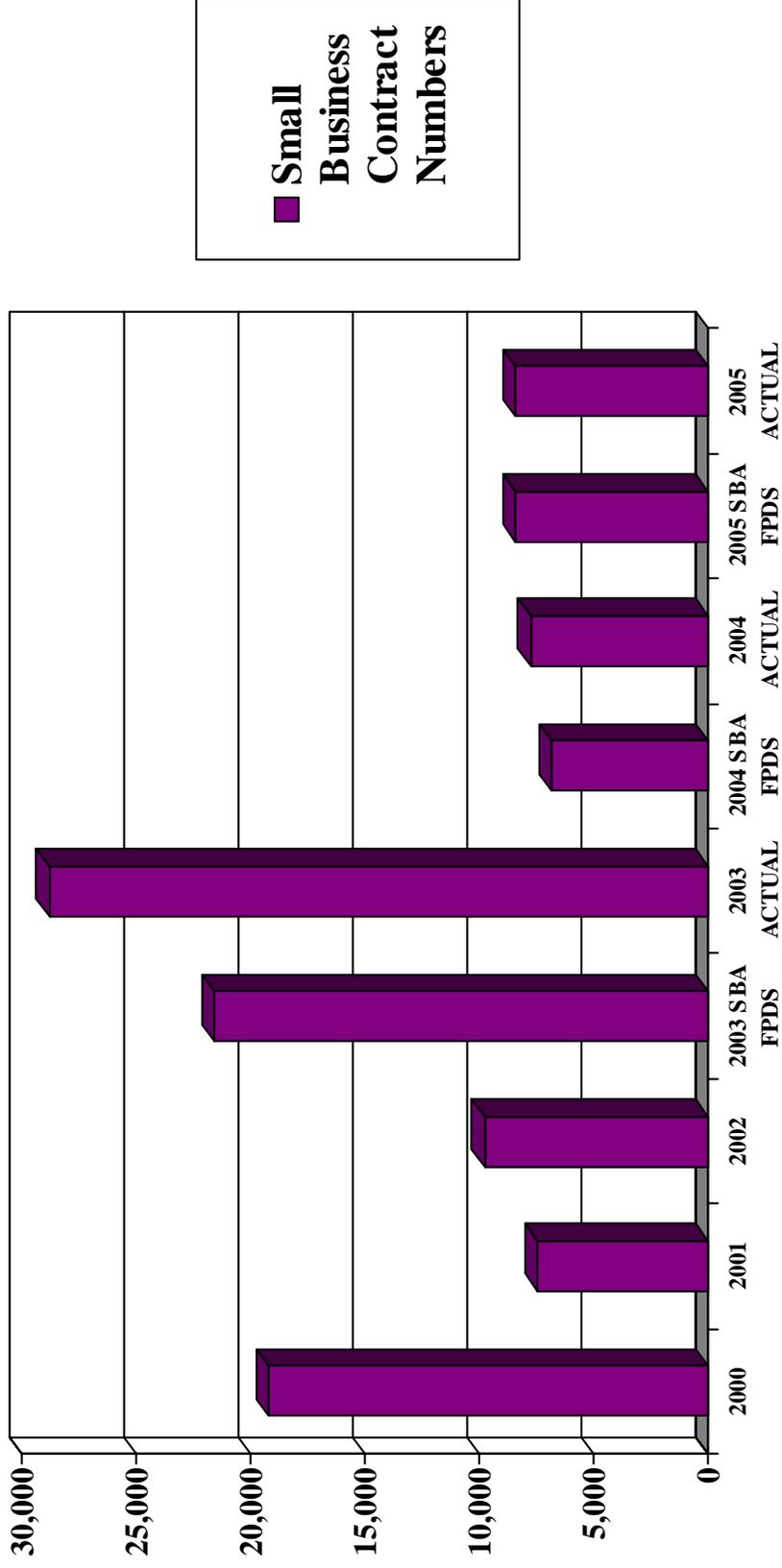
General Services Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



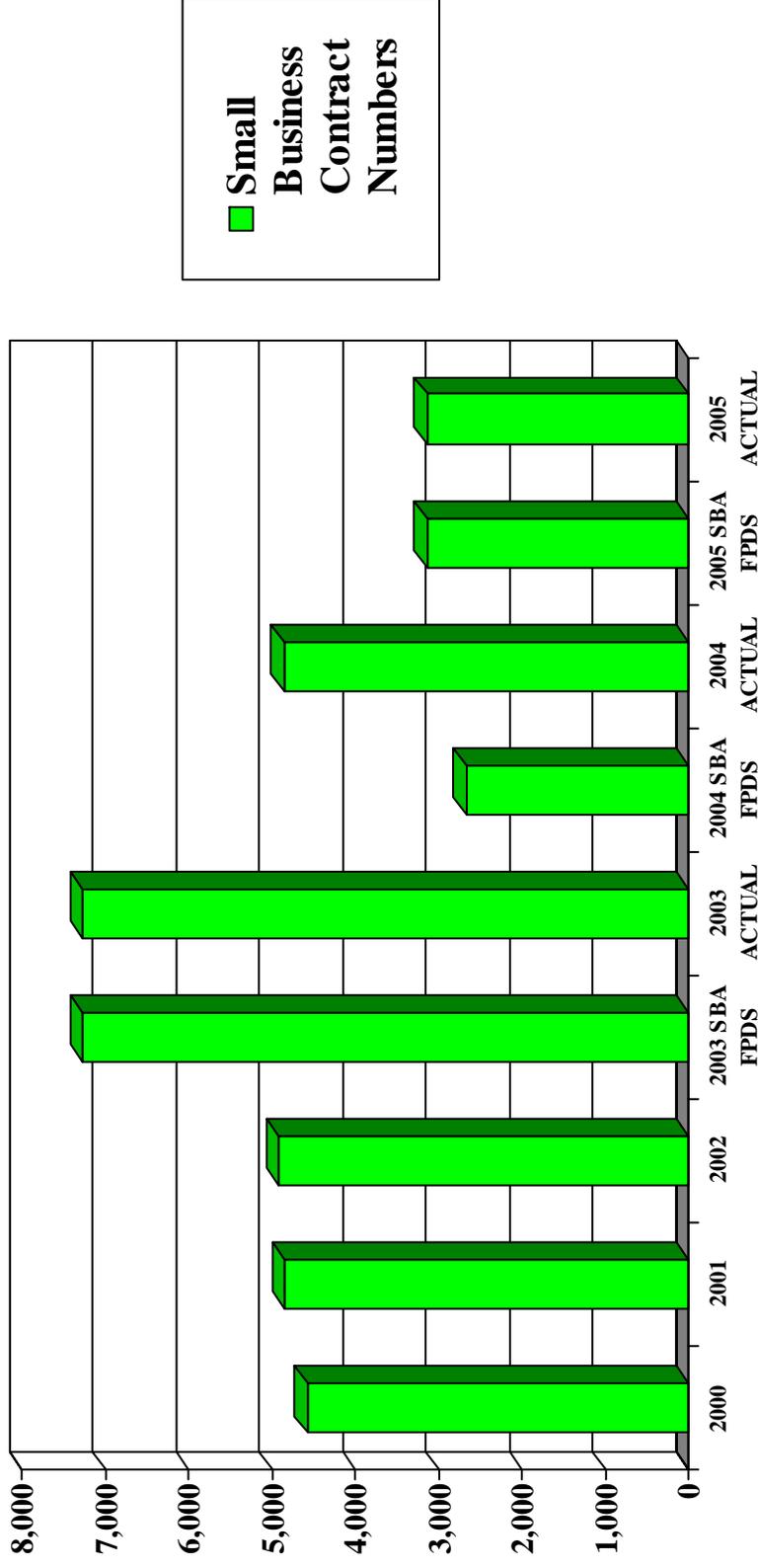
General Services Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



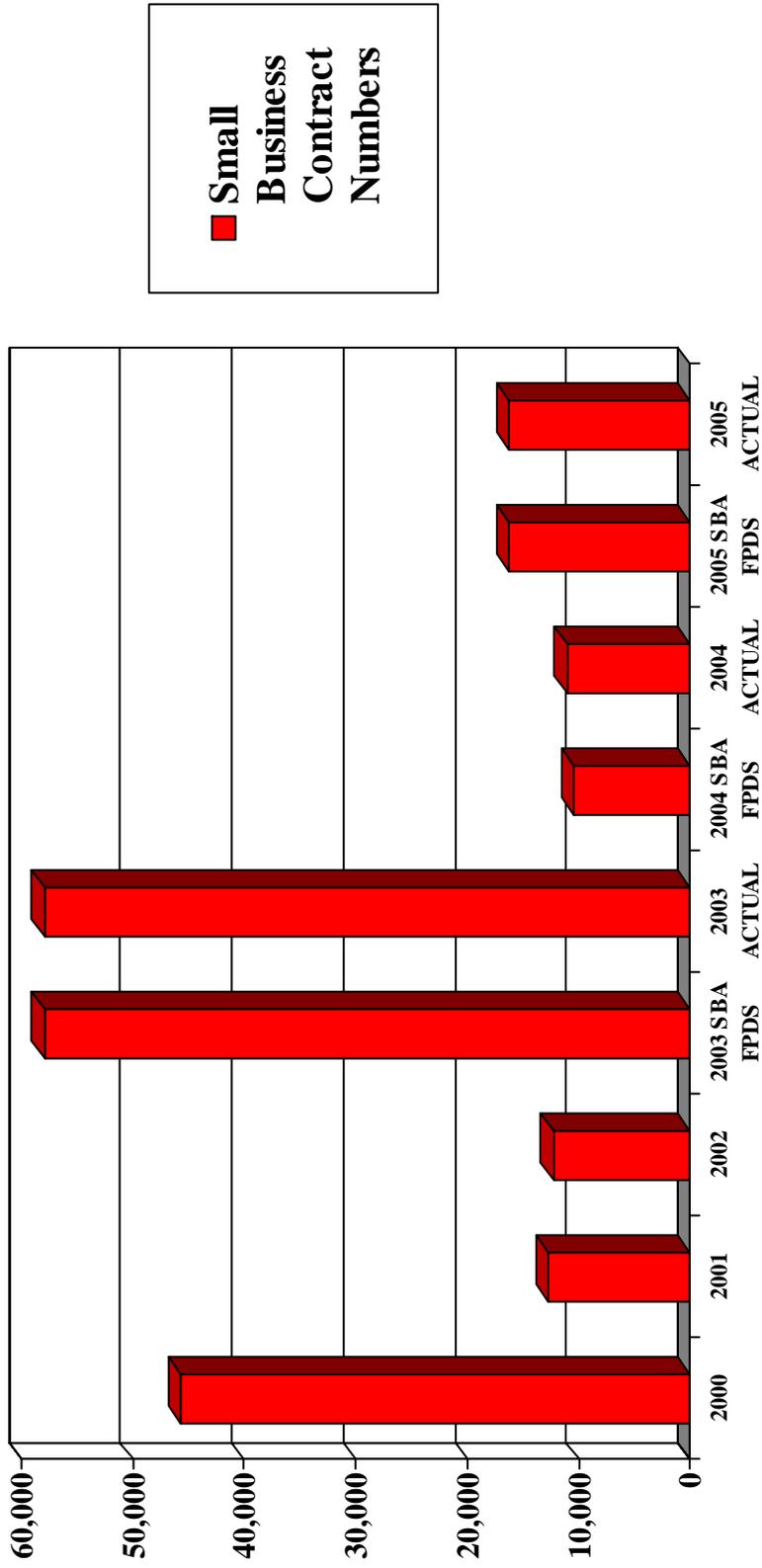
General Services Administration

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



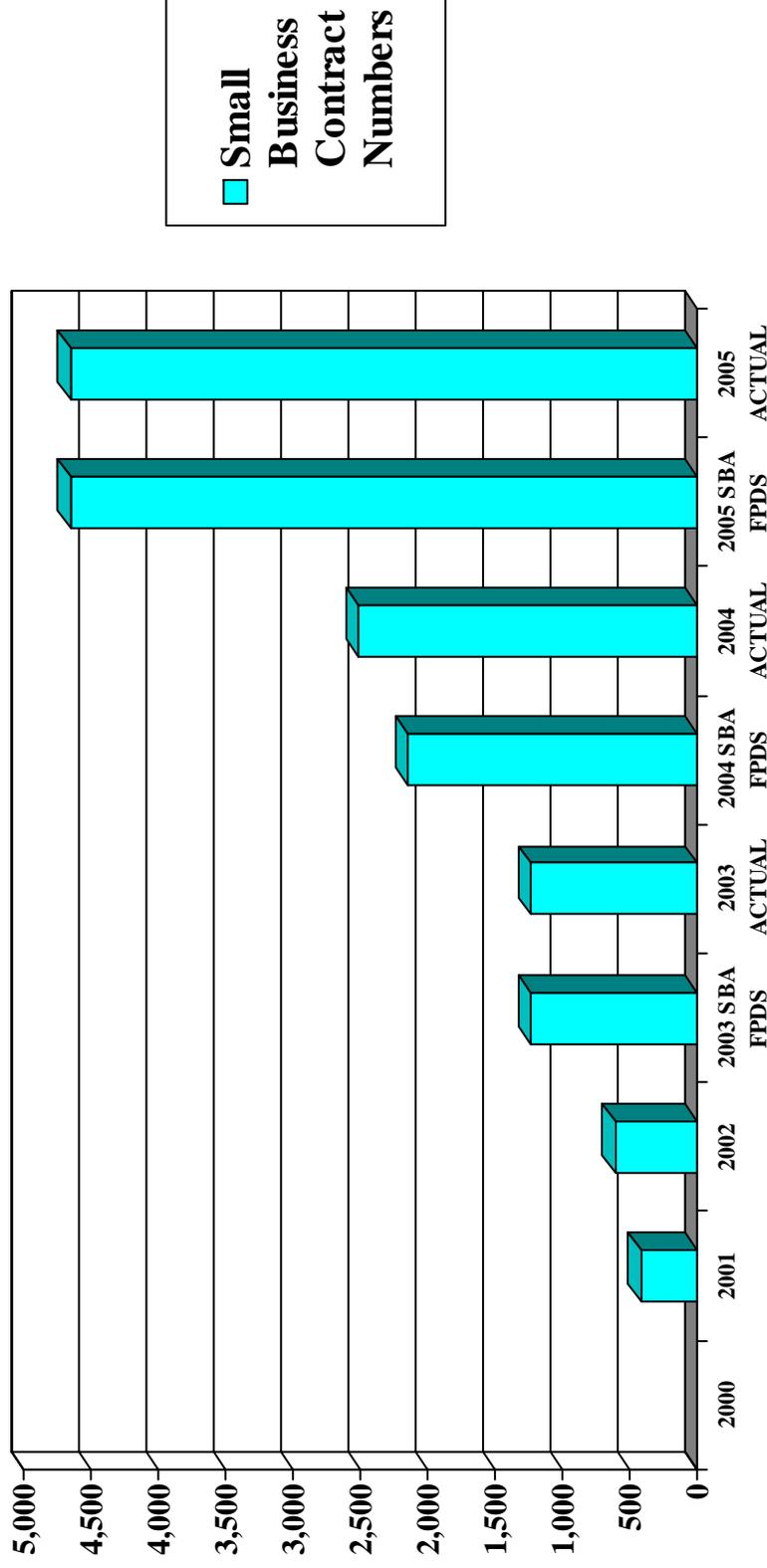
General Services Administration

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



General Services Administration

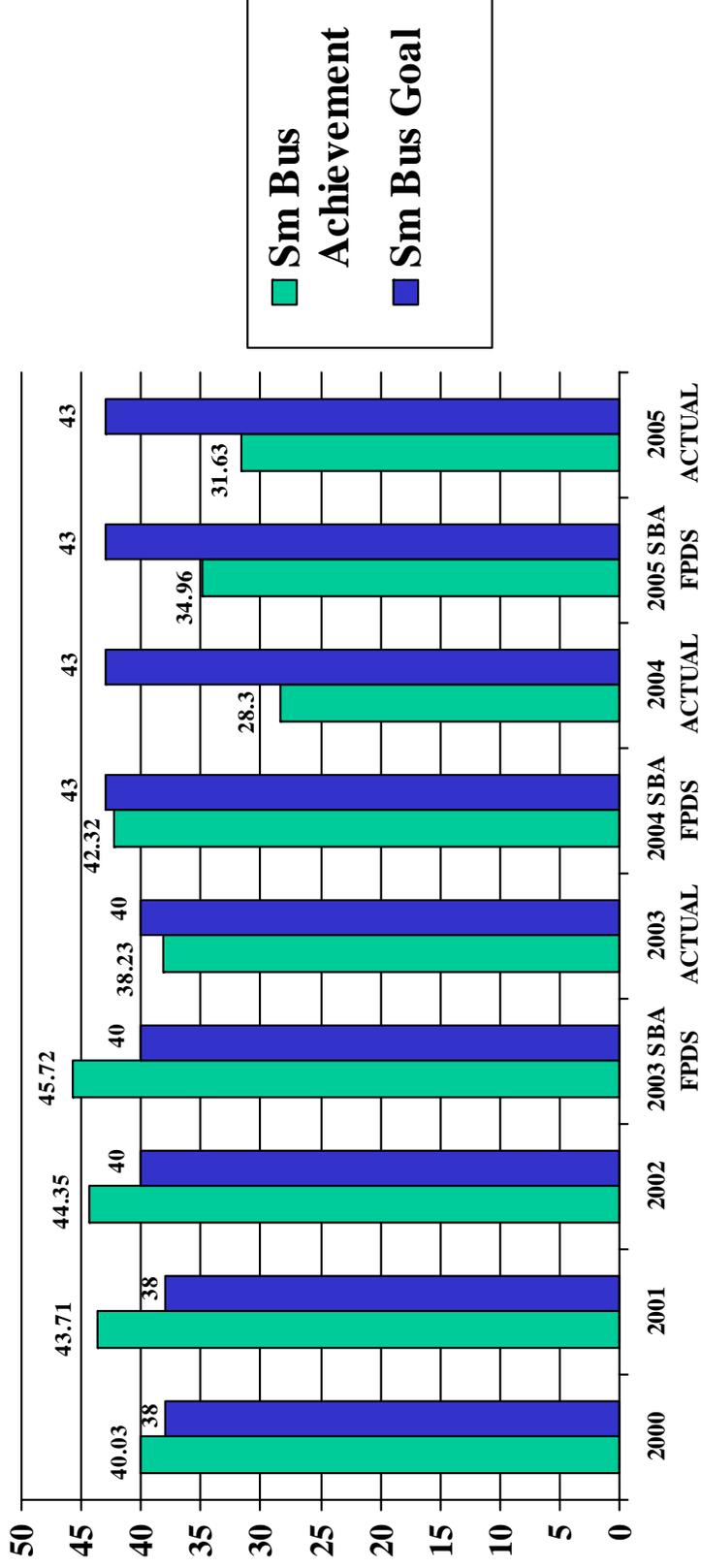
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

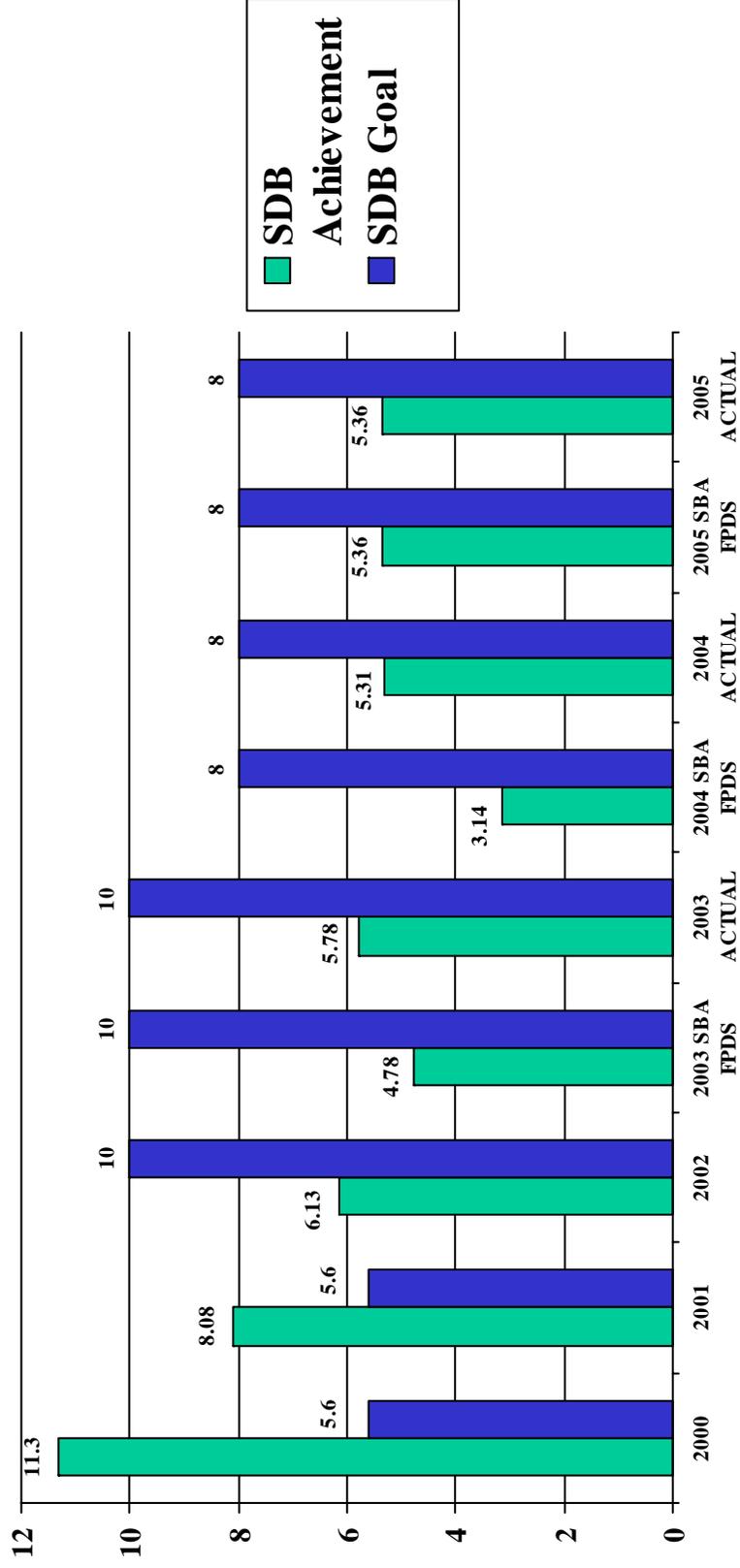
General Services Administration

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

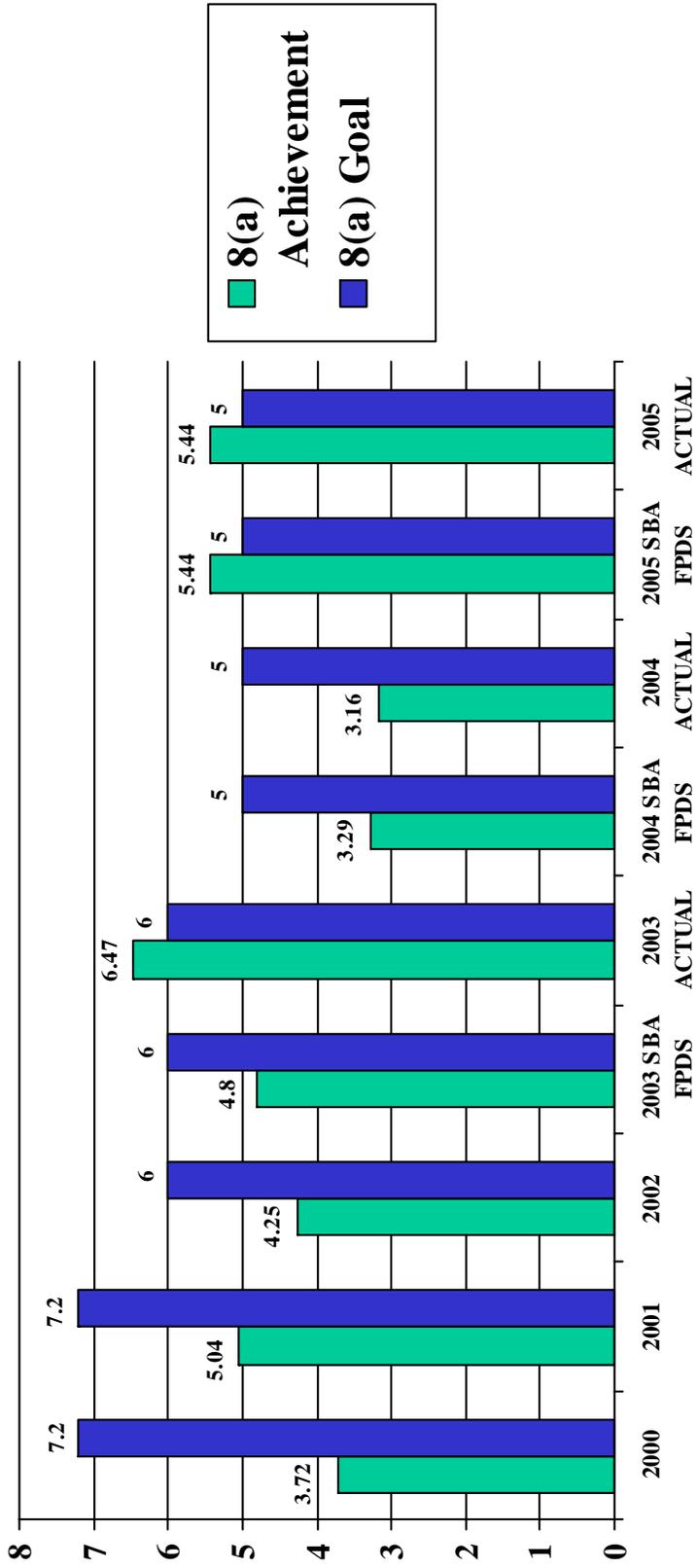
General Services Administration SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

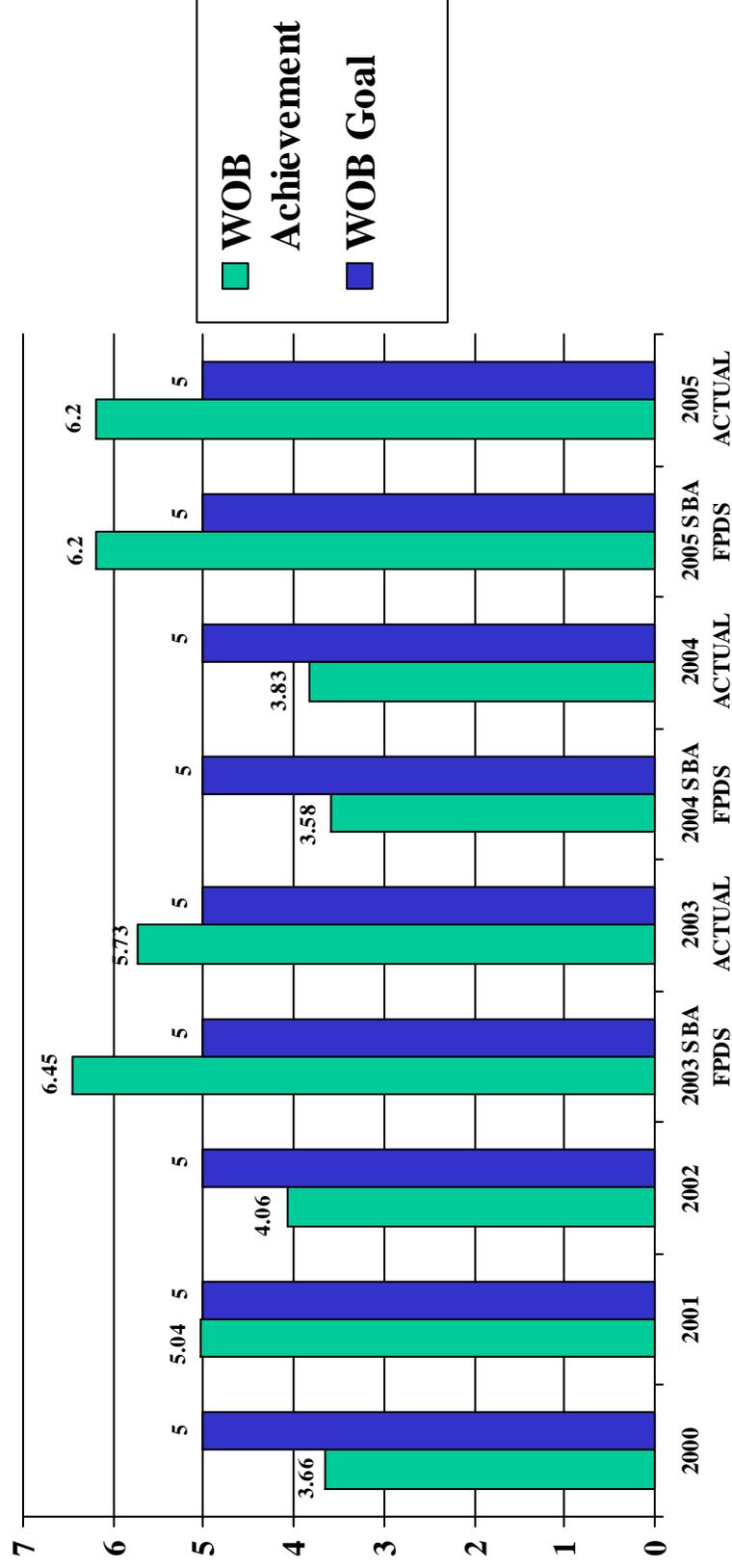
General Services Administration

8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

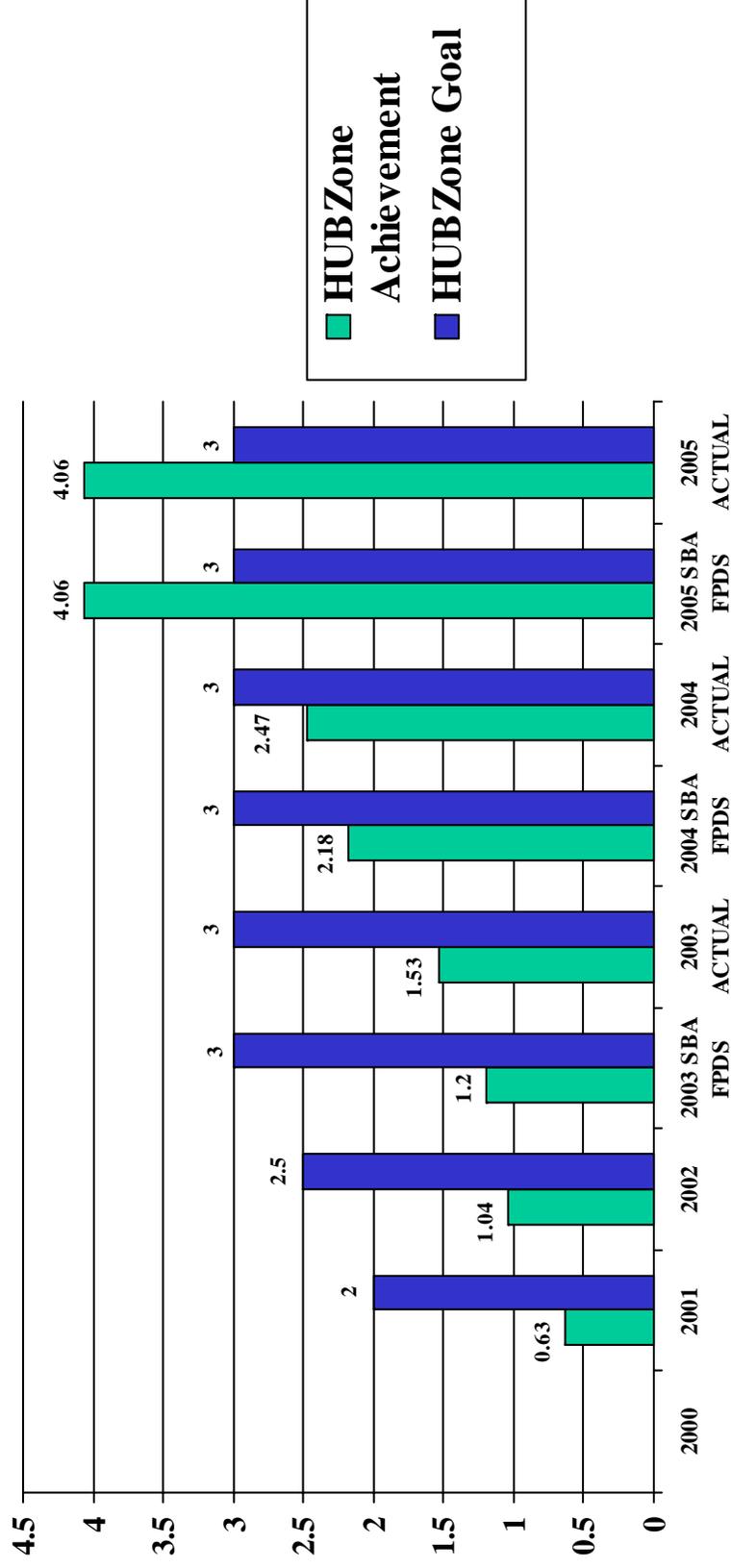
General Services Administration Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

General Services Administration

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Justice

Procurement Dollar Analysis

In 2000, the Department of Justice (DOJ) had procurement volume of \$3.66 billion. DOJ had an increase in 2001 to \$4.8 billion. Figures for 2002 showed an increase in procurement volume to \$5.0 billion. Based on internal agency figures, Justice's procurement activity decreased to \$3.89 billion in 2003. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$3.97 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, DOJ contract dollars increased to \$4.3 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$3.9 billion. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOJ had \$4.2 billion in total contract dollars. From 2000 to 2005, DOJ procurement volume increased by almost 15 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of DOJ contract actions with small businesses decreased from 303,919 in 2000 to 286,091 in 2001. In 2002, DOJ had 275,725 contract actions with small firms. DOJ contract actions for 2003 are 14,708. The SBA's FPDS data showed 207,455 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Justice had 192,418 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 147,694 actions. From 2000 to 2004, DOJ contract actions with small companies decreased by nearly 37 percent. The SBA's FPDS data for 2005 identified 157,821 small business contract actions. Of these, 3,109 were actually awarded to companies that are not small. Therefore, DOJ's actual number of small business contract actions was 154,712 – a decrease of 20 percent since 2004. While DOJ's total contracting dollars declined by 3 percent from 2004 to 2005, it is notable that over the same time period, small business contract actions declined nearly seven times faster. This is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses by the DOJ decreased from 4,696 in 2000 to 3,903 in 2001. In 2002, DOJ had 3,905 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. DOJ contract actions for 2003 were 1,489. The SBA's FPDS data showed 4,278 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Justice had 2,950 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,209 actions. The SBA's FPDS data for 2005 has identified 2,543 DOJ contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses – a decline of 14 percent from 2004 to 2005. Since 2000, DOJ's contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses have decreased by more than 45 percent since 2000.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by the DOJ decreased from 902 in 2000 to 656 contract actions in 2001. In 2002, DOJ had 755 contract actions with 8(a) companies. DOJ contract actions for 2003 are 347. The SBA's FPDS data showed 709 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Justice had 644 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 541 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 798 DOJ 8(a) contract actions – a decline of 12 percent since 2000.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by the DOJ decreased from 8,869 in 2000 to 8,265 in 2001. In 2002, DOJ had 10,313 contract actions with women-owned firms. DOJ contract actions for 2003 were 2,984. The SBA's FPDS data showed 11,228 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Justice had 14,192 contract actions with women-owned companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 11,506 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS identified 15,008 contract actions with women-owned companies.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

In 2001, DOJ had 240 contract actions with HUBZone companies. In 2002, DOJ had 436 contract actions with HUBZone firms. DOJ contract actions for 2003 were 183. The SBA's FPDS data showed 205 HUBZone contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Justice had 358 contract actions with HUBZone companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 274 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 716 HUBZone contract actions – an increase of 290 percent since 2003.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

DOJ exceeded its small business goal in 2000, 2002, 2003 and 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2001. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOJ accomplished 34.64 percent of its contracts with small companies. However, this figure included \$128 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement decreases to 31.56 percent. DOJ's goal for 2005 was 31.5 percent. As DOJ exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." The small business goal for DOJ in fiscal year 2006 is 32.42 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

DOJ exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal from 2000 through 2003, but did not accomplish its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOJ did not achieve its goal.

DOJ achieved 2.98 percent. DOJ's goal was 12 percent. As DOJ accomplished 24.8 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For fiscal year 2006, DOJ has a small disadvantaged business goal of 5.5 percent. From 2004 to 2005, while DOJ's total contracting dollars declined by 3 percent, contract dollars to small disadvantaged businesses dropped by 38 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

DOJ has not achieved its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOJ again did not meet its goal. DOJ had an achievement of 2.21 percent. DOJ's goal was 3.7 percent. As DOJ accomplished 59.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." DOJ has a 3 percent 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006. In 2005, 22.5 percent of DOJ's 8(a) contracting dollars went to Alaska Native Corporations. Since 2000, DOJ's 8(a) contract dollars have declined by 18 percent.

Women-Owned Business Goal

DOJ exceeded its women-owned business goal in 2000 and 2001, but did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOJ surpassed its goal. DOJ achieved 6.41 percent, while its goal was 5 percent. As DOJ exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." DOJ has a 5 percent women-owned business goal for fiscal year 2005.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

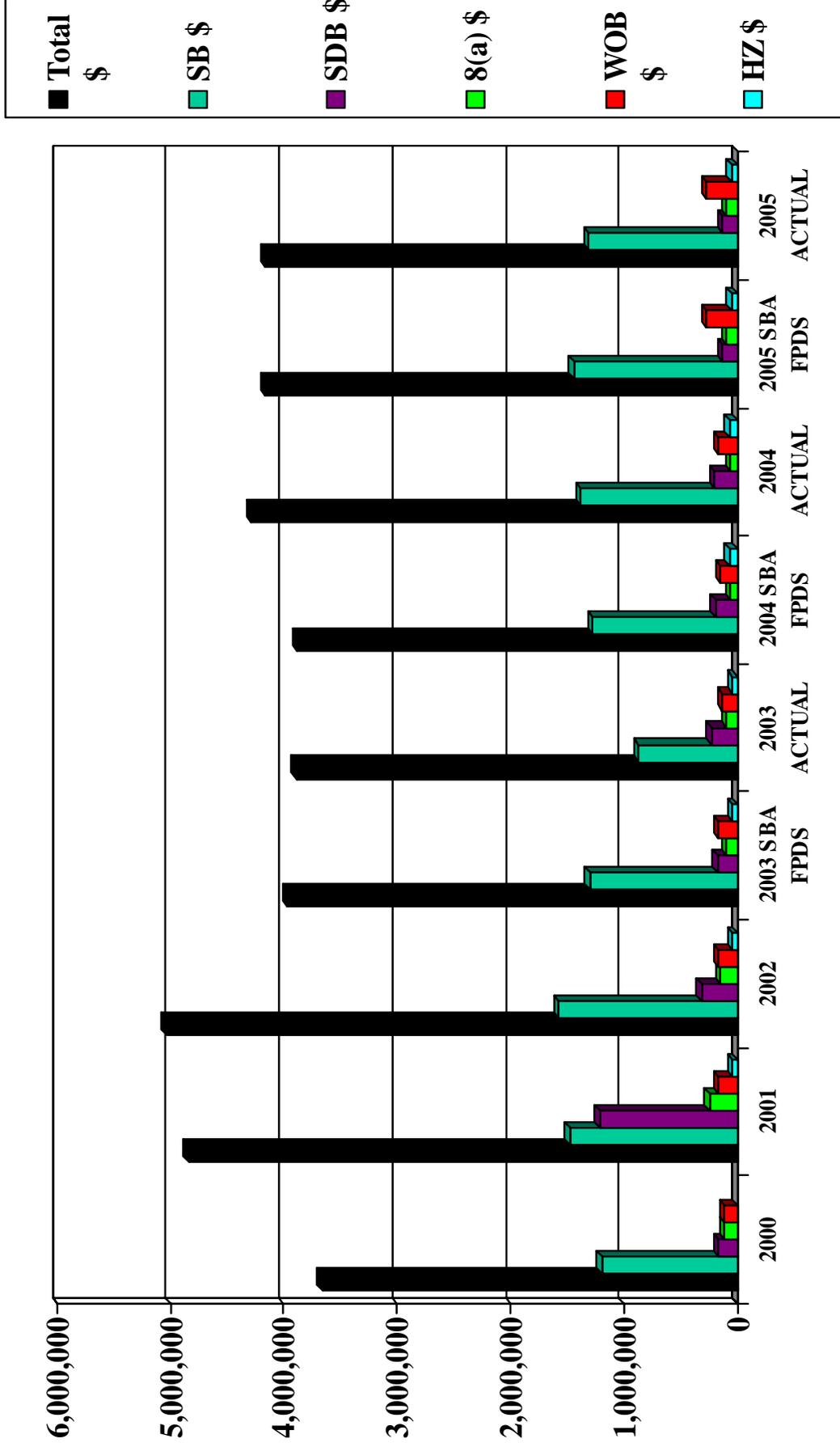
DOJ did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 to 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, DOJ again did not achieve its goal. DOJ achieved 1.16 percent, however its goal was 3 percent. As DOJ achieved 38.6 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." DOJ has a HUBZone goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2005.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	F 0 point
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	D 1.6 points

With an "A" in the Small Business Goal, an "F" in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an "F" in the 8(a) Program Goal, an "A" in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an "F" in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Justice has an overall point total of 1.6, for a grade of "D."

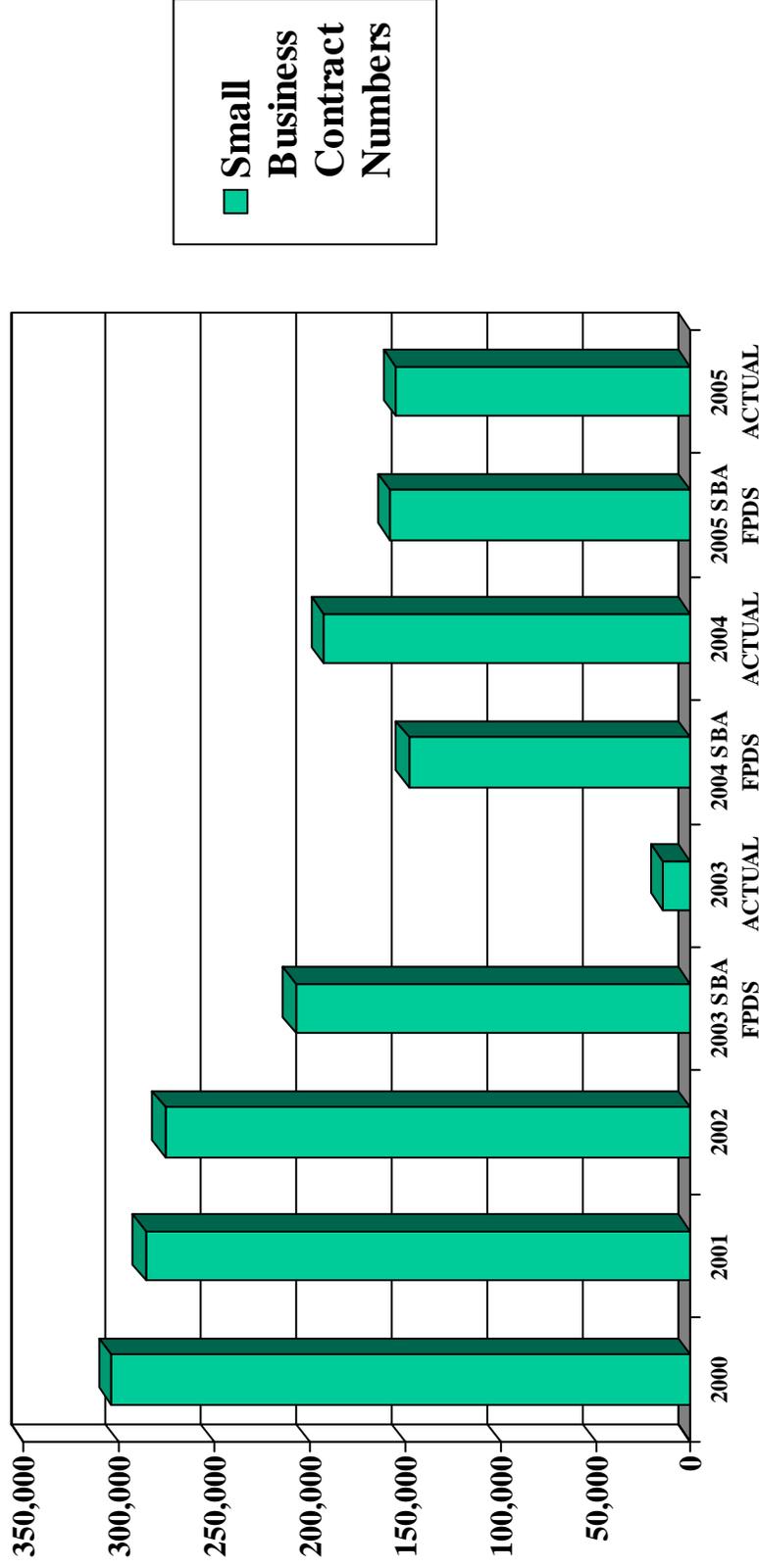
Department of Justice Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

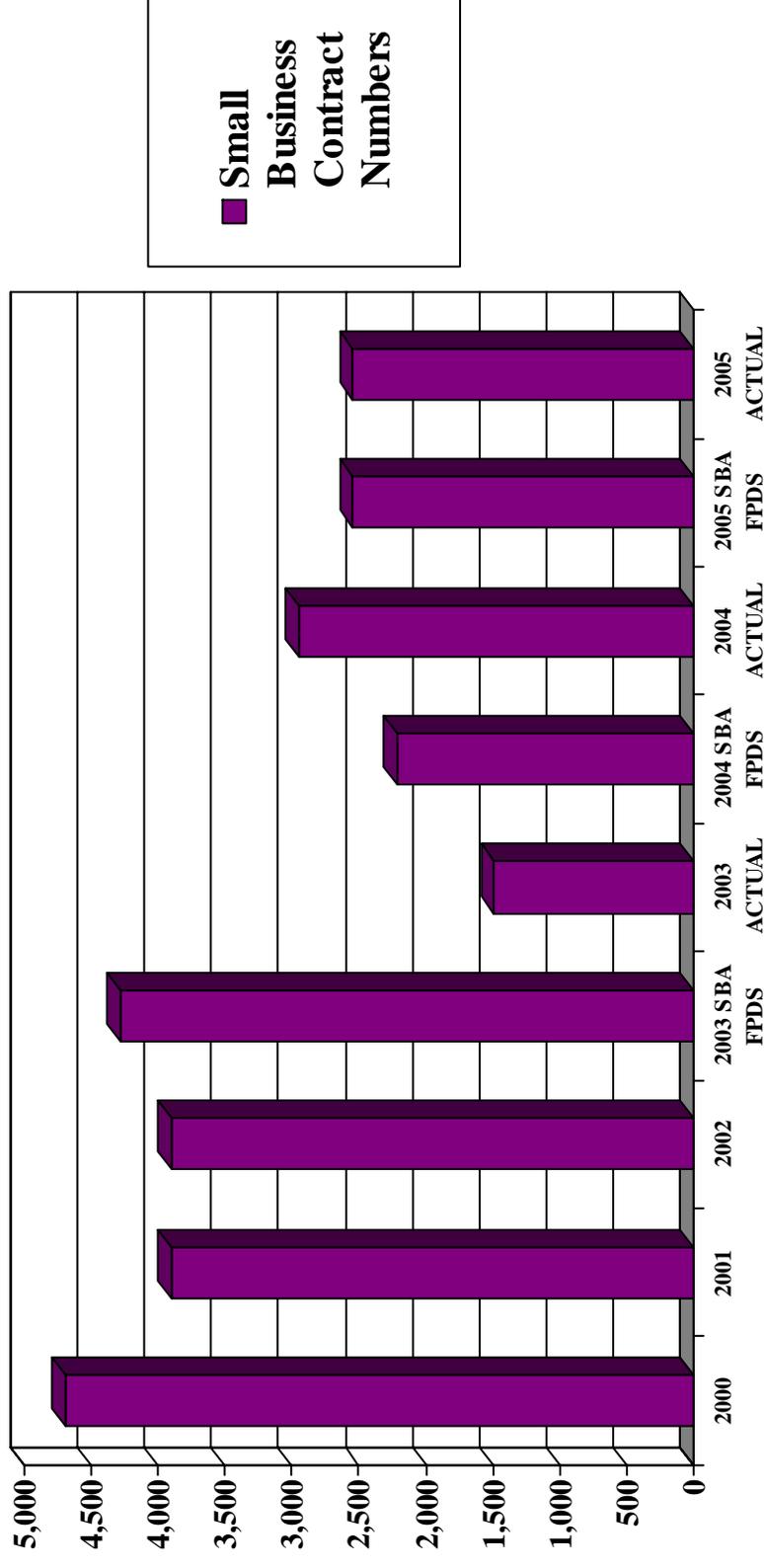
Department of Justice

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



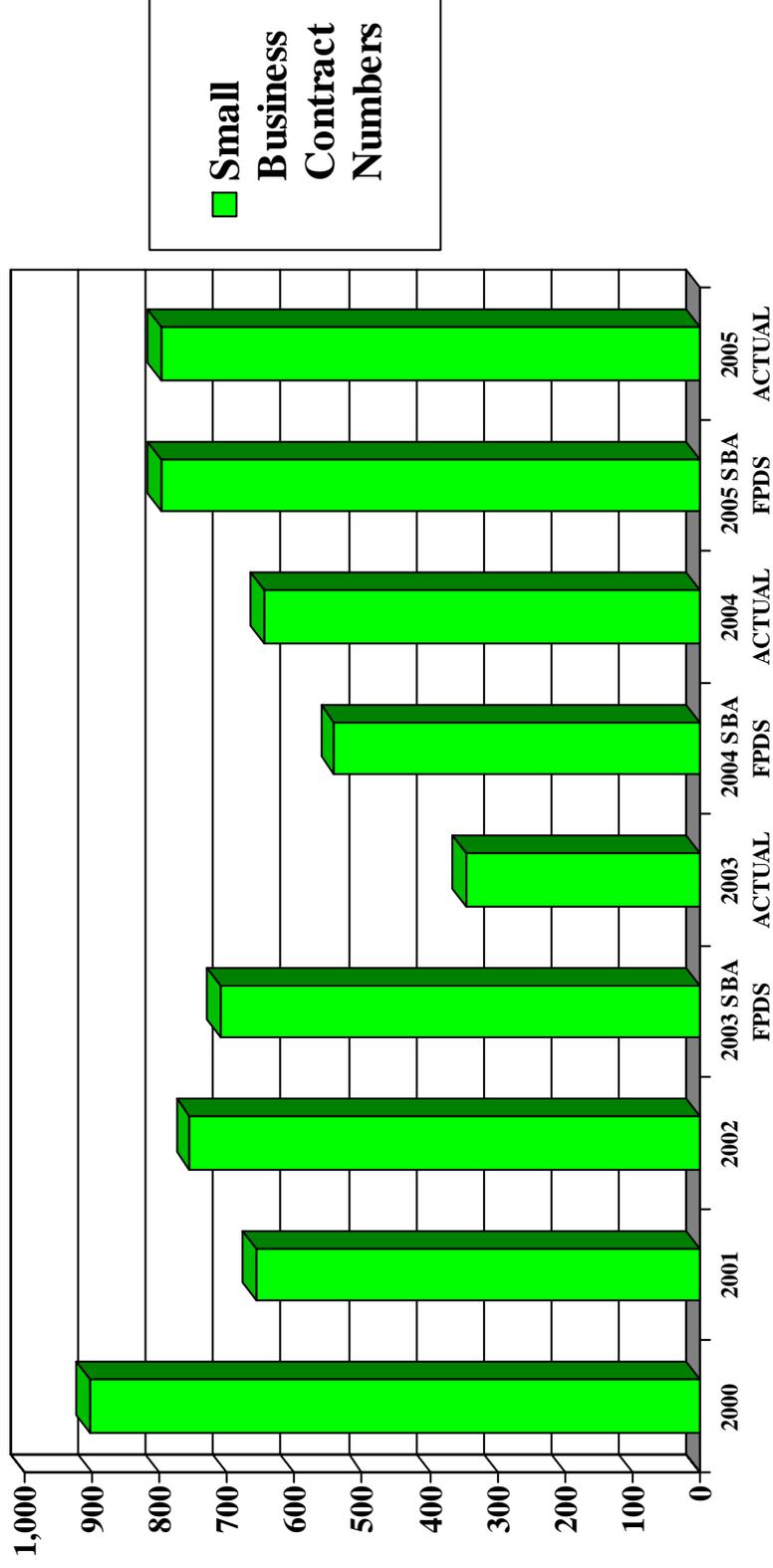
Department of Justice

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



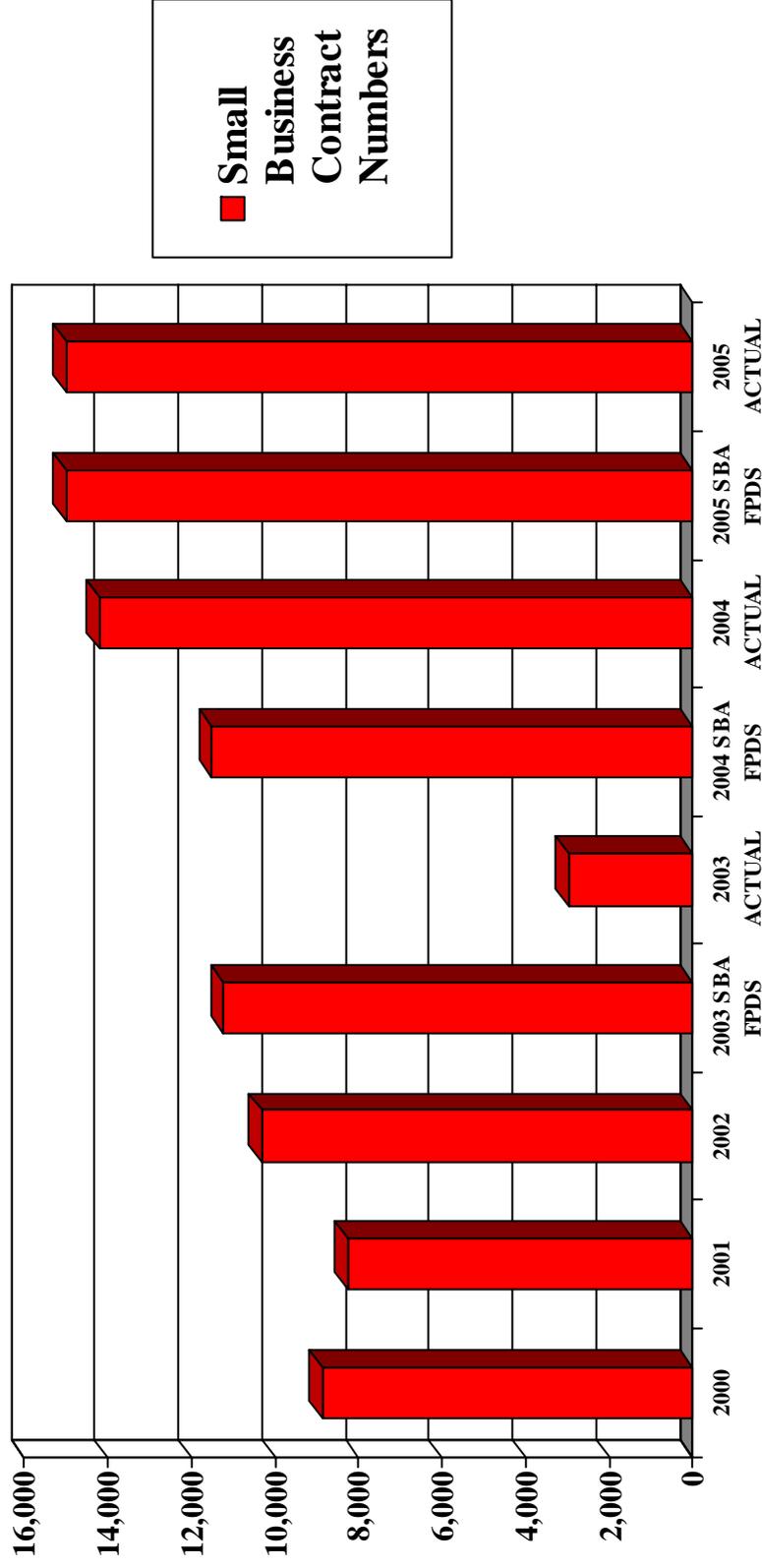
Department of Justice

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



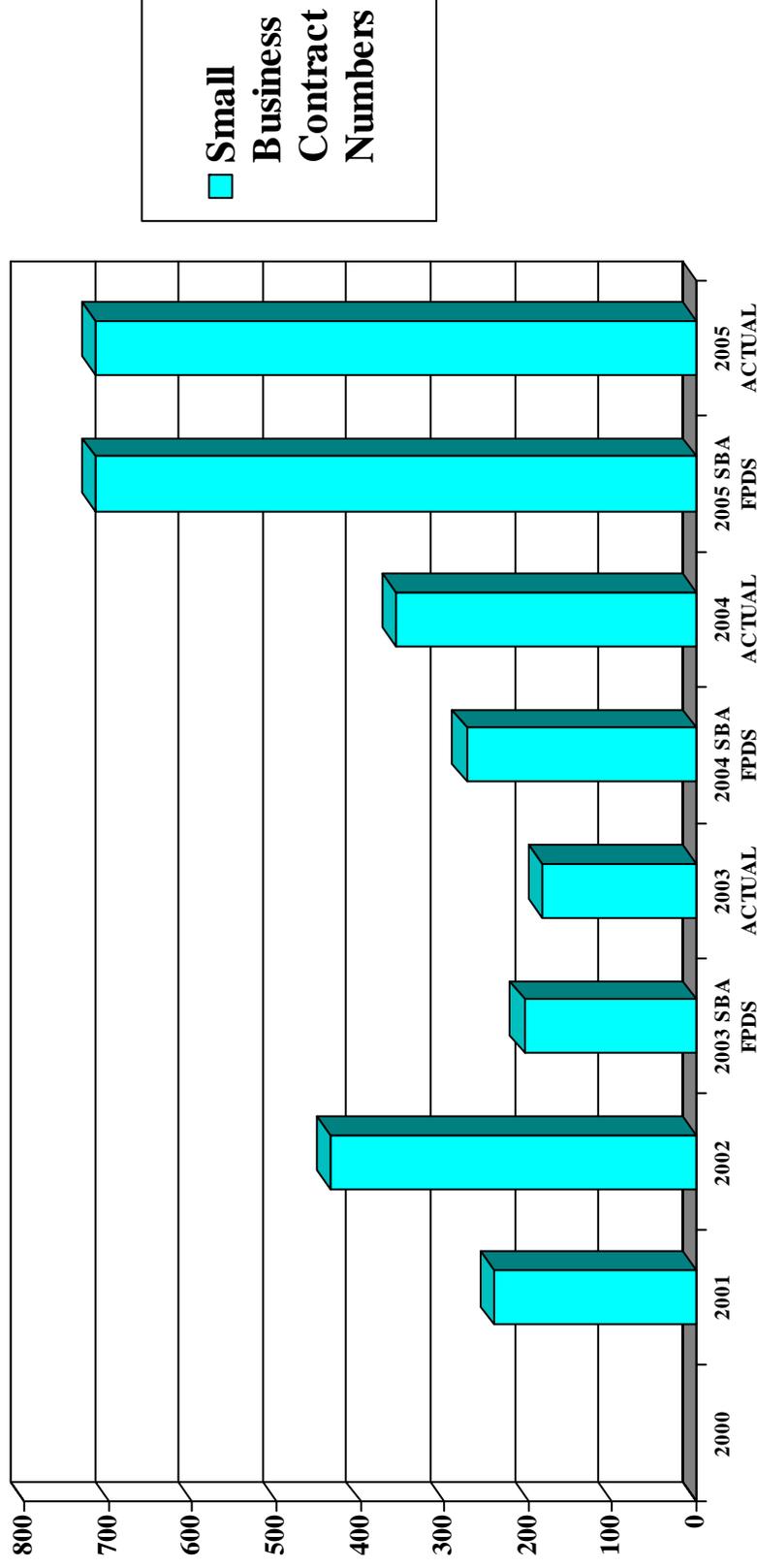
Department of Justice

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Justice

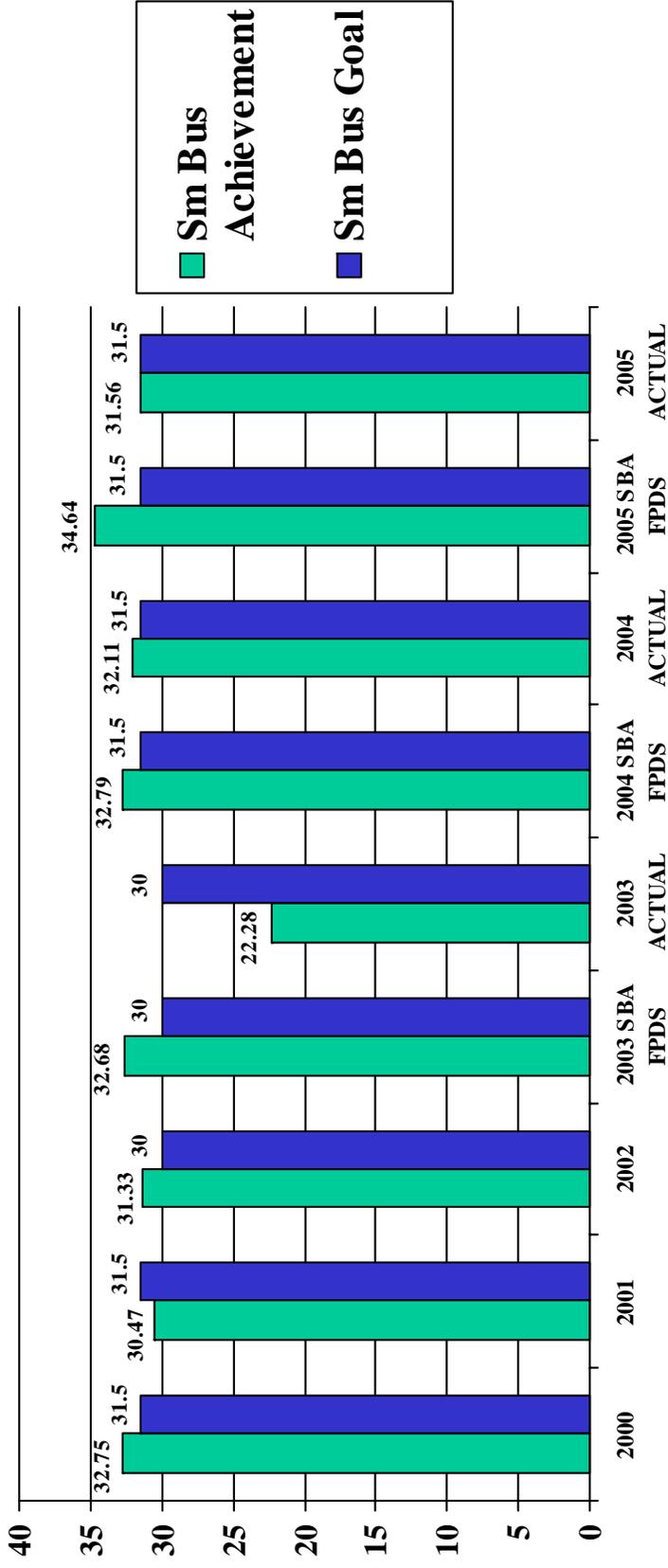
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

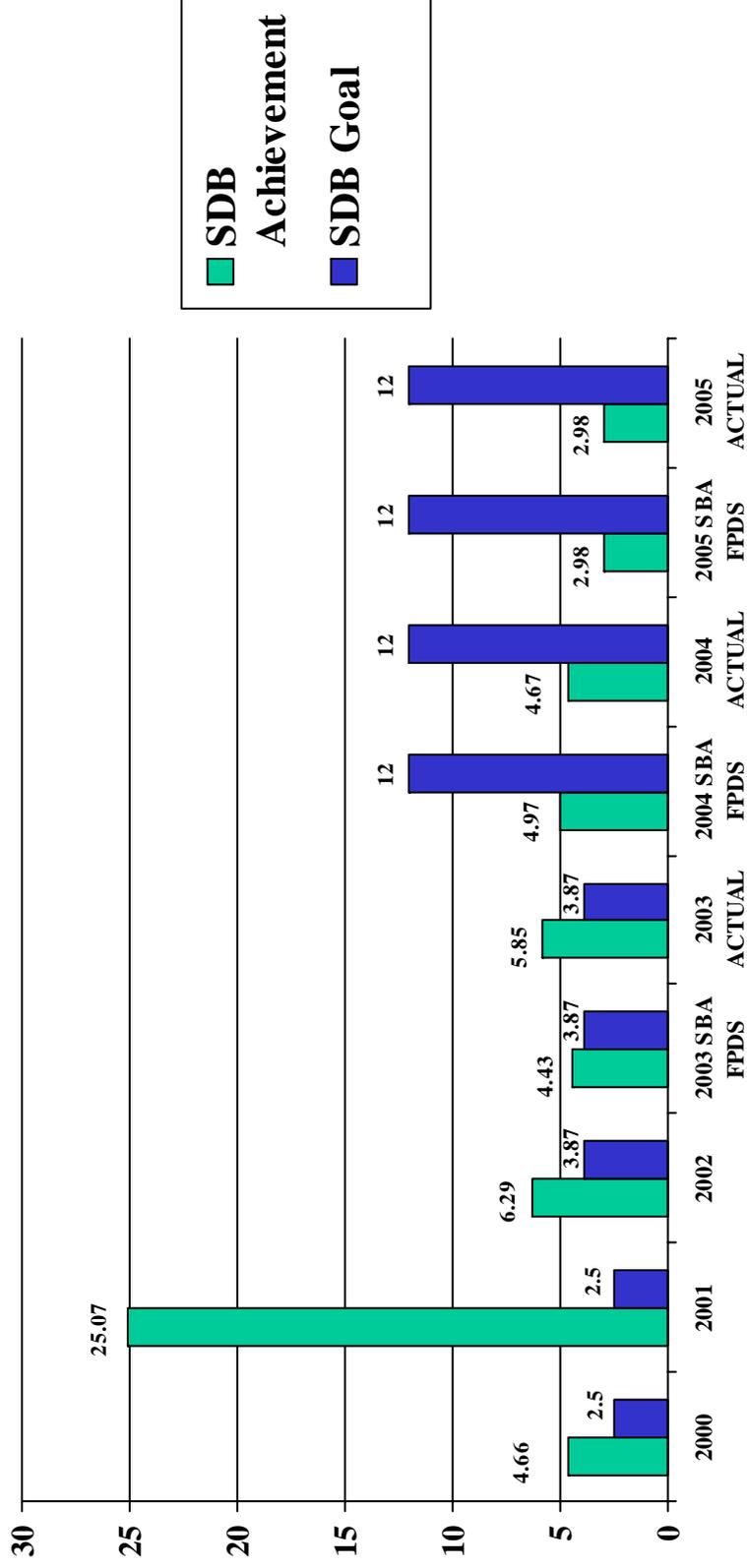
Department of Justice

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

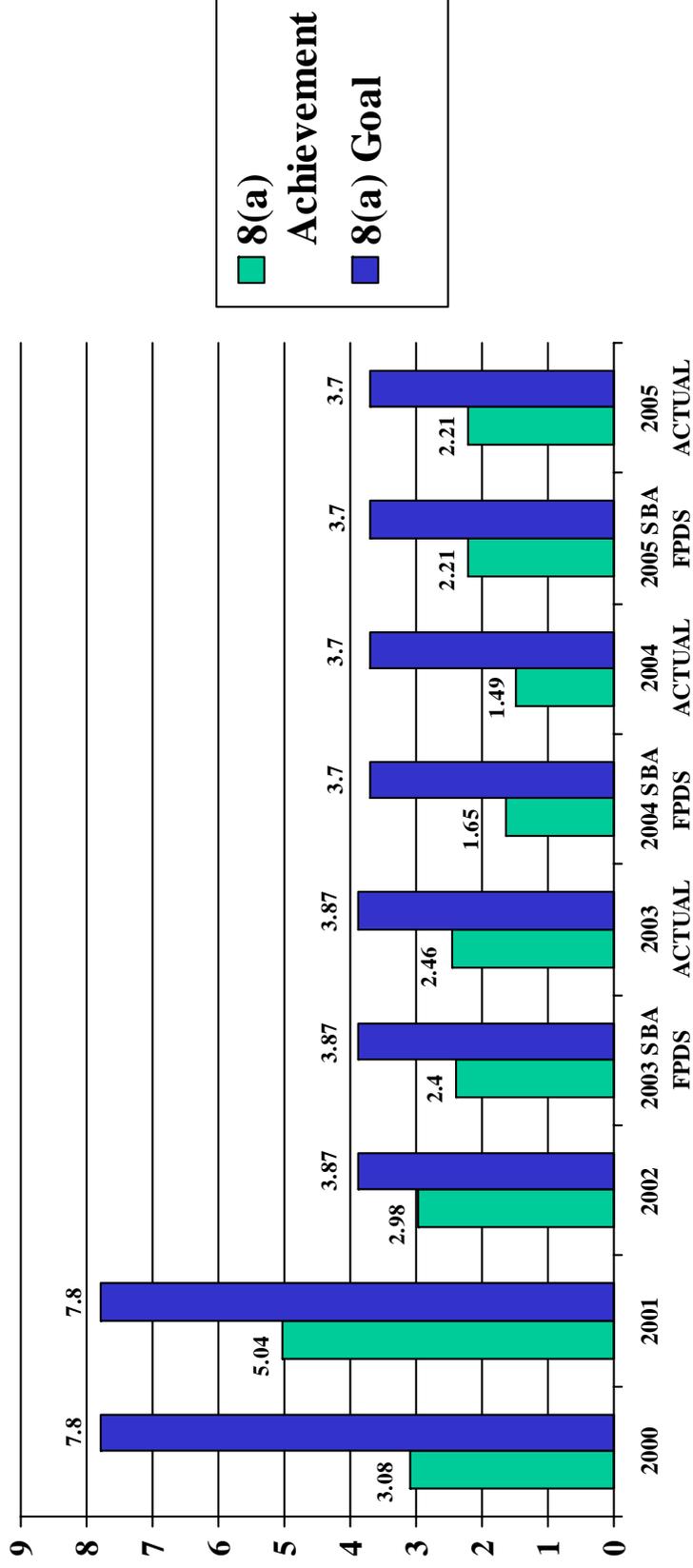
Department of Justice SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Justice

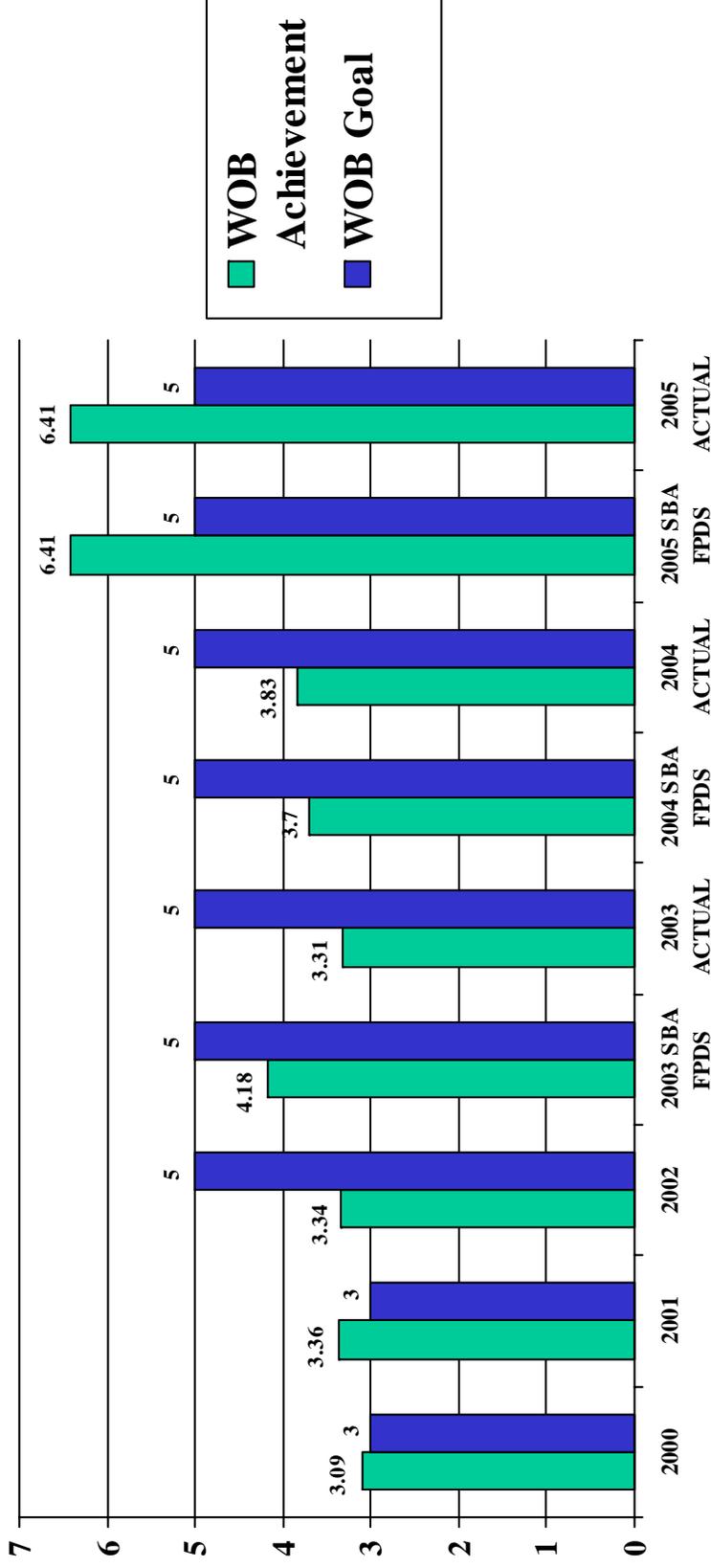
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Justice

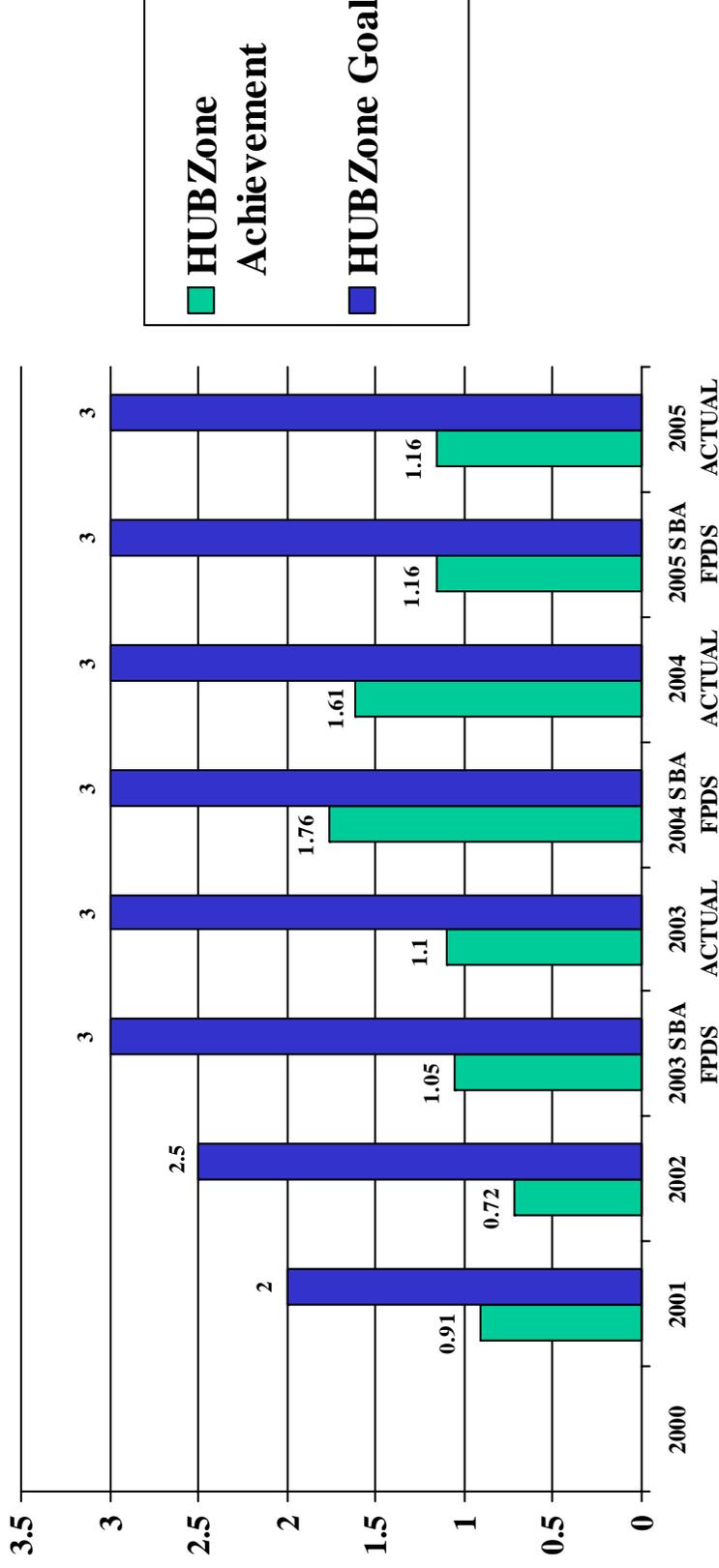
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Justice

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in FY 2003.

Department of Agriculture

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) showed procurement activity of \$3.5 billion in 2000. Agriculture showed an increase in 2001 to \$3.8 billion, but a decrease in 2002 to \$3.7 billion. Based on 2003 agency figures, Agriculture activity increased substantially to \$4.7 billion. This was greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$4.2 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, Agriculture contract dollars decreased to \$3.9 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$3.97 billion. In 2005, Agriculture's contracting volume was also \$3.9 billion. From 2000 to 2005, USDA's procurement dollars have increased by 12 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by Agriculture decreased from 130,148 in 2000 to 92,358 in 2001. In 2002, Agriculture had 115,369 contract actions with small firms. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Agriculture had 109,831 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 109,838 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Agriculture had 108,198 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 108,435 actions. In 2005, Agriculture's contract actions with small companies declined to 63,929 according to the SBA's FPDS data. Of this, 1,056 actions were miscoded, and actually went to companies that are not small. As a result, the actual number of small business contract actions for 2005 is 62,873. From 2000 to 2005, Agriculture's contracting dollars have increased by 12 percent, but the number of small business contracts has decreased by 52 percent. The combination of the increase in total dollars and the decrease in actions is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

Note: Given the discrepancy between the contract actions to small disadvantaged businesses in 2000 versus subsequent years, it is likely that there was an error in Agriculture's reporting in 2000.

Agriculture had 24,144 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses in 2000. In 2001, this figure decreased to 3,101. In 2002, Agriculture had 3,302 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Agriculture had 3,644 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,648 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Agriculture had 4,054 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,961 actions. In 2005, based on the SBA's FPDS data, Agriculture had 3,377 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses.

8(a) Program

The number of Agriculture contract actions with 8(a) firms increased from 1,599 in 2000 to 1,772 in 2001. In 2002, Agriculture had 1,750 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 2,906. The SBA's FPDS data showed the same number of 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Agriculture had 1,812 contract actions with 8(a) firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,870 actions. In 2005, based on the SBA's FPDS data, Agriculture had 1,753 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contracts has decreased by 40 percent since 2003.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses decreased from 7,699 in 2000 to 6,305 in 2001. In 2002, Agriculture had 8,118 contract actions with women-owned firms. Agriculture had 8,986 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed the same number of contract actions with women-owned companies. For 2004, according to agency data, Agriculture had 7,665 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 7,700 actions. The SBA's FPDS data for 2005 identified 6,771 contract actions with women entrepreneurs – a decline of 12 percent since 2000.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

In 2001, Agriculture had 539 contract actions with HUBZone companies. The number of HUBZone contract actions increased in 2002 to 633. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Agriculture had 987 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed the same number of contract actions with HUBZone companies. For 2004, according to agency data, Agriculture had 1,921 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,948 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 2,490 contract actions with HUBZone companies – an increase of 362 percent since 2001.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Agriculture did not achieve its small business goal in 2000, but exceeded its goal in 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. Based on SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Agriculture again surpassed its goal. The figures show that Agriculture's small business accomplishment was 49.53 percent. However, this included \$172.2 million in contracts awarded to large corporations and organizations not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of USDA's small business contracts, the small business achievement decreases to 45.17 percent. Agriculture's goal for 2005 was 45 percent. Because Agriculture exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

Small Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SB Goal	43	43	45	45
SB Achievement	48.28	50.29	48.48	45.21

Between 2002 and 2004, the average USDA small business achievement was 49.02 percent. The average goal over the same period was 43.7 percent. As Agriculture set an unreasonably low goal for 2005, the letter grade will be downgraded to a “B.” Further, as Agriculture established unreasonably low goals for the past three years, the grade will be further lowered to an “F.” For 2006, Agriculture has a small business goal of 49 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Agriculture did not achieve its small disadvantaged business goal from 2000 through 2002, but exceeded its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Agriculture exceeded its goal. According to agency data, Agriculture surpassed its 5 percent goal with an achievement of 5.05 percent. As Agriculture exceeded its goal, the grade will be an “A.” The small disadvantaged goal for Agriculture in fiscal year 2006 is 5 percent. Over the past year, while Agriculture’s total contracting dollars were essentially the same, contract dollars to small disadvantaged businesses declined by 3 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

Agriculture did not achieve its 8(a) program goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Agriculture again did not accomplish its goal. Agriculture achieved 3.29 percent, yet its goal was 5 percent. As Agriculture achieved 65.9 percent of its goal, the grade will be a “D.” The 8(a) program goal for Agriculture in fiscal year 2006 is 5 percent. From 2000 to 2005, Agriculture’s contracting dollars with 8(a) companies declined by 22 percent, while the agency’s overall contracting dollars increased by 12 percent.

Women-Owned Business Goal

Agriculture did not achieve its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2002, but accomplished its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Agriculture exceeded its goal. Agriculture achieved 5.32 percent. The goal was 5 percent. As Agriculture surpassed its goal, the grade will be an “A.” Agriculture has a women-owned business goal for fiscal year 2006 of 5 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

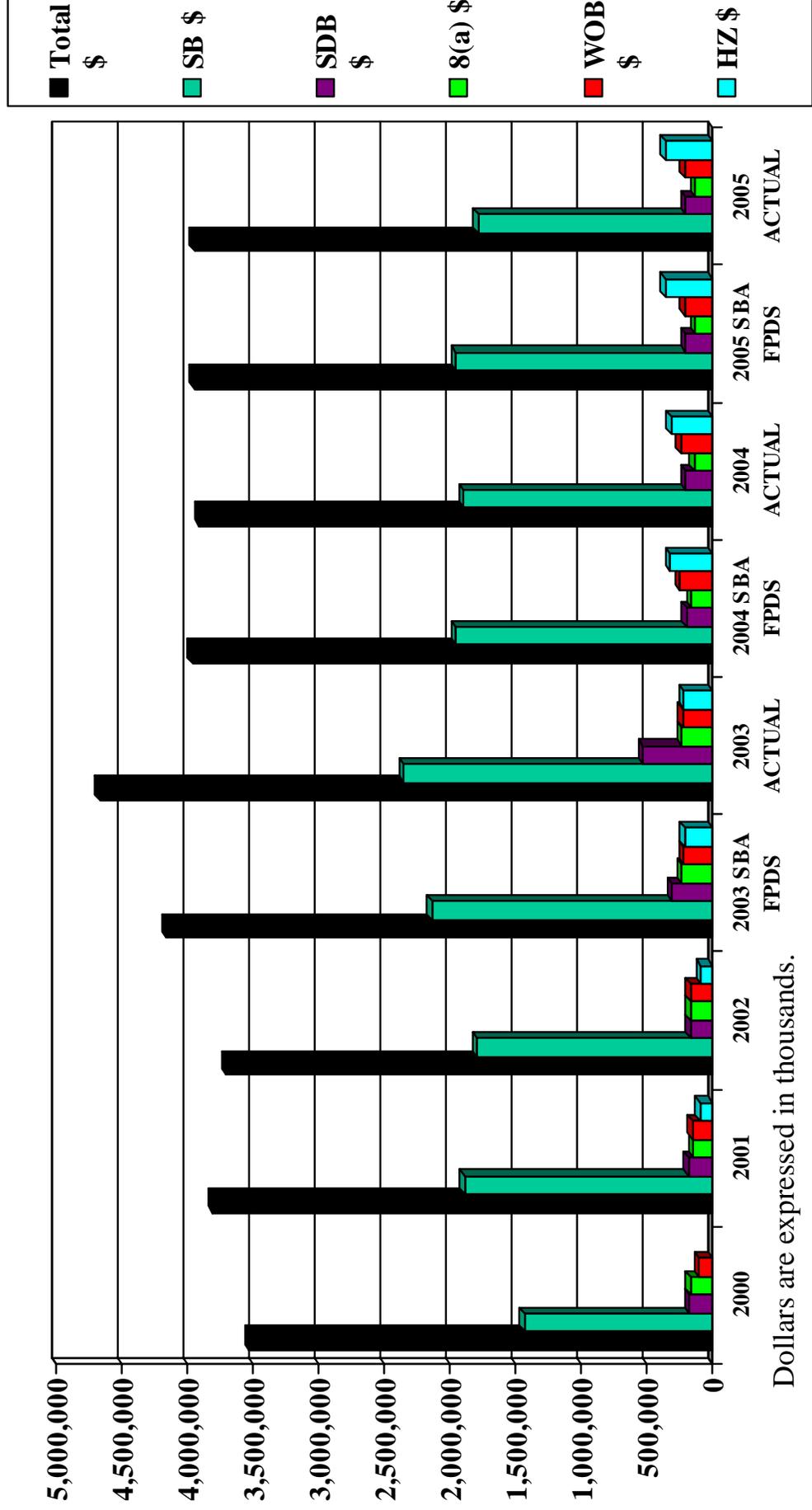
Agriculture exceeded its HUBZone goal in 2001, 2003 and 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2002. Based on data provided by the SBA's FPDS, in 2005 Agriculture surpassed its HUBZone goal. Agriculture achieved 9.11 percent. Agriculture's goal was 3 percent. As Agriculture exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." The HUBZone goal for 2006 is 5.5 percent. From 2000 to 2005, Agriculture's HUBZone contract dollars increased by nearly 285 percent.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	A 4 points
8(a) Program Goal	D 1 point
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	A 4 points
Average Grade	C 2.6 points

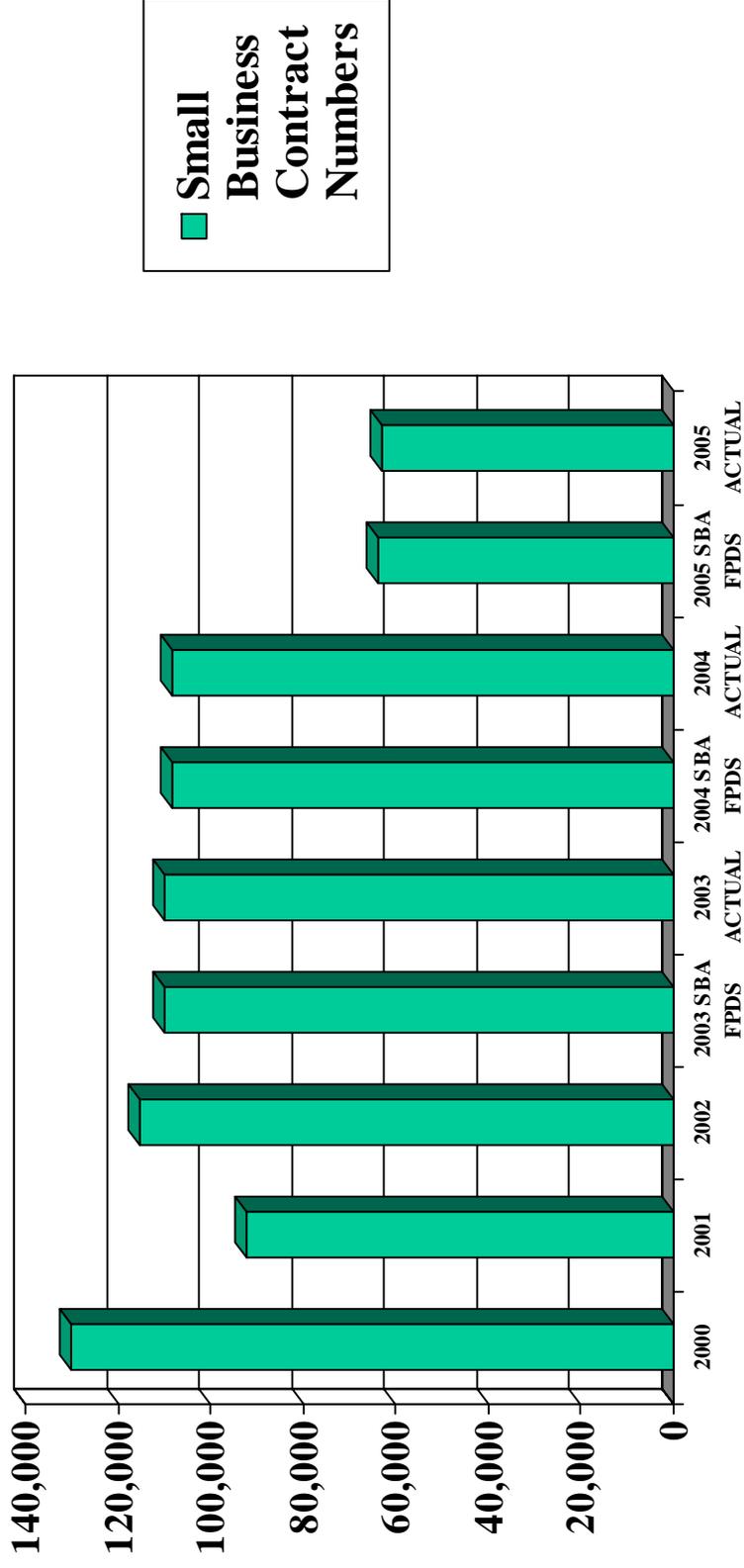
With an "F" in the Small Business Goal, an "A" in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a "D" in the 8(a) Program goal, an "A" in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an "A" in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has an overall point total of 2.6 points, for a grade of "C."

Department of Agriculture Procurement Dollars



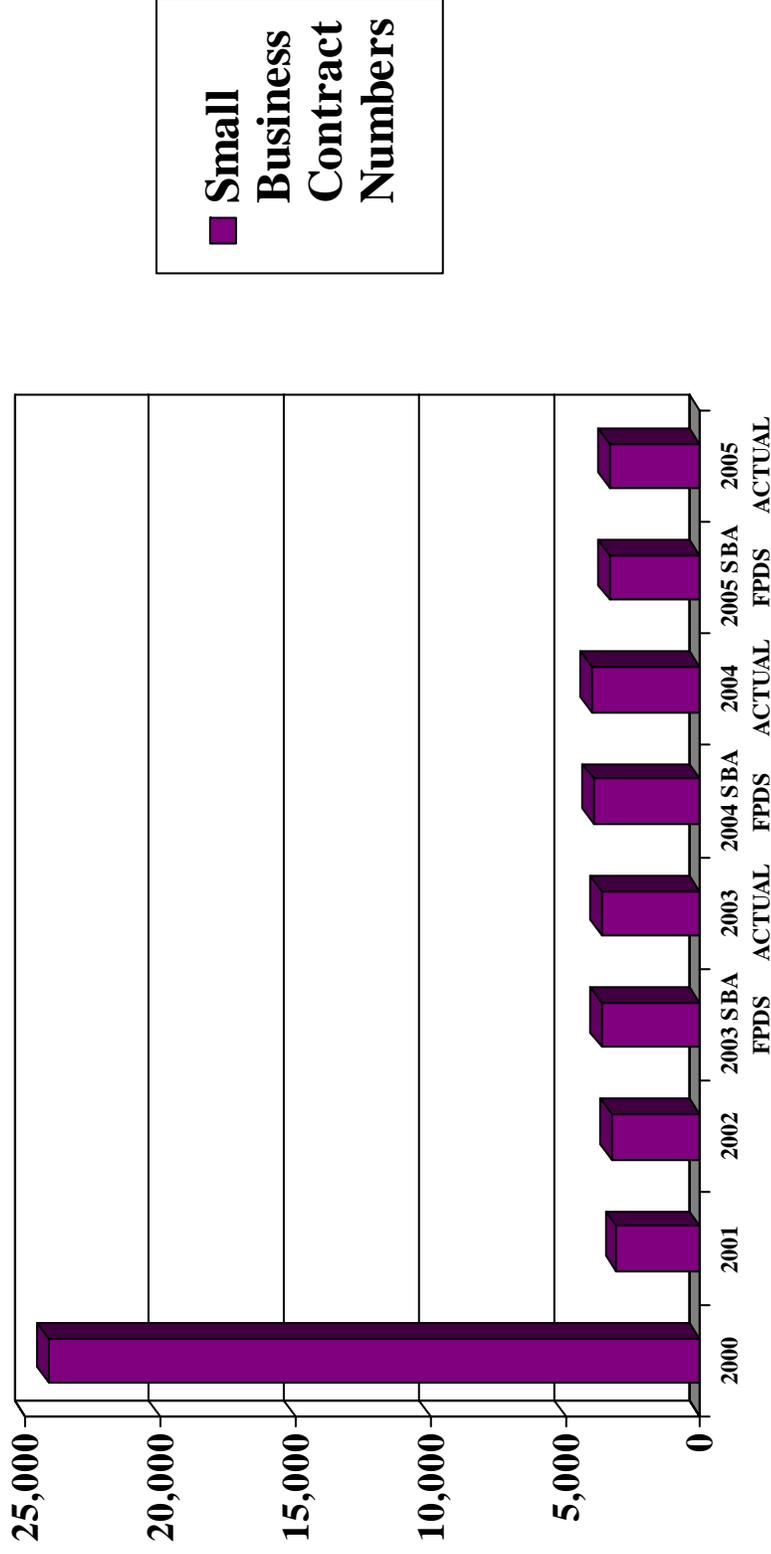
Department of Agriculture

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



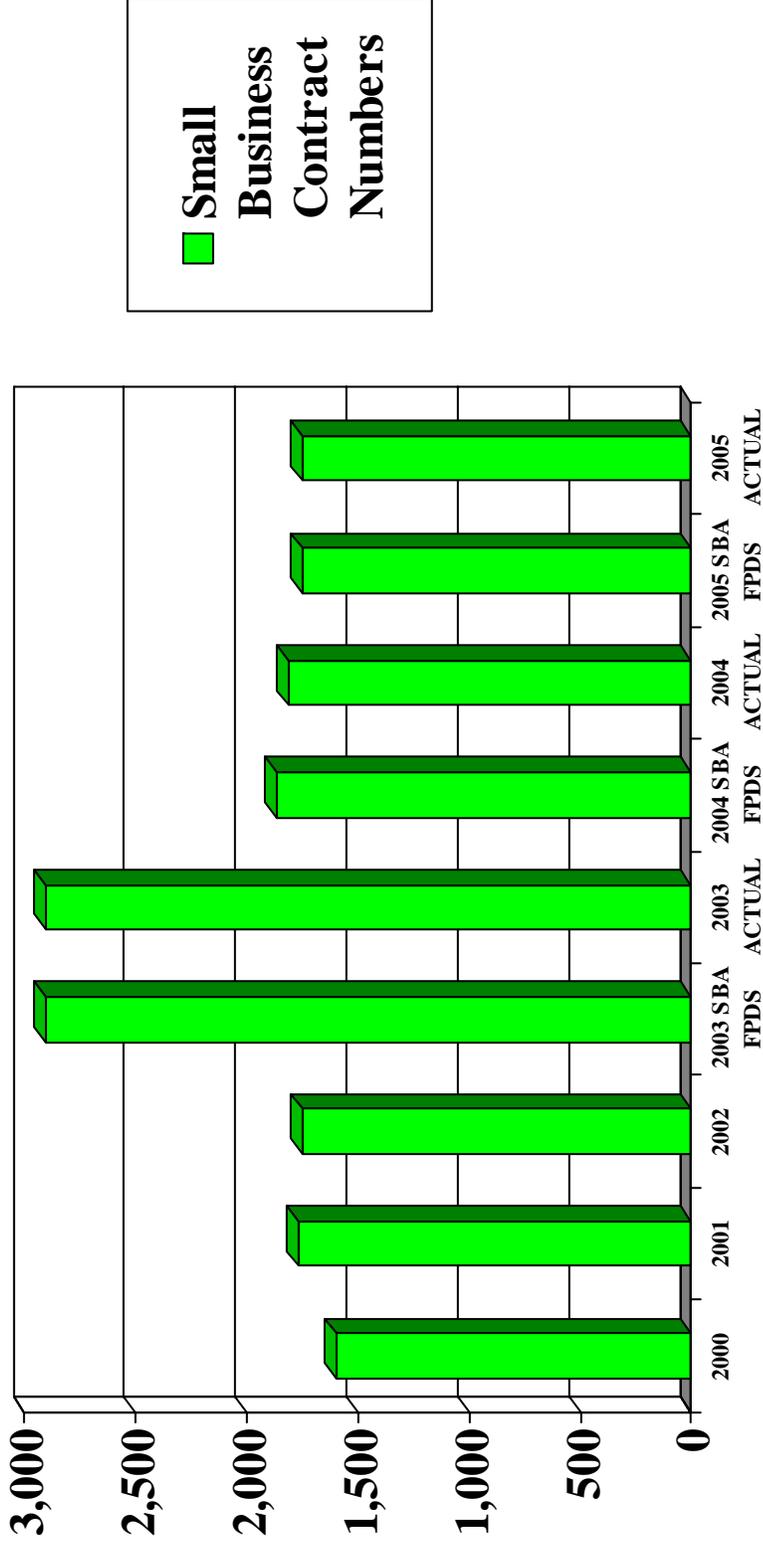
Department of Agriculture

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



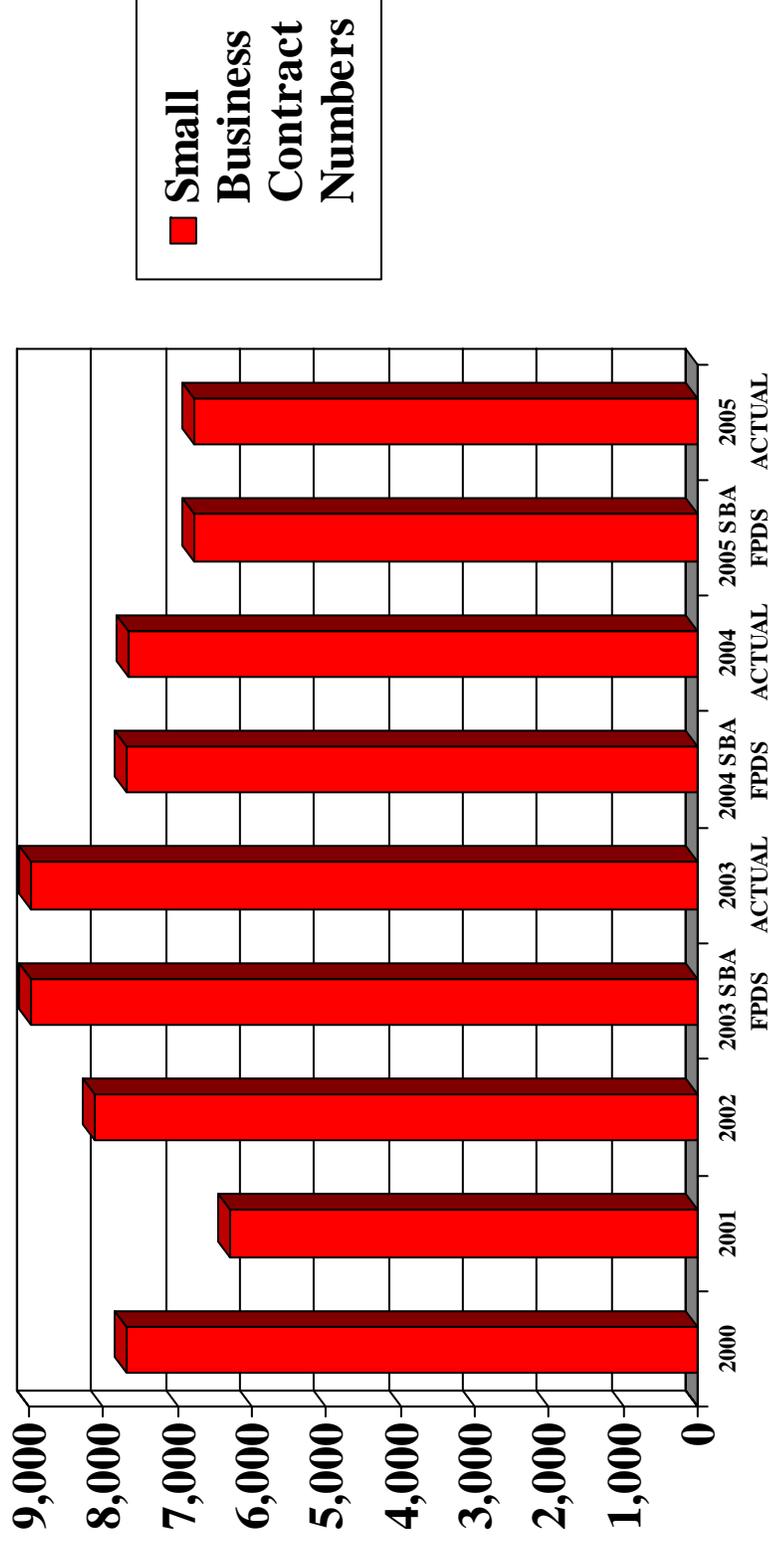
Department of Agriculture

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



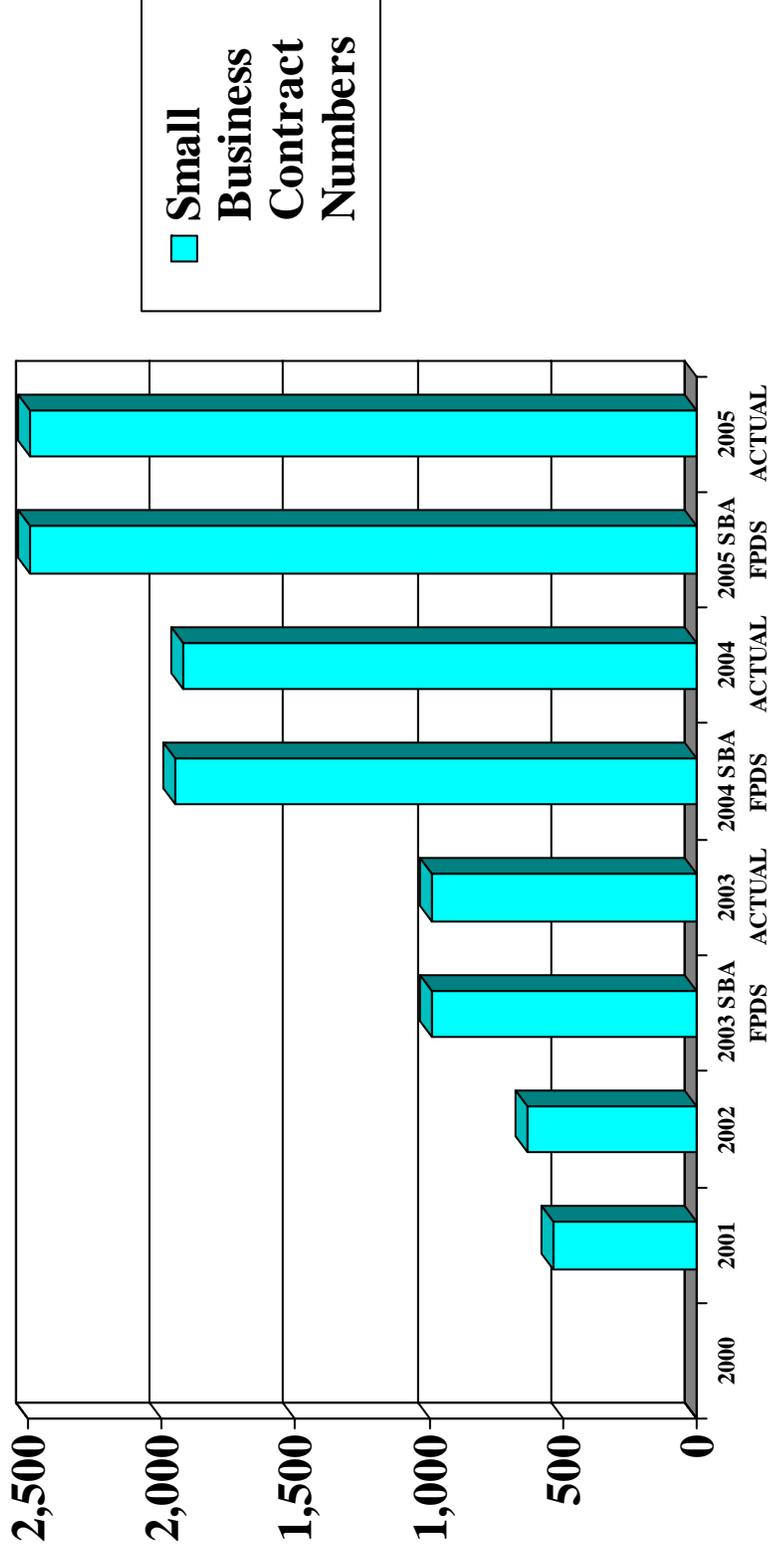
Department of Agriculture

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



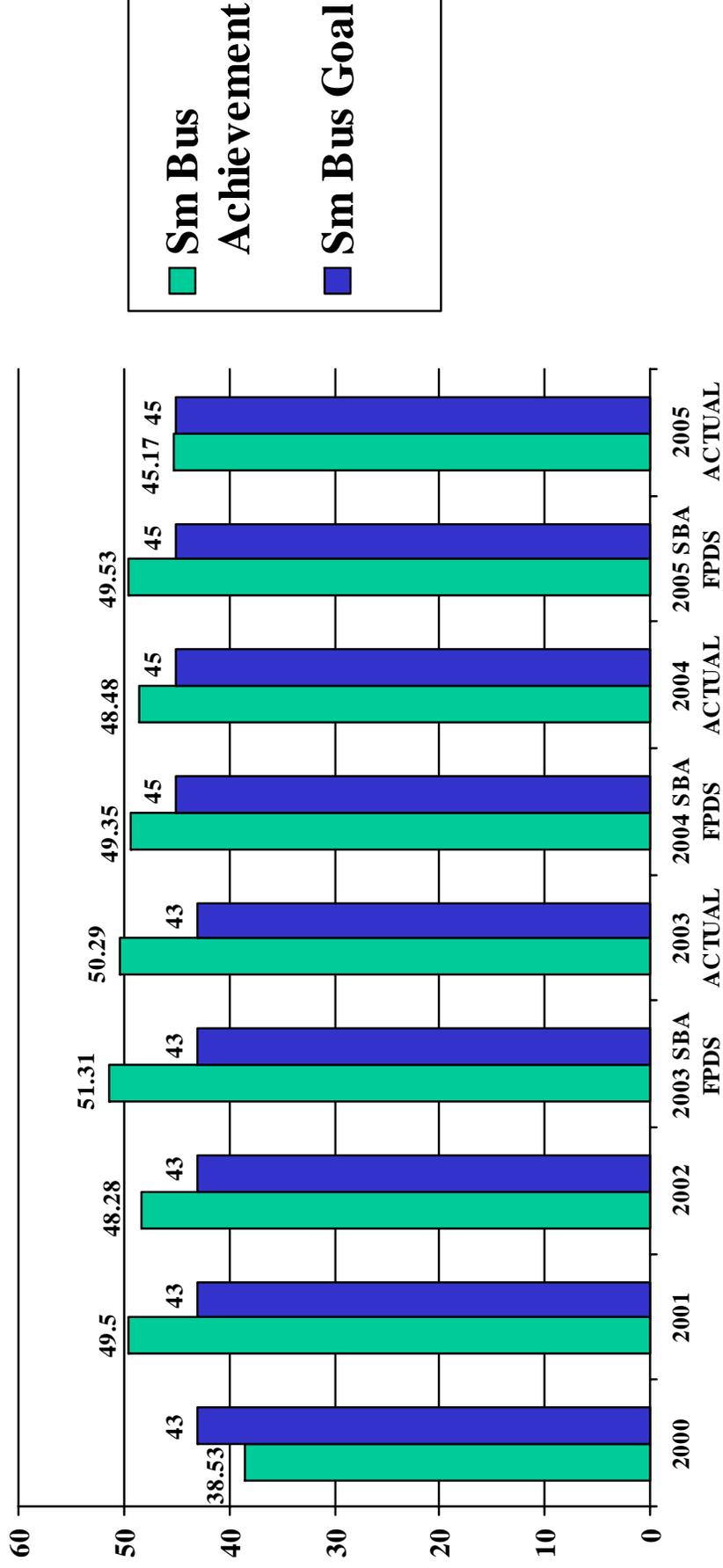
Department of Agriculture

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



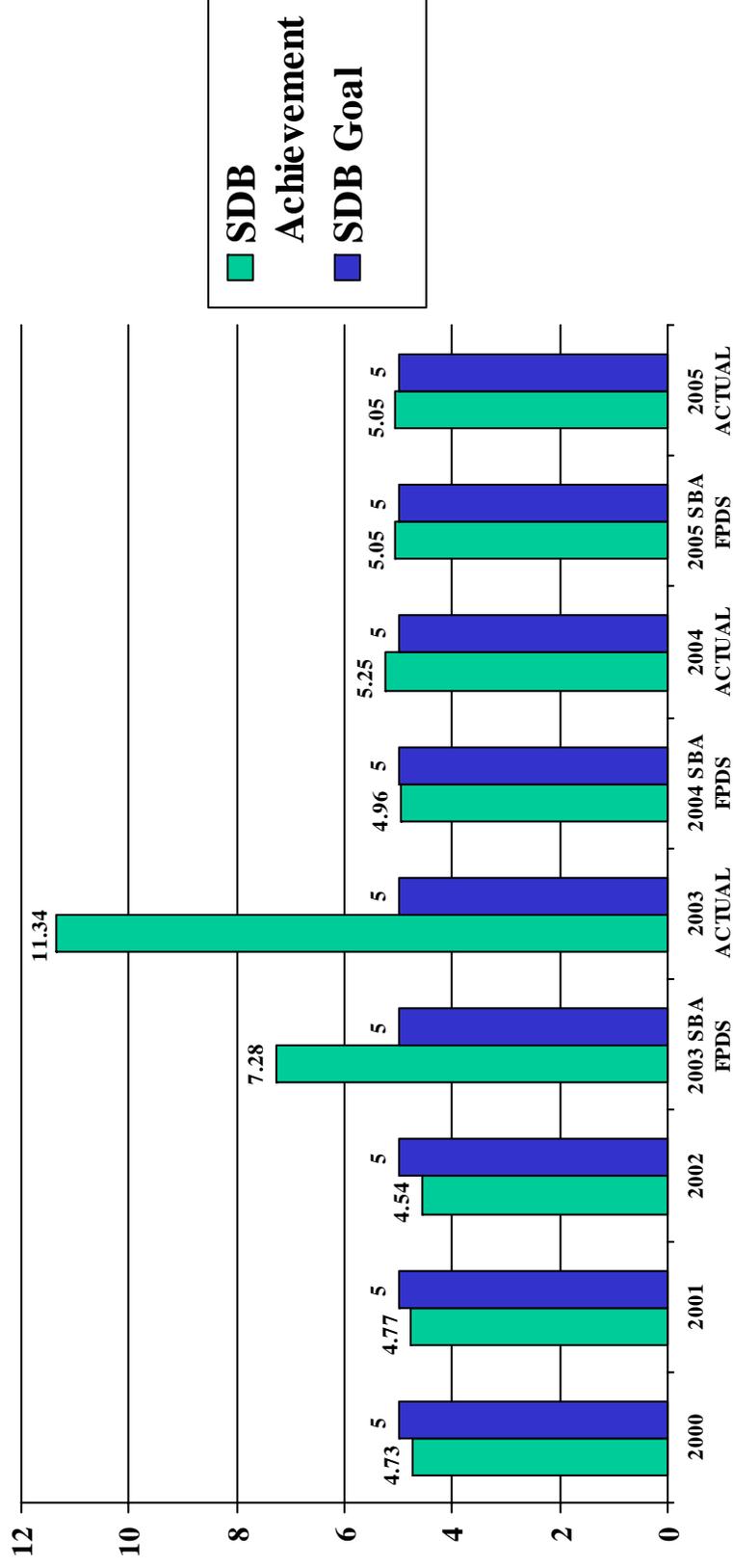
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Agriculture Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

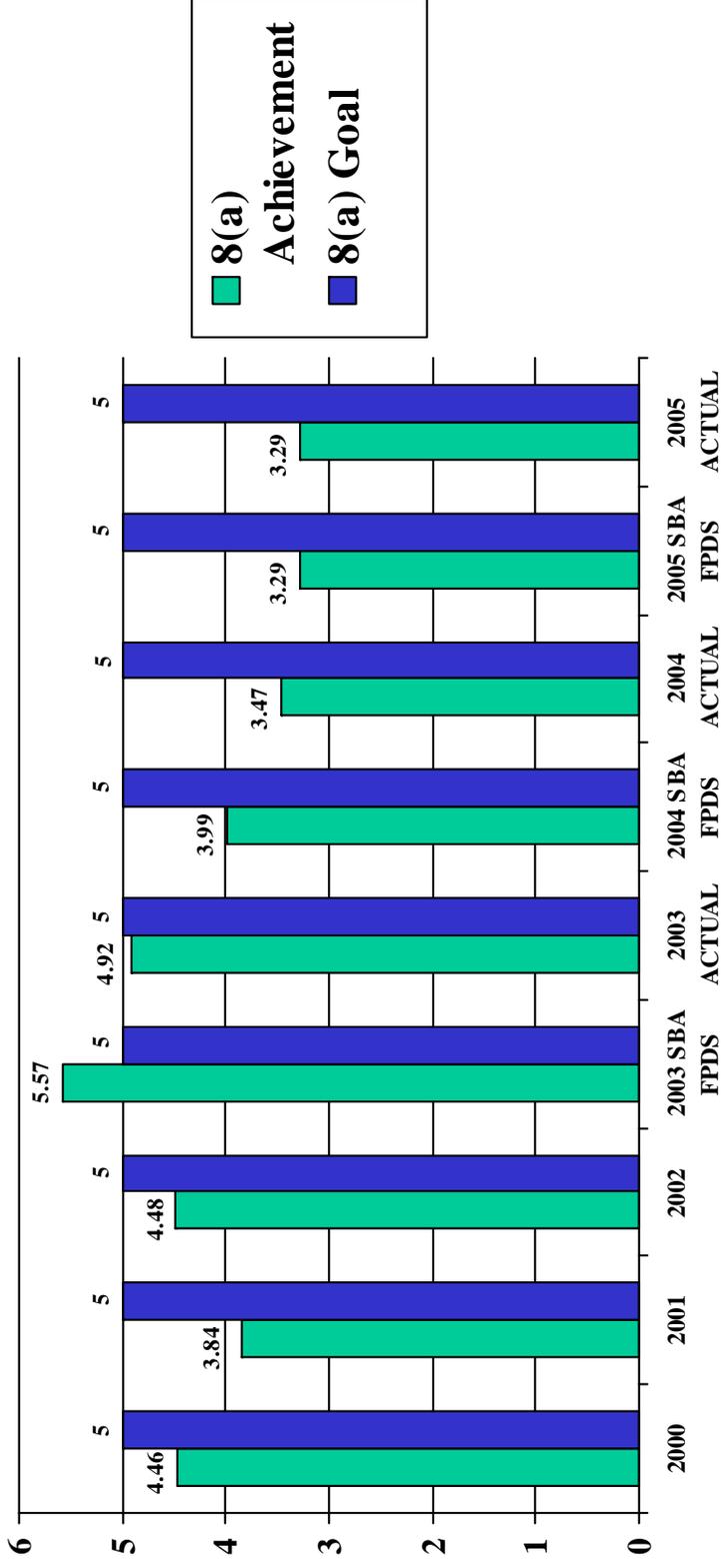
Department of Agriculture SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Agriculture

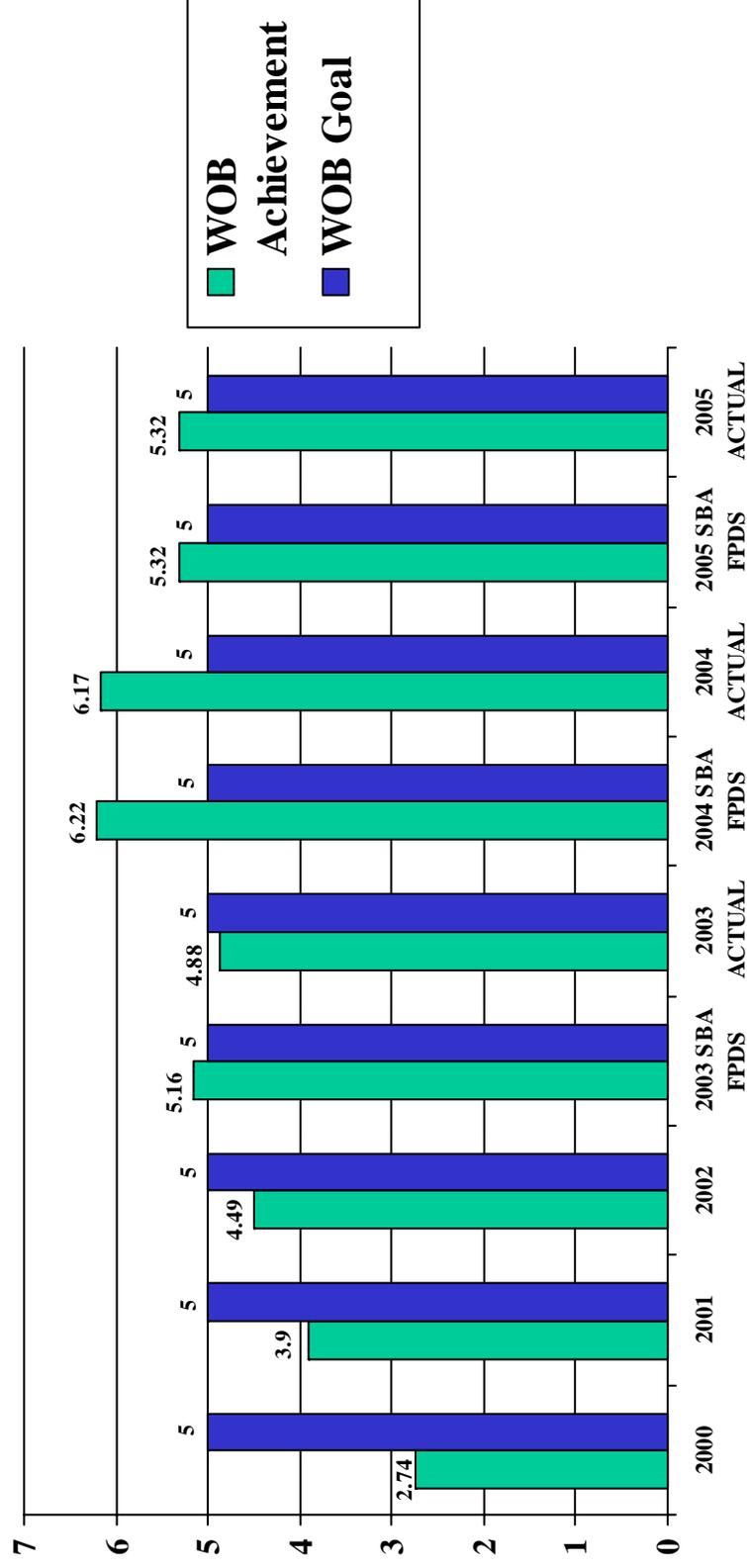
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Agriculture

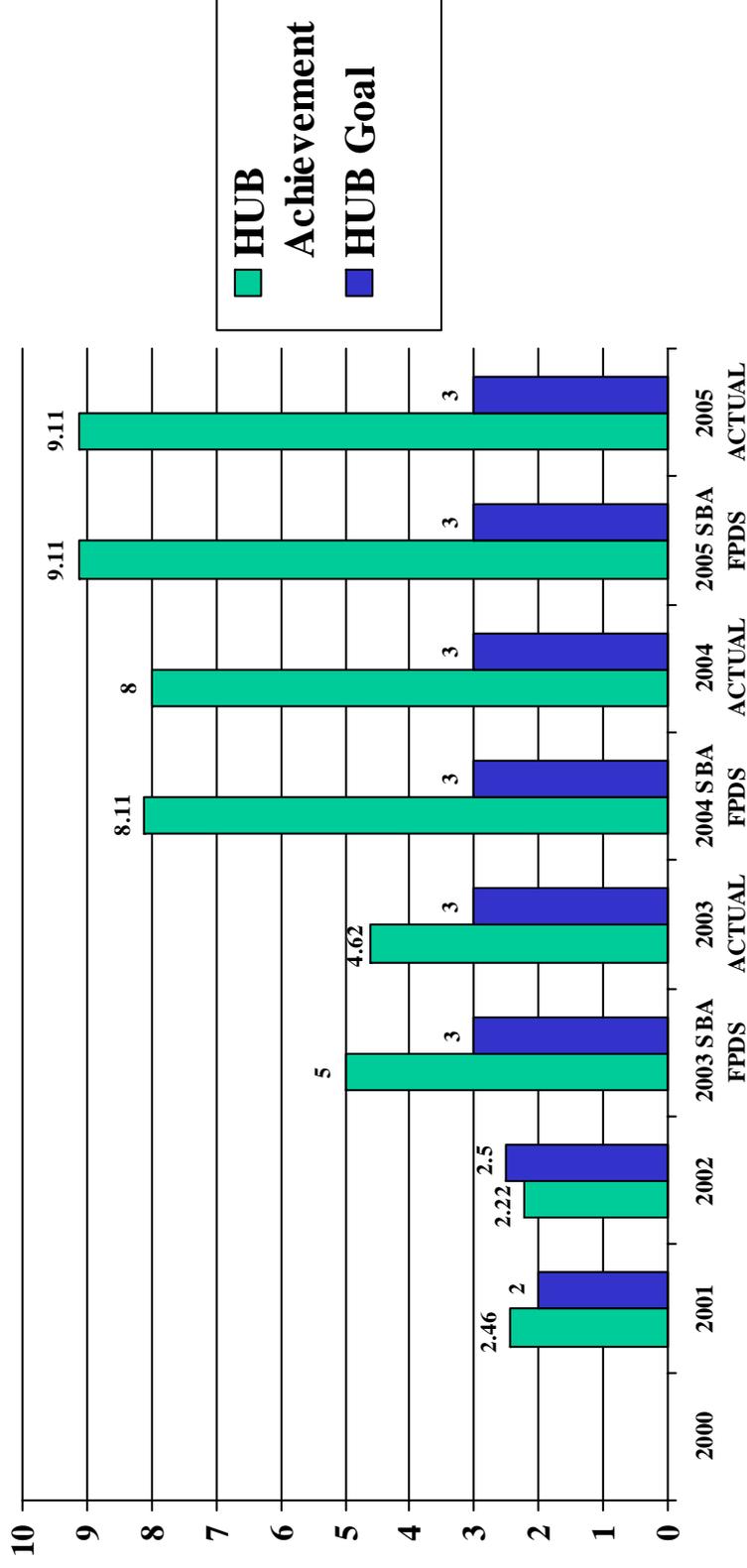
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Agriculture

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of the Interior

Procurement Dollar Analysis

In 2000, Department of Interior (Interior) had \$1.4 billion in contracting activity. This figure increased to \$2.2 billion in 2001 and again to \$2.4 billion in 2002. Based on 2003 agency figures, Interior procurement activity increased substantially to \$4.1 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$3.7 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, Interior contract dollars decreased to \$3 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$2.3 billion. In 2005, contracting activity decreased again to \$2.7 billion according to SBA's FPDS data. Between 2000 and 2004, Interior contracting volume increased by a total of 111 percent. This increase can be attributed to the administration's "Healthy Forests Initiative," the President's National Energy Plan, and National Parks improvement.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by Interior increased from 41,671 in 2000 to 27,194 in 2001. In 2002, Interior had 30,954 contract actions with small firms. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Interior had 53,954 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 54,656 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Interior had 41,427 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 37,799 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data indicates Interior had 46,813 contract actions with small businesses. However, because 2,024 of these actions were not awarded to small businesses, the more accurate number of Interior small business contract actions is 44,789 actions.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of Interior contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses decreased from 2,162 in 2000 to 2,103 in 2001. In 2002, Interior had 1,848 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Interior had 4,038 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,336 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Interior had 5,478 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,736 actions. In 2005, Interior awarded 3,575 contract actions to small disadvantaged businesses according to SBA's FPDS data.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by Interior increased from 1,249 in 2000 to 1,444 in 2001. In 2002, Interior had 1,795 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 3,900. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,253 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Interior had 2,131 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,221 actions. In 2005, Interior had 2,909 contract actions with 8(a) firms according to SBA's FPDS data.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by Interior decreased from 2,096 in 2000 to 1,941 in 2001. In 2002, Interior had 2,569 contract actions with women-owned firms. Interior had 5,782 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 4,917 contract actions with women-owned companies. For 2004, according to agency data, Interior had 6,354 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 6,262 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data show Interior had 7,700 contract actions with women-owned firms.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

Interior had 620 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, Interior had 753 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Interior had 1,848 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,351 contract actions with HUBZone companies. For 2004, according to agency data, Interior had 2,606 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,388 actions. SBA's FPDS data show 2,973 contract actions with HUBZone firms in 2005. This represents an increase of nearly 380 percent between 2001 and 2005.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Interior did not achieve its small business goal in 2000, 2002, 2003 or 2004, but matched its goal in 2001. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Interior did not accomplish its small business goal. The data indicated Interior achieved 55.24 percent, short of its 56.14 percent goal. However, this figure included \$107.6 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of Interior's small business contracts, the small business achievement decreases to 51.25 percent. As Interior achieved 91.3 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." For 2006, Interior has a small business goal of 56.14 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Interior exceeded its goal for doing business with small disadvantaged businesses in 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2002. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Interior accomplished 10.26 percent. Interior's goal was 8.91 percent. As Interior exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

Small Disadvantaged Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SDB Goal	7.11	7.11	8.91	8.91
SDB Achievement	6.8	9.31	18.67	10.26

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average small disadvantaged business achievement was 11.59 percent. The average goal over the same period was 7.71 percent. As Interior has an unreasonably low goal for 2005, the letter grade will be lowered to a "B." For fiscal year 2006, Interior has a small disadvantaged business goal of 10.83 percent. Over the past year Interior's total contracting dollars declined by 11 percent, yet its contracting dollars to small disadvantaged businesses declined by more than 50 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

Interior did not achieve its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2002 and in 2004, but achieved its goal in 2003. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Interior surpassed its goal. Interior achieved 11.41 percent, while its goal was 8.26 percent. As Interior exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." Interior has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 8.26 percent. In 2005, almost 27 percent of Interior's 8(a) contracting dollars went to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

Interior did not achieve its women-owned business goal in 2000 and 2002, but exceeded its goal in 2001, 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Interior surpassed its goal. Interior achieved 8.98, while its goal was 5.47 percent. As Interior exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." Interior has a women-owned business goal for fiscal year 2006 of 6.66 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

Interior exceeded its HUBZone goal in from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Interior surpassed its goal. Interior achieved 8.97 percent, while its goal was 3.13 percent. As Interior exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

HUBZone Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
HUBZone Goal	2.5	3	3.13	3.13
HUBZone Achievement	4.06	5.1	7.51	8.97

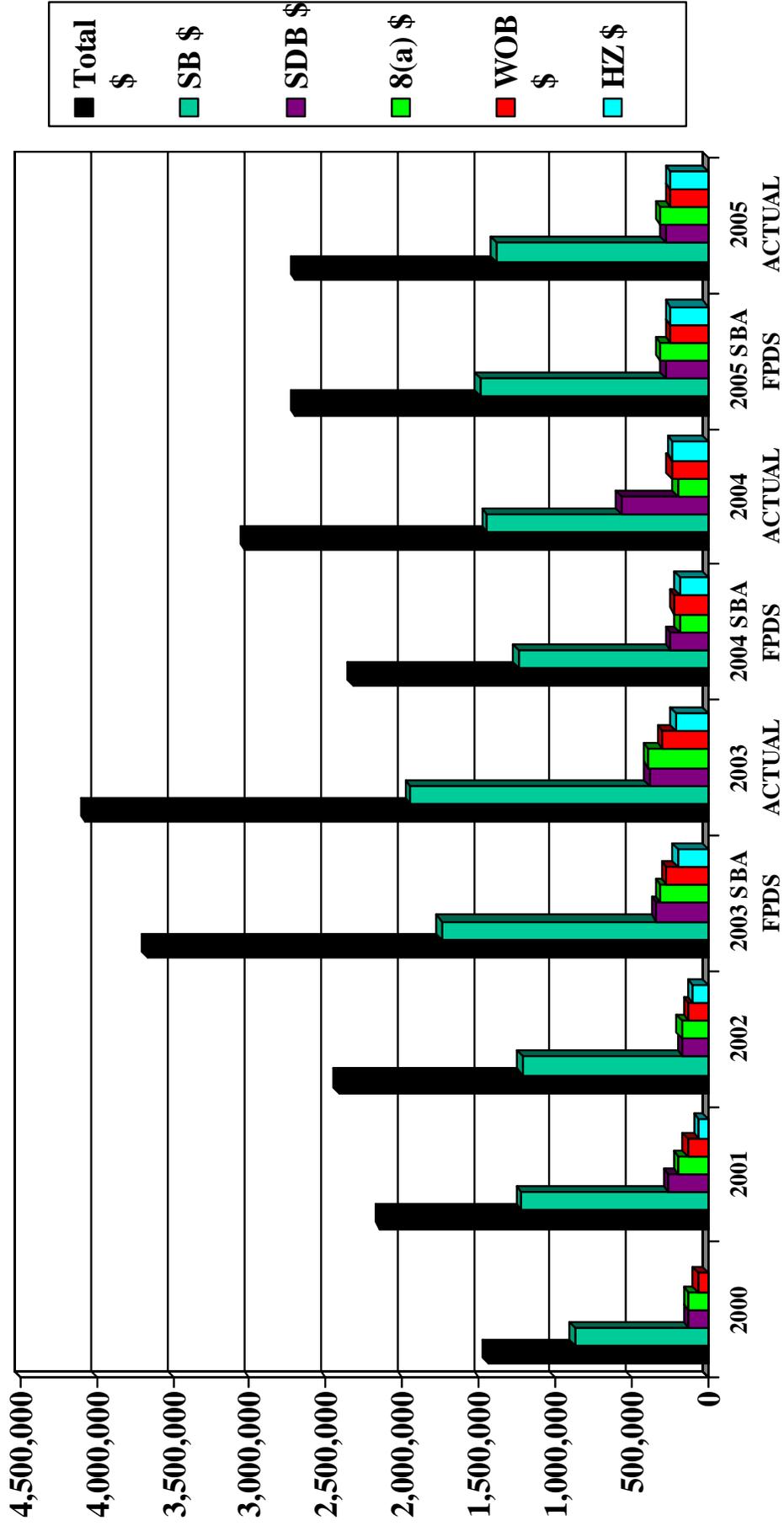
However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 5.56 percent. The average goal over the same period was 2.88 percent. As Interior has an unreasonably low goal for 2005, the letter grade will be lowered to a “B.” For fiscal year 2006, Interior has a HUBZone goal of 6 percent.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	B 3 points
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	B 3 points
Average Grade	B 3.6 points

With an “A” in the Small Business Goal, a “B” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “A” in the 8(a) Program Goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and a “B” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of the Interior has an overall point total of 3.6, for a grade of “B.”

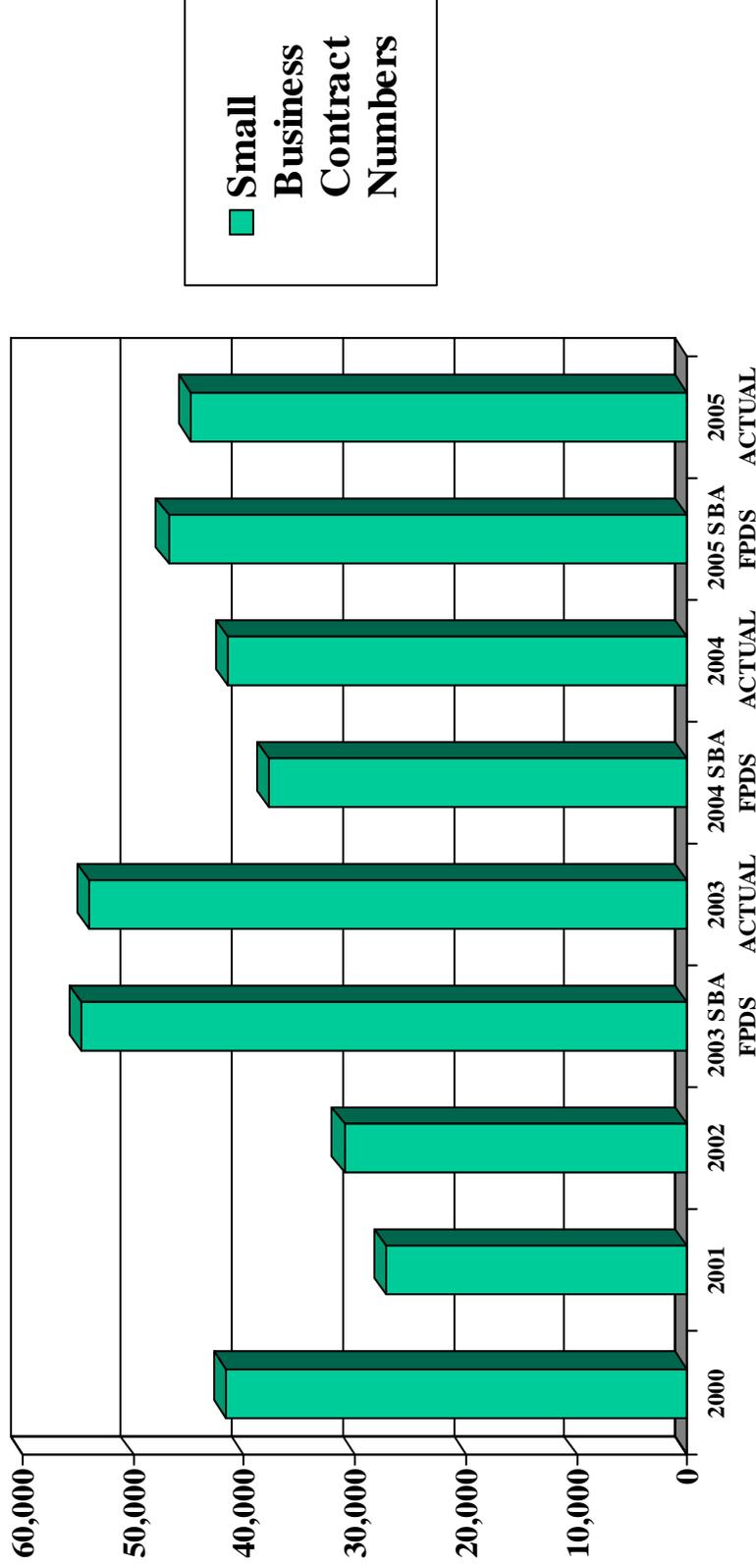
Department of the Interior Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

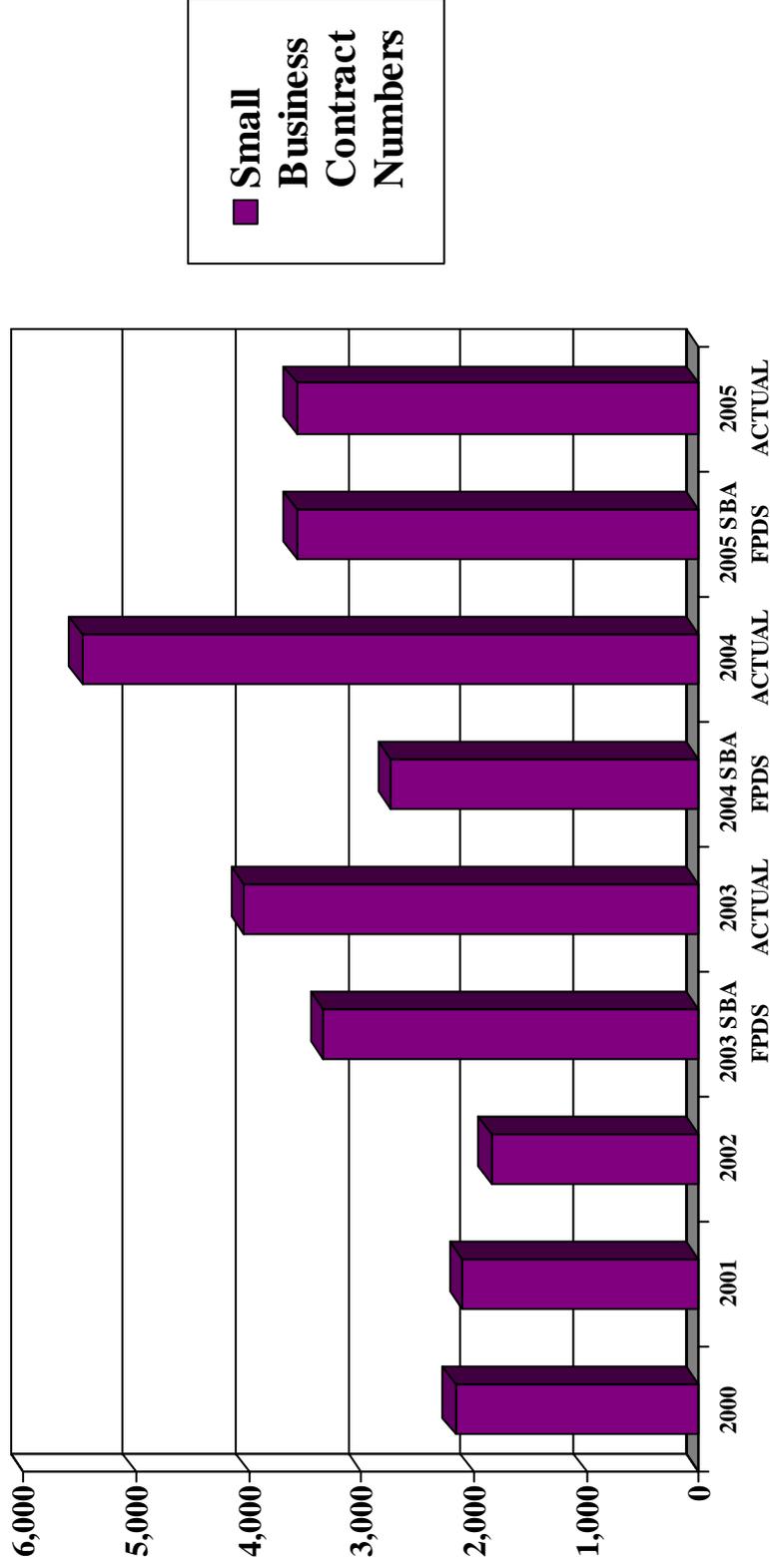
Department of the Interior

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



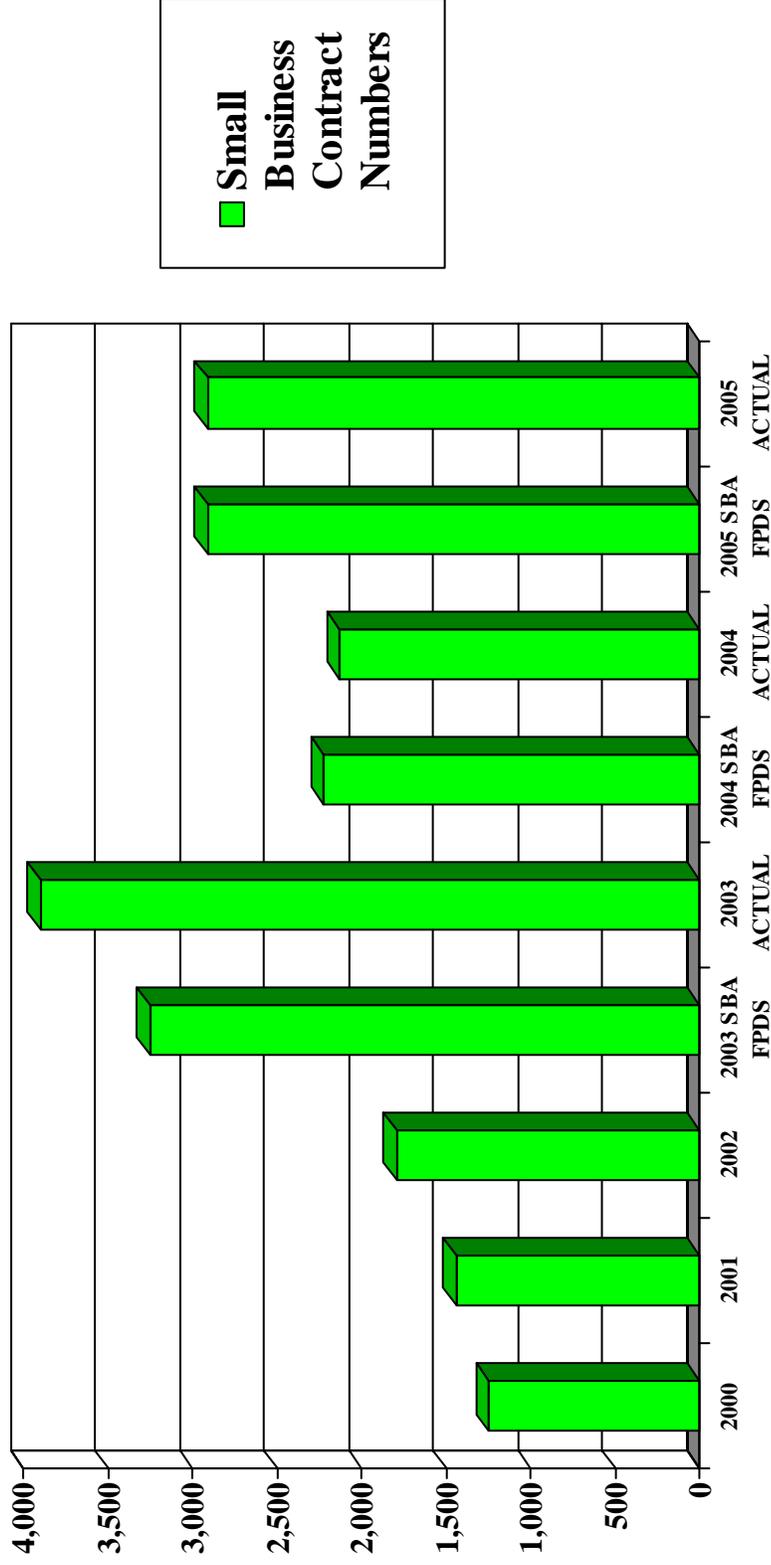
Department of the Interior

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



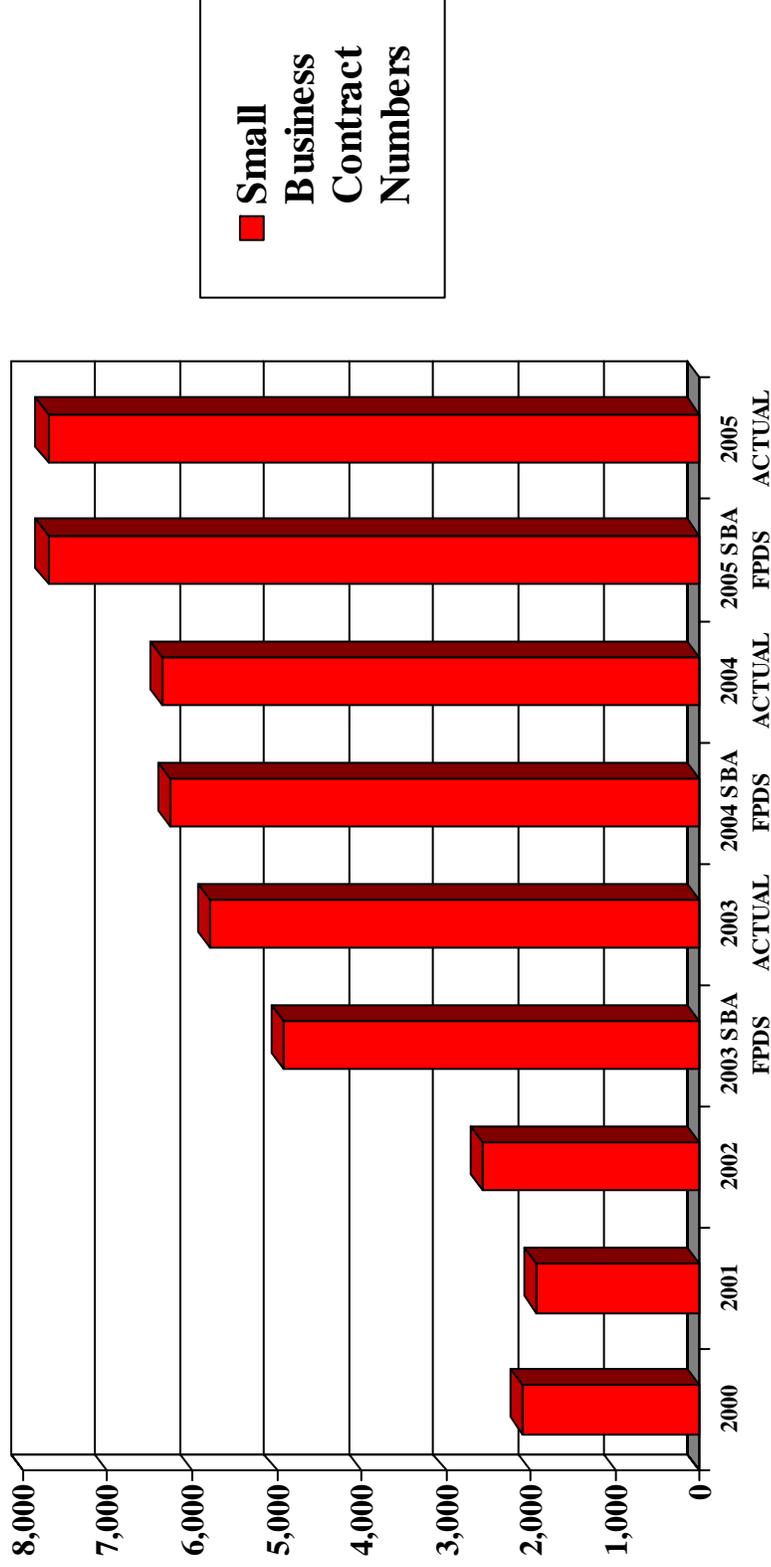
Department of the Interior

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



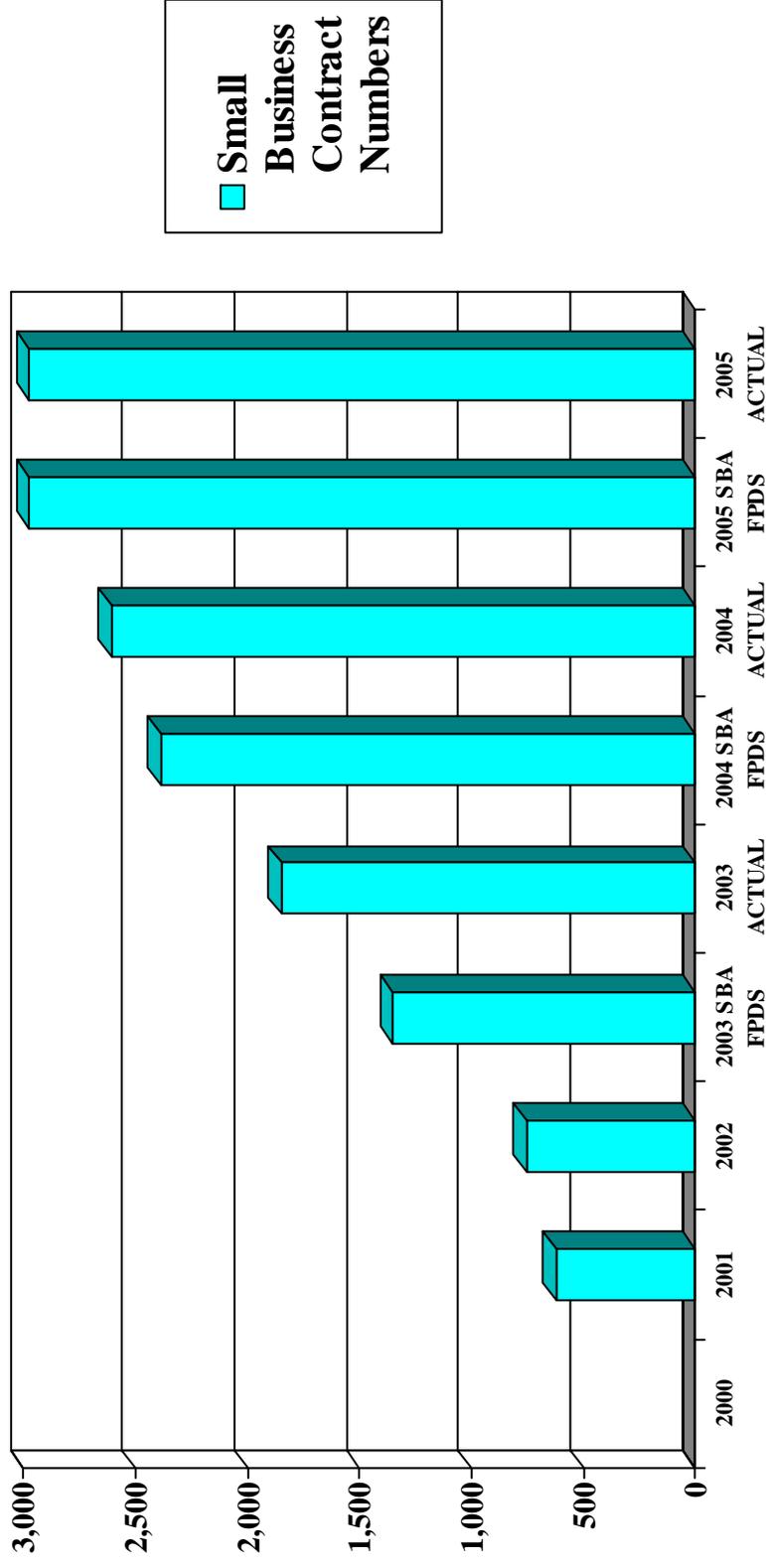
Department of the Interior

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of the Interior

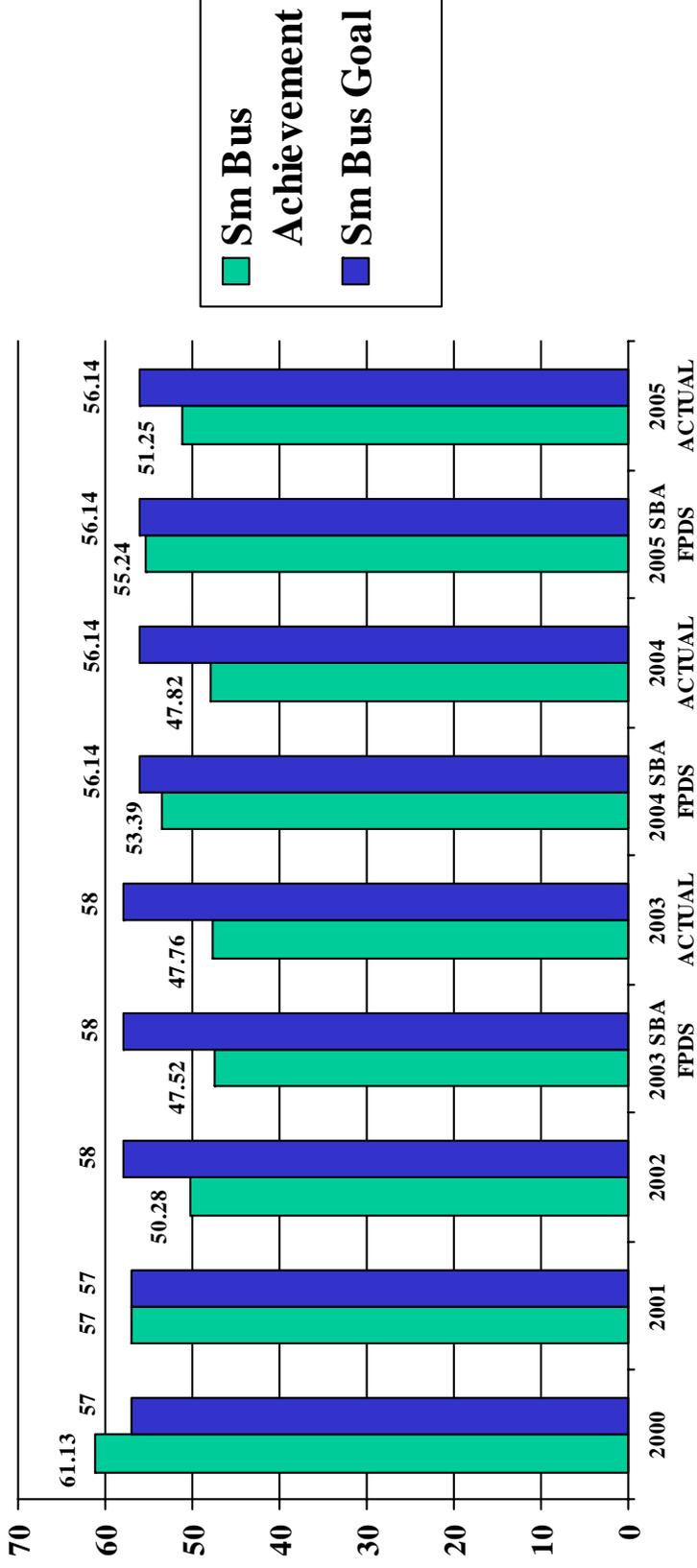
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

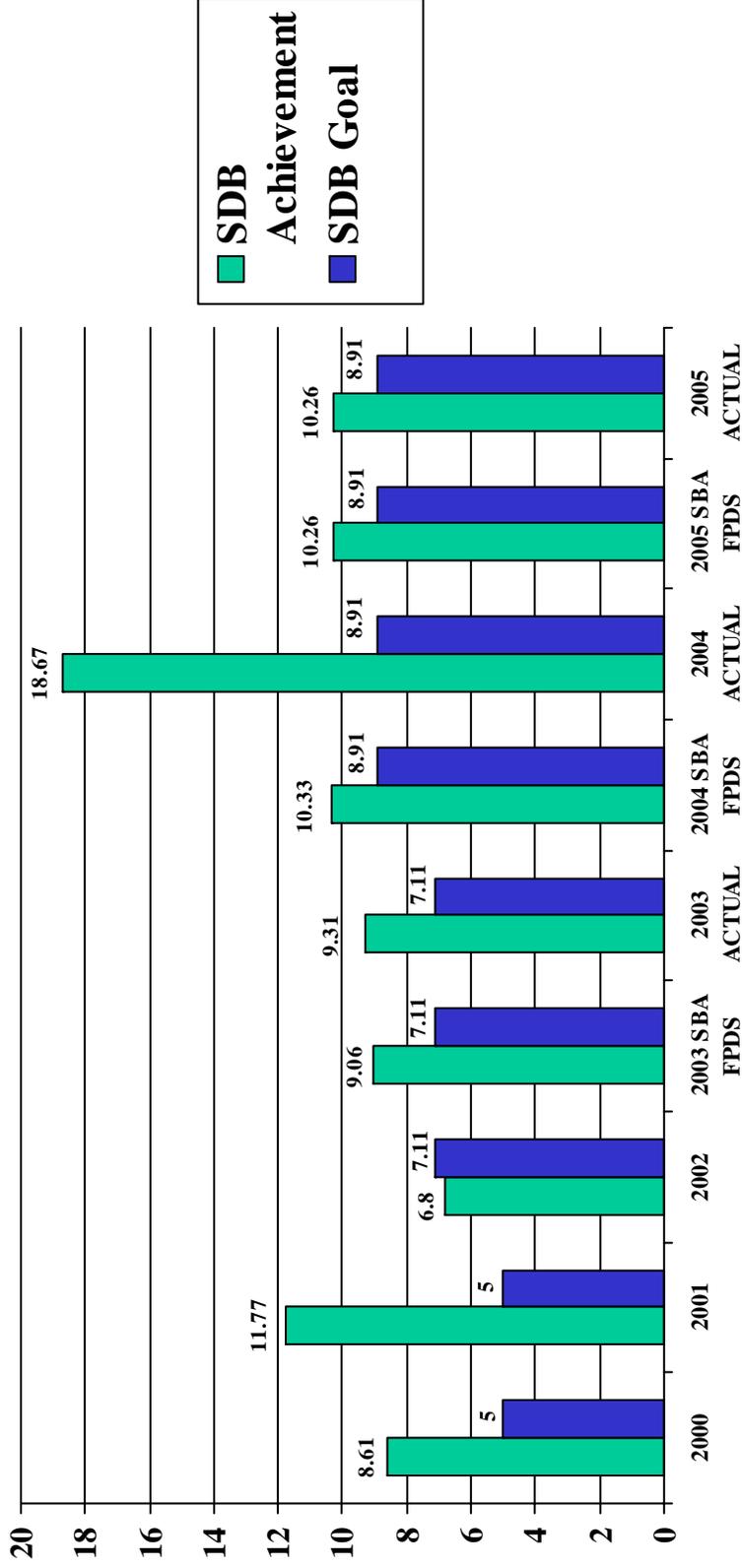
Department of the Interior

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

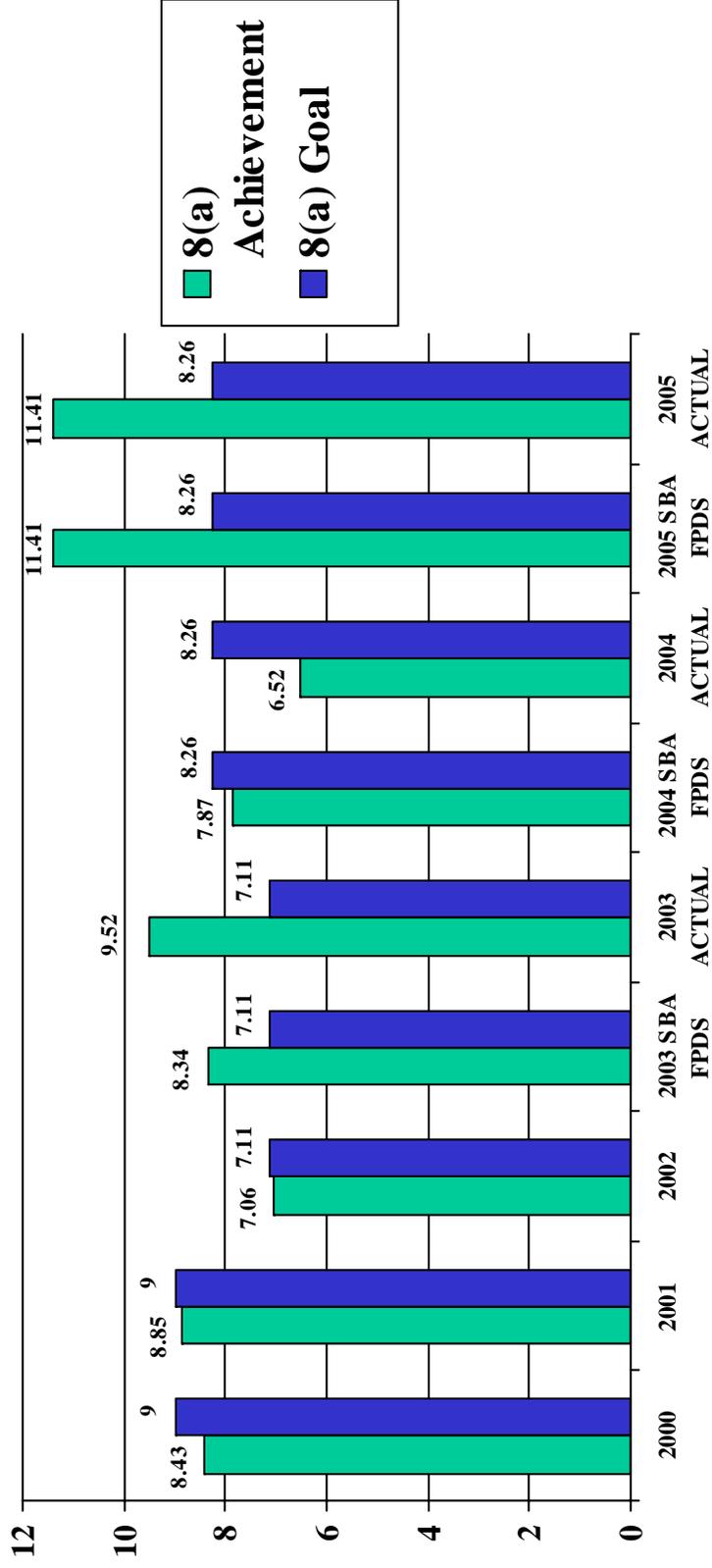
Department of the Interior SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of the Interior

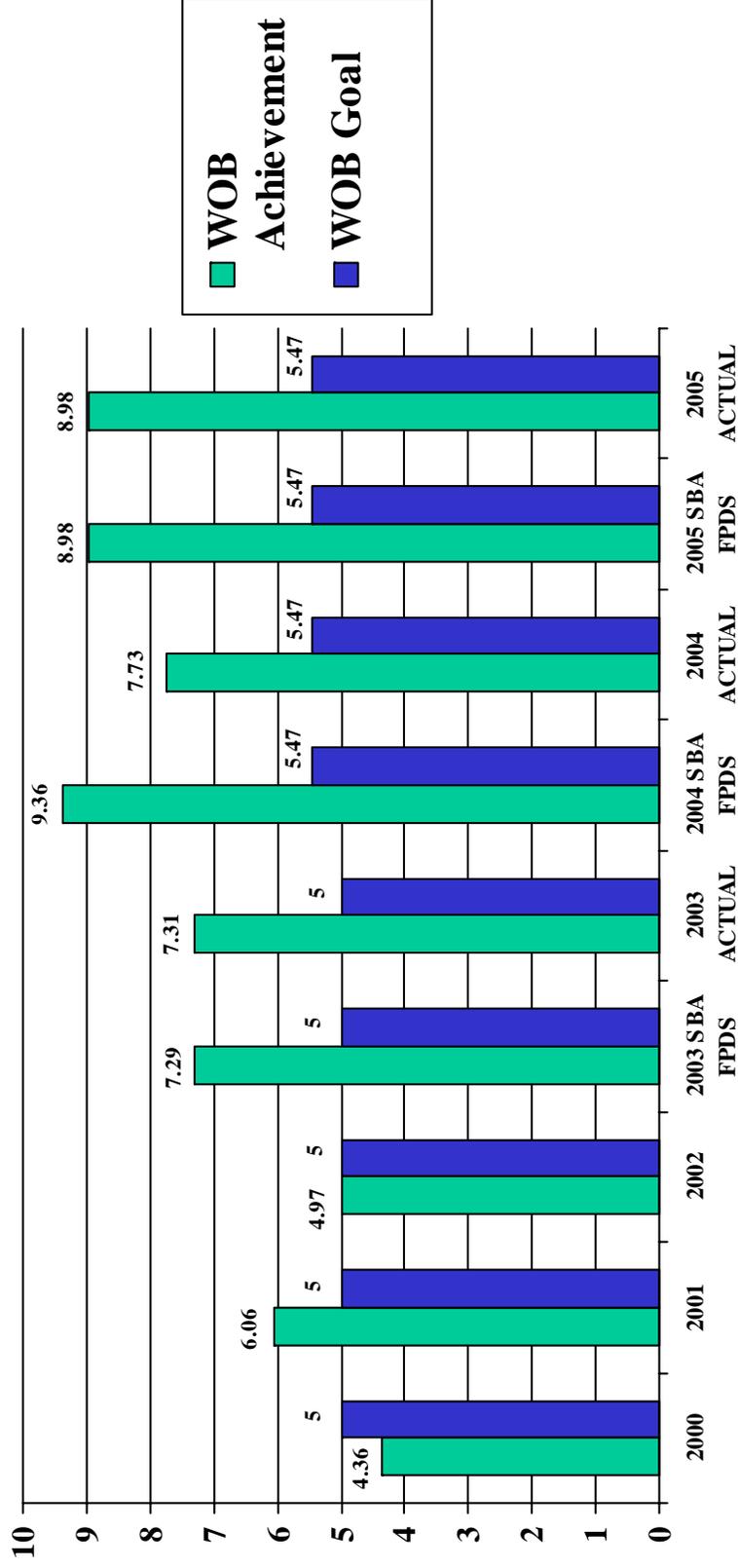
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of the Interior

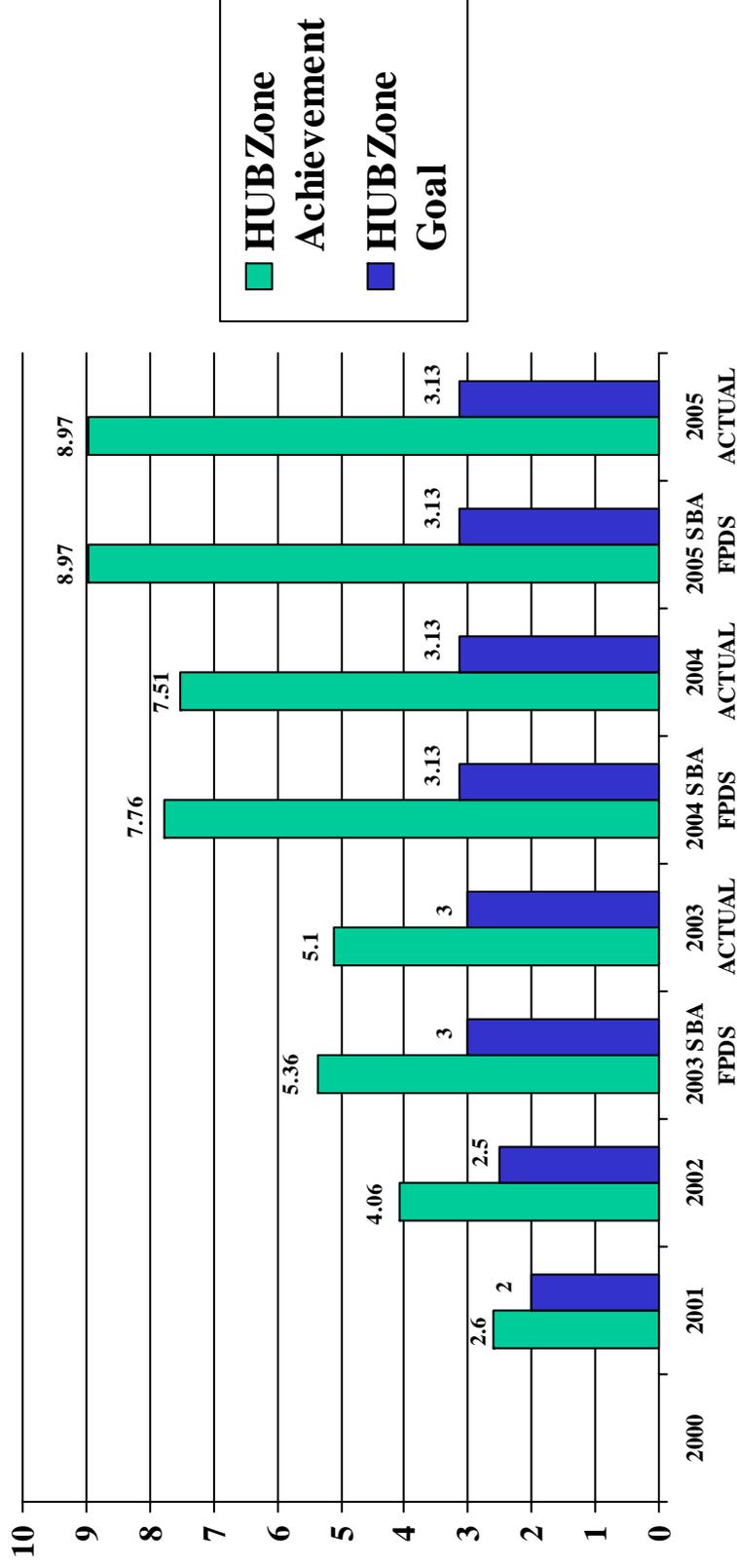
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of the Interior

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of State

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of State (State) had \$1.54 billion of procurement activity in 2000. State experienced a slight decrease to \$1.5 billion in 2001 and a slight increase to \$1.61 billion in 2002. As State contends that they keep no internal data, but rely solely on FPDS data, 2003 data was approximated (see methodology for further explanation of the derivation of approximated figures). Based on 2003 approximated figures, State's contracting activity increased to \$2.8 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$2.4 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, State contract dollars increased to \$3.4 billion. This is significantly greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.9 billion. In 2005, State's procurement volume was \$2.1 billion according to SBA's FPDS. From 2000 to 2005, State's procurement volume increased by nearly 88 percent. This increase can be attributed to State's involvement in the reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by State increased from 11,569 in 2000 to 15,935 in 2001. In 2002, State had 39,352 contract actions with small firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 36,952. The SBA's FPDS data showed 43,705 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, State had 18,402 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 39,872 actions. In 2005, small businesses were awarded 27,039 contract actions by State according to SBA's FPDS. However, 1,108 of these actions were not awarded to small businesses, reducing the number of small business contract actions to 25,931.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of State contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased from 1,703 in 2000 to 2,569 in 2001. In 2002, State had 2,642 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 2,397. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,449 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, State had 3,839 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,053 actions. In 2005, 2,982 contract actions were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses by State according to SBA's FPDS.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by State increased from 510 in 2000 to 1,217 in 2001. In 2002, State had 1,296 contract actions with 8(a) firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 1,504. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,262 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, State had 585 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 618 actions. In 2005, State had 393 contract actions with 8(a) firms according to SBA's FPDS. Since 2001, State's contract actions with 8(a) firms have declined by two-thirds.

Women-Owned Business

The number of State contract actions with women-owned businesses increased from 2,559 in 2000 to 3,273 in 2001. In 2002, State had 2,793 contract actions with women-owned companies. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 3,628. The SBA's data showed 3,936 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, State had 5,529 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 4,919 actions. In 2005, State had 4,769 contract actions according to SBA's FPDS data.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

State had 28 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, State had 11 contract actions with HUBZone firms, fewer than half the amount of the previous year. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 119. The SBA's FPDS data showed 80 HUBZone contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, State had 169 contract actions with HUBZone companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 166 actions. In 2005, according to SBA's FPDS, State had 232 contract actions with HUBZone firms. Since 2001, State's contract actions with HUBZone companies have increased by more than 700 percent.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

State exceeded its small business goal from 2000 through 2003, but did not achieve its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, State did not accomplish its goal. The FPDS data indicated that 35.33 percent of State's contracts were awarded to small companies. However, this figure included \$169.6 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of State's small business contracts, the small business achievement decreases to 27.29 percent. State's goal was 40 percent. As state accomplished 68.2 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "D." For 2006, State has a small business goal of 40 percent. Over the past year, State's contracting dollars to small businesses declined by 41 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

State exceeded its goal for doing business with small disadvantaged businesses from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data, State surpassed its goal. State accomplished 11.12 percent, while its goal was 7 percent. As state exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

Small Disadvantaged Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SDB Goal	6.5	6.5	7	7
SDB Achievement	7.75	11.01	11.69	11.12

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 10.15 percent. The average goal over the same period was 6.67 percent. As State has an unreasonably low goal for 2005, the letter grade would ordinarily be dropped to a "B." Given that State established an unreasonably low goal for the past three years, the grade will be further lowered to an "F." For fiscal year 2006, State has a small disadvantaged business goal of 7.5 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

State exceeded its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, 2002 and 2003, but did not achieve its goal in 2001 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, State did not accomplish its 8(a) program goal. State achieved 2.18 percent. State's goal was 7 percent. As State accomplished 31.1 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For fiscal year 2006, State has an 8(a) Program goal of 7.5 percent. In 2005, more than 60 percent of State's 8(a) contracting dollars went to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

State did not achieve its women-owned business goal in 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2002. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, State surpassed its goal. State accomplished 6.24 percent, however its goal was 5 percent. As State exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." State has a women-owned business goal for fiscal year 2006 of 5 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

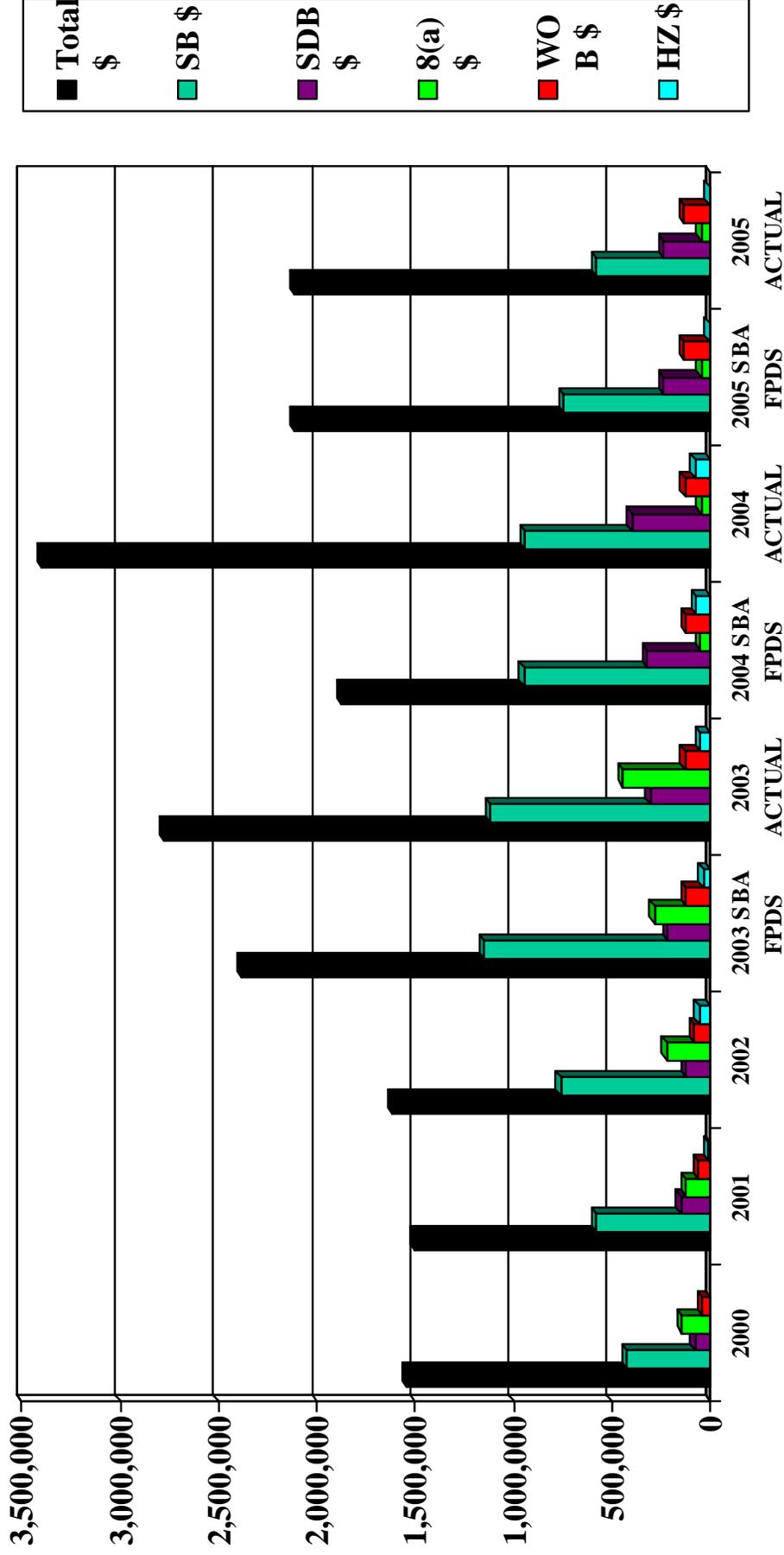
State did not accomplish its HUBZone goal in 2001, 2003 or 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2002. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, State did not reach its HUBZone goal. State accomplished .16 percent, yet its goal was 3 percent. As State accomplished 5.5 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." State has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2005.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	D 1 point
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	F 0 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	D- 1 point

With a “D” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “F” in the 8(a) Program Goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of State has an overall point total of 1, for a grade of “D-.”

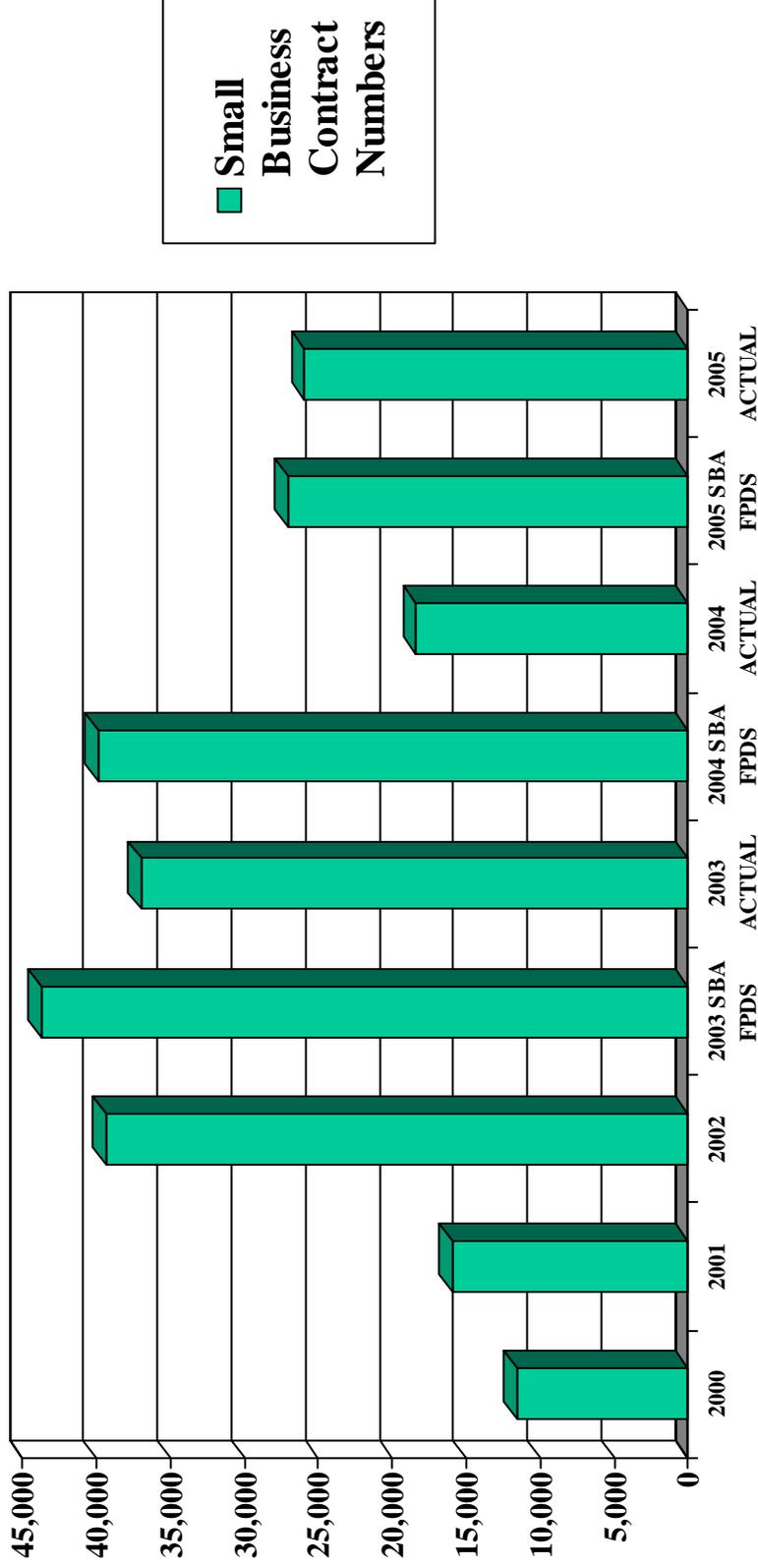
Department of State Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

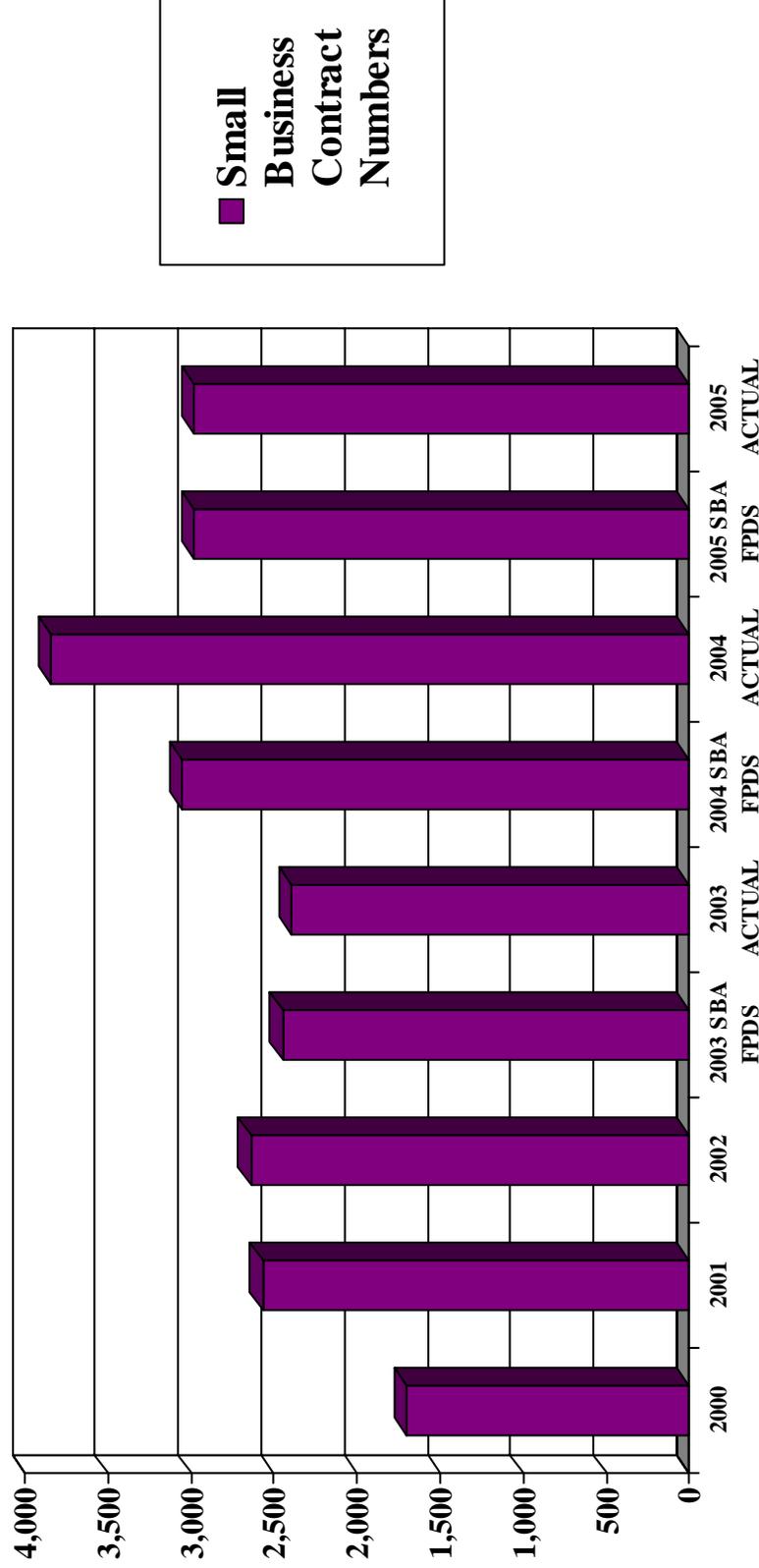
Department of State

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



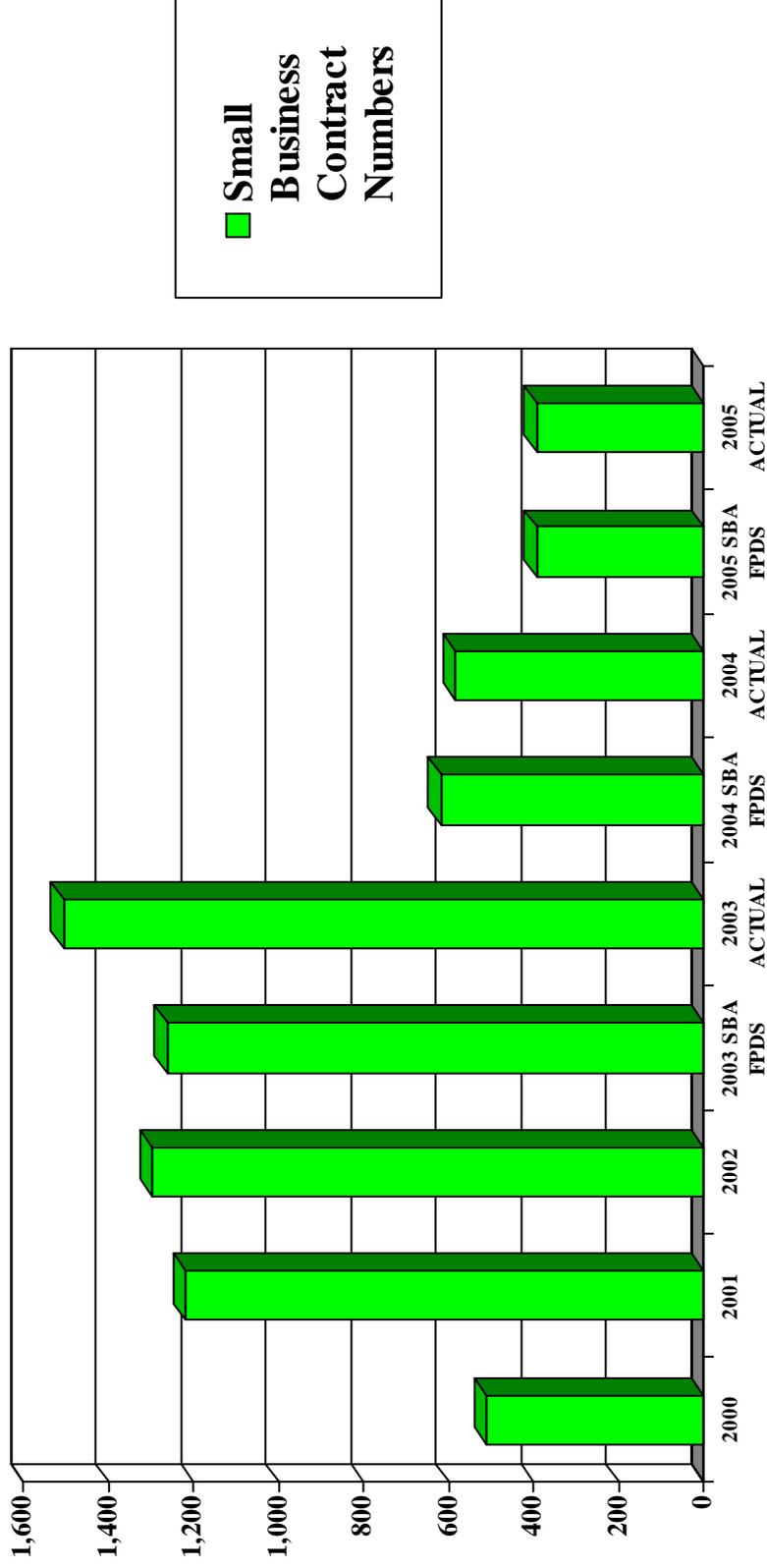
Department of State

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



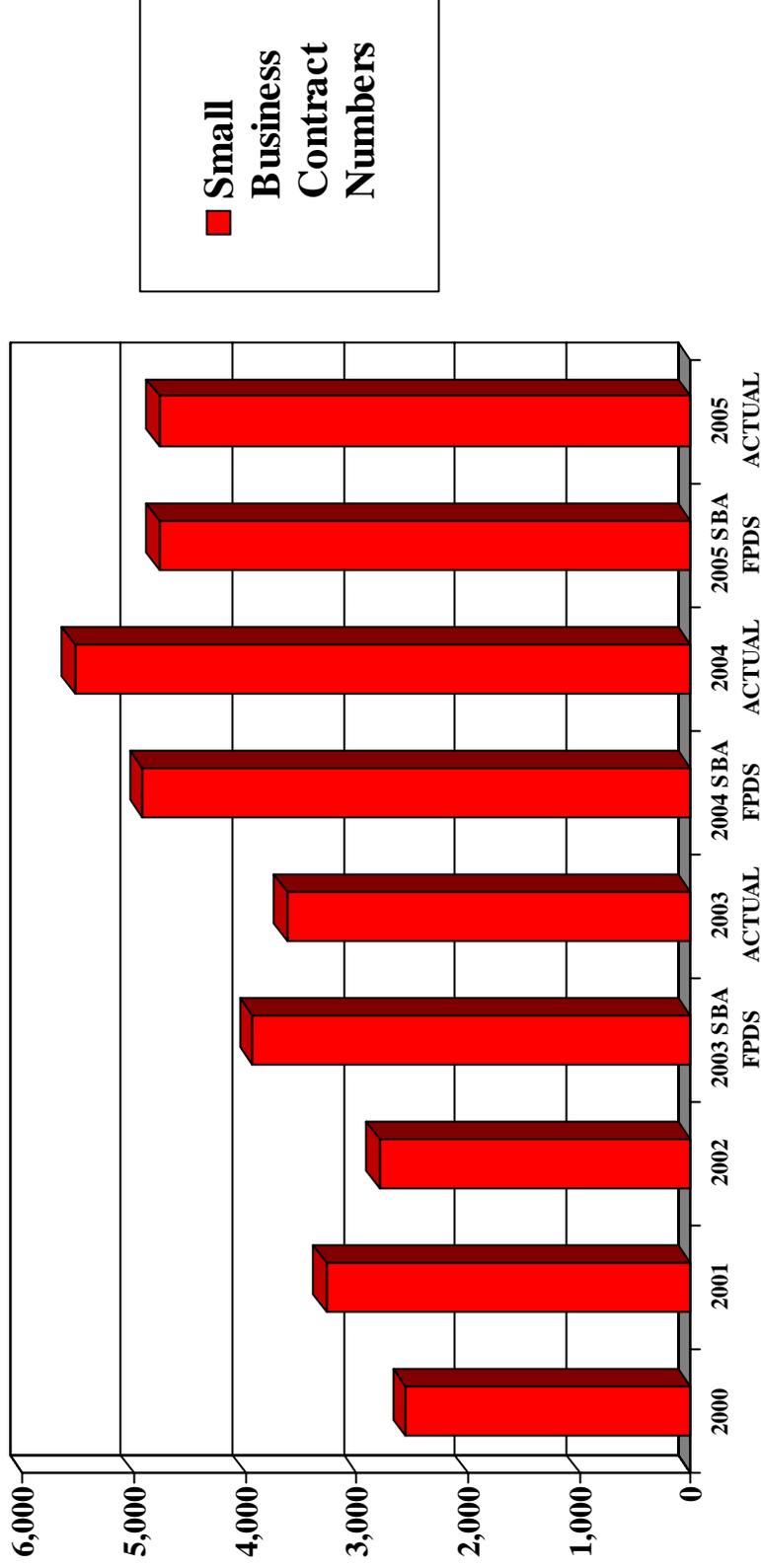
Department of State

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



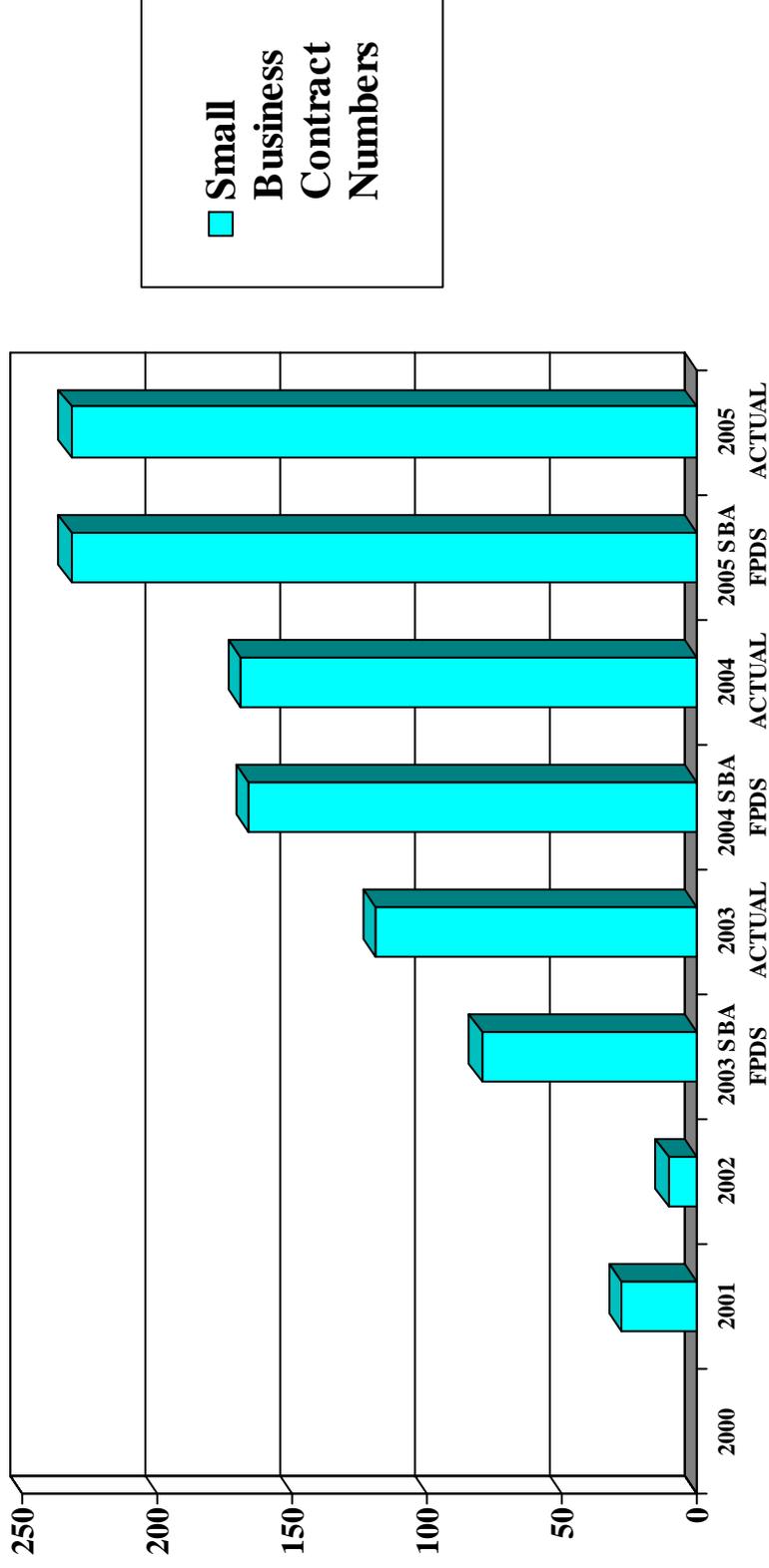
Department of State

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of State

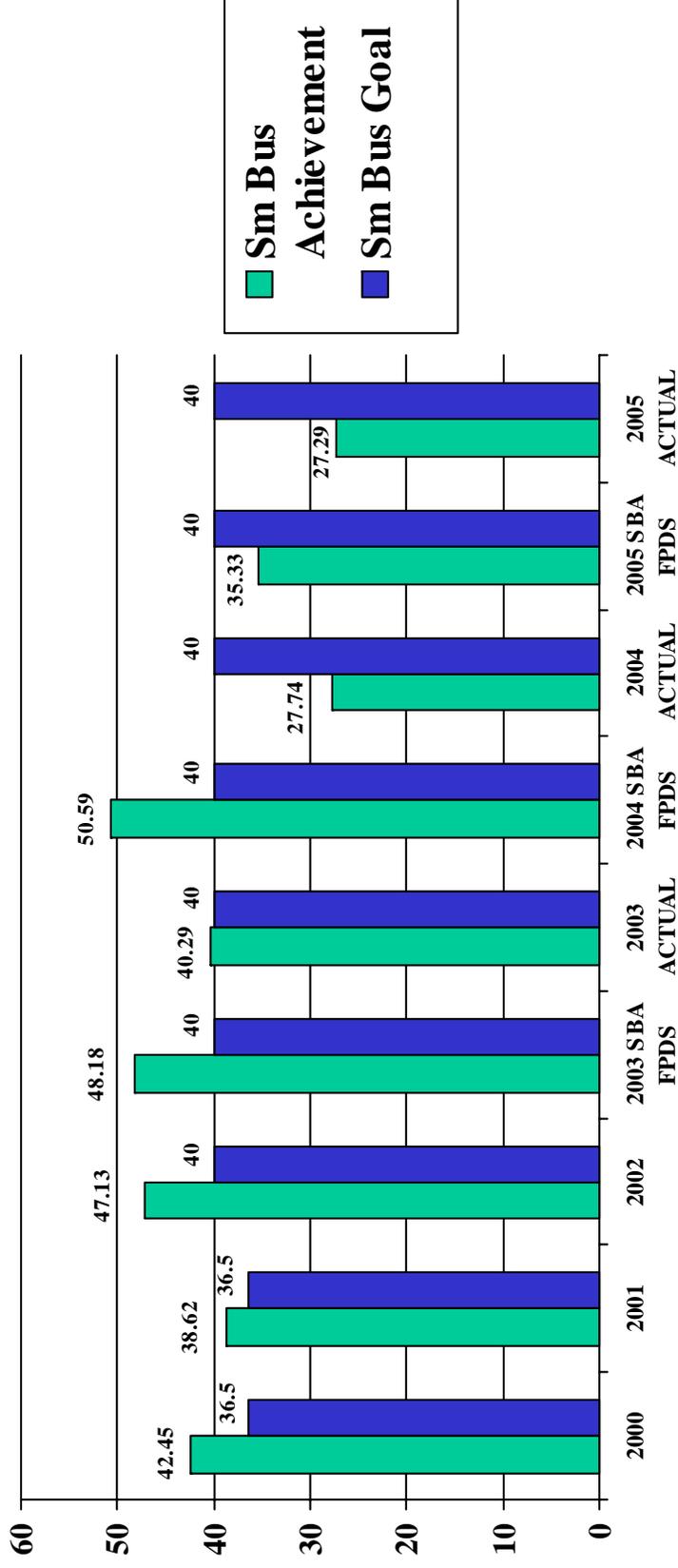
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

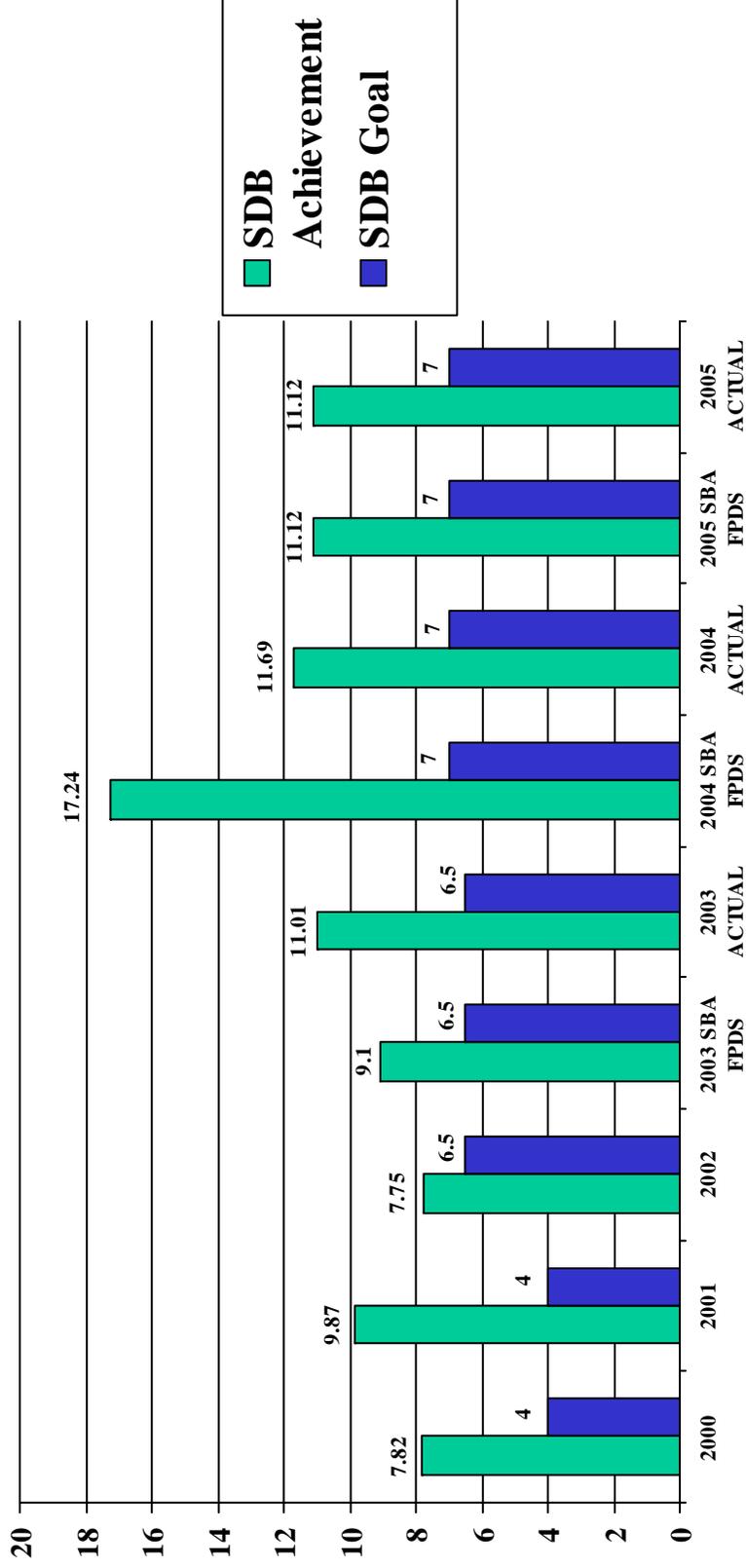
Department of State

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

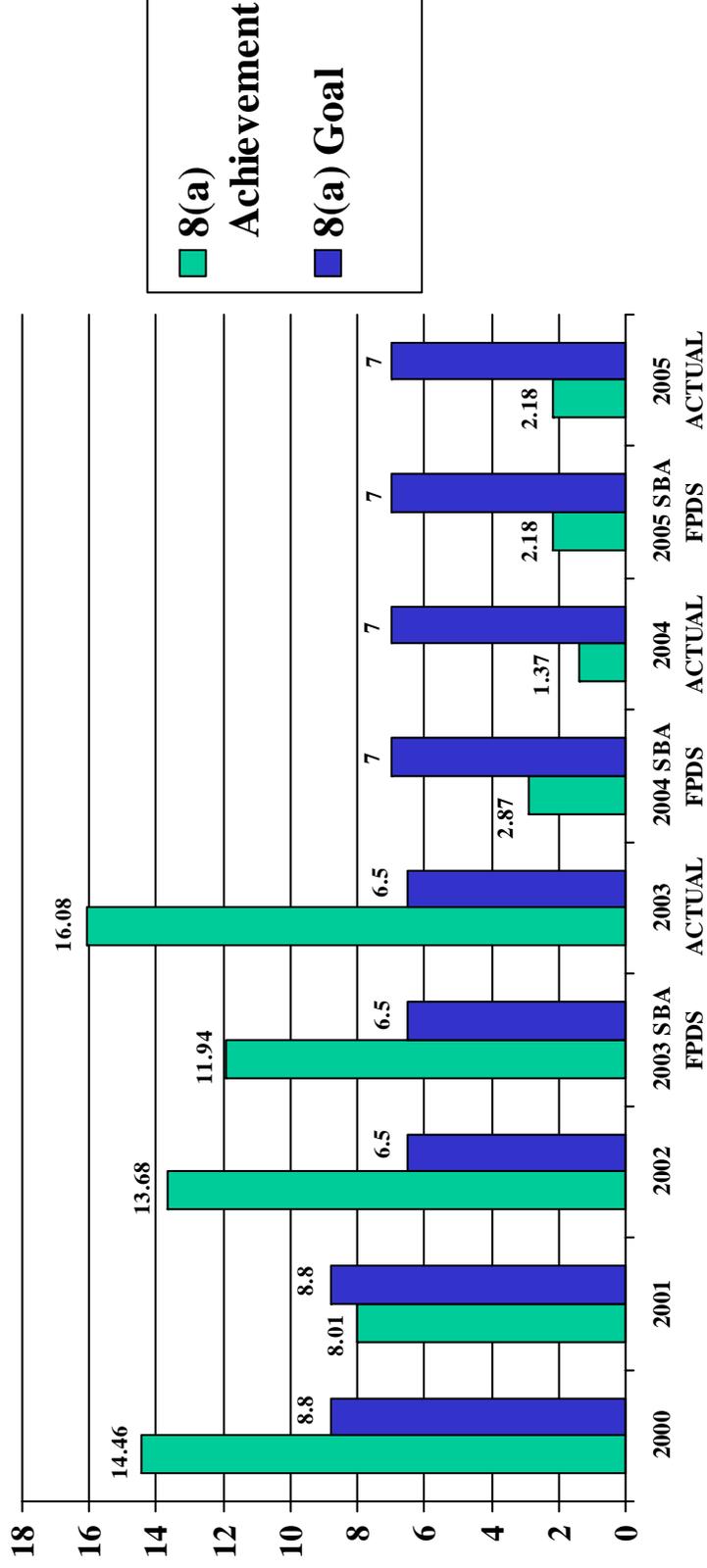
Department of State SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of State

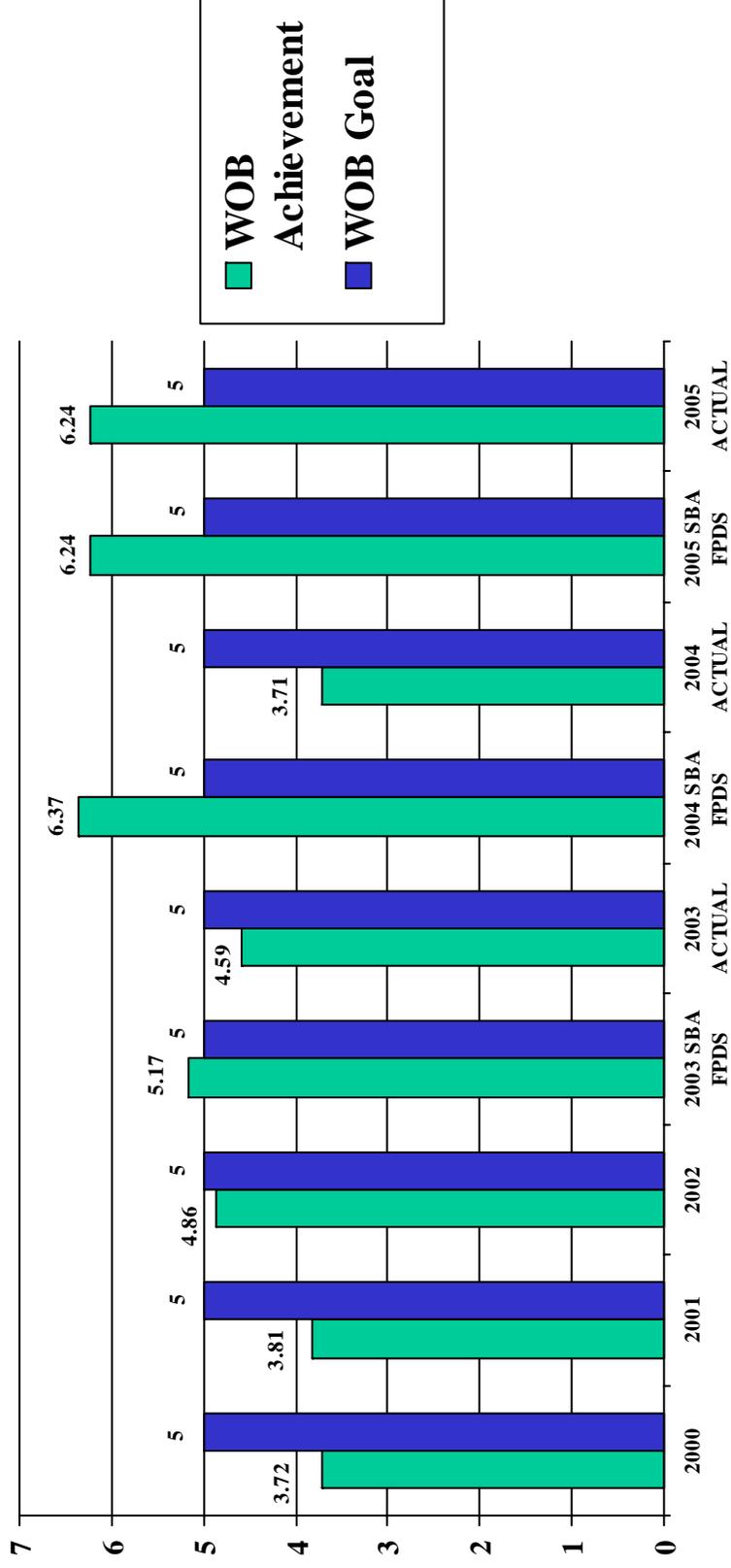
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of State

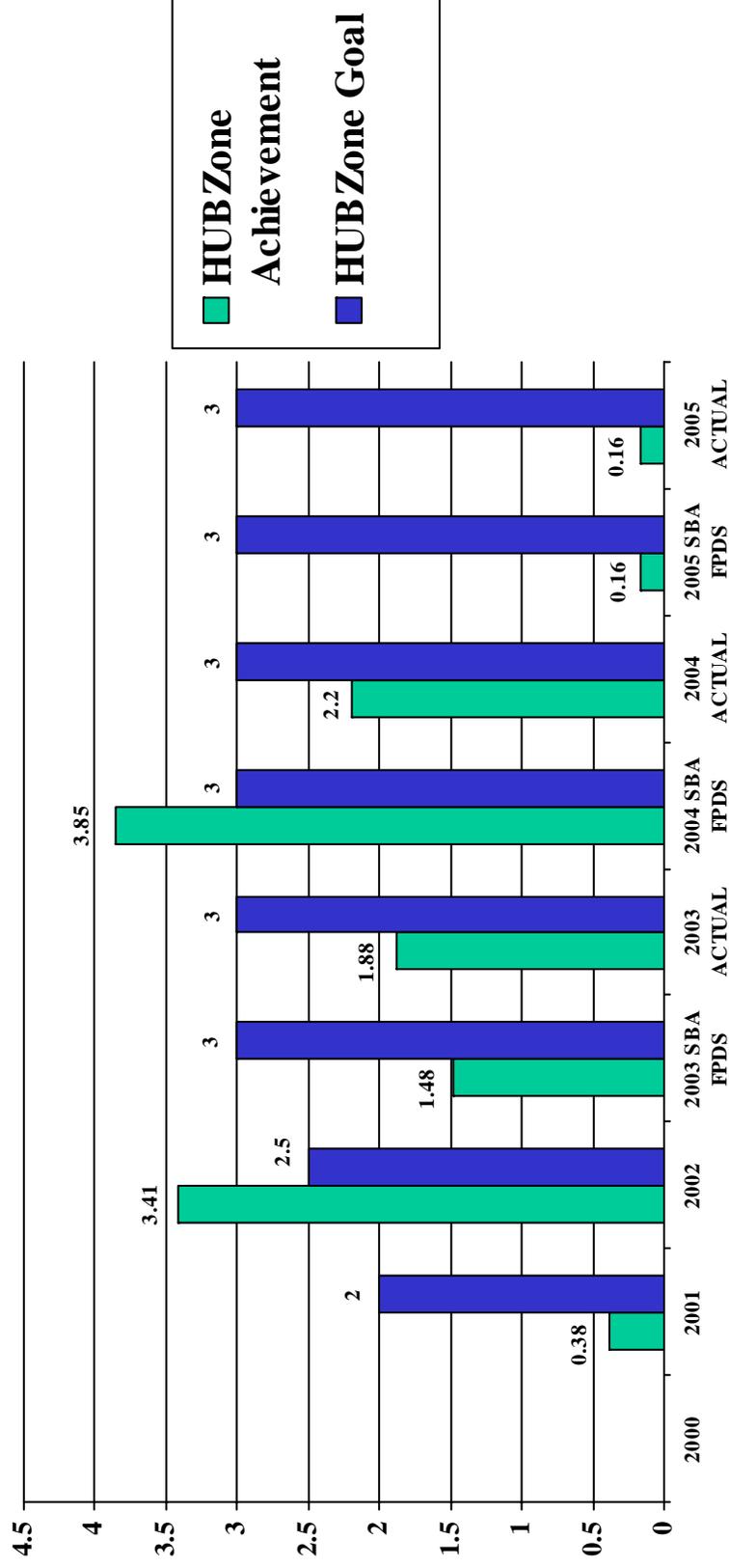
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of State

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of the Treasury

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) had a decrease in procurement activity from \$2.86 billion in 2000 to \$2.49 billion in 2001. In 2002, Treasury had \$3.02 billion in contracting volume. Based on 2003 agency figures, Treasury activity increased to \$3.06 billion. This is much greater than the SBA's FPDS total of nearly \$2 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, Treasury contract dollars increased to \$3.5 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$2.5 billion. In 2005, Treasury procurement volume was \$1.95 billion according to SBA's FPDS data.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by Treasury increased from 22,436 in 2000 to 22,847 in 2001. In 2002, Treasury had 22,511 contract actions with small firms. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Treasury had 19,515 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 14,505 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Treasury had 9,952 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 11,126 actions. According to SBA's FPDS data, Treasury had 7,572 small business contract actions in 2005. However, 1,178 of the contract actions were not awarded to small businesses. Thus, the accurate number of 2005 small business contract actions by Treasury is 6,394. Since 2000, Treasury's contract actions with small companies have decreased by more than 72 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of Treasury contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses decreased from 1,328 in 2000 to 1,299 in 2001. In 2002, Treasury had 1,404 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Treasury had 2,574 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,242 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Treasury had 1,273 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 836 actions. In 2005, Treasury had 637 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses according to SBA's FPDS. This is fewer than half the number of small disadvantaged business contract actions than existed in 2000.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by Treasury increased from 408 in 2000 to 795 in 2001. In 2002, Treasury had 728 contract actions with 8(a) firms. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 872. The SBA's FPDS data showed 537 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Treasury had 279 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 264 actions. In 2005, Treasury had 362 contract actions with 8(a) firms according to SBA's FPDS. Since 2003, Treasury's contract actions with 8(a) companies have declined by nearly 60 percent.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by Treasury increased from 2,229 in 2000 to 2,673 in 2001. In 2002, Treasury had 2,418 contract actions with women-owned firms. Treasury had 3,202 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,565 contract actions with women-owned businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, Treasury had 2,076 contract actions with women-owned companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,889 actions. In 2005, Treasury had 1,758 contract actions with women-owned businesses, according to SBA's FPDS.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

Treasury had 233 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, Treasury had 199 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Treasury had 247 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 91 contract actions with HUBZone companies. For 2004, according to agency data, Treasury had 239 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 120 actions. SBA's FPDS data indicate Treasury had 160 HUBZone contract actions in 2005.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Treasury exceeded its goal for doing business with small businesses in 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004. Treasury did not achieve its goal in 2002. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data showed Treasury with a 36.88 percent accomplishment against its 24.25 percent goal. However, this figure included \$284.4 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement decreases to 22.27 percent. As Treasury achieved 91.85 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." For 2006, Treasury has a small business goal of 26 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Treasury exceeded its goal for doing business with small disadvantaged businesses from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Treasury again surpassed its small disadvantaged business goal. Treasury achieved 5.39 percent versus a 5 percent goal. Normally the grade would be an "A."

Small Disadvantaged Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SDB Goal	4	4	5	5.39
SDB Achievement	5.78	11.7	6.77	5

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 8.08 percent. The average goal over the same period was 4.33 percent. As Treasury set an unreasonably low goal, the letter grade would ordinarily be dropped to a "B." Given that Treasury has established unreasonably low goals for the past six years, the grade will be lowered to an "F." For fiscal year 2006, Treasury has a goal of 6 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

Treasury exceeded its 8(a) Program goal in 2001, 2003 and 2003, but did not achieve its goal in 2000 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Treasury did not meet its goal. Treasury achieved 2.4 percent versus a 9 percent goal. As Treasury accomplished 26.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Treasury has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 5 percent.

Women-Owned Business Goal

Treasury exceeded its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2003, but did not accomplish its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Treasury surpassed its goal. Treasury achieved 6.67 percent and had a goal of 5.6 percent. Because Treasury exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." For fiscal year 2006, Treasury has a women-owned business goal of 6 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

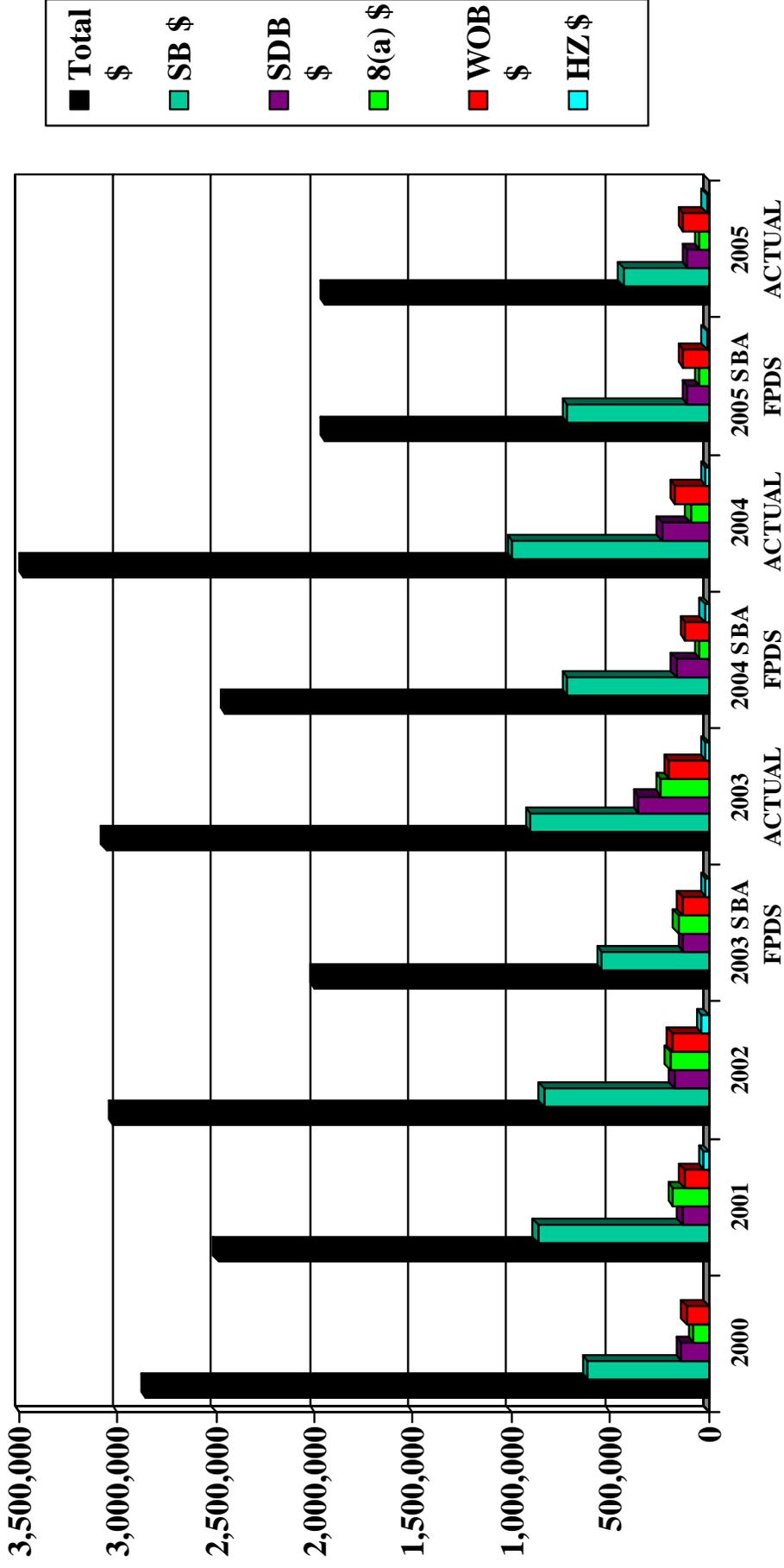
Treasury did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Treasury again did not achieve its goal. Treasury achieved .49 percent, while its goal was 3 percent. As Treasury achieved 16.2 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Treasury has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	F 0 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	D 1.6 points

With an “A” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “F” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of the Treasury has an overall point total of 1.6 points, for a grade of “D.”

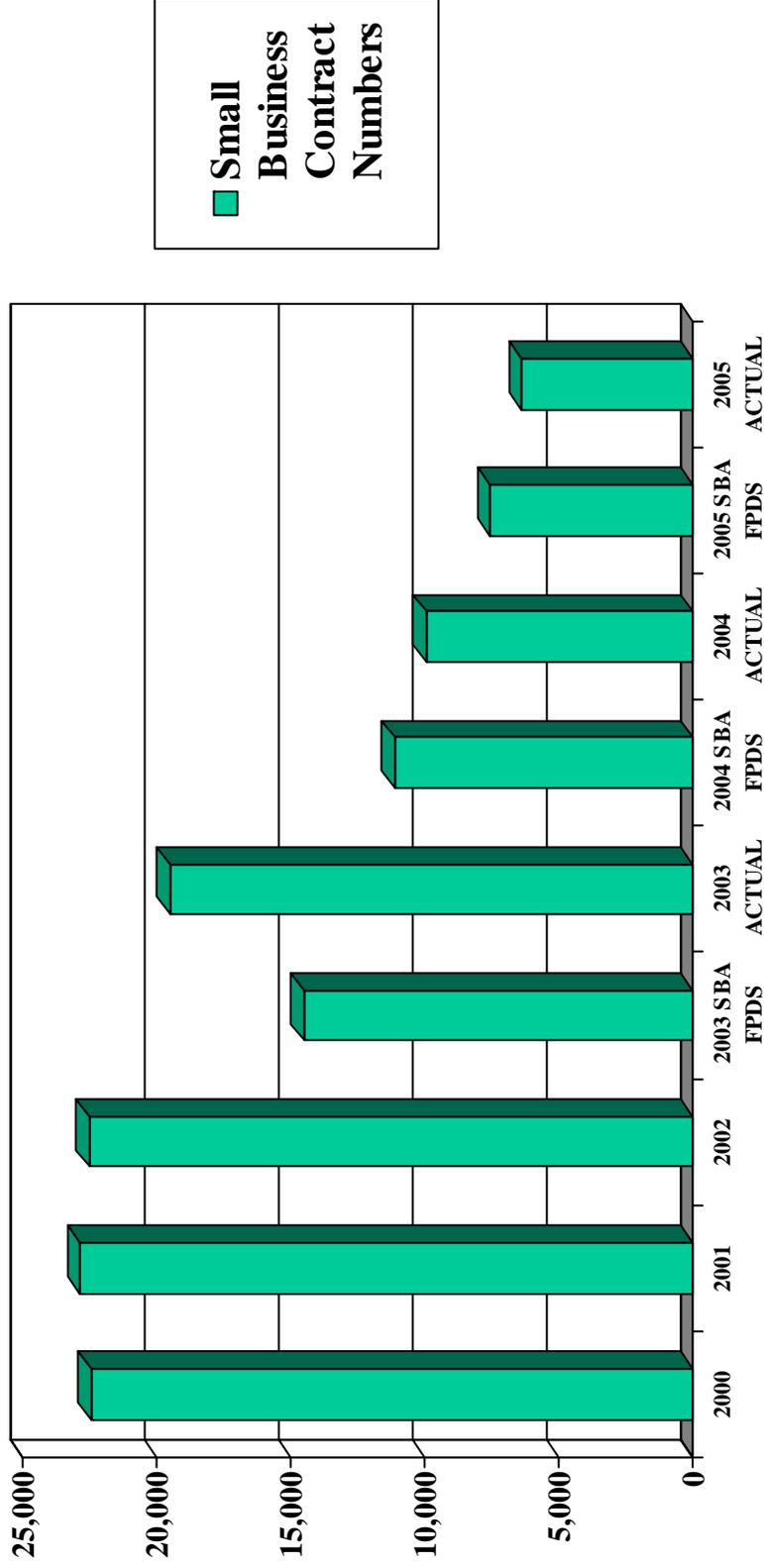
Department of the Treasury Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

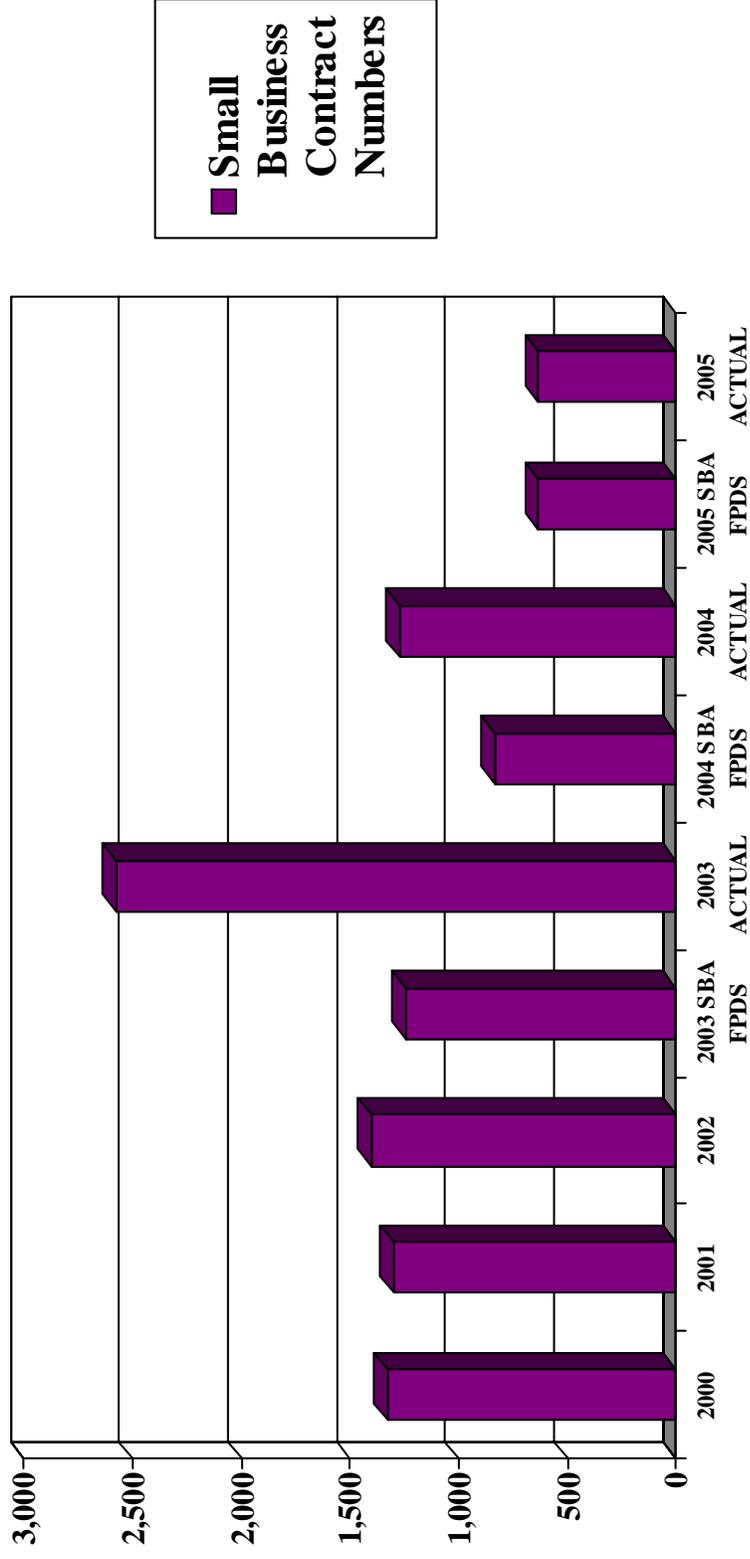
Department of the Treasury

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



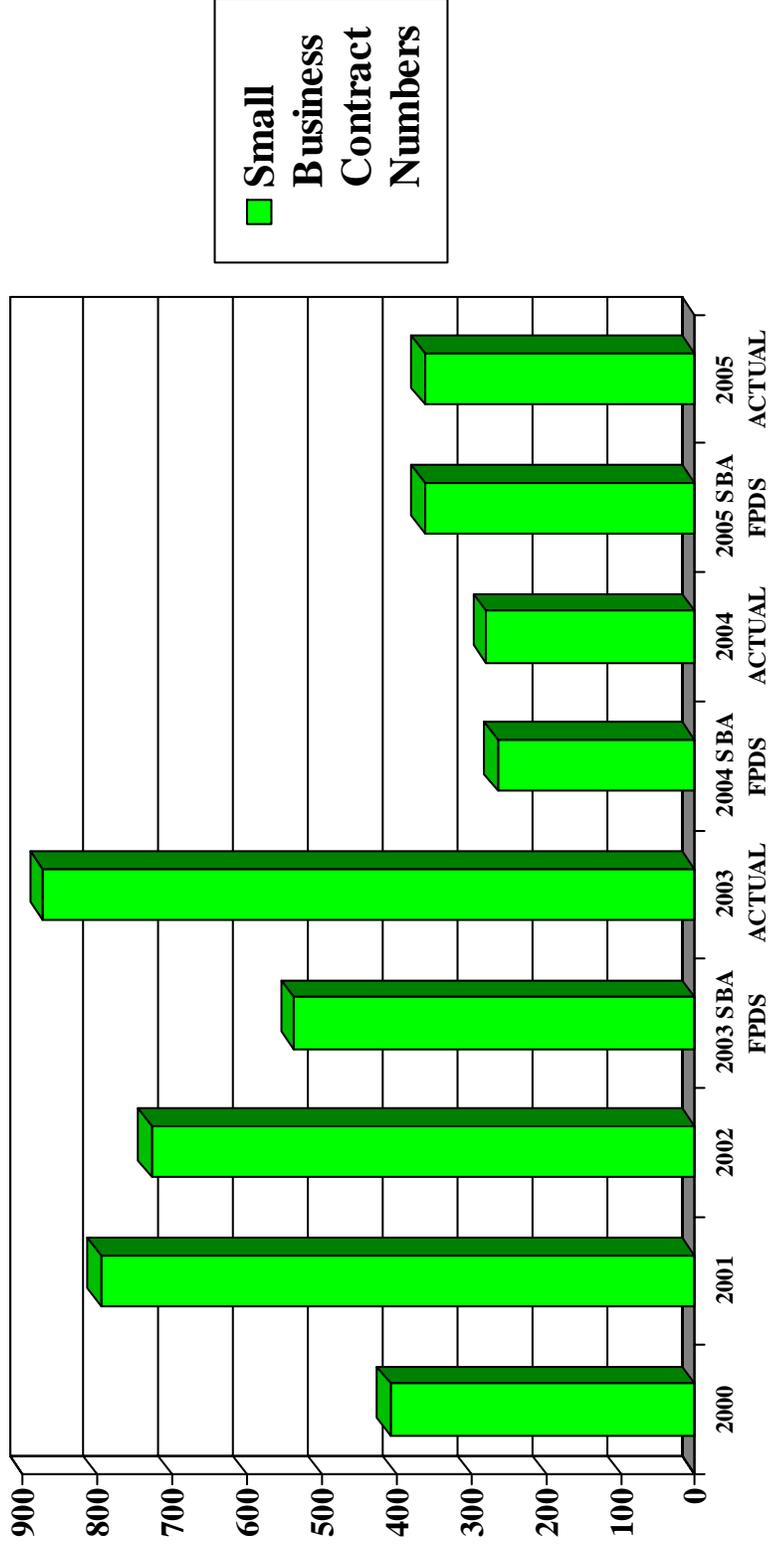
Department of the Treasury

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



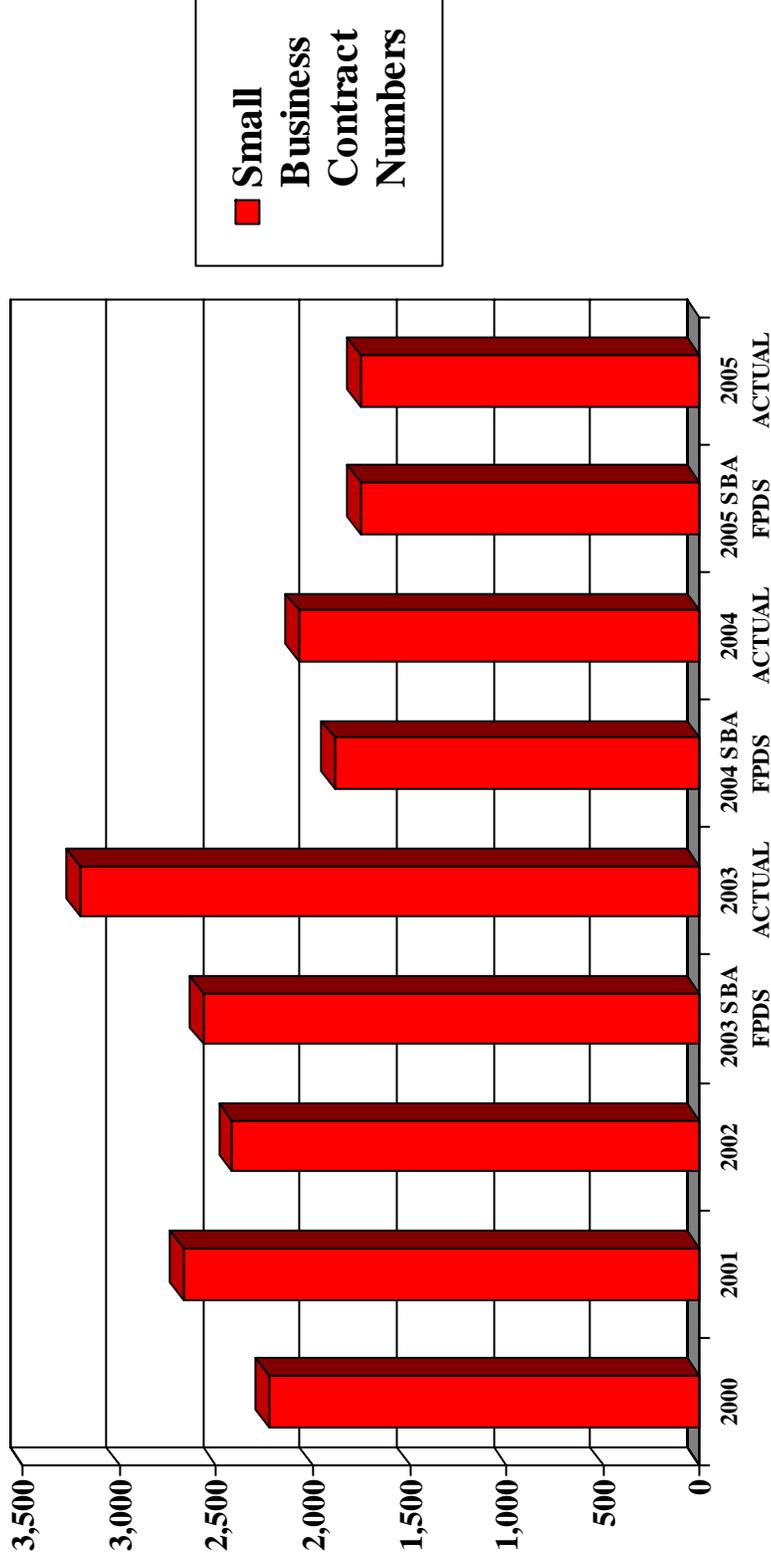
Department of the Treasury

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



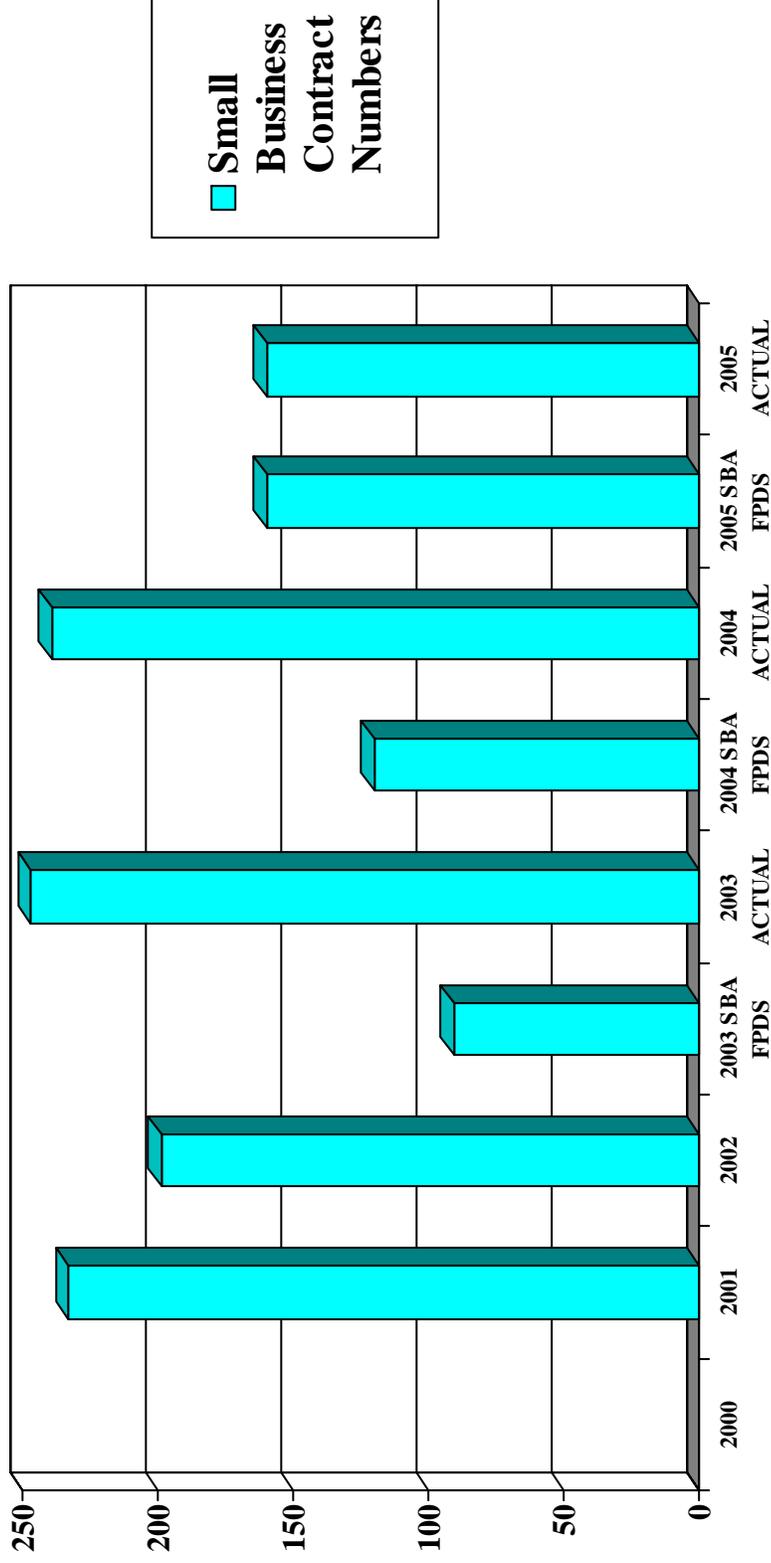
Department of the Treasury

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of the Treasury

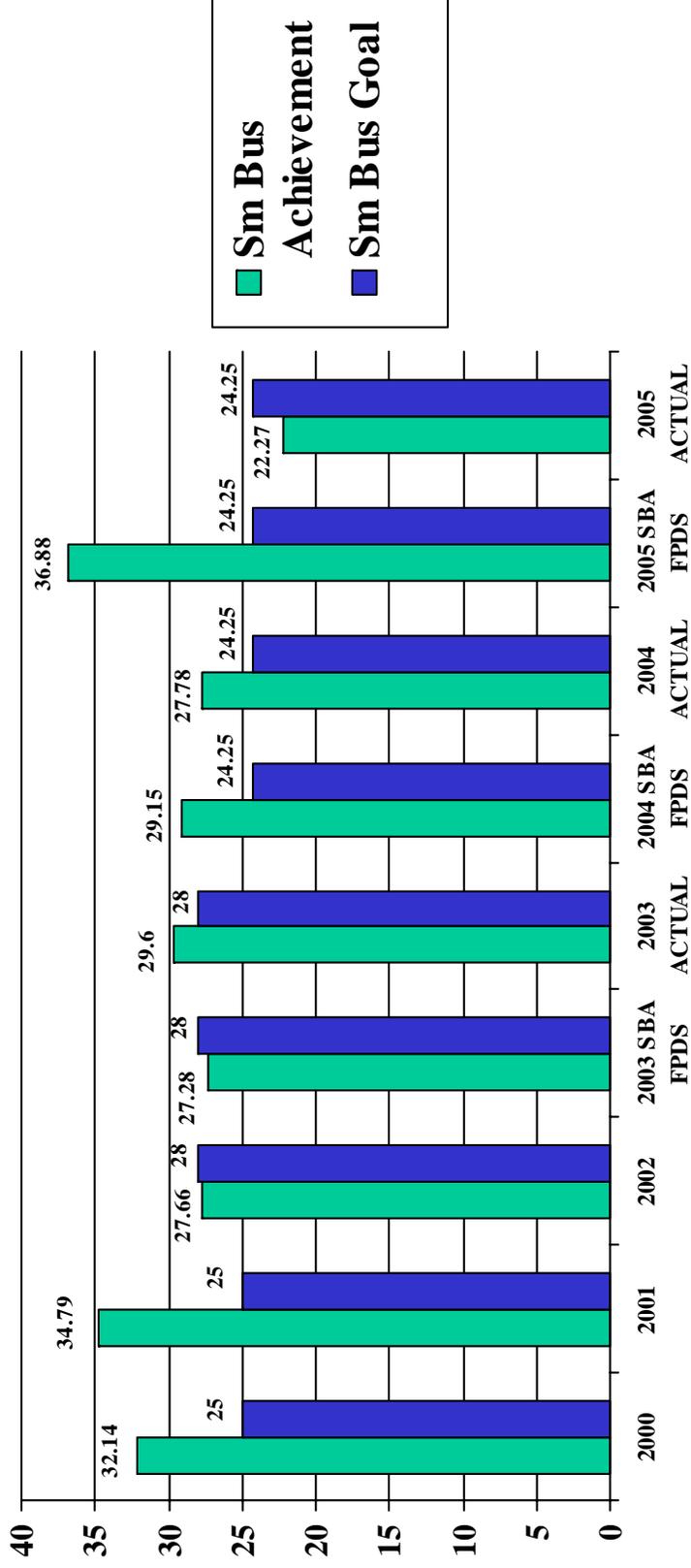
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of the Treasury

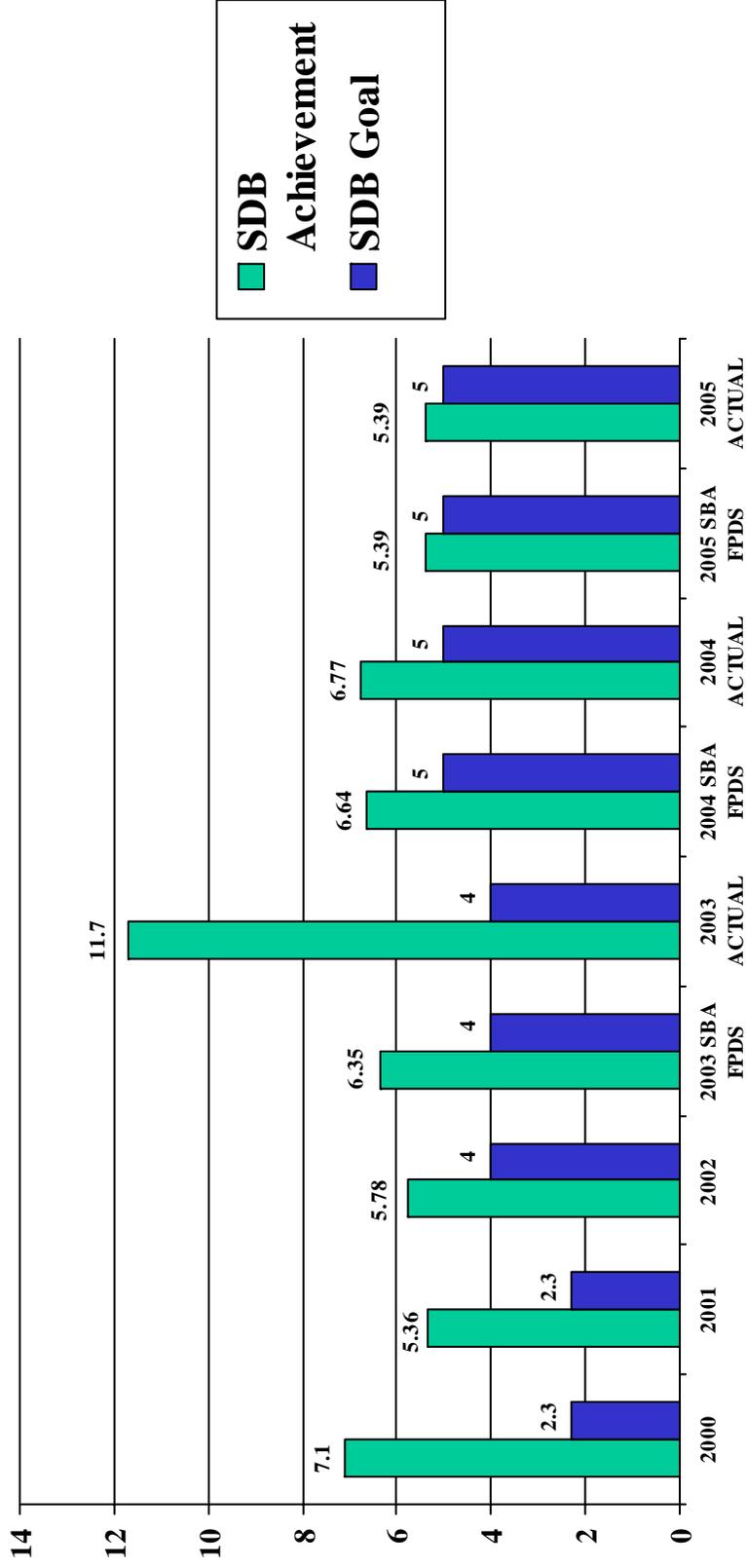
Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Department of the Treasury

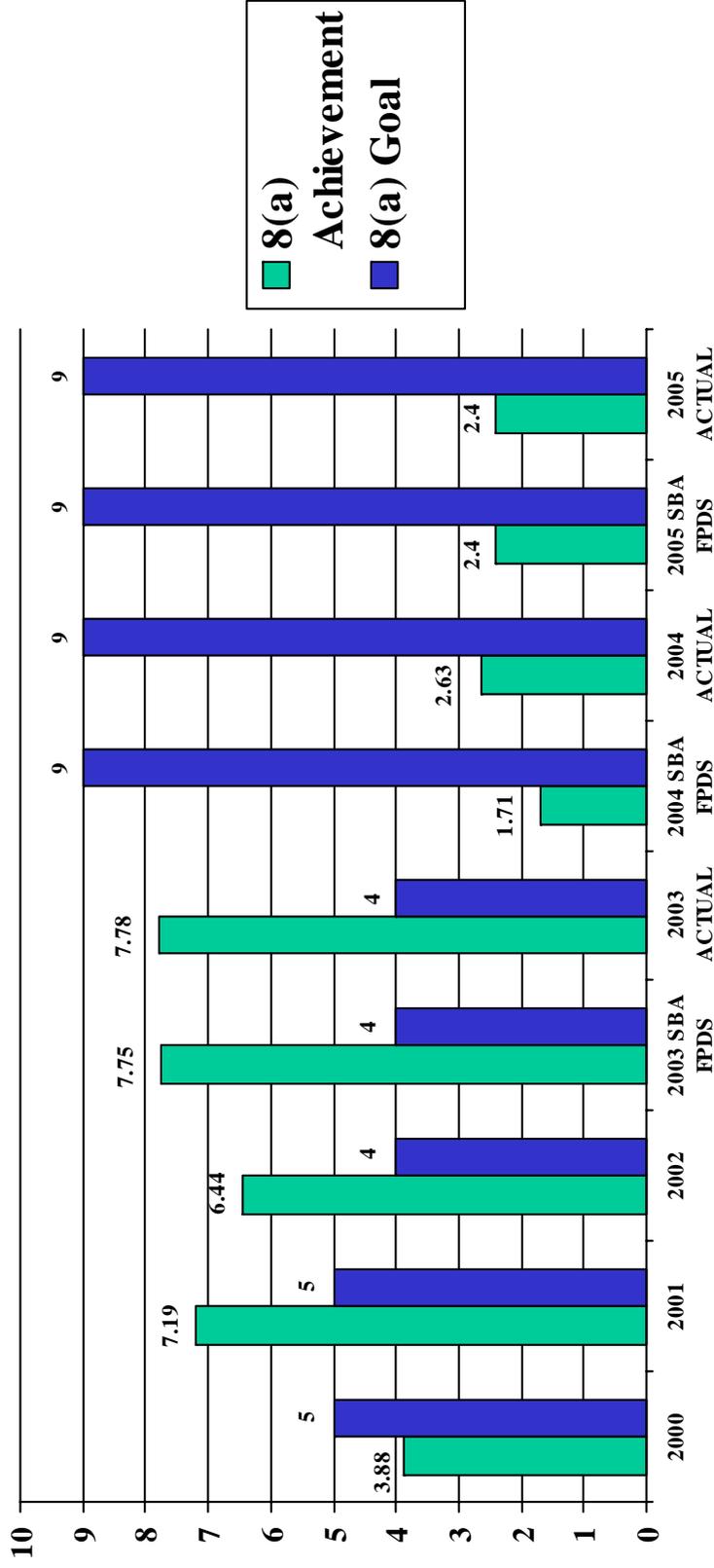
SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of the Treasury

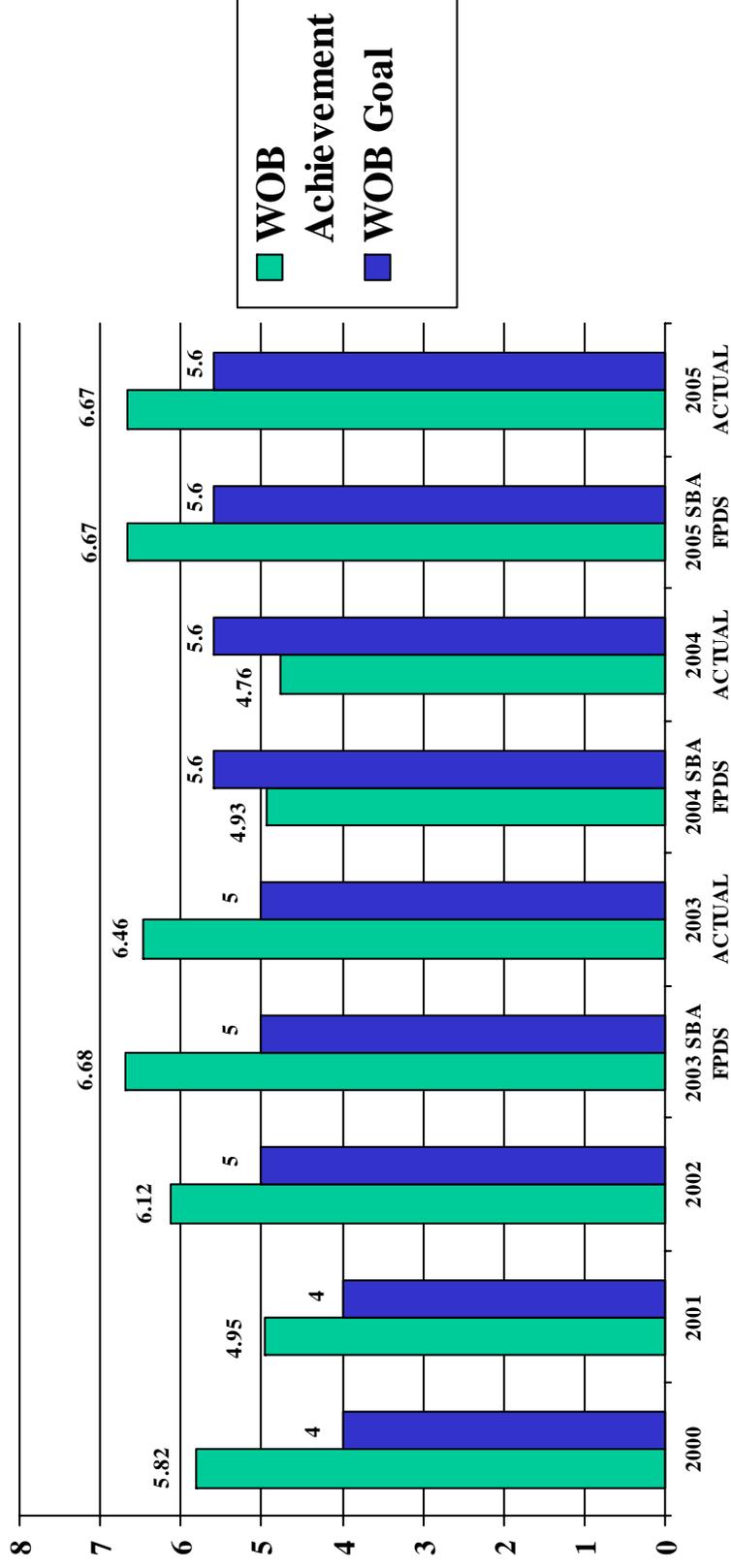
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of the Treasury

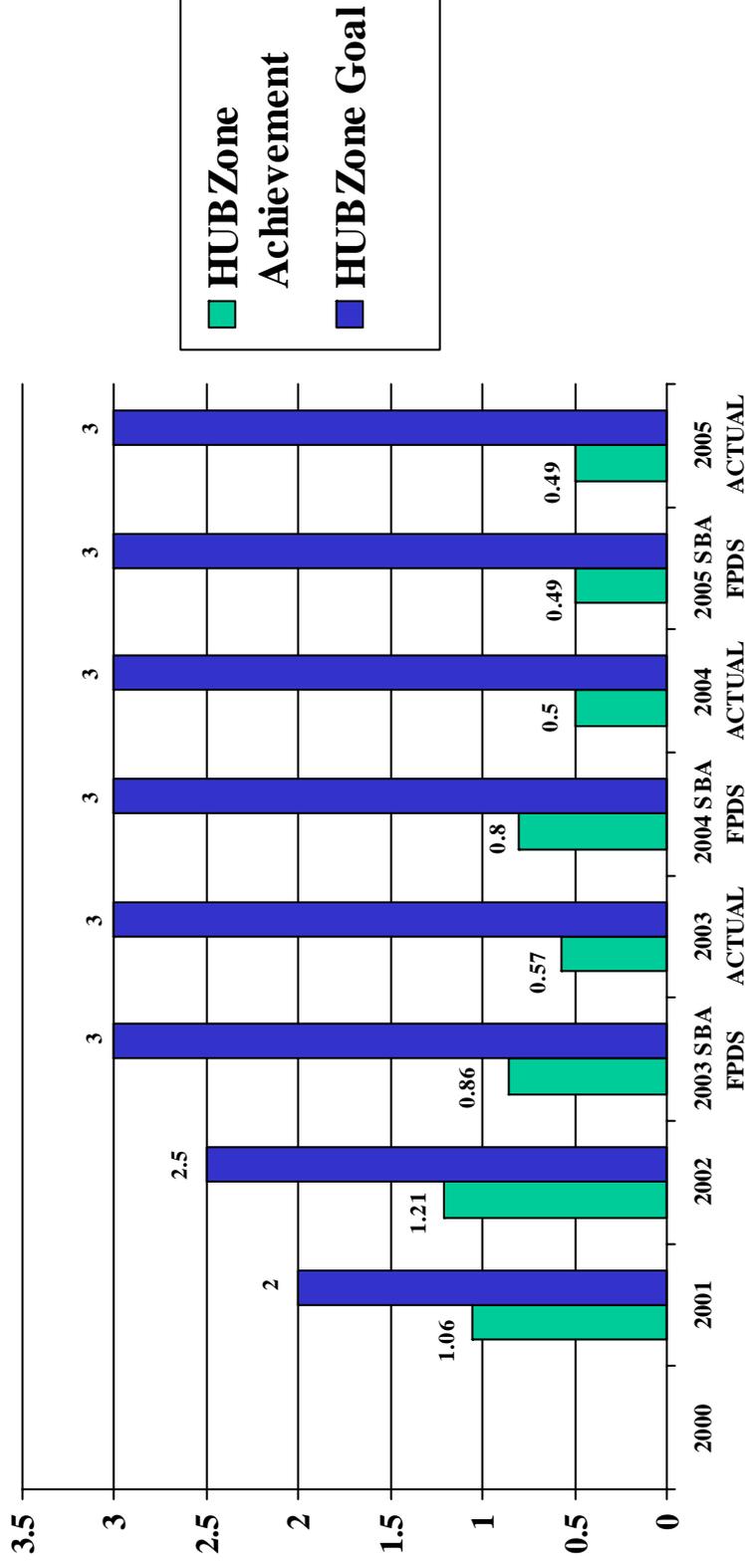
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of the Treasury

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Commerce

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Commerce (Commerce) had procurement activity of \$1.91 billion in 2000. In 2001, Commerce had a decrease to \$1.19 billion and, in 2002, Commerce showed an increase to \$1.6 billion. Based on 2003 agency figures, Commerce procurement activity decreased to \$1.44 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.45 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, Commerce contract dollars increased to \$1.51 billion. This is similar to the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.49 billion. In 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, Agriculture's procurement dollars increased to \$1.9 billion. From 2004 to 2005, Commerce's contracting volume increased by 25 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of Commerce contract actions with small businesses decreased from 27,697 in 2000 to 19,790 in 2001. In 2002, Commerce had 17,021 contract actions with small businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Commerce had 15,654 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 15,173 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Commerce had 17,379 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 15,610 actions. The SBA's FPDS data for 2005 identified 15,429 contract actions with small companies. Of these, 1,040 were actually awarded to large corporations and organizations that are not considered to be small businesses. Therefore, Commerce's actual number of small business actions was 14,389 – a decrease of 17 percent over the past year and a decline of 48 percent since 2000.

Small Disadvantaged Business

In 2000, Commerce had 1,544 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. This decreased to 1,265 in 2001, and to 1,255 in 2002. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Commerce had 1,827 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,713 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Commerce had 2,395 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,153 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS indicated 1,406 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. This represents a decline of 41 percent since 2004.

8(a) Program

The number of 8(a) contract actions by Commerce decreased 616 in 2000 to 527 in 2001. In 2002, Commerce had 681 contract actions with 8(a) firms. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 844. The SBA's FPDS data showed 308 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Commerce had 556 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 571 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 1,192 contract actions with 8(a) firms.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by Commerce decreased from 2,821 in 2000 to 1,417 in 2001. In 2002, Commerce had 1,660 contract actions with women-owned businesses. Commerce had 2,422 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,936 contract actions with women-owned companies. For 2004, according to agency data, Commerce had 2,825 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,684 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 2,701 contract actions with women entrepreneurs, a 4 percent decline since 2004.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

Commerce had 35 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, Commerce had 80 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Commerce had 211 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 94 contract actions with HUBZone companies. For FY 2004, according to agency data, Commerce had 479 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 446 actions. In 2005, 682 contracting actions with HUBZone companies were identified by the SBA's FPDS data. Since 2001, the number of HUBZone contract actions has increased by more than 1,800 percent.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Commerce failed to achieve its goal for doing business with small firms in 2000, but exceeded its goal in 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Commerce appears to have surpassed its goal of 44.8 percent. The data showed that Commerce accomplished 51.97 percent. However, this included \$152.3 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of Commerce's small business contracts, the small business achievement decreases to 43.93 percent. As a result, Commerce achieved 98 percent of its goal, and would normally receive an "A."

Small Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SB Goal	35	35	44.8	44.8
SB Achievement	51.56	49.65	52.82	43.93

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 51.34 percent. The average goal over the same period was 38.27 percent. As Commerce set an unreasonably low goal, the grade would normally be lowered to a “B.” But, given that Commerce has established unreasonably low goals for the past four years, the grade will be lowered three grades to an “F.” For fiscal year 2006, Commerce has a small business goal of 48 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Commerce exceeded its goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Commerce accomplished its small disadvantaged business goal. Commerce achieved 9.42 percent, while its goal was 10.35 percent. As Commerce achieved 91 percent of its goal, the grade will be an “A.” For fiscal year 2006, Commerce has a small disadvantaged business goal of 12 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

Commerce did not achieve its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, 2001 and 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2002 and 2003. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Commerce accomplished its goal. Commerce accomplished 6.11 percent, while its goal was 6.11 percent. As Commerce achieved its goal, the grade will be an “A.” Commerce has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 4.84 percent. In 2005, 67 percent of Commerce’s 8(a) program dollars were awarded to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

Commerce exceeded its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Commerce again surpassed its goal. Commerce achieved 9.64 percent, while its goal was 7.8 percent. As Commerce exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an “A.”

Women-Owned Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
WOB Goal	6.28	6.28	7.8	7.8
WOB Achievement	8.45	10.35	14.61	9.64

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 11.14 percent. The average goal over the same period was 6.79 percent. As Commerce set an unreasonably low goal, the letter grade would normally be downgraded to a “B.” But, as Commerce has established an unreasonably low goal for the past four years, the grade will be lowered to an “F.” For fiscal year 2006, Commerce has a goal of 8.5 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

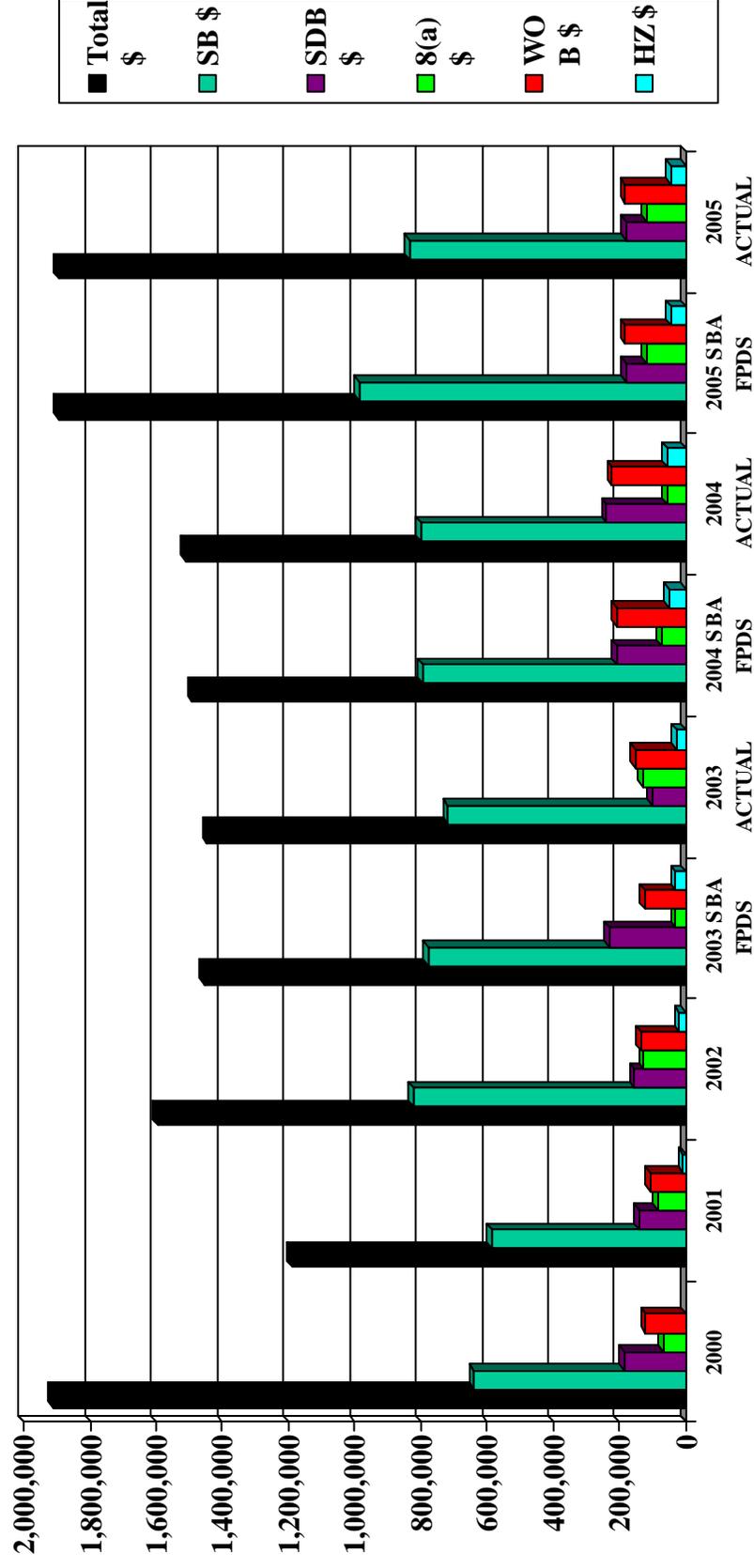
Commerce did not achieve its HUBZone goal in 2001, 2002 or 2003, but achieved its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Commerce did not accomplish its goal. Commerce accomplished 2.2 percent, while its goal was 3 percent. As Commerce achieved 73.4 percent of its goal, the grade will be a “C.” Commerce has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	A 4 points
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 point
Women-Owned Business Goal	F 0 point
HUBZone Goal	C 2 points
Average Grade	C- 2 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, an “A” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “A” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “F” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and a “C” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the U.S. Department of Commerce has an overall point total of 2, for a grade of “C-.”

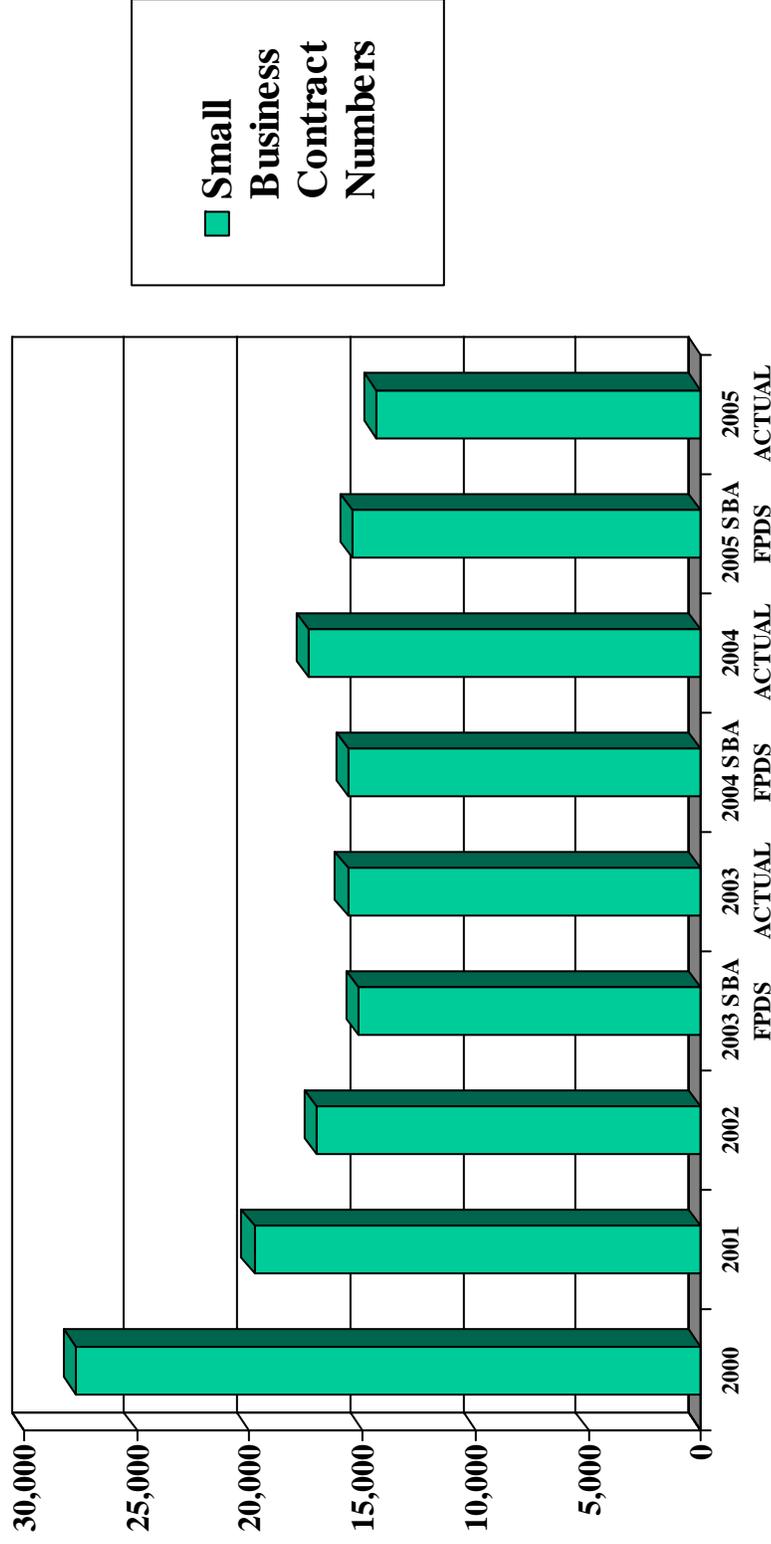
Department of Commerce Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

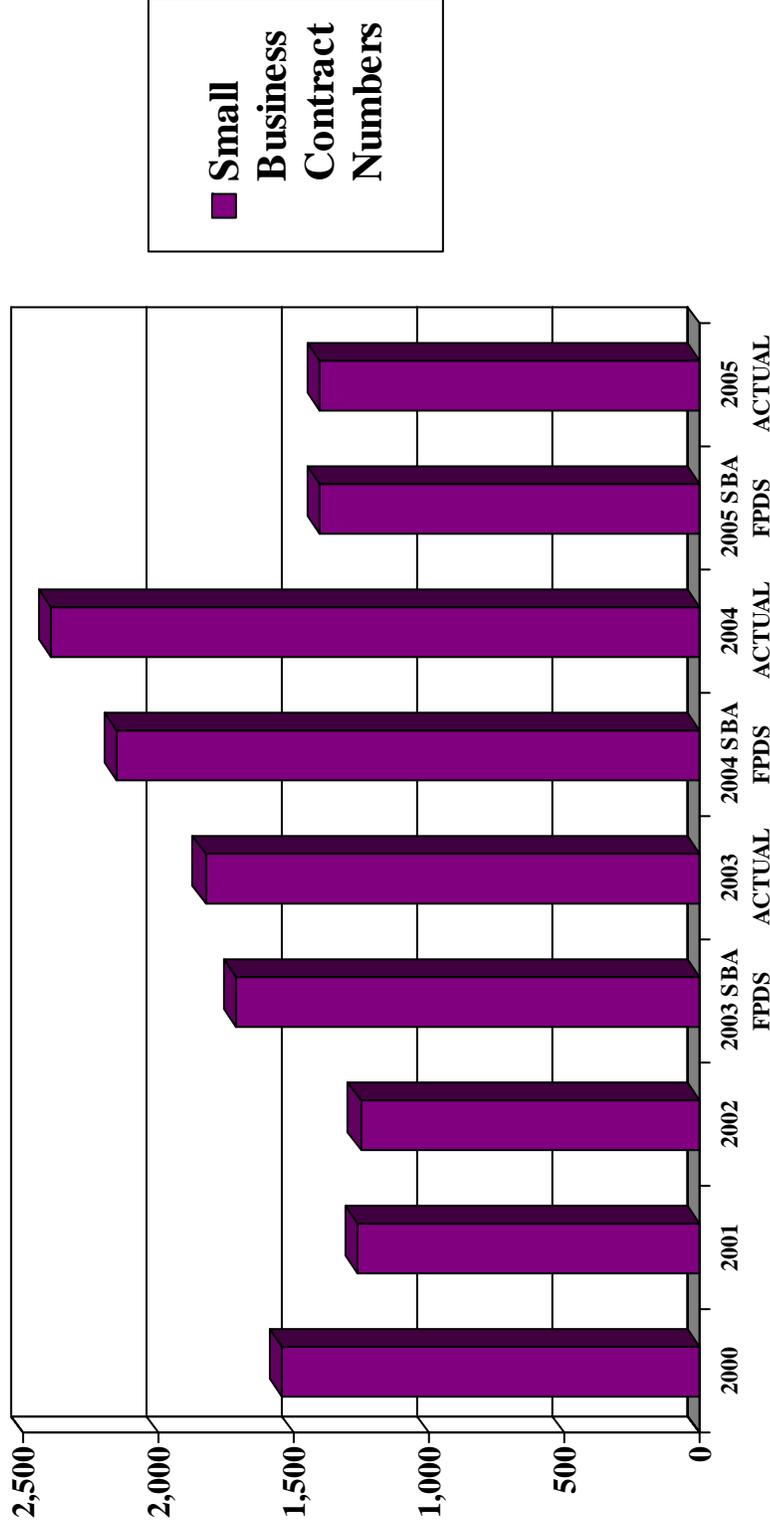
Department of Commerce

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



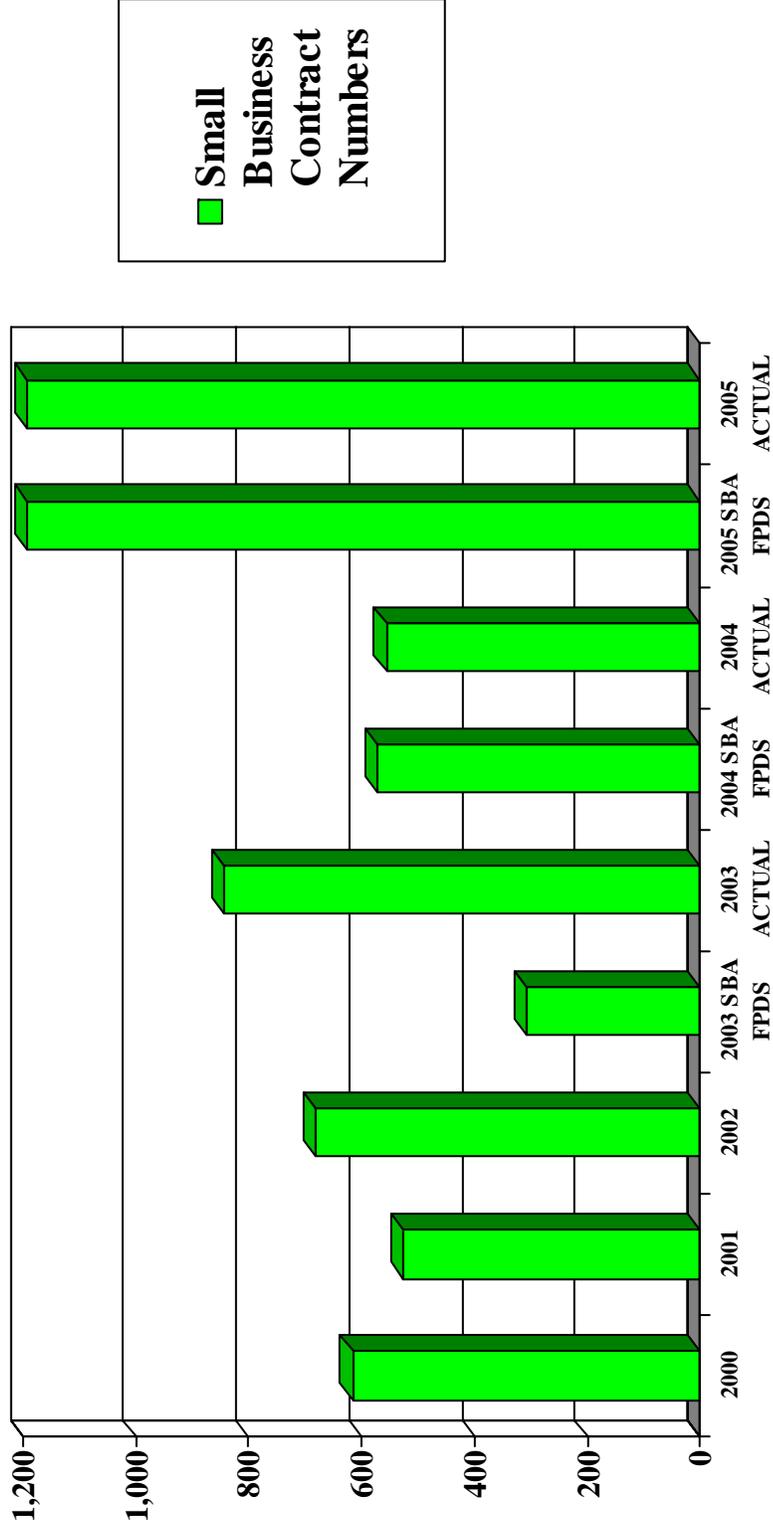
Department of Commerce

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



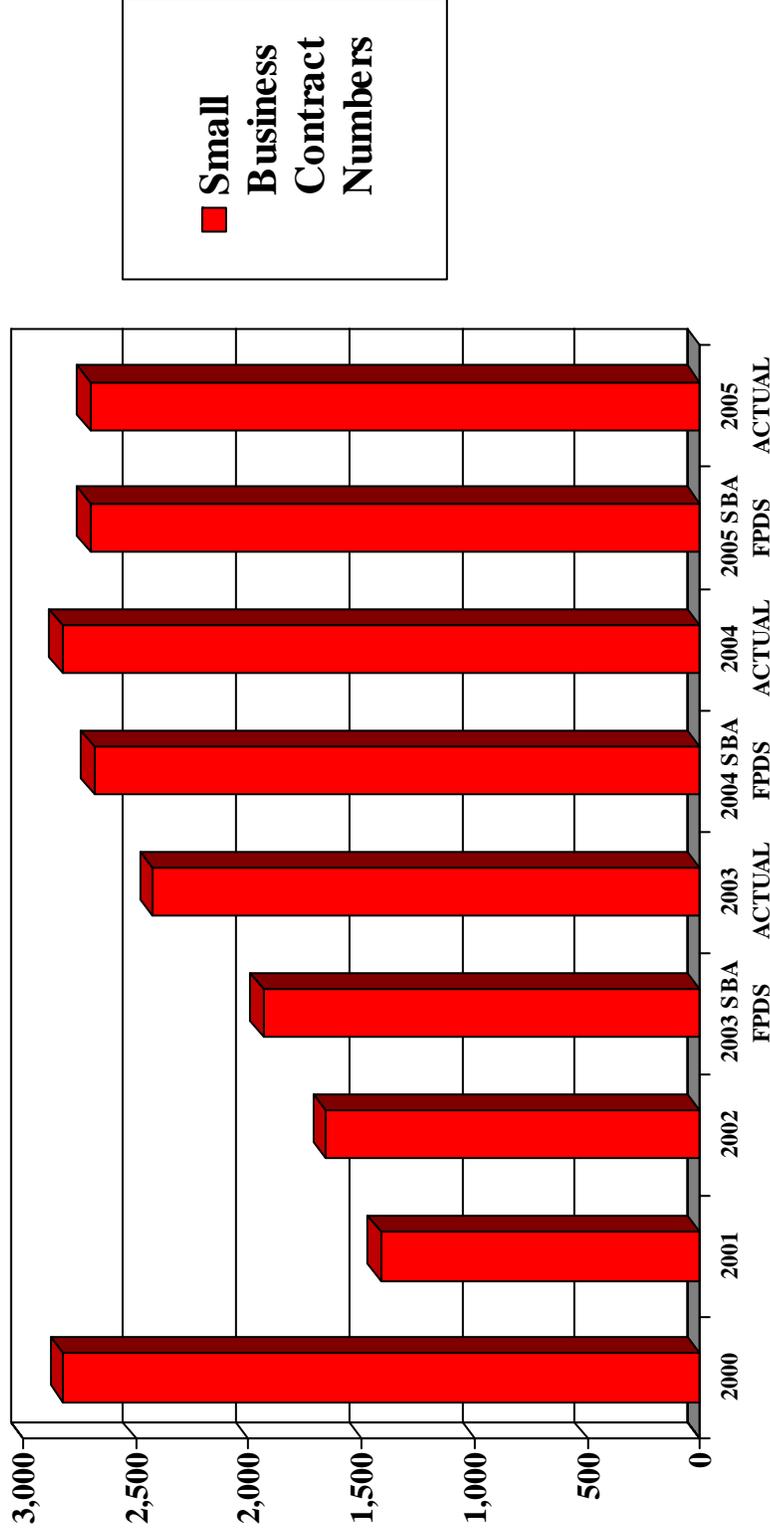
Department of Commerce

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



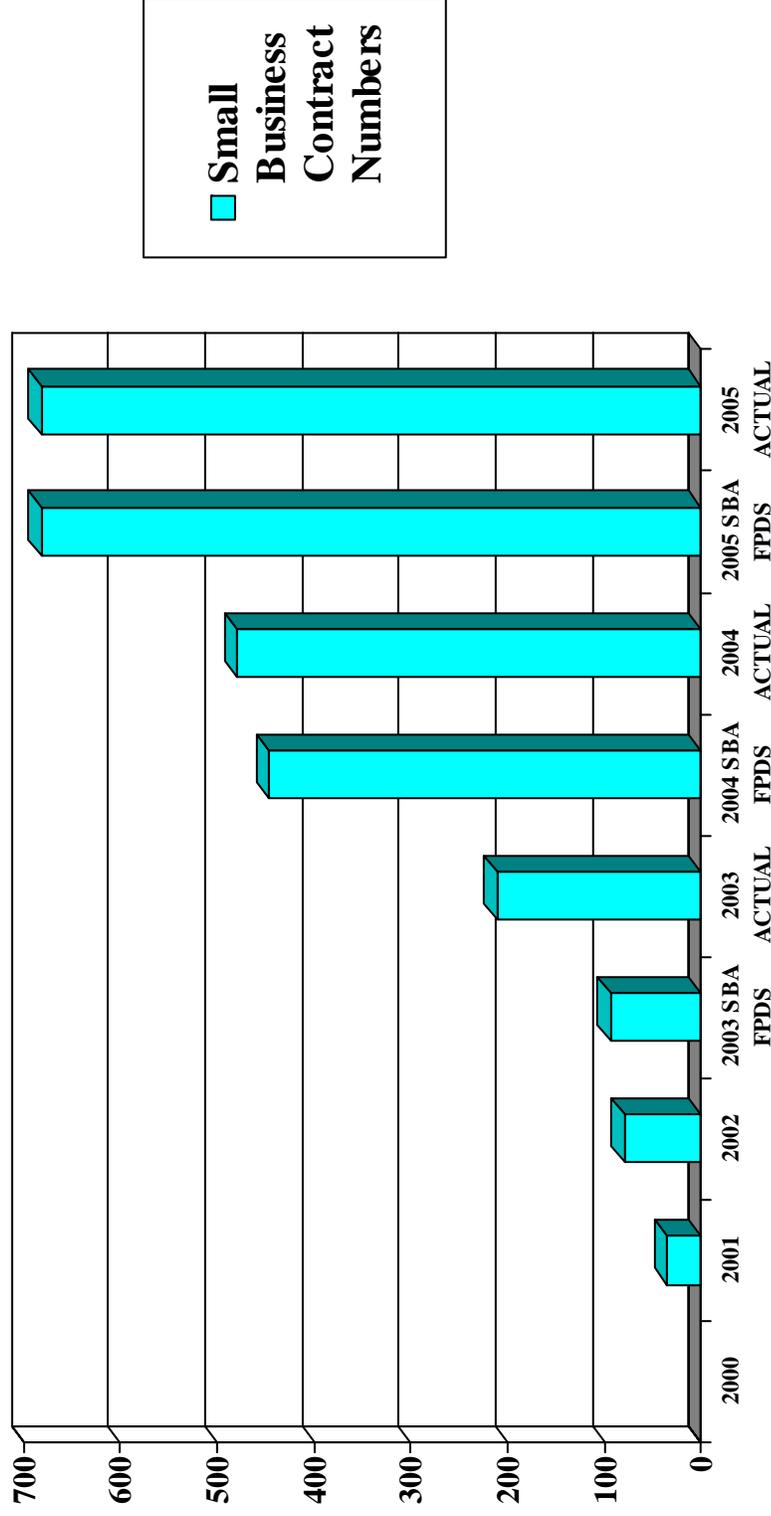
Department of Commerce

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



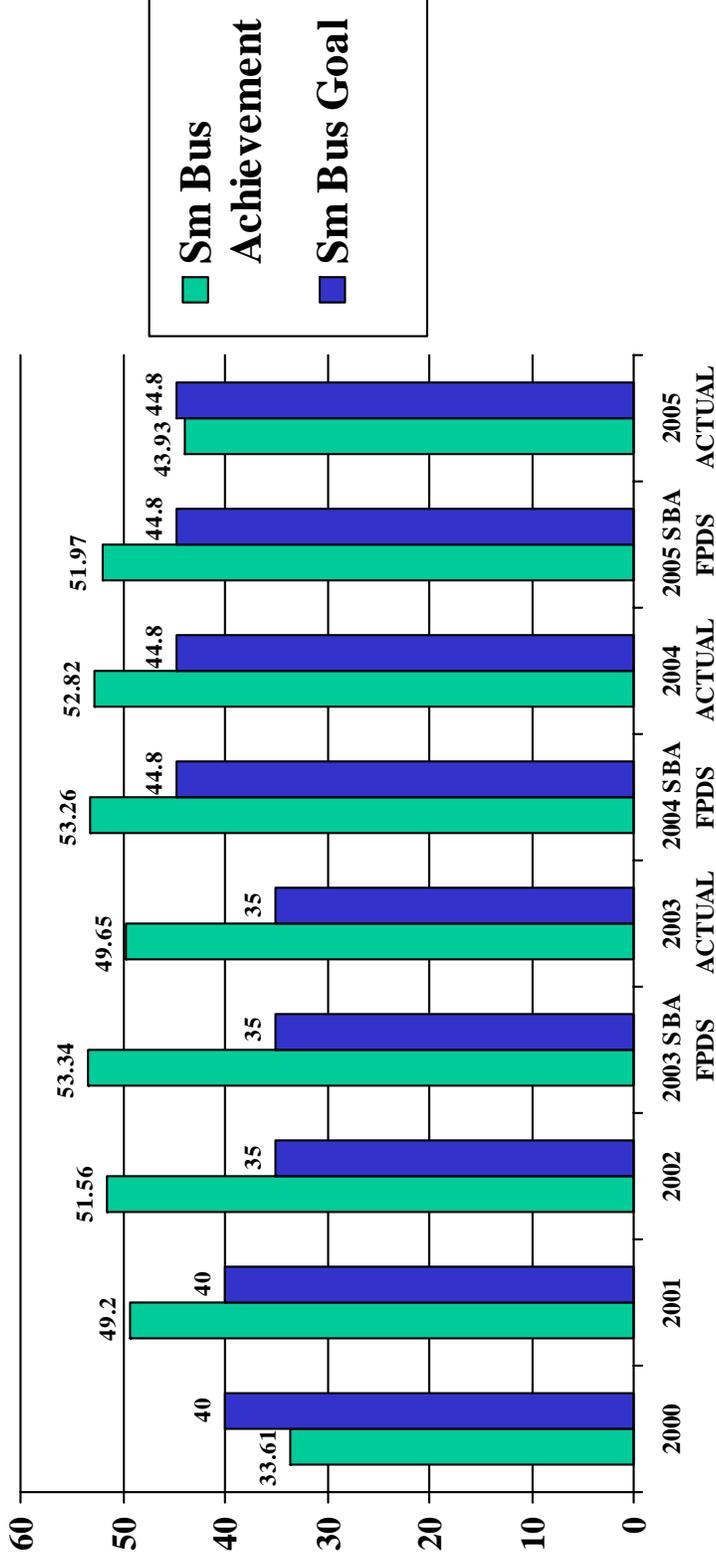
Department of Commerce

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



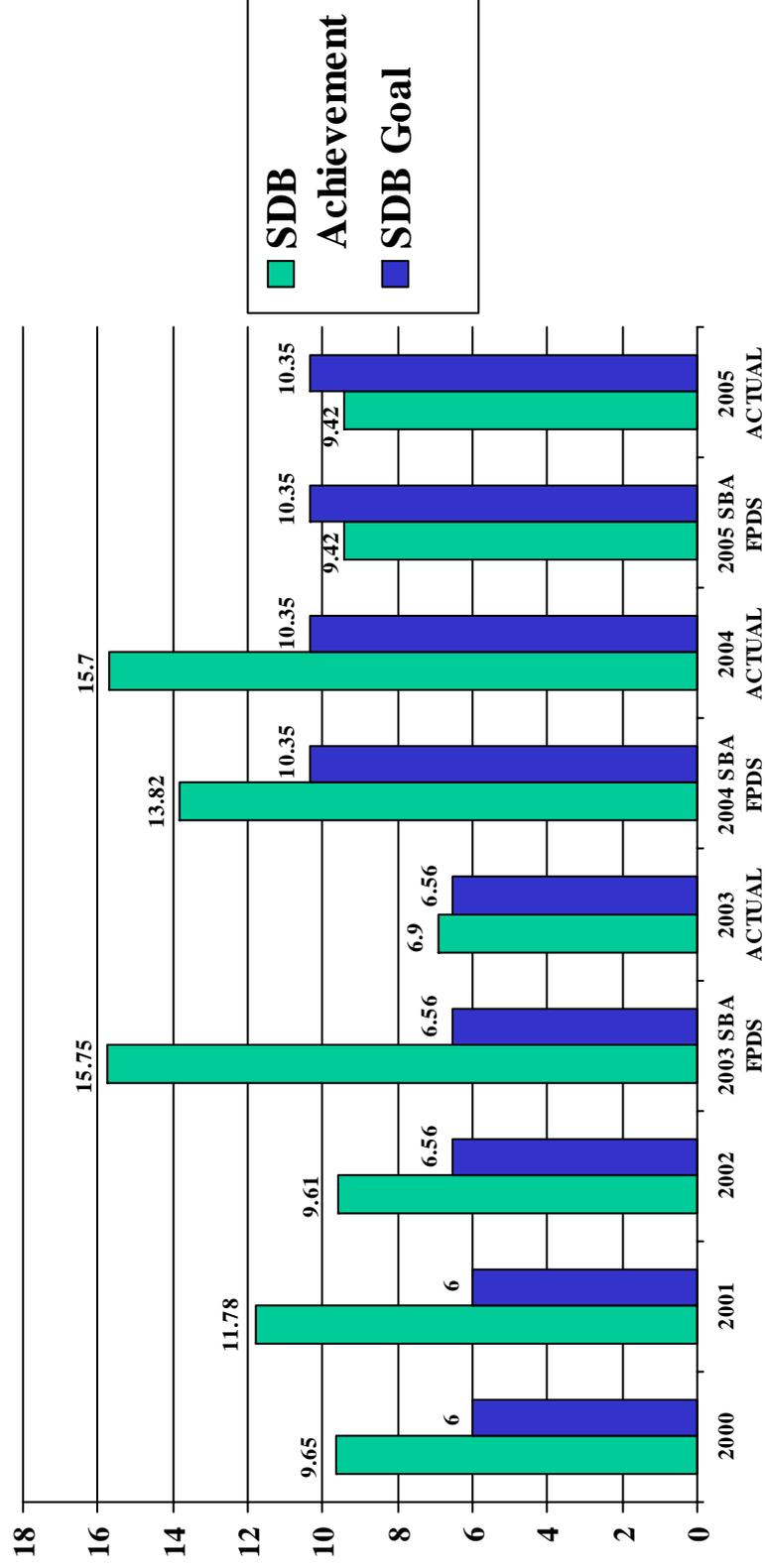
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Commerce Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

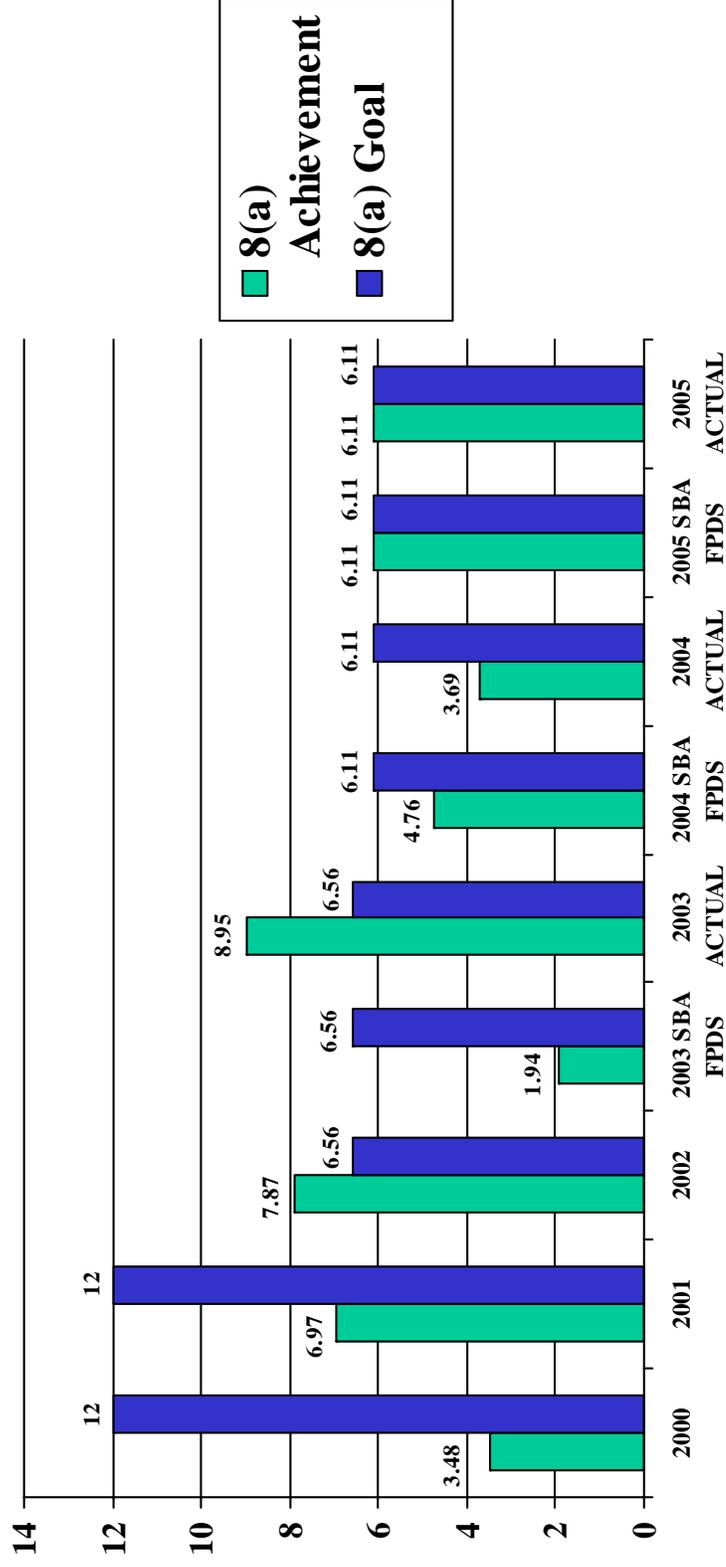
Department of Commerce SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Commerce

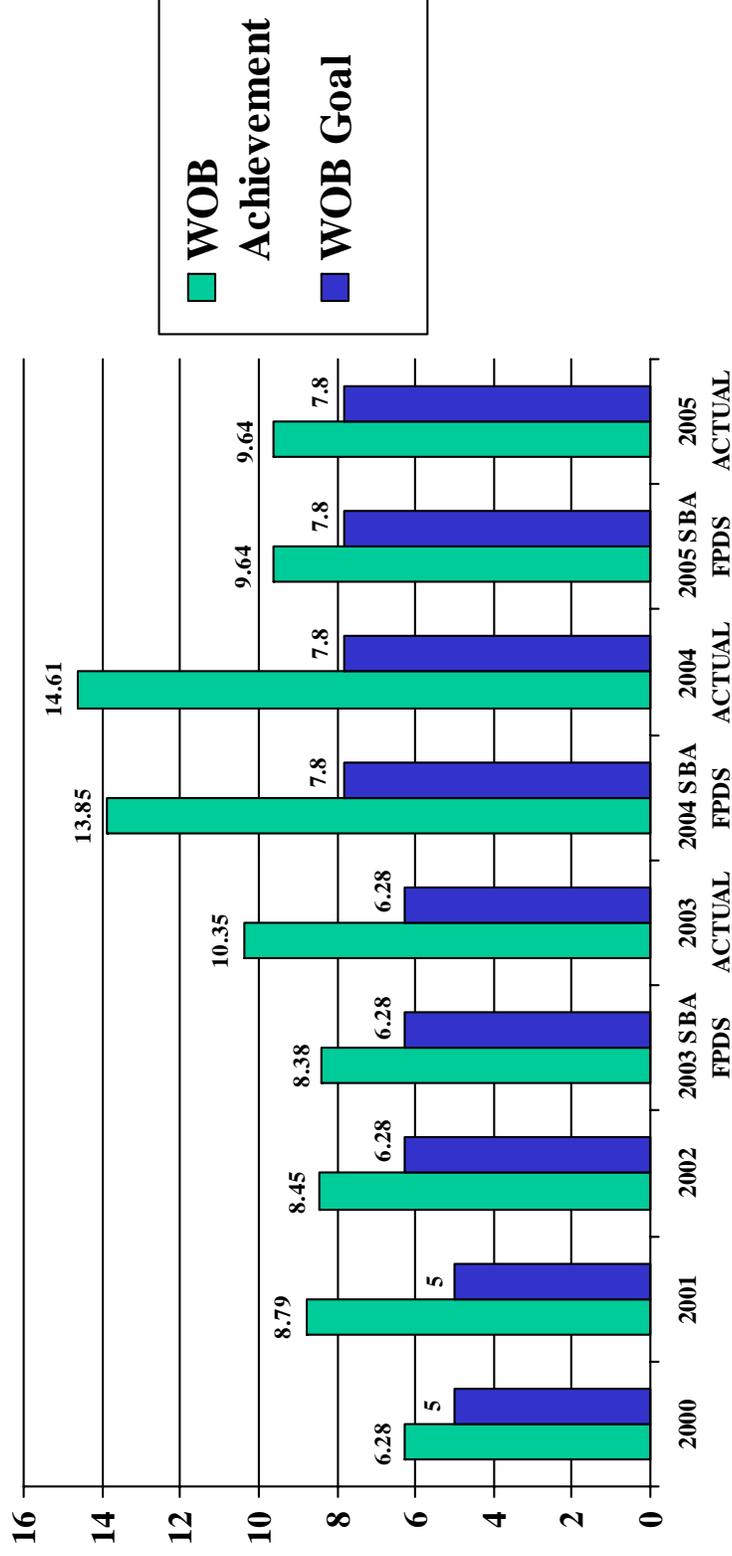
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Commerce

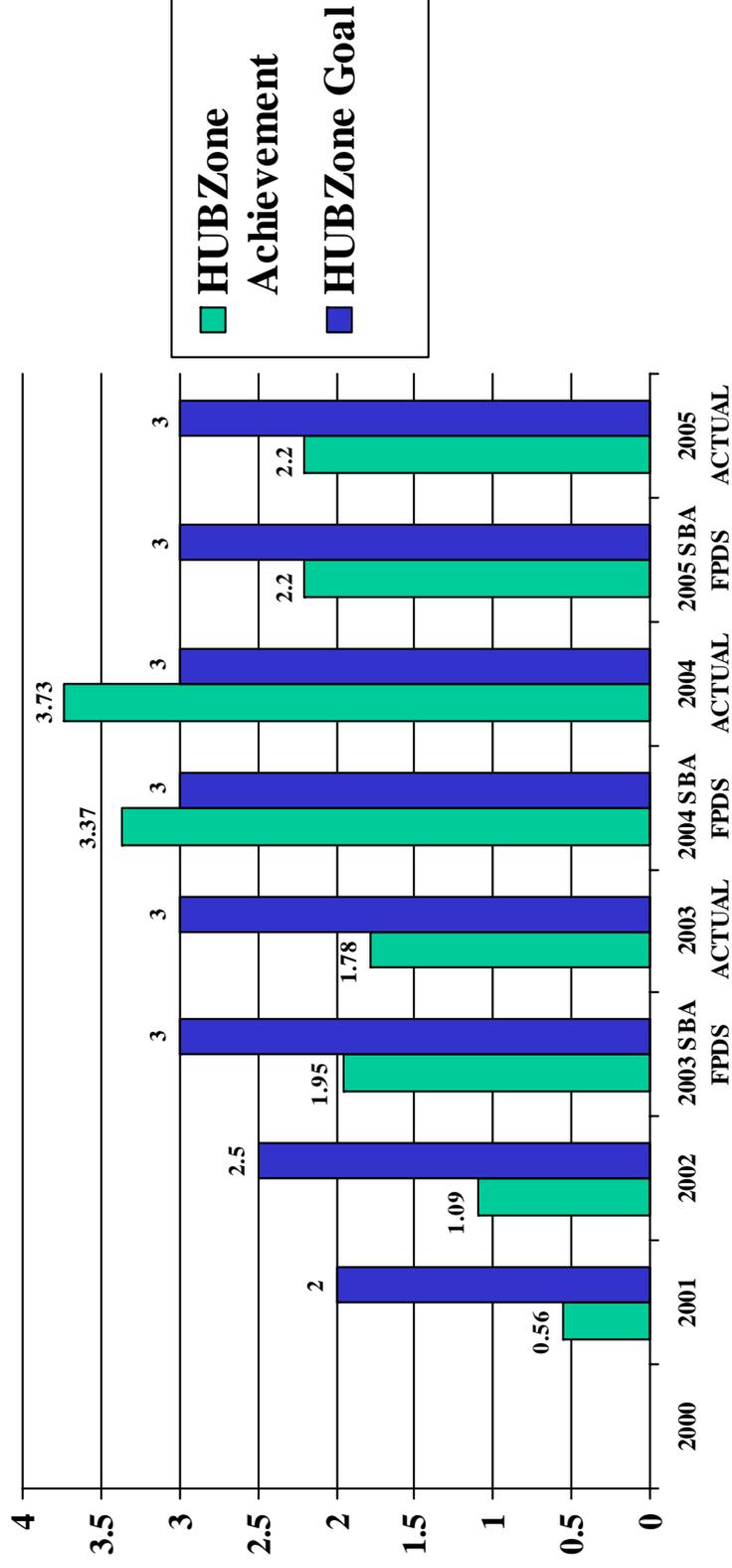
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Commerce

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Labor

Procurement Dollar Analysis

Department of Labor (Labor) had procurement activity of \$1.3 billion in 2000. This figure increased to \$1.3 billion in 2001 and to \$1.6 billion in 2002. As Labor did not respond to requests for information on its internal contracting data, FY 2003 data was approximated. Based on 2003 approximated figures, Labor's procurement activity increased to \$1.8 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.6 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, Labor contract dollars decreased to \$1.5 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.7 billion. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data show a slight decrease in procurement activity to \$1.65 billion. From 2000 to 2005, Labor's procurement volume increased by nearly 25 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by Labor increased from 6,964 in 2000 to 8,321 in 2001. In 2002, Labor had a decrease to 6,817 contract actions with small businesses. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 5,495. The SBA's FPDS data showed 6,499 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Labor had 2,538 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 7,818 actions. For 2005, SBA FPDS data show 3,412 contract actions with small business. Of these actions, however, 347 were awarded large corporations and organizations that are not small businesses. Thus, the accurate number of Labor's small business contract actions in 2005 is 3,065. Since 2000, Labor's contract actions with small companies have declined by 56 percent. The simultaneous increase in procurement volume of nearly 25% is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of Labor contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased from 413 in 2000 to 700 in 2001. In 2002, Labor had an increase again to 1,451 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 830. The SBA's FPDS data showed 848 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Labor had 576 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,095 actions. In 2005, Labor had 740 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses according to SBA's FPDS data. Since 2002, Labor's contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses decreased by nearly 50 percent.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by the Department of Labor increased from 218 in 2000 to 242 in 2001. In 2002, Labor had 378 contract actions with 8(a) companies. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 391. The SBA's FPDS data showed 328 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Labor had 68 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 362 actions. SBA's FPDS data indicates Labor had 168 contract actions with 8(a) firms in 2005.

Women-Owned Business

From 2000 to 2001, the number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by Labor decreased from 447 in 2000 to 381 in 2001. In 2002, Labor had 485 contract actions with women-owned companies. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 367. The SBA's FPDS data showed 398 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, Labor had 489 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 946 actions. In 2005, Labor had 764 contract actions with women-owned business according to SBA's FPDS.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

Labor had 14 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, Labor had 34 contract actions with HUBZone firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 78. The SBA's FPDS data showed 52 HUBZone contract actions. For FY 2004, according to agency data, Labor had 99 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 117 actions. Labor had 219 contract actions with HUBZone firms in 2005, according to SBA's FPDS data. Since 2001, HUBZone contract actions have increase by over 1400 percent.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Labor exceeded its small business goal from 2000 through 2002 and in 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2003. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Labor surpassed its goal, accomplishing 33.69 percent of its contract with small companies. However, this figure included \$67.6 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of Labor's small business contracts, the small business achievement decreases to 29.6 percent. As Labor exceeded its goal of 26 percent, the grade will be an "A." For fiscal year 2006, Labor has a small business goal of 26 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Labor exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on data from the SBA's FPDS system, Labor again surpassed its goal. Labor achieved 8.26 percent. Labor's goal was 5.2 percent. Therefore, the grade would normally be an "A."

Small Disadvantaged Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SDB Goal	3.95	3.95	5.2	5.2
SDB Achievement	6.37	10.02	9.41	8.26

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 8.6 percent. The average goal over the same period was 4.37 percent. As Labor set an unreasonably low goal for 2005, the letter grade would normally be lowered to a "B." However, given that Labor has established an unreasonably low goal for the past three years, the grade will be further lowered to an "F." The small disadvantaged business goal for Labor in fiscal year 2006 is 5.2 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

Labor exceeded its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2003, but did not accomplish its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Labor did not achieve its goal. Labor accomplished 2.95 percent, while its goal was 4.84 percent. Because Labor achieved 61 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "D." Labor has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 4.84 percent. In 2005, 67 percent of Labor's 8(a) contract dollars went to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

Labor did not achieve its women-owned business goal in 2000, 2002 or 2003, but exceeded its goal in 2001 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Labor surpassed its goal. Labor achieved 5.28 percent, while its goal was 5.2 percent. Because Labor exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." Labor has a women-owned business goal of 5.2 percent for fiscal year 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

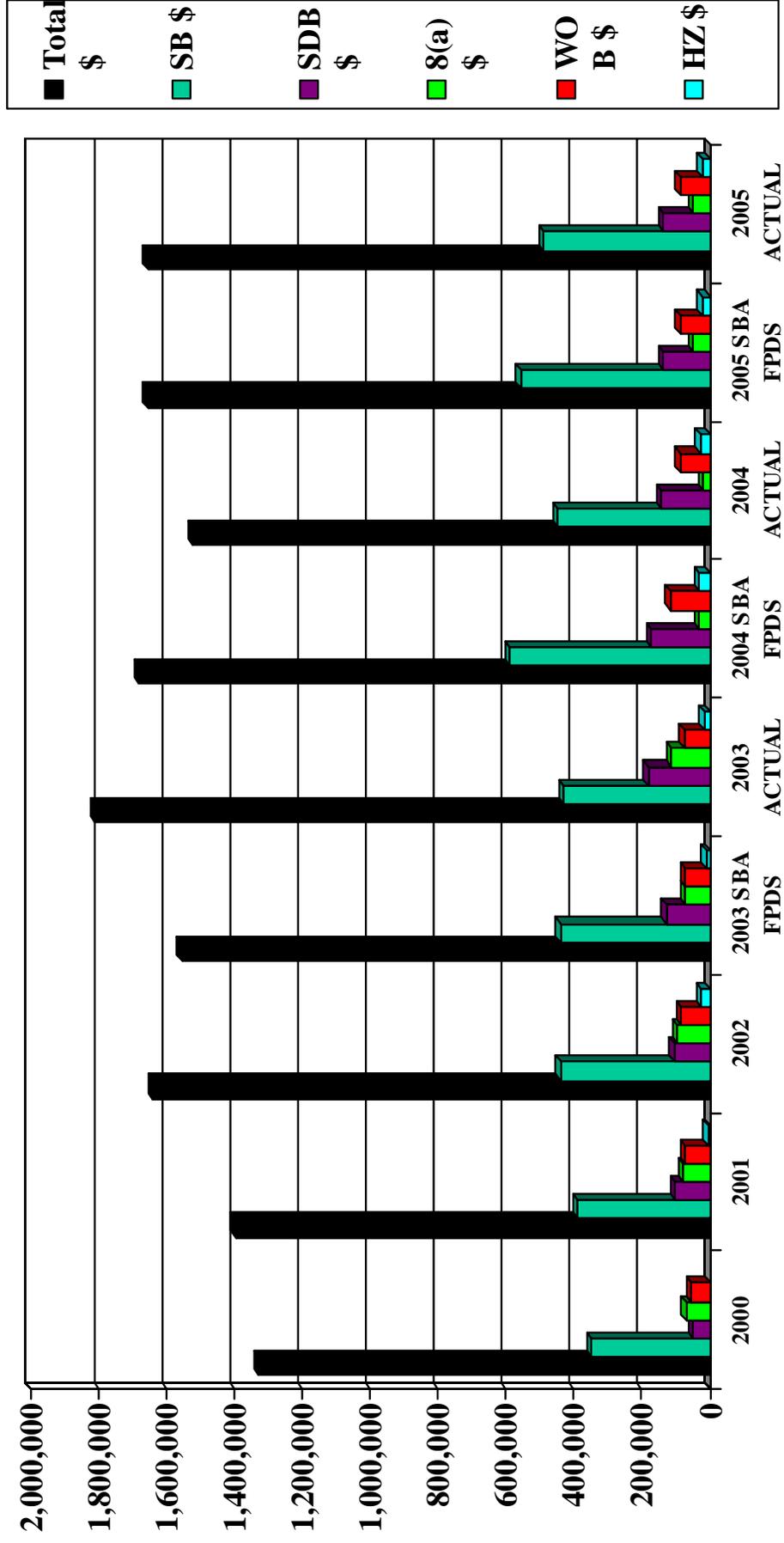
Labor did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2002 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Labor again did not reach its HUBZone goal. Labor accomplished 1.34 percent, however its goal was 3 percent. As Labor achieved 44.5 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Labor has a HUBZone goal of 3 percent for 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	D 1 point
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	D 1.8 points

With an “A” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a “D” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Labor has an overall point total of 1.82, for a grade of “D.”

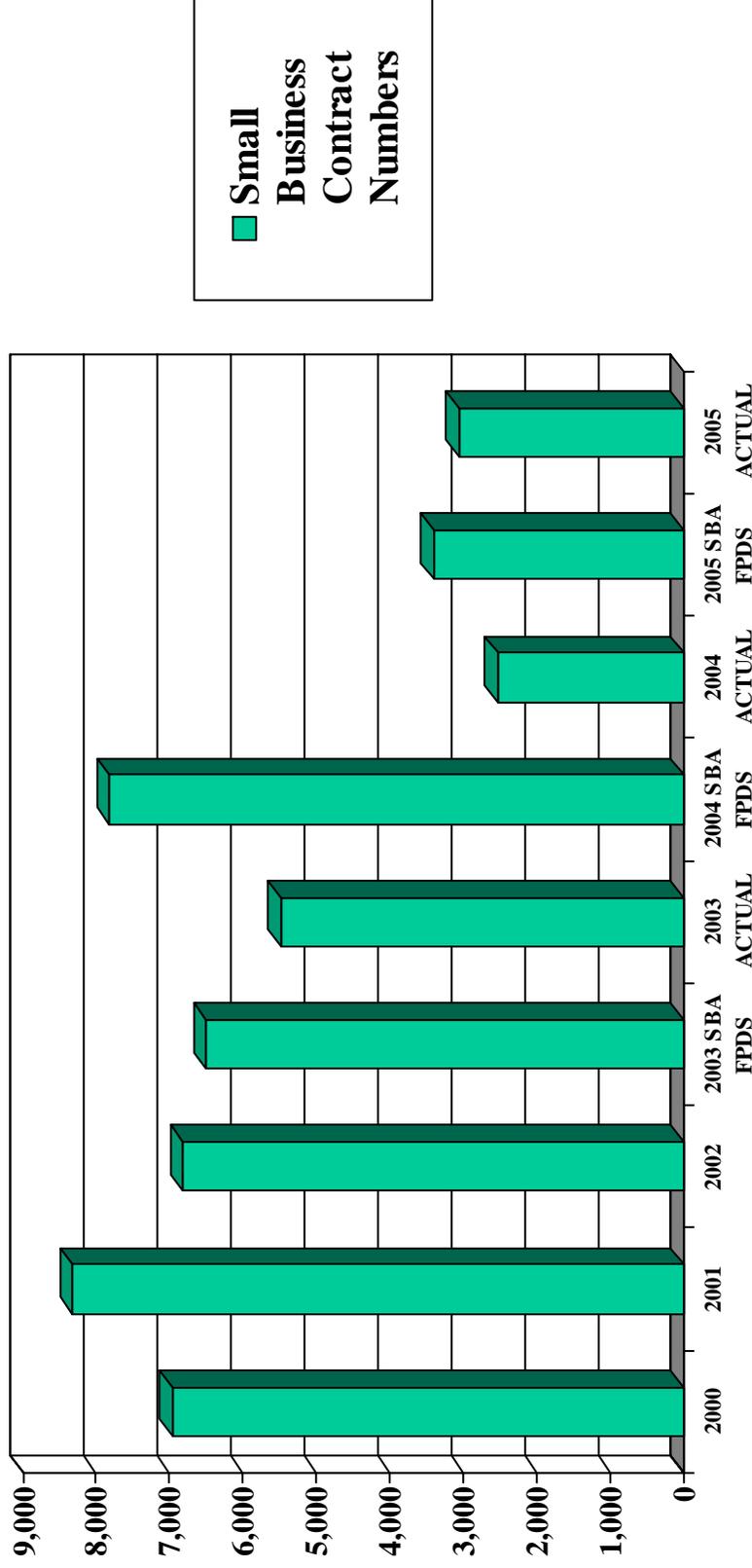
Department of Labor Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

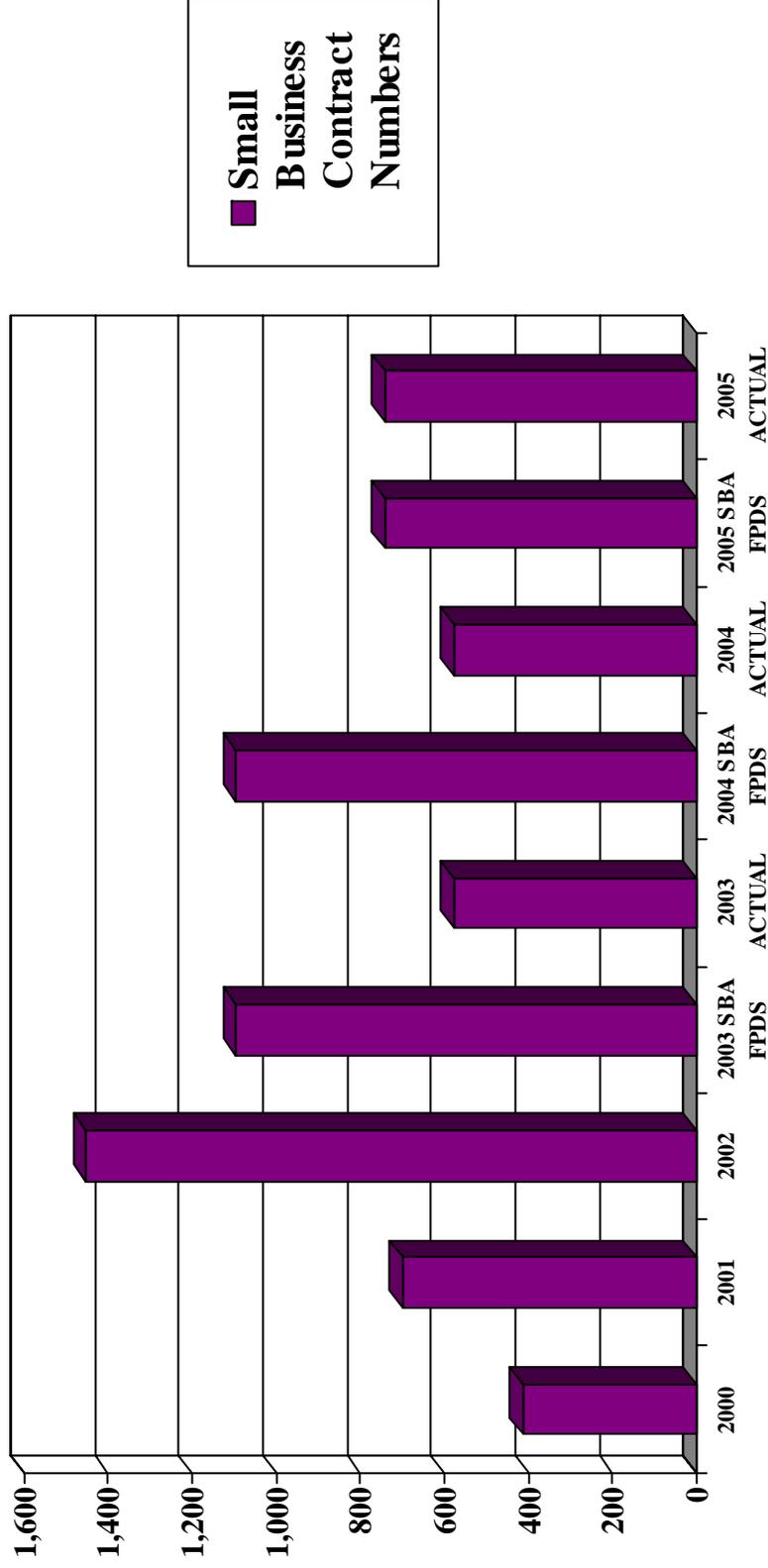
Department of Labor

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



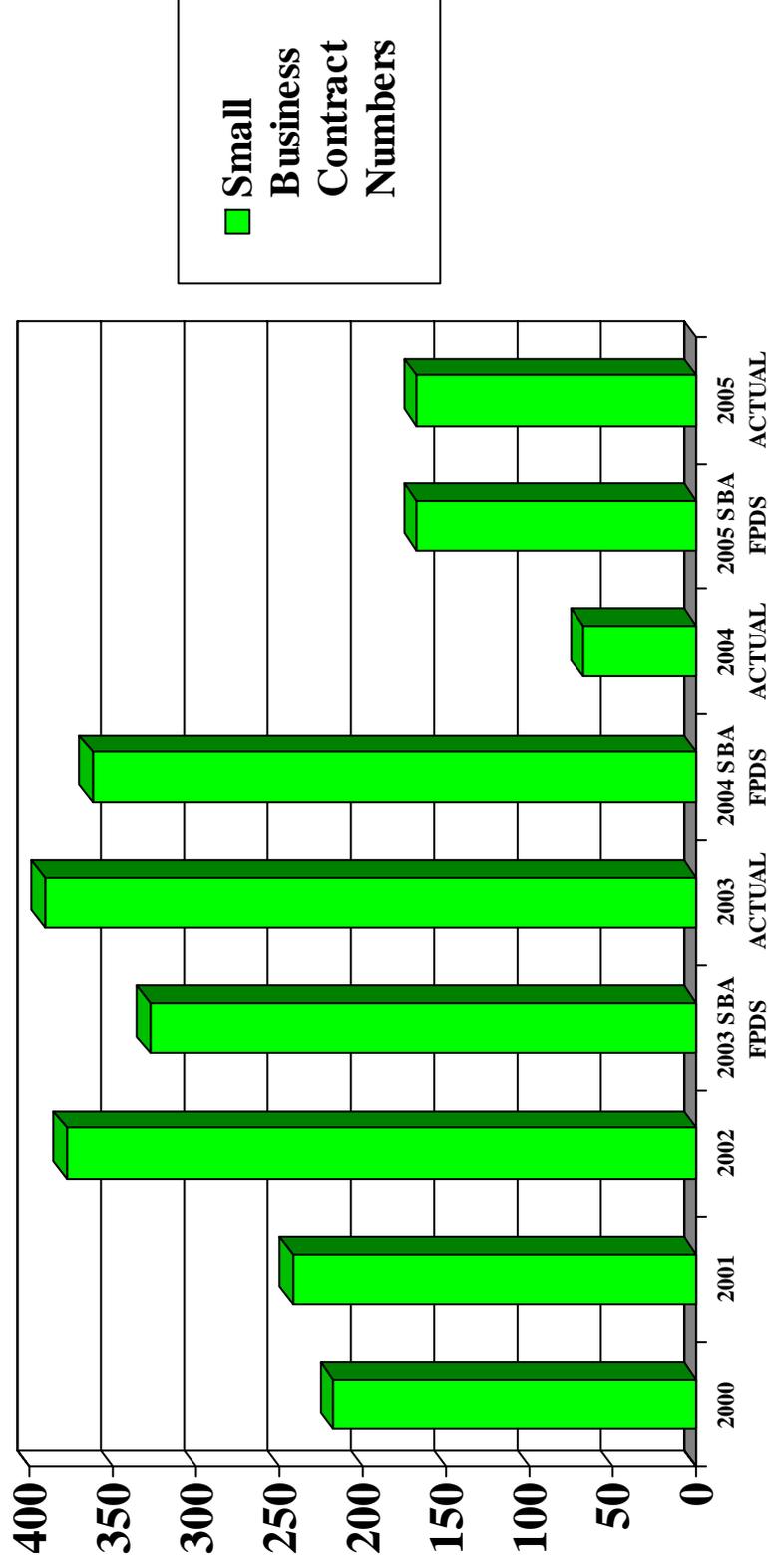
Department of Labor

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



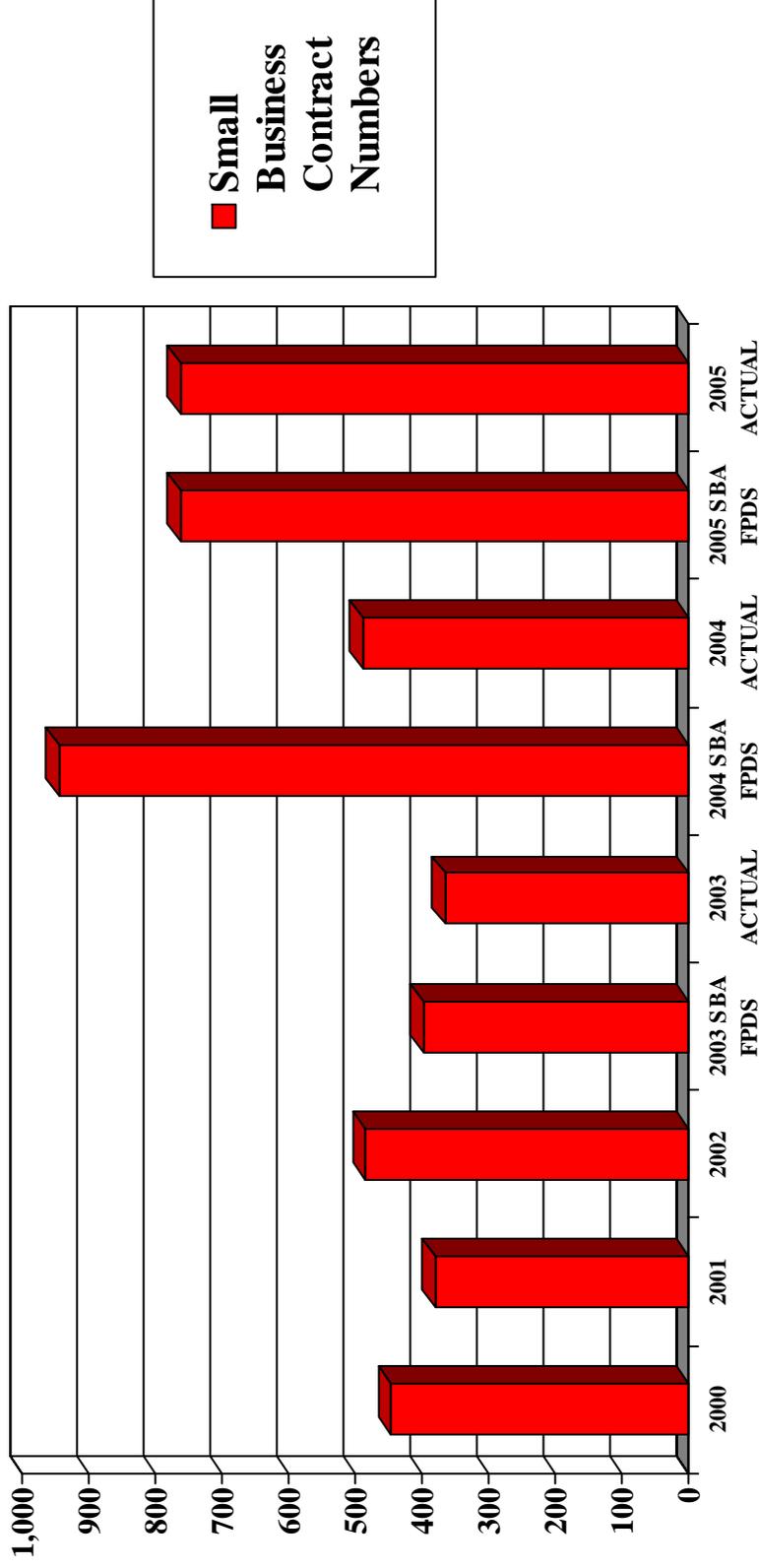
Department of Labor

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



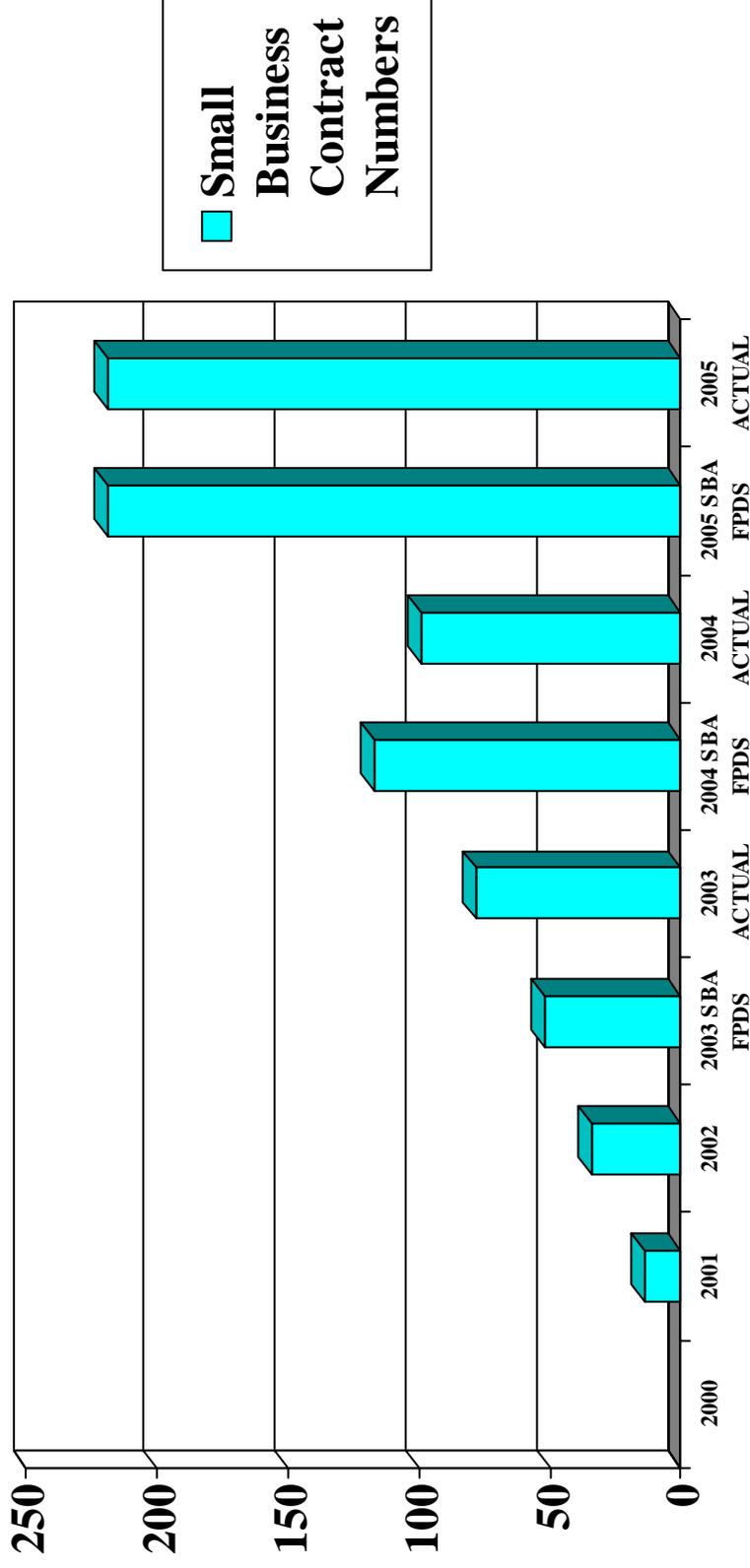
Department of Labor

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Labor

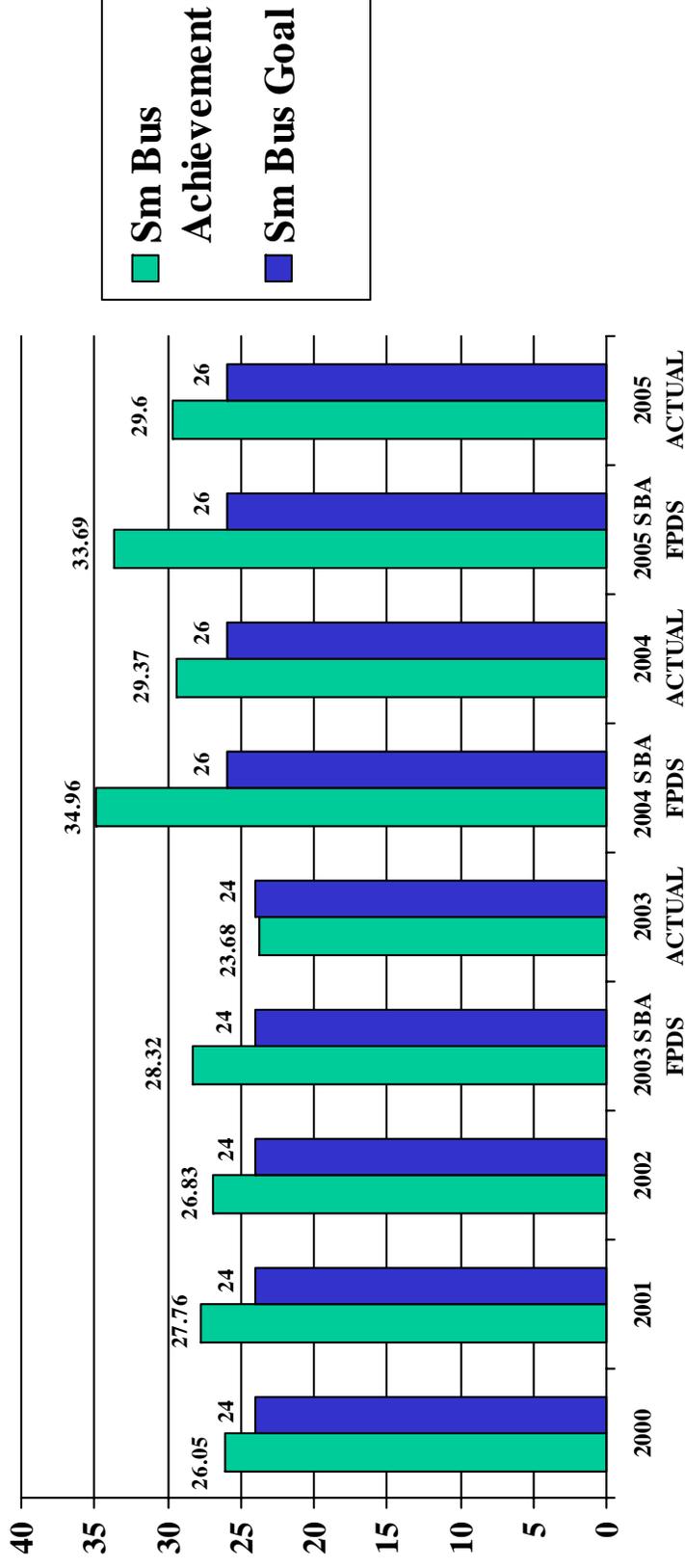
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Labor

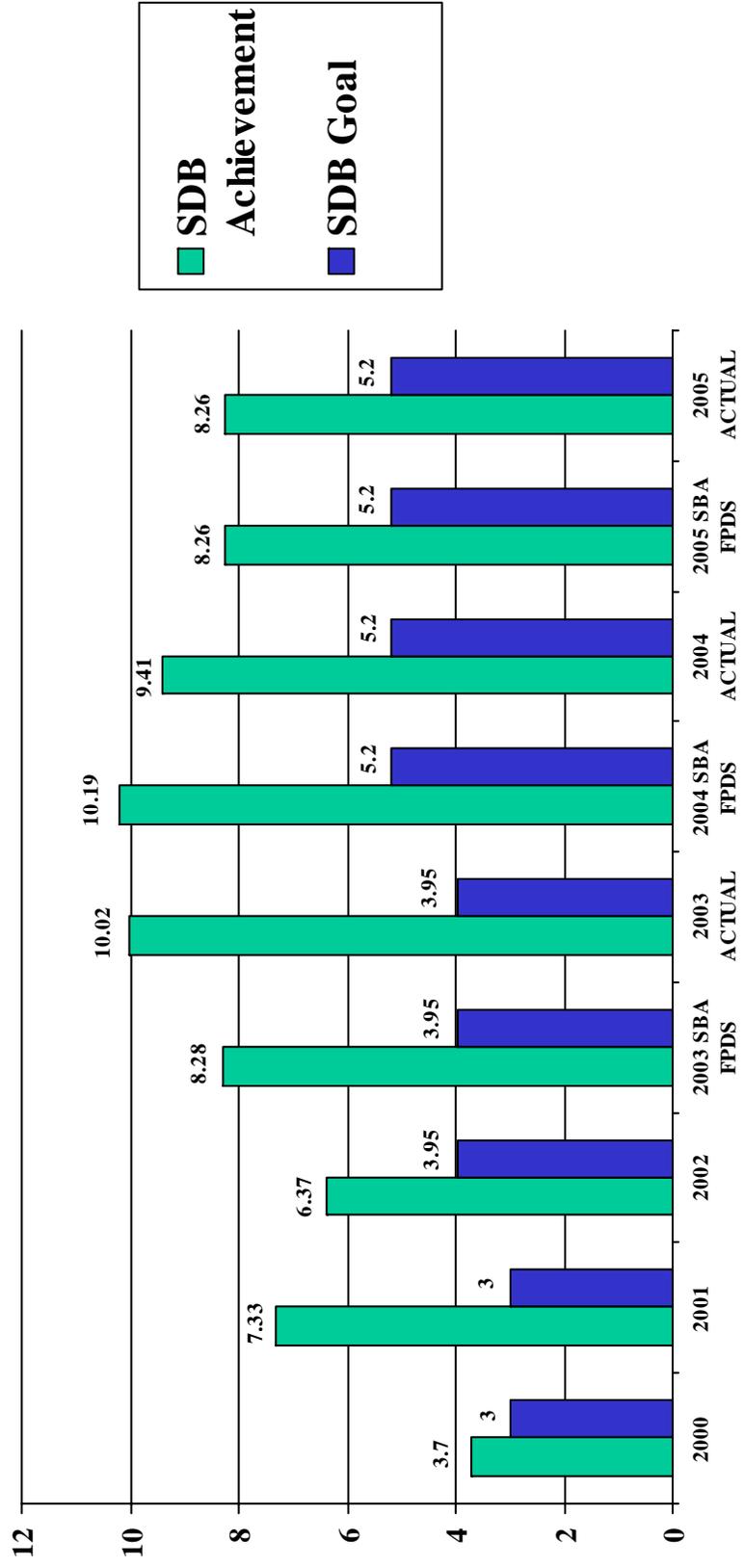
Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Department of Labor

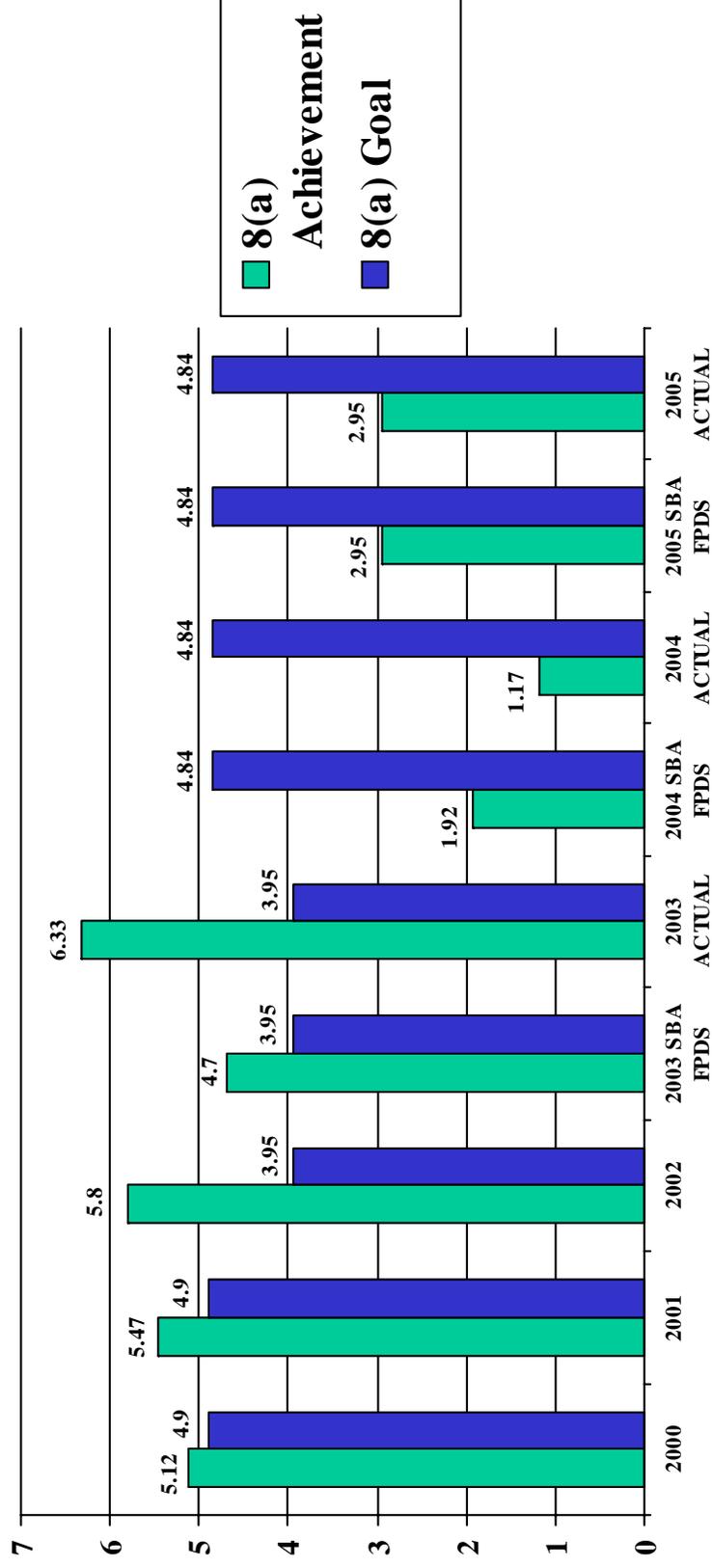
SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Labor

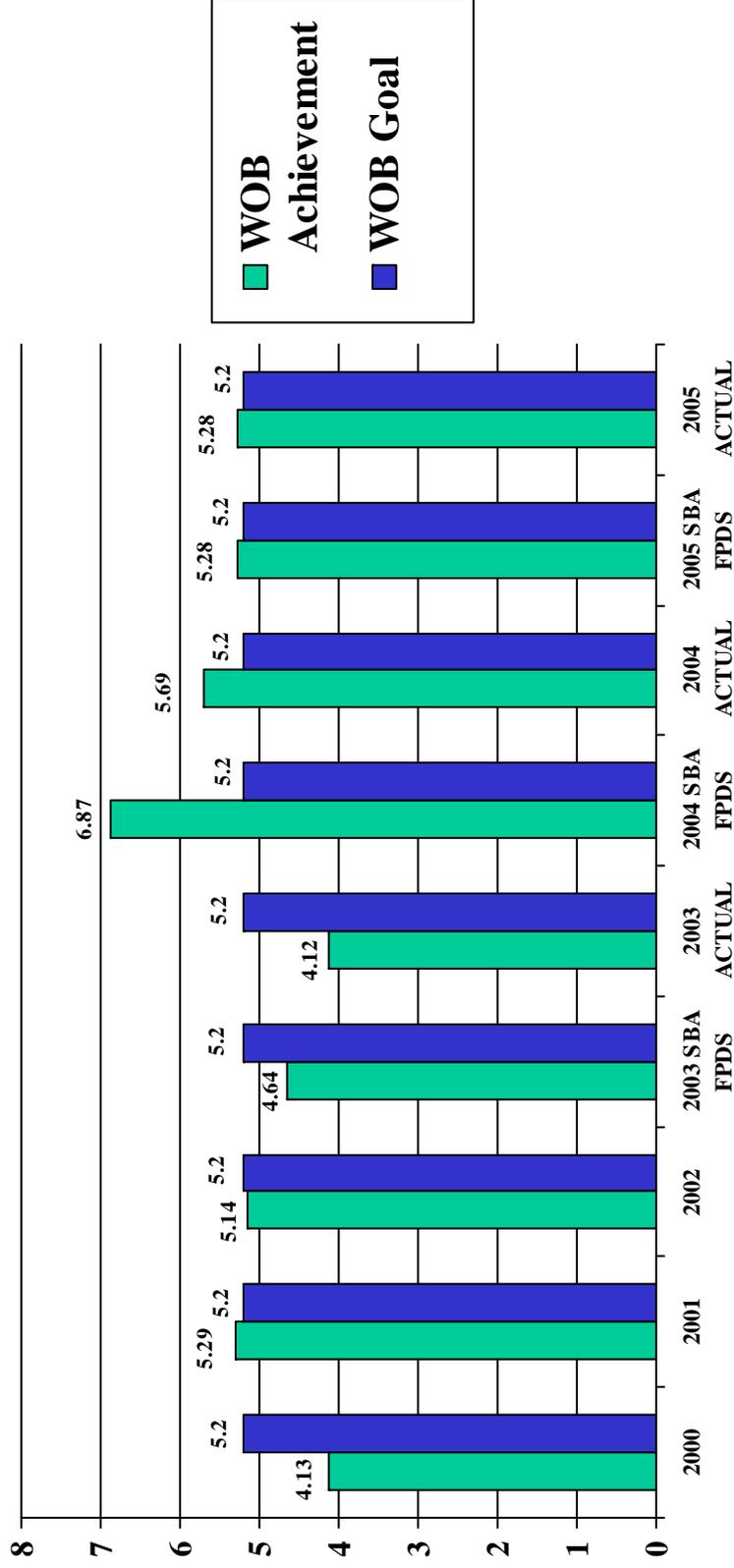
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Labor

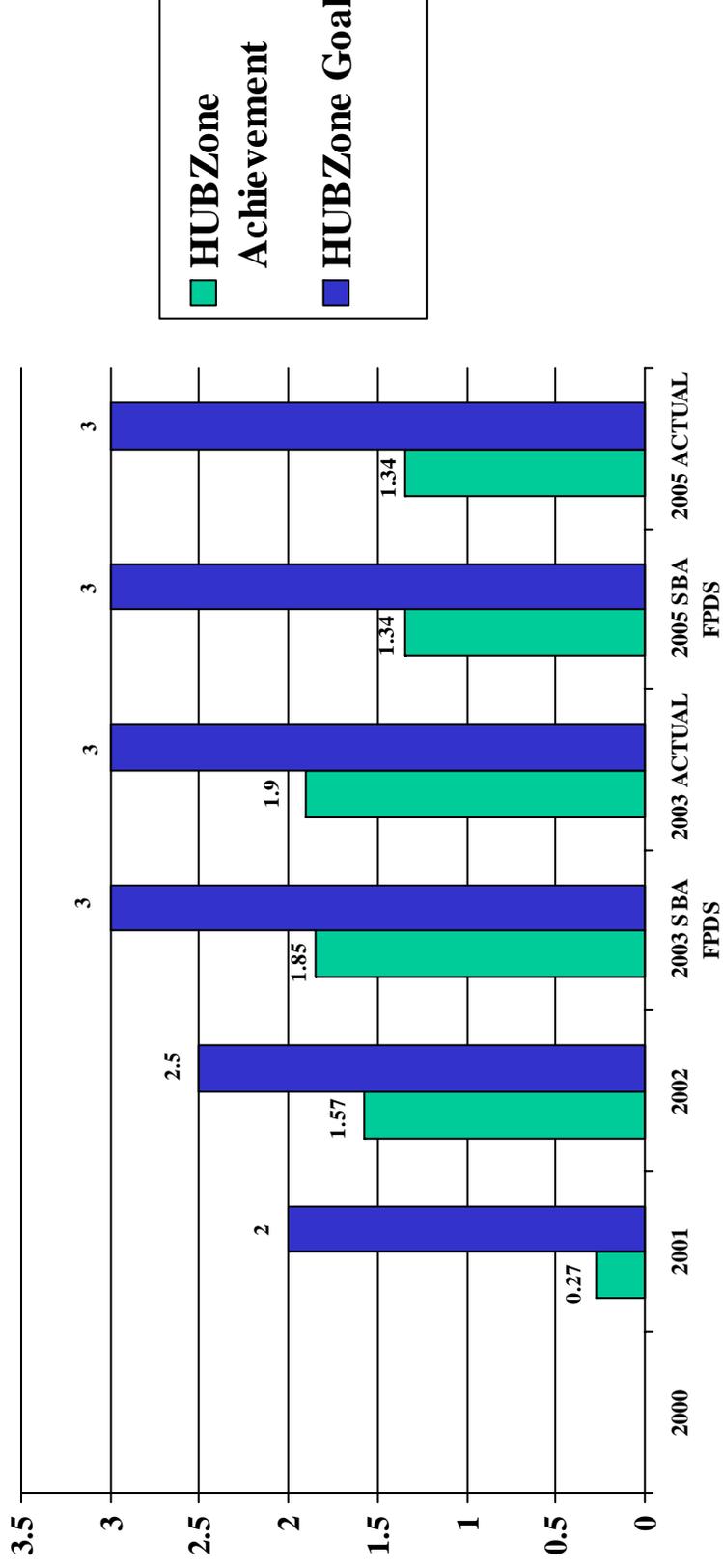
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Labor

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Transportation

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Transportation (Transportation) had procurement activity of \$1.9 billion in 2000. Procurement volume increased to \$2.5 billion in 2001 and to nearly \$3.8 billion in 2002. Based on 2003 agency figures, Transportation activity decreased to \$1.9 billion. The SBA's FPDS showed \$2 billion in procurement volume. In 2004, based on estimated figures, Transportation procurement dollars increased to \$2.1 billion. According to the SBA's FPDS figures, Transportation procurement activity was \$1.6 billion. In 2005, procurement activity was \$1.5 billion according to SBA's FPDS figures. Since 2000, the agency's procurement volume has dropped by 23 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by Transportation increased from 31,495 in 2000 to 33,091 in 2001. In 2002, Transportation had 30,058 contract actions with small businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Transportation had 19,023 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 12,159 contract actions with small companies for Transportation. For 2004, Transportation's estimated contract actions with small businesses were 4,603. The SBA's FPDS data showed 5,468 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data showed 6,321 contract actions with small businesses. However, 912 of these actions were not actually awarded to small businesses. Therefore, the accurate number of Transportation contract actions with small businesses is 5,409. Since 2000, the number of contract actions with small businesses has declined by nearly 83 percent and the value of small business contracts has declined by over 50 percent. This is more than double the 23 percent decline in overall procurement spending over the same time period.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of Transportation contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased from 886 in 2000 to 1,163 in 2001. In 2002, Transportation had 1,333 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Transportation had 1,206 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,207 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2004, Transportation's estimated contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses were 988. The SBA's FPDS data showed 869 actions. In 2005, Transportation had 712 contract actions with small disadvantaged business according to SBA's FPDS figures. From 2002 to 2005, the number of contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses declined by 47 percent.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by Transportation increased from 1,718 in 2000 to 1,803 in 2001. In 2002, Transportation had 1,913 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 1,307. The SBA's FPDS data showed the same number of contract actions. For 2004, Transportation's estimated contract actions with 8(a) firms were 1,132. The SBA's FPDS data showed 623 actions. In 2005, the number of 8(a) contract actions was 528. Since 2000, Transportation contract actions with 8(a) firms have declined by nearly 70 percent.

Women-Owned Business

The number of Transportation contract actions with women-owned businesses increased from 1,419 in 2000 to 1,616 in 2001. In 2002, Transportation had 1,665 contract actions with women-owned companies. Transportation had 1,328 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed the same number of contract actions. For 2004, Transportation's estimated contract actions with women-owned companies were 832. The SBA's FPDS data showed 784 actions. In 2005, Transportation had 941 contract actions with women-owned businesses according to SBA's FPDS figures. Since 2002, Transportation's contract actions with women-owned companies have declined by 43 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

Transportation had 253 contract actions with HUBZone firms in 2001. In 2002, Transportation had 438 contract actions with HUBZone companies. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Transportation had 259 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 260 contract actions with HUBZone businesses. For 2004, Transportation's estimated contract actions with HUBZone firms were 502. The SBA's FPDS data showed 429 actions. In 2005, according to SBA's FPDS data, Transportation had 316 HUBZone contract actions. Between 2001 and 2005, the number of contract actions with HUBZone companies has increased by 25 percent.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Transportation exceeded its goal for doing business with small firms in 2000 and 2001. Transportation did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Transportation appears to have exceeded its goal with an accomplishment of 44.58 percent compared to its 38 percent goal. However, this figure included \$167.8 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of Transportation's small business contracts, the small business achievement declines to 33.34 percent. Therefore, Transportation did not reach its goal. As Transportation accomplished 87.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "B." Transportation's small business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 35.31 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Transportation exceeded its goal for contracting with small disadvantaged businesses in 2000, 2001 and 2004. It did not achieve its goal in 2002 and 2003. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Transportation did not reach its goal. Transportation achieved 3.34 percent, while its goal was 6 percent. As Transportation accomplished 55.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an “F.” For 2006, Transportation has a small disadvantaged business goal of 7 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

Transportation exceeded its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, 2002 and 2003, but did not achieve its goal in 2001 or 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Transportation met its goal with an accomplishment of 9.34 percent. The goal was also 9.34 percent. As Transportation reached its goal, the grade will be an “A.” Transportation has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 7 percent. Since 2000, Transportation’s total contracting dollars have declined by 23 percent, yet its 8(a) contracting dollars have declined by 42 percent – nearly double the rate of decline.

Women-Owned Business Goal

Transportation did not achieve its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Transportation surpassed its goal. Transportation accomplished 6.65, while its goal was 5 percent. As Transportation exceeded its goal, the grade will be an “A.”: Transportation has a goal of 5 percent for 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

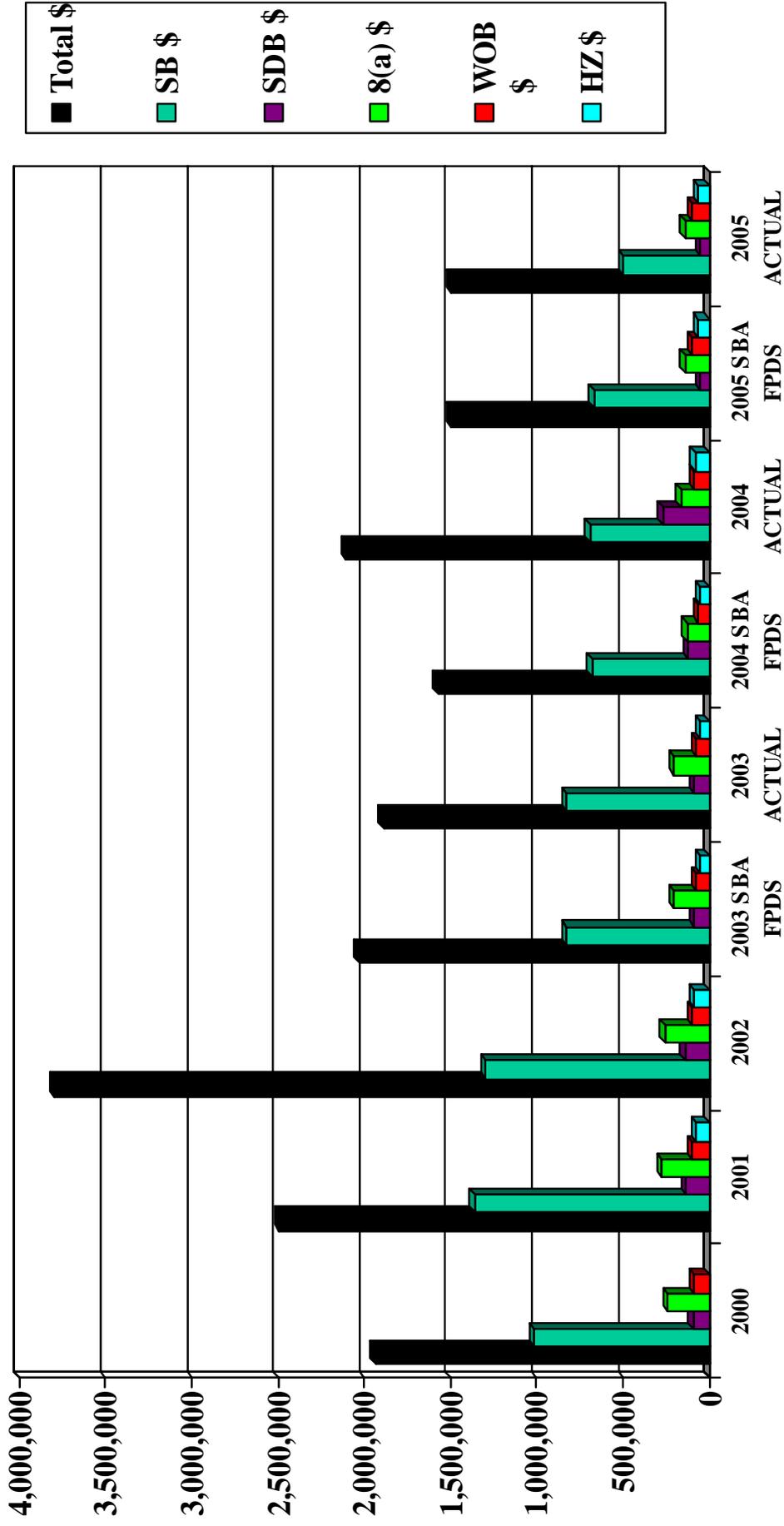
Transportation exceeded its HUBZone goal in 2001 and 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2002 or 2003. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, Transportation surpassed its goal. Transportation accomplished 4.18 percent, while its goal was 3 percent. As Transportation exceeded its goal, the grade will be an “A.” Transportation has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	B 3 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	A 4 points
Average Grade	B- 3 points

With a “B” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “A” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “A” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Transportation has an overall point total of 3 points, for a grade of “B-.”

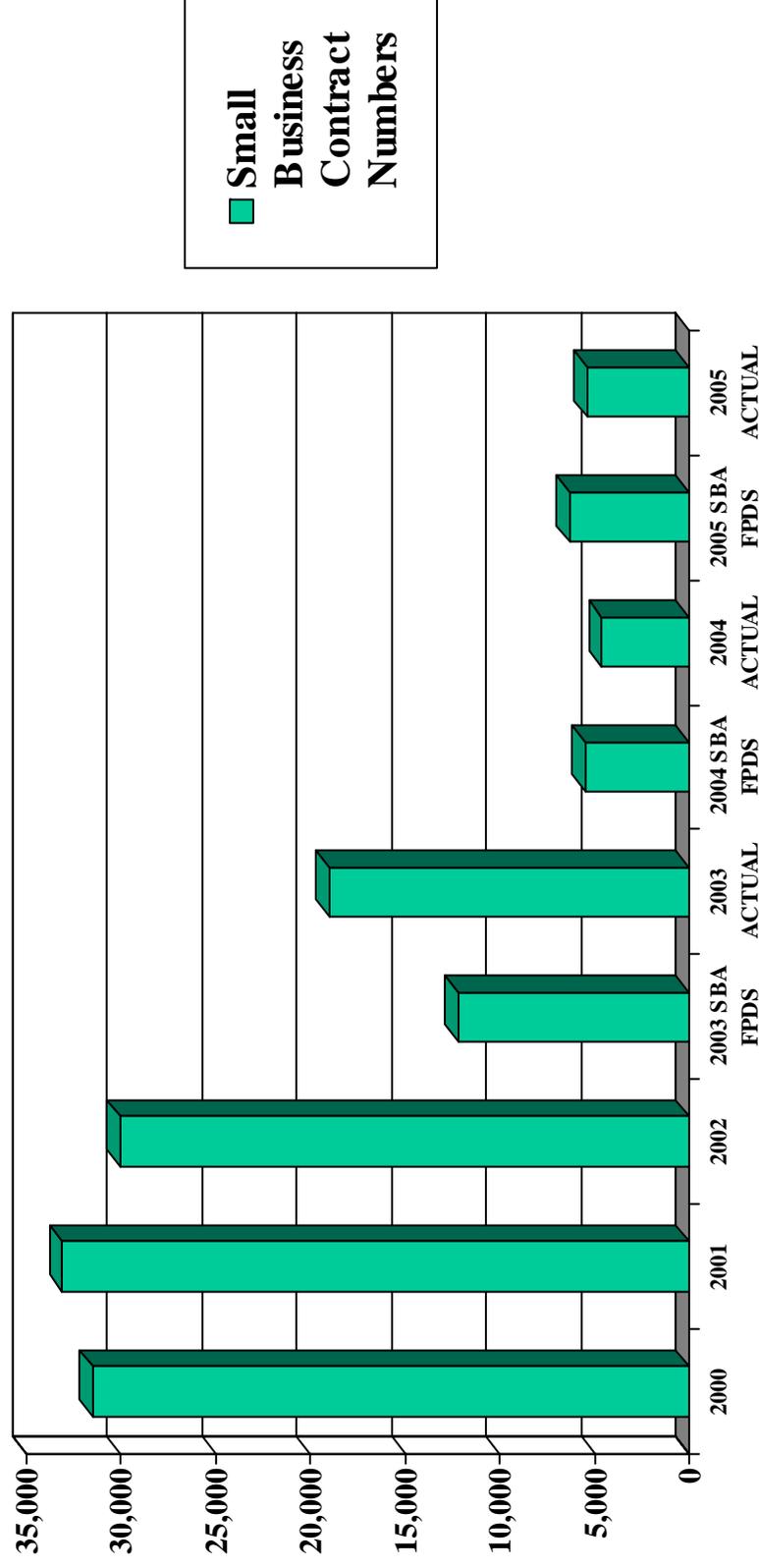
Department of Transportation Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

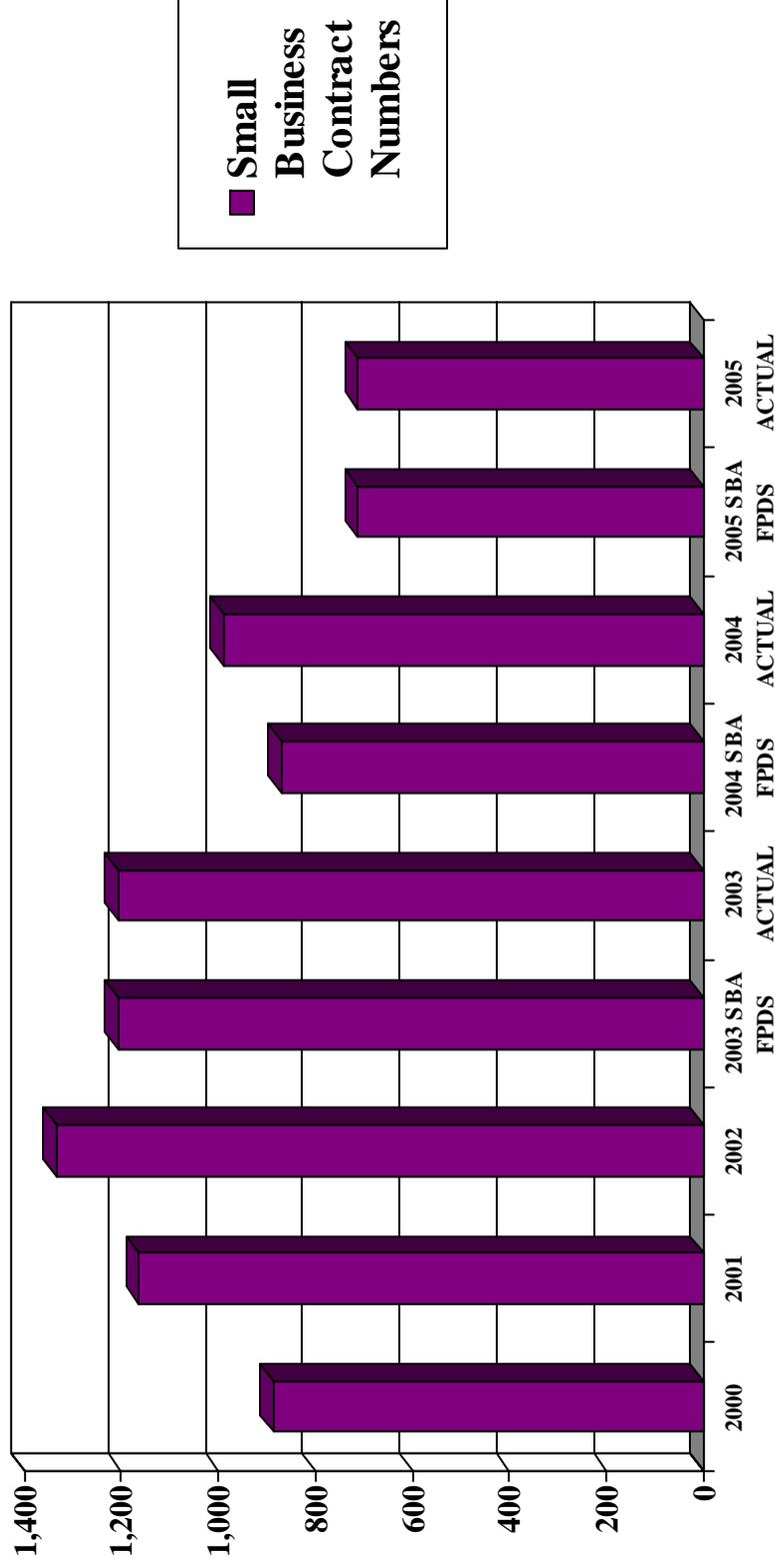
Department of Transportation

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



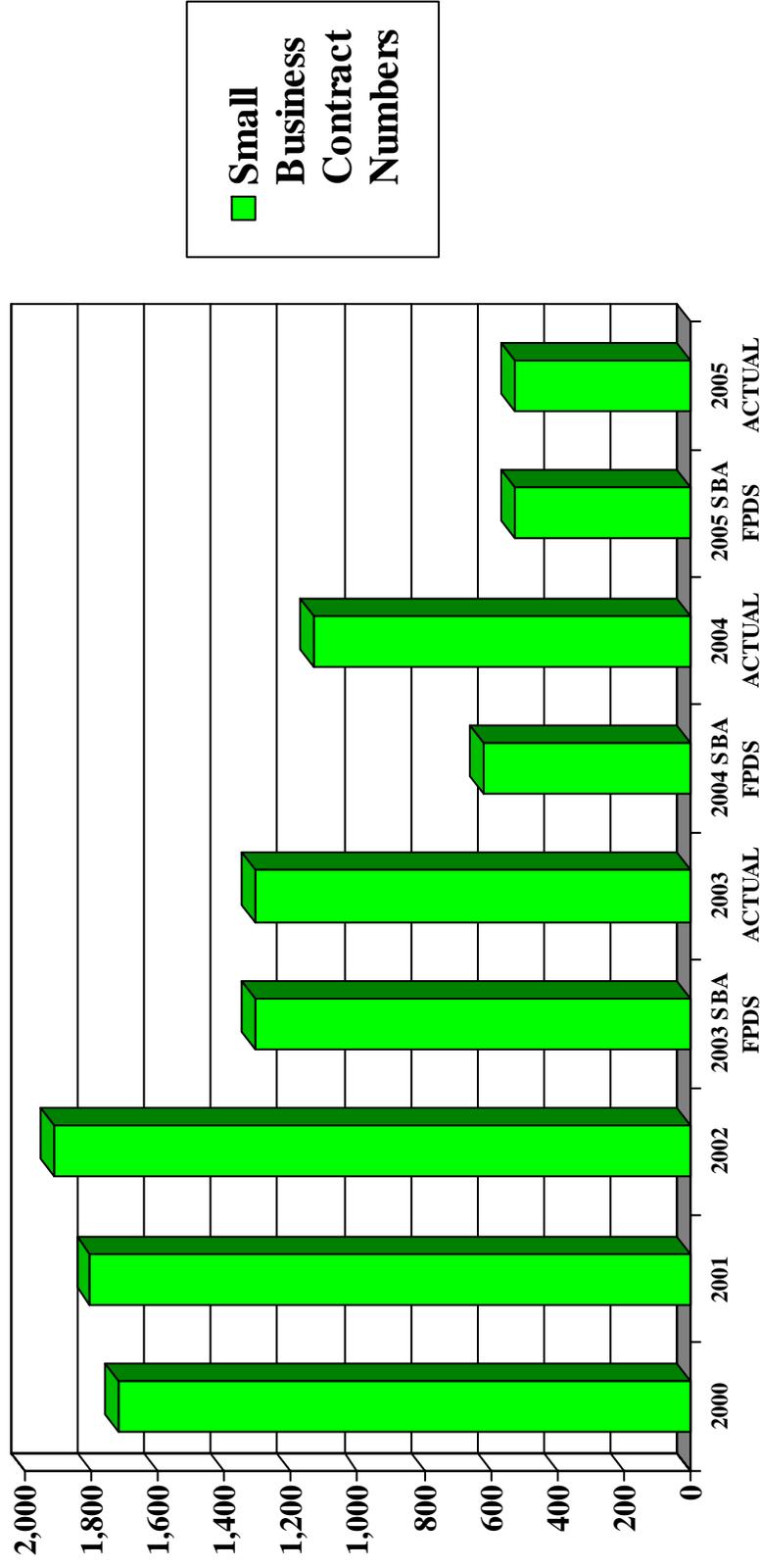
Department of Transportation

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



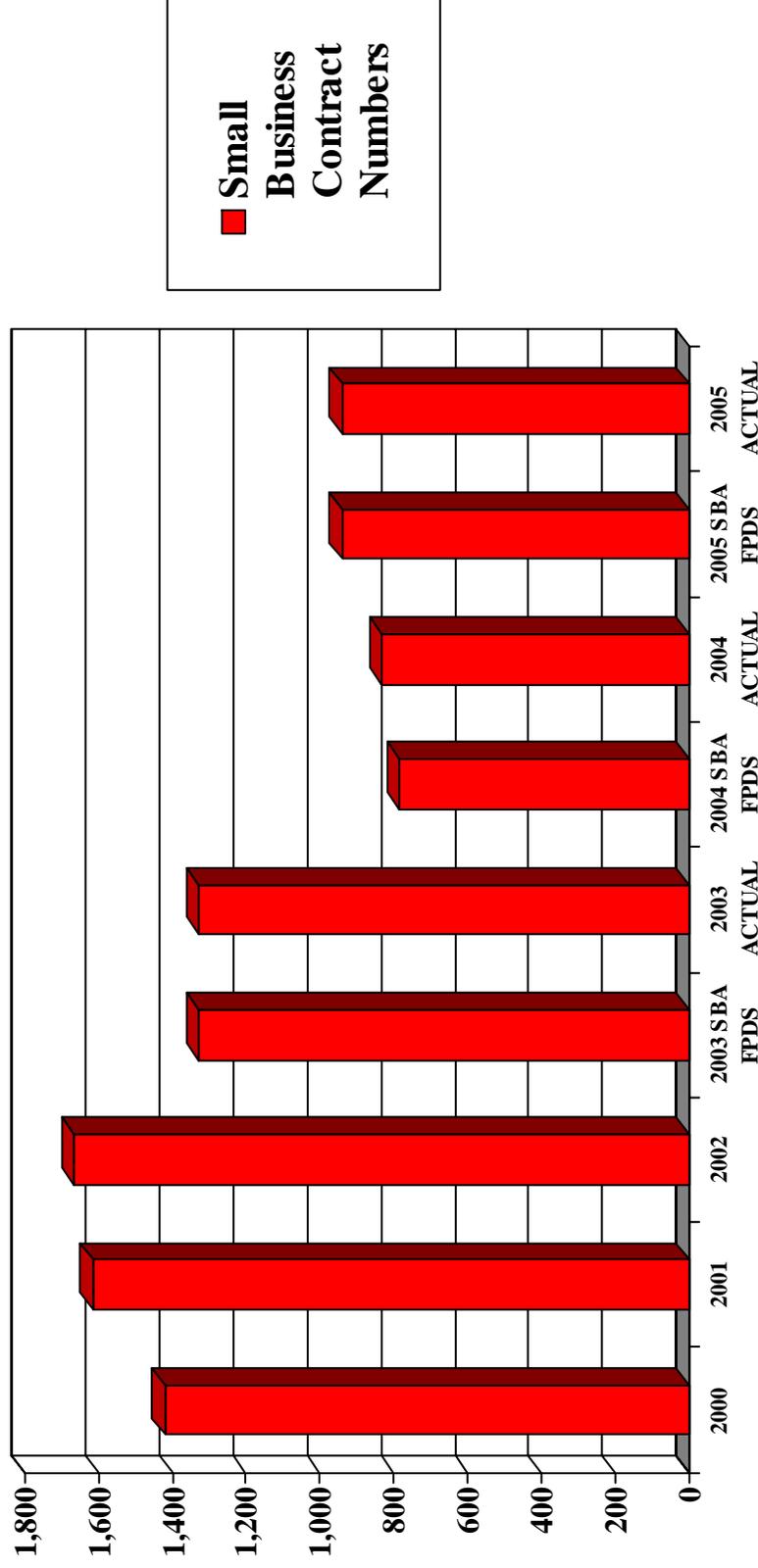
Department of Transportation

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



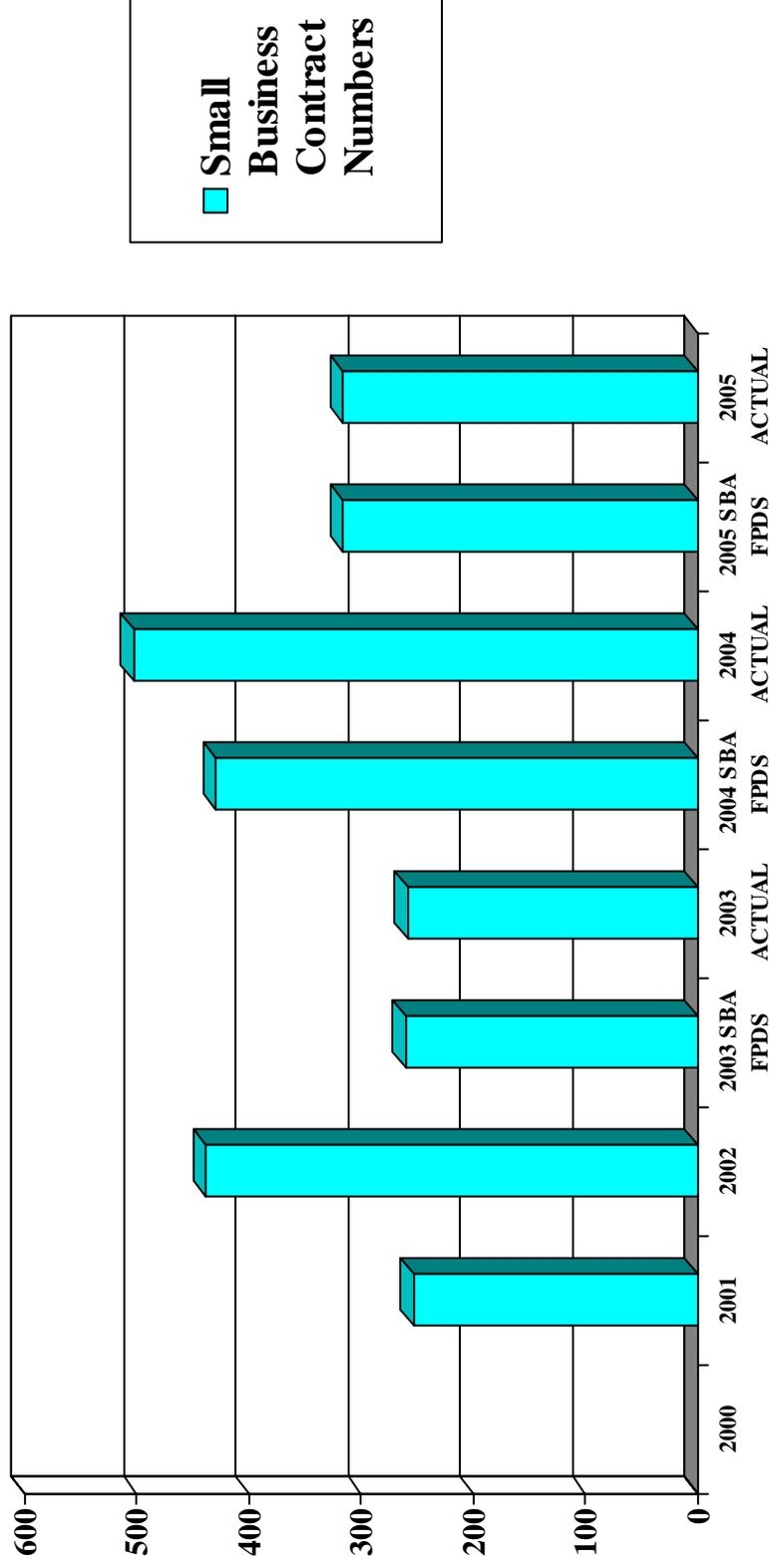
Department of Transportation

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Transportation

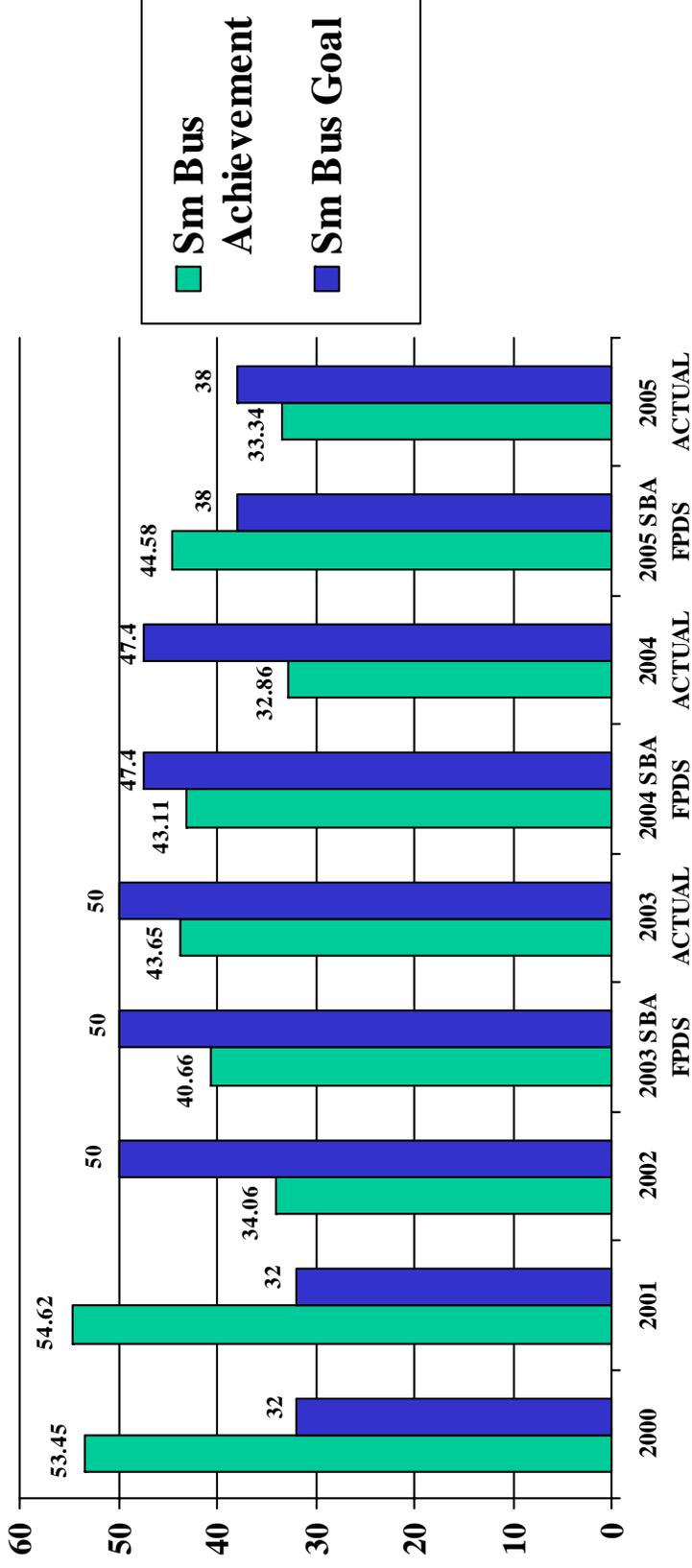
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Transportation

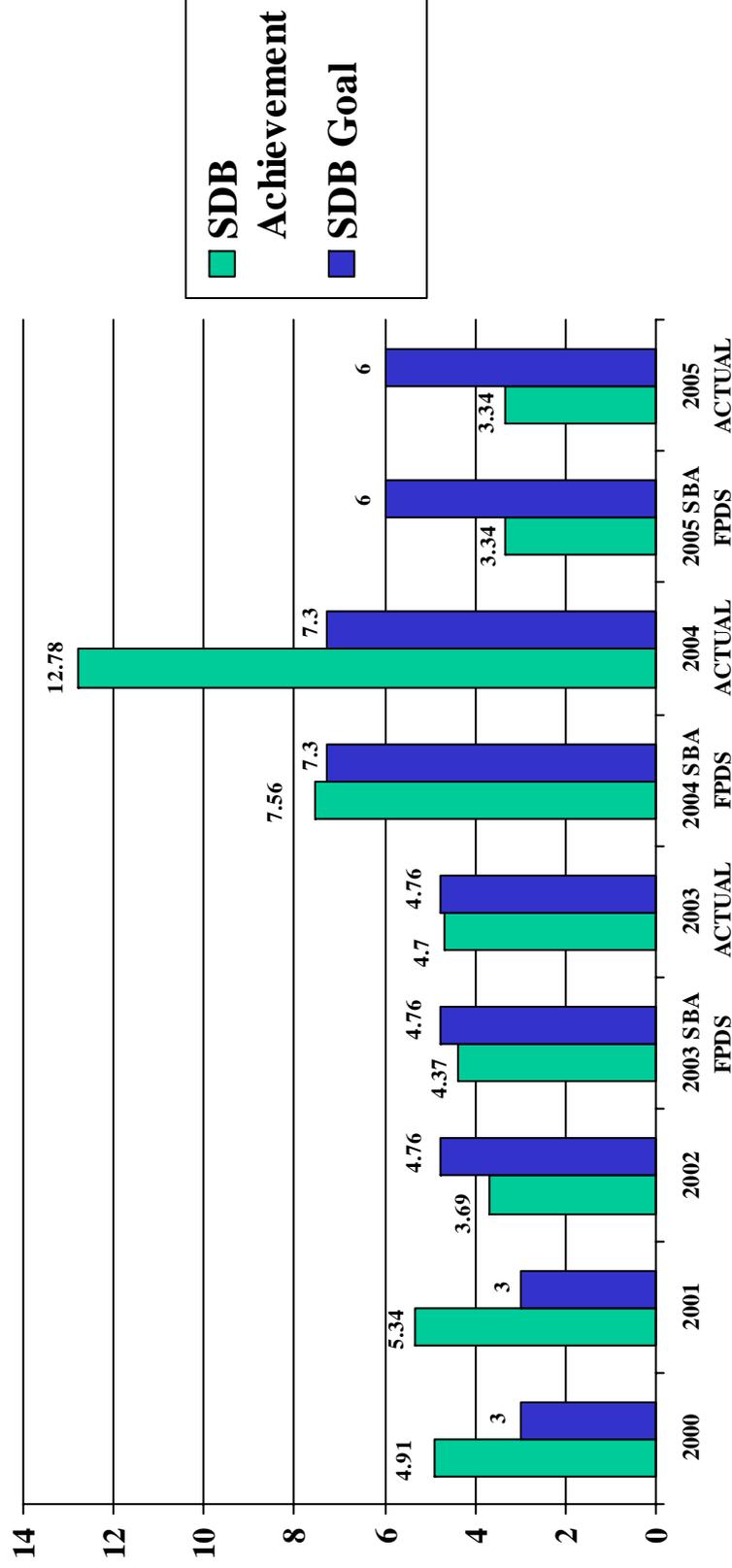
Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Department of Transportation

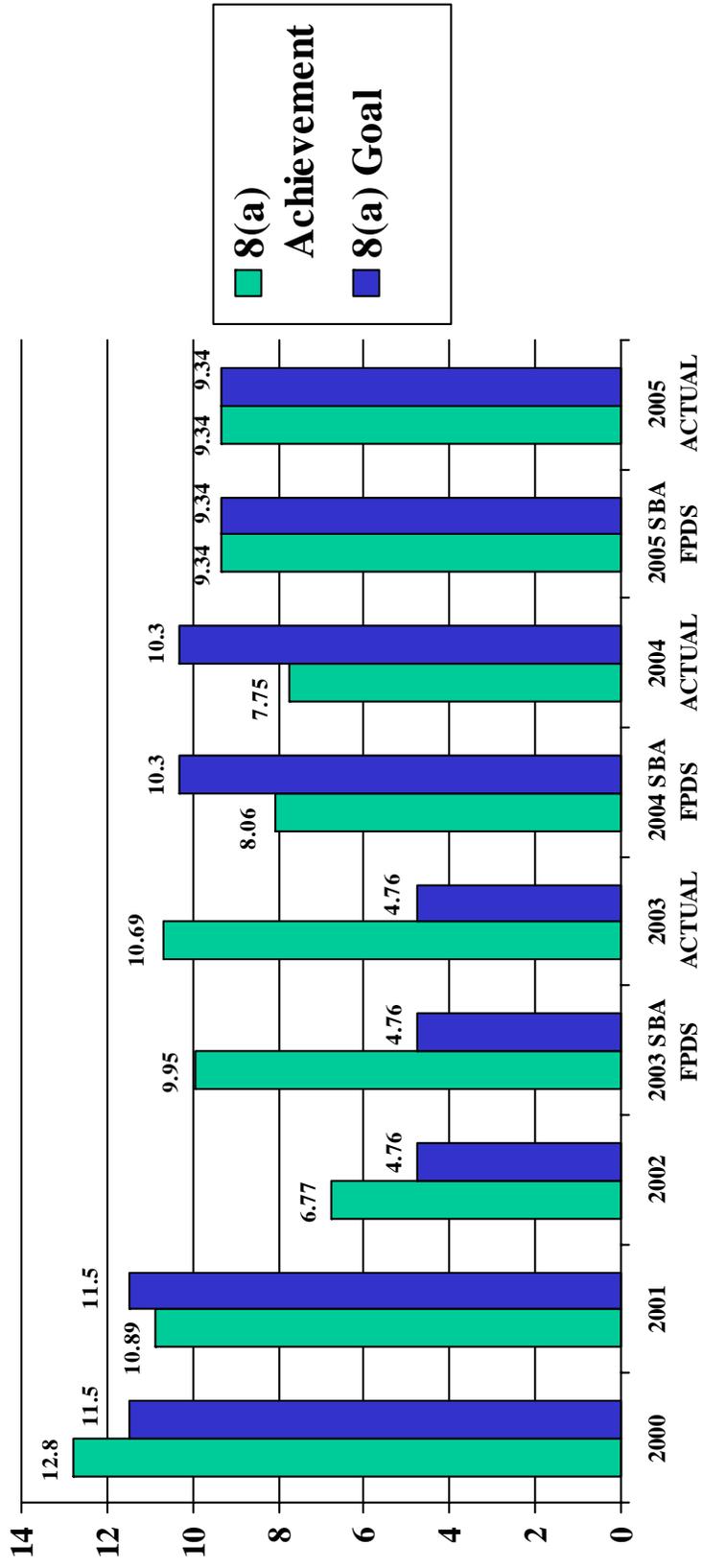
SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Transportation

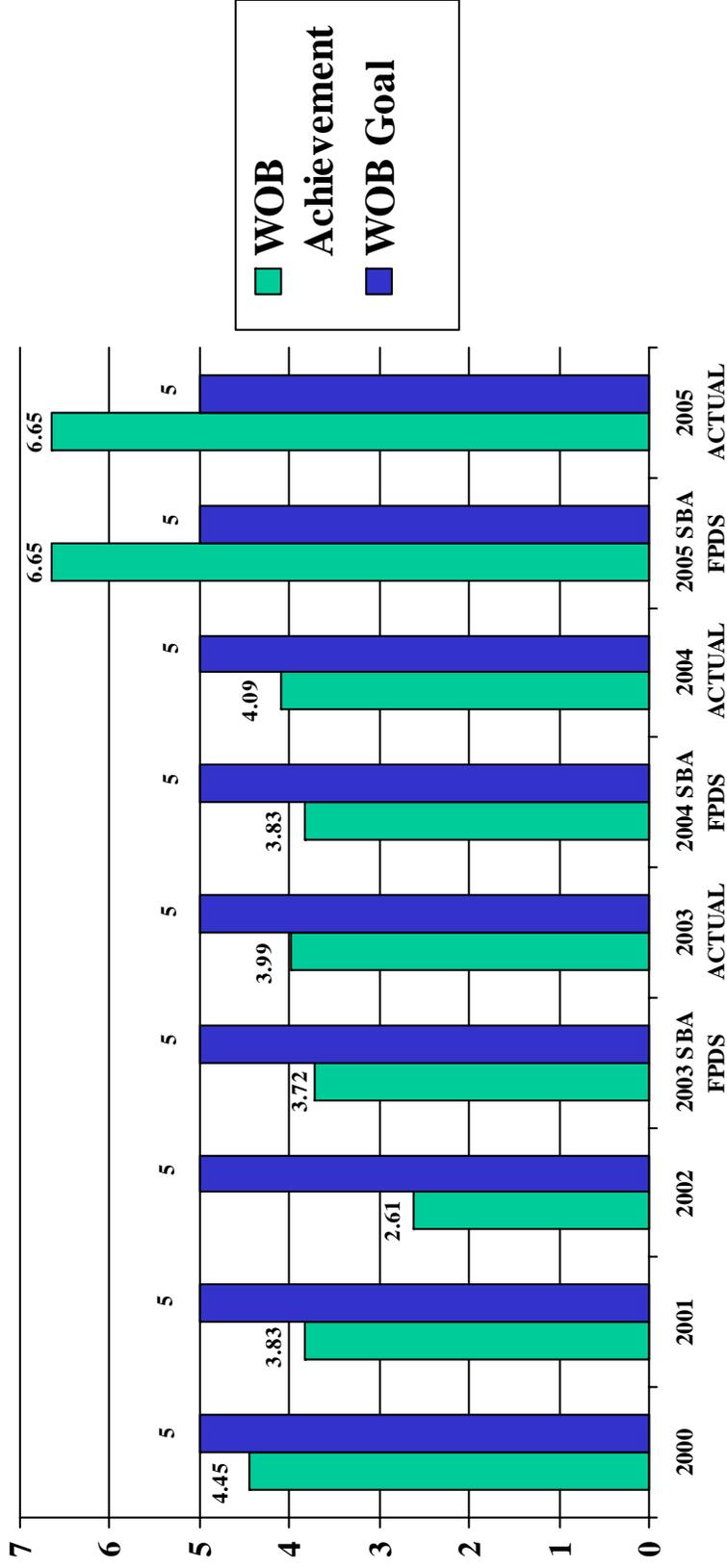
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Transportation

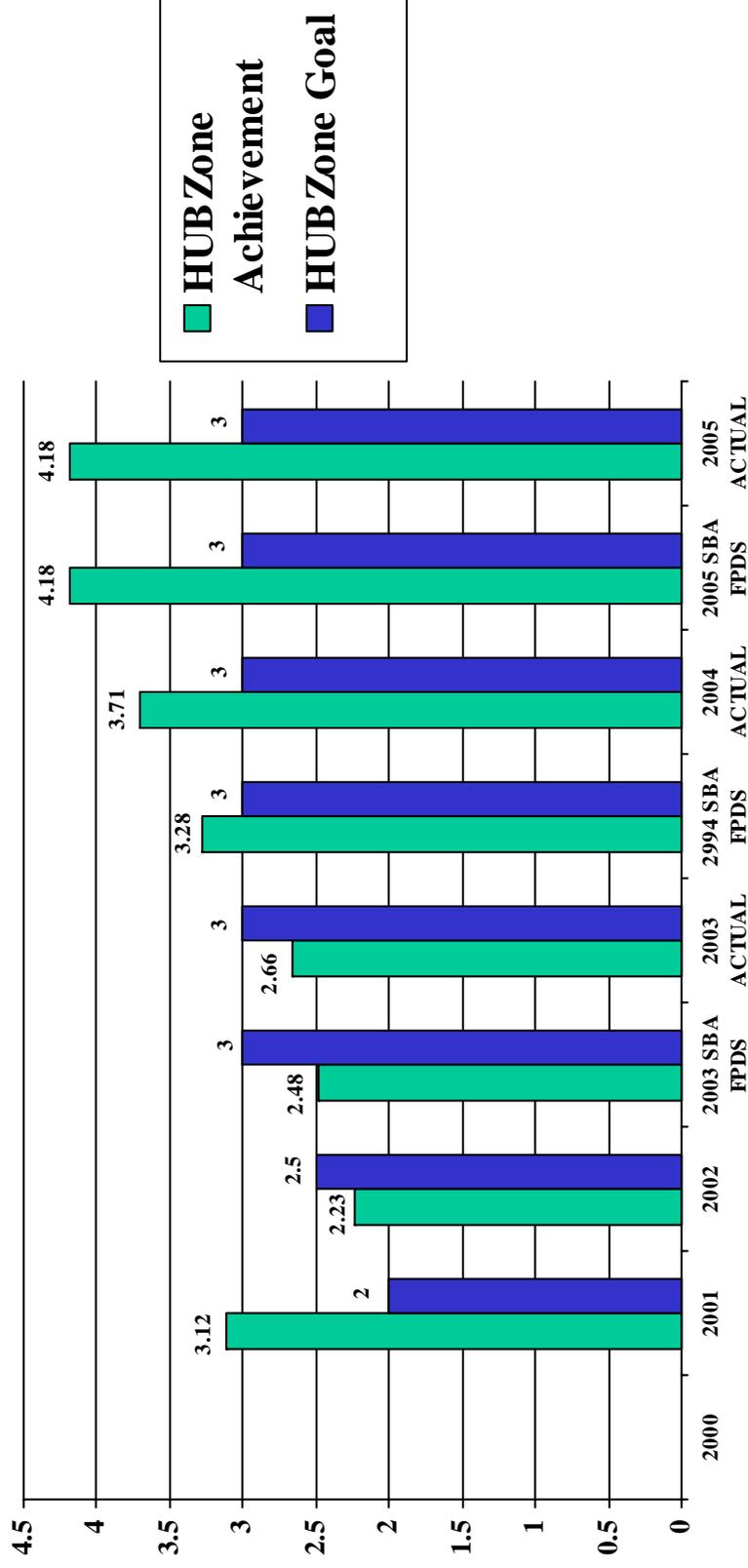
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Transportation

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Environmental Protection Agency

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had procurement activity of \$991.6 million in 2000. Contracting volume increased to \$1.1 billion in 2001 and again to \$1.3 billion in 2002. Based on 2003 agency figures, EPA activity decreased to \$1.2 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.24 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, EPA contract dollars decreased to \$1.18 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.4 billion. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data indicates EPA procurement volume was \$1.47 billion. From 2000 to 2005, EPA's contracting volume increased by 48 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Note: Given the discrepancy between the numbers of contracts and the contracting dollars for each category, it is likely that there was a reporting error in EPA's contract actions for 2004.

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by EPA decreased from 8,575 in 2000 to 7,303 in 2001. In 2002, EPA had 7,922 contract actions with small firms. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, EPA had 2,307 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 11,900 contract actions with small firms. For 2004, according to agency data, EPA had 141 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 9,020 actions. In 2005, EPA had 10,603 contract actions with small firms according to SBA's FPDS. However, 586 of these actions were not awarded to small businesses as had been indicated by SBA. For 2005, therefore, the accurate number of EPA small business contracts is 10,017.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of EPA contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased from 475 in 2000 to 823 in 2001. In 2002, EPA had 329 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, EPA had 839 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 871 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, EPA had 10 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,611 actions. In 2005, EPA had 1,317 contracting actions with small disadvantaged business according to SBA's FPDS data.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) companies by EPA increased from 795 in 2000 to 1,163 in 2001. In 2002, EPA had 1,040 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 660. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,346 contract actions with 8(a) firms. For 2004, according to agency data, EPA had 35 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,219 actions. In 2005, EPA had 796 contract actions with 8(a) firms according to SBA's FPDS data.

Women-Owned Business

EPA contract actions with women-owned businesses increased from 856 in 2000 to 1,032 in 2001. In 2002, EPA dropped to 906 contract actions with women-owned companies. EPA had 308 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,609 contract actions with women-owned businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, EPA had 34 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,217 actions. In 2005, EPA had 1,598 contract actions according to SBA's FPDS.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

EPA had 49 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, EPA had 47 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, EPA had 44 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 113 contract actions with HUBZone businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, EPA had 10 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 192 actions. SBA's FPDS data shows 241 contract actions with HUBZone firms in 2005. This represents a nearly 400 percent increase since 2001.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

EPA exceeded its small business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, EPA again surpassed its small business goal. This data indicated that EPA achieved 33.77 percent, compared to its 27 percent goal. However, this figure included \$91 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement declines to 27.57 percent. Using the corrected percentage, as EPA surpassed its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

Small Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SB Goal	23.5	23.5	27	27
SB Achievement	29.13	31.03	31.48	31.48

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 30.55 percent. The average goal over the same period was 24.67 percent. As EPA set an unreasonably low goal for 2005, the grade would normally be dropped to a "B." However, as EPA has established an unreasonably low goal for the past six years, the grade will be lowered to an "F." EPA's small business goal for 2006 is 36 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

EPA has not achieved its small disadvantaged business goal from 2000 through 2003, but accomplished its goal in 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, EPA exceeded its goal. EPA achieved 7.53 percent, while its goal was 3 percent. As EPA exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A." However, because EPA has a lower goal than the 5 percent mandated goal, and has done this for the past six years, the grade will be lowered to an "F." For fiscal year 2006, EPA has a small disadvantaged business goal of 3 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

EPA exceeded its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, EPA did not reach its 8(a) Program goal. EPA achieved 4.76 percent, while its goal was 6.3 percent. As EPA accomplished 75.6 percent of its goal, the grade will be a "C." EPA has an 8(a) Program goal for 2006 of 7.5 percent. In 2005, one-third of EPA's 8(a) contracting dollars were awarded to Alaska Native Corporations. Over the past year, EPA's total contracting dollars increased by 24 percent. However, 8(a) contracting dollars declined by 17 percent.

Women-Owned Business Goal

EPA did not accomplish its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, EPA did not reach its goal. EPA accomplished 4.65 percent, while its goal was 5 percent. As EPA achieved 93 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." EPA has a women-owned business goal of 5.5 percent for 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

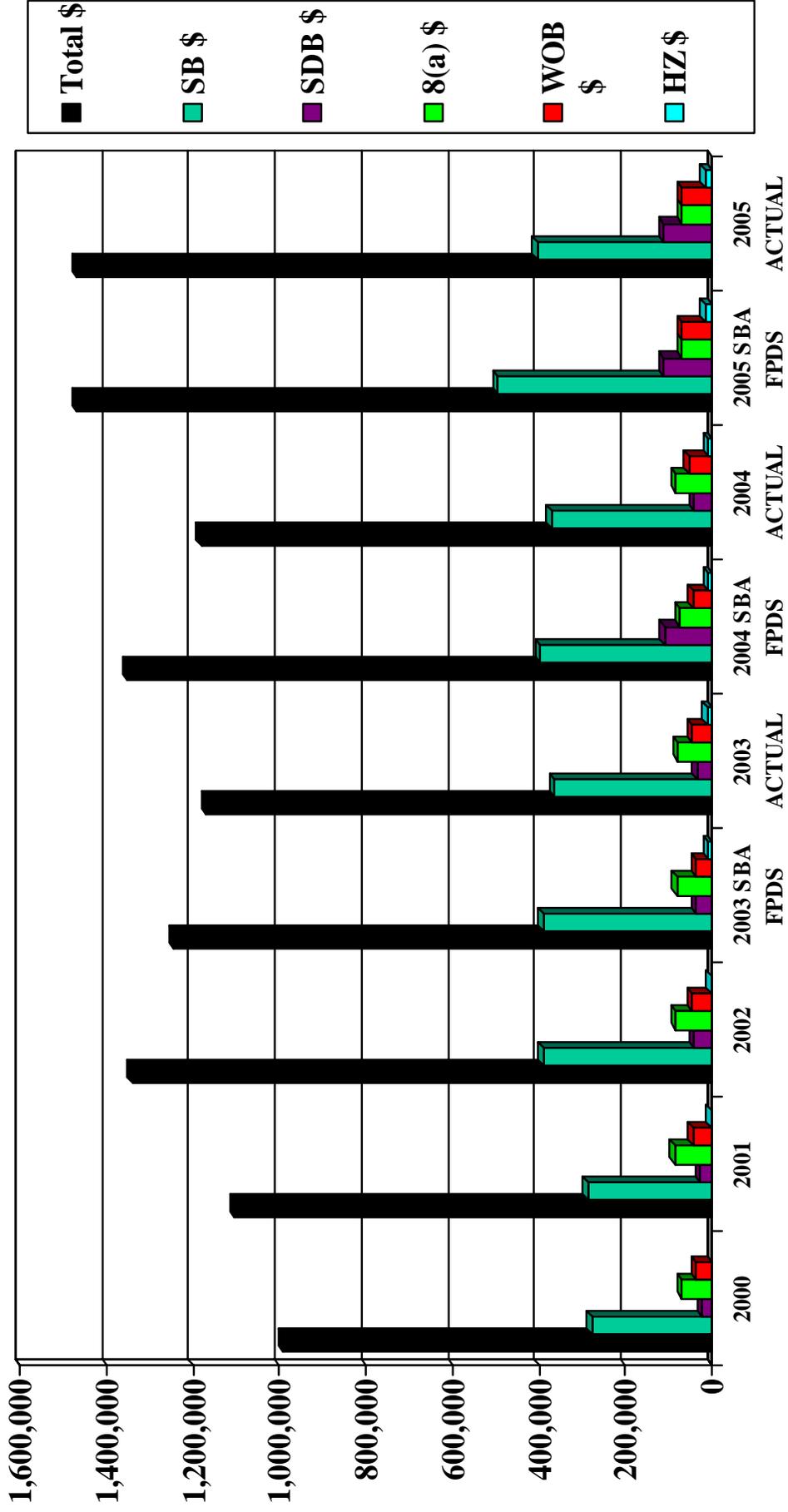
EPA did not accomplish its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, EPA again did not meet its goal. EPA accomplished 1.02 percent, however its goal was 3 percent. As EPA achieved 33.9 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." EPA has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	C 2 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	D- 1.2 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a “C” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Environmental Protection Agency has an overall point total of 1.2, for a grade of “D-.” Historically, EPA has established unreasonably low small business goals compared to their previous years’ achievements. EPA also establishes targets for small disadvantaged businesses that are lower than the statutory goals.

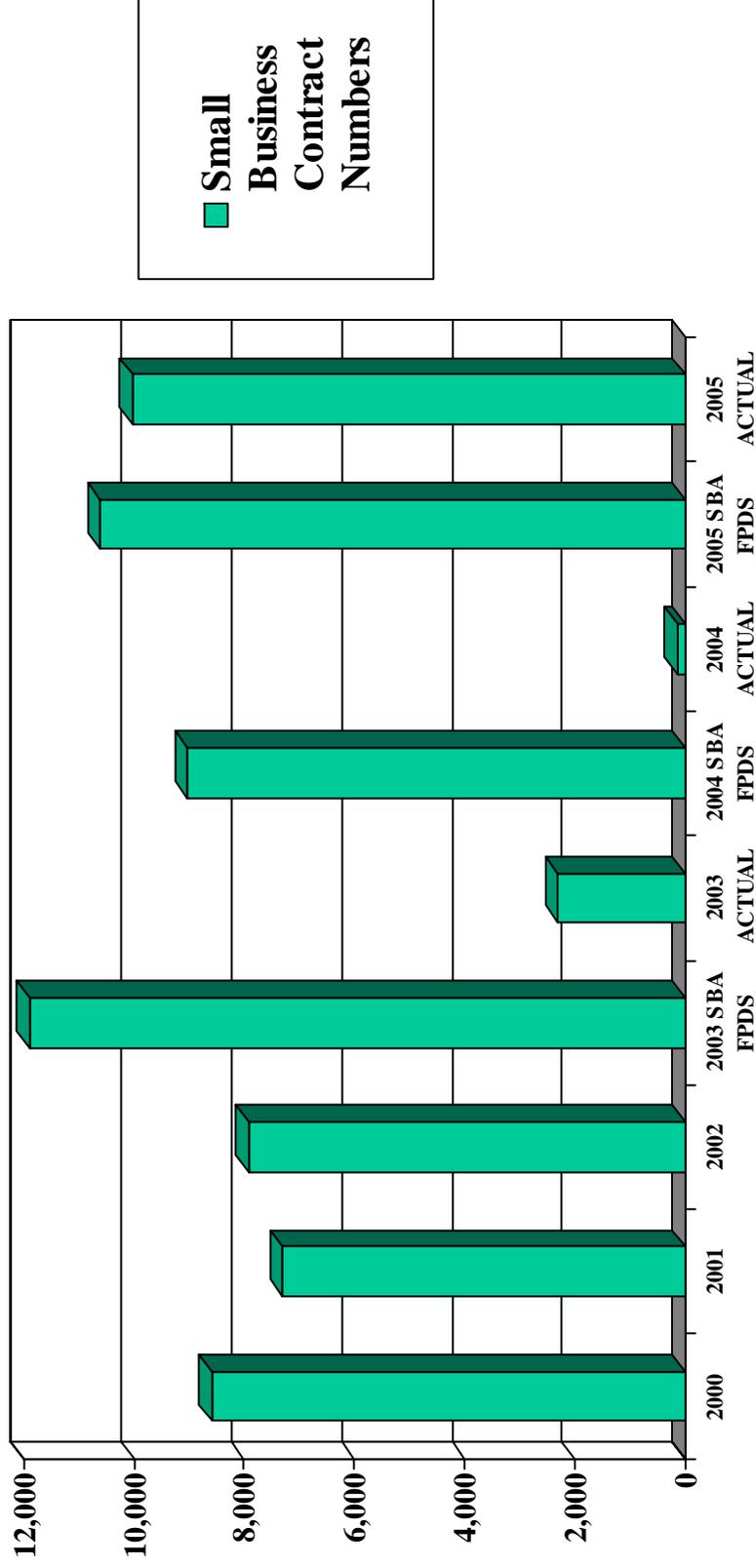
Environmental Protection Agency Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

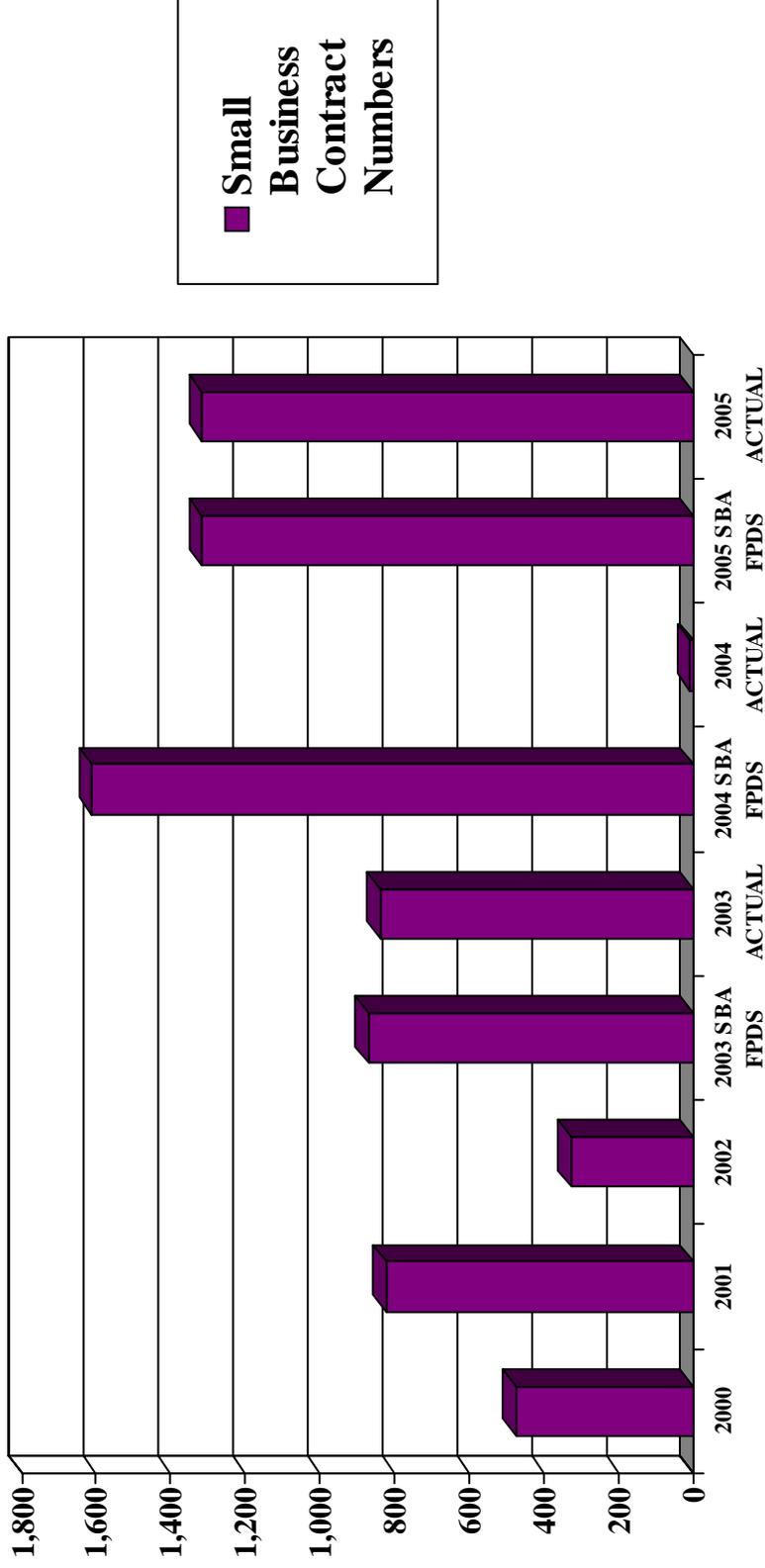
Environmental Protection Agency

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



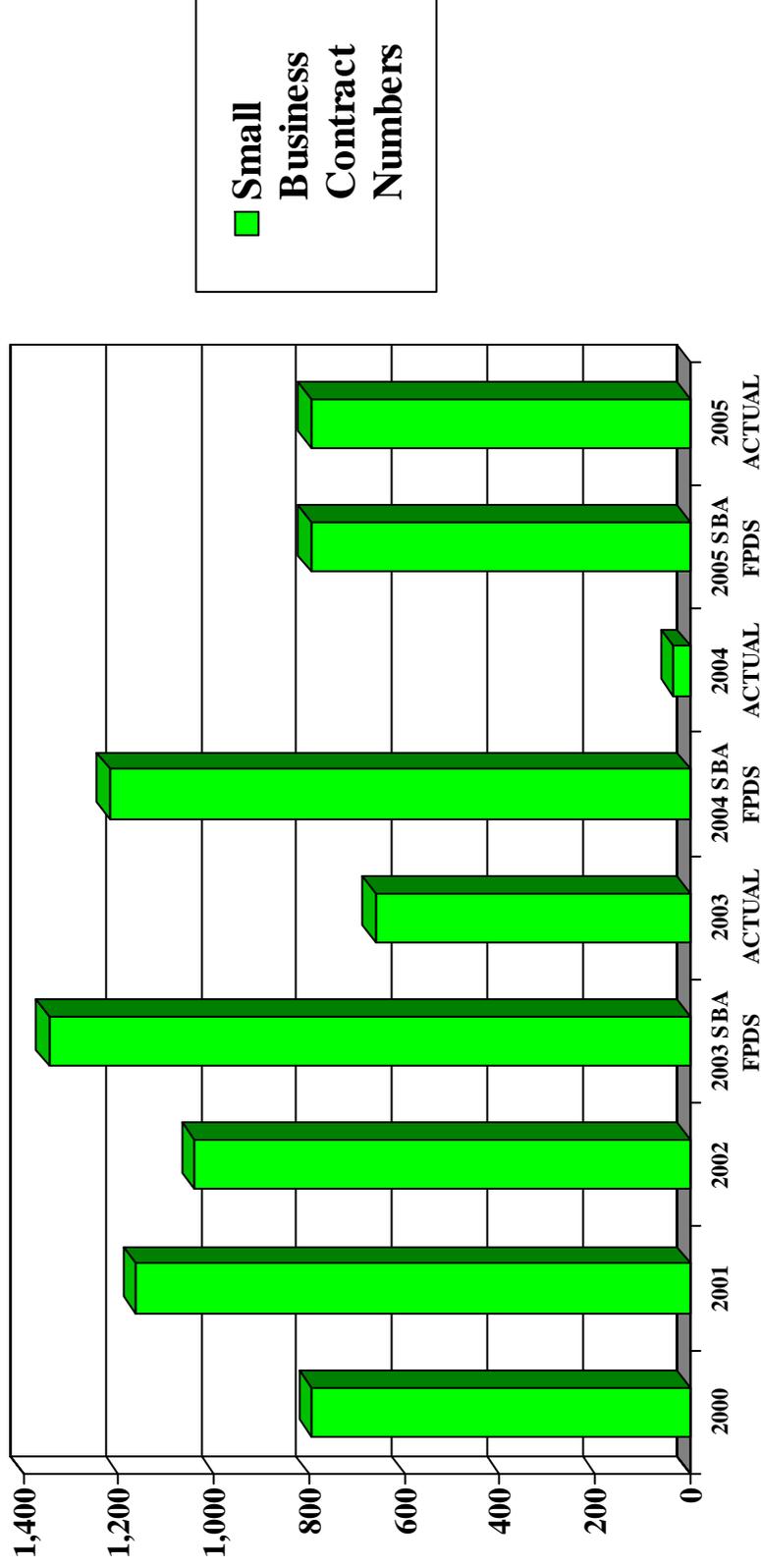
Environmental Protection Agency

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



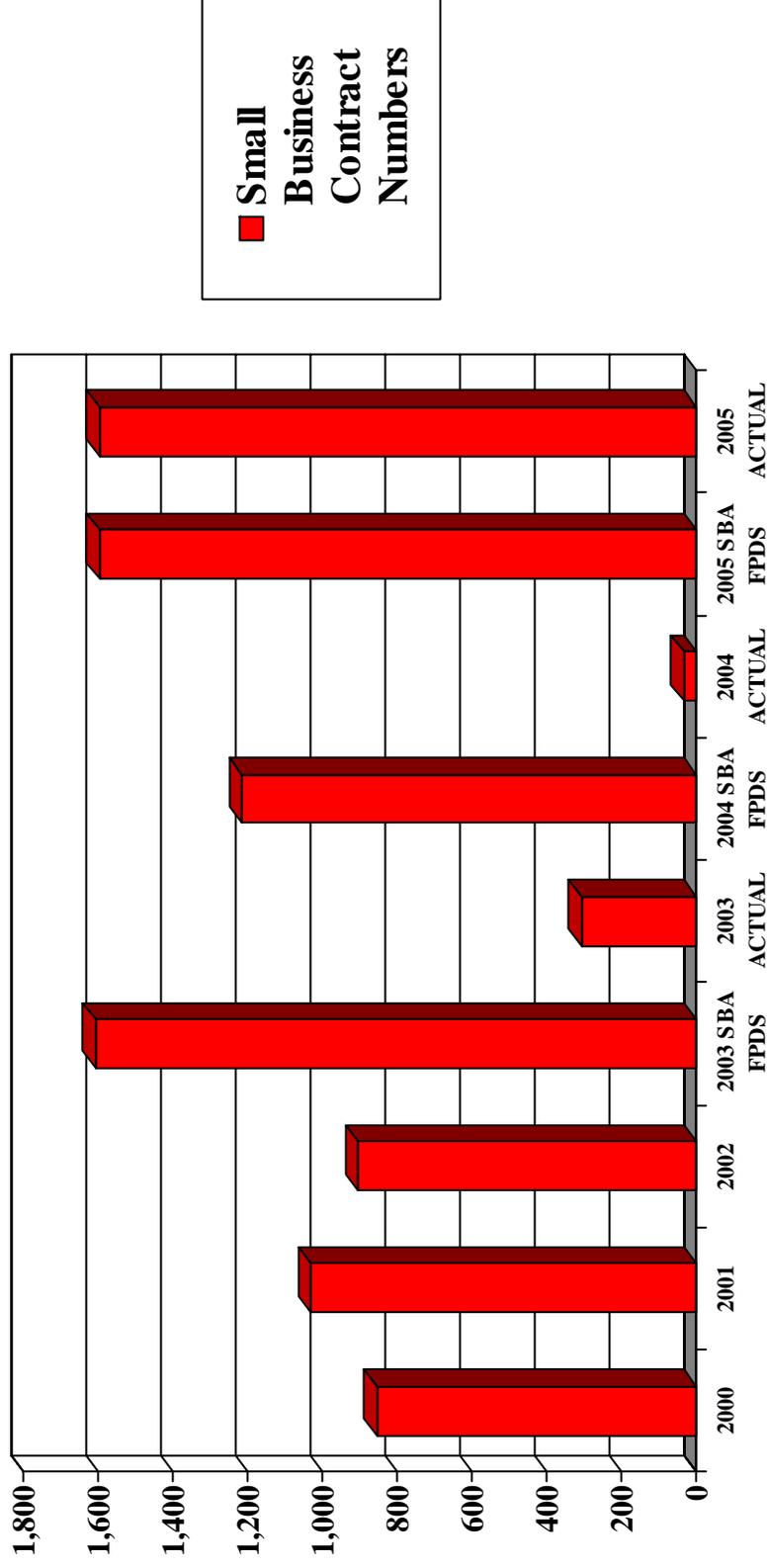
Environmental Protection Agency

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



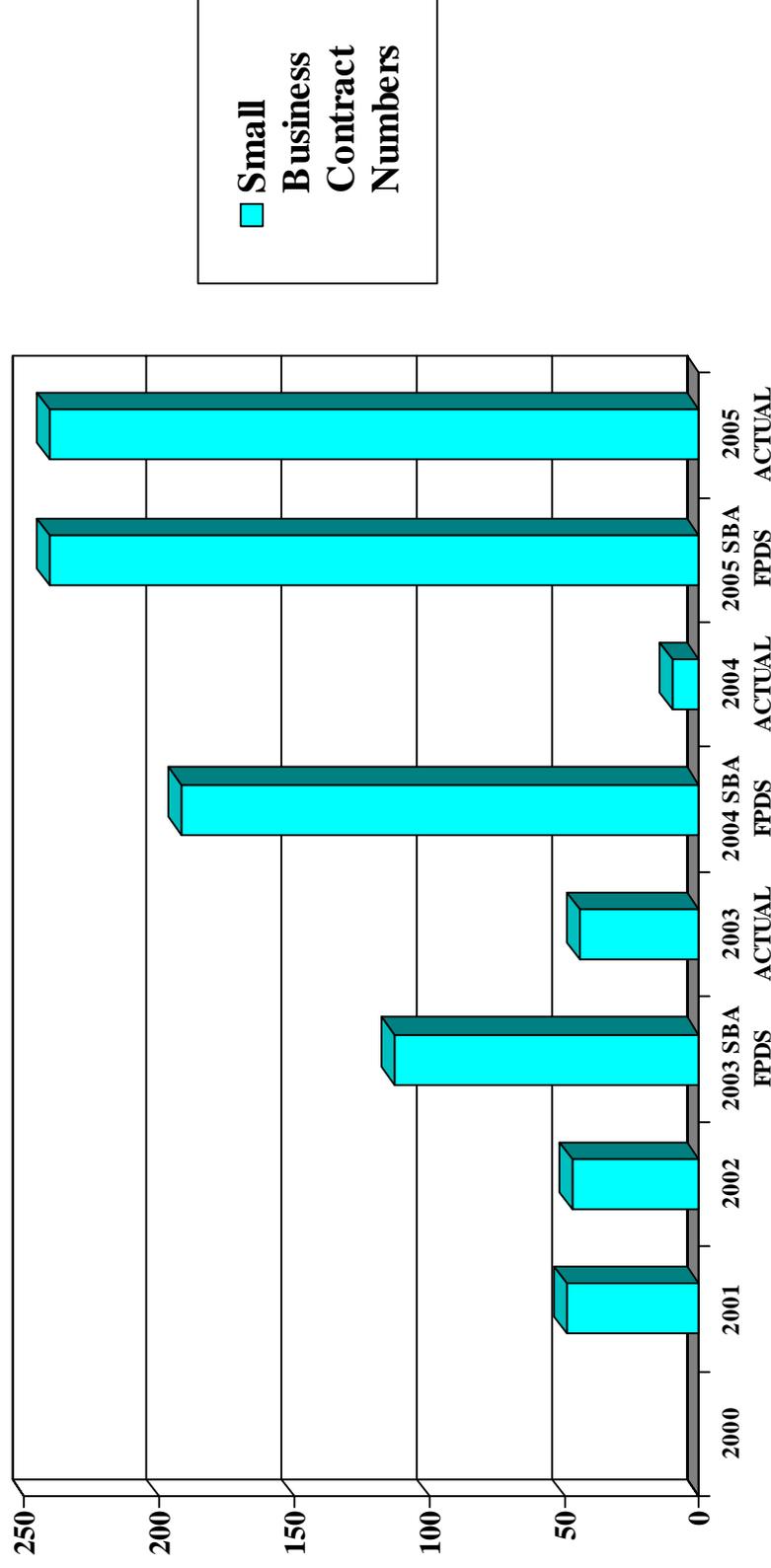
Environmental Protection Agency

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



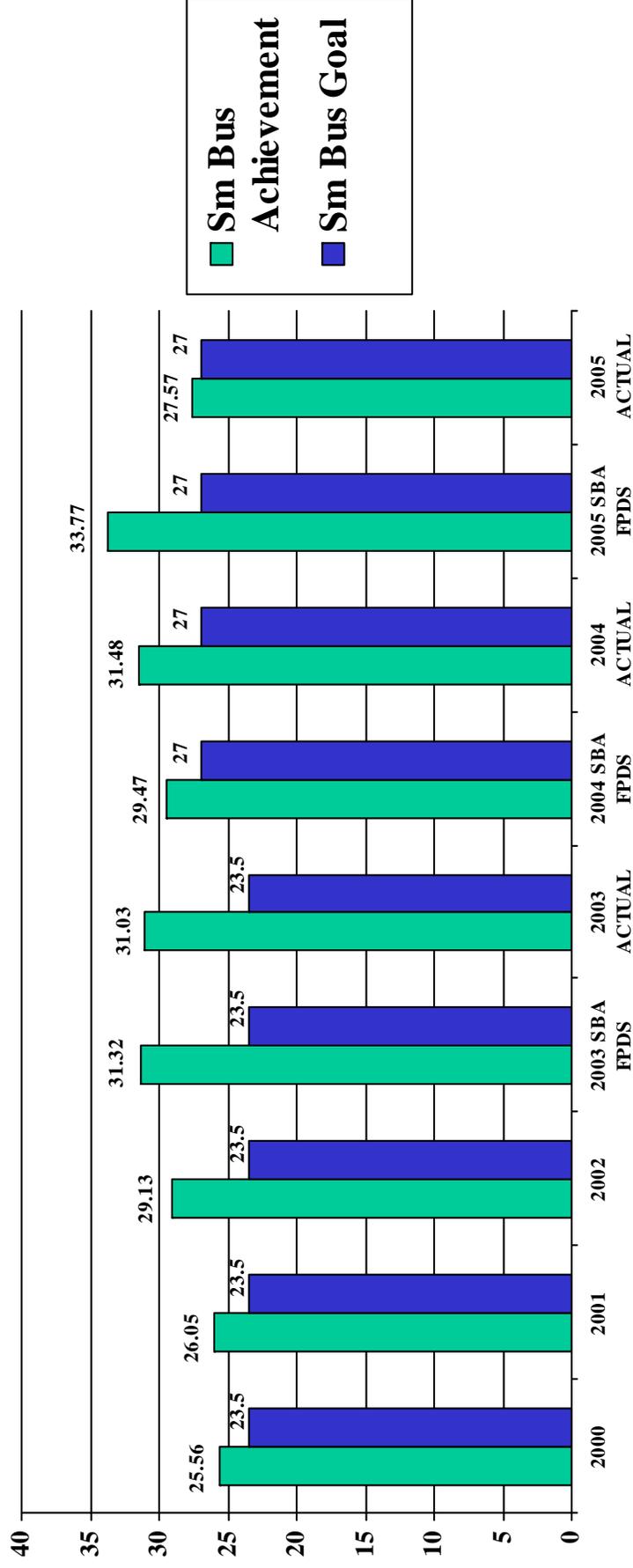
Environmental Protection Agency

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



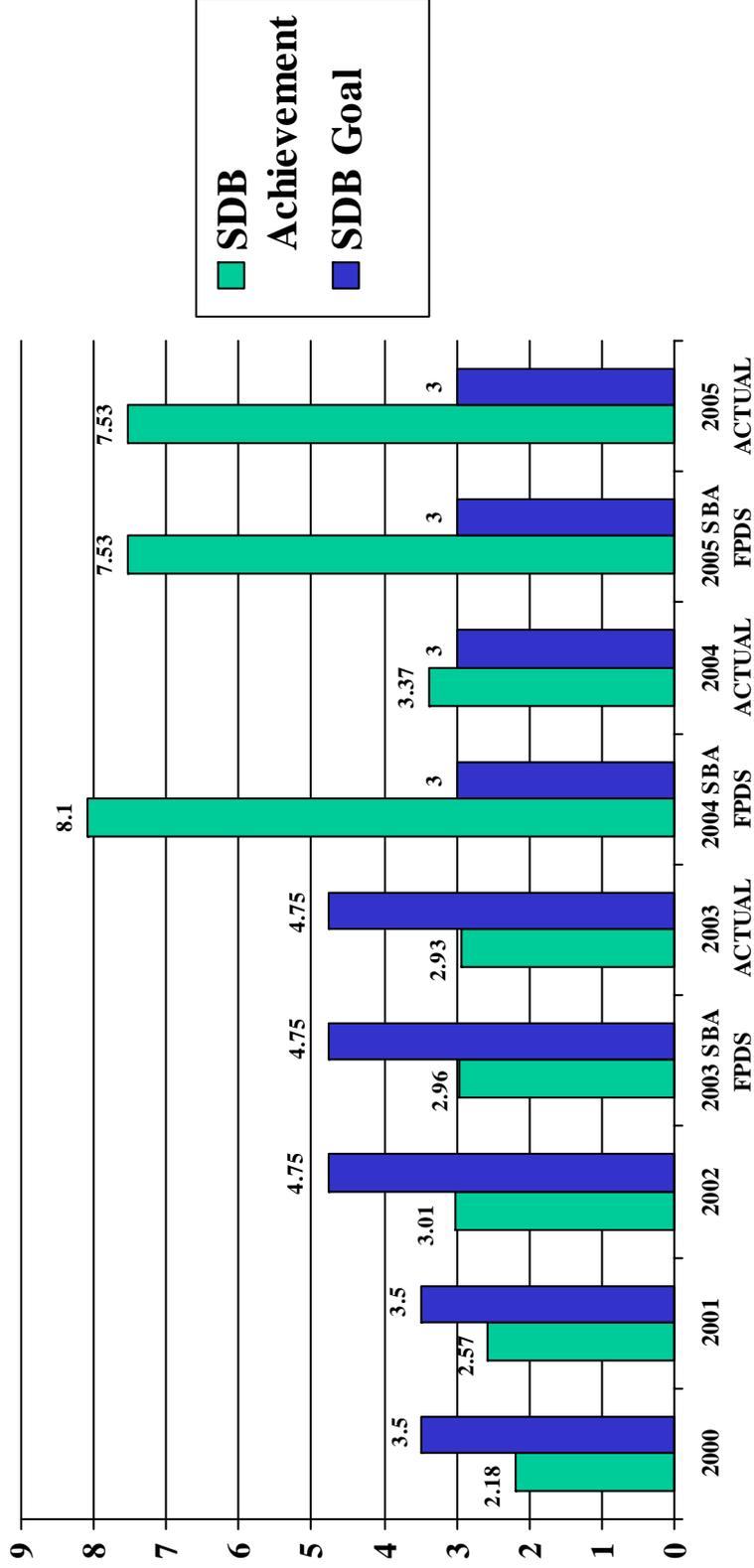
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Environmental Protection Agency Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

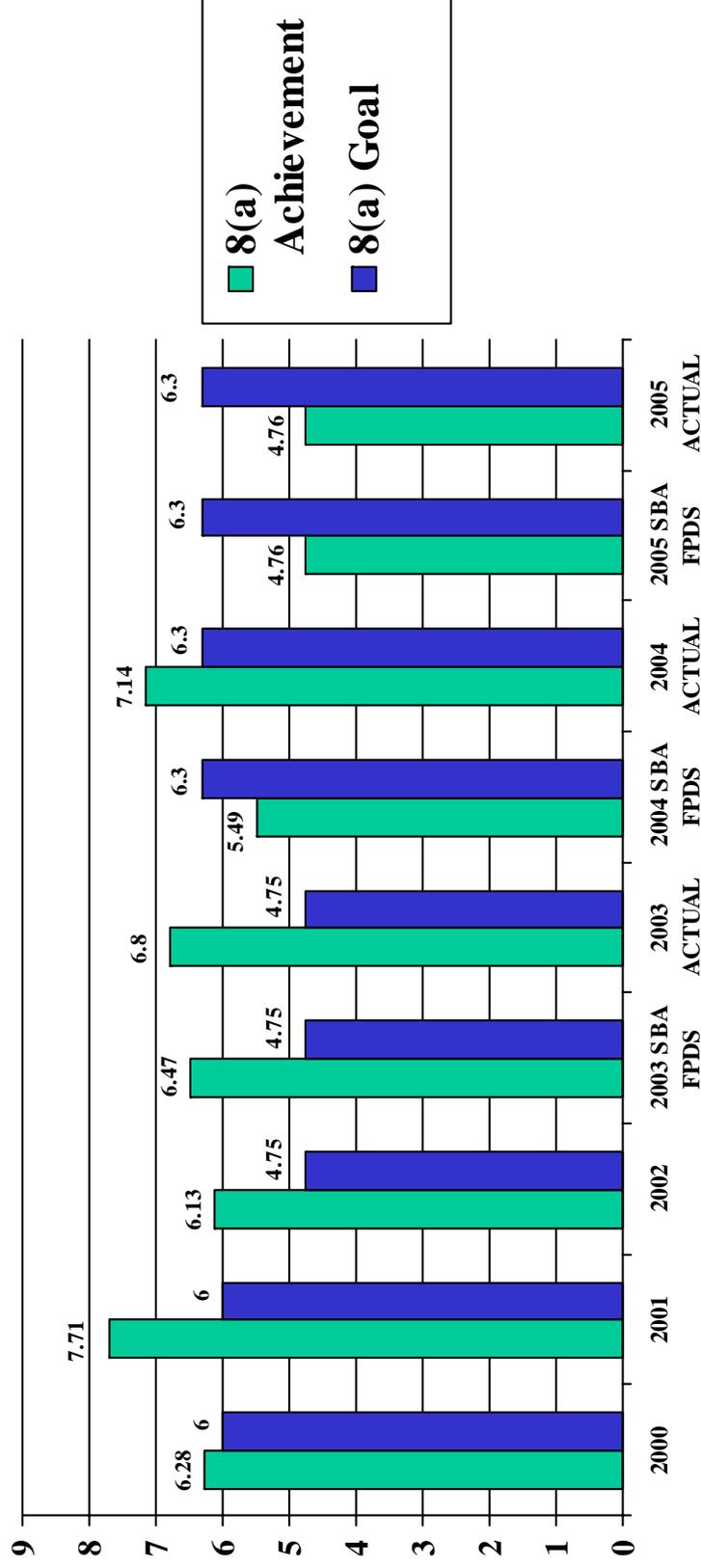
Environmental Protection Agency SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

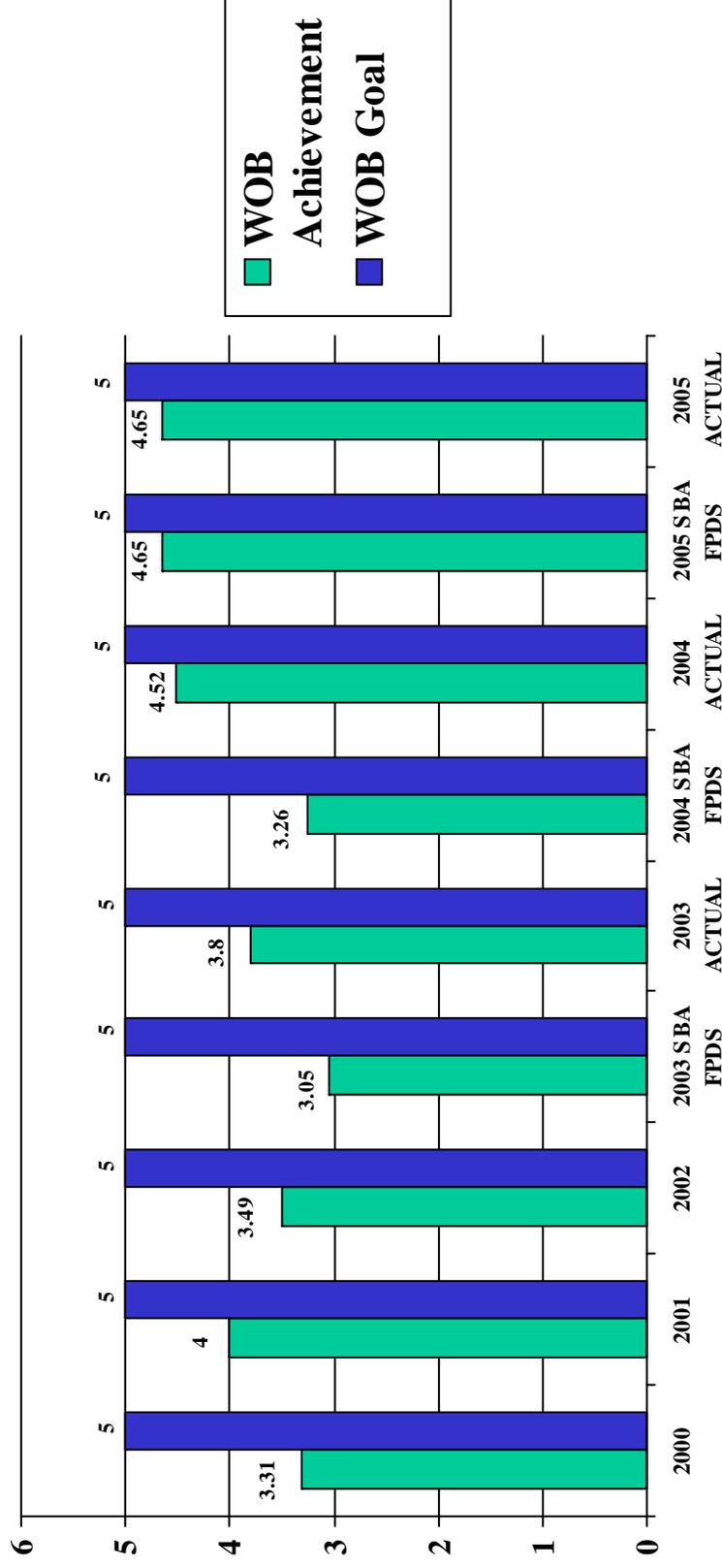
Environmental Protection Agency

8(a) Goal Achievement



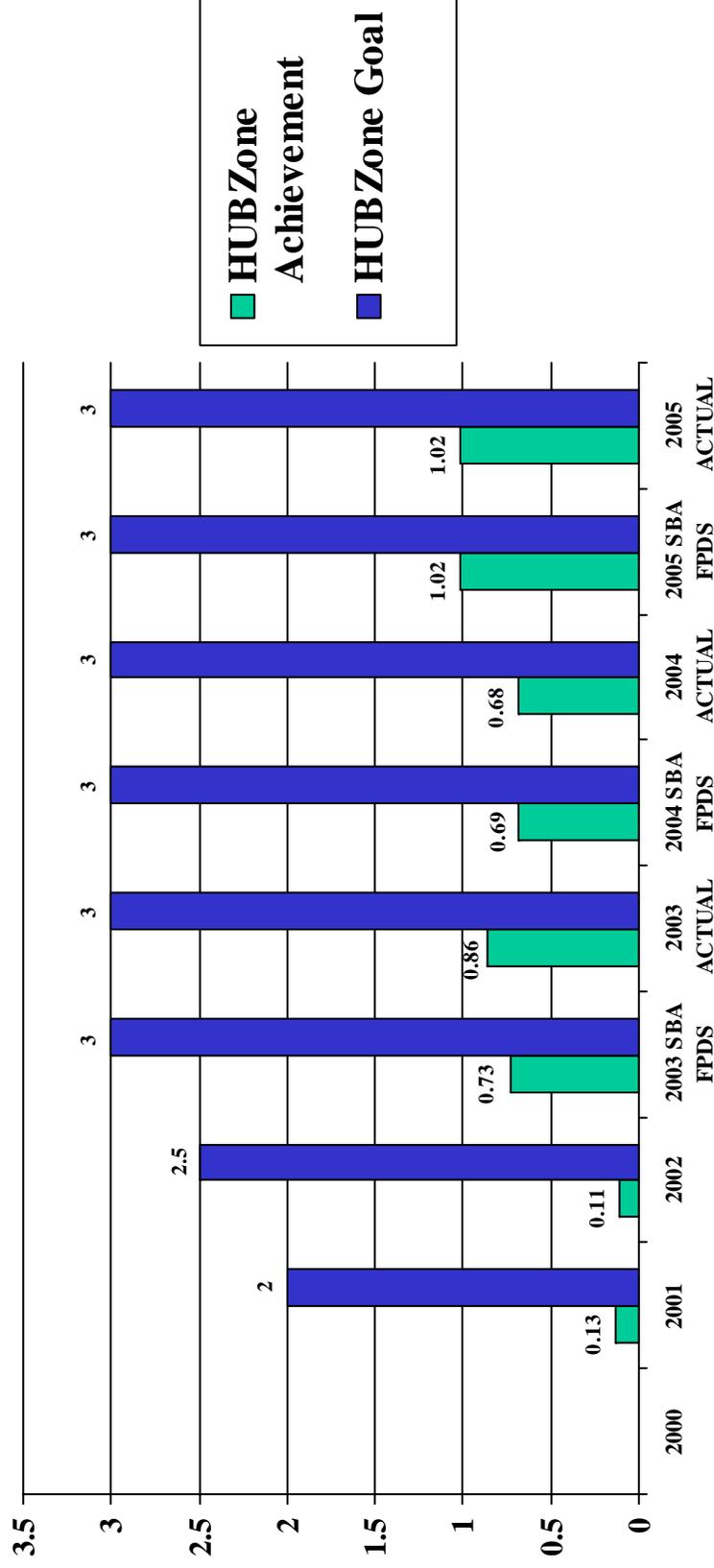
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Environmental Protection Agency Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Environmental Protection Agency HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Education

Procurement Dollar Analysis

Department of Education's (Education) procurement activity was \$899.3 million in 2000 and \$926.1 million in 2001. Figures for 2002 climbed to \$951 million. Based on 2003 agency figures, Education contracting activity increased to \$1.3 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.0 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, Education contract dollars were \$1.3 billion. This is less than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.5 billion. In 2005, based on the SBA's FPDS data, Education's procurement dollars also totaled \$1.3 billion. From 2000 to 2005, Education's total contracting dollars have increased by 40 percent.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of Education contract actions with small businesses decreased from 3,871 in 2000 to 3,674 in 2001. In 2002, Education had 3,676 contract actions with small businesses, more than 2,000 less than the 1999 level. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Education had 728 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,981 contract actions with small companies. For FY 2004, according to agency data, Education had 4,044 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,243 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS identified 1,324 contract actions with large corporations and organizations that are not characterized as small businesses. Of these, 215 were actually awarded to companies that are not small. As a result, the actual number of small business contract actions for 2005 is 1,109 – a decrease of 71 percent since 2000. In combination with the 40 percent increase in overall contracting dollars since 2000, this decrease in small business contracting actions is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of Education contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased from 58 in 2000 to 125 in 2001. In 2002, Education had 205 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Education had 73 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 186 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, Education had 741 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 174 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data indicated 181 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses – a decline of 76 percent from 2004.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by Education decreased from 203 in 2000 to 22 in 2001. In 2002, Education had 21 contract actions with 8(a) companies, nearly one-tenth the level in 2000. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 40. The SBA's FPDS data showed 28 contract actions with 8(a) firms. For 2004, according to agency data, Education had 407 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 32 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 56 contract actions with 8(a) companies. This represents a decline of 86 percent from 2004 and a decline of 72 percent since 2000.

Women-Owned Business

The number of Education contract actions with women-owned businesses increased from 214 in 2000 to 242 in 2001. In 2002, Education had 188 contract actions with women-owned firms, a decrease of 54 actions. Education had 103 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 147 contract actions with women-owned businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, Education had 1,473 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 274 actions. In 2005, 290 contract actions with women entrepreneurs were identified by the SBA's FPDS data – a decline of 80 percent since 2004.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

In 2001, Education had one contract action with a HUBZone company. For 2002, Education had 4 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, Education had 1 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2 contract actions with HUBZone businesses. For FY 2004, according to agency data, Education had 19 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 28 actions. In 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 32 HUBZone contract actions.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

Education did not achieve its small business goal in 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2002. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Education accomplished 9.21 percent. This included \$22.9 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement decreases to 7.39 percent. Education's goal was 23 percent. As the agency accomplished 32 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For fiscal year 2006, Education has a small business goal of 23 percent. Since 2000, Education's contracting dollars have increased by 40 percent, while small business contracting dollars have declined by 26 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

Education did not achieve its small disadvantaged business goal in 2000, 2002 or 2003, but exceeded its goal in 2001 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Education surpassed its goal. Education had an accomplishment of 1.88 percent, and a goal of 1 percent. Normally, the grade would be an "A." However, as Education has established a goal less than the 5 percent statutory goal for each of the past six years, the grade will be lowered to an "F." Education's small disadvantaged business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 5 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

Education exceeded its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, but did not achieve its goal in 2001, 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, the agency did not accomplish its goal. Education achieved 1.13 percent. Its goal, however, was 4 percent. As Education achieved 28.3 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Education has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 4 percent. Since 2000, Education's total contracting dollars have increased by 40 percent, but its 8(a) contracting dollars declined by 68 percent over the same period.

Women-Owned Business Goal

Education has not accomplished its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Education again did not meet its goal. Education achieved 2.51 percent, while its goal was 5 percent. As Education achieved 50 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Education has a women-owned business goal of 5 percent for fiscal year 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

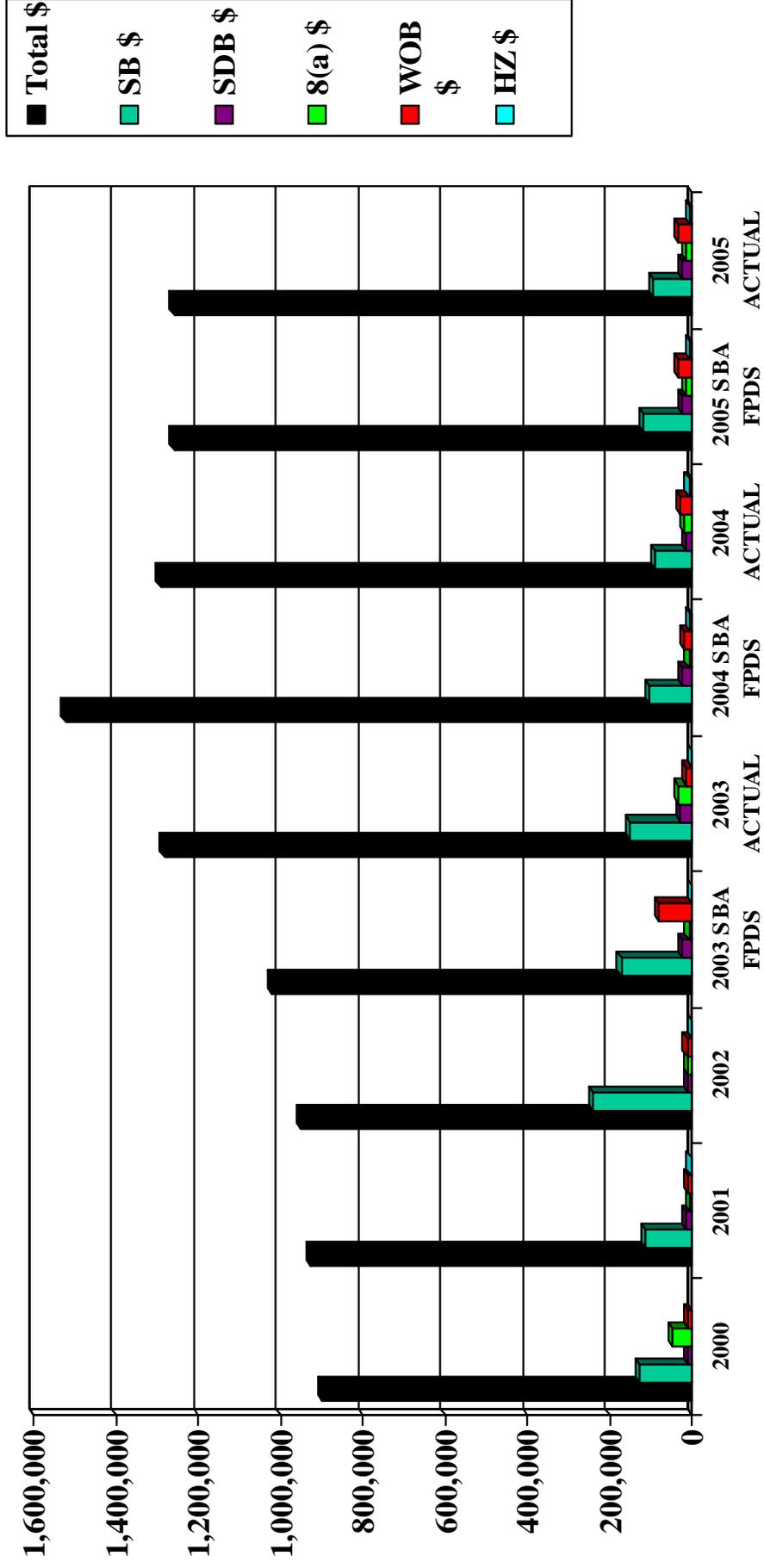
Education did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, Education again did not accomplish its HUBZone goal. Education achieved 0.23 percent, yet its goal was 3 percent. As Education achieved 7.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." Education has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	F 0 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	F 0 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	F 0 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “F” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “F” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Education has an overall point total of 0, for a grade of “F.” Not only has Education historically established goals below the mandated levels, but also it has failed to achieve its goals. This agency has performed poorly in all six Scorecard reports.

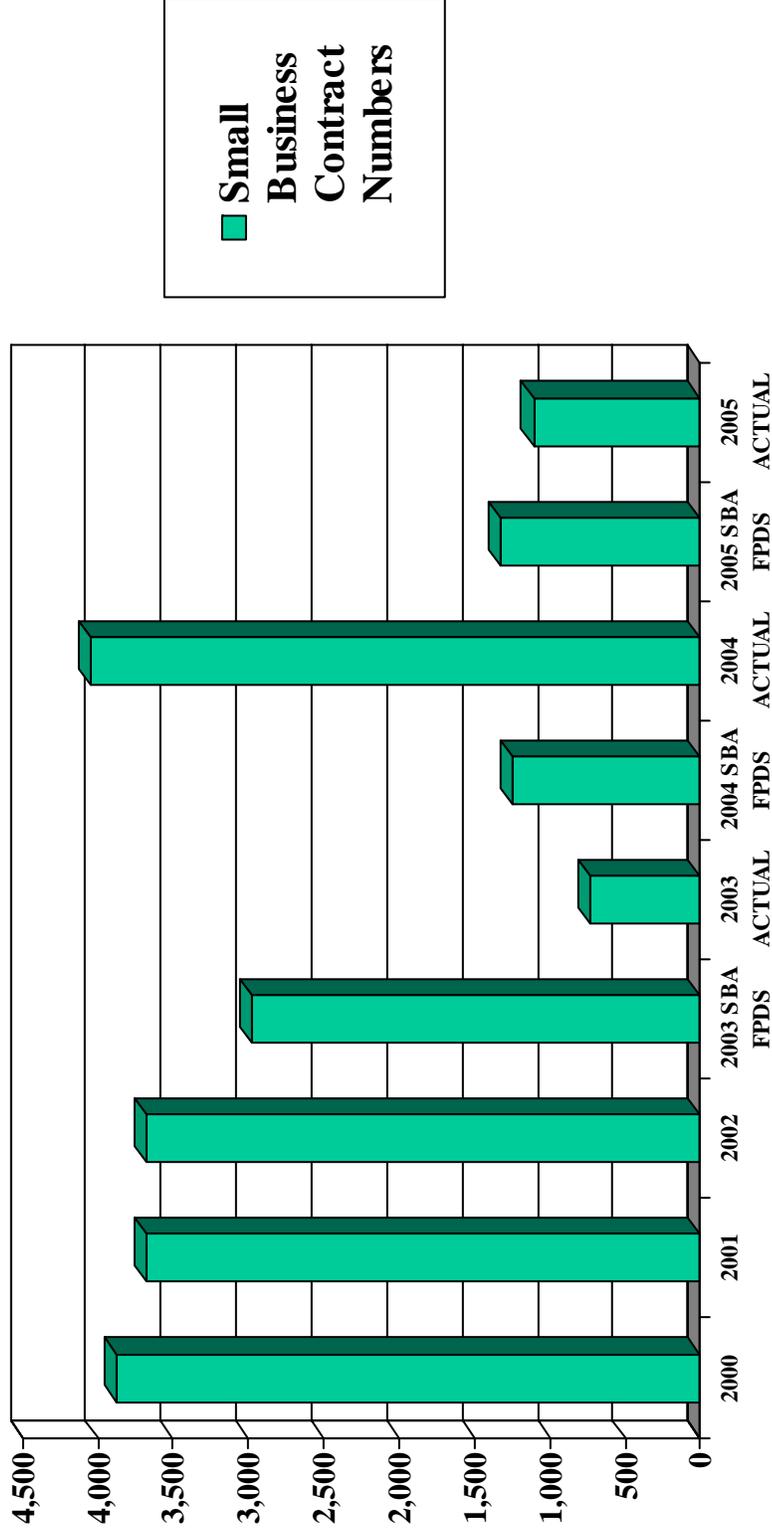
Department of Education Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

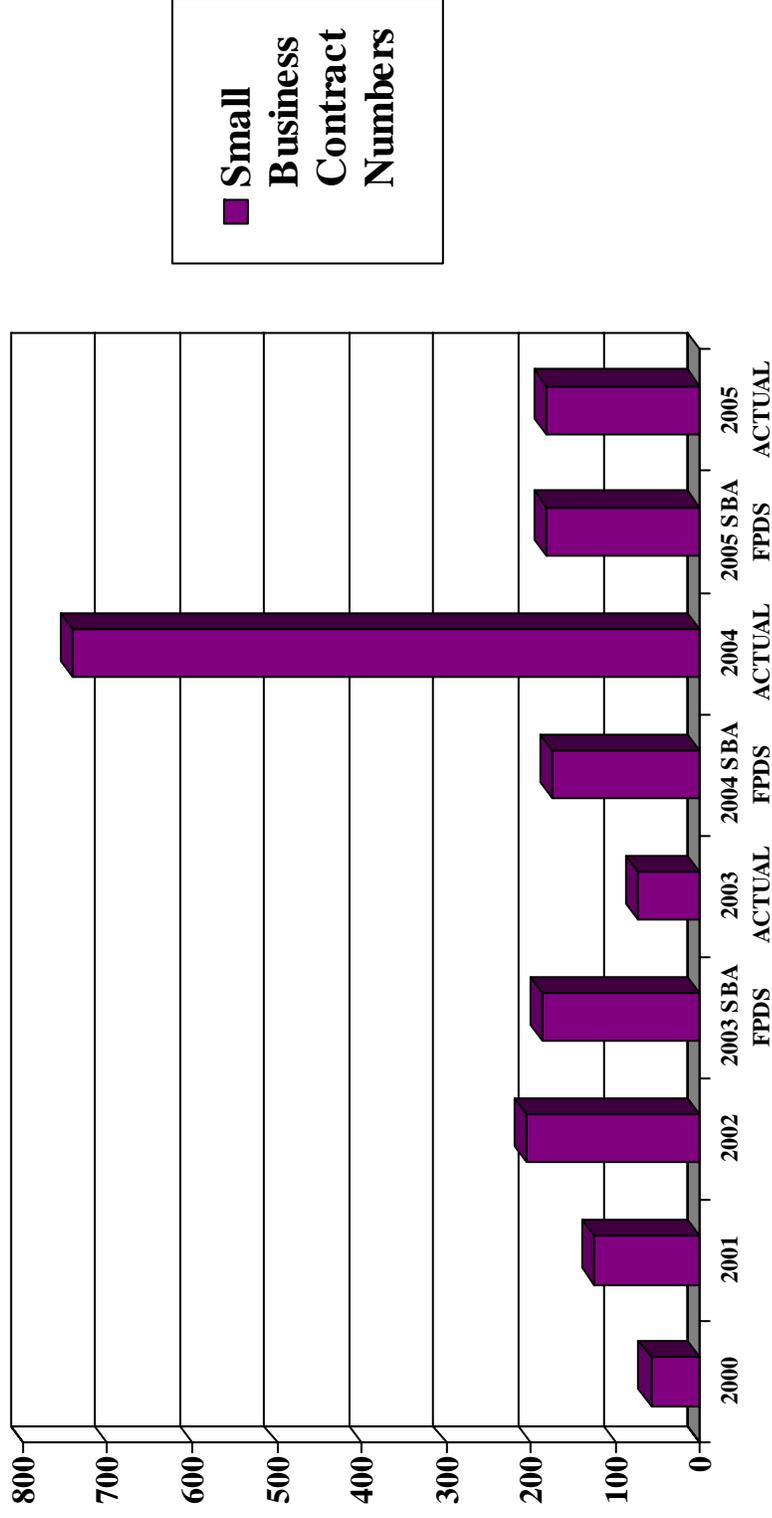
Department of Education

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



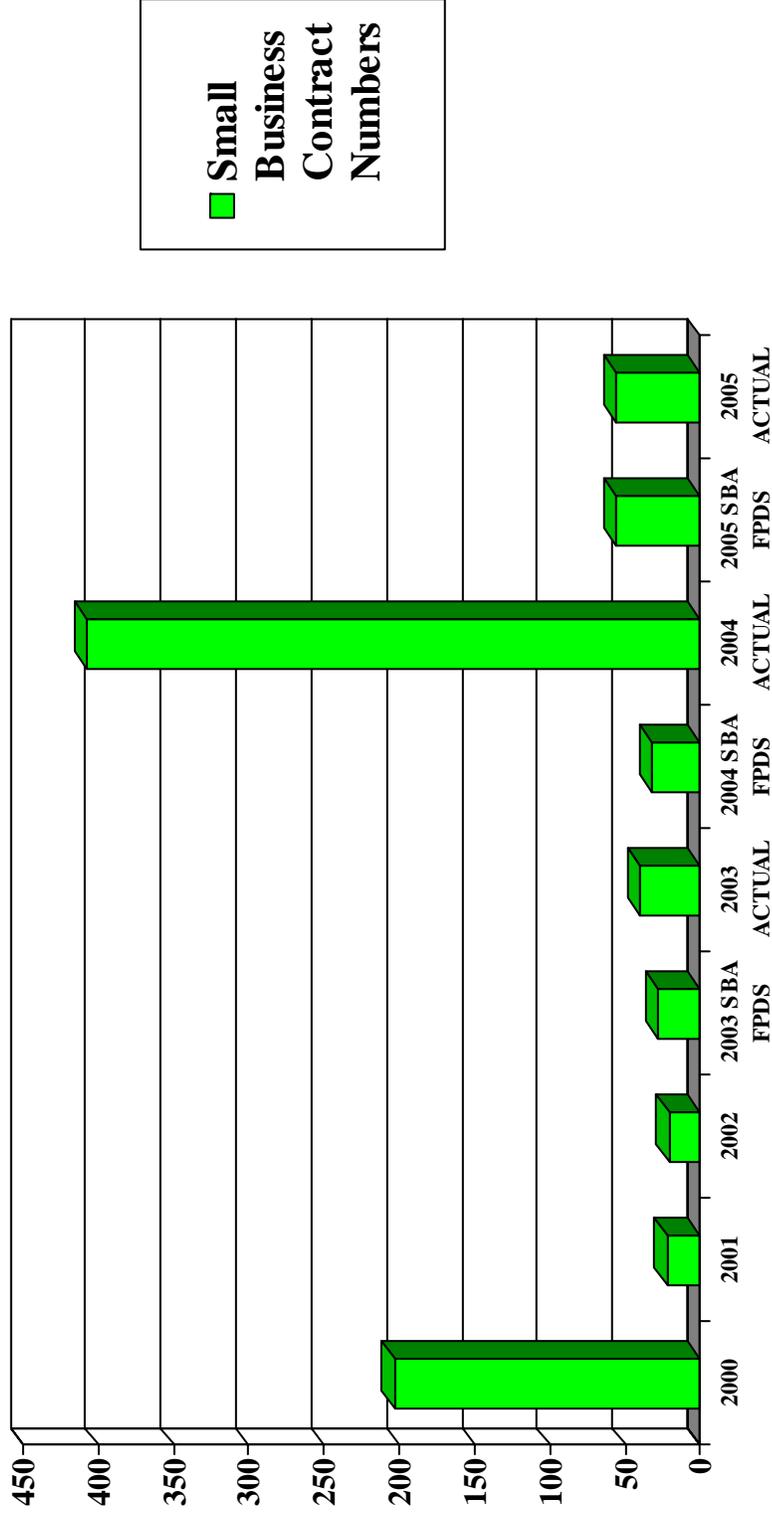
Department of Education

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



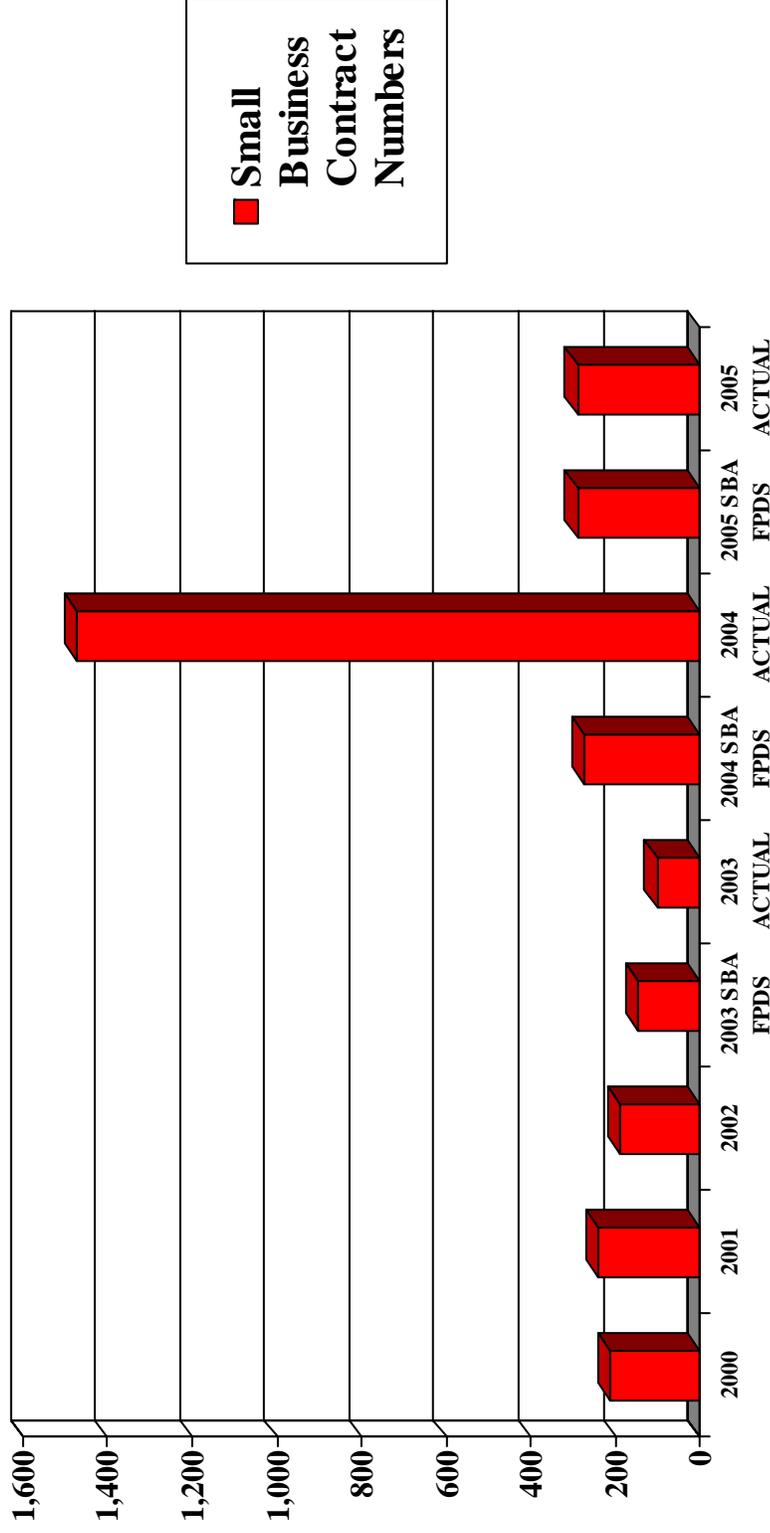
Department of Education

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



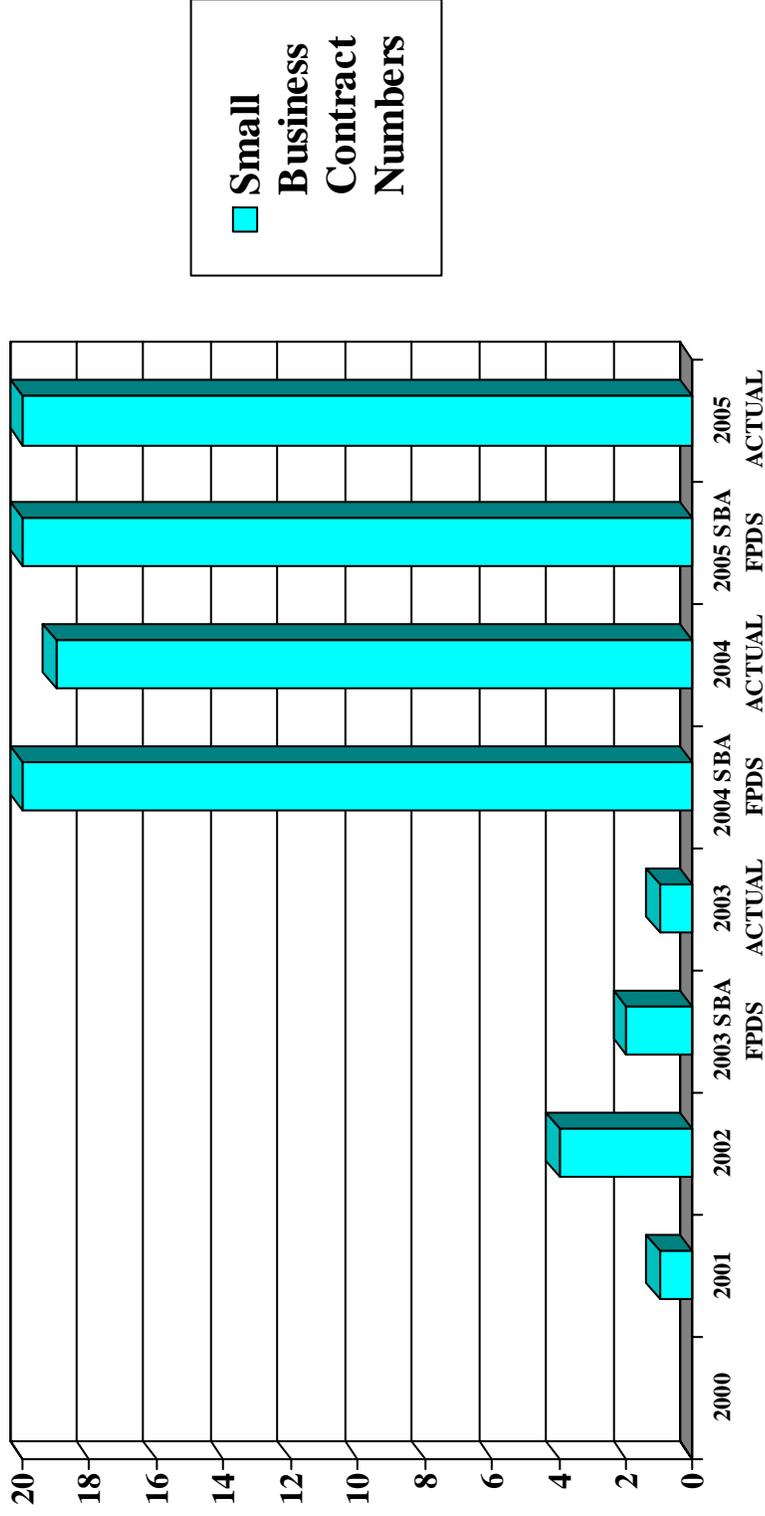
Department of Education

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Education

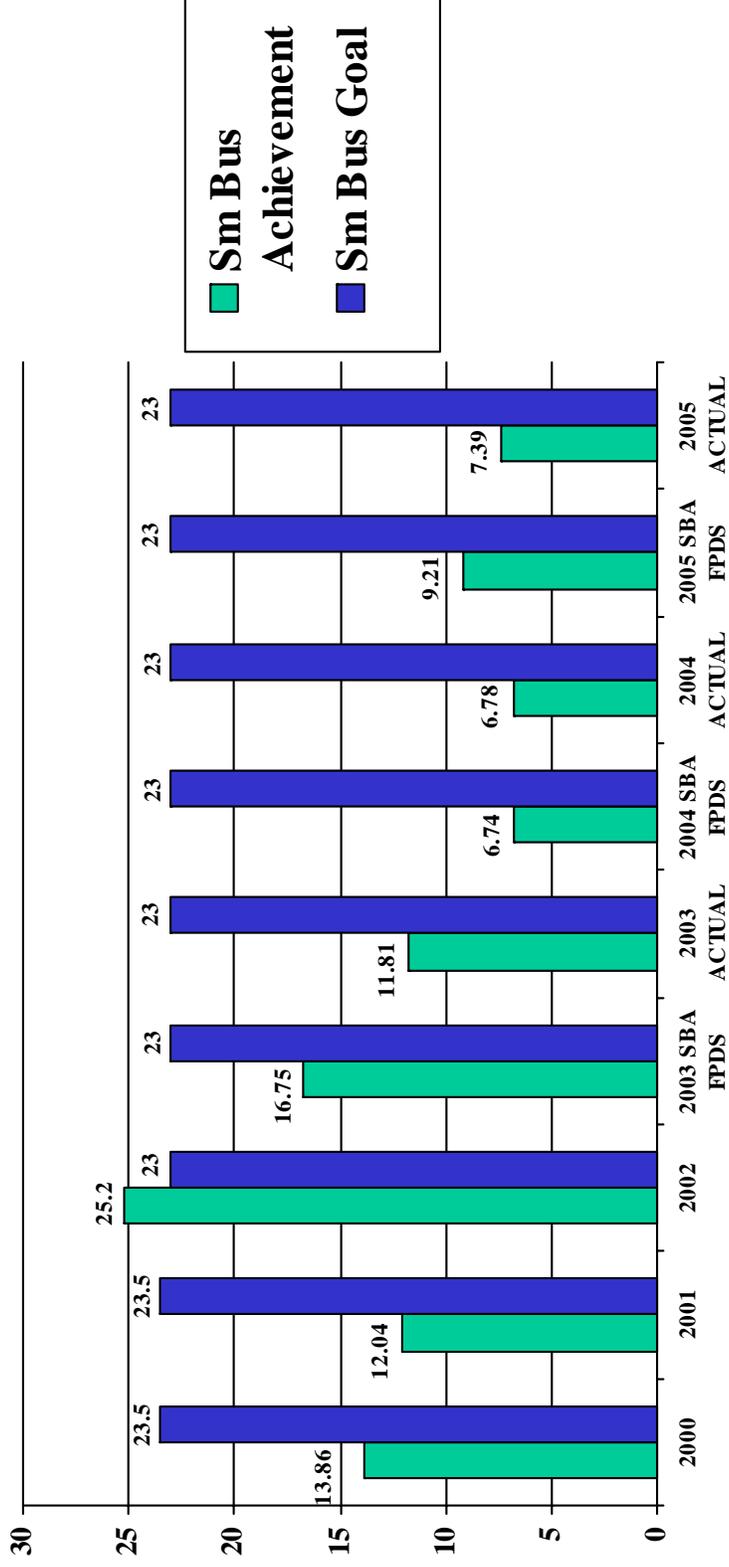
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

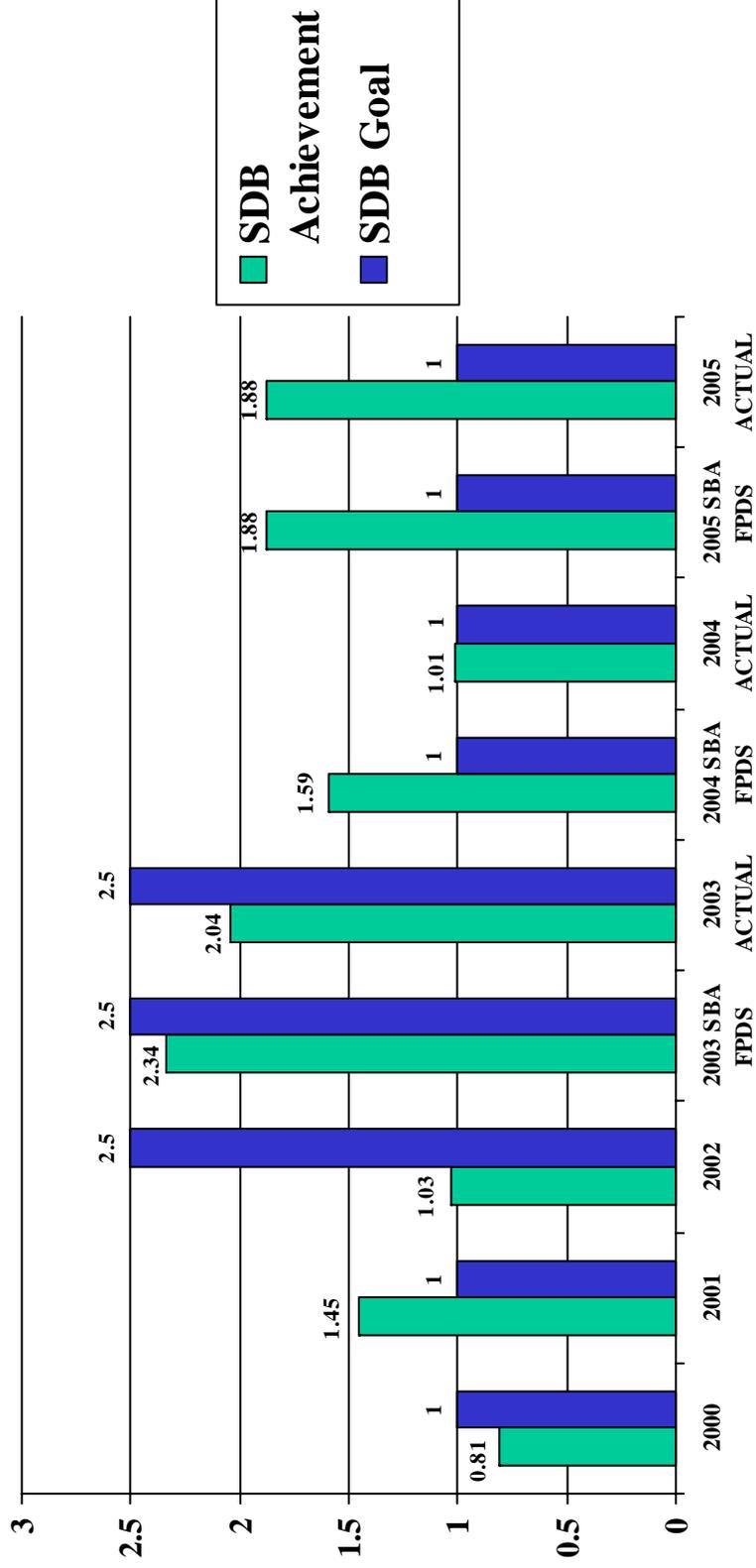
Department of Education

Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

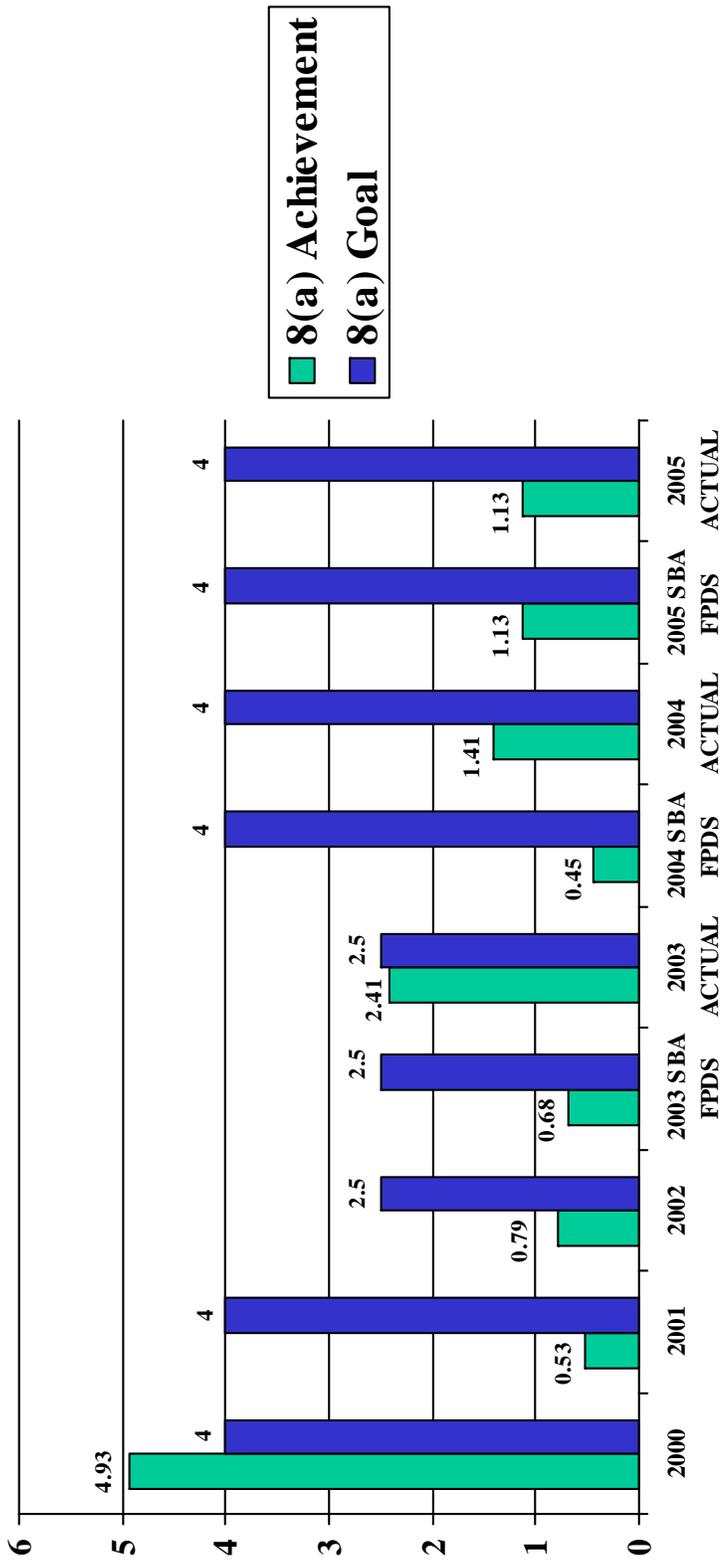
Department of Education SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Department of Education

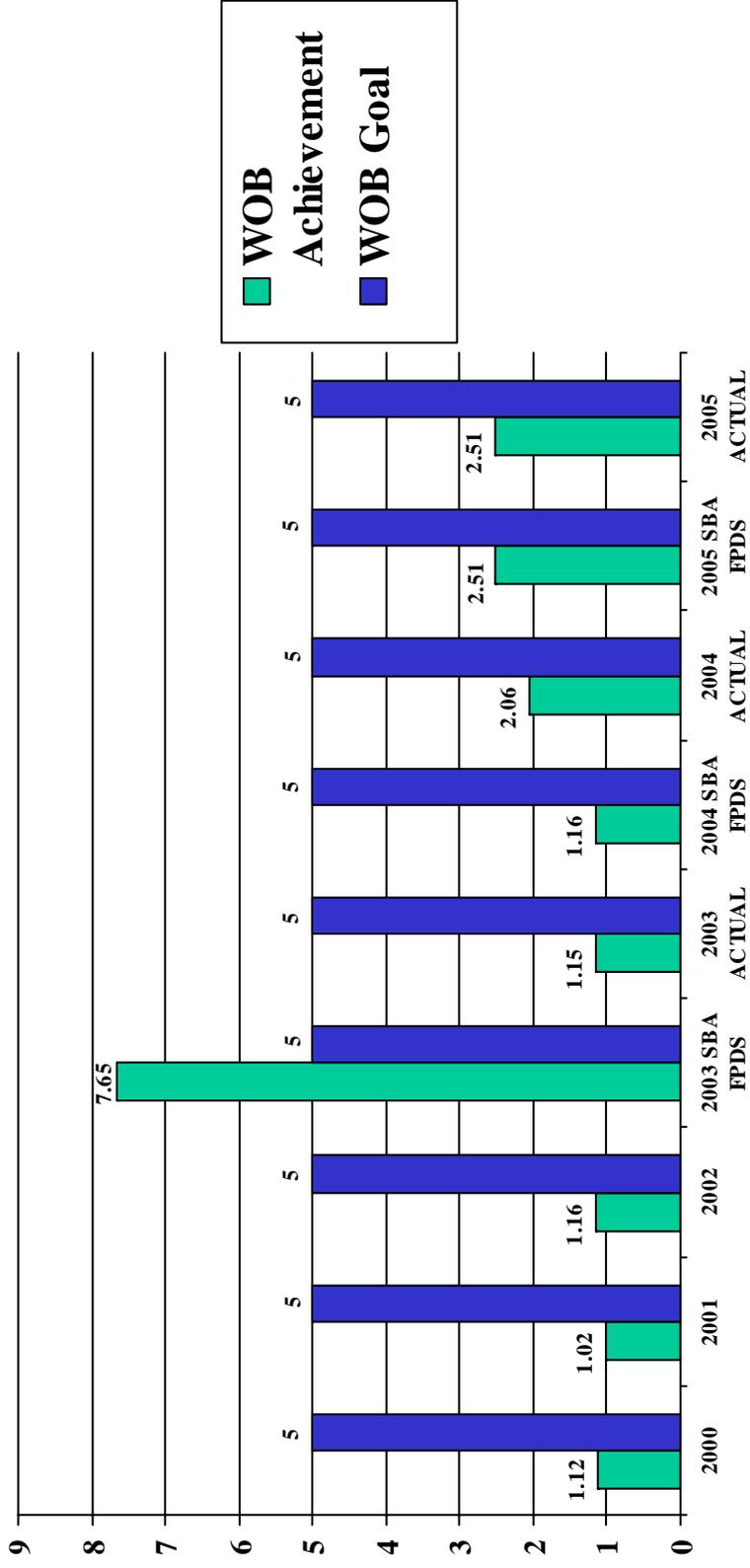
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Education

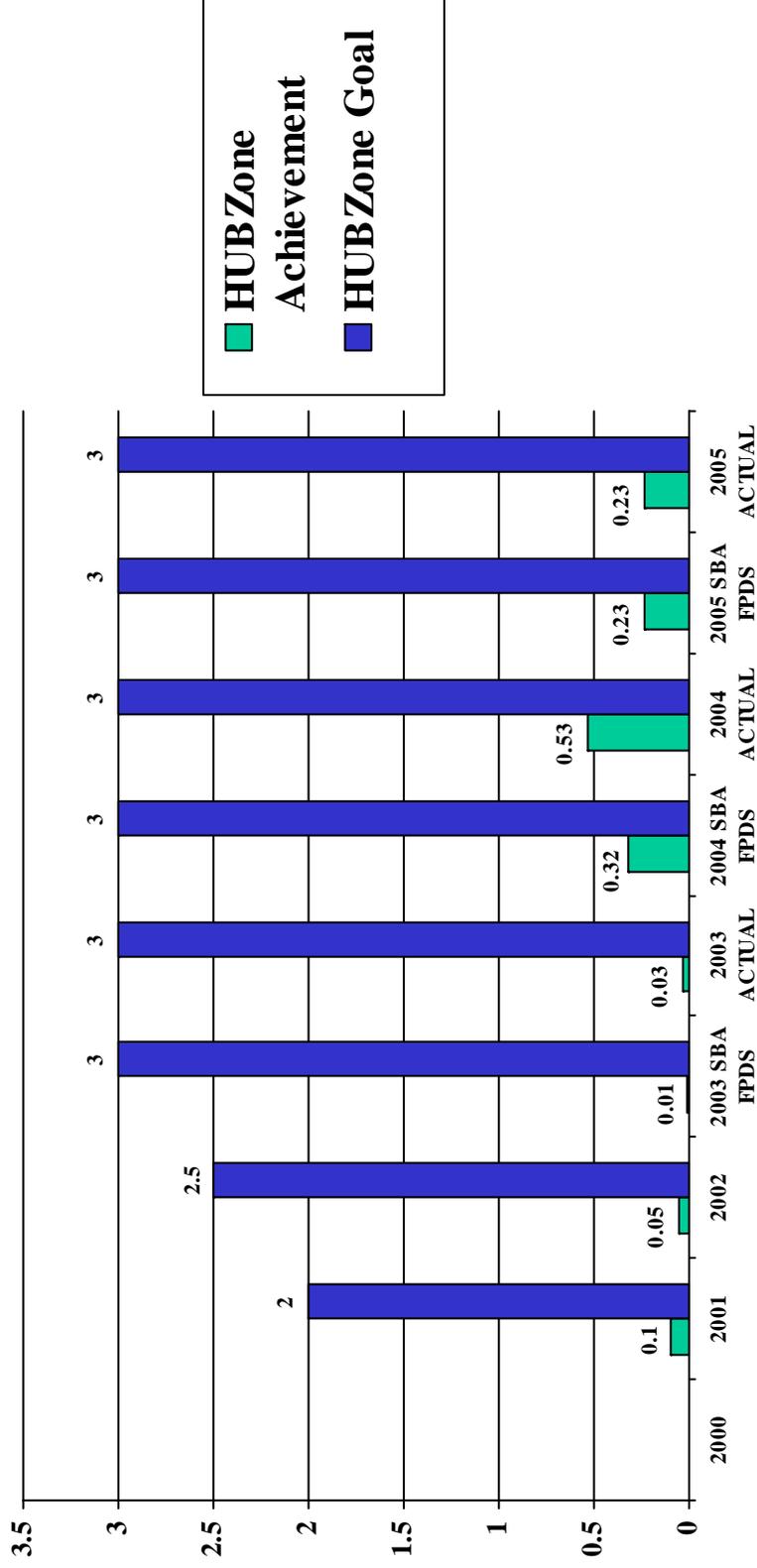
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Education

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) had procurement activity of \$1.1 billion in 2000. HUD showed a decrease in procurement volume in 2001 to \$815.4 million. Figures for 2002 showed HUD returning to higher levels with \$993.8 million in procurement activity. Based on 2003 agency figures, HUD contracting activity increased to \$1.017 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.016 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, HUD contract dollars increased to \$1.2 billion. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$947 million. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HUD had procurement volume of \$1.1 billion – a decrease of 14 percent since 2004 and an overall decline of 3 percent since 2000.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of HUD contract actions with small businesses decreased from 4,492 in 2000 to 3,670 in 2001. In 2002, HUD had 3,559 contract actions with small firms. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, HUD had 3,899 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3,754 contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, HUD had 1,829 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 4,097 actions. From 2000 to 2004, the number of HUD's contract actions with small companies declined by 53 percent, despite an increase in procurement dollars. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HUD had 3,011 contract actions with small businesses. Of these, 80 were actually awarded to large corporations and organizations that are not small businesses. Therefore, HUD's actual number of contract actions with small businesses was 2,931 – a decrease of 35 percent since 2000. Notably, from 2000 to 2005 HUD's total contracting dollars declined by 3 percent, while small business contracting actions declined almost 12 times faster. This is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses by HUD increased from 329 in 2000 to 382 in 2001. In 2002, HUD had 432 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, HUD had 579 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 519 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, HUD had 651 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 632 actions. The SBA's FPDS data for 2005 has indicated that HUD had 636 contracts with small disadvantaged businesses.

8(a) Program

The number of 8(a) contract actions by HUD increased from 114 in 2000 to 135 in 2001. In 2002, HUD had 562 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 750. The SBA's FPDS data showed 788 contract actions with 8(a) firms. For 2004, according to agency data, HUD had 737 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 500 actions. According to the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, HUD had 1,032 contract actions with 8(a) companies.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by HUD decreased from 452 in 2000 to 299 in 2001. In 2002, HUD had 603 contract actions with women-owned firms. HUD had 698 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 669 contract actions with women-owned businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, HUD had 696 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 753 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data indicates 984 contract actions with women entrepreneurs.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

In 2001, HUD had 16 contract actions with HUBZone companies. In 2002, HUD had 86 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, HUD had 127 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 116 contract actions. For 2004, according to agency data, HUD had 328 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 296 actions. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS data identified 758 contract actions with HUBZone companies.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

HUD exceeded its small business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on data provided by the SBA's FPDS for 2005, HUD again exceeded its goal. According to this data, HUD accomplished 63.56 percent of its contracts with small firms. This figure included \$72.8 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of HUD's small business contracts, the small business achievement decreases to 56.77 percent. HUD's goal was 38.13 percent. As HUD surpassed its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

Small Business Percentage of Total Contract Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SB Goal	30	30	38.13	38.13
SB Achievement	38.03	53.11	66.53	56.77

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 52.56 percent. The average goal over the same period was 32.71 percent. An unreasonably low goal was established for 2005, thus the grade would normally be lowered to a “B.” But as HUD has had an unreasonably low goal for each of the past four years, the grade will be lowered to an “F.” For 2006, HUD has a small business goal of 45 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

HUD exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal in 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2002. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, HUD surpassed its goal. HUD achieved 18.46 percent, while its goal was 7.07 percent. As HUD exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an “A.”

Small Disadvantage Business Percentage of Total Contract Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SDB Goal	5.5	5.5	7.07	7.07
SDB Achievement	5.38	7.72	17.7	18.46

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 10.27 percent. The average goal over the same period was 6.02 percent. As an unreasonably low goal was established for 2005, the grade will be lowered to a “B.” For 2006, HUD has a small disadvantaged business goal of 10 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

HUD did not achieve its 8(a) Program goal in 2000 and 2001, but achieved its goal in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, HUD accomplished its 8(a) Program goal. HUD achieved 18.74 percent, while its goal was 6.09 percent. As HUD exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an “A.”

8(a) Program Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
8(a) Goal	12.87	18.63	19.11	18.74
8(a) Achievement	5.5	5.5	6.09	6.09

However, between 2002 and 2003, there has been an average 16.87 percent achievement. The average goal over the same period was 5.7 percent. An unreasonably low goal has been established, thus the grade would ordinarily be lowered to a “B.” But, as this is the second year that HUD has established an unreasonably low goal, the grade will be further lowered to a “C.” HUD has an 8(a) Program goal for 2006 of 10 percent.

Women-Owned Business Goal

HUD exceeded its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, HUD again exceeded its goal. HUD achieved 24.31 percent, while its goal was 15.03 percent. Therefore, the grade would normally be an “A.”

Women-Owned Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
WOB Goal	10	10	15.03	15.03
WOB Achievement	19.84	32.38	21.88	24.31

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 24.7 percent. The average goal over the same period was 11.68 percent. HUD has an unreasonably low goal for 2005, thus the letter grade would normally be dropped to a “B.” But, as HUD has established an unreasonably low goal for each of the past three years, the grade will be lowered to an “F.” HUD has a women-owned business goal of 20 percent for 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

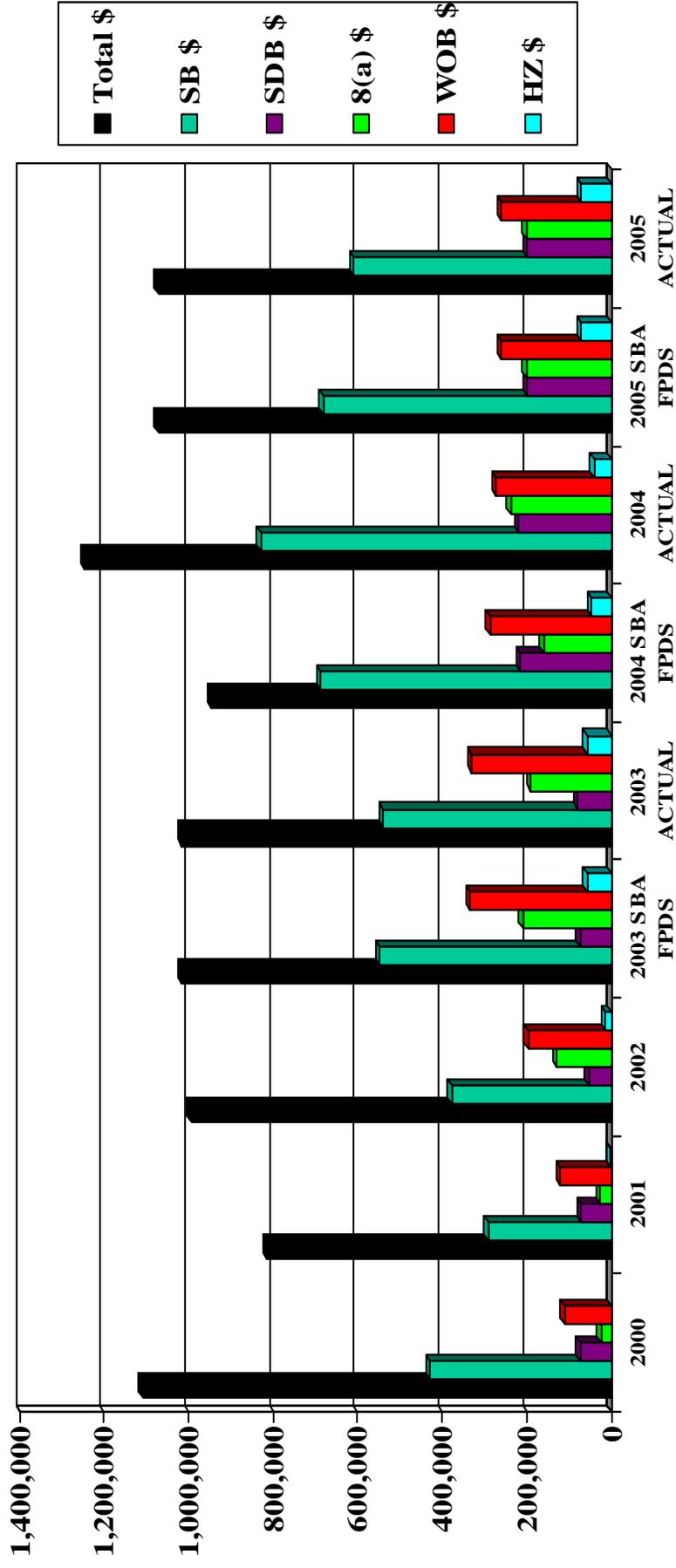
HUD did not meet its HUBZone goal in 2001 or 2002, but surpassed its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, HUD exceeded its goal. HUD achieved 6.74 percent. HUD’s goal was 3 percent. As HUD exceeded its goal, the grade will be an “A.” HUD has a HUBZone goal of 3.5 percent for fiscal year 2005.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	B 3 points
8(a) Program Goal	C 2 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	F 0 points
HUBZone Goal	A 4 points
Average Grade	D 1.8 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, a “B” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a “C” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “F” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “A” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has an overall point total of 1.8, for a grade of “D.”

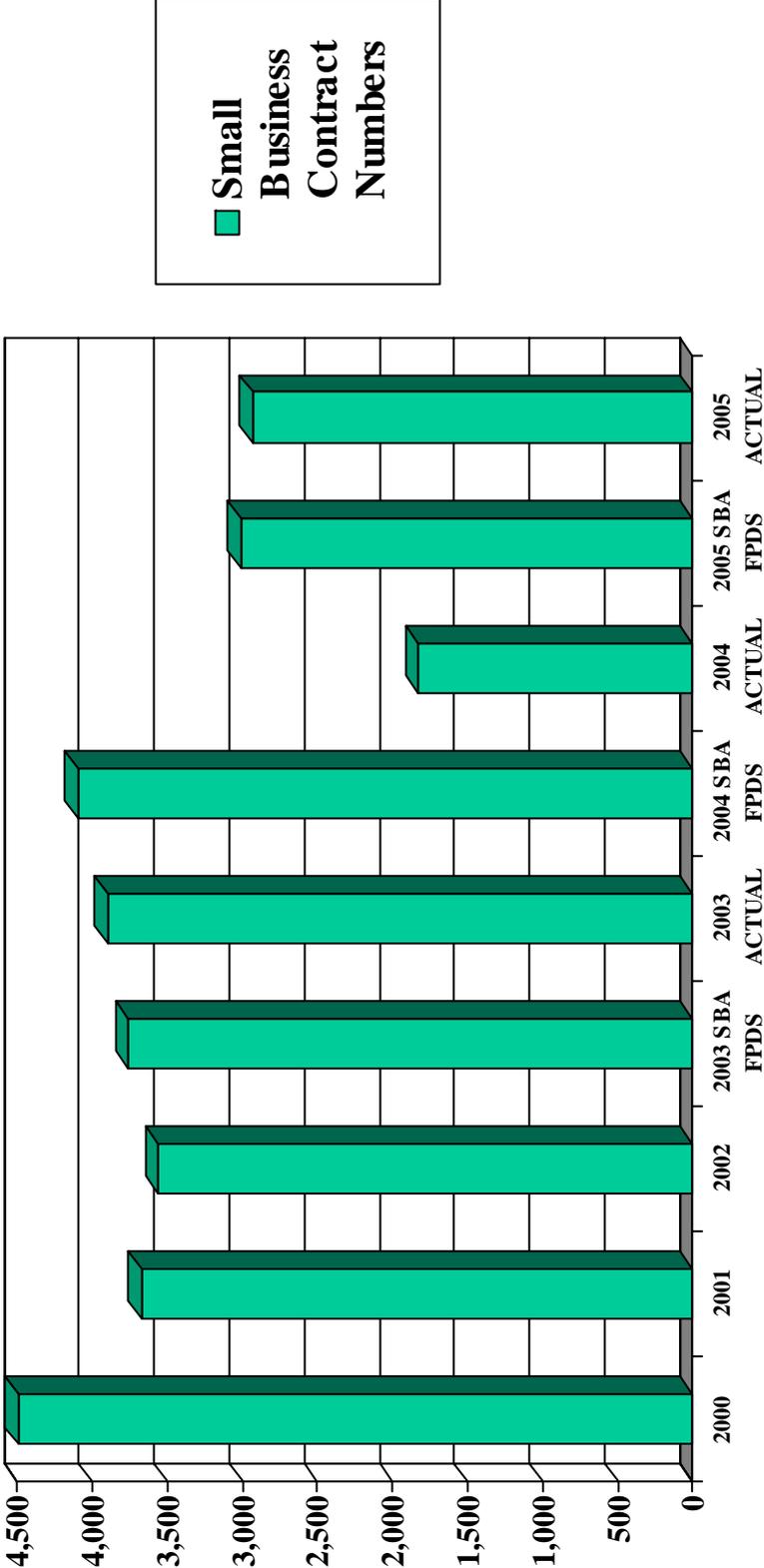
Department of Housing & Urban Development Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

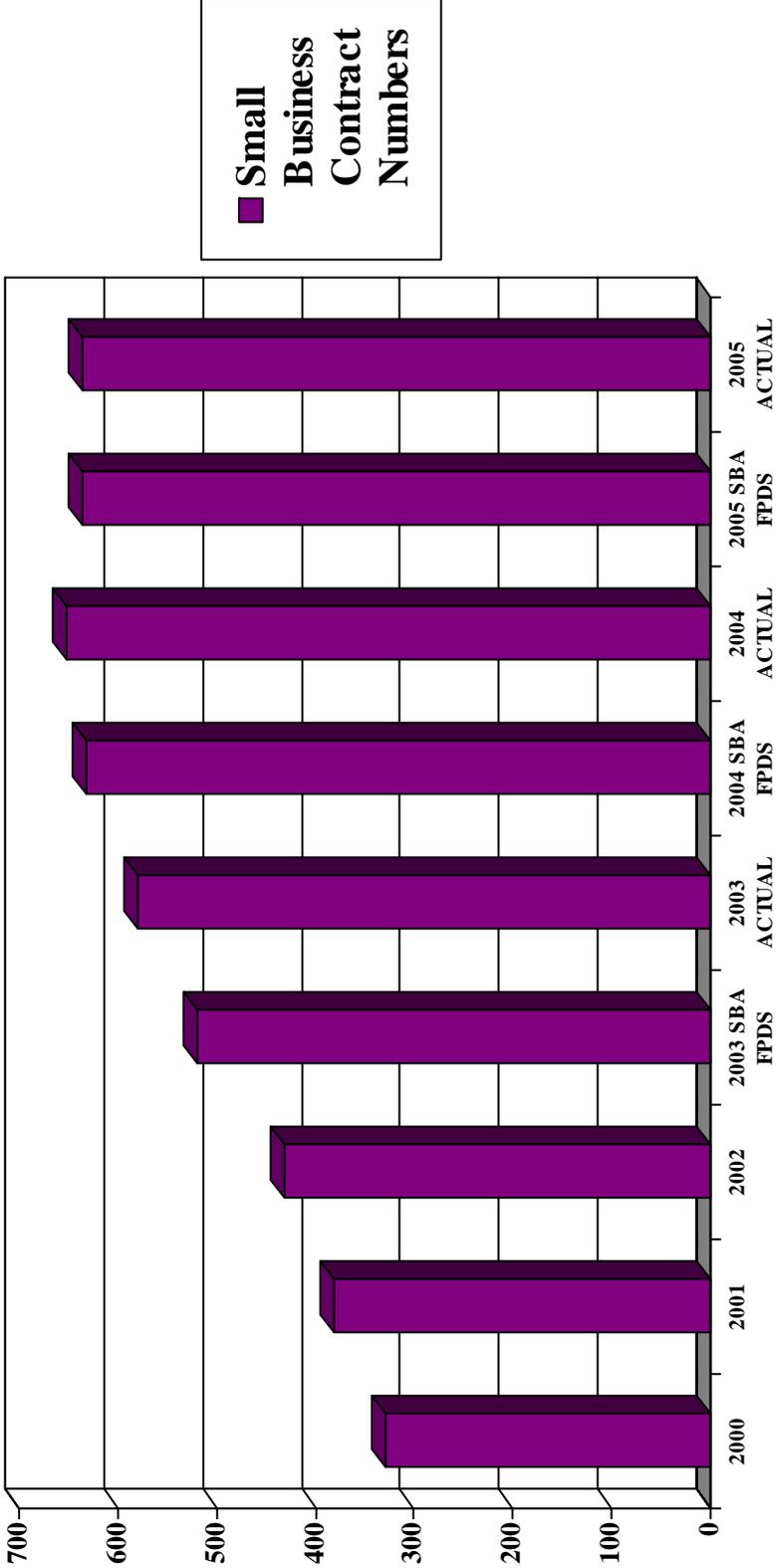
Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



Department of Housing and Urban Development

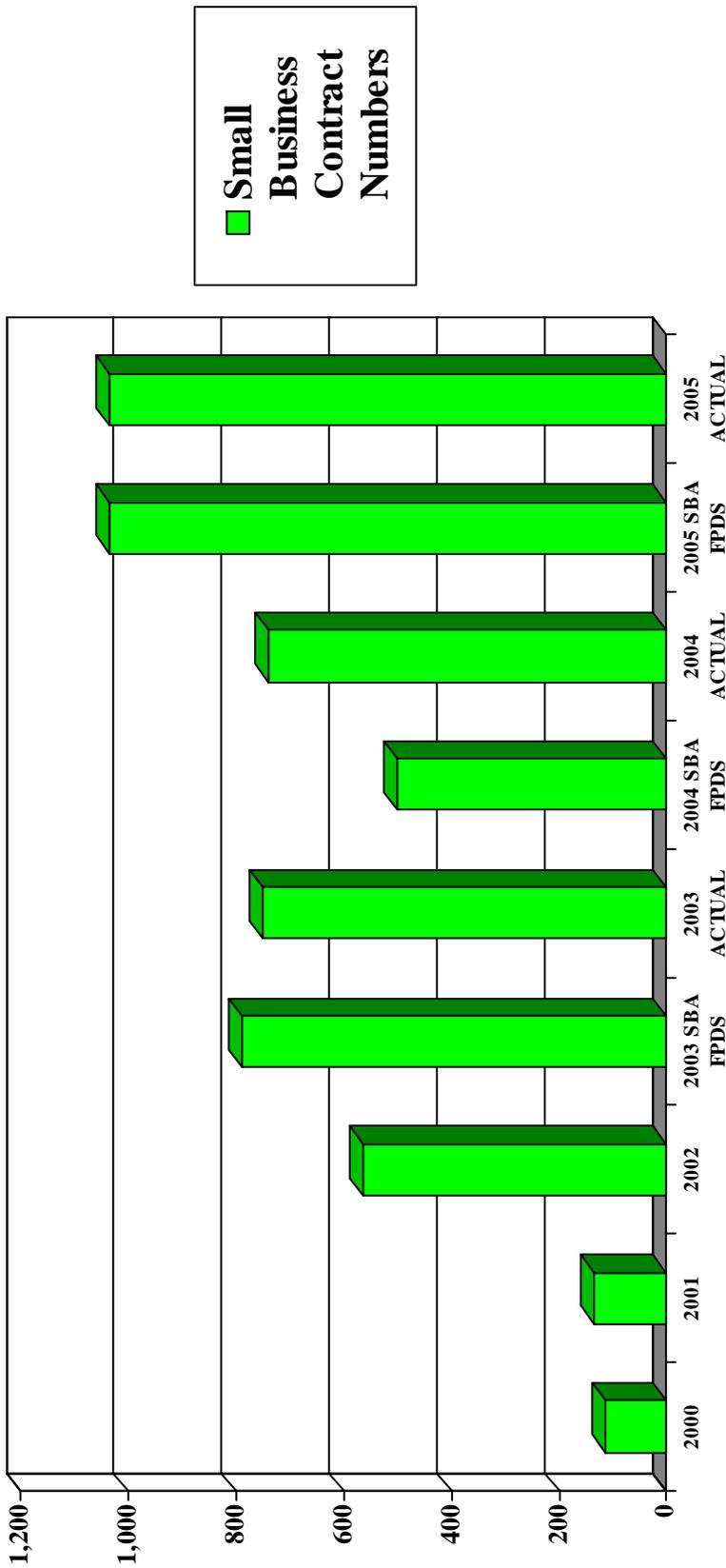
Urban Development

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



Department of Housing and Urban Development

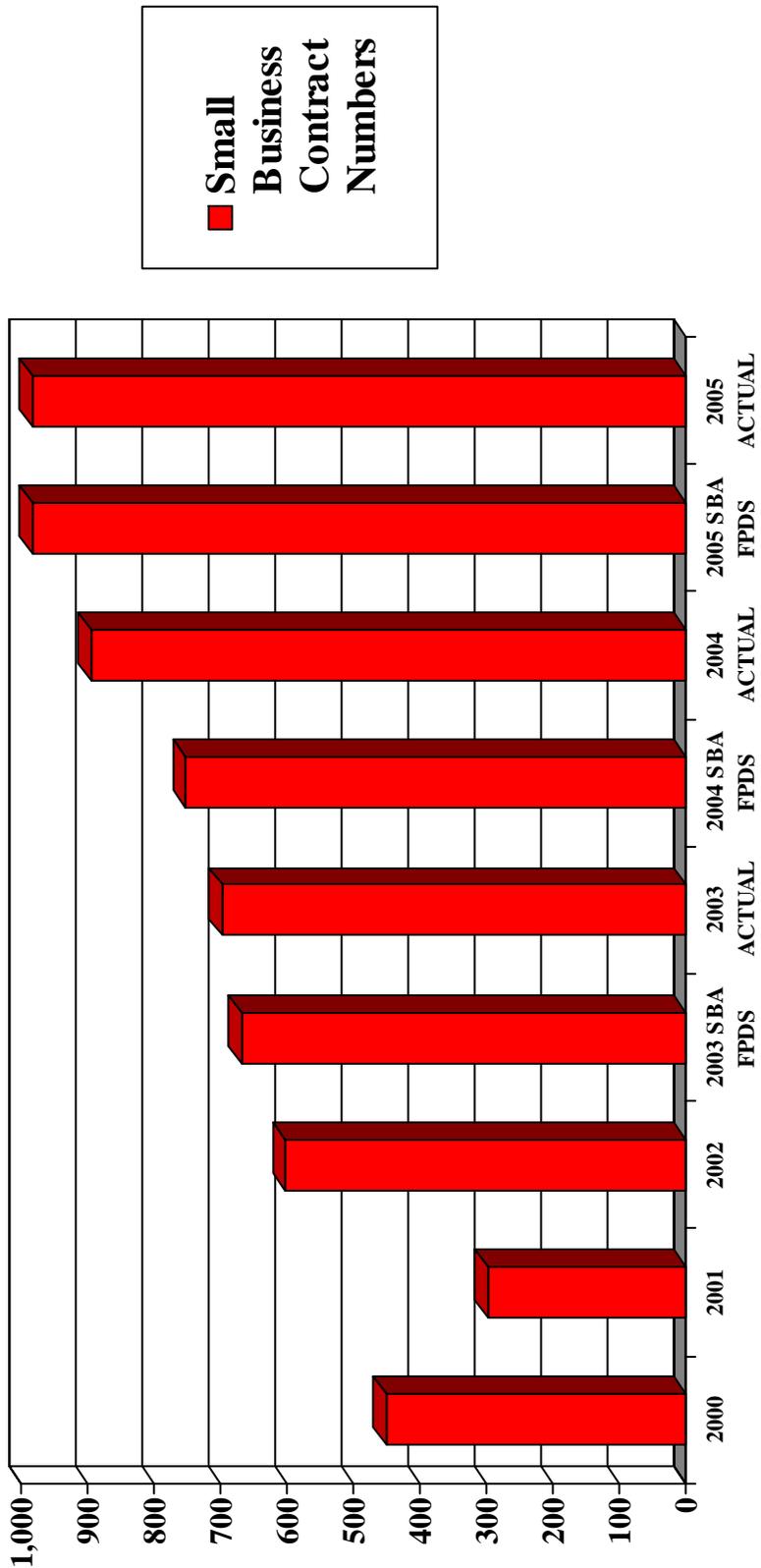
Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



Department of Housing and Urban Development

Urban Development

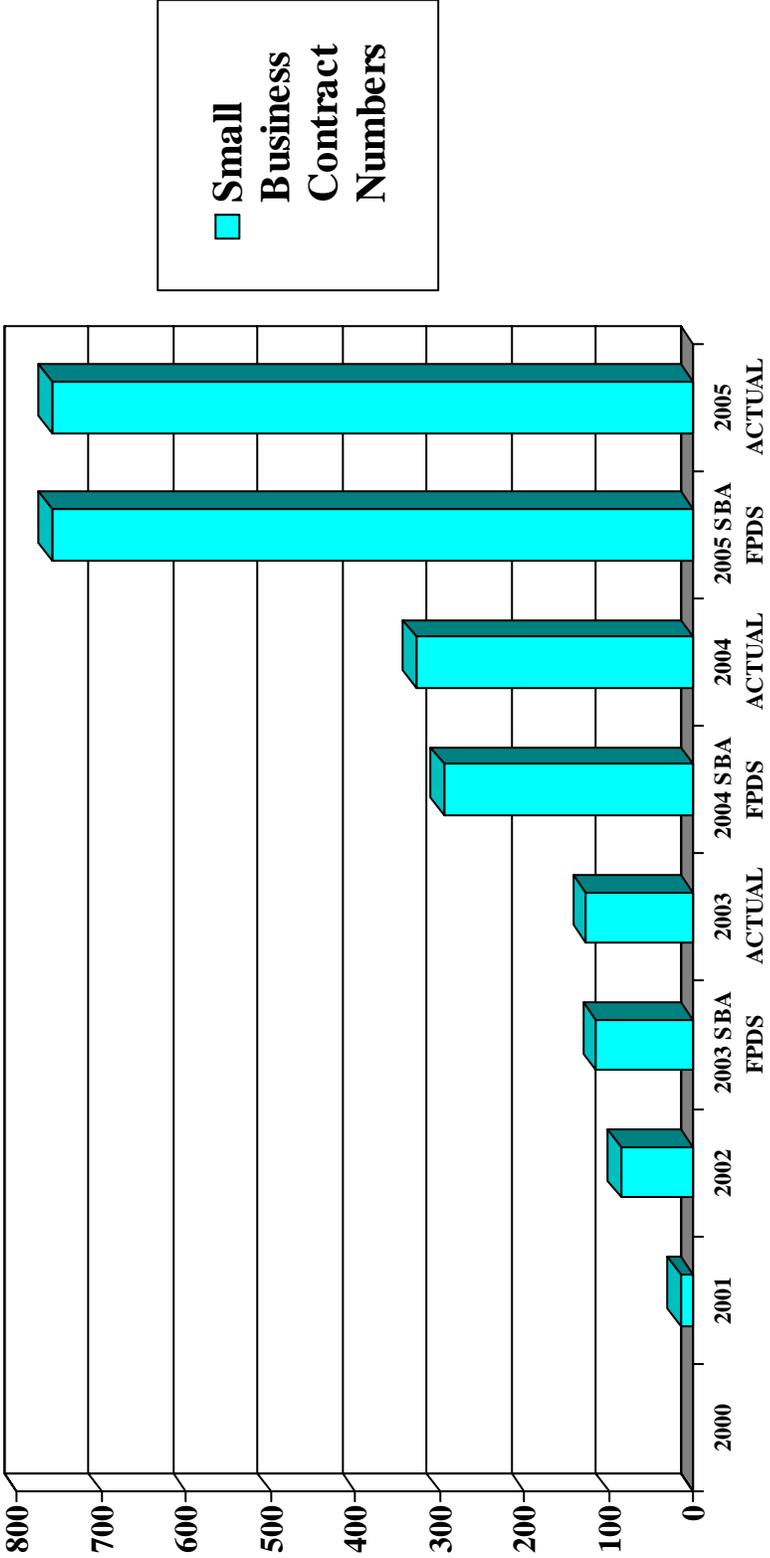
Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



Department of Housing and Urban Development

Urban Development

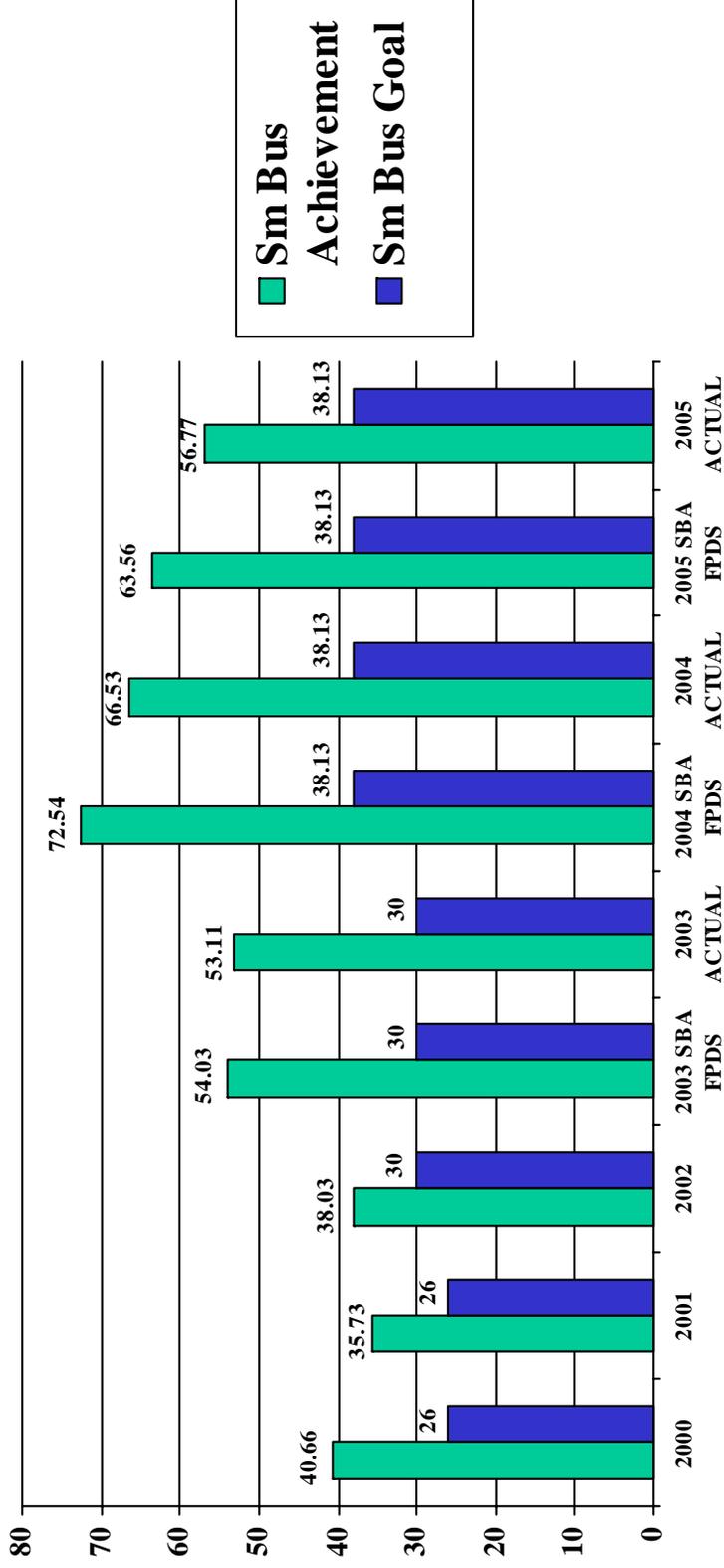
Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

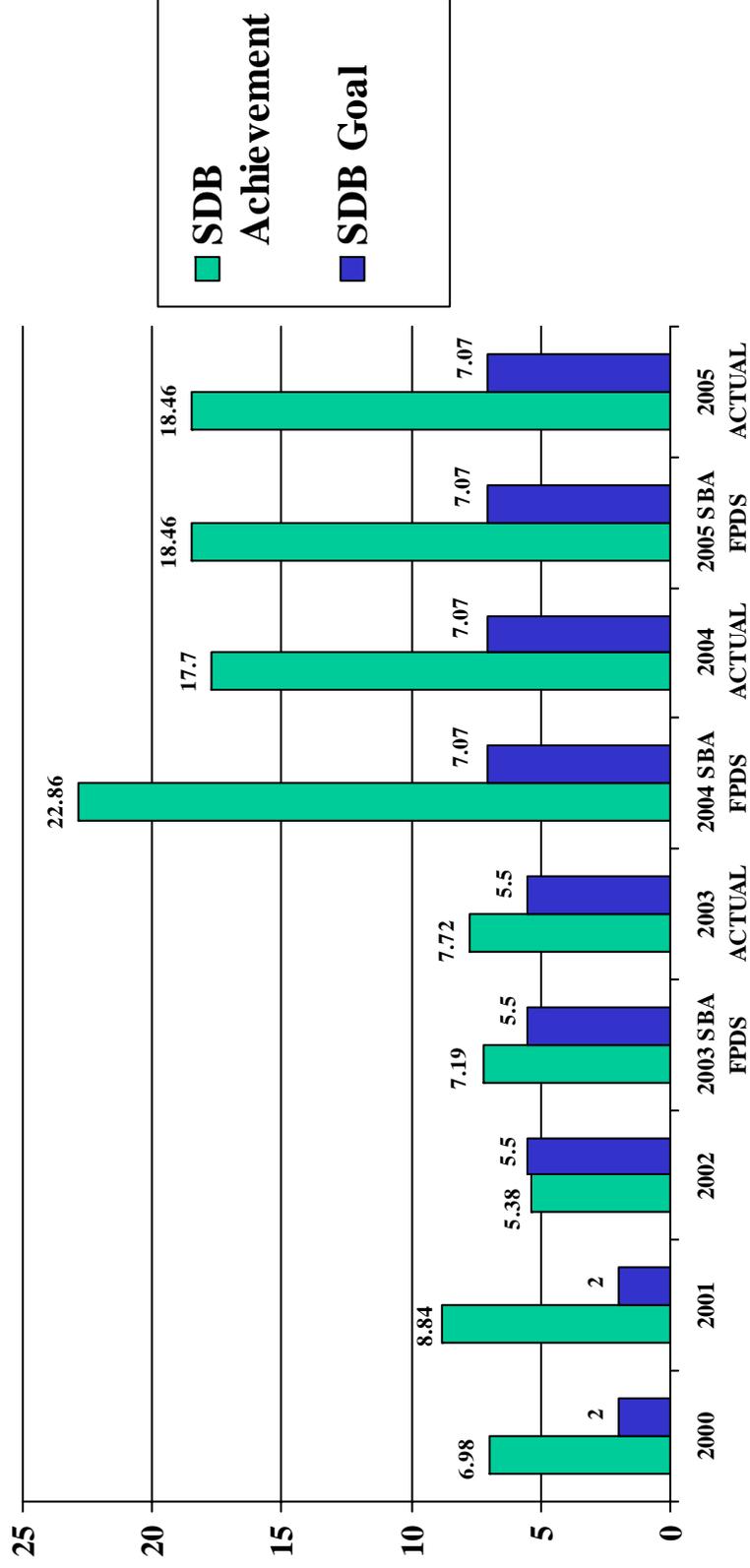
Department of Housing & Urban Development

Small Business Goal Achievement



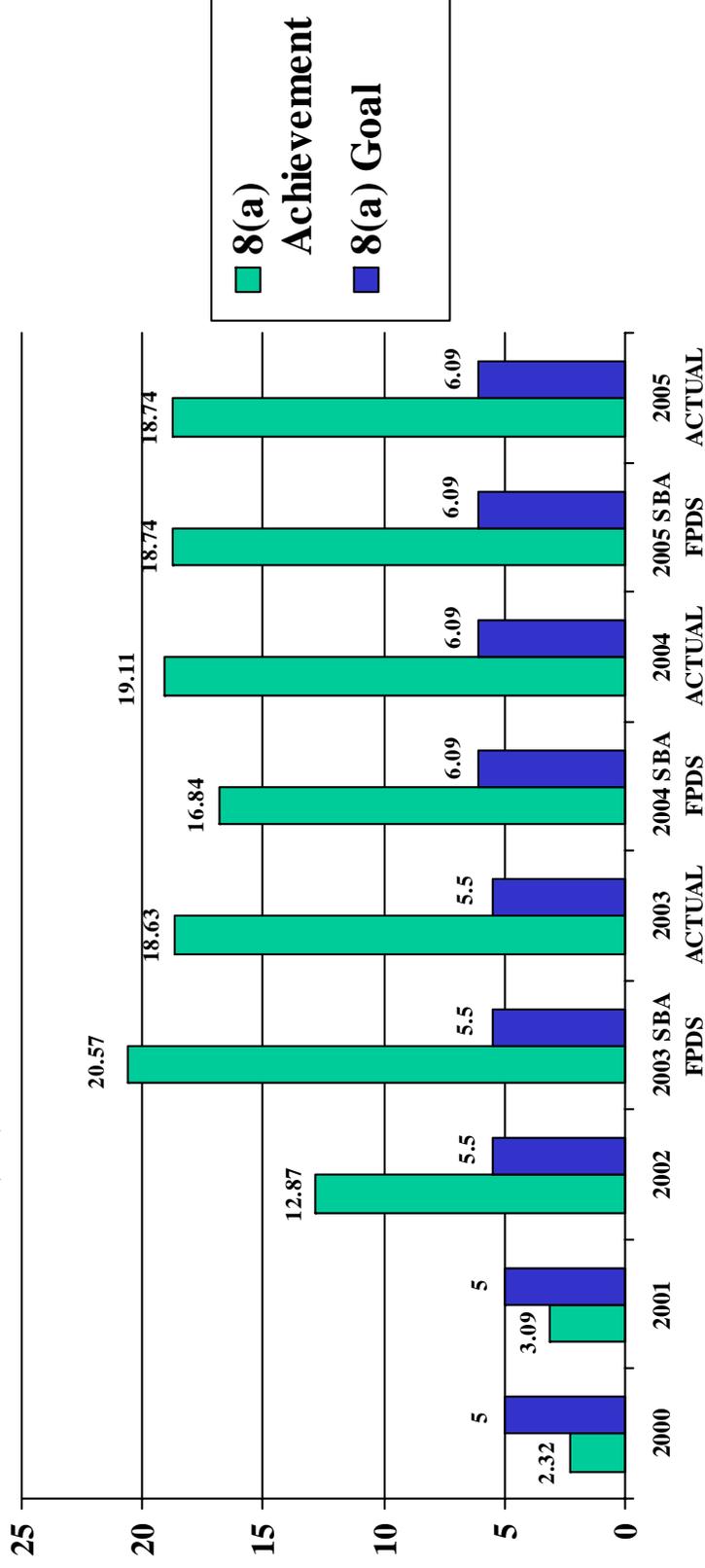
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Department of Housing & Urban Development SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

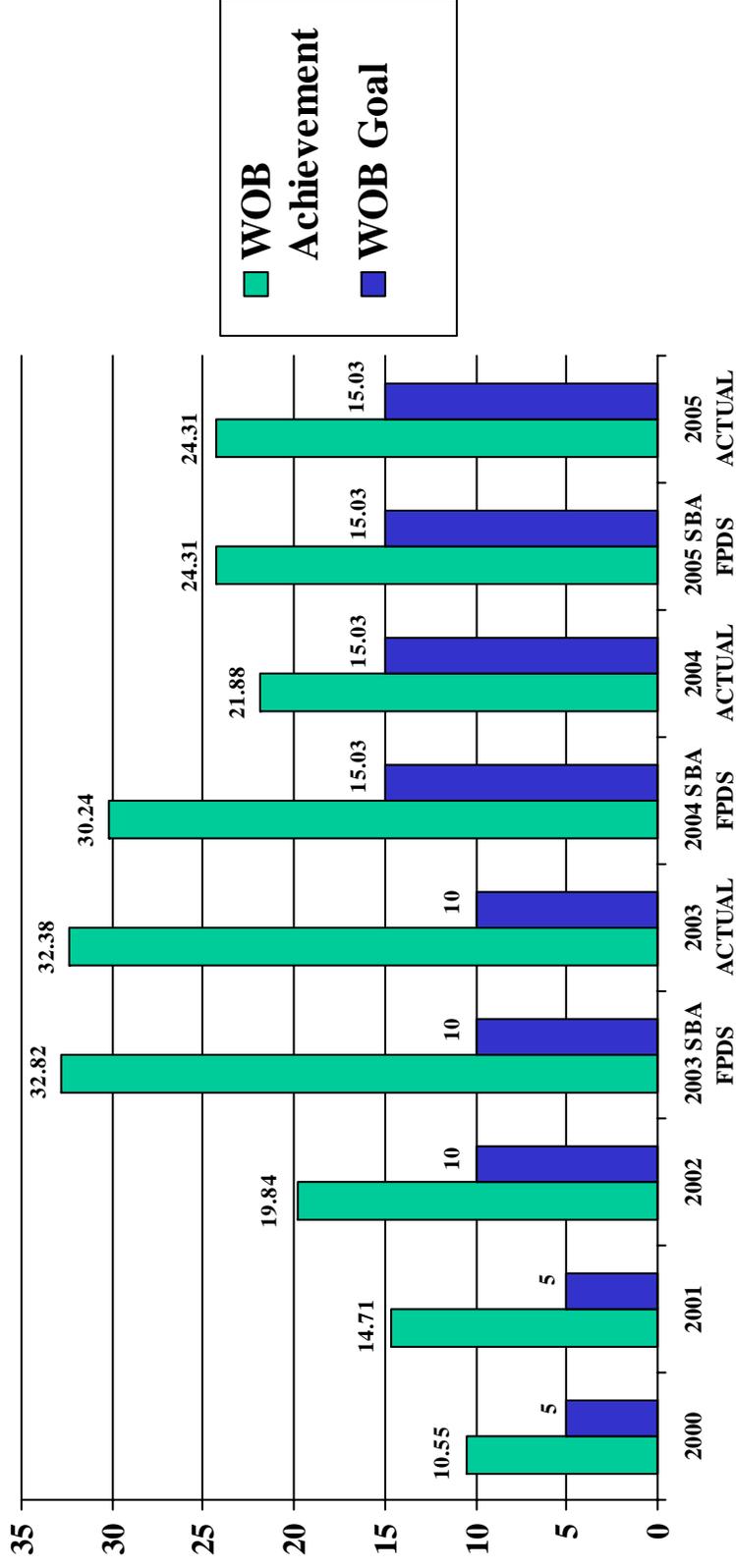
Department of Housing & Urban Development 8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Department of Housing & Urban Development

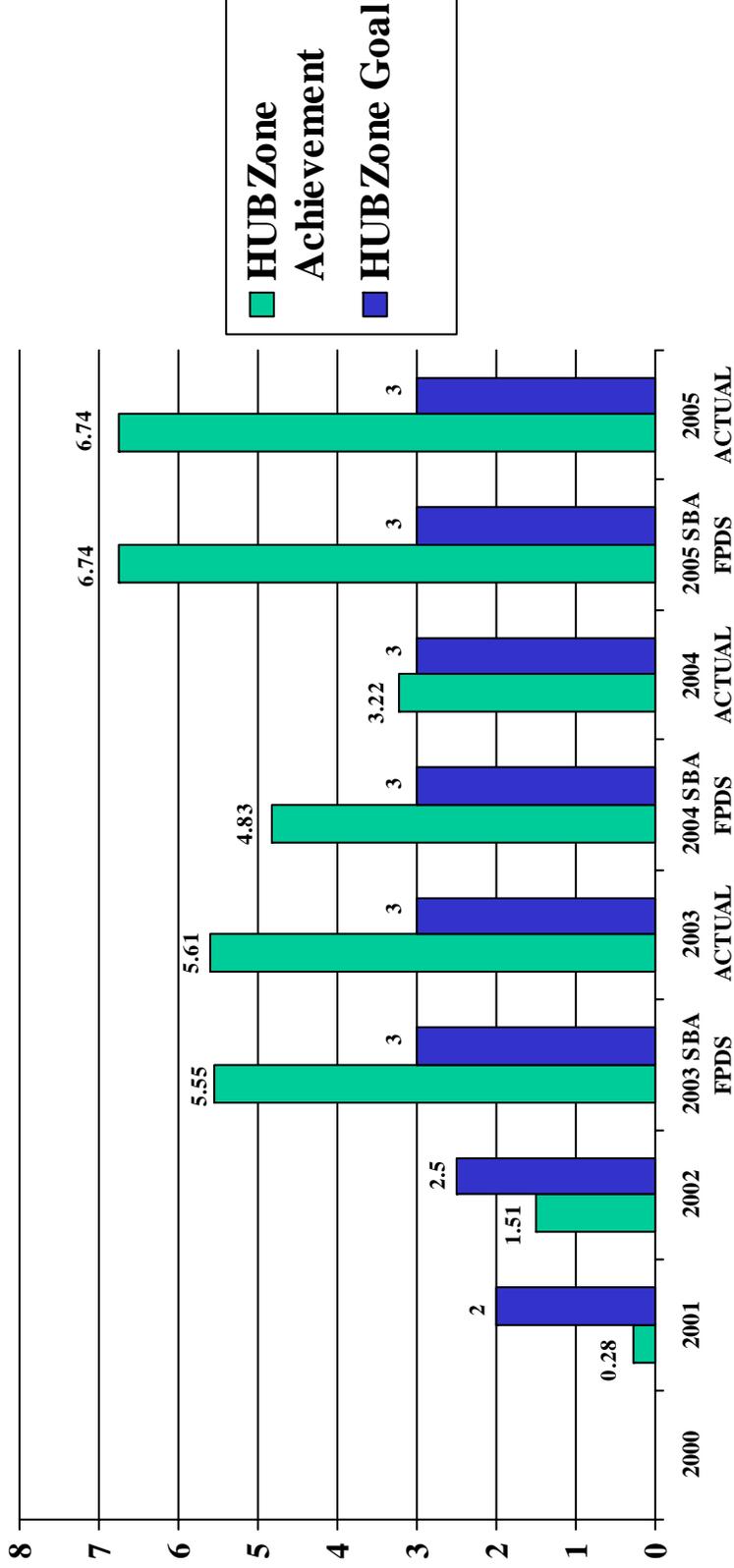
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Department of Housing & Urban Development

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Social Security Administration

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Social Security Administration (SSA) had \$580.3 million in contracting activity in 2000, with a decrease to \$538.3 million the following year. In 2002, SSA had procurement dollars of \$613.1 million. Based on 2003 agency figures, SSA contracting activity increased to \$616.4 million. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$596.3 million. For 2004, SSA contract dollars increased to \$707 million, according to agency data. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$523 million. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data indicates that procurement volume rose to \$864.8 million. SSA's contracting activity grew by 49 percent between 2000 and 2005.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

SSA contract actions with small businesses decreased from 99,557 in 2000 to 85,784 in 2001. In 2002, SSA contract actions with small firms decreased to 70,259. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, SSA had 62,208 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 62,237 contract actions with small companies for SSA. For 2004, according to agency data, SSA had 3,968 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 68,136 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data showed 4,880 contract actions. However, 148 of these contracts were not given to small businesses. The SSA actually had 4,732 contract actions with small businesses. This represents a 95 percent decline in small business contract actions since 2000. The simultaneous increase in contract dollars and decrease in small business contract actions are indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses by SSA decreased from 10,322 in 2000 to 2,980 in 2001. In 2002, SSA had 1,397 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, SSA had 2,425 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,243 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, SSA had 525 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,613 actions. For 2005, contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses decreased to 258, according to SBA's FPDS data, representing a 98 percent decrease since 2000.

8(a) Program

SSA contract actions with 8(a) firms increased from 191 in 2000 to 240 in 2001. In 2002, SSA had 221 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was 252. The SBA's FPDS data showed 323 contract actions with 8(a) firms. For 2004, according to agency data, SSA had 308 contract actions with 8(a) firms, while the SBA's FPDS data showed 344 actions. SBA's FPDS data show 280 contract actions with 8(a) firms in 2005. This is a 9 percent decline over the course of one year.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned firms by SSA decreased from 9,804 in 2000 to 7,828 in 2001. In 2002, SSA had 4,782 contract actions with women-owned companies. SSA had 4,841 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 4,840 contract actions with women-owned businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, SSA had 675 contract actions with women-owned firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 5,087 actions. For 2005, SSA had 739 contract actions with women-owned firms, according to SBA's FPDS data. Since 2000, the number of SSA contract actions with women-owned firms has decreased by 92 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

SSA had 57 contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, SSA had 64 contract actions with HUBZone firms. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, SSA had 370 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 126 contract actions with HUBZone businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, SSA had 94 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 124 actions. For 2005, SSA had 99 contract actions with HUBZone firms according to SBA's FPDS data.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

SSA exceeded its small business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, SSA accomplished 35.93 percent of its contracts with small companies. However, this figure included \$28 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered to be small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of SSA's small business contracts, the small business achievement declines to 32.69 percent. SSA's goal was 33.5 percent. As SSA achieved 97.58 percent of its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

Small Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SB Goal	32	32	33.5	33.5
SB Achievement	40.59	39.2	40.47	32.7

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 40.1 percent. The average goal for the same period was 32.5 percent. As the 2005 goal was established below the average achievement, the letter grade would normally be dropped to a “B.” However, because SSA has set an unreasonably low goal for the past six years, the letter grade will be lowered to an “F.” SSA’s small business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 33.82 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

SSA exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal in 2000, 2001 and 2003, but did not achieve its goal in 2002 and 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, SSA accomplished 3.38 percent, while its goal was 5.8 percent. As SSA achieved 58.3 percent of its goal, the grade will be an “F.”

Small Disadvantaged Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
SDB Goal	6.8	6.8	5.8	5.8
SDB Achievement	6.42	14.37	14.41	3.38

Between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 11.73 percent. The average goal over the same period was 6.47 percent. Because an unreasonably low goal has been established, the grade would ordinarily be further reduced. SSA has a small disadvantaged business goal for fiscal year 2006 of 12.47 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

SSA did not achieve its 8(a) Program goal in 2000 and 2001, but exceeded its goal in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, SSA did not accomplish its goal. SSA achieved 6.74 percent, while its goal was 8.5 percent. As SSA achieved 79.3 percent of its goal, the grade would normally be a “C.”

8(a) Program Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
8(a) Goal	6.8	6.8	8.5	8.5
8(a) Achievement	10.31	11.13	10.8	6.74

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 10.75 percent. The average goal over the same period was 7.4 percent. Because an unreasonably low goal has been established, the grade will be reduced to a “D.” SSA has an 8(a) program goal of 8.5 percent for 2006. In 2005, more than 30 percent of SSA’s 8(a) contract dollars were awarded to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

SSA did not achieve its women-owned business goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, SSA exceeded its goal. SSA accomplished 5.21 percent. SSA’s goal was 5 percent. As surpassed its goal, the grade will be an “A.” SSA has a women-owned business goal of 5 percent for fiscal year 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

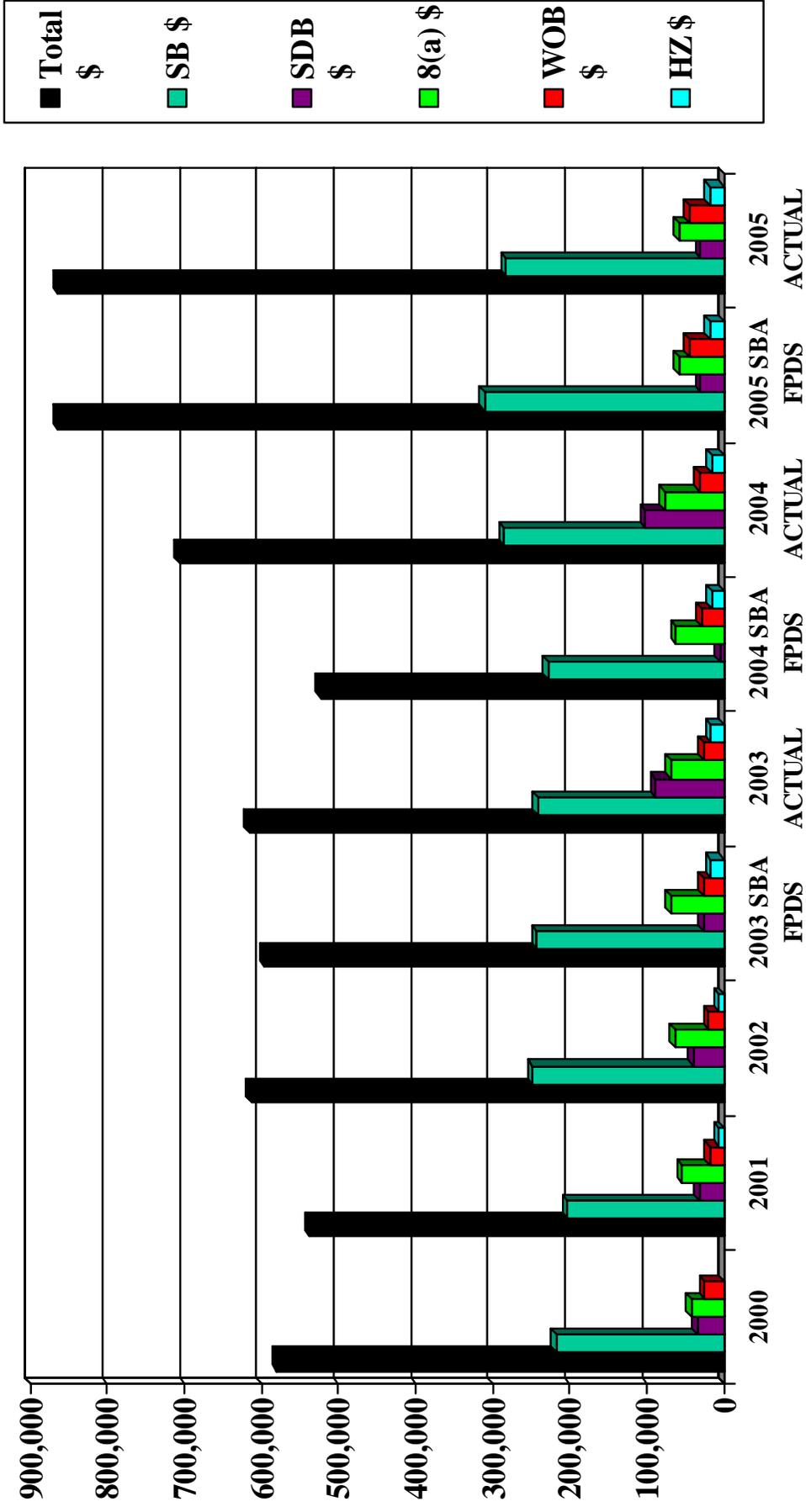
SSA did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, SSA did not achieve its goal. SSA accomplished 2.14 percent, however its goal was 3 percent. As SSA achieved 71.3 percent of its goal, the grade will be a “C.” SSA has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	D 1 point
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	C 2 points
Average Grade	D 1.4 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a “D” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “A” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and a “C” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Social Security Administration has an overall point total of 1.4, for a grade of “D.” SSA frequently establishes goals that are well below their previous years’ achievements. While this ensures the agency achieves its goals with no additional effort, there is concern that the agency is not attempting to maximize the participation of small businesses in the agency’s contracts.

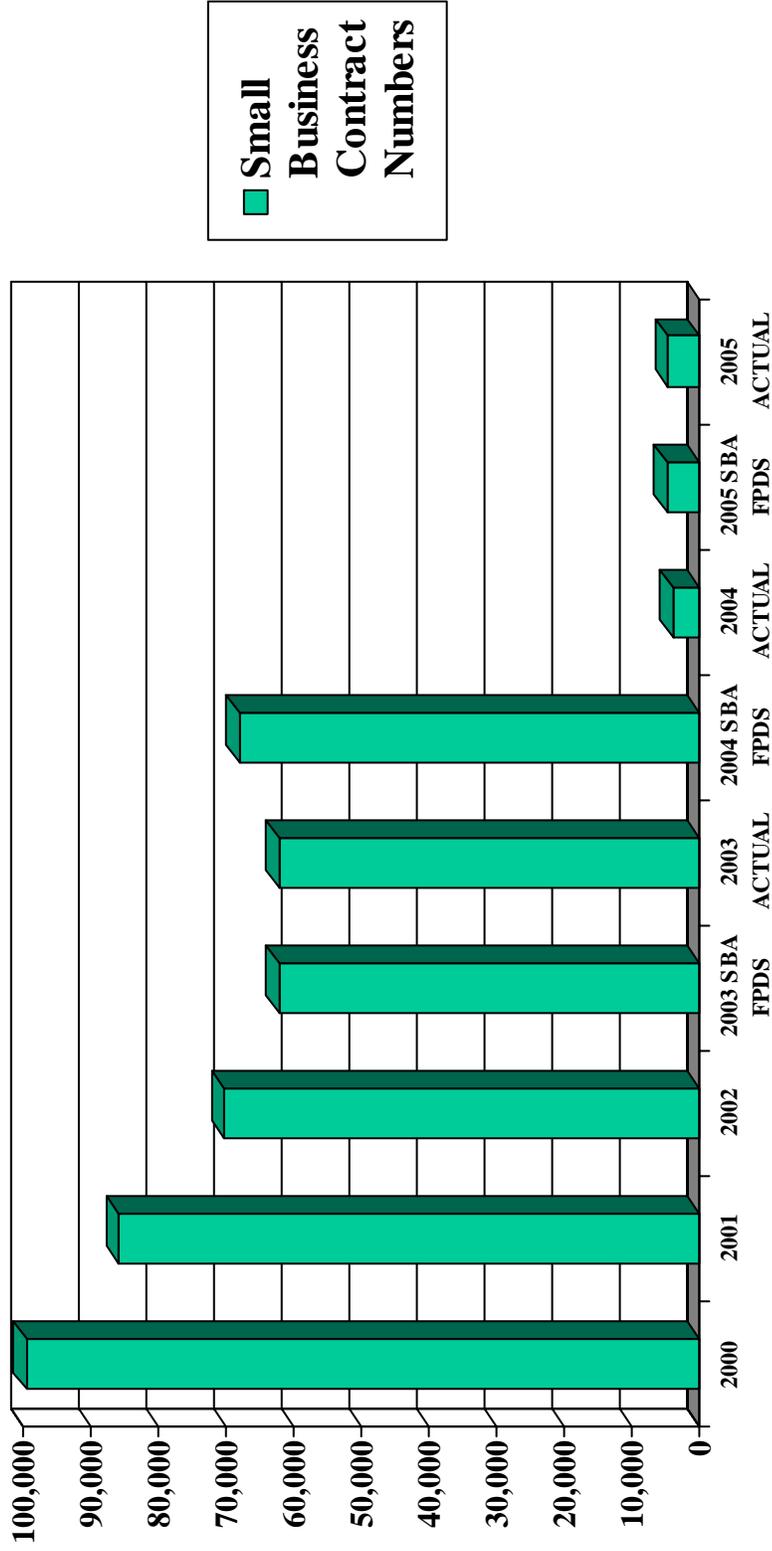
Social Security Administration Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

Social Security Administration Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



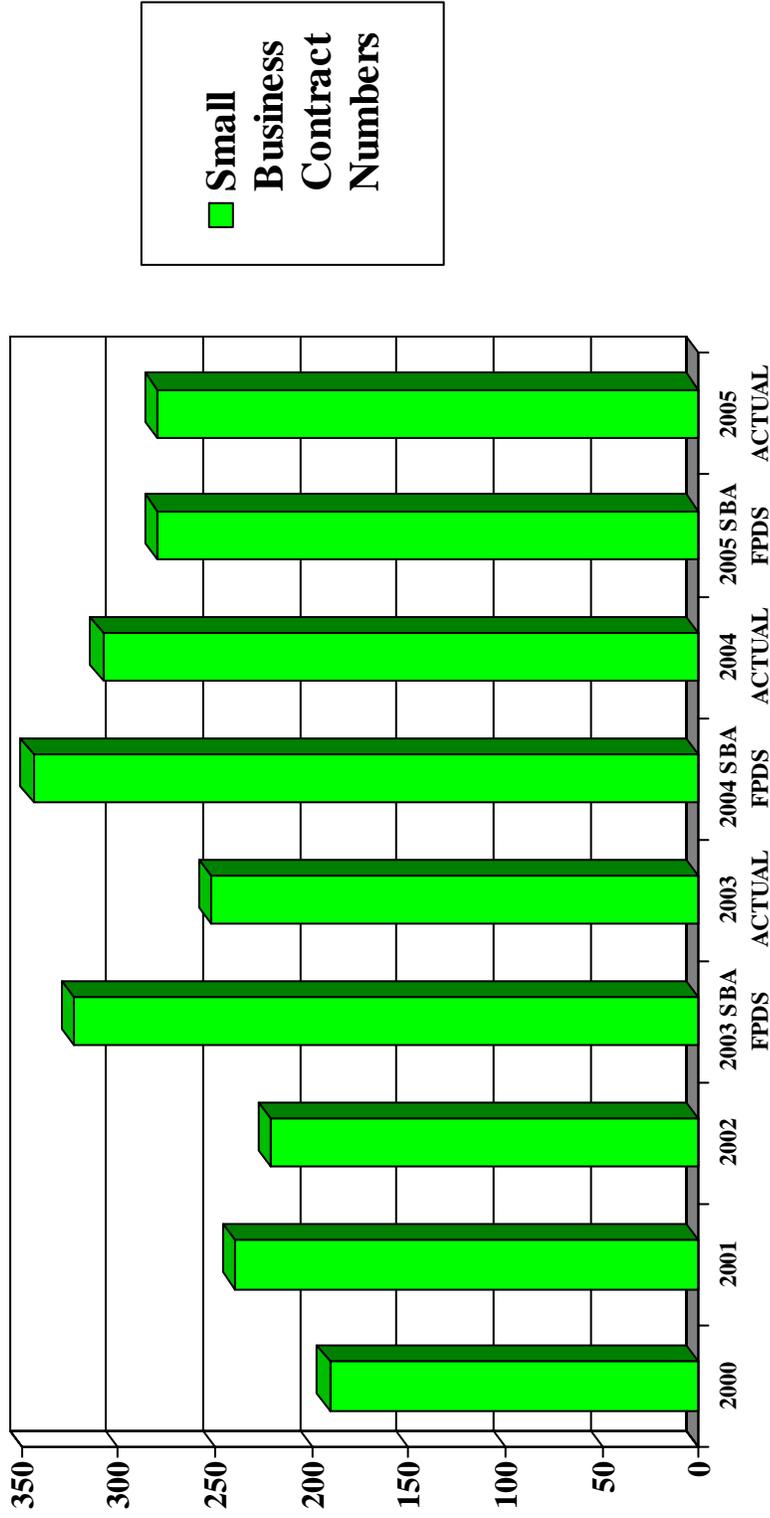
Social Security Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



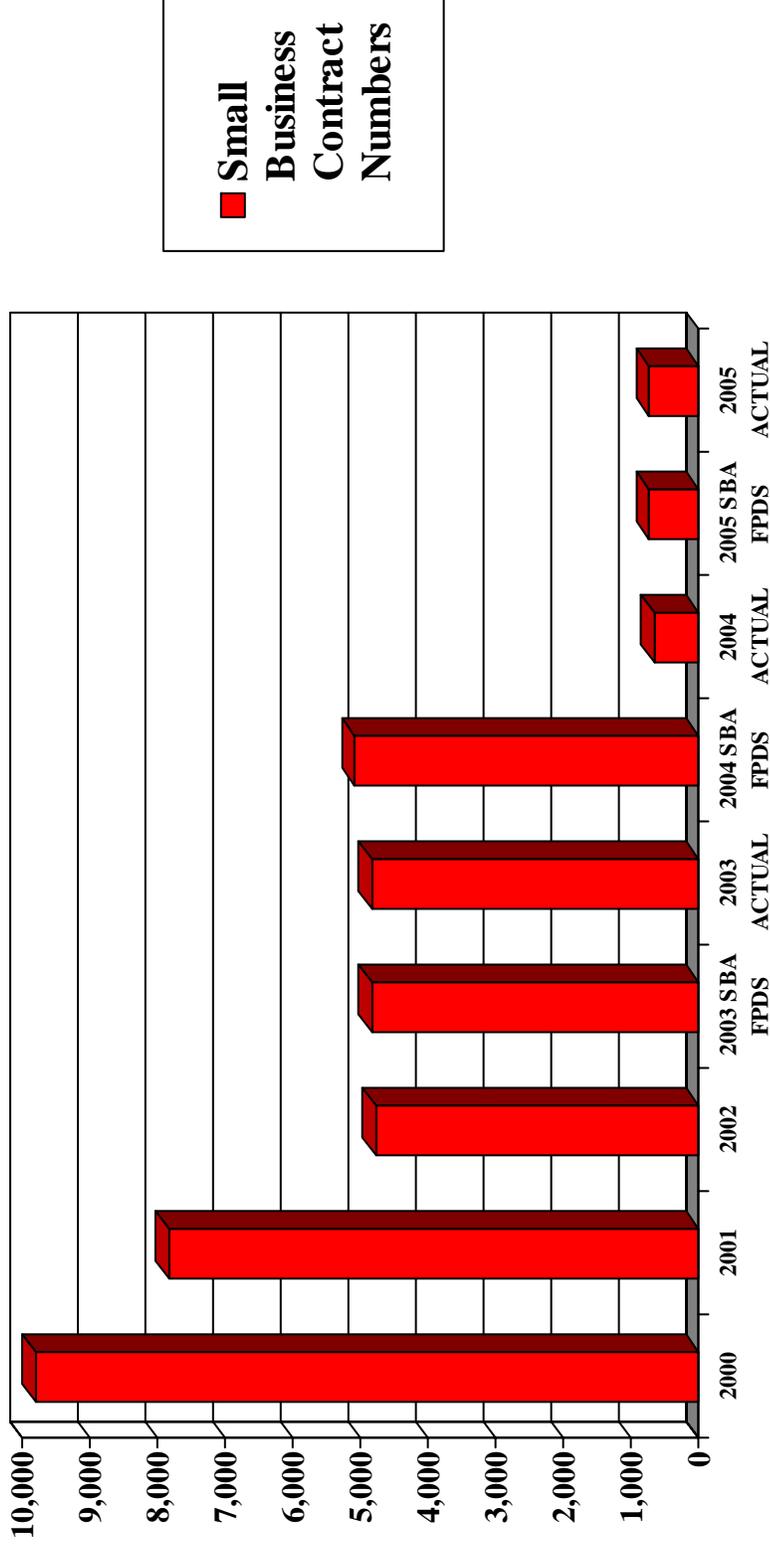
Social Security Administration

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



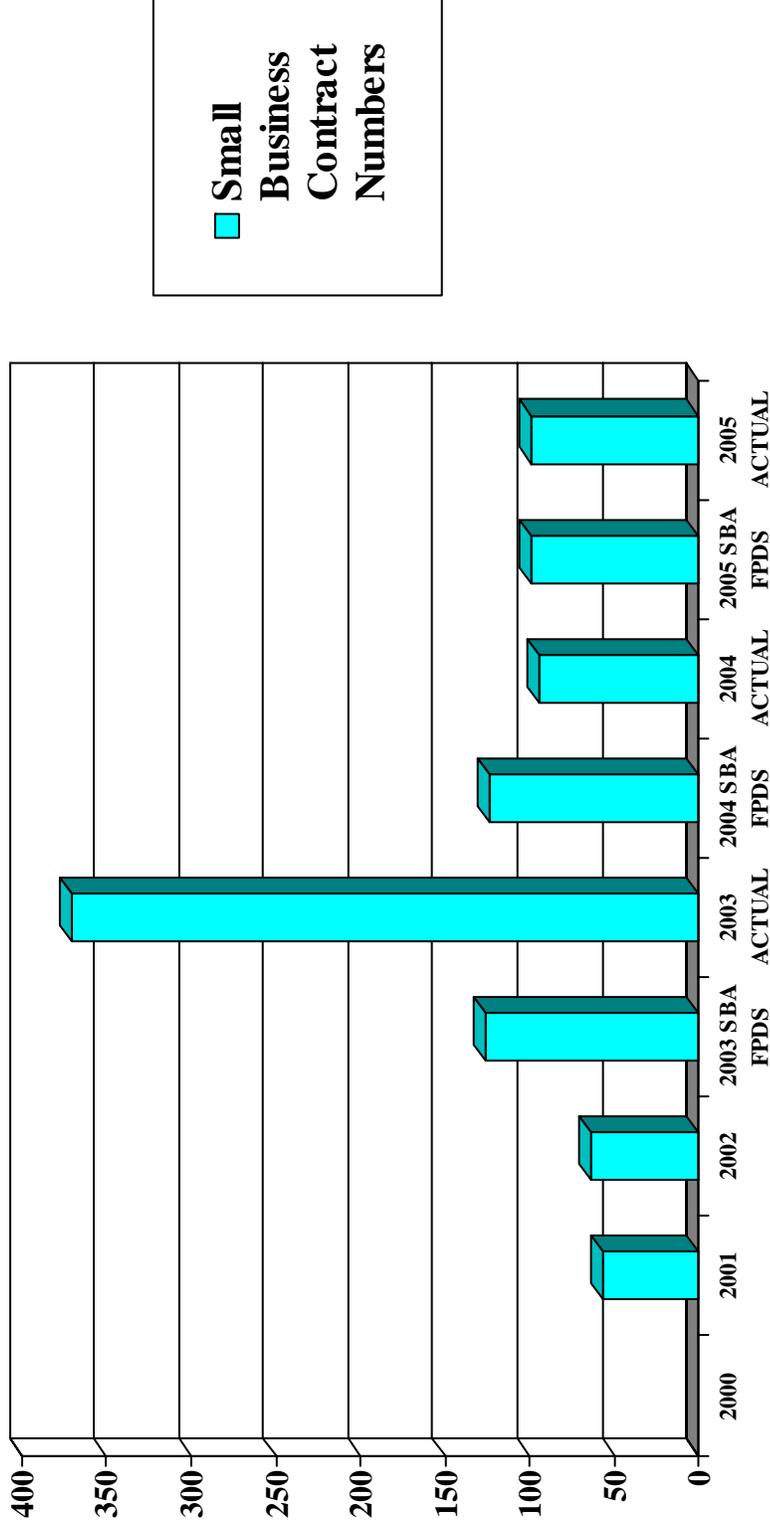
Social Security Administration

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



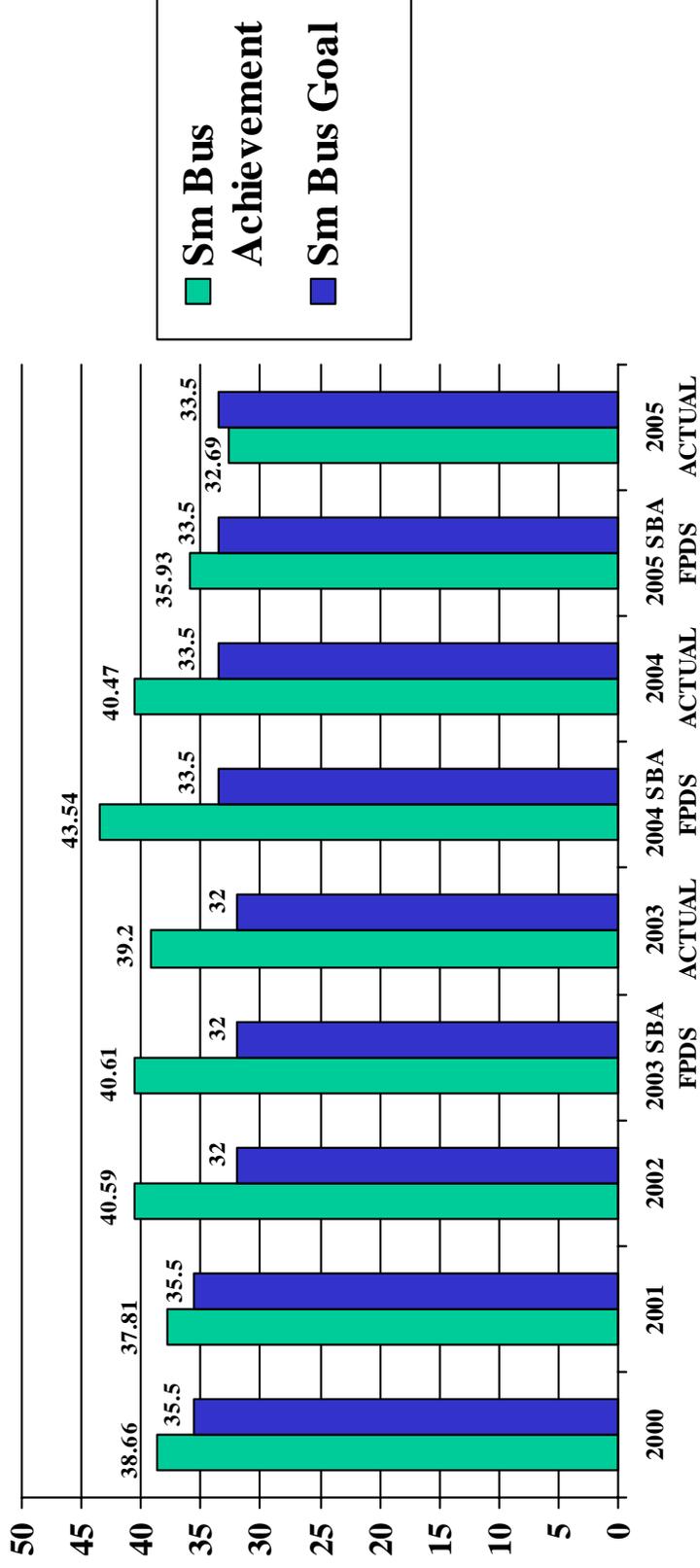
Social Security Administration

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



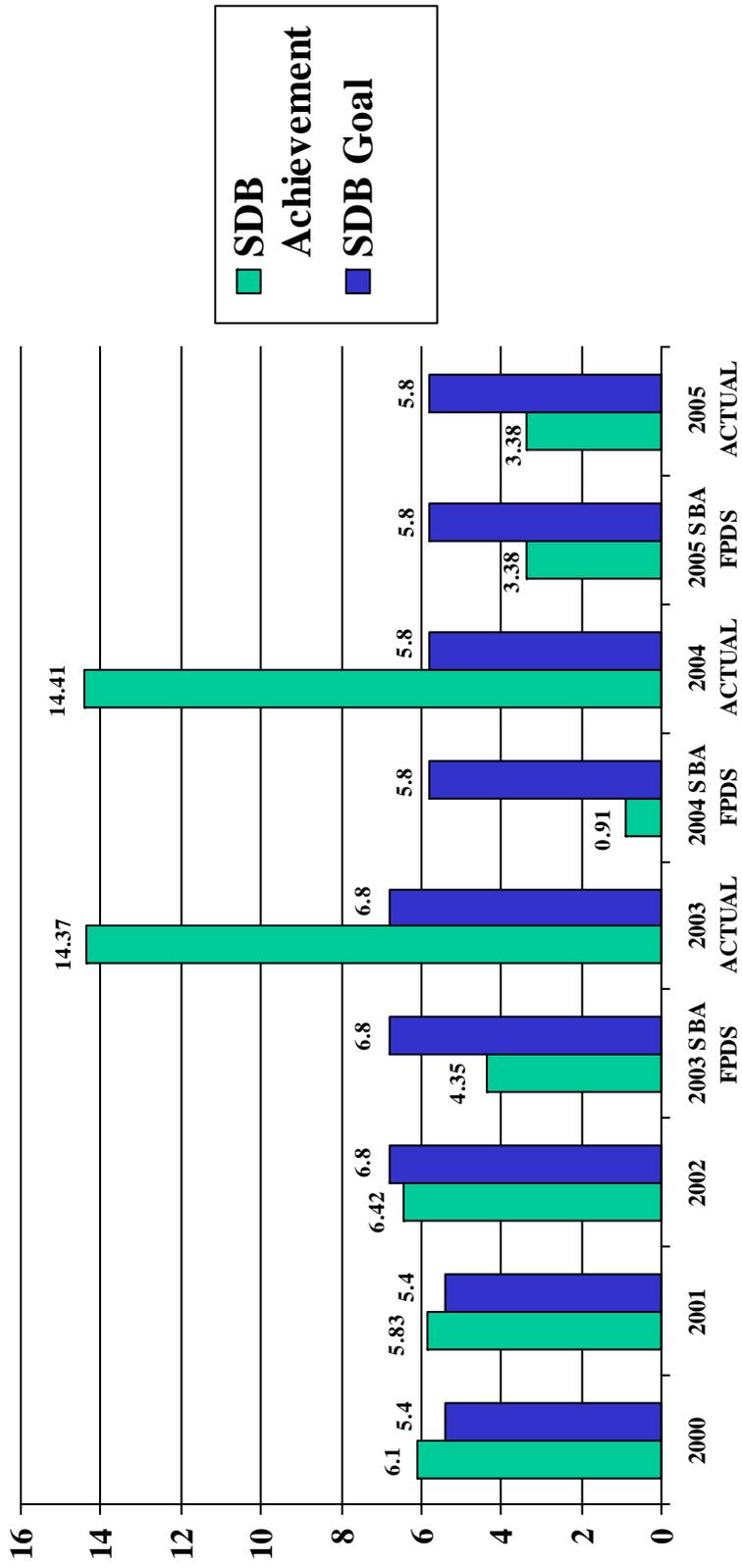
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Social Security Administration Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

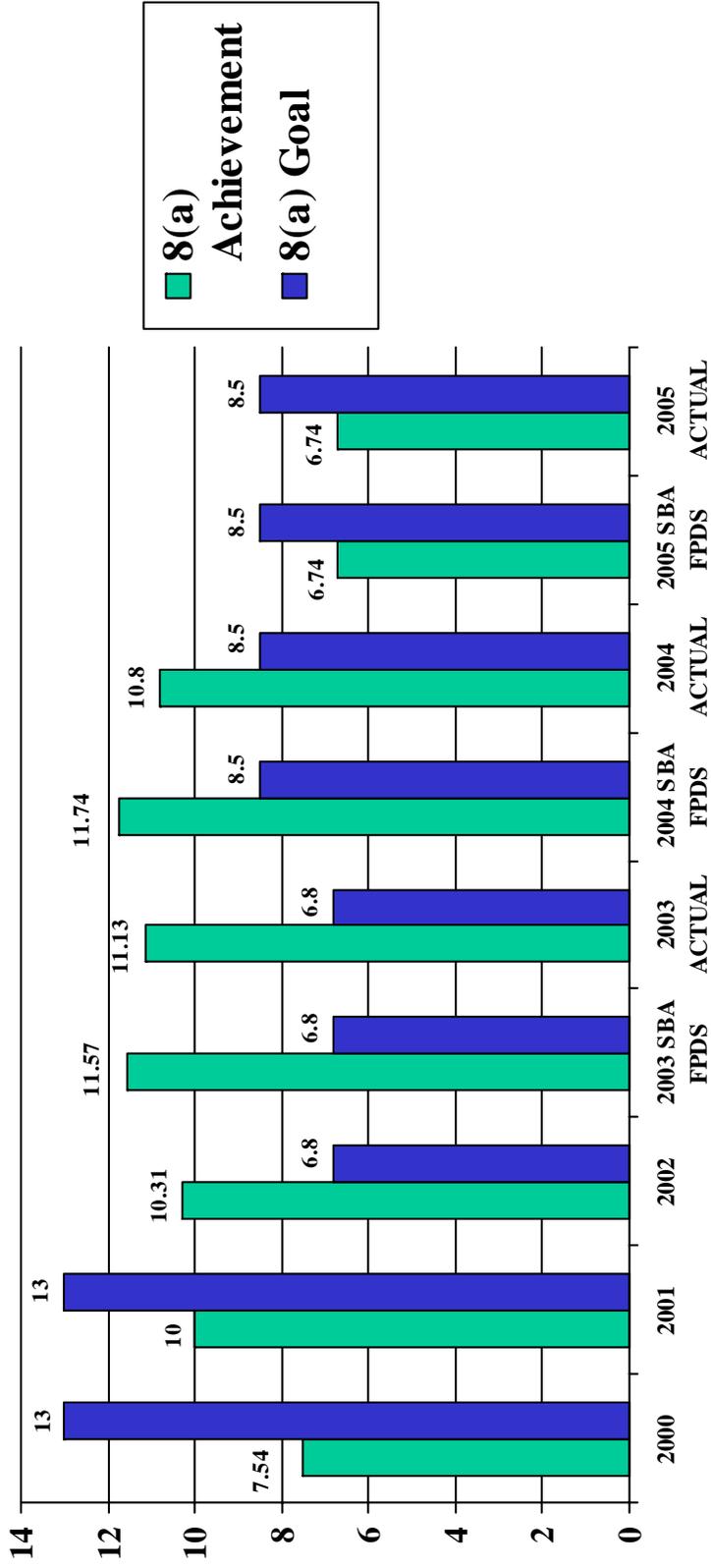
Social Security Administration SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Social Security Administration

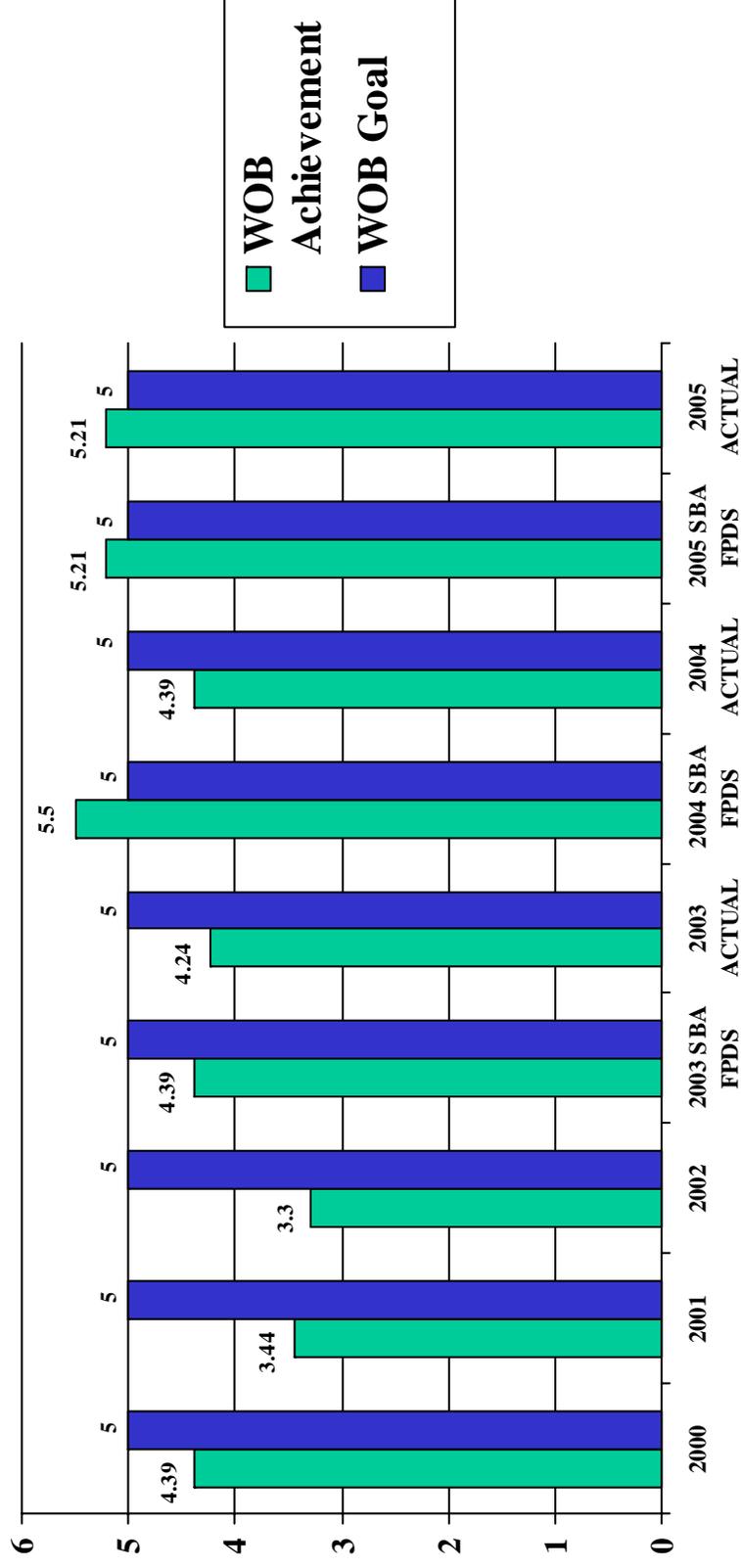
8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Social Security Administration

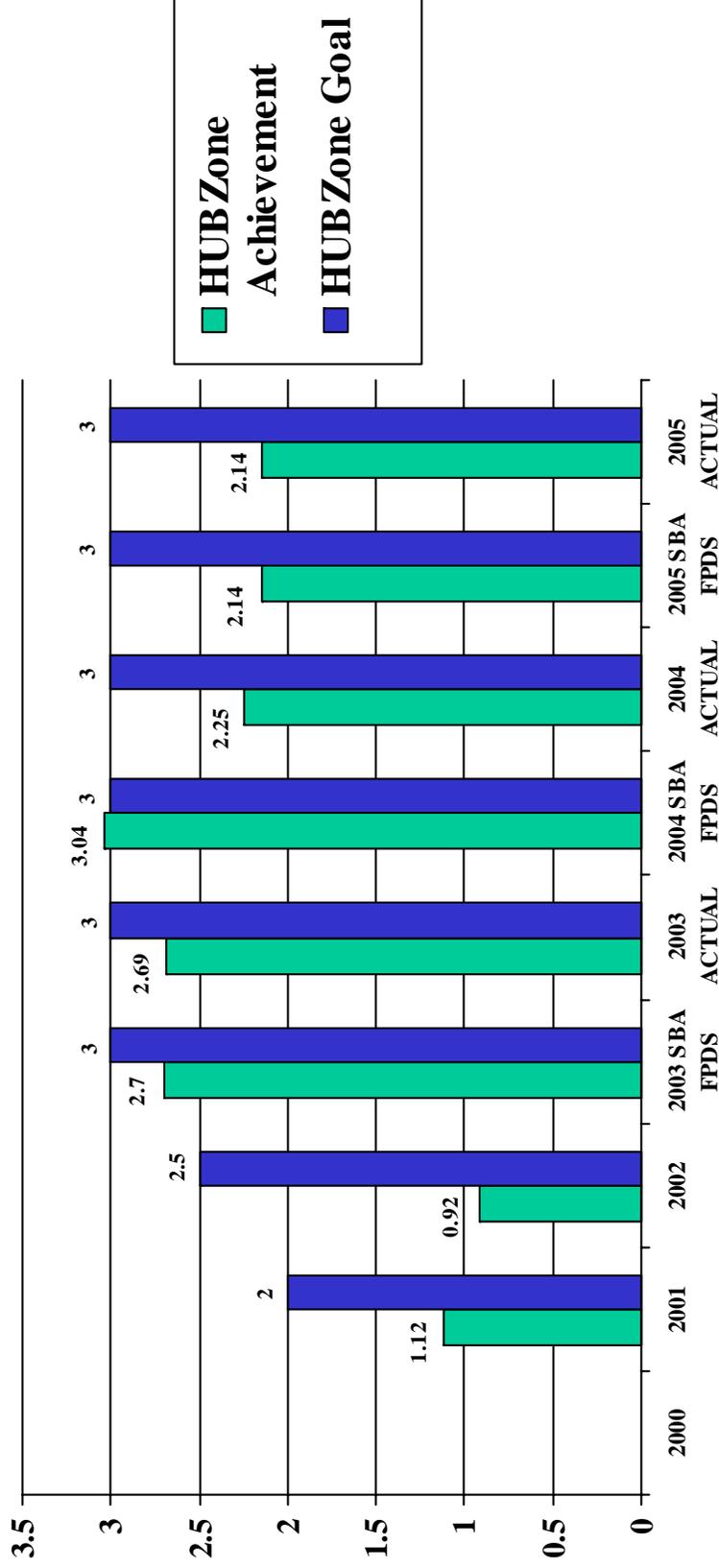
Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Social Security Administration

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Office of Personnel Management

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Office of Personnel Management's (OPM) procurement activity increased from \$205.1 million in 2000 to \$284.7 million in 2001. It increased again to \$350.3 million in 2002. OPM contends they keep no internal data and rely solely on FPDS data, therefore 2003 data was approximated (see methodology for further explanation of the derivation of approximated figures). Based on 2003 approximated figures, OPM's contracting activity increased to \$375.9 million. This is greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$322.6 million. In 2004, according to estimated figures, OPM procurement dollars increased to \$629 million. OPM procurement activity was \$470 million in that same year according to the SBA's FPDS figures. In 2005, OPM procurement activity declined dramatically to \$235 million dollars according to SBA's FPDS data. Nevertheless, OPM procurement activity has increased by 15 percent since 2000.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of contract actions with small businesses by OPM decreased from 3,691 in 2000 to 3,551 in 2001. In 2002, OPM had 2,384 contract actions with small firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 1,722. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,037 small business contract actions. For 2004, according to estimated figures, OPM's contract actions with small businesses were 2,461. The SBA's FPDS data showed 2,924 actions. Although SBA's FPDS data indicate OPM had 2,273 contract actions with small businesses in 2005, 26 percent of these contract actions were actually awarded to large corporations and organizations that are not small businesses. The number of contracts awarded to small businesses in 2005 by OPM was actually 1,685. This represents a 54 percent decrease in OPM contract actions with small businesses since 2000. Overall procurement activity has increased by 15 percent during the same time period. The combination of increased total procurement dollars and decreased small business contract actions is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of OPM contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased from 188 in 2000 to 197 in 2001. In 2002, OPM contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses decreased to 128. Approximated contract actions for 2003 dropped significantly to 42. The SBA's FPDS data showed 43 small disadvantaged business contract actions. For 2004, according to estimated figures, OPM's contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses increased to 528. The SBA's FPDS data showed 464 actions. In 2005, OPM contract actions decreased by 3 percent to 512 according to SBA's FPDS figures.

8(a) Program

The number of OPM contract actions with 8(a) firms increased from 218 in 2000 to 230 in 2001. In 2002, OPM had 199 contract actions with 8(a) companies. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 426. The SBA's FPDS data showed 357 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, estimated data showed that contract actions with 8(a) companies were 49. The SBA's FPDS data showed 27 actions. In 2005, OPM contract actions declined to 5 according to SBA's FPDS figures. This represents a 90 percent decrease from the previous year and a 98 percent decrease since 2000.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned firms increased from 731 in 2000 to 777 in 2001. In 2002, OPM had 526 contract actions with women-owned businesses. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 648. The SBA's FPDS data showed 703 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, approximated contract actions with women-owned firms were 1,172. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,104 actions. In 2005, contract actions with women-owned businesses declined to 792 according to SBA's FPDS data. This is 32 percent fewer contract actions than were made in the previous year with women-owned businesses.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

OPM had no contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, OPM had 1 contract action with a HUBZone firm. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 21. The SBA's FPDS data showed 14 HUBZone contract actions for the same year. For 2004, OPM's estimated contract actions with HUBZone firms were 14, while SBA's FPDS data showed 12 actions. In 2005, OPM had 1 contract action with a HUBZone firm according to SBA's FPDS figures.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

OPM exceeded its small business goal in 2000, but did not achieve its goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, OPM accomplished 34.14 percent of its contracts with small companies. However, this figure included \$14 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business achievement decreases to 28.11 percent. OPM's goal was 19.9 percent. As OPM surpassed its goal, the grade will be an "A." OPM's small business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 19.9 percent. From 2004 to 2005, OPM's contracting dollars with small businesses declined by 23 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

OPM exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal from 2000 through 2002, but did not achieve its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, OPM 5.78 percent, while its goal was 3.4 percent. As OPM exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A." However, as OPM has established a goal lower than the statutory goal for the past six years, the agency will be downgraded to an "F." For fiscal year 2006, OPM has a small disadvantaged business goal of 3.4 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

OPM exceeded its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, 2001 and 2003, but did not achieve its goal in 2002 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, OPM did not achieve its goal. OPM accomplished .26 percent. OPM's goal was 2.2 percent. As OPM achieved 11.6 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." OPM has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 2.2 percent. From 2000 to 2005, OPM's contracting dollars with 8(a) companies declined by 90 percent.

Women-Owned Business Goal

OPM exceeded its women-owned business goal in 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2002. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, OPM surpassed its goal. OPM accomplished 15.97 percent. The goal was 5 percent. As OPM exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." For fiscal year 2006, OPM has a women-owned business goal of 10.38 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

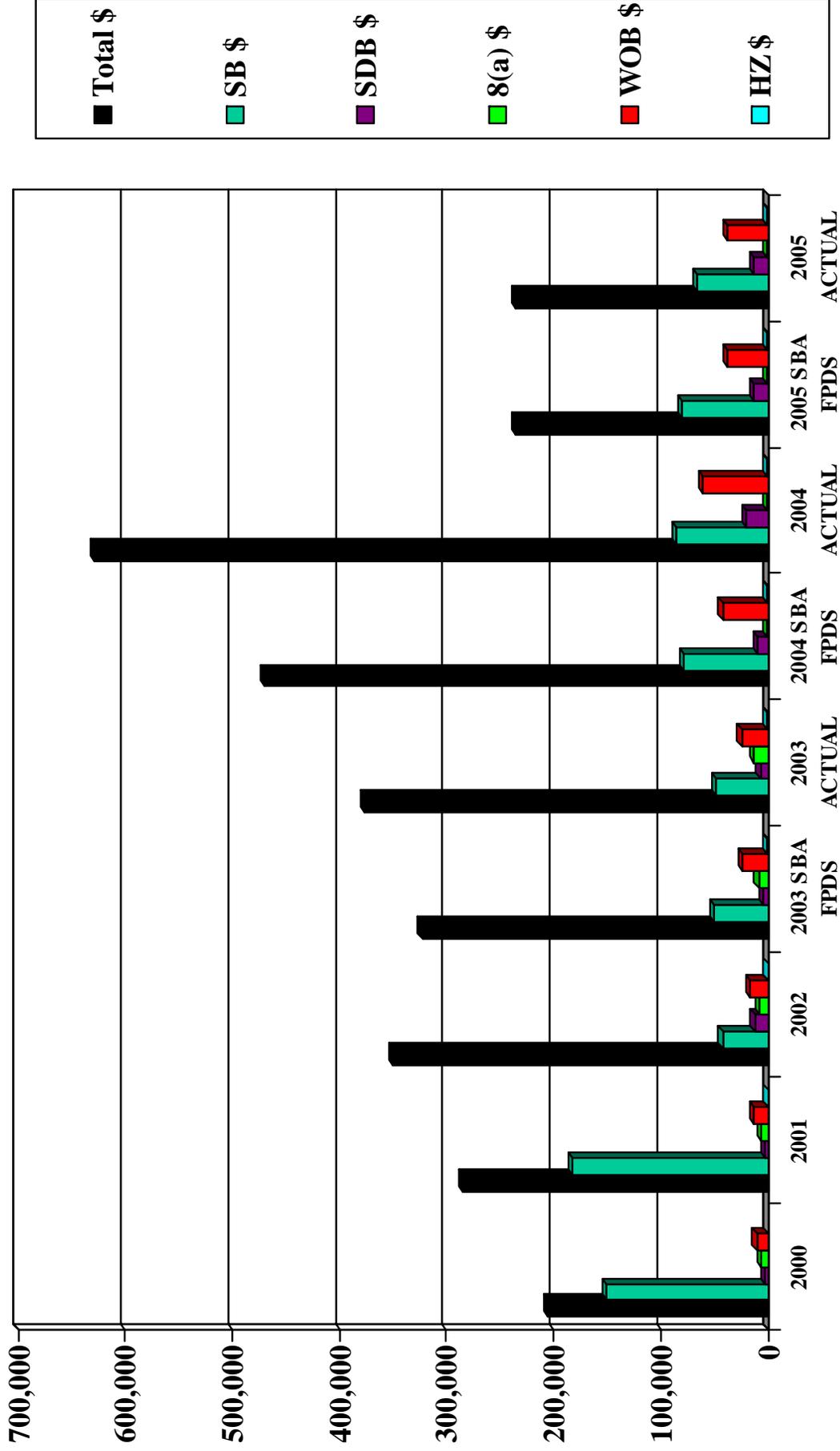
OPM did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, OPM did not reach its goal. OPM accomplished .05 percent, yet its goal was 3 percent. As OPM accomplished 1.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." OPM has a HUBZone goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	F 0 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	A 4 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	D 1.6 points

With an "A" in the Small Business Goal, an "F" in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an "F" in the 8(a) Program goal, an "A" in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an "F" in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Office of Personnel Management has an overall point total of 1.6, for a grade of "D."

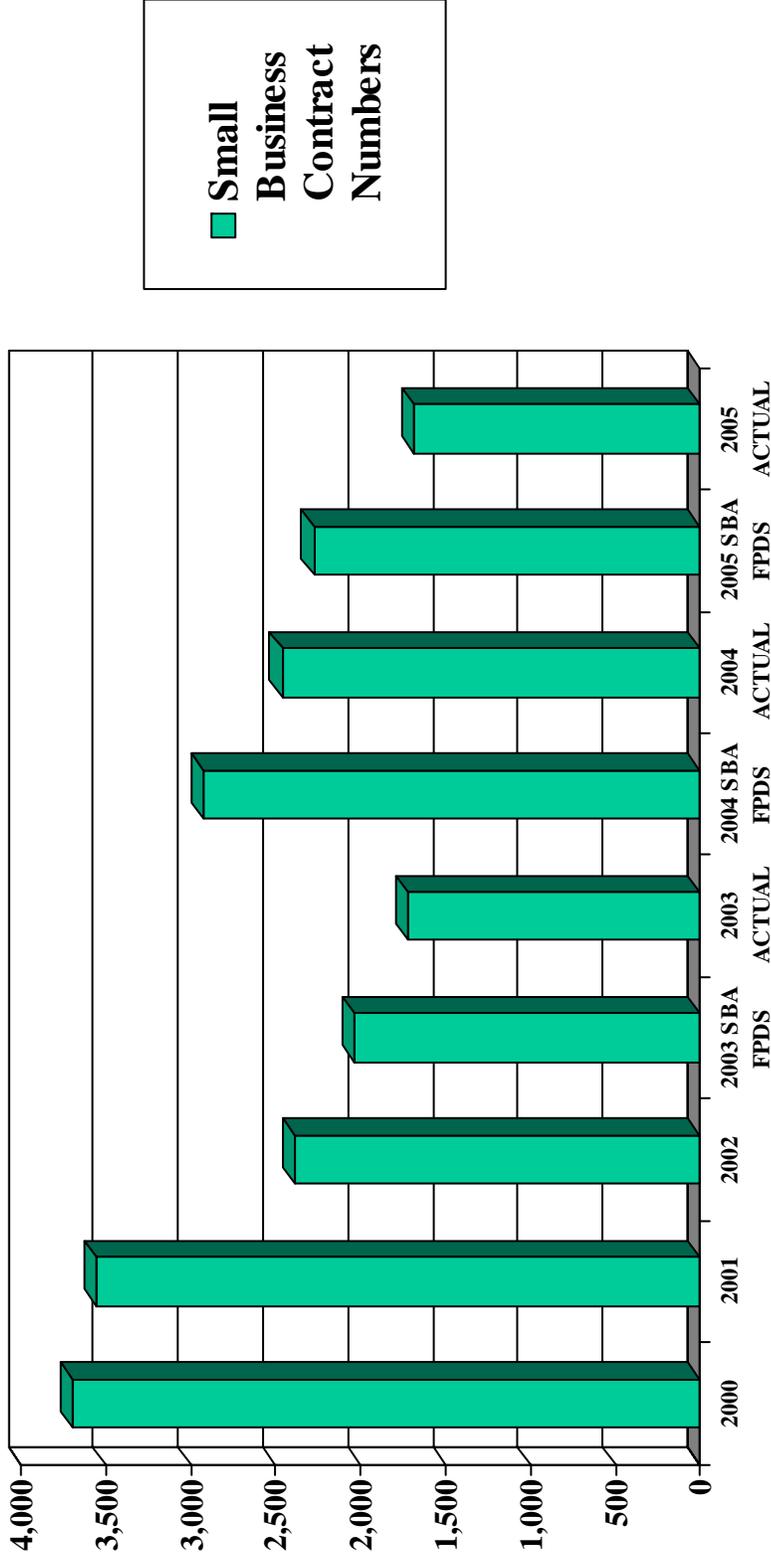
Office of Personnel Management Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

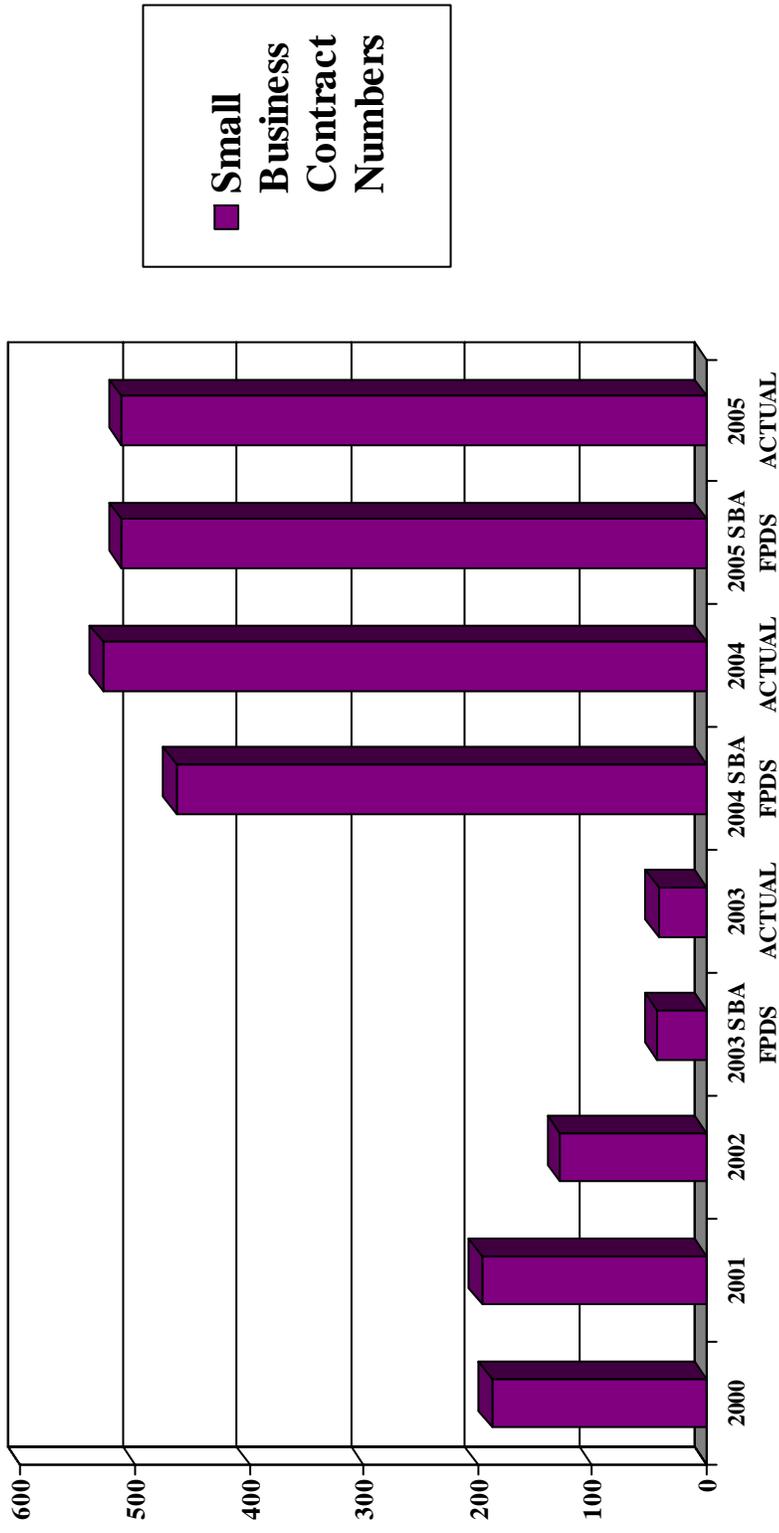
Office of Personnel Management

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



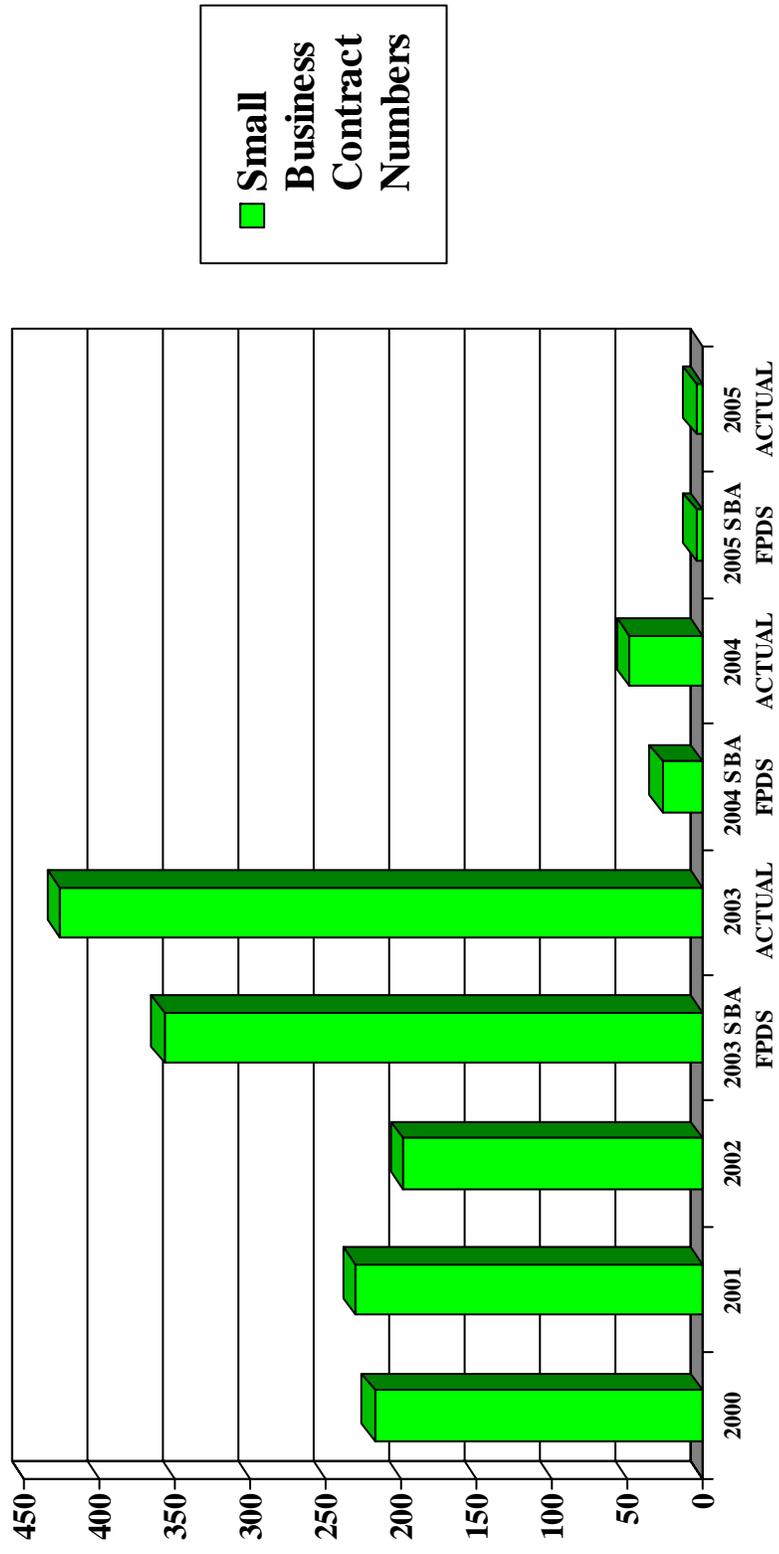
Office of Personnel Management

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



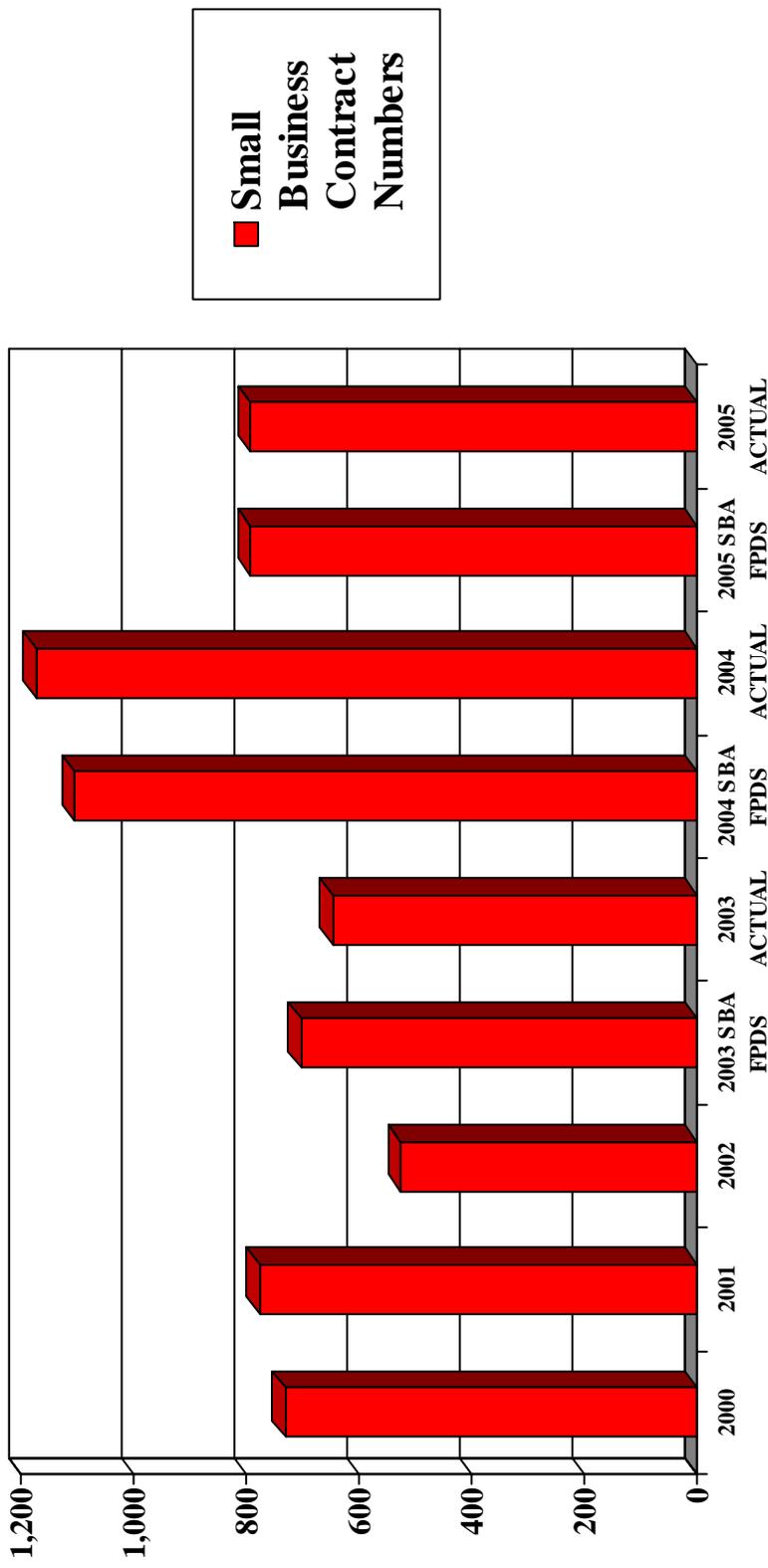
Office of Personnel Management

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



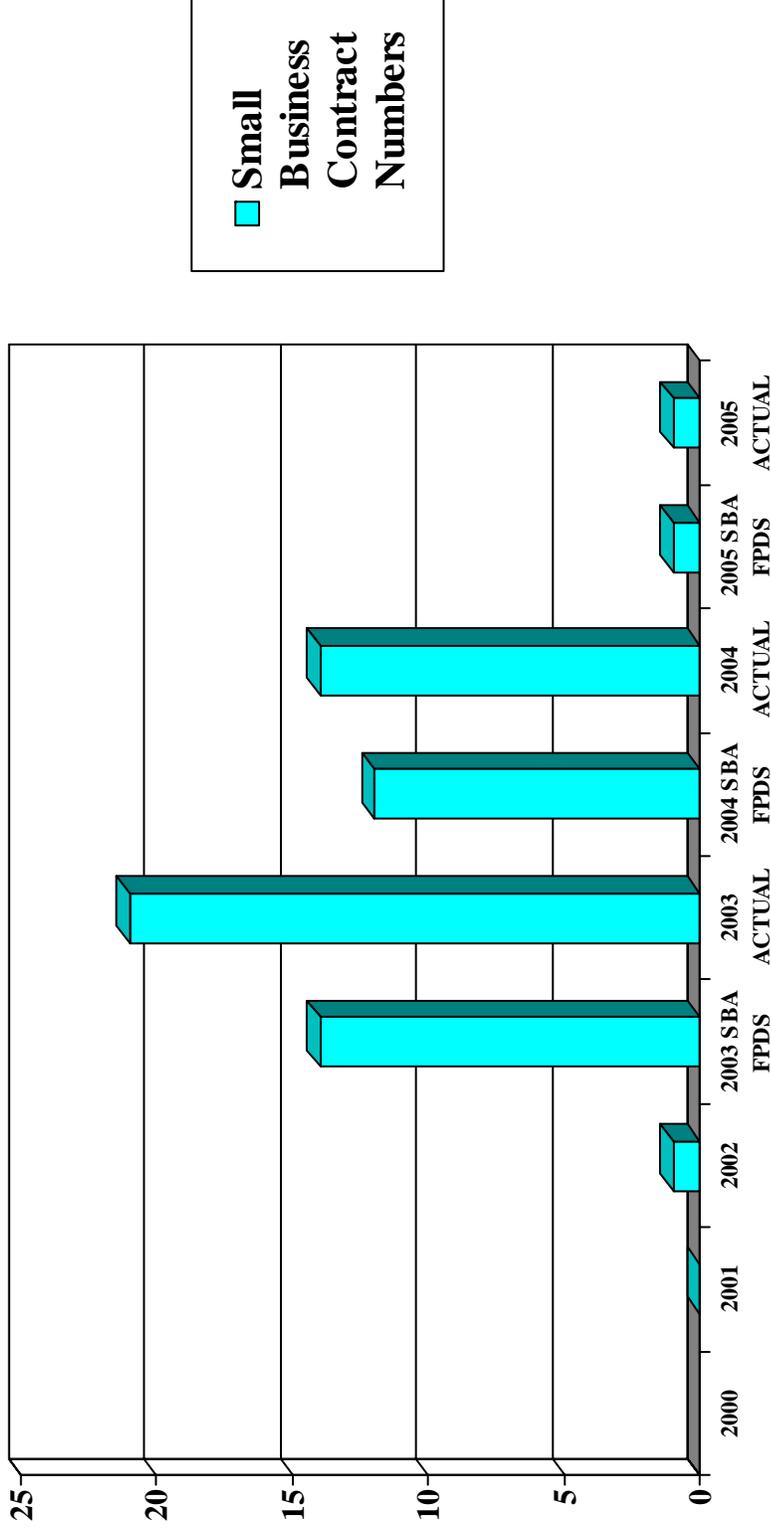
Office of Personnel Management

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



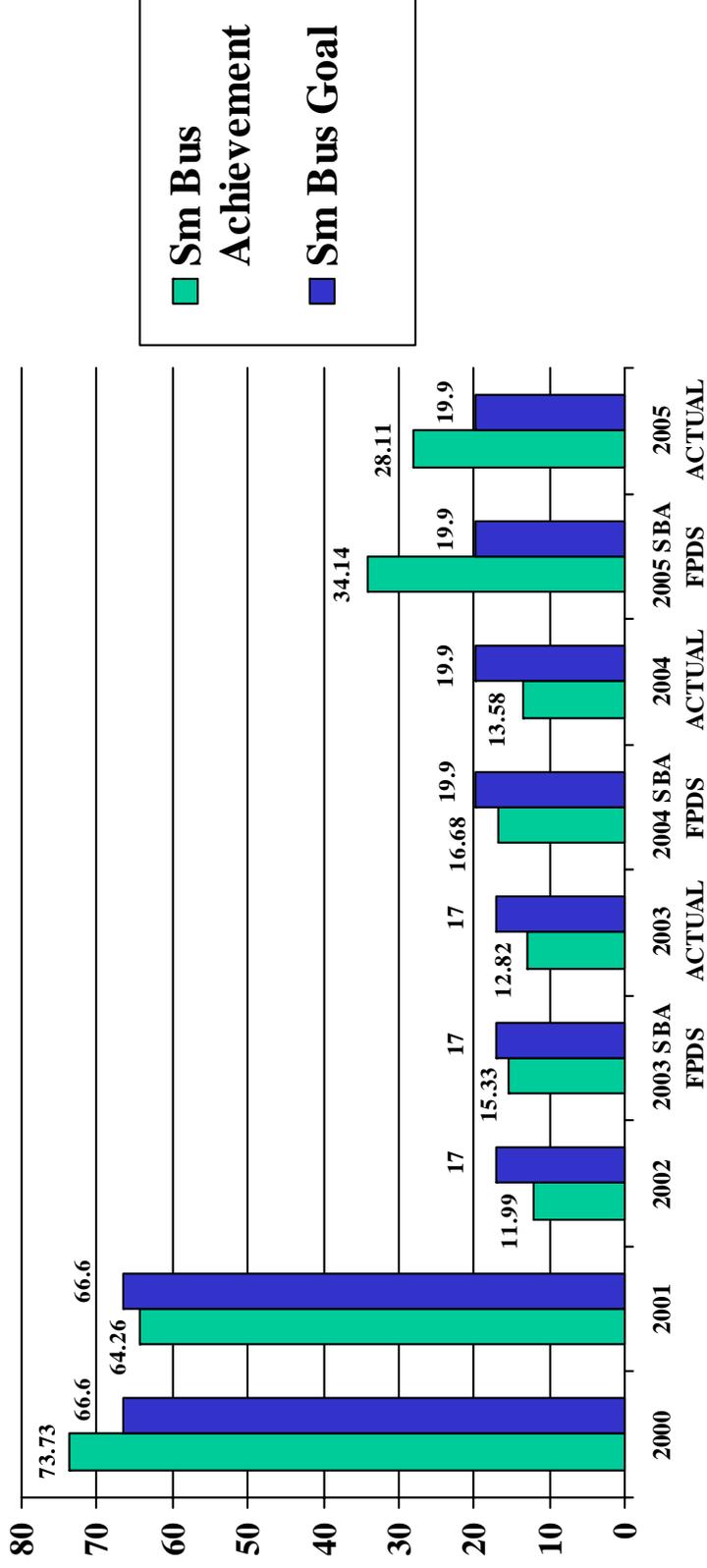
Office of Personnel Management

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



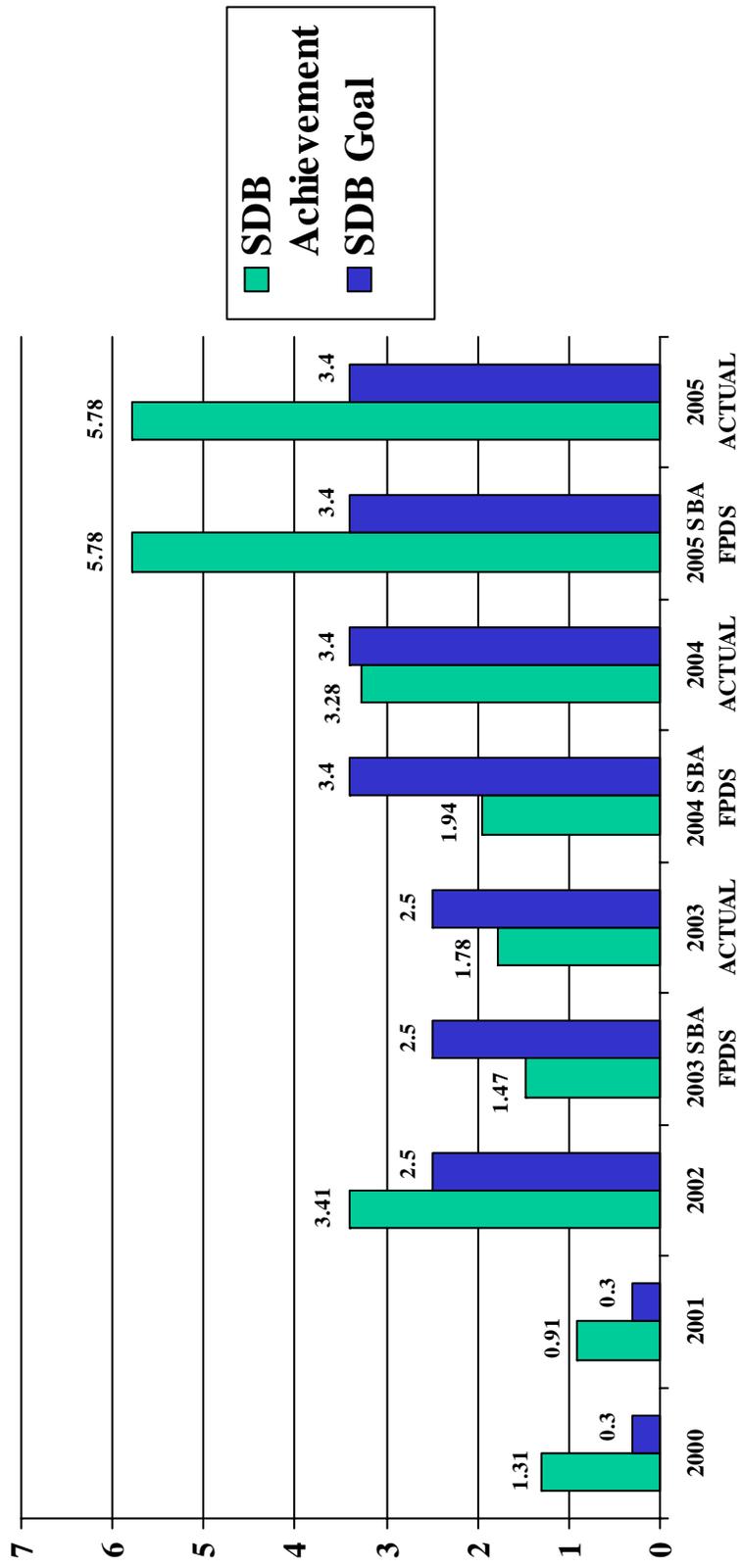
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Office of Personnel Management Small Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

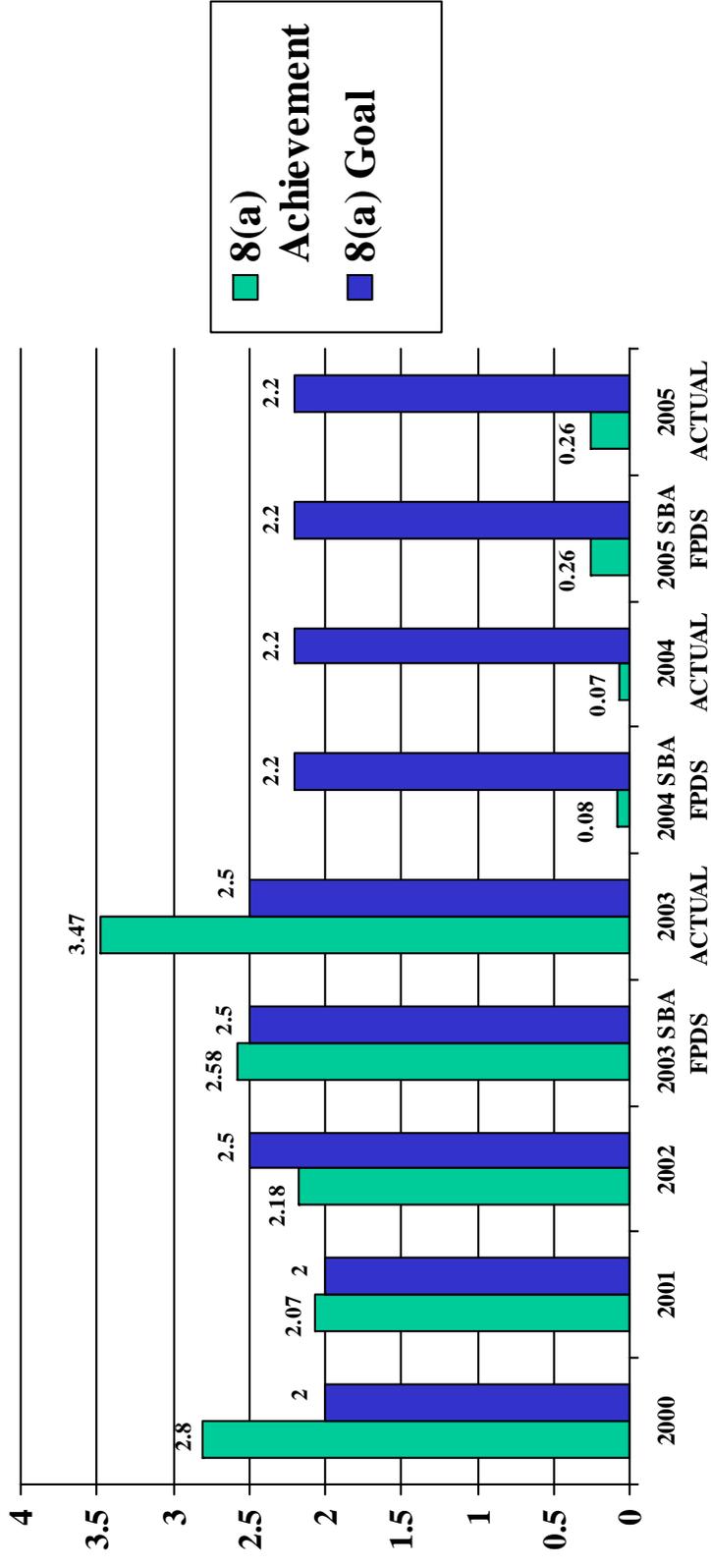
Office of Personnel Management SDB Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

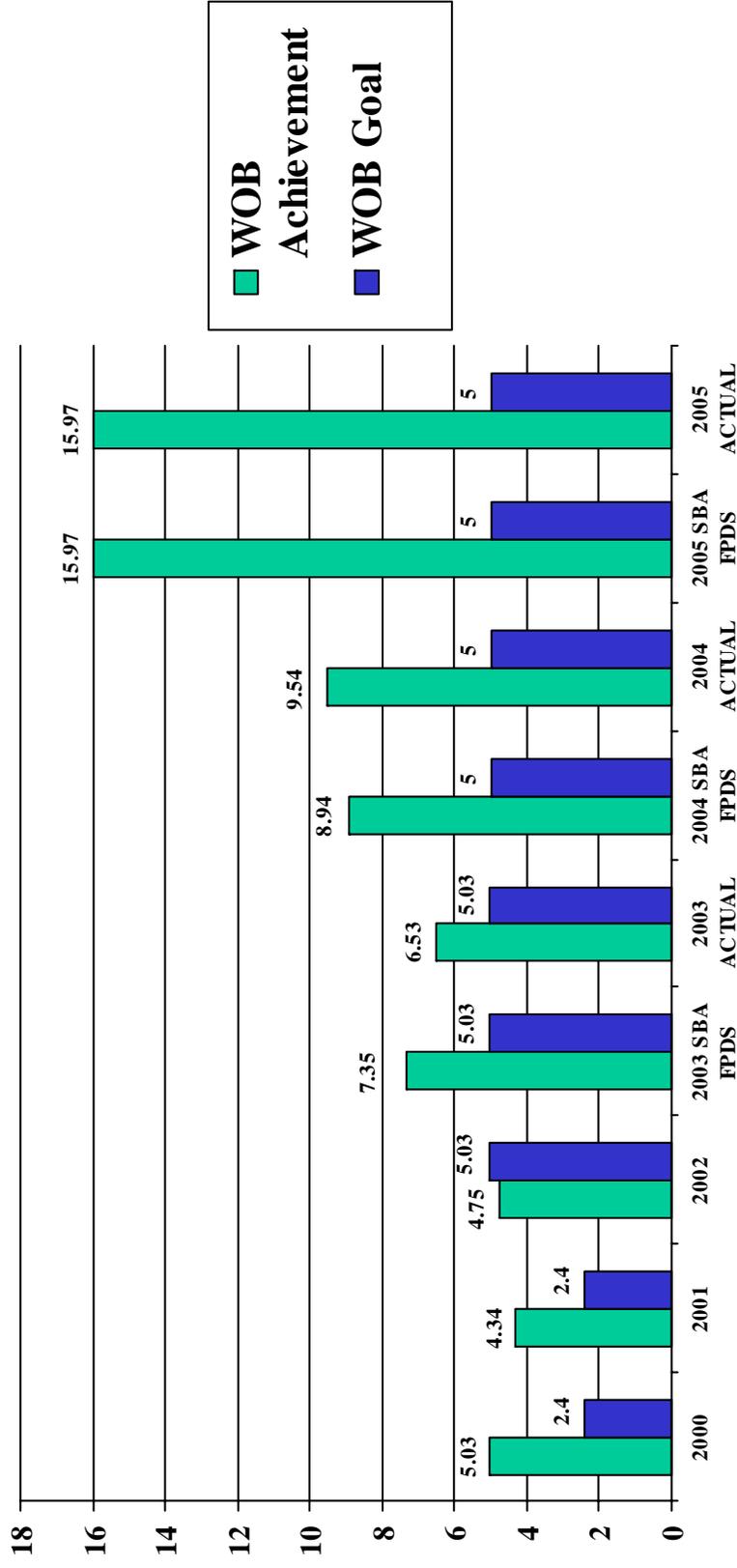
Office of Personnel Management

8(a) Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

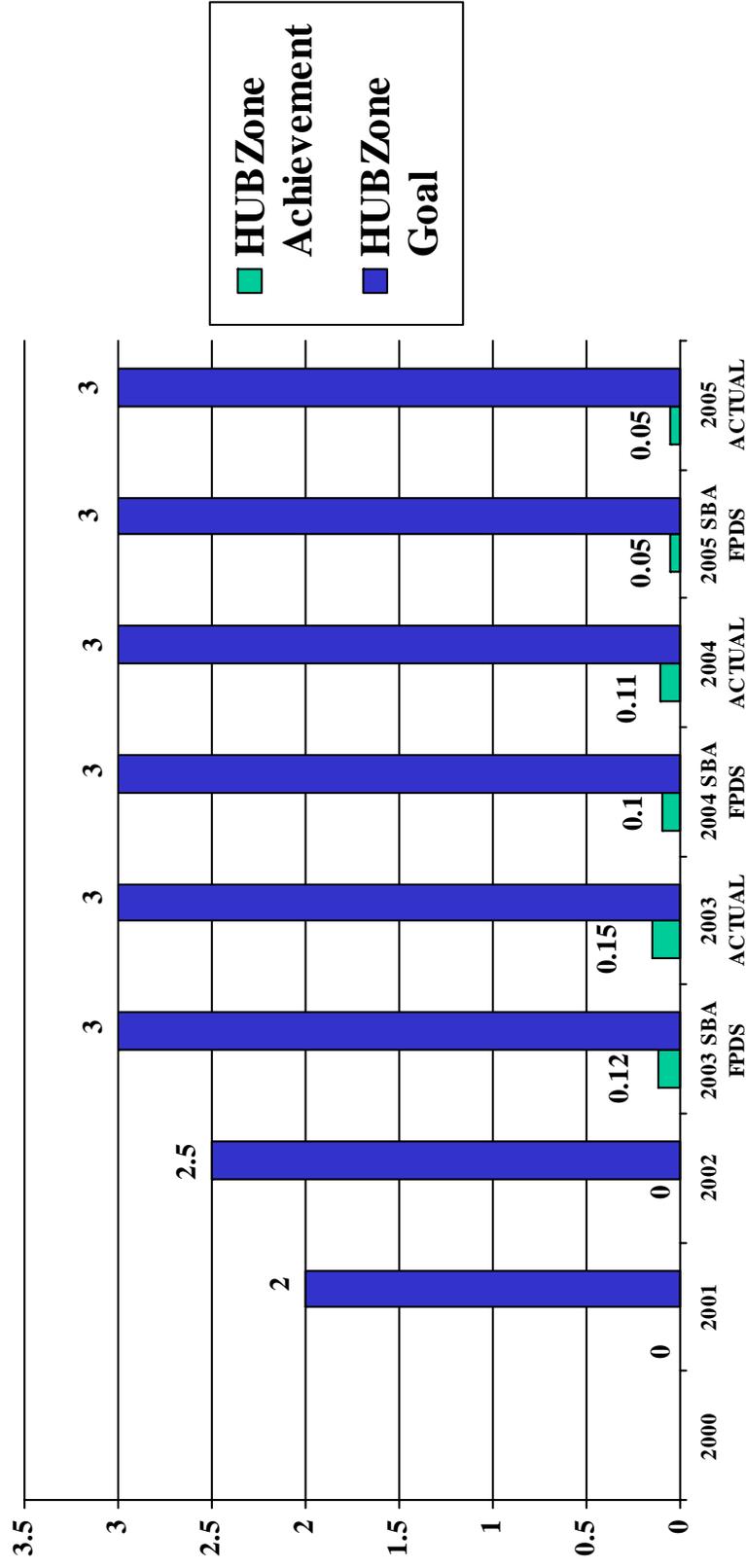
Office of Personnel Management Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Office of Personnel Management

HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Agency for International Development

Procurement Dollar Analysis

In 2000, the Agency for International Development (USAID) had procurement activity of \$455.2 million. In 2001, USAID increased its procurement volume to \$542.6 million. USAID procurement activity decreased in 2002 to \$344.8. Based on 2003 agency figures, USAID activity increased substantially to \$2.5 billion. This is substantially greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.1 billion. For 2004, according to agency data, USAID contract dollars increased to \$6.9 billion. This is substantially greater than the SBA's FPDS total of \$1.3 billion. From 2000 to 2004, USAID's procurement volume increased by more than 1,400 percent. This growth is due primarily to the rebuilding effort currently taking place in Iraq and Afghanistan. In 2005, USAID procurement volume declined dramatically to \$201.1 million according to SBA's FPDS data. The Agency's 2005 procurement volume is less than half of that spent in 2000.¹

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

USAID contract actions increased from 707 in 2000 to 1,421 in 2001. In 2002, USAID small company contract actions dropped to 968. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, USAID had 182 contract actions with small companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 558 contract actions with small companies for USAID. For 2004, according to agency data, USAID had 563 contract actions with small firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 1,080 actions. Even with a dramatic increase in the total dollar volume of contracts, the number of small business contract actions declined by more than 17 percent between 2000 and 2004. In 2005, SBA's FPDS identified 115 contract actions with small businesses. However, 22 of these contracts were not awarded to small businesses. Thus, small business contracts amounted to only 93 actions. This represents an 87 percent decrease in contract actions with small businesses since 2000.

Small Disadvantaged Business

USAID had 310 small disadvantaged businesses contract actions in 2000. This increased to 596 in 2001. In 2002, USAID contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses returned to a lower level of 269. For 2003, according to the agency's internal data, USAID had 25 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 65 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, USAID had 57 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. The SBA's FPDS data showed 205 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS

¹ In a disclaimer to the FY 2005 small business goaling report, SBA has disclosed that USAID has not yet entered all of its FY 2005 data into the FPDS-NG system, and that USAID expects to have this completed by the end of the summer of 2006.

data show a reduction to 23 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. This represents a 93 percent decrease from 2000 contracting levels.

8(a) Program

The number of contract actions with 8(a) firms by USAID increased from 17 in 2000 to 36 in 2001. In 2002, USAID had 13 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The number of 8(a) contract actions in 2003, according to the agency's internal data, was also 13. The SBA's FPDS data showed 7 contract actions with 8(a) firms. For 2004, according to agency data, USAID had 67 contract actions with 8(a) companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 17 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data showed 7 contract actions. Contracting actions with 8(a) firms decreased 90 percent over the previous year.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by USAID decreased from 112 in 2000 to 38 in 2001. In 2002, USAID had 23 contract actions with women-owned firms. USAID had 26 contract actions with women-owned companies in 2003, according to the agency's internal data. The SBA's FPDS data showed 42 contract actions with women-owned businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, USAID had 76 contract actions with women-owned companies. The SBA's FPDS data showed 98 actions. This figure shrunk dramatically to 23 contract actions in 2005. USAID's contract actions with women-owned firms have declined by nearly 80 percent since 2000.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

In 2001 and 2002, USAID awarded no contracts to HUBZone companies. In 2003, according to the agency's internal data, USAID had 4 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 0 contract actions with HUBZone businesses. For 2004, according to agency data, USAID had 16 contract actions with HUBZone firms. The SBA's FPDS data showed 4 actions. For 2005, according to the SBA's FPDS data, the number of HUBZone contract actions was 5.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

USAID did not meet its small business goal in 2000, 2003 and 2004, but achieved its small business goal in 2001 and 2002. For 2005, the SBA's FPDS showed USAID with a small business goal achievement of 4.38 percent. This included more than \$718,000 in contracts awarded to large corporations and organizations that are not considered small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total, the small business accomplishment decreases to 4.03 percent. USAID had a small business goal of 44.25 percent. As USAID accomplished 9.1 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "F." For 2006, USAID has a small business goal of 44.25 percent.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

USAID exceeded its small disadvantaged business goal from 2000 through 2002, but did not achieve its goal in 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, USAID did not accomplish its goal. USAID achieved 3.61 percent. USAID’s goal was 24.56 percent. As USAID achieved 14.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an “F.” USAID’s small disadvantaged business goal for 2006 is 24.56 percent.

8(a) Program Goal

USAID did not achieve its 8(a) Program goal from 2000 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data, USAID exceeded its goal. USAID achieved 2.01 percent, versus a 1.23 percent goal. Because USAID surpassed its goal, the grade will be an “A.” USAID has an 8(a) Program goal for fiscal year 2006 of 2.5 percent. Almost 62 percent of USAID’s 8(a) contracts in 2005 were awarded to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

USAID exceeded its women-owned business goal in 2000, but did not achieve its goal from 2001 to 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, USAID did not meet its goal. USAID’s goal was 5 percent, however it achieved 1.18 percent. As USAID accomplished 23.6 percent of its goal, the grade will be an “F.” USAID has a women-owned business goal of 5 percent for fiscal year 2006.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

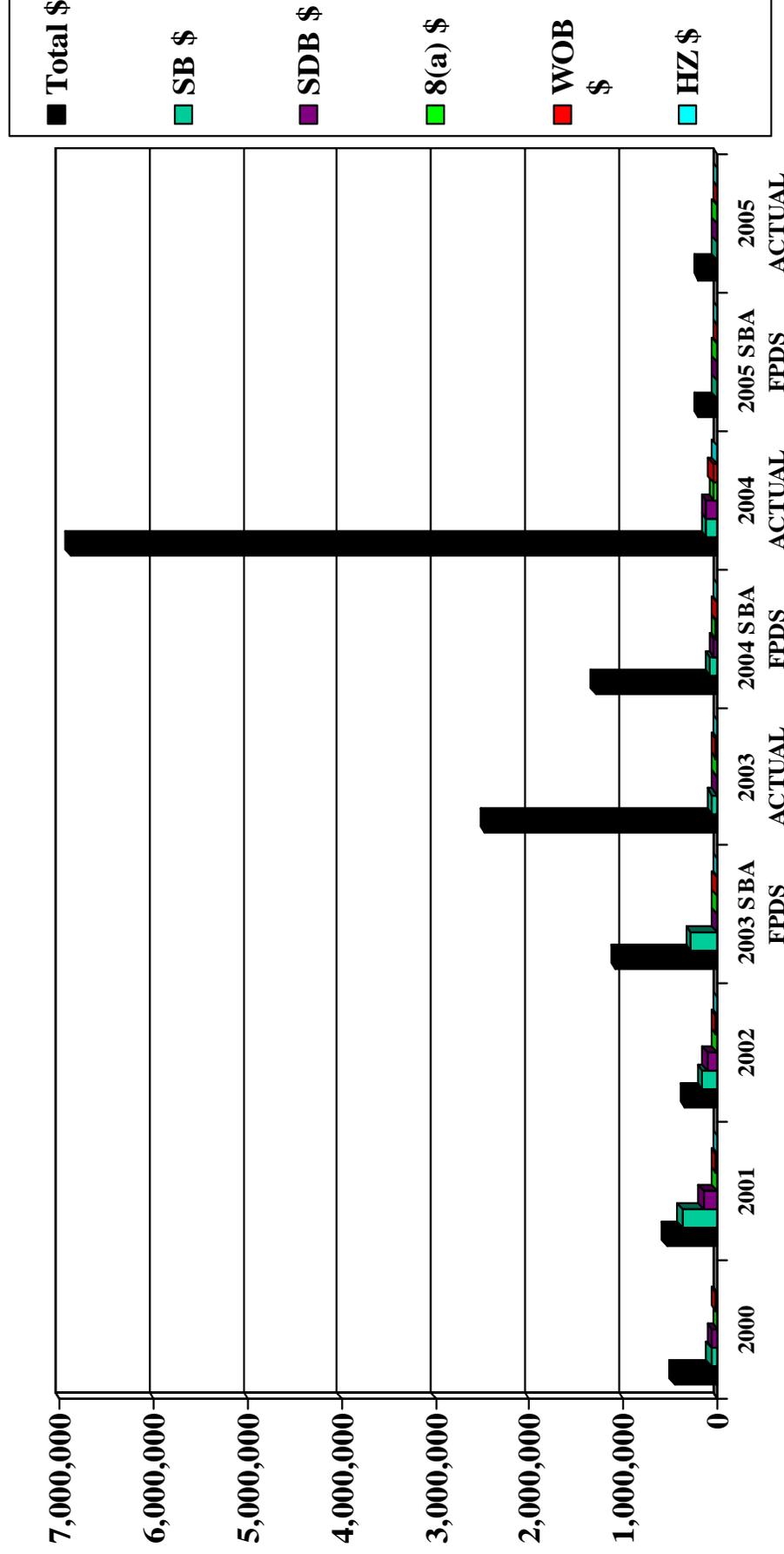
USAID did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, USAID again did not achieve its goal. USAID achieved 0.14 percent. Its goal was 3 percent. As USAID accomplished 4.7 percent of its goal, the grade will be an “F.” USAID has a HUBZone business goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	F 0 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	F 0 points
8(a) Program Goal	A 4 points
Women-Owned Business Goal	F 0 points
HUBZone Goal	F 0 points
Average Grade	F .8 points

With an “F” in the Small Business Goal, an “F” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, an “A” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “F” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “F” in the HUBZone Goal, and all categories weighed equally, the U.S. Agency for International Development has an overall point total of 0.8 points, for a grade of “F.”

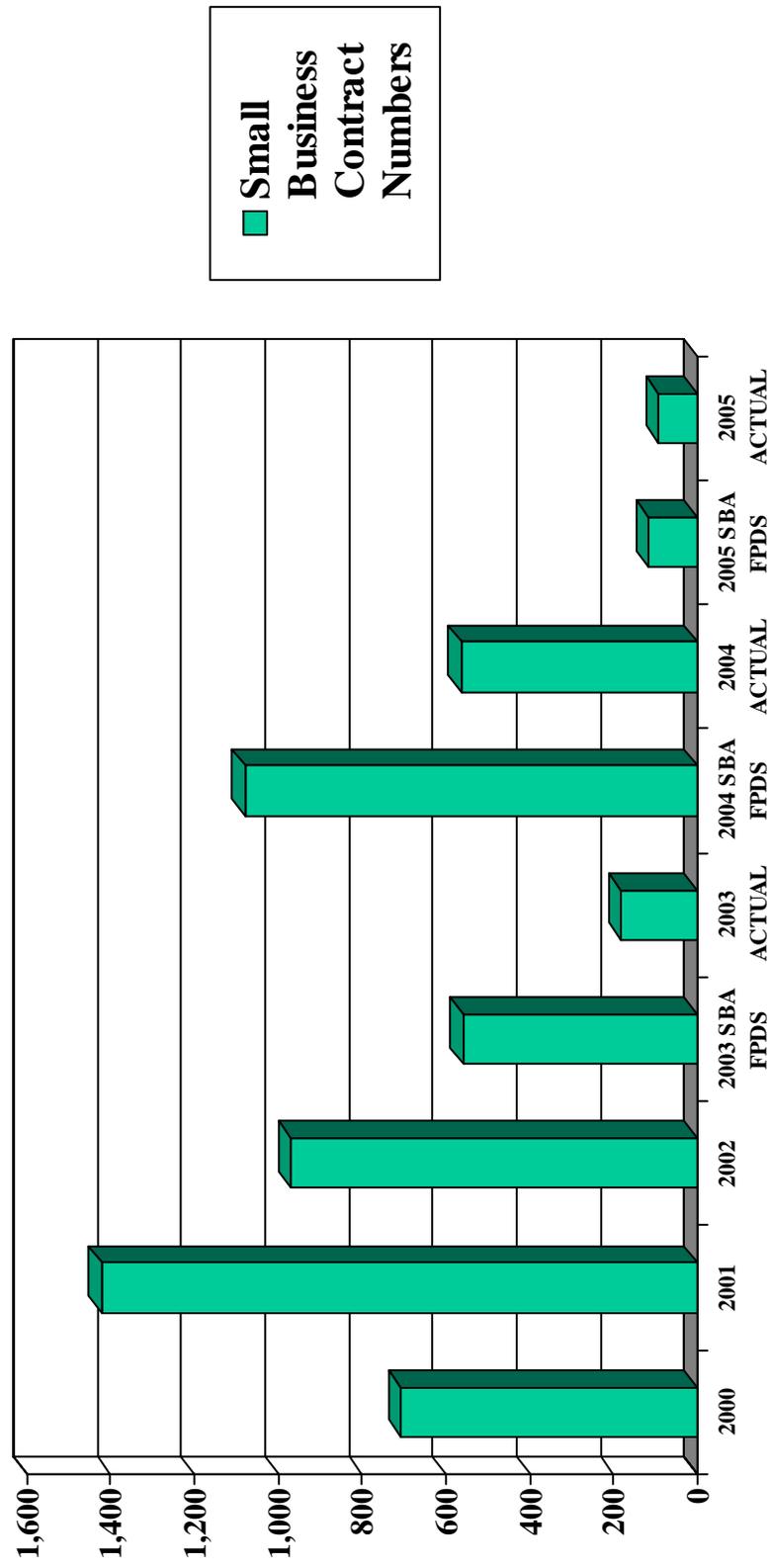
U.S. Agency for International Development Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

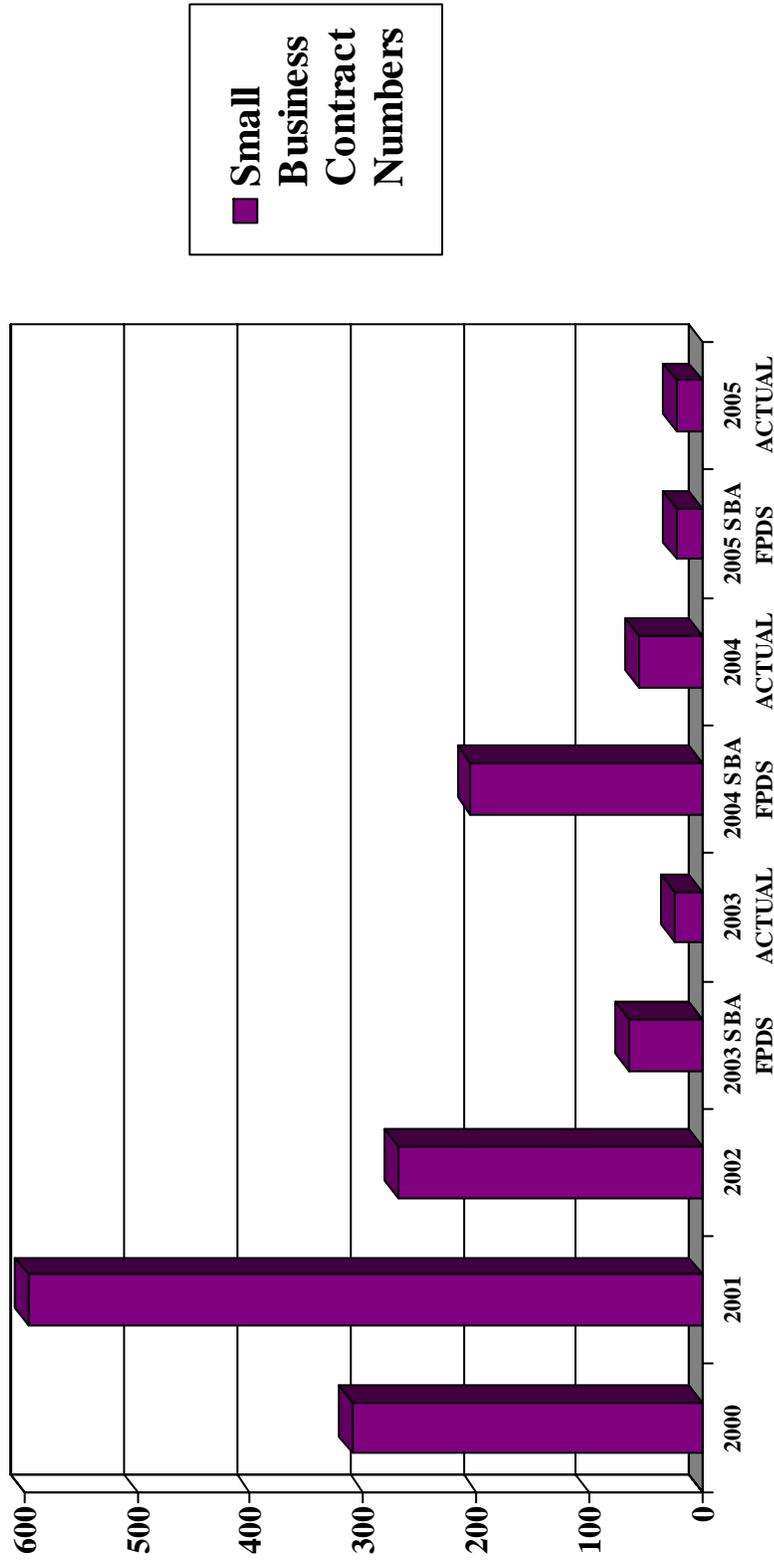
U.S. Agency for International Development

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



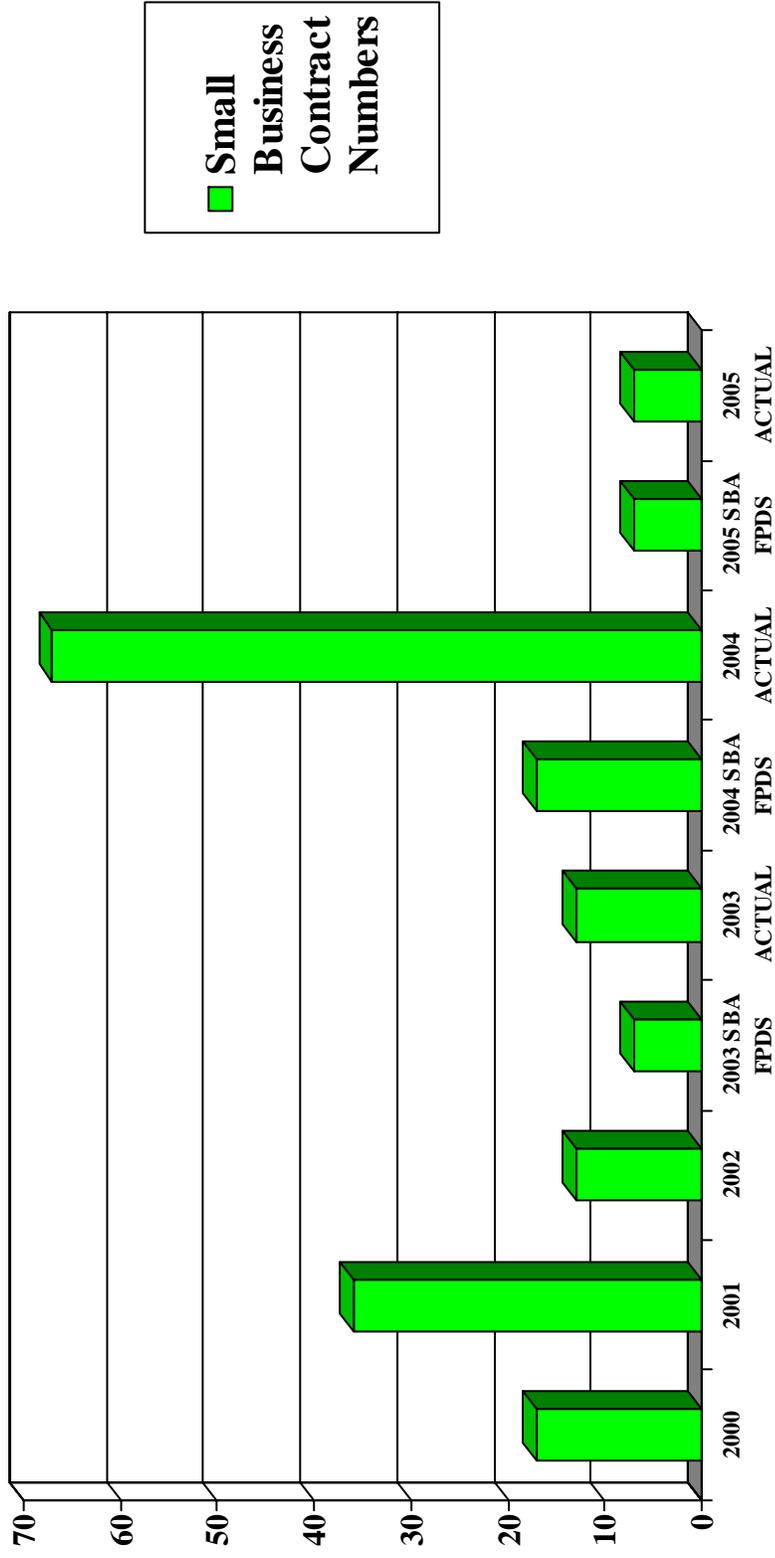
U.S. Agency for International Development Development

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



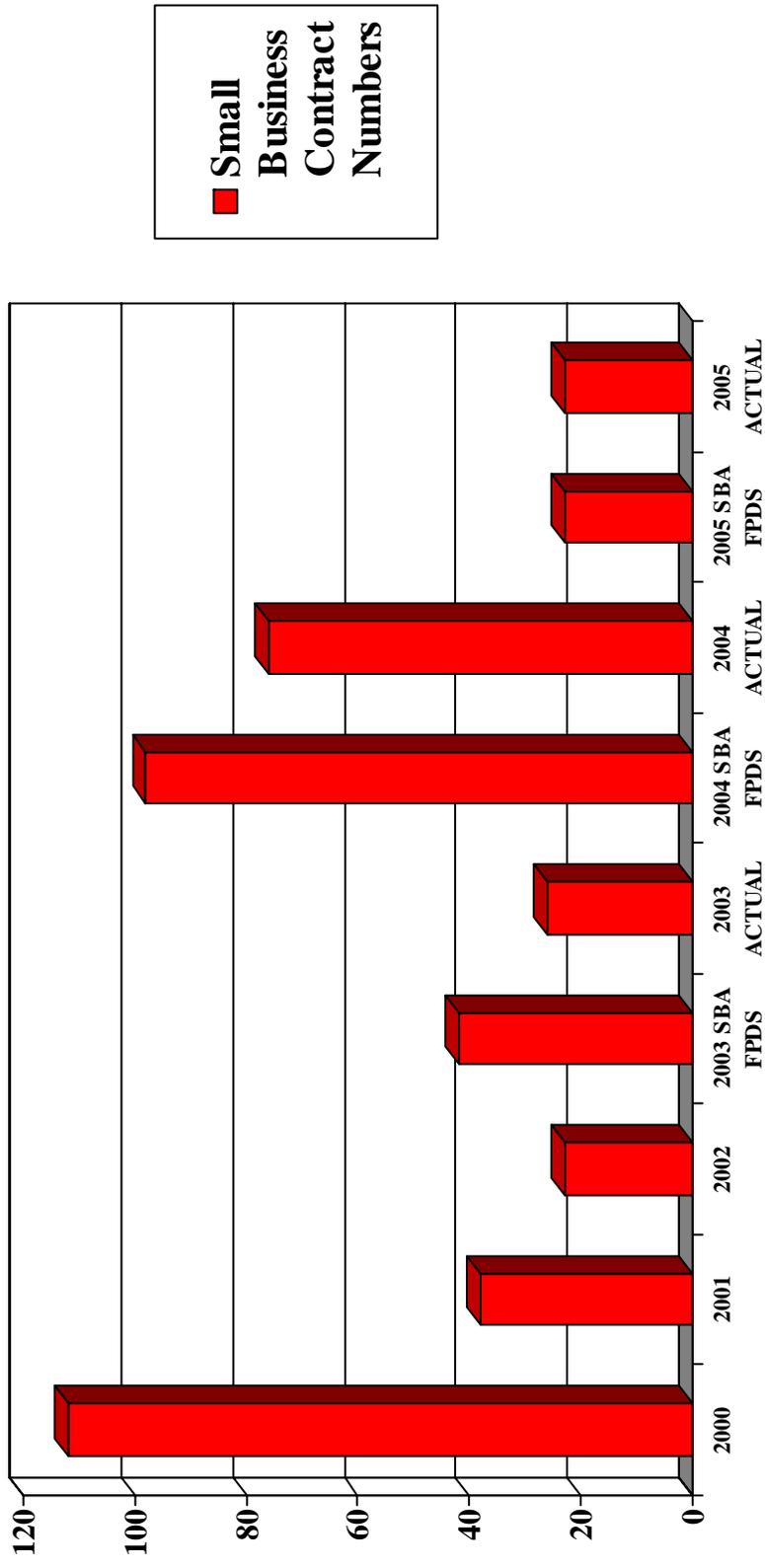
U.S. Agency for International Development

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



U.S. Agency for International Development

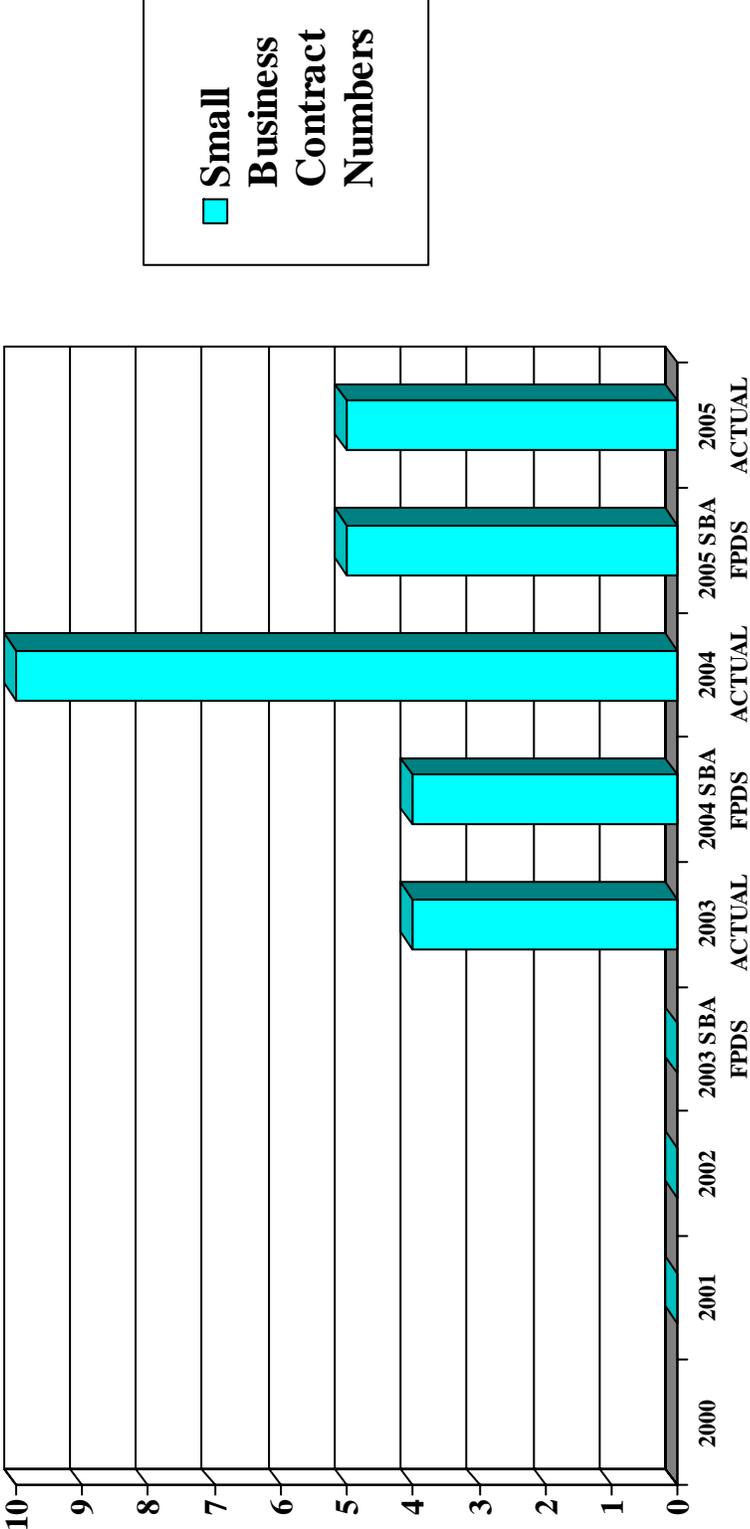
Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



U.S. Agency for International Development

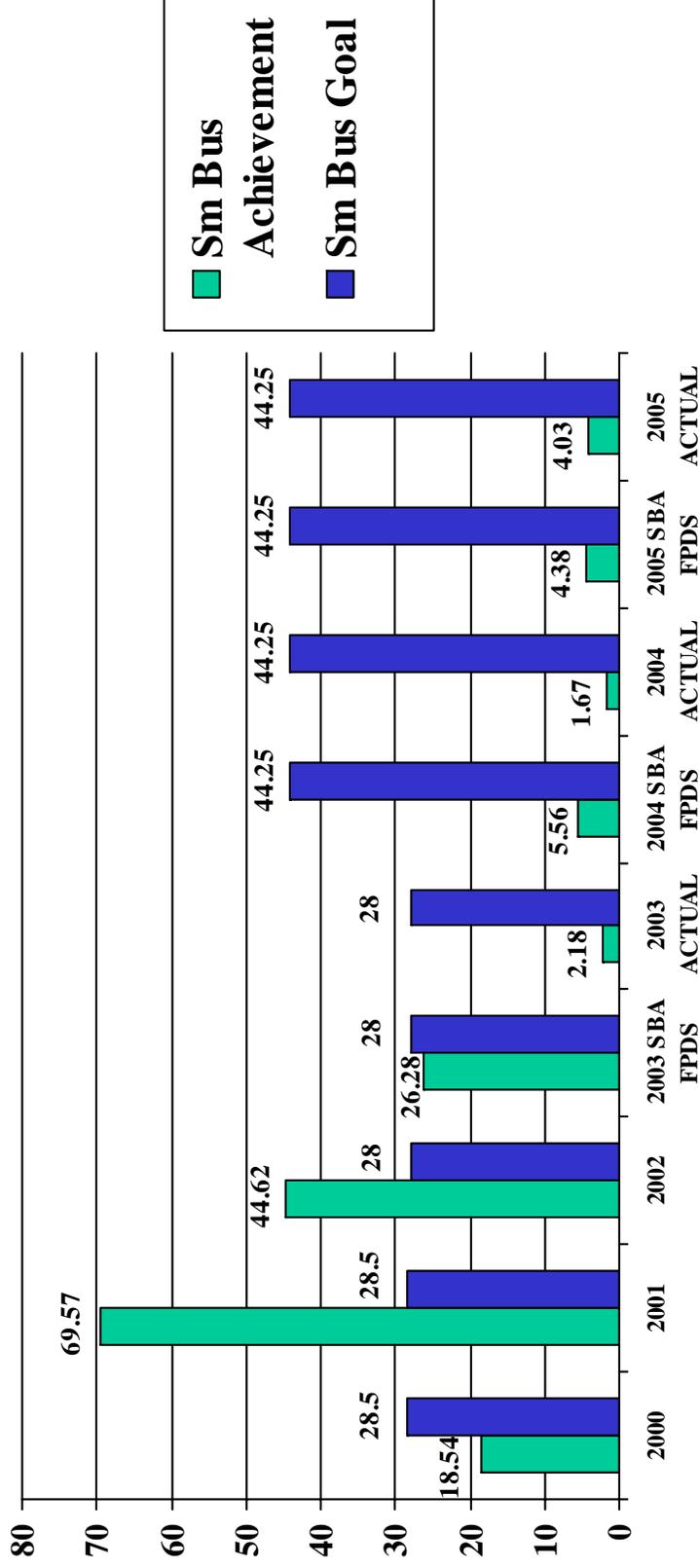
Development

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



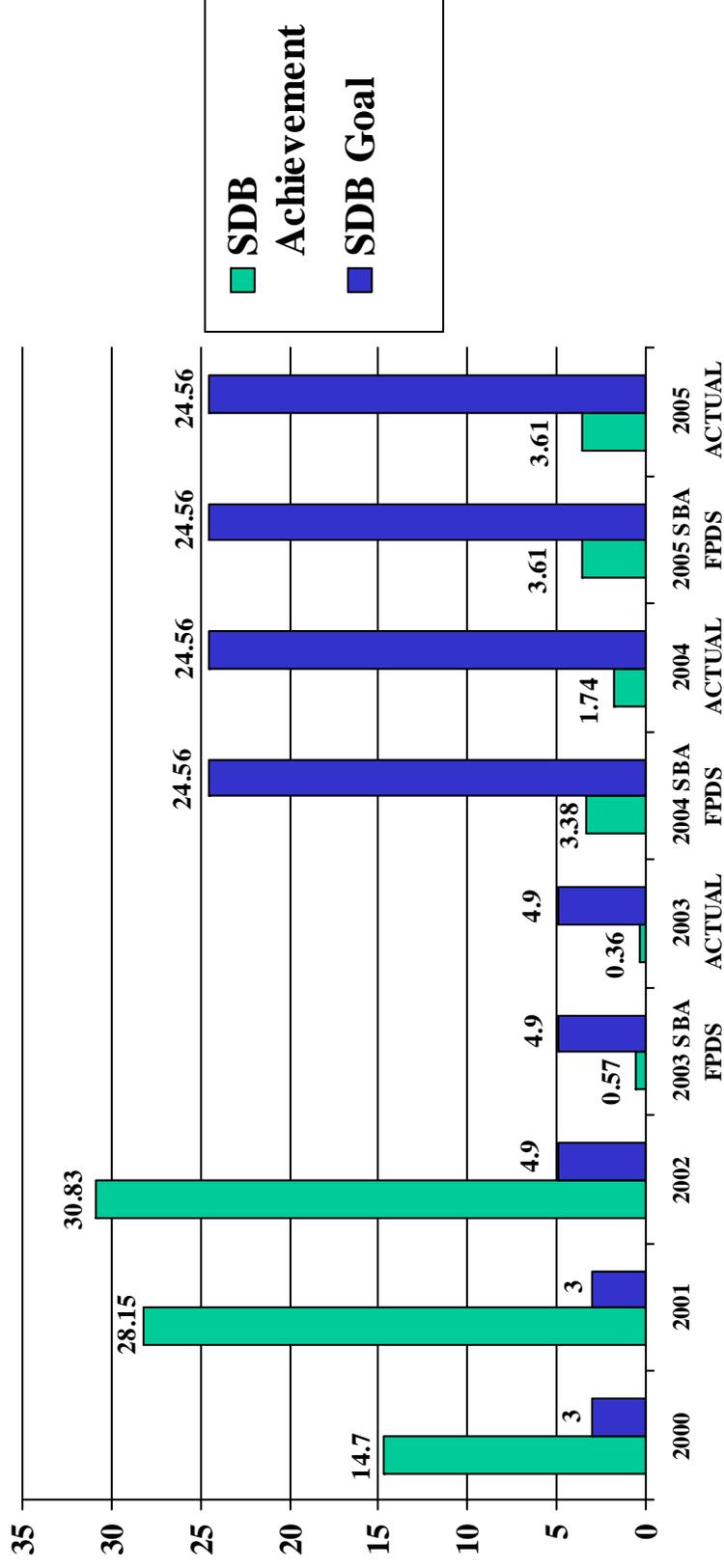
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

U.S. Agency for International Development Small Business Goal Achievement



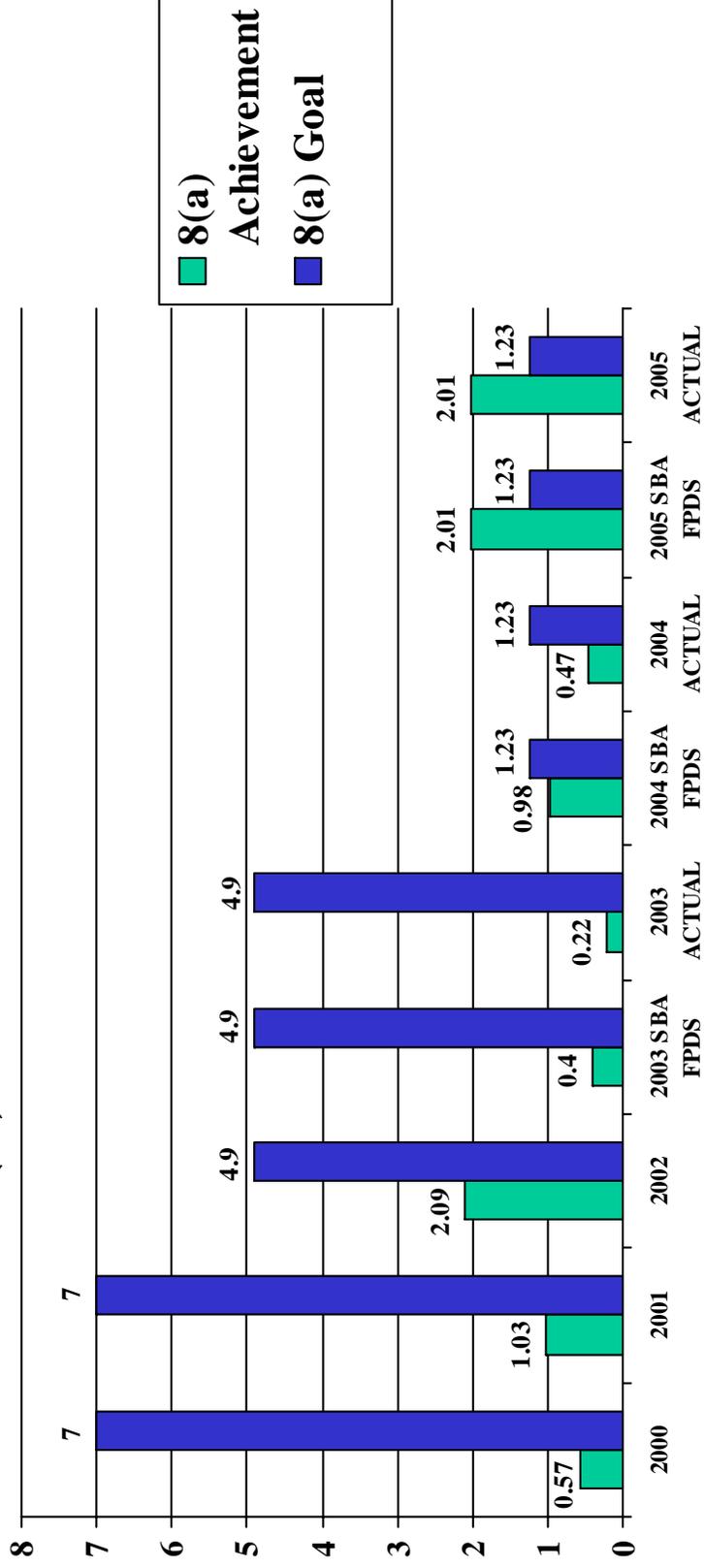
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

U.S. Agency for International Development SDB Goal Achievement



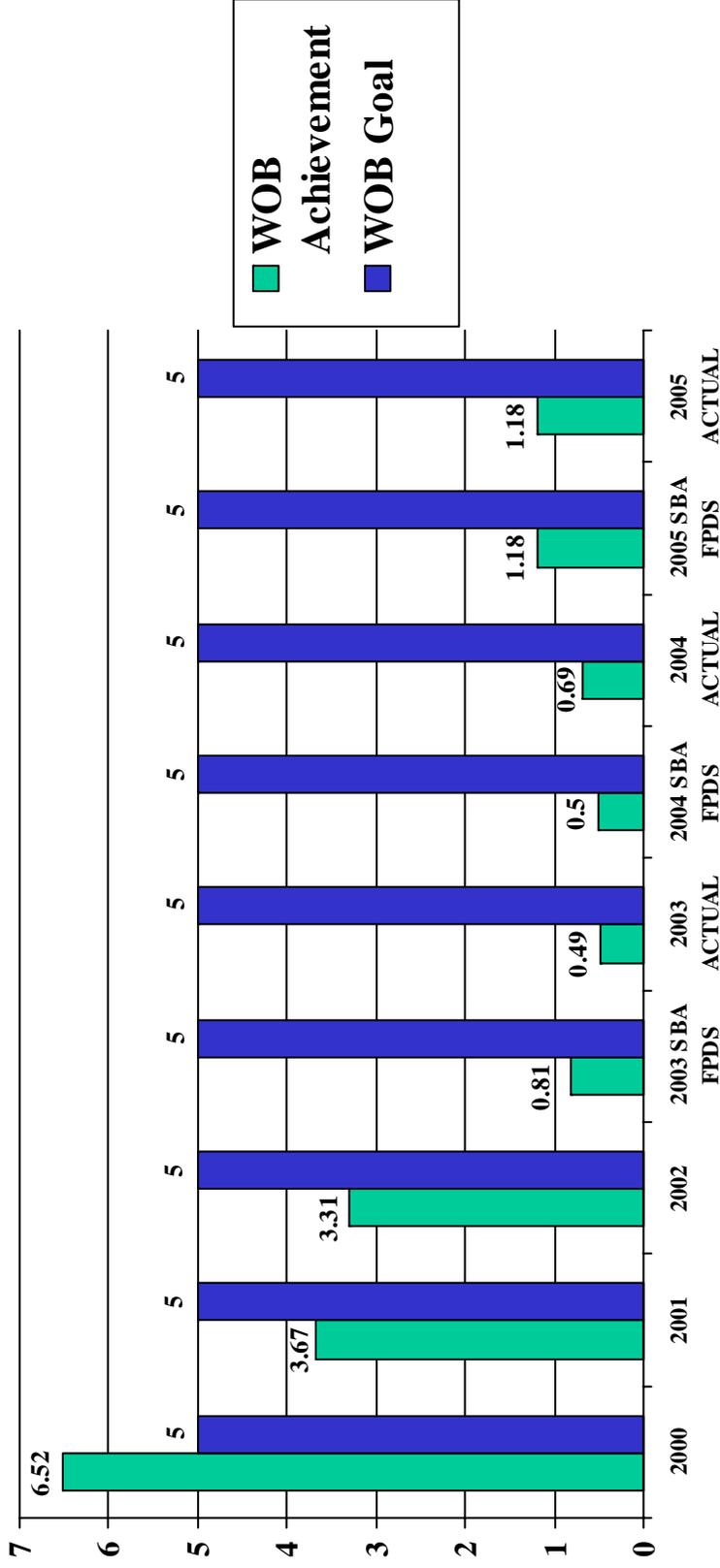
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

U.S. Agency for International Development 8(a) Goal Achievement



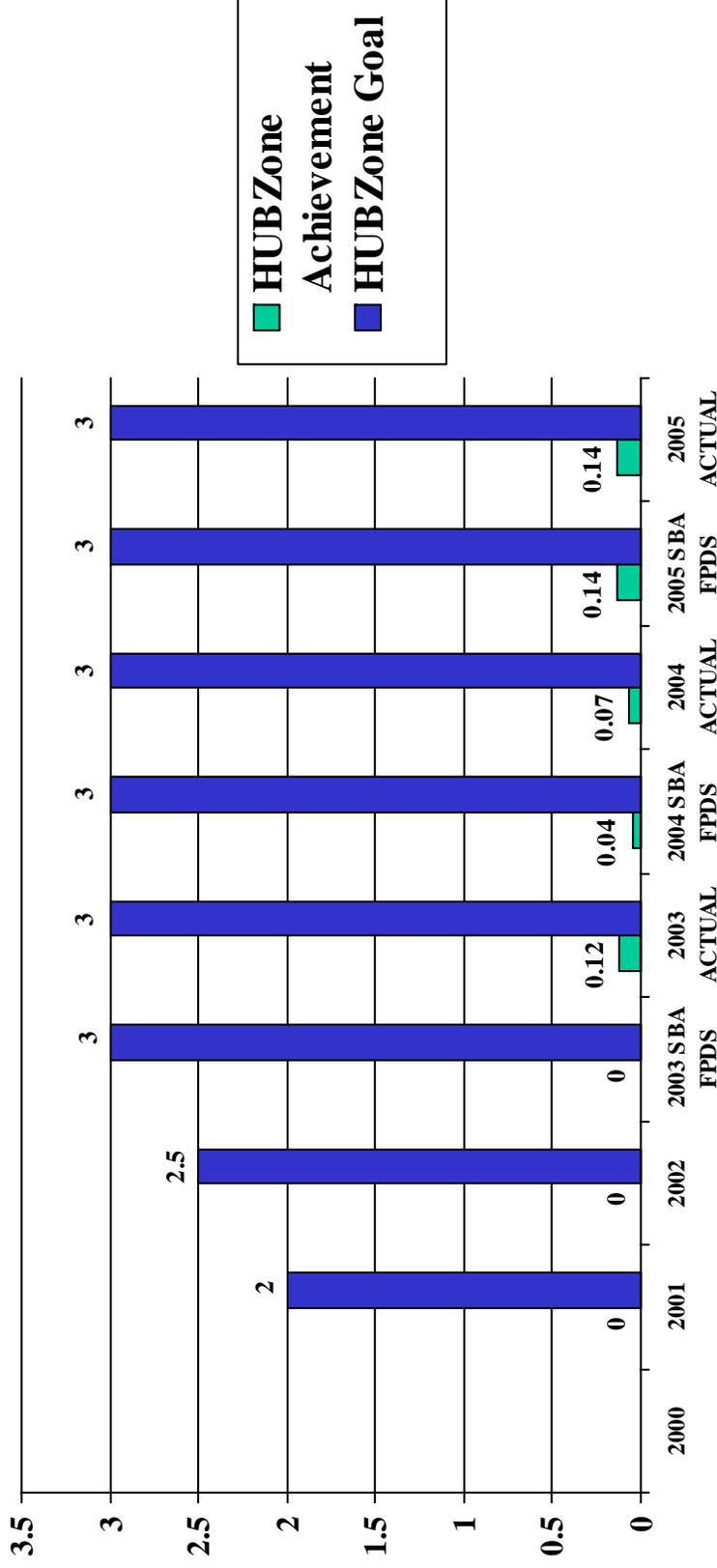
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

U.S. Agency for International Development Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

U.S. Agency for International Development HUBZone Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Small Business Administration

Procurement Dollar Analysis

The Small Business Administration (SBA) had \$42.7 million in procurement activity in 2000. Contracting volume rose to \$71.5 million in 2001, but fell to \$45.5 in 2002. SBA relies on the FPDS rather than maintaining a separate system, therefore 2003 data was approximated. Approximated 2003 figures show SBA's procurement activity increased to \$62.8 million, substantially more than SBA's FPDS total of \$53.9 million. In 2004, based on estimated figures, SBA procurement dollars increased to \$61 million. According to the SBA's FPDS figures, SBA procurement activity was \$45 million. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data show a decrease in procurement activity to \$47.4 million, a 22 percent decline from the previous year.

Numbers of Contracts

Small Business

The number of SBA contract actions with small businesses was 766 in 2000. This figure declined in each of the next two years, to 595 in 2001 and to 452 in 2002. In 2003, approximated contract actions were 481. In the same year, SBA's FPDS data showed 569 small business contract actions. For 2004, SBA's estimated contract actions were 142, while SBA's FPDS data showed 169 actions. In 2005, SBA's FPDS increased to 368. However, 15 percent of these contracts – 56 contracts in total - were miscoded as small businesses. As a result, only 312 of these contracts were actually made with small businesses. This is a 59 percent decrease in SBA contract actions with small businesses since 2000. Over the same time period, SBA's total contracting dollars have increased by 11 percent. The combination of increased total dollars with declining small business contract actions is indicative of contract bundling.

Small Disadvantaged Business

The number of SBA contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses decreased from 162 in 2000 to 102 in 2001. In 2002, the SBA had 68 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. In 2003, approximated contract actions were 81. The SBA's FPDS data showed 83 small disadvantaged business contract actions in that year. For 2004, SBA's estimated contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses were 86. The SBA's FPDS data showed 76 actions. In 2005, SBA's FDPS shows 121 contract actions with small disadvantaged businesses. This represents a 25 percent decrease since 2000.

8(a) Program

SBA contract actions with 8(a) firms increased from 83 in 2000 to 95 in 2001. In 2002, the SBA had 77 contract actions with 8(a) companies. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 130. The SBA's FPDS data showed 109 8(a) firm contract actions. For 2004, SBA's estimated contract actions with 8(a) companies were 49. The SBA's FPDS data showed 27 actions. From 2003 to 2004, SBA's contract actions with 8(a) companies declined by 62 percent. In 2005, SBA's FPDS data for 8(a) firms totaled 75. This represents a 10 percent decline in contracting with 8(a) firms since 2000.

Women-Owned Business

The number of contract actions with women-owned businesses by the SBA decreased from 144 in 2000 to 107 in 2001. In 2002, the SBA had 79 contract actions with women-owned firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 are 133. The SBA's FPDS data showed 144 women-owned business contract actions. For 2004, SBA's estimated contract actions with women-owned firms were 67. The SBA's FPDS data showed 63 actions. Although SBA's FPDS data show 95 contract actions in 2005, this represents a decrease of 34 percent in the number of SBA contract actions with women-owned businesses with since 2000.

HUBZone Small Business Concerns

The SBA had four contract actions with HUBZone companies in 2001. In 2002, the SBA had no contracting activity with HUBZone firms. Approximated contract actions for 2003 were 4. The SBA's FPDS data showed 3 HUBZone contract actions. For 2004, SBA's estimated contract actions with HUBZone firms were 11. The SBA's FPDS data showed 9 actions. For 2005, SBA had 12 contract actions with HUBZone firms according to SBA's FPDS.

Goal Achievement

Small Business Goal

The SBA exceeded its small business goal in 2000 and 2001, but did not achieve its goal in 2002, 2003 or 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, SBA accomplished 72.1 percent of its contracts with small businesses. However, this figure included \$6 million in contracts to large corporations and organizations that are not small businesses. When this is subtracted from the total value of SBA small business contracts, the small business achievement declines to 59.45 percent. The SBA's goal was 60 percent. As SBA achieved 99 percent of its goal, the grade will be an "A." The SBA's small business goal for fiscal year 2006 is 60 percent. It is ironic that the SBA – the agency intended to advance the interests of small companies – has awarded more than 40 percent of its total procurement dollars with large corporations.

Small Disadvantaged Business Goal

SBA exceeded its small business goal in 2000 and 2004, but did not achieve its goal in 2001, 2002 or 2003. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, SBA surpassed its goal. SBA accomplished 24.57 percent, while its goal was 16 percent. As SBA exceeded its goal, the grade will be an "A." The SBA has a small disadvantaged business goal of 16 percent for 2006.

8(a) Program Goal

SBA did not achieve its 8(a) Program goal in 2000, 2001 or 2004, but exceeded its goal in 2002 and 2003. Based on SBA's FPDS figures for 2005, SBA surpassed its 8(a) Program goal. SBA achieved 29.13 percent, while its goal was 20 percent. As SBA exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

8(a) Program Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2002	2003	2004	2005
8(a) Goal	23.26	23.26	20	20
8(a) Achievement	32.13	30.92	13.23	29.13

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 25.43 percent. The average goal over the same period was 22.17 percent. Because an unreasonably low goal has been established, the grade would ordinarily be reduced to a "B." However, as SBA has established an unreasonably low goal for the past two years, there will be a further downgrade to a "C." The SBA has an 8(a) program goal of 20 percent for fiscal year 2006. Almost 40 percent of the SBA's 8(a) contracting dollars in 2005 was awarded to Alaska Native Corporations.

Women-Owned Business Goal

SBA did not achieve its women-owned business goal in 2000 and 2001, but exceeded its goal in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Based on the SBA's FPDS data for 2005, SBA exceeded its goal. SBA accomplished 18.75 percent, while its goal was 10 percent. As SBA exceeded its goal, the grade would normally be an "A."

Women-Owned Business Percentage of Total Contracting Dollars

	2001	2002	2003	2004
WOB Goal	7.64	7.64	10	10
WOB Achievement	17.66	13.41	11.63	18.75

However, between 2002 and 2004, the average achievement was 14.23 percent. The average goal for the same period was 8.43 percent. As the goal established for 2005 was below the average achievement, the letter grade would normally be dropped to a “B.” However, as SBA has set an unreasonably low goal for each of the past six years, the letter grade will be lowered to an “F.” For 2006, SBA has a goal of 10 percent.

HUBZone Small Business Concern Goal

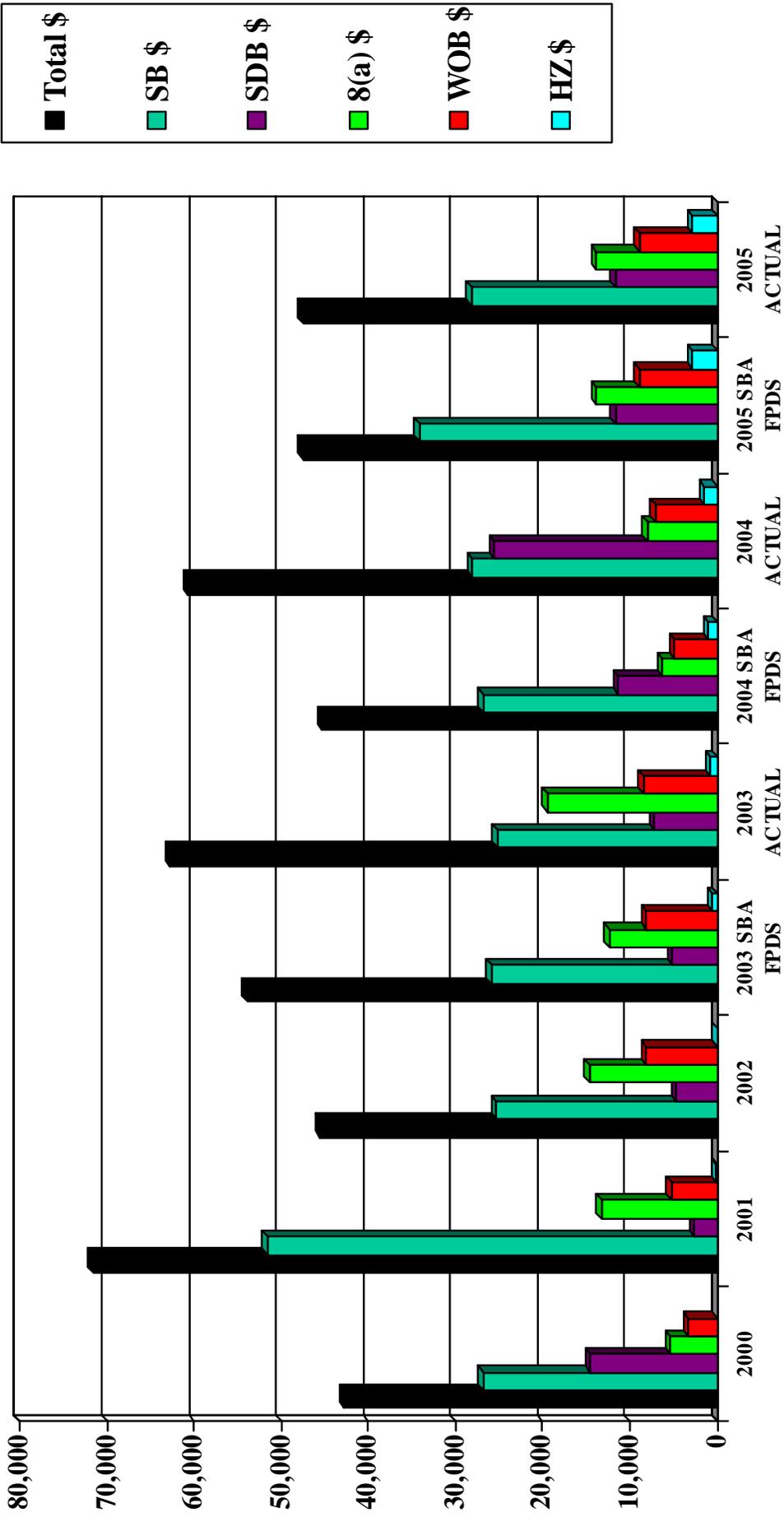
The Small Business Administration did not achieve its HUBZone goal from 2001 through 2004. Based on the SBA’s FPDS data for 2005, SBA surpassed its HUBZone goal. The SBA accomplished 6.05 percent, while the goal was 3 percent. As SBA exceeded the goal, the grade will be an “A.” SBA has a HUBZone goal of 3 percent for fiscal year 2006.

Overall Grade

Small Business Goal	A 4 points
Small Disadvantaged Business Goal	A 4 points
8(a) Program Goal	C 2 point
Women-Owned Business Goal	F 0 points
HUBZone Goal	A 4 points
Average Grade	C 2.8 points

With an “A” in the Small Business Goal, an “A” in the Small Disadvantaged Business Goal, a “C” in the 8(a) Program goal, an “F” in the Women-Owned Business Goal, and an “A” in the HUBZone Goal, with all categories weighed equally, the Small Business Administration has an overall total of 2.8 points, for a grade of “C.”

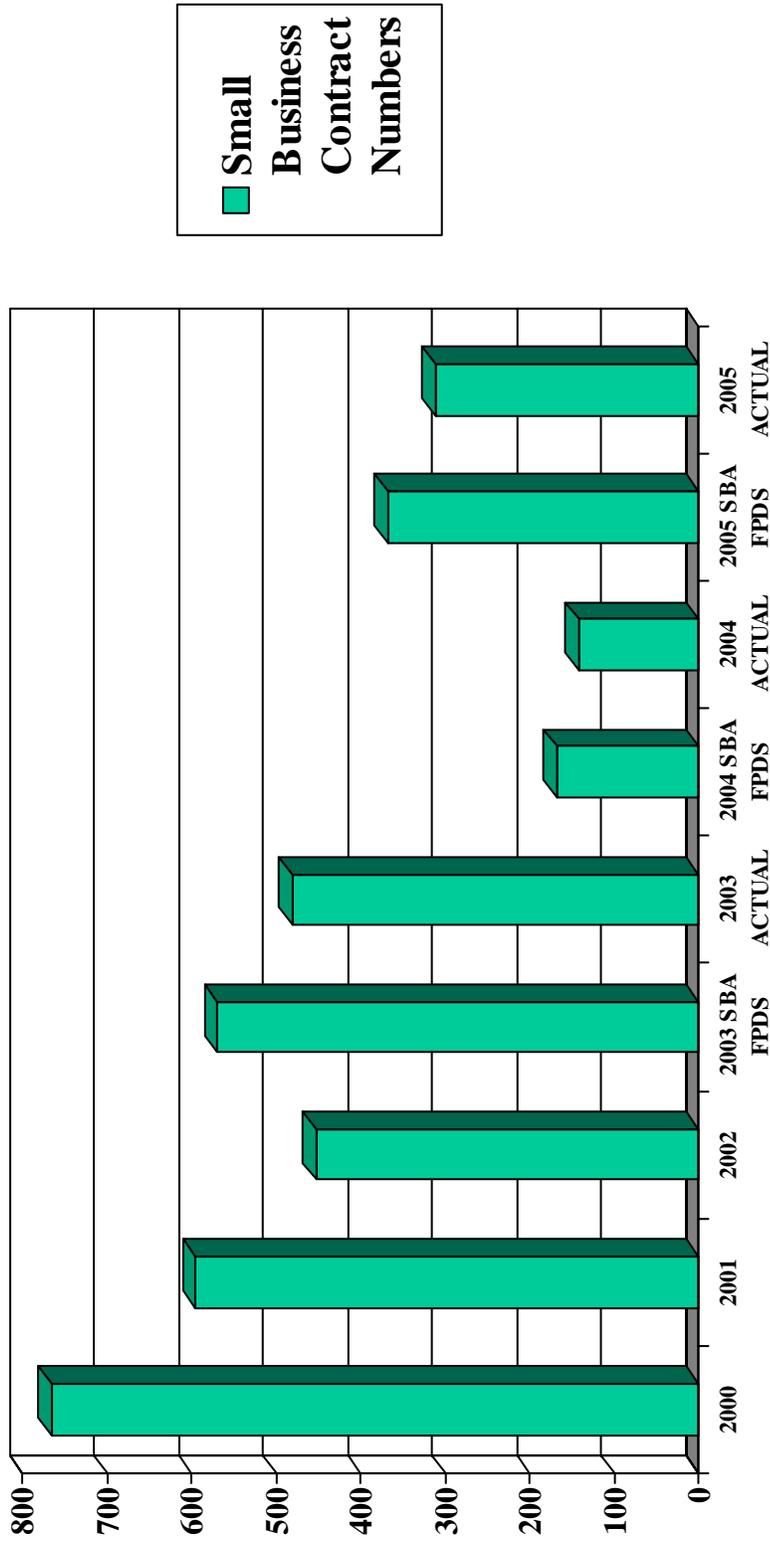
Small Business Administration Procurement Dollars



Dollars are expressed in thousands.

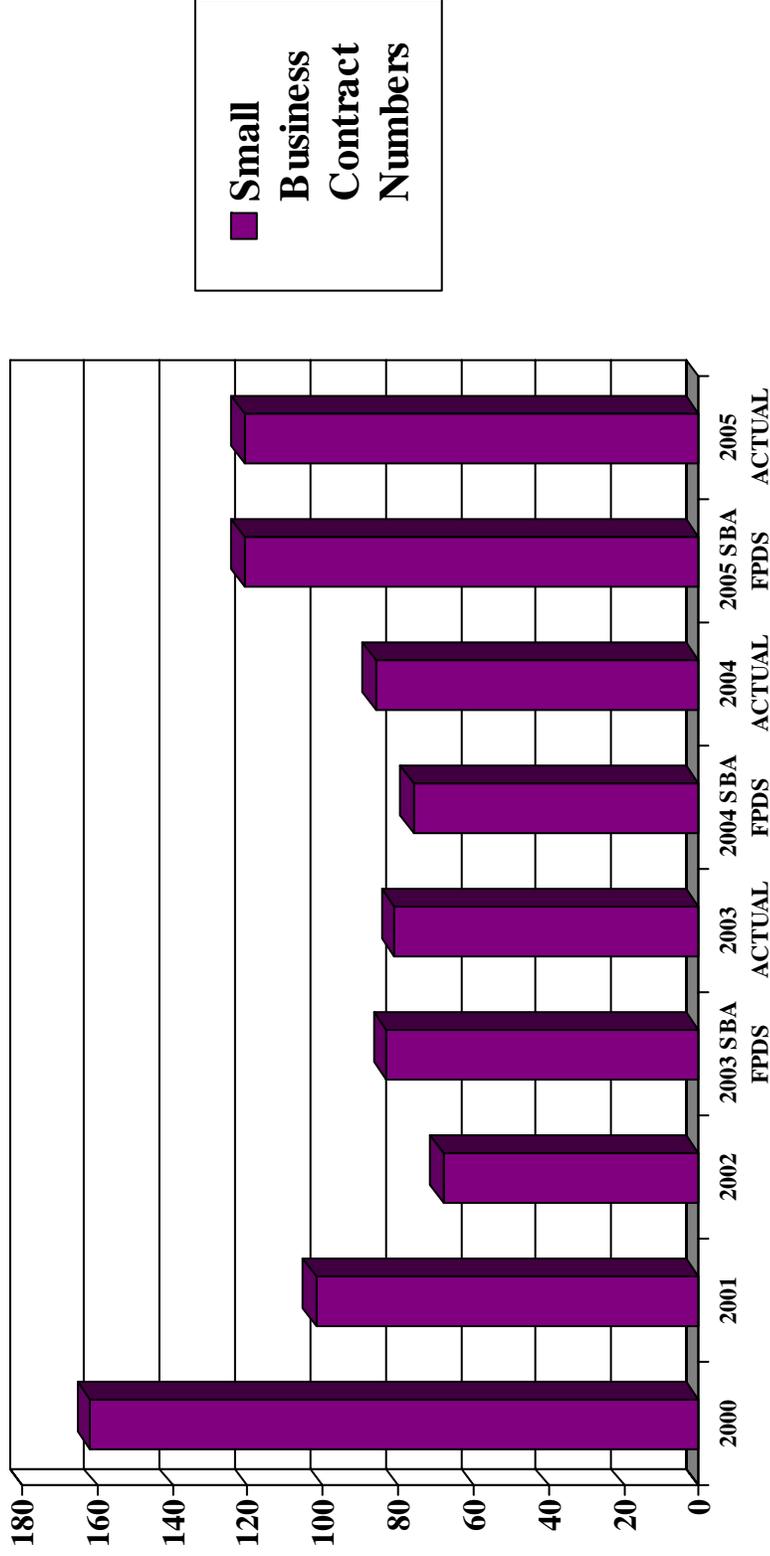
Small Business Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Businesses



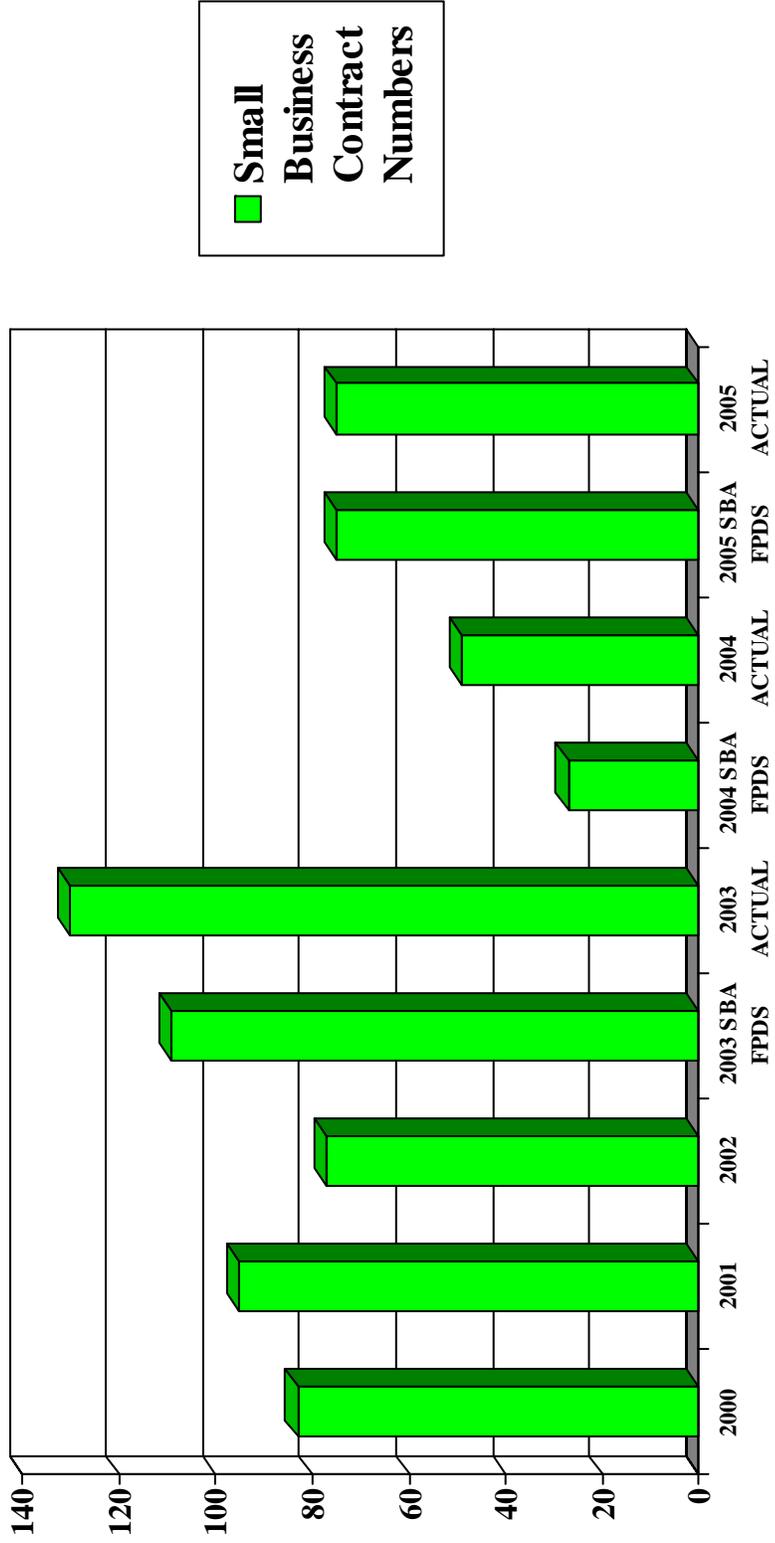
Small Business Administration

Number of Contracts to Small Disadvantaged Businesses



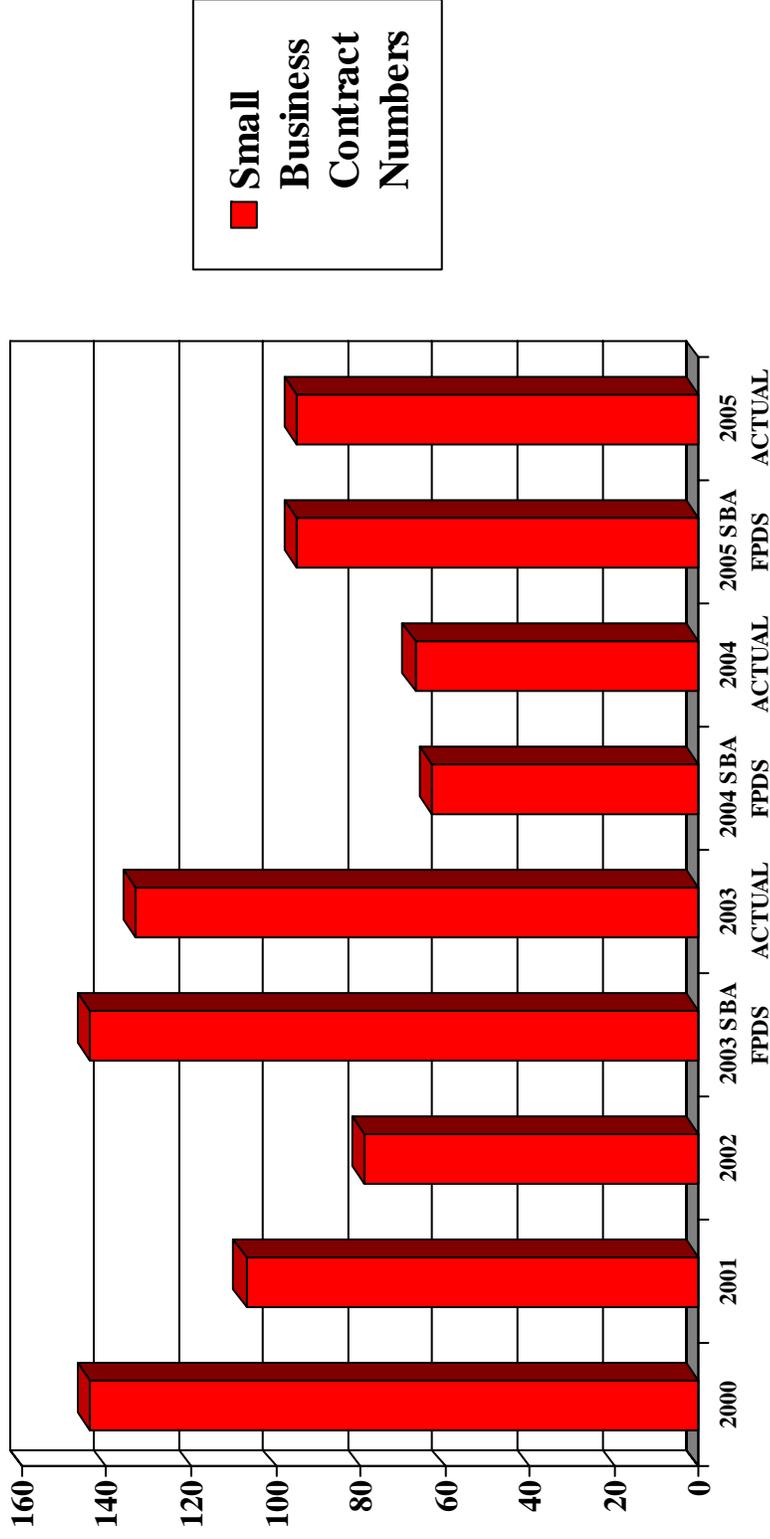
Small Business Administration

Number of Contracts to 8(a) Firms



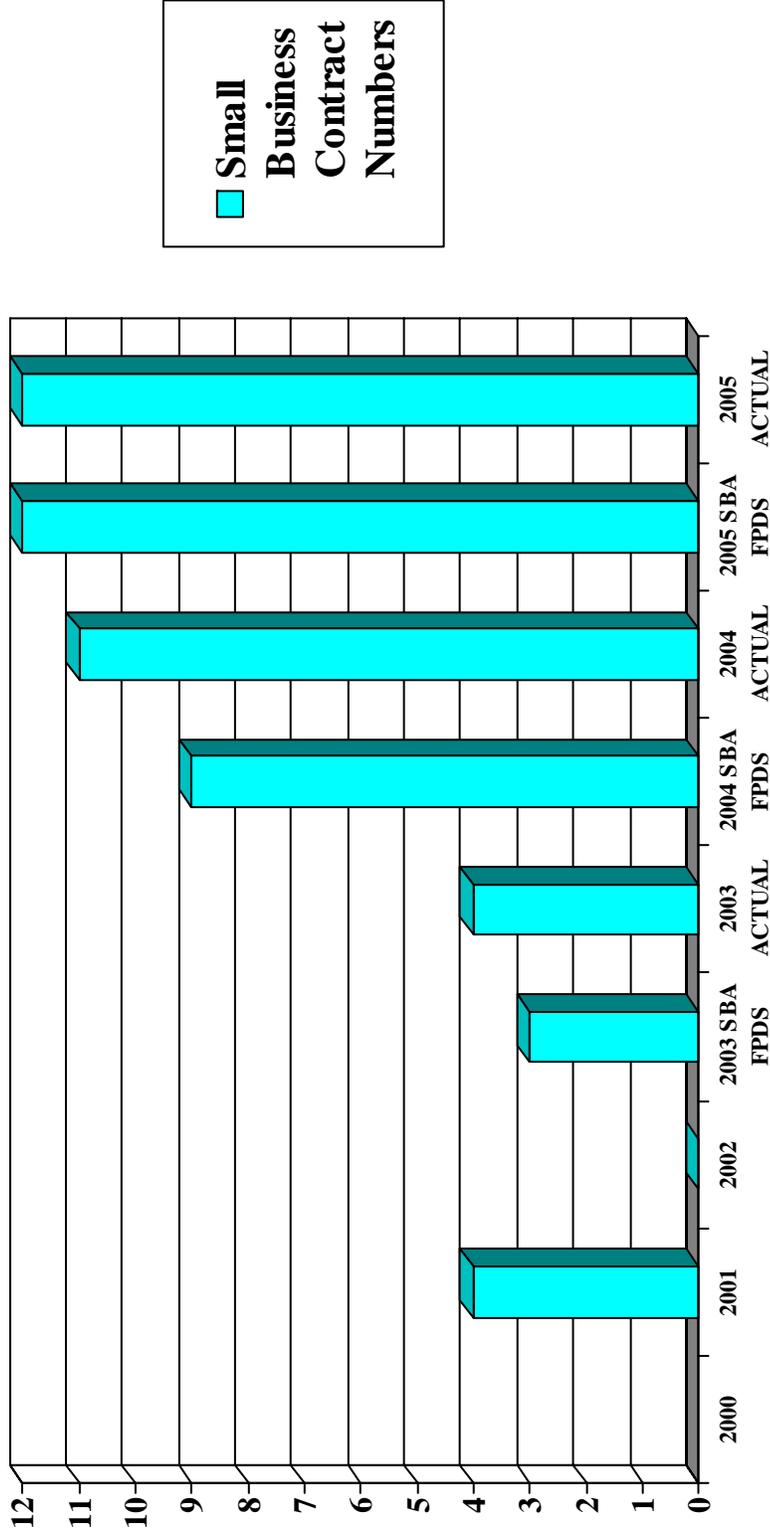
Small Business Administration

Number of Contracts to Women-Owned Businesses



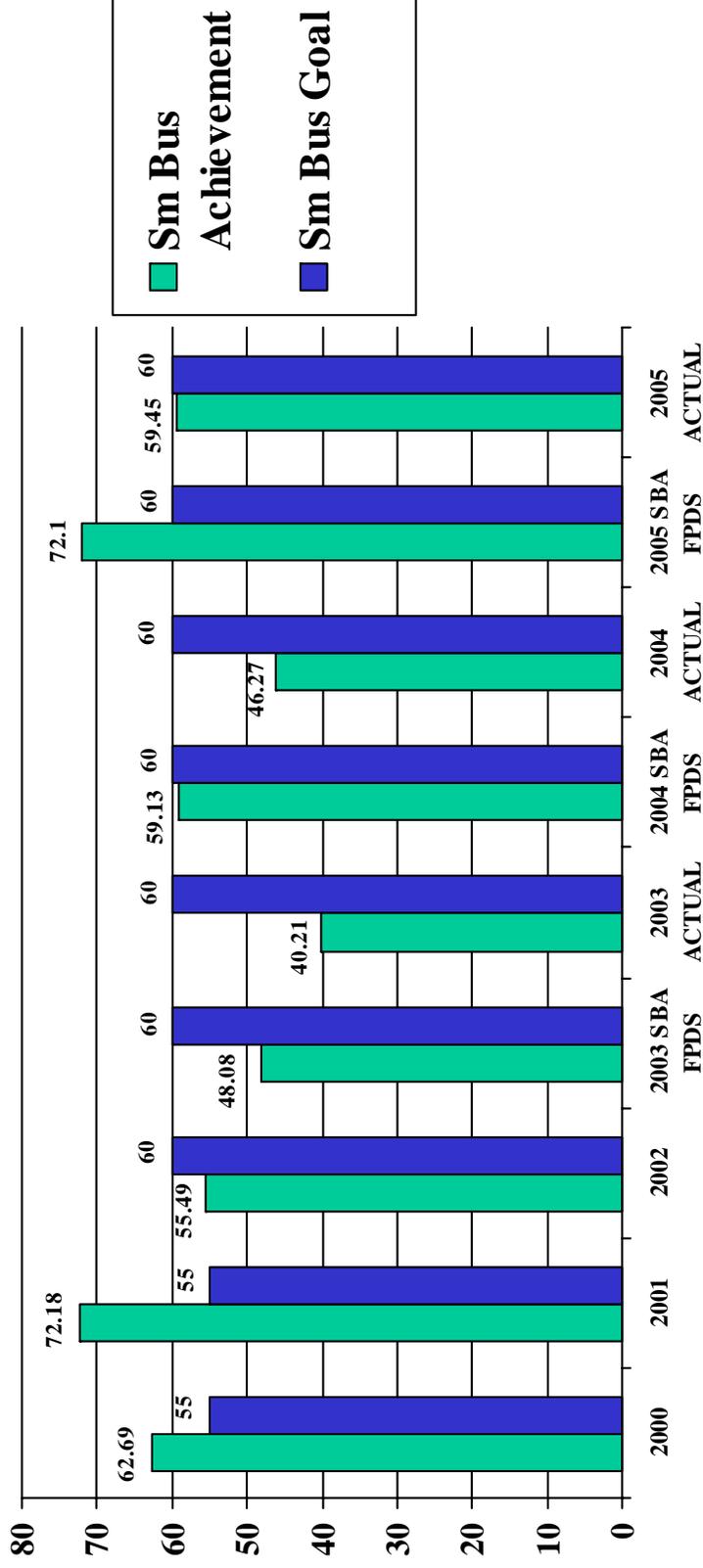
Small Business Administration

Number of Contracts to HUBZone Businesses



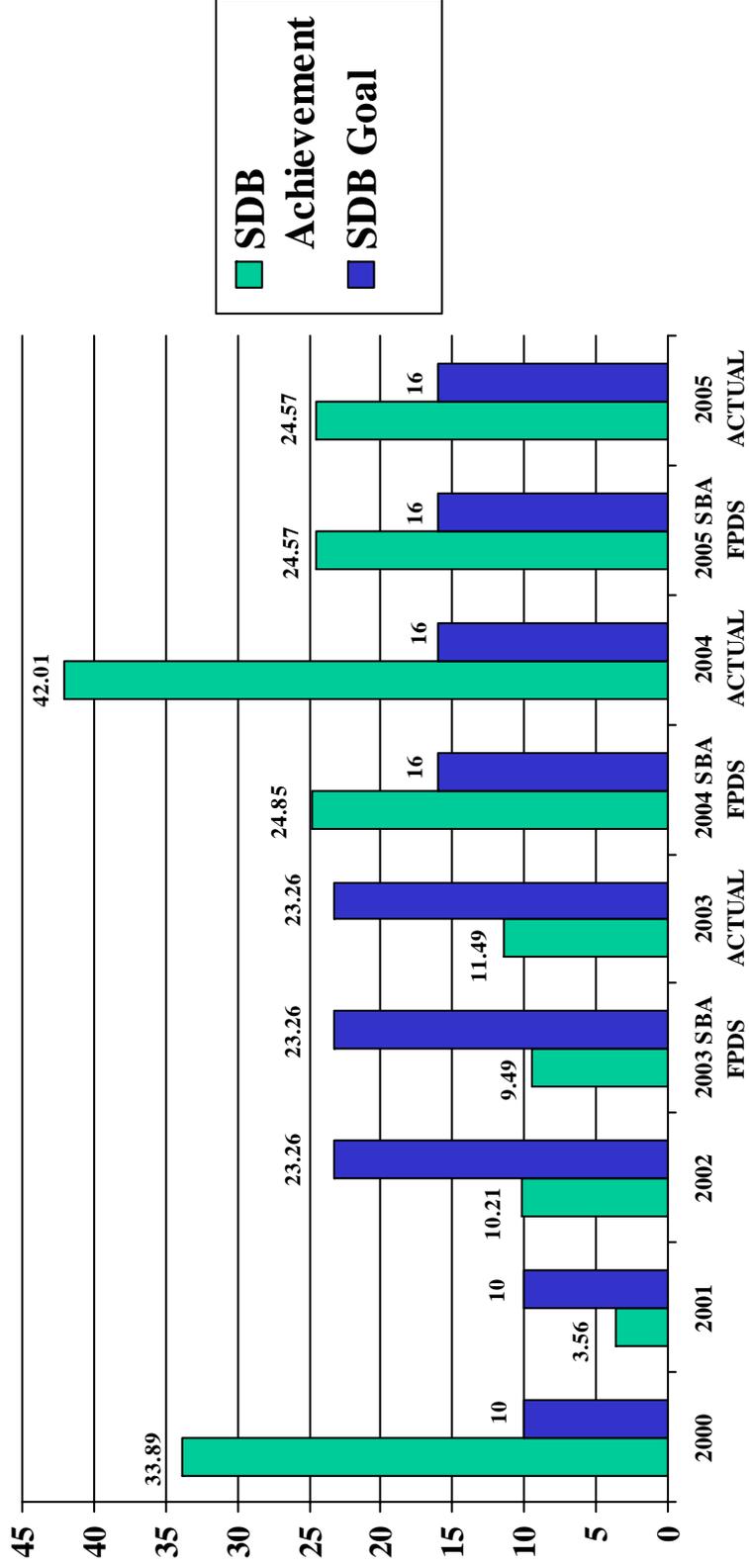
This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Small Business Administration Small Business Goal Achievement



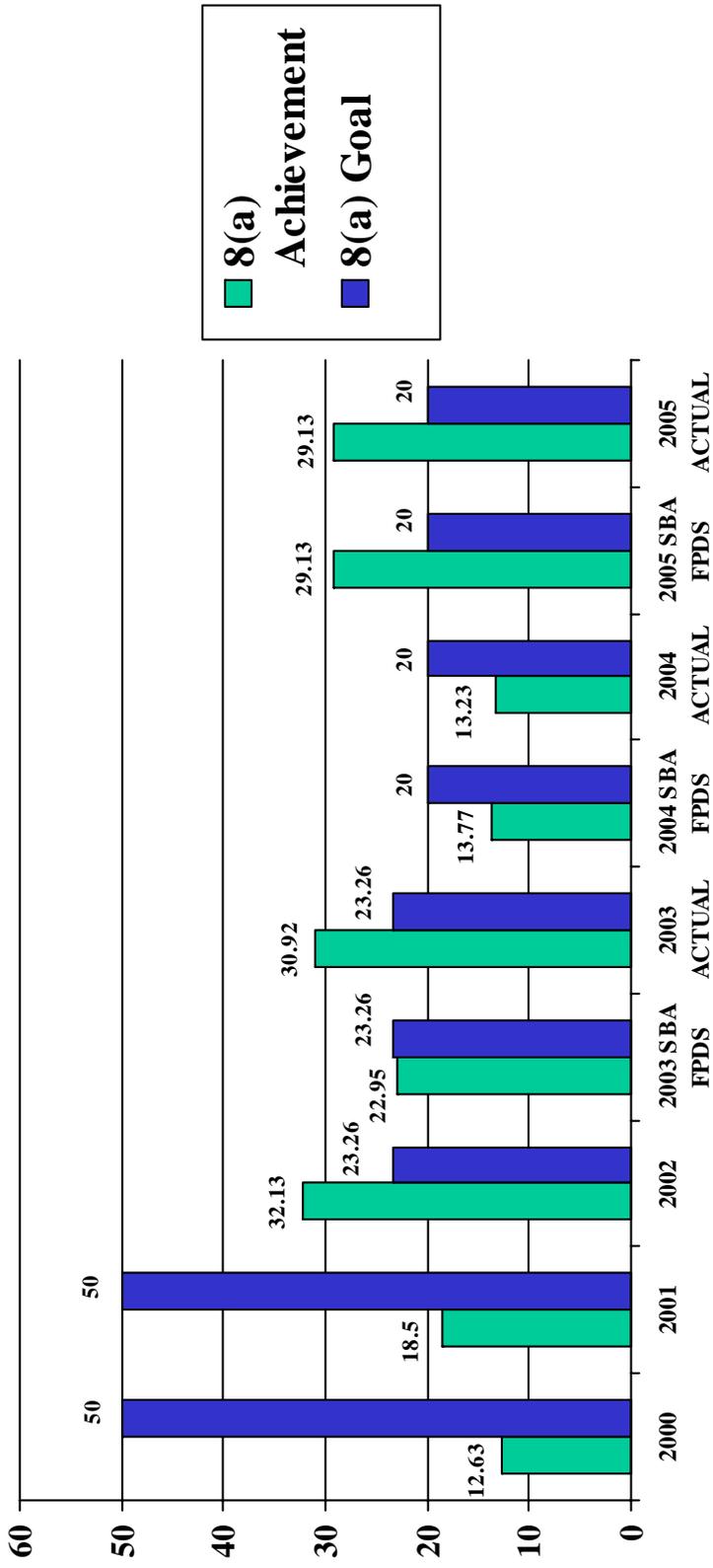
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small businesses.

Small Business Administration SDB Goal Achievement



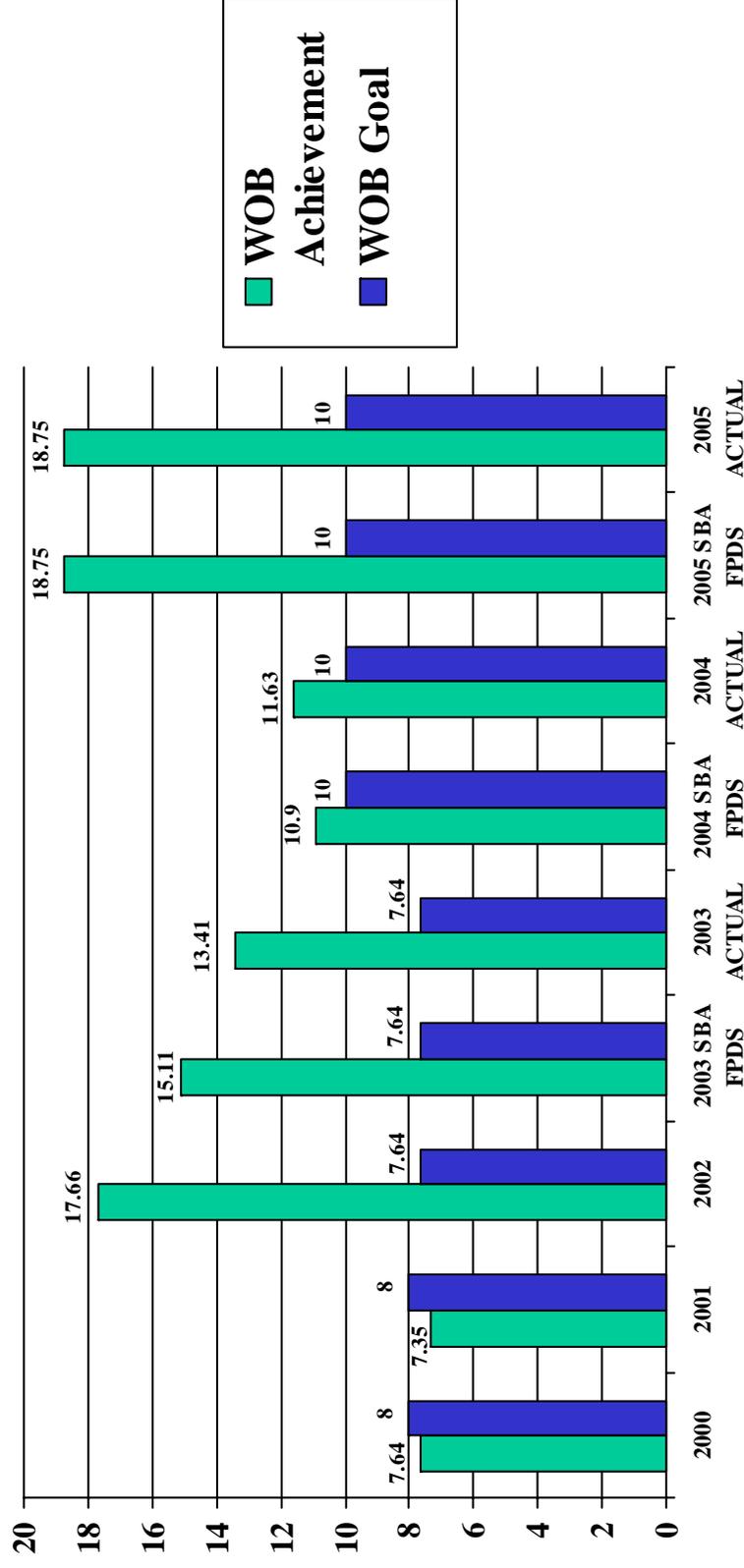
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to small disadvantaged businesses.

Small Business Administration 8(a) Goal Achievement



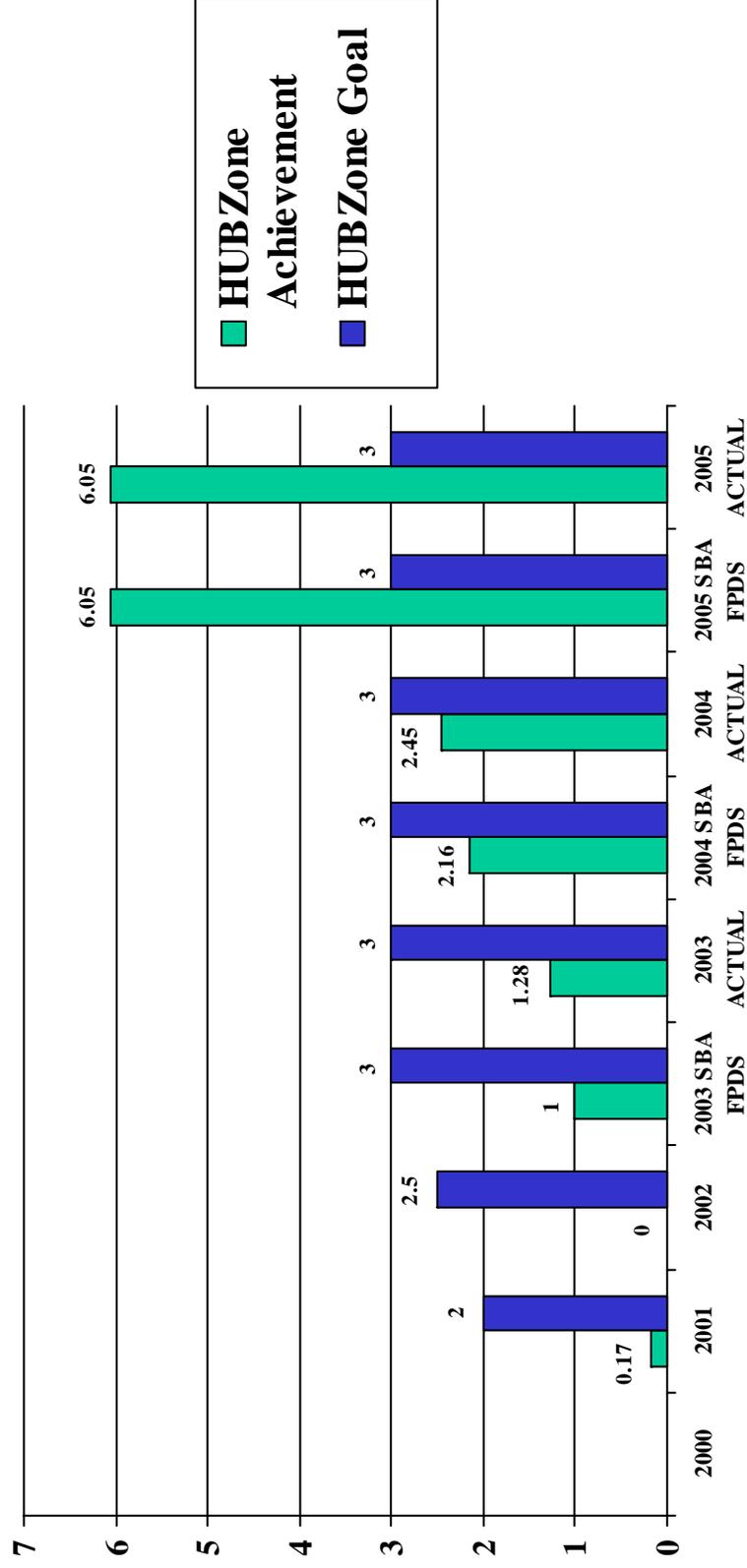
For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to 8(a) firms.

Small Business Administration Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to women-owned businesses.

Small Business Administration HUBZone Business Goal Achievement



For their respective years, these figures represent the percent of total procurements that were awarded to HUBZone businesses. This report began tracking HUBZone goal achievement in 2001.

Federal Agency Scorecard VII - Recap

Rank	Federal Agency	Small Business Goal	SDB Goal	8(a) Program Goal	WOB Goal	HUBZone Goal	Total Points	% of Federal Market	Grade	Final Grade
1	Interior	A	B - note 1	A	A	B - note 1	3.6	0.86%	B	0.031
2	DVA	A	F - notes 2, 7	A	A	A	3.2	3.14%	B-	0.100
3	GSA	C	D	A	A	A	3	1.39%	B-	0.042
3	DHS	A	C - notes 2, 3	A	A	D	3	3.09%	B-	0.093
3	Transportation	B	F	A	A	A	3	0.48%	B-	0.014
6	SBA	A	A	C - notes 1, 3	F - notes 1, 7	A	2.8	0.02%	C	0.001
7	Agriculture	F - notes 1, 4	A	D	A	A	2.6	1.26%	C	0.033
8	Commerce	F - notes 1, 5	A	A	F - note 1, 5	C	2	0.61%	C-	0.012
8	Defense	A	F - notes 2, 5	A	D	D	2	70.15%	C-	1.403
8	HHS	A	F	C	A	F	2	2.95%	C-	0.059
11	HUD	F - notes 1, 5	B - note 1	C - notes 1, 3	F - notes 1, 4	A	1.8	0.34%	D	0.006
11	Labor	A	F - notes 1, 4	D	A	F	1.8	0.53%	D	0.010
13	Justice	A	F	F	A	F	1.6	1.33%	D	0.021
13	OPM	A	F - notes 2, 7	F	A	F	1.6	0.08%	D	0.001
13	Treasury	A	F - notes 1, 7	F	A	F	1.6	0.62%	D	0.010
16	Social Security	F - notes 1, 7	F - note 1	D - note 1	A	C	1.4	0.28%	D	0.004
17	EPA	F - notes 1, 7	F - notes 2, 7	C	A	F	1.2	0.47%	D-	0.006
18	State	D	F - notes 1, 4	F	A	F	1	0.68%	D-	0.007
19	USAID	F	F	A	F	F	0.8	0.06%	F	0.000
20	NASA	F - notes 2, 7	F - notes 2, 7	B	F	F	0.6	3.93%	F	0.024
21	Education	F	F - notes 2, 7	F	F	F	0	0.40%	F	0.000
21	Energy	F - notes 2, 7	F - notes 2, 7	F	F	F	0	7.32%	F	0.000
	Average Points	2.09	0.95	2.09	2.59	1.5	1.85	99.99%	D	1.88
	Average Grade	C-	F	C-	C	D	D			D

note 1 - downgrade due to unreasonably low goal

note 2 - downgrade due to goal below mandatory goal

note 3 - downgrade - unreasonably low goal or goal below the mandatory goal two years in a row

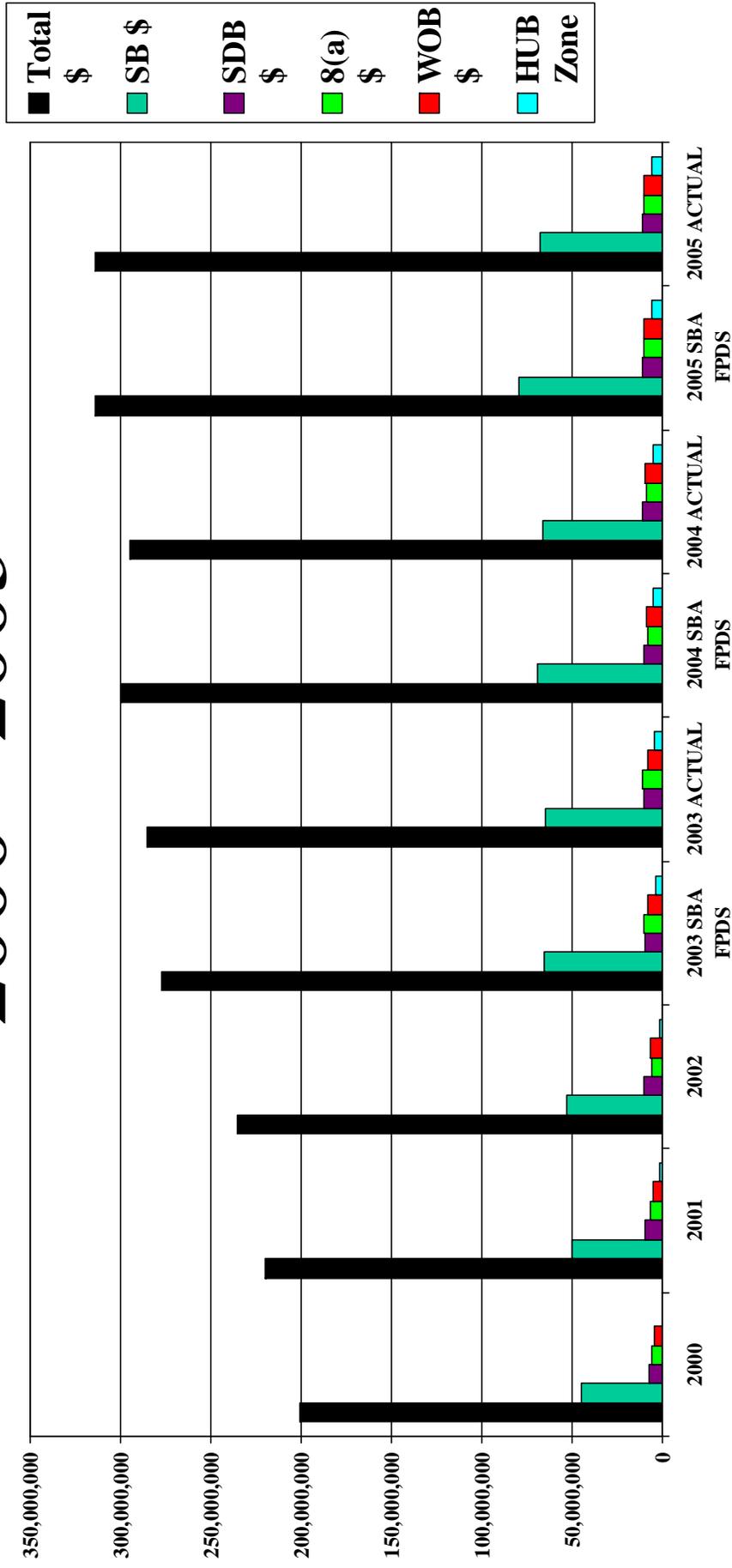
note 4 - downgrade - unreasonably low goal or goal below the mandatory goal three years in a row

note 5 - downgrade - unreasonably low goal or goal below the mandatory goal four years in a row

note 6 - downgrade - unreasonably low goal or goal below the mandatory goal five years in a row

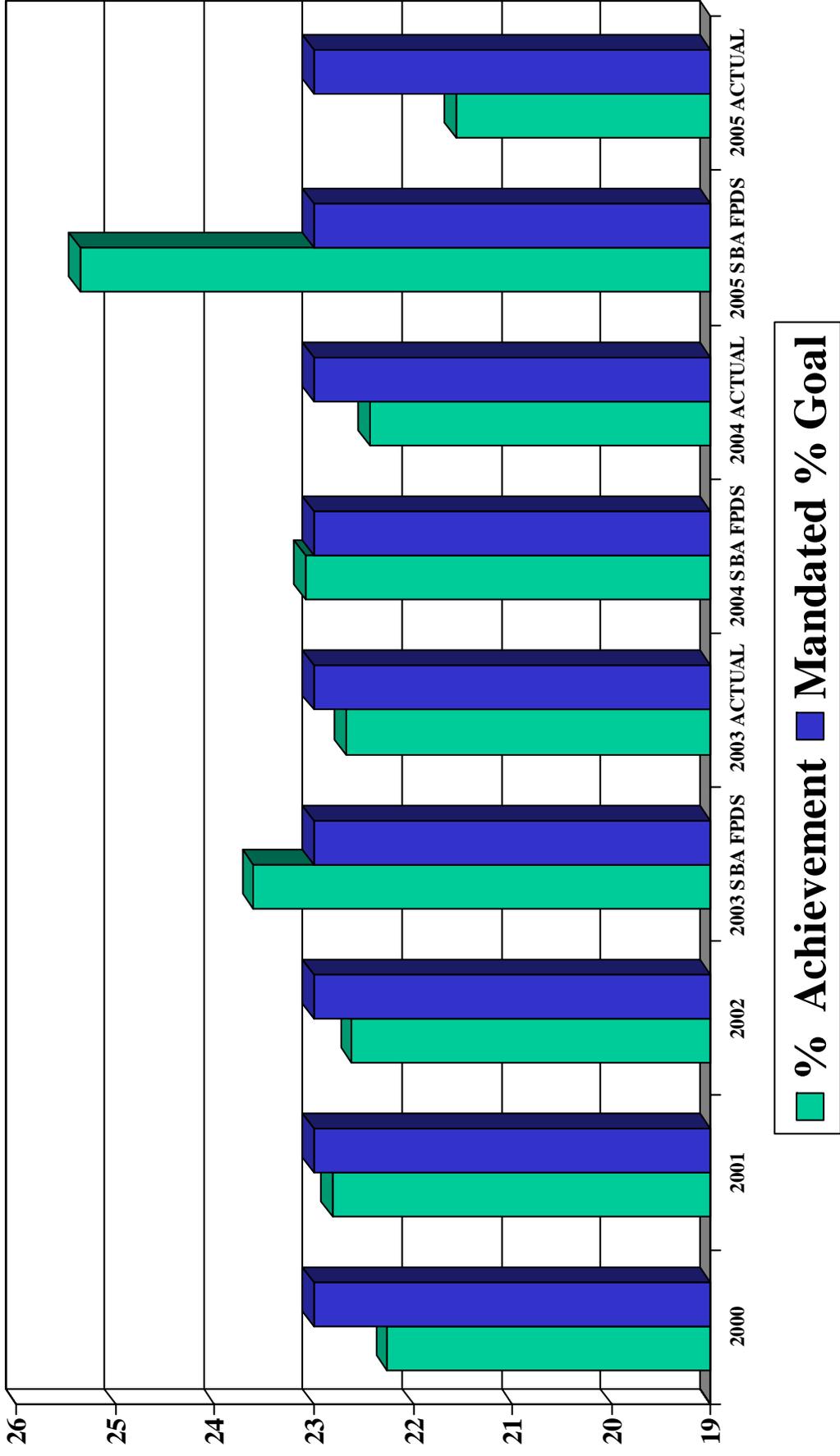
note 7 - downgrade - unreasonably low goal or goal below the mandatory goal six years in a row

Small Business Participation in Federal Procurement 2000 - 2005

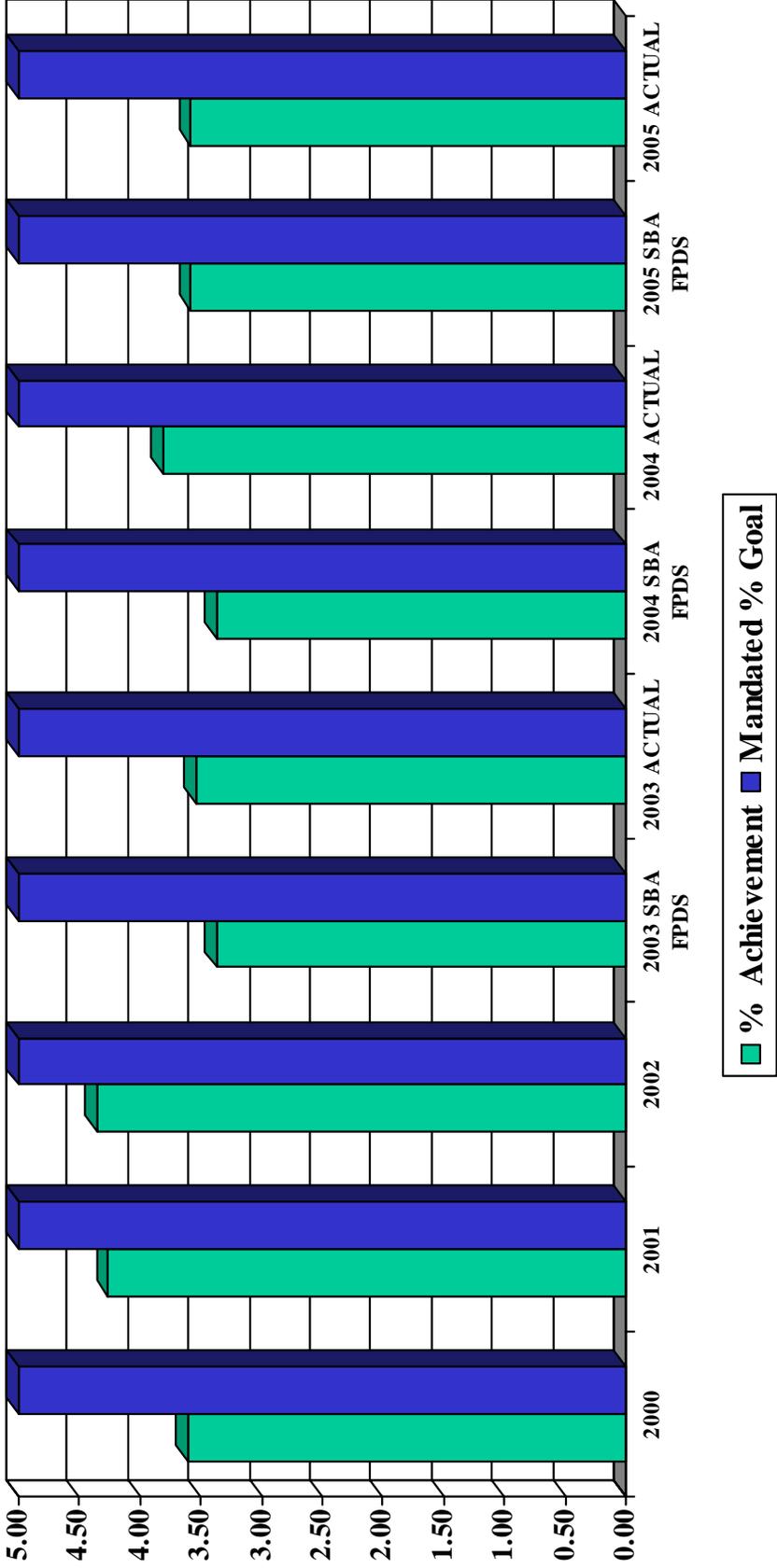


Dollars are expressed in millions.

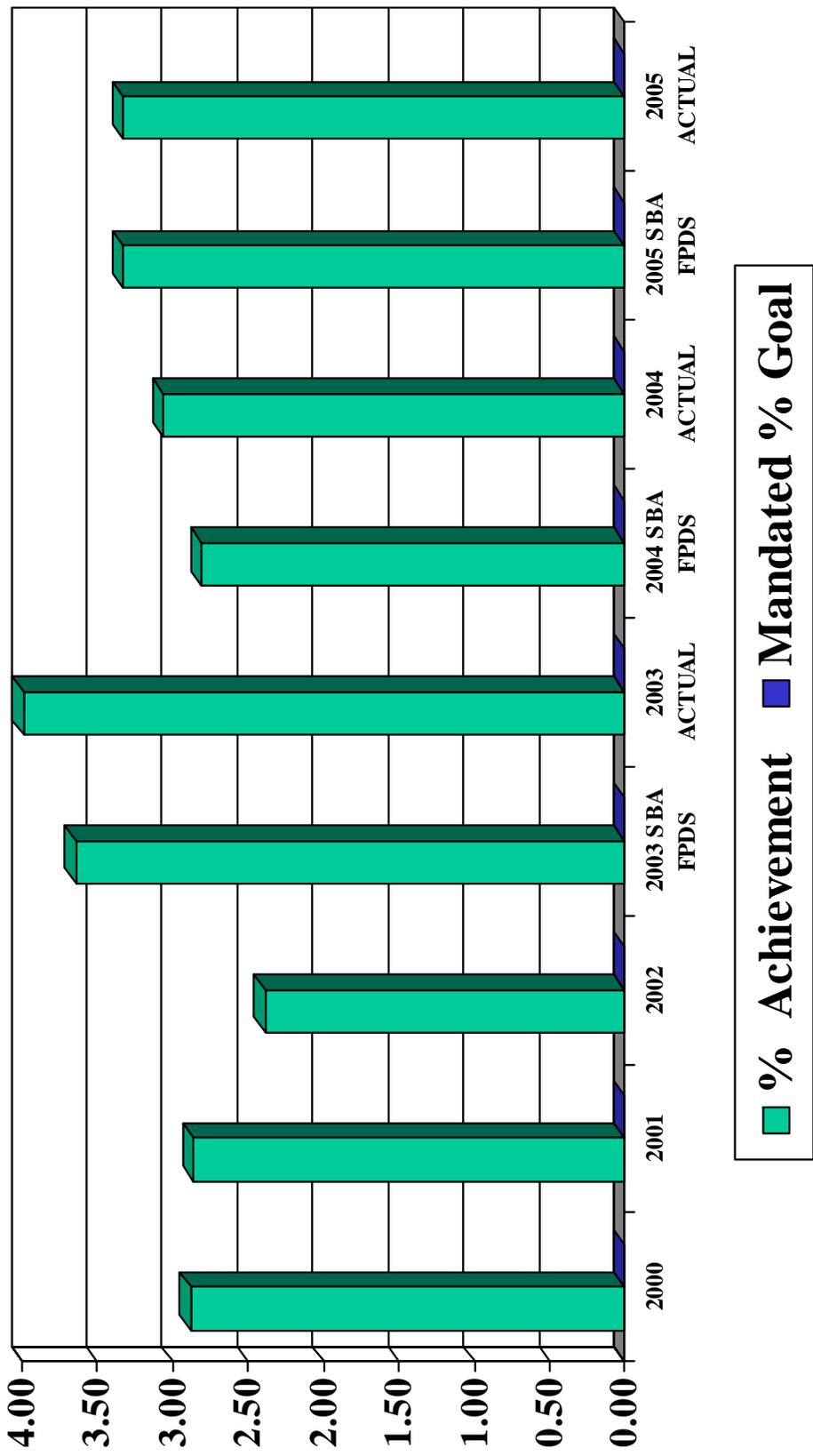
Small Business Goal Achievement in Federal Procurement



Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB) Goal Achievement in Federal Procurement

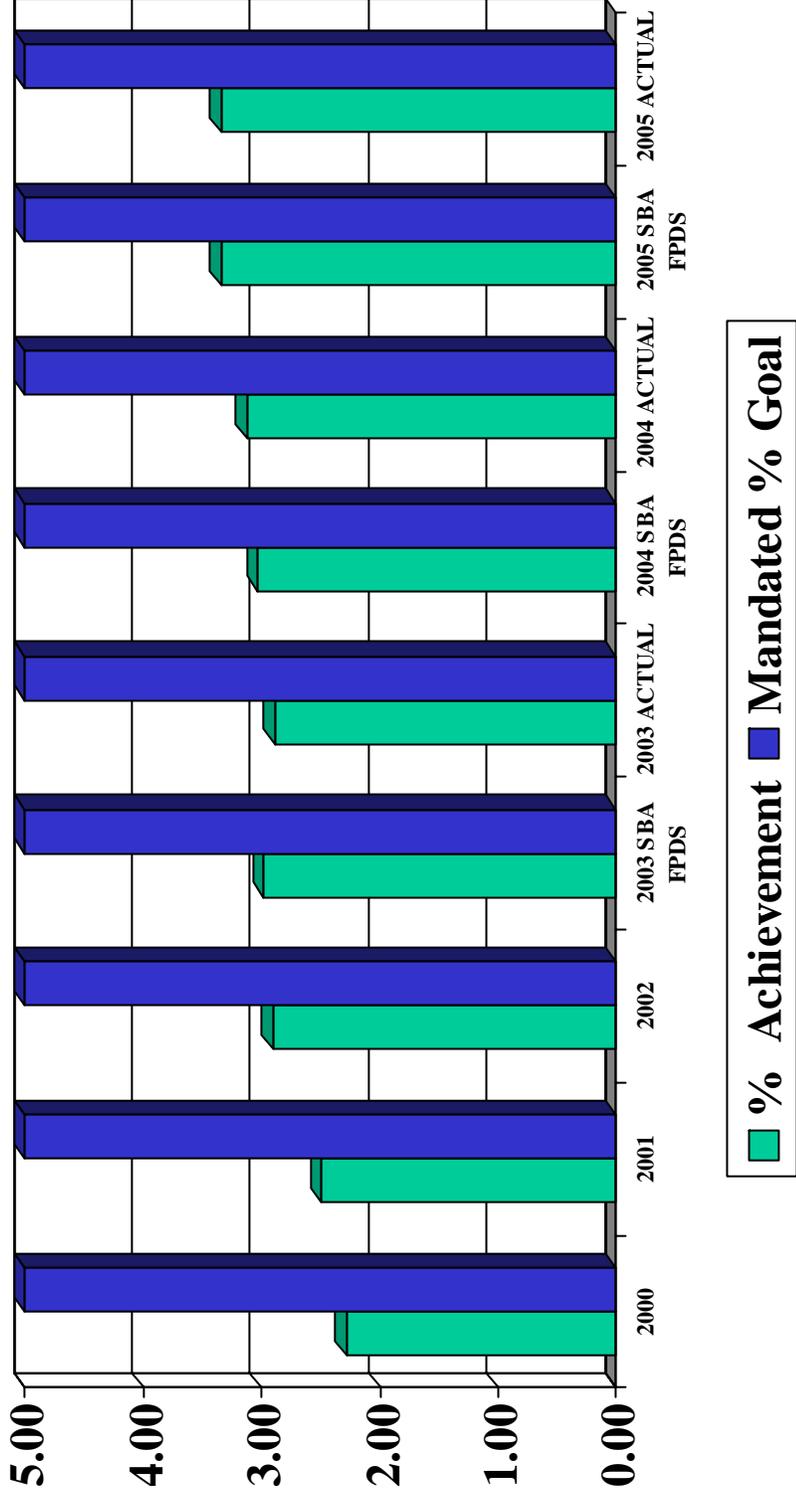


8(a) Program Goal Achievement in Federal Procurement



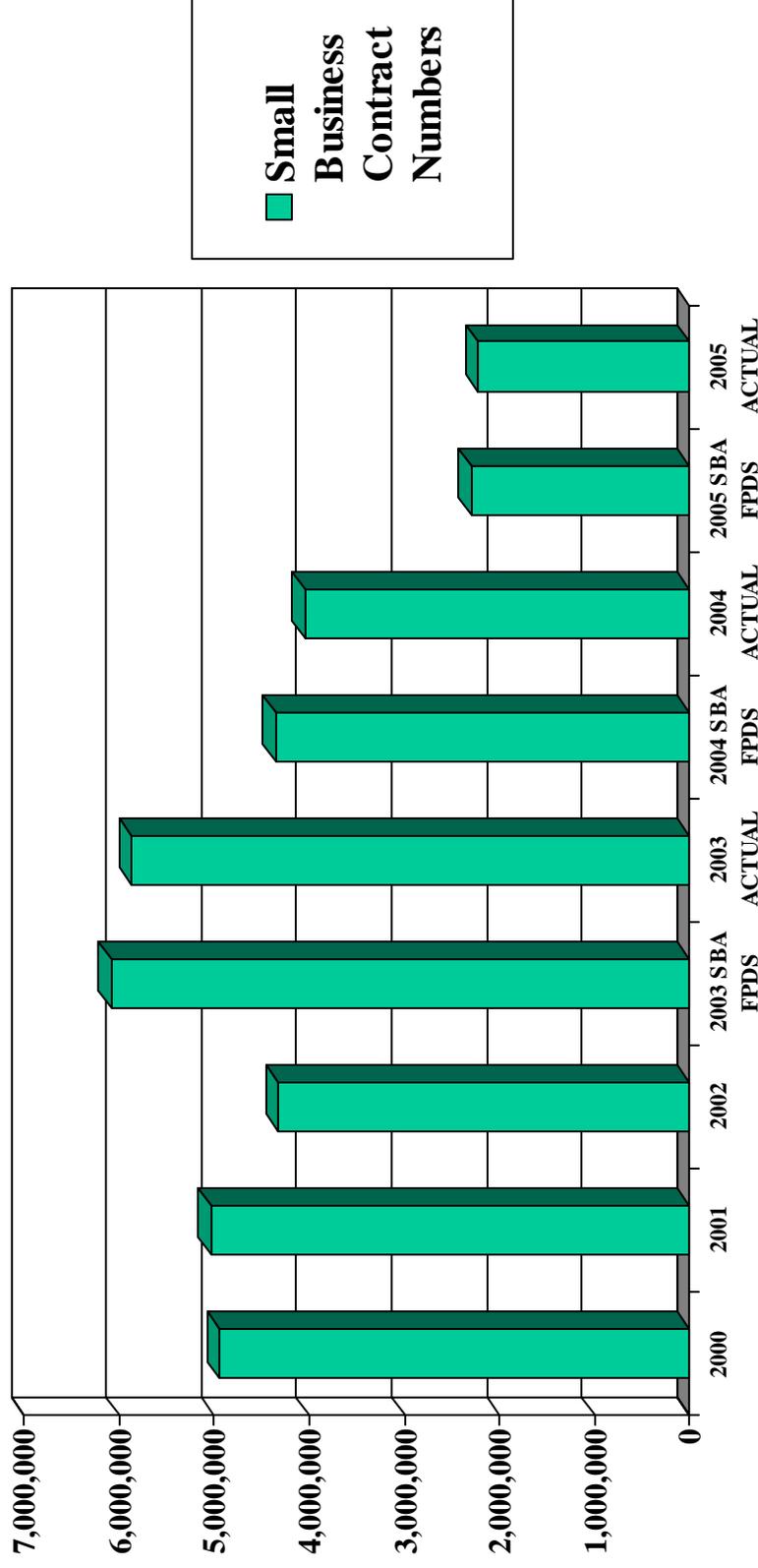
*There is no federally-mandated 8(a) Program goal.

Women-Owned Business Goal Achievement in Federal Procurement

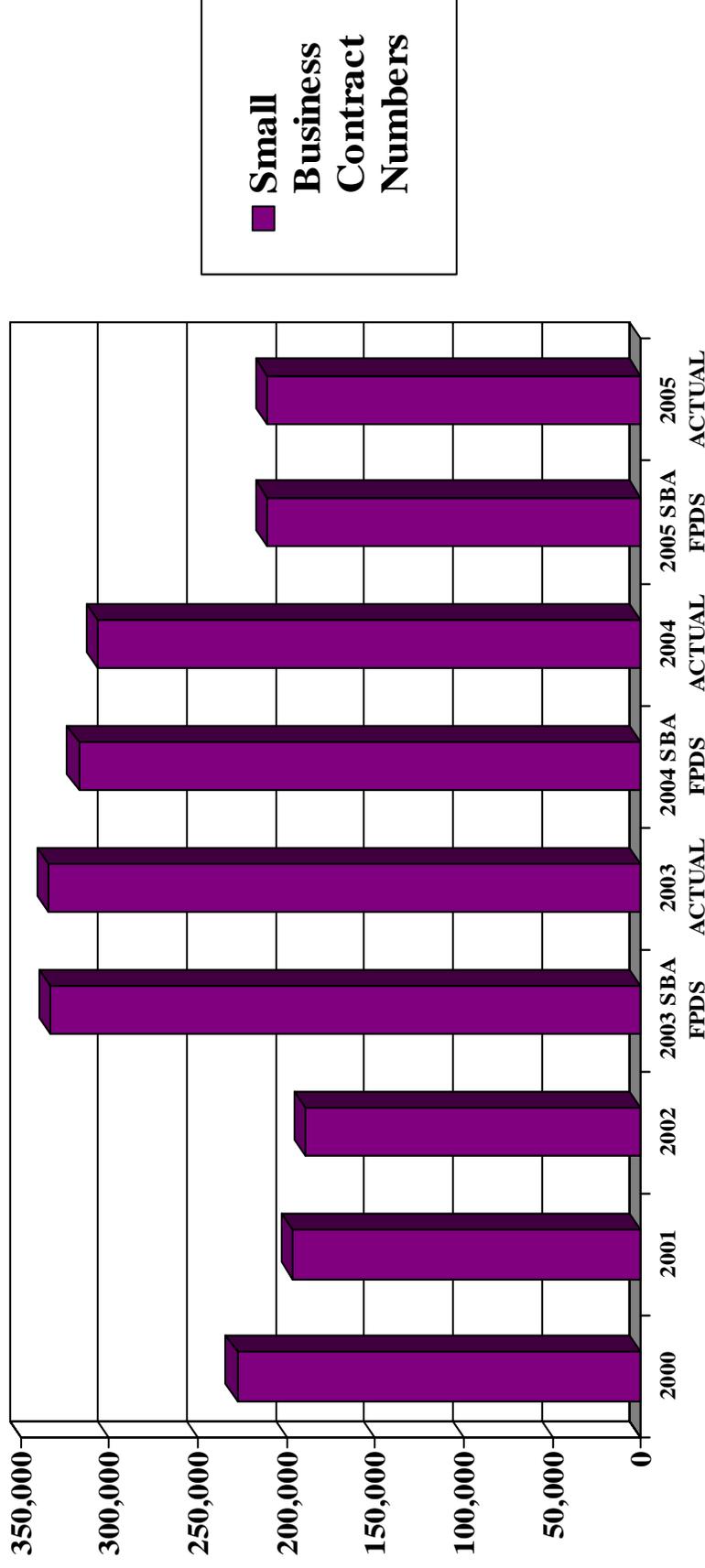


*The federally-mandated women-owned business goal was not established until the signing of P.L. 103-355 on 10/13/94

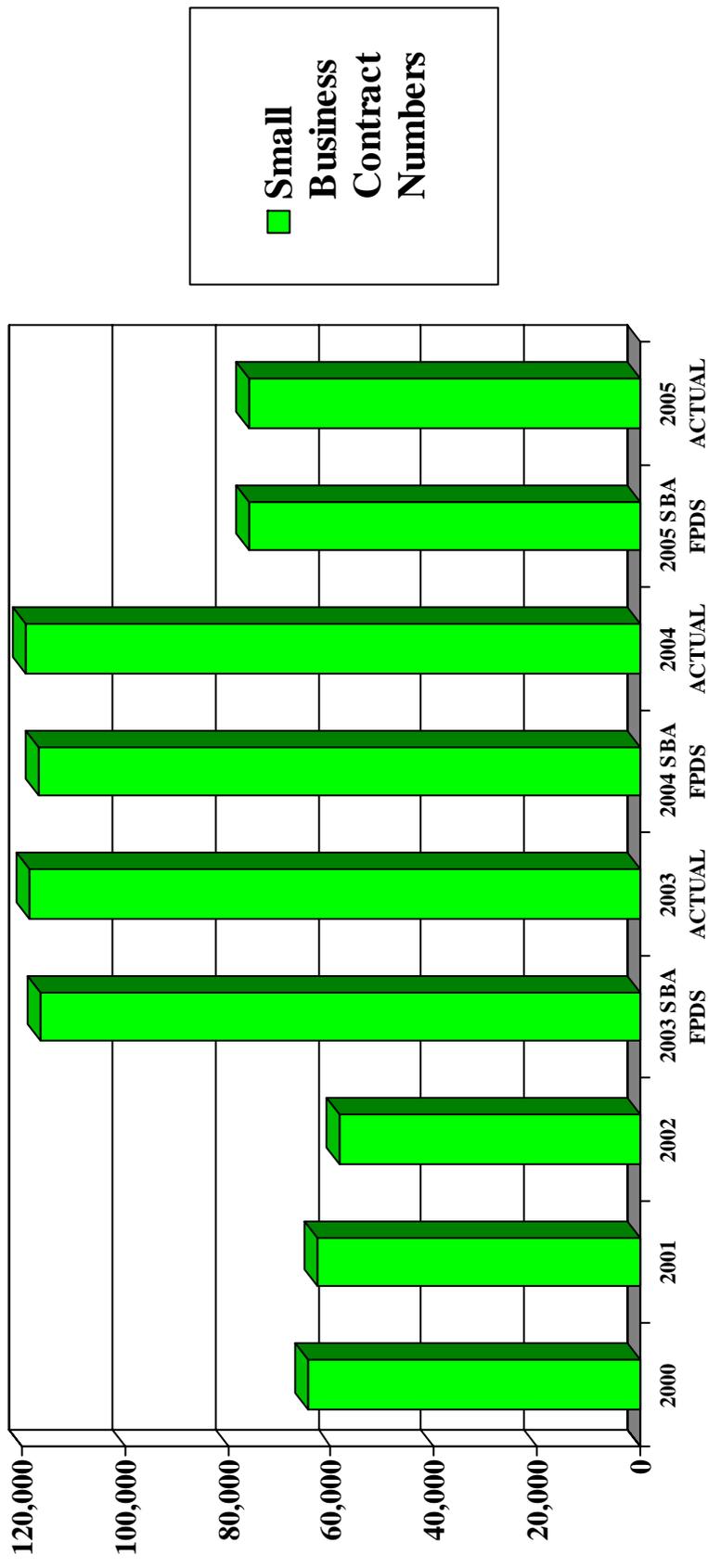
Small Business Contracts in Federal Procurement



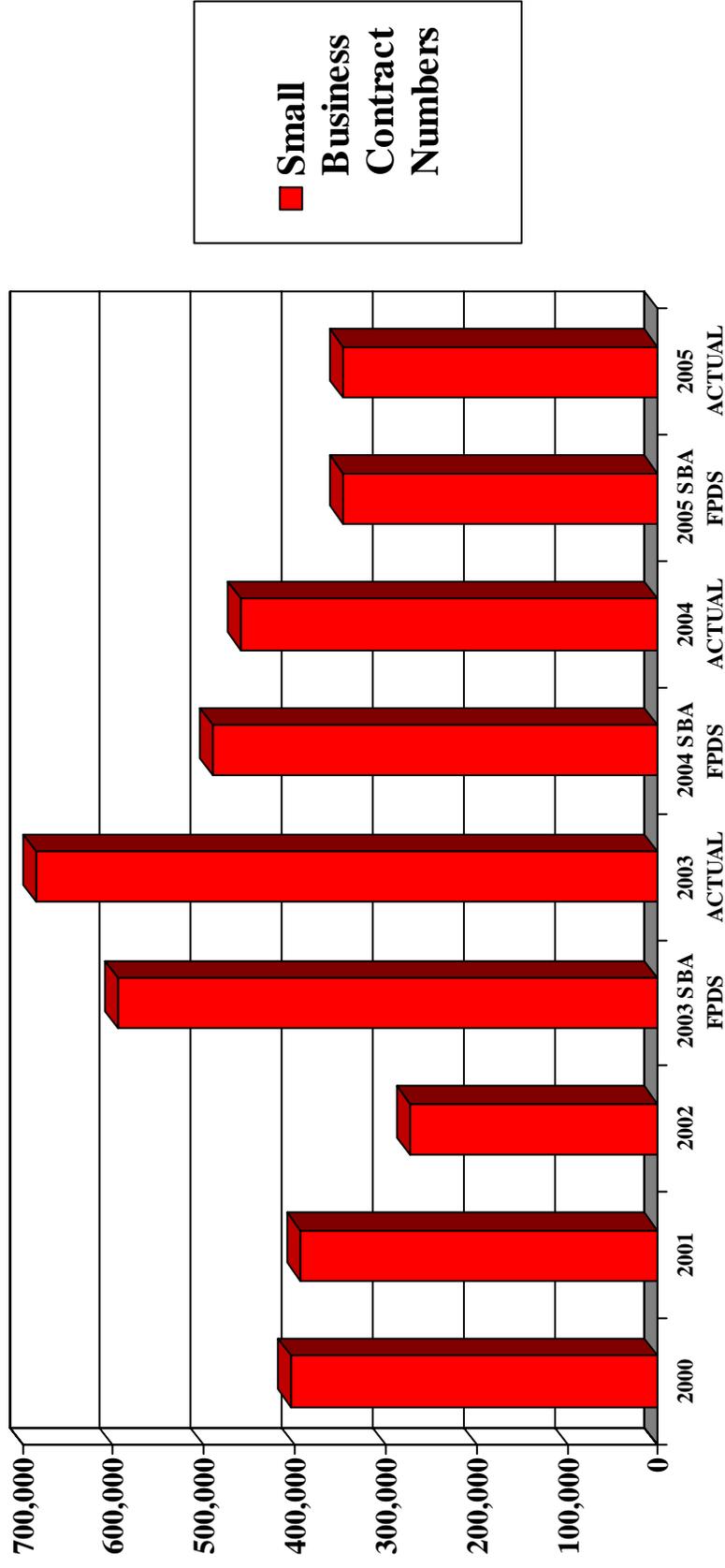
Small Disadvantaged Business Contracts in Federal Procurement



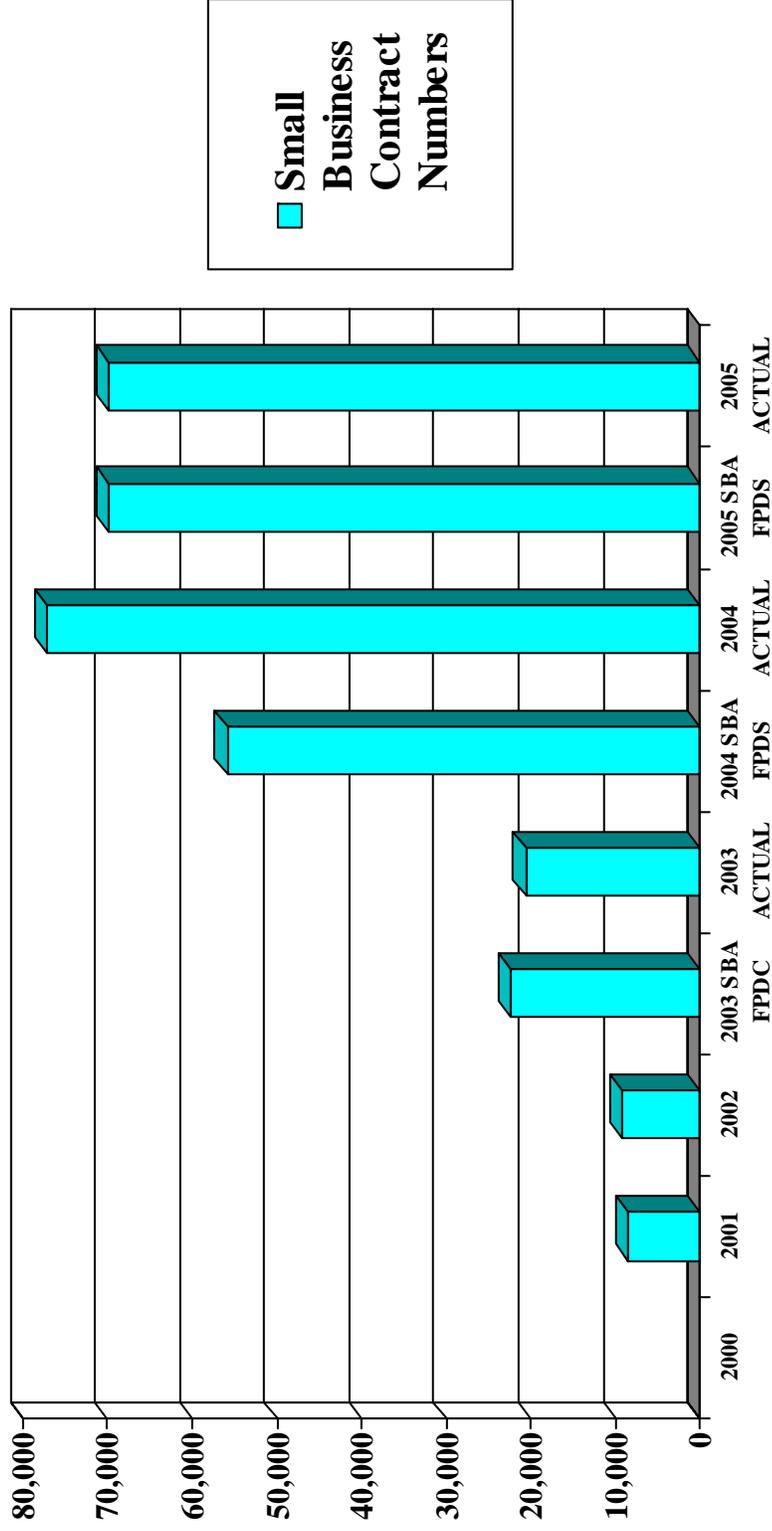
8(a) Business Contracts in Federal Procurement



Women-Owned Business Contracts In Federal Procurement



HUBZone Business Contract In Federal Procurement



Goal Achievement Worksheet

	Defense	Energy	NASA	DVA	DHS**	HHS	GSA	Justice	USDA	Interior	State	Treasury	Commerce	Labor	Transp	EPA	Education	HUD	SSA	OPM	USAID	SBA
2000 SB Achievement	21.41	2.96	13.54	30.34	**	26.02	40.03	32.75	38.53	61.13	42.45	32.14	33.61	26.05	53.45	25.56	13.86	40.66	38.66	73.73	18.54	62.69
2000 SB Goal	23	5	12.4	35.5	**	32	38	31.5	43	57	36.5	25	40	24	32	23.5	23.5	26	35.5	66.6	28.5	55
2001 SB Achievement	20.53	2.89	14.52	29.69	**	31.74	43.71	30.47	49.5	57	38.62	34.79	49.2	27.76	54.62	26.05	12.04	37.81	37.81	64.26	69.57	72.18
2001 SB Goal	23	5	12.4	35.5	**	32	38	31.5	43	57	36.5	25	40	24	32	23.5	23.5	26	35.5	66.6	28.5	55
2002 SB Achievement	21.17	3.11	14.69	29.82	**	28.13	44.35	31.33	48.28	50.28	47.13	27.66	51.56	26.83	34.06	29.13	25.2	38.03	40.59	11.99	44.62	55.49
2002 SB Goal	23	3.7	17	30	**	30	40	30	43	58	40	28	35	24	30	23.5	23	30	32	17	28	60
2003 SB Achievement - Agency	22.4	NIS	NIS	31.7	NIS	29.8	NIS	22.28	50.29	47.76	NIS	29.6	49.65	NIS	43.65	31.03	11.81	53.11	39.2	NIS	2.18	NIS
2003 SB Achievement - SBA	22.35	4.08	13.86	30.02	40.68	30.12	45.72	32.68	51.31	47.52	48.18	27.28	53.34	28.32	40.66	31.32	16.75	54.03	40.61	15.33	26.28	48.08
2003 SB Achievement - Actual	22.4	3.41	11.59	31.7	34.02	29.8	38.23	22.28	50.29	47.76	40.29	29.6	49.65	23.68	43.65	31.03	11.81	53.11	39.2	12.82	2.18	40.21
2003 SB Goal	23	3.7	17	30	**	30	40	30	43	58	40	28	35	24	30	23.5	23	30	32	17	28	60
2004 SB Achievement - Agency	23.08	4.09	15.29	27.58	34.93	30.4	NIS	33.19	49.32	48.92	28.72	28.31	53.83	29.84	NIS	32.23	6.94	66.79	40.66	NIS	2.06	NIS
2004 SB Achievement - SBA	22.27	4.18	14.49	26.72	38.46	29.63	42.32	32.79	49.25	53.39	50.59	29.15	53.26	34.96	43.11	29.47	6.74	72.54	43.54	16.68	5.56	59.13
2004 SB Achievement - Actual	22.58	4.06	14.83	27.32	34.93	29.64	28.3	32.11	48.48	47.82	27.74	27.78	52.82	29.37	32.86	31.48	6.78	66.53	40.47	13.58	1.67	46.27
2004 SB Goal	23	5.06	16.16	27	23	30.32	43	31.5	45	56.14	40	24.25	44.8	26	47.7	27	23	38.13	33.5	19.9	44.25	60
2005 SB Achievement - SBA	24.57	4.11	14.44	28.45	46.63	36.43	34.96	34.64	49.53	55.24	35.33	36.88	51.97	33.69	44.58	33.77	9.21	63.56	35.93	34.14	4.38	72.1
2005 SB Achievement - Actual	20.81	3.43	12.45	25.01	39.2	32.04	31.63	31.56	45.17	51.25	27.29	22.27	43.93	29.6	33.34	27.57	7.39	56.77	32.69	28.11	4.03	59.45
2005 SB Goal	23	5.5	16.16	27	23	30.32	43	31.5	45	56.14	40	24.25	44.8	26	47.7	27	23	38.13	33.5	19.9	44.25	60
2006 SB Goal	23	5.5	16.16	27.77	30	30.32	45	32.42	49	56.14	40	26	48	26	35.31	36	23	45	33.82	19.9	44.25	60
2000 SDB Achievement	*	0.35	3.48	4.59	**	7.27	11.3	4.66	4.73	8.61	7.82	7.1	9.65	3.7	4.91	2.18	0.81	6.98	6.1	1.31	14.7	33.89
2000 SDB Goal	*	0.3	2	2.5	**	9.6	5.6	2.5	5	5	4	2.3	6	3	3	3.5	1	2	5.4	0.3	3	10
2001 SDB Achievement	*	0.46	2.72	4.72	**	5.74	8.08	25.07	4.77	11.77	9.87	5.36	11.78	7.33	5.34	2.57	1.45	8.84	5.83	0.91	28.15	3.56
2001 SDB Goal	*	0.3	2	2.5	**	9.6	5.6	2.5	5	5	4	2.3	6	3	3	3.5	1	2	5.4	0.3	3	10
2002 SDB Achievement	4.52	0.56	3.24	3.27	**	5.61	6.13	6.29	4.54	6.8	7.75	5.78	9.61	6.37	3.69	3.01	1.03	5.38	6.42	3.41	30.83	10.21
2002 SDB Goal	2.5	2.5	3.25	3	**	5.6	10	3.87	5	7.11	6.5	4	6.56	3.95	4.76	4.75	2.5	5.5	6.8	2.5	4.9	23.26
2003 SDB Achievement-Agency	2.88	NIS	NIS	3.47	NIS	6.27	NIS	5.85	11.34	9.31	NIS	11.7	6.9	NIS	NIS	2.93	2.04	7.72	14.37	NIS	0.36	NIS
2003 SDB Achievement-SBA	3.01	0.54	3.25	2.83	7.47	6.23	4.78	4.43	7.28	9.06	9.1	6.35	15.75	8.28	7.56	2.96	2.34	7.19	4.35	1.47	0.57	9.49
2003 SDB Achievement-Actual	2.88	0.65	3.93	3.47	9.04	6.27	5.78	5.85	11.34	9.31	11.01	11.7	6.9	10.02	12.45	2.93	2.04	7.72	14.37	1.78	0.36	11.49
2003 SDB Goal	2.5	2.5	3.25	3	**	5.6	10	3.87	5	7.11	6.5	4	6.56	3.95	4.76	4.75	2.5	5.5	6.8	2.5	4.9	23.26
2004 SDB Achievement - Agency	3.18	0.07	3.65	3.91	4.53	8.88	NIS	4.67	5.25	18.67	11.69	6.77	15.7	9.41	NIS	3.37	1.01	17.7	14.41	NIS	1.74	NIS
2004 SDB Achievement - SBA	2.96	0.42	3.66	3.48	4.45	6.14	3.14	4.57	4.96	10.33	17.24	6.64	13.82	10.19	7.56	8.1	1.59	22.96	0.91	1.94	3.38	24.85
2004 SDB Achievement - Actual	3.18	0.07	3.65	3.91	4.53	8.88	3.14	4.67	5.25	18.67	11.69	6.77	15.7	9.41	12.78	3.37	1.01	17.7	14.41	3.28	1.74	42.01
2004 SDB Goal	3.1	1	3	4	2.5	11.12	8	12	5	8.91	7	5	10.35	5.2	7.3	3	1	7.07	5.8	3.4	24.56	16
2005 SDB Achievement - SBA	3.39	0.5	3.26	4	4.64	4.35	5.36	2.98	5.05	10.26	11.12	5.39	9.42	8.26	3.34	7.53	1.88	18.46	3.38	5.78	3.61	24.57
2005 SDB Achievement - Actual	3.39	0.5	3.26	4	4.64	4.35	5.36	2.98	5.05	10.26	11.12	5.39	9.42	8.26	3.34	7.53	1.88	18.46	3.38	5.78	3.61	24.57
2005 SDB Goal	3.1	1	3	4	2.5	11.12	8	12	5	8.91	7	5	10.35	5.2	7.3	3	1	7.07	5.8	3.4	24.56	16
2006 SDB Goal	3.2	1	3.62	4	4	5.5	8	5.5	5	10.83	7.5	6	12	5.2	7	3	5	10	12.47	3.4	24.56	16
2000 8(a) Achievement	*	0.75	3.05	4.08	**	3.34	3.72	3.08	4.46	8.43	14.47	3.88	3.48	5.12	12.8	6.28	4.93	2.32	7.54	2.8	0.57	12.63
2000 8(a) Goal	*	1	2.9	3	**	4.3	7.2	7.8	5	9	8.8	5	12	4.9	11.5	6	4	5	13	2	7	50
2001 8(a) Achievement	*	0.8	3.96	3.78	**	4.59	5.04	5.04	3.84	8.85	8.01	7.19	6.97	5.47	10.99	7.71	0.53	3.09	10	2.07	1.03	18.5
2001 8(a) Goal	*	1	2.9	3	**	4.3	7.2	7.8	5	9	8.8	5	12	4.9	11.5	6	4	5	13	2	7	50
2002 8(a) Achievement	1.44	0.96	4.12	5.22	**	5.18	4.25	2.98	4.48	7.06	13.68	6.44	7.87	5.8	6.77	6.13	0.79	12.87	10.31	2.18	2.09	32.13
2002 8(a) Goal	2.5	2.5	3.25	3	**	5.6	6	3.87	5	7.11	6.5	4	6.56	3.95	4.76	4.75	2.5	5.5	6.8	2.5	4.9	23.26
2003 8(a) Achievement-Agency	3.4	NIS	NIS	5.12	NIS	4.46	NIS	2.46	4.92	9.52	NIS	7.78	8.95	NIS	10.69	6.8	2.41	18.63	11.13	NIS	0.22	NIS
2003 8(a) Achievement-SBA	3.27	0.78	4.03	5.37	8.03	4.9	4.8	2.1	5.57	8.34	11.94	7.75	1.94	4.7	9.95	6.47	0.68	20.57	11.57	2.58	0.4	22.95
2003 8(a) Achievement-Actual	3.4	1.06	5.43	5.12	12.16	4.46	6.47	2.46	4.92	9.52	16.08	7.78	8.95	6.33	10.69	6.8	2.41	18.63	11.13	3.47	0.22	30.92
2003 8(a) Goal	2.5	2.5	3.25	3	**	5.6	6	3.87	5	7.11	6.5	4	6.56	3.95	4.76	4.75	2.5	5.5	6.8	2.5	4.9	23.26
2004 8(a) Achievement - Agency	2.99	1.28	4.68	5.53	4.84	1.49	NIS	1.49	3.47	6.52	1.37	2.63	3.69	1.17	NIS	7.14	1.41	19.11	10.8	NIS	0.47	NIS
2004 8(a) Achievement - SBA	2.77	0.97	2.34	5.08	5.1	2.95	3.29	1.65	3.99	7.87	2.87	1.71	4.76	1.92	8.06	5.49	0.45	16.84	11.74	0.08	0.98	13.77
2004 8(a) Achievement - Actual	2.99	1.28	4.68	5.53	4.84	1.49	3.16	1.49	3.47	6.52	1.37	2.63	3.69	1.17	7.75	7.14	1.41	19.11	10.8	0.07	0.47	13.23
2004 8(a) Goal	2.6	2.2	3.69	4	2.5	5.5	5	3.7	5	8.26	7	9	6.11	4.84	10.3	6.3	4	6.09	8.5	2.2	1.23	20
2005 8(a) Achievement - SBA	3.25	0.86	3.22	5.17	2.94	3.99	5.44	2.21	3.29	11.41	2.18	2.4	6.11	2.95	9.34	4.76	1.13	18.74	6.74	0.26	2.01	29.13
2005 8(a) Achievement - Actual	3.25	0.86	3.22	5.17	2.94	3.99	5.44	2.21	3.29	11.41	2.18	2.4	6.11	2.95	9.34	4.76	1.13	18.74	6.74	0.26	2.01	29.13
2005 8(a) Goal	2.6	2.2	3.69	4	2.5	5.5	5	3.7	5	8.26	7	9	6.11	4.84	9							

Total Procurement Dollars Worksheet

	2000	2001	2002	2003 SBA FPDS	2003 ACTUAL	2004 SBA FPDS	2004 ACTUAL	2005 SBA FPDS	2005 ACTUAL
DOD	\$126,230,152,000	\$142,764,938,000	\$155,167,320,000	\$191,473,724,911	\$187,534,989,000	\$210,742,332,504	\$194,052,562,000	\$218,970,654,489	\$218,970,654,489
SB \$	\$27,029,062,000	\$29,312,596,000	\$32,845,837,000	\$42,800,997,284	\$41,999,720,000	\$46,928,476,346	\$43,825,627,421	\$53,807,026,057	\$45,576,105,161
SDB \$	\$3,680,997,000	\$4,746,133,000	\$7,008,879,000	\$5,767,981,734	\$5,397,407,000	\$6,233,280,834	\$6,164,504,000	\$7,416,307,220	\$7,416,307,220
8(a) \$	\$3,334,241,000	\$3,161,894,000	\$2,231,221,000	\$6,252,770,759	\$6,378,984,000	\$5,700,266,103	\$5,797,620,000	\$7,106,290,824	\$7,106,290,824
WOB \$	\$2,524,747,000	\$2,856,803,000	\$4,136,251,000	\$4,851,859,504	\$4,745,198,000	\$5,644,134,163	\$5,345,799,000	\$6,586,186,327	\$6,586,186,327
HUBZone \$	\$1,015,261,000	\$824,114,000	\$824,114,000	\$2,194,745,543	\$2,920,362,000	\$3,117,127,664	\$3,109,030,000	\$4,253,906,153	\$4,253,906,153
Total Pref\$	\$36,569,047,000	\$41,092,687,000	\$47,046,302,000	\$61,868,354,824	\$61,441,671,000	\$67,623,285,110	\$64,242,580,421	\$79,169,716,581	\$70,938,795,685
Energy	\$16,909,511,000	\$18,598,697,000	\$19,005,018,000	\$21,085,019,977	\$24,565,820,609	\$21,987,386,426	\$22,100,000,000	\$22,855,579,163	\$22,855,579,163
SB \$	\$500,254,000	\$538,334,000	\$581,273,000	\$859,374,042	\$837,302,940	\$918,251,981	\$896,801,000	\$939,320,963	\$783,254,959
SDB \$	\$59,452,000	\$85,164,000	\$106,707,000	\$113,841,829	\$160,555,798	\$92,785,888	\$15,500,000	\$114,375,066	\$114,375,066
8(a) \$	\$126,943,000	\$148,716,000	\$181,772,000	\$165,194,003	\$259,254,730	\$212,988,486	\$281,800,000	\$195,570,631	\$195,570,631
WOB \$	\$41,770,000	\$72,771,000	\$98,566,000	\$106,402,184	\$110,011,718	\$123,465,958	\$124,700,000	\$131,290,230	\$131,290,230
HUBZone \$	\$11,831,000	\$11,831,000	\$29,083,000	\$33,711,341	\$49,913,991	\$28,041,948	\$25,300,000	\$44,576,077	\$44,576,077
Total Pref\$	\$728,419,000	\$856,816,000	\$1,007,401,000	\$1,278,523,399	\$1,417,039,177	\$1,375,534,261	\$1,344,101,000	\$1,425,132,967	\$1,269,066,963
NASA	\$11,066,765,000	\$11,232,435,000	\$11,627,660,000	\$11,734,186,741	\$13,871,313,889	\$12,456,469,424	\$11,672,847,000	\$12,259,930,870	\$12,259,930,870
SB \$	\$1,485,504,000	\$1,631,377,000	\$1,707,854,000	\$1,626,376,162	\$1,584,606,324	\$1,804,891,570	\$1,730,838,000	\$1,770,494,782	\$1,525,875,148
SDB \$	\$382,036,000	\$305,986,000	\$376,975,000	\$380,917,232	\$537,223,128	\$455,900,937	\$425,526,000	\$399,197,650	\$399,197,650
8(a) \$	\$334,263,000	\$445,241,000	\$478,745,000	\$472,682,392	\$741,825,635	\$290,932,140	\$545,994,000	\$394,179,570	\$394,179,570
WOB \$	\$226,912,000	\$256,626,000	\$292,451,000	\$283,467,107	\$293,083,302	\$285,206,191	\$322,874,000	\$354,739,581	\$255,739,581
HUBZone \$	\$15,974,000	\$23,708,000	\$23,708,000	\$52,463,506	\$77,678,991	\$99,692,399	\$39,227,000	\$35,367,322	\$35,367,322
Total Pref\$	\$2,428,714,000	\$2,655,204,000	\$2,879,733,000	\$2,763,442,893	\$3,234,417,440	\$2,936,623,237	\$3,064,459,000	\$2,854,978,905	\$2,610,359,271
DVA	\$5,286,214,000	\$5,838,519,000	\$5,720,949,000	\$8,492,193,454	\$9,611,557,726	\$8,472,953,395	\$8,450,960,831	\$9,800,419,790	\$9,800,419,790
SB \$	\$1,594,865,000	\$1,733,183,000	\$1,706,005,000	\$2,549,584,082	\$3,047,009,500	\$2,263,843,279	\$2,308,770,068	\$2,788,525,148	\$2,450,695,039
SDB \$	\$241,425,000	\$275,389,000	\$186,799,000	\$240,436,643	\$333,100,378	\$295,265,312	\$330,391,083	\$391,861,570	\$391,861,570
8(a) \$	\$214,437,000	\$220,969,000	\$298,660,000	\$456,414,727	\$492,126,151	\$430,712,556	\$467,565,817	\$506,229,797	\$506,229,797
WOB \$	\$223,795,000	\$270,531,000	\$220,837,000	\$315,225,396	\$369,789,503	\$308,242,927	\$377,774,993	\$457,782,228	\$457,782,228
HUBZone \$	\$113,478,000	\$167,764,000	\$167,764,000	\$254,387,503	\$289,590,213	\$261,892,719	\$271,539,929	\$322,158,907	\$322,158,907
Total Pref\$	\$2,274,522,000	\$2,613,550,000	\$2,580,065,000	\$3,816,048,551	\$4,531,615,745	\$3,559,956,793	\$3,756,041,890	\$4,466,557,650	\$4,128,727,541
DHS				\$2,501,356,918	\$2,914,291,065	\$4,435,595,126	\$4,518,560,616	\$9,642,620,427	\$9,642,620,427
SB \$				\$1,017,491,379	\$991,359,386	\$1,706,076,224	\$1,578,250,470	\$4,496,333,612	\$3,780,264,321
SDB \$				\$186,862,203	\$263,539,425	\$197,513,217	\$204,502,440	\$447,035,037	\$447,035,037
8(a) \$				\$225,764,889	\$354,314,408	\$226,061,010	\$218,855,797	\$283,536,388	\$283,536,388
WOB \$				\$140,411,067	\$145,174,301	\$308,441,425	\$240,247,876	\$437,658,396	\$437,658,396
HUBZone \$				\$38,228,879	\$56,602,788	\$100,573,175	\$138,562,598	\$198,270,010	\$198,270,010
Total Pref\$				\$1,608,758,417	\$1,810,990,308	\$2,538,665,051	\$2,380,419,181	\$5,862,833,443	\$5,146,764,152
HHS	\$4,541,865,000	\$4,840,797,000	\$5,984,503,000	\$6,614,789,555	\$6,722,875,000	\$7,892,962,871	\$7,640,757,038	\$9,210,072,297	\$9,210,072,297
SB \$	\$1,129,116,000	\$1,536,376,000	\$1,683,576,000	\$1,992,697,363	\$2,003,412,000	\$2,339,000,990	\$2,264,840,783	\$3,355,609,490	\$2,950,522,210
SDB \$	\$315,564,000	\$277,771,000	\$335,863,000	\$411,999,904	\$421,550,000	\$484,549,982	\$678,302,360	\$400,294,596	\$400,294,596
8(a) \$	\$144,934,000	\$222,278,000	\$310,275,000	\$323,942,760	\$300,076,000	\$233,193,004	\$113,636,282	\$367,594,242	\$367,594,242
WOB \$	\$169,938,000	\$264,074,000	\$292,254,000	\$314,374,914	\$293,427,000	\$445,758,765	\$541,260,243	\$460,325,340	\$460,325,340
HUBZone \$	\$29,366,000	\$75,310,000	\$75,310,000	\$72,600,562	\$73,956,000	\$128,325,592	\$141,848,144	\$154,370,088	\$154,370,088
Total Pref\$	\$1,759,552,000	\$2,329,865,000	\$2,697,278,000	\$3,115,615,503	\$3,092,421,000	\$3,630,828,333	\$3,739,887,812	\$4,738,193,756	\$4,333,106,476
GSA	\$11,118,974,000	\$10,656,575,000	\$9,417,475,000	\$8,050,760,284	\$9,379,812,451	\$7,470,718,034	\$10,007,446,308	\$4,342,817,361	\$4,342,817,361
SB \$	\$4,386,284,000	\$4,657,991,000	\$4,176,556,000	\$3,680,596,759	\$3,586,068,854	\$3,161,604,640	\$2,832,355,432	\$1,518,062,263	\$1,373,418,391
SDB \$	\$1,238,146,000	\$861,411,000	\$577,493,000	\$384,665,264	\$452,509,191	\$234,467,075	\$530,900,604	\$232,636,956	\$232,636,956
8(a) \$	\$407,581,000	\$536,772,000	\$400,619,000	\$386,471,148	\$606,526,093	\$246,000,285	\$316,655,313	\$236,072,297	\$236,072,297
WOB \$	\$401,117,000	\$536,821,000	\$382,385,000	\$519,527,016	\$537,151,189	\$267,783,706	\$382,960,933	\$269,065,285	\$269,065,285
HUBZone \$	\$67,275,000	\$97,714,000	\$97,714,000	\$96,883,899	\$143,449,115	\$162,891,956	\$162,891,956	\$176,415,822	\$176,415,822
Total Pref\$	\$6,433,128,000	\$6,660,270,000	\$5,634,767,000	\$5,068,144,086	\$5,415,704,442	\$4,072,747,662	\$4,225,764,238	\$2,432,252,623	\$2,287,608,751
Justice	\$3,659,726,000	\$4,837,722,000	\$5,035,428,000	\$3,971,359,549	\$3,892,219,000	\$3,876,758,158	\$4,290,137,378	\$4,165,034,767	\$4,165,034,767
SB \$	\$1,192,246,000	\$1,474,336,000	\$1,577,734,000	\$1,297,868,614	\$867,012,312	\$1,271,135,195	\$1,377,663,039	\$1,442,746,604	\$1,314,618,111
SDB \$	\$169,483,000	\$1,212,849,000	\$1,363,683,000	\$1,176,051,182	\$227,725,694	\$192,860,008	\$200,153,152	\$123,980,458	\$123,980,458
8(a) \$	\$111,967,000	\$243,962,000	\$150,224,000	\$95,277,096	\$95,809,469	\$63,979,307	\$64,123,136	\$91,965,775	\$91,965,775
WOB \$	\$112,602,000	\$162,719,000	\$168,253,000	\$166,135,131	\$128,939,837	\$143,556,572	\$164,423,795	\$266,874,873	\$266,874,873
HUBZone \$	\$44,020,000	\$36,387,000	\$36,387,000	\$41,783,071	\$47,751,190	\$68,300,344	\$69,192,765	\$48,277,324	\$48,277,324
Total Pref\$	\$1,586,298,000	\$3,137,886,000	\$2,249,281,000	\$1,777,115,094	\$1,362,238,502	\$1,739,831,426	\$1,875,555,887	\$1,973,845,034	\$1,845,716,541
USDA	\$3,532,937,000	\$3,811,840,000	\$3,706,594,000	\$4,166,099,169	\$4,672,826,000	\$3,966,407,672	\$3,909,909,879	\$3,948,158,917	\$3,948,158,917
SB \$	\$1,435,009,000	\$1,887,015,000	\$1,789,449,000	\$2,137,444,830	\$2,349,885,000	\$1,957,587,894	\$1,895,532,436	\$1,955,655,108	\$1,783,414,943
SDB \$	\$175,879,000	\$181,932,000	\$168,399,000	\$303,372,708	\$529,898,000	\$196,913,349	\$205,149,267	\$199,579,284	\$199,579,284
8(a) \$	\$166,044,000	\$146,460,000	\$166,058,000	\$232,024,851	\$229,924,000	\$158,170,143	\$135,643,817	\$130,035,181	\$130,035,181
WOB \$	\$101,775,000	\$148,851,000	\$166,346,000	\$214,811,203	\$228,024,000	\$246,627,162	\$241,352,610	\$209,897,130	\$209,897,130
HUBZone \$	\$93,706,000	\$82,327,000	\$82,327,000	\$208,512,133	\$215,847,000	\$321,800,660	\$312,640,032	\$359,617,566	\$359,617,566
Total Pref\$	\$1,776,932,000	\$2,457,964,000	\$2,372,579,000	\$3,096,165,725	\$3,553,578,000	\$2,881,099,208	\$2,790,318,162	\$2,854,784,269	\$2,682,544,104
Interior	\$1,436,386,000	\$2,145,628,000	\$2,414,596,000	\$3,668,912,192	\$4,076,862,166	\$2,323,773,056	\$3,026,740,896	\$2,698,843,235	\$2,698,843,235
SB \$	\$871,686,000	\$1,222,997,000	\$1,214,048,000	\$1,743,457,051	\$1,947,107,298	\$1,240,593,866	\$1,447,462,114	\$1,490,829,122	\$1,383,259,066
SDB \$	\$122,848,000	\$252,440,000	\$164,213,000	\$332,431,899	\$379,715,062	\$239,993,474	\$565,085,677	\$277,013,195	\$277,013,195
8(a) \$	\$120,169,000	\$189,854,000	\$170,457,000	\$306,154,419	\$388,110,514	\$182,943,536	\$197,478,660	\$308,025,886	\$308,025,886
WOB \$	\$62,147,000	\$130,128,000	\$120,027,000	\$267,374,999	\$298,024,208	\$217,604,676	\$234,059,758	\$242,270,096	\$242,270,096
HUBZone \$	\$62,147,000	\$55,730,000	\$97,933,000	\$196,699,020	\$207,806,186	\$180,404,534	\$227,264,619	\$242,039,523	\$242,039,523
Total Pref\$	\$1,176,850,000	\$1,851,149,000	\$1,766,678,000	\$2,846,117,388	\$3,220,763,268	\$2,061,540,086	\$2,671,350,828	\$2,560,177,822	\$2,452,607,786
State	\$1,543,355,000	\$1,501,463,000	\$1,613,173,000	\$					

Total Procurement Dollars Worksheet

	2000	2001	2002	2003 SBA FPDS	2003 ACTUAL	2004 SBA FPDS	2004 ACTUAL	2005 SBA FPDS	2005 ACTUAL
Transp	\$1,933,751,000	\$2,489,626,000	\$3,795,138,000	\$2,029,045,504	\$1,887,528,000	\$1,572,426,005	\$2,106,352,930	\$1,493,316,115	\$1,493,316,115
SB \$	\$1,010,013,000	\$1,359,921,000	\$1,292,704,000	\$824,957,565	\$823,841,000	\$677,934,185	\$692,223,000	\$665,685,246	\$497,887,400
SDB \$	\$92,817,000	\$133,041,000	\$139,905,000	\$88,710,140	\$88,640,000	\$118,841,135	\$269,090,363	\$49,942,022	\$49,942,022
8(a) \$	\$241,964,000	\$271,092,000	\$256,819,000	\$201,854,766	\$201,855,000	\$126,788,376	\$163,203,929	\$139,546,408	\$139,546,408
WOB \$	\$84,078,000	\$95,423,000	\$99,197,000	\$75,404,716	\$75,405,000	\$60,222,942	\$861,225,626	\$99,285,636	\$99,285,636
HUBZone \$	\$77,655,000	\$77,655,000	\$84,730,000	\$50,361,719	\$50,291,000	\$51,596,676	\$78,196,336	\$62,439,138	\$62,439,138
Total Pref\$	\$1,428,872,000	\$1,937,132,000	\$1,873,355,000	\$1,241,288,906	\$1,240,032,000	\$1,035,383,314	\$2,063,939,234	\$1,016,898,450	\$849,100,604
EPA	\$991,569,000	\$1,105,635,000	\$1,341,452,000	\$1,244,028,787	\$1,170,547,839	\$1,352,084,601	\$1,181,066,015	\$1,468,353,011	\$1,468,353,011
SB \$	\$277,681,000	\$288,023,000	\$390,715,000	\$389,641,767	\$363,274,588	\$398,490,413	\$371,755,789	\$495,796,617	\$404,836,664
SDB \$	\$23,733,000	\$28,439,000	\$40,429,000	\$36,818,506	\$34,239,000	\$109,455,973	\$39,835,867	\$110,578,083	\$110,578,083
8(a) \$	\$68,208,000	\$85,225,000	\$82,167,000	\$80,537,971	\$79,549,355	\$74,252,625	\$84,324,002	\$69,926,369	\$69,926,369
WOB \$	\$35,930,000	\$44,273,000	\$46,757,000	\$37,978,396	\$44,531,997	\$44,042,126	\$53,432,541	\$68,302,534	\$68,302,534
HUBZone \$	\$44,783,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,449,000	\$9,035,609	\$10,099,017	\$9,368,923	\$8,043,922	\$14,924,092	\$14,924,092
Total Pref\$	\$405,552,000	\$447,360,000	\$561,517,000	\$554,012,249	\$531,693,957	\$635,610,060	\$557,392,121	\$759,527,695	\$668,567,742
Education	\$899,296,000	\$926,071,000	\$950,954,000	\$1,022,631,328	\$1,282,398,549	\$1,523,042,633	\$1,292,228,001	\$1,258,847,634	\$1,258,847,634
SB \$	\$125,927,000	\$111,482,000	\$239,654,000	\$171,262,055	\$151,474,456	\$102,648,093	\$87,576,199	\$115,895,340	\$93,019,459
SDB \$	\$7,321,000	\$13,471,000	\$9,756,000	\$23,955,608	\$26,150,303	\$24,251,040	\$13,070,326	\$23,658,926	\$23,658,926
8(a) \$	\$44,783,000	\$4,908,000	\$7,536,000	\$7,004,439	\$30,950,992	\$6,809,222	\$18,259,452	\$14,259,432	\$14,259,432
WOB \$	\$10,204,000	\$9,427,000	\$11,069,000	\$78,262,934	\$14,807,157	\$17,730,136	\$28,683,675	\$31,558,545	\$31,558,545
HUBZone \$	\$950,000	\$950,000	\$512,000	\$69,120	\$416,924	\$4,904,753	\$6,869,725	\$2,915,006	\$2,915,006
Total Pref\$	\$188,235,000	\$140,238,000	\$268,527,000	\$280,554,156	\$223,799,832	\$156,343,244	\$154,459,377	\$188,287,249	\$165,411,368
HUD	\$1,108,526,000	\$815,424,000	\$993,774,000	\$1,016,131,172	\$1,017,719,000	\$946,938,413	\$1,245,945,207	\$1,072,523,589	\$1,072,523,589
SB \$	\$427,424,000	\$291,323,000	\$377,923,000	\$549,009,786	\$540,500,000	\$686,939,213	\$828,929,075	\$681,735,427	\$608,889,728
SDB \$	\$73,412,000	\$72,124,000	\$53,454,000	\$73,033,966	\$78,589,000	\$216,452,925	\$220,530,235	\$198,028,686	\$198,028,686
8(a) \$	\$24,393,000	\$25,156,000	\$127,861,000	\$208,991,934	\$189,618,000	\$159,501,779	\$238,067,848	\$200,956,805	\$200,956,805
WOB \$	\$110,883,000	\$119,971,000	\$197,144,000	\$333,541,718	\$329,578,000	\$286,373,701	\$272,584,943	\$260,722,123	\$260,722,123
HUBZone \$	\$22,500,000	\$15,020,000	\$56,393,325	\$57,107,000	\$45,753,542	\$40,118,378	\$72,299,701	\$72,299,701	\$72,299,701
Total Pref\$	\$636,112,000	\$510,824,000	\$771,402,000	\$1,164,577,404	\$1,195,392,000	\$1,395,021,160	\$1,600,230,479	\$1,413,742,742	\$1,340,897,043
SSA	\$580,302,000	\$538,292,000	\$613,144,000	\$596,313,755	\$616,385,081	\$523,149,784	\$706,608,993	\$864,844,114	\$864,844,114
SB \$	\$217,345,000	\$203,508,000	\$248,860,000	\$242,134,383	\$241,595,487	\$227,786,096	\$285,985,809	\$310,705,161	\$282,705,943
SDB \$	\$34,281,000	\$31,397,000	\$39,362,000	\$25,951,675	\$88,579,440	\$4,769,989	\$101,809,633	\$29,263,841	\$29,263,841
8(a) \$	\$42,379,000	\$53,836,000	\$63,195,000	\$68,989,983	\$68,591,486	\$61,406,165	\$76,307,499	\$58,264,603	\$58,264,603
WOB \$	\$24,690,000	\$18,517,000	\$20,240,000	\$26,204,470	\$26,135,336	\$28,786,501	\$30,997,585	\$45,090,947	\$45,090,947
HUBZone \$	\$6,009,000	\$6,009,000	\$5,659,000	\$16,102,971	\$16,560,121	\$15,888,286	\$15,892,302	\$18,495,345	\$18,495,345
Total Pref\$	\$318,695,000	\$313,267,000	\$377,316,000	\$379,383,482	\$441,461,870	\$338,637,037	\$510,992,828	\$461,819,897	\$433,820,679
OPM	\$205,075,000	\$284,658,000	\$350,295,000	\$322,615,290	\$375,873,931	\$469,639,141	\$629,108,001	\$234,950,155	\$234,950,155
SB \$	\$150,881,000	\$182,917,000	\$41,997,000	\$49,452,323	\$48,182,251	\$78,325,112	\$85,458,314	\$80,222,541	\$66,047,048
SDB \$	\$2,691,000	\$2,593,000	\$11,933,000	\$4,743,245	\$6,689,593	\$9,113,259	\$20,635,028	\$13,582,454	\$13,582,454
8(a) \$	\$5,727,000	\$5,895,000	\$7,649,000	\$8,319,884	\$13,057,189	\$354,974	\$456,928	\$600,129	\$600,129
WOB \$	\$10,302,000	\$12,362,000	\$16,654,000	\$23,727,446	\$24,532,364	\$41,978,139	\$60,033,478	\$37,529,714	\$37,529,714
HUBZone \$	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$379,239	\$561,512	\$459,889	\$696,976	\$120,274	\$120,274
Total Pref\$	\$169,601,000	\$203,767,000	\$78,235,000	\$86,622,137	\$93,022,909	\$130,231,373	\$167,280,724	\$132,055,112	\$117,879,619
USAID	\$455,223,000	\$542,587,000	\$344,805,000	\$1,081,318,382	\$2,469,902,480	\$1,294,246,978	\$6,893,359,982	\$201,142,733	\$201,142,733
SB \$	\$66,666,000	\$377,462,000	\$153,862,000	\$284,214,793	\$53,726,619	\$71,944,280	\$115,419,269	\$8,816,457	\$8,098,273
SDB \$	\$52,858,000	\$152,732,000	\$106,307,000	\$6,167,368	\$8,948,182	\$43,782,984	\$120,257,976	\$7,252,704	\$7,252,704
8(a) \$	\$2,047,000	\$5,591,000	\$7,205,000	\$4,320,019	\$5,464,240	\$12,654,519	\$32,103,902	\$4,051,536	\$4,051,536
WOB \$	\$23,425,000	\$19,906,000	\$11,412,000	\$8,741,249	\$12,078,972	\$6,531,077	\$47,274,024	\$2,369,700	\$2,369,700
HUBZone \$	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,034,332	\$470,265	\$4,759,180	\$284,807	\$284,807
Total Pref\$	\$144,996,000	\$555,691,000	\$278,786,000	\$303,443,429	\$83,252,345	\$135,383,125	\$319,814,351	\$22,775,204	\$22,057,020
SBA	\$42,728,000	\$71,511,000	\$45,544,000	\$53,888,615	\$62,784,766	\$45,328,424	\$60,719,969	\$47,428,314	\$47,428,314
SB \$	\$26,786,000	\$51,615,000	\$25,272,000	\$25,911,728	\$25,246,243	\$26,801,613	\$28,097,435	\$34,197,652	\$28,194,502
SDB \$	\$14,481,000	\$2,543,000	\$4,652,000	\$5,113,189	\$7,211,340	\$11,264,587	\$25,506,251	\$11,654,034	\$11,654,034
8(a) \$	\$5,395,000	\$13,230,000	\$14,633,000	\$12,368,426	\$19,410,953	\$6,240,640	\$8,033,047	\$13,815,454	\$13,815,454
WOB \$	\$3,265,000	\$5,258,000	\$8,044,000	\$8,145,205	\$8,421,519	\$4,939,687	\$7,064,310	\$8,893,092	\$8,893,092
HUBZone \$	\$119,000	\$119,000	\$0	\$541,499	\$801,759	\$980,950	\$1,486,660	\$2,868,615	\$2,868,615
Total Pref\$	\$49,927,000	\$72,765,000	\$52,601,000	\$52,080,047	\$61,091,814	\$50,227,477	\$70,187,703	\$71,428,847	\$65,425,697

Total Contract Actions Worksheet

	2000	2001	2002	2003 SBA FPDS	2003 ACTUAL	2004 SBA FPDS	2004 ACTUAL	2005 SBA FPDS	2005 ACTUAL
DOD									
SB #	2,225,019	2,621,009	2,948,963	2,271,285	2,226,066	2,734,044	2,578,490	970,009	912,633
SDB #	83,295	94,921	106,669	159,635	160,258	180,303	167,022	70,283	70,283
8(a) #	39,311	36,076	30,918	79,626	79,186	88,346	87,968	41,566	41,566
WOB #	132,841	140,815	152,288	272,976	377,645	330,287	306,158	168,683	168,683
HUBZone #		4,299	4,151	11,917	8,992	36,867	51,019	41,575	41,575
Energy									
SB #	8,824	8,933	8,075	7,726	6,532	8,102	7,388	5,488	5,217
SDB #	565	621	601	614	601	932	1,287	787	787
8(a) #	919	909	1,019	1,072	1,278	864	289	1,080	1,080
WOB #	581	854	885	1,998	1,841	1,198	1,051	1,162	1,162
HUBZone #		86	123	150	224	261	203	318	318
NASA									
SB #	23,202	20,476	17,186	11,657	9,856	10,127	6,461	9,914	9,442
SDB #	1,269	1,183	959	950	930	804	716	1,497	1,497
8(a) #	2,365	2,674	1,311	1,528	1,821	1,175	333	1,227	1,227
WOB #	1,393	1,830	1,585	1,279	1,179	1,843	1,208	1,568	1,568
HUBZone #		131	82	125	187	539	90	344	344
DVA									
SB #	1,364,970	1,505,025	481,738	2,614,923	2,739,651	905,727	896,758	815,719	813,546
SDB #	53,823	55,197	33,401	99,896	105,327	95,595	98,576	104,489	104,489
8(a) #	6,593	6,017	7,198	9,632	9,774	11,598	10,786	14,435	14,435
WOB #	154,838	188,140	56,760	202,675	202,757	86,351	87,564	101,289	101,289
HUBZone #		573	1,292	3,307	2,460	6,479	14,053	10,922	10,922
DHS									
SB #				26151	22110	25928	27253	26027	23,400
SDB #				3751	3671	1588	3526	2329	2329
8(a) #				1532	1826	1387	1578	1751	1751
WOB #				2465	2272	2580	2763	3999	3999
HUBZone #				369	551	1090	1360	2022	2022
HHS									
SB #	155,170	140,450	115,407	161,560	162,708	91,477	12,150	22,707	21,377
SDB #	16,524	11,797	13,584	20,227	20,460	8,973	3,486	2,753	2,753
8(a) #	925	1,409	1,314	1,587	1,774	1,172	3,084	1,934	1,934
WOB #	16,995	9,364	7,470	9,212	9,429	9,869	2,830	5,347	5,347
HUBZone #		841	216	1,784	1,865	1,718	726	814	814
GSA									
SB #	372,503	98,677	96,755	415,333	351,159	112,433	94,647	86,361	82,314
SDB #	19,219	7,472	9,791	21,551	21,093	6,851	7,791	8,429	8,429
8(a) #	4,579	4,842	4,919	7,263	8,657	2,676	4,862	3,147	3,147
WOB #	45,656	12,716	12,271	57,959	53,418	10,457	11,098	16,255	16,255
HUBZone #		420	616	1,237	1,846	2,148	2,515	4,648	4,648
Justice									
SB #	303,919	286,091	275,725	207,455	14,708	147,694	192,418	157,821	154,712
SDB #	4,696	3,903	3,905	4,278	1,489	2,209	2,950	2,543	2,543
8(a) #	902	656	755	709	347	541	644	798	798
WOB #	8,869	8,265	10,313	11,228	2,984	11,506	14,192	15,008	15,008
HUBZone #		240	436	205	183	274	358	716	716
USDA									
SB #	130,148	92,358	115,369	109,838	109,831	108,435	108,198	63,929	62,873
SDB #	24,144	3,101	3,302	3,648	3,644	3,961	4,054	3,377	3,377
8(a) #	1,599	1,772	1,750	2,906	2,906	1,870	1,812	1,753	1,753
WOB #	7,699	6,305	8,118	8,986	8,986	7,700	7,665	6,771	6,771
HUBZone #		539	633	987	987	1,948	1,921	2,490	2,490
Interior									
SB #	41,671	27,194	30,954	54,656	53,954	37,799	41,427	46,813	44,789
SDB #	2,162	2,103	1,848	3,336	4,038	2,736	5,478	3,575	3,575
8(a) #	1,249	1,444	1,795	3,253	3,900	2,221	2,131	2,909	2,909
WOB #	2,096	1,941	2,569	4,917	5,782	6,262	6,354	7,700	7,700
HUBZone #		620	753	1,351	1,848	2,388	2,606	2,973	2,973
State									
SB #	11,569	15,935	39,352	43,705	36,952	39,872	18,402	27,039	25,931
SDB #	1,703	2,569	2,642	2,449	2,397	3,053	3,839	2,982	2,982
8(a) #	510	1,217	1,296	1,262	1,504	618	585	393	393
WOB #	2,559	3,273	2,793	3,936	3,628	4,919	5,529	4,769	4,769
HUBZone #		28	11	80	119	166	169	232	232
Treasury									
SB #	22,436	22,847	22,511	14,506	19,515	11,126	9,952	7,572	6,394
SDB #	1,328	1,299	1,404	1,242	2,574	836	1,273	637	637
8(a) #	408	795	728	537	872	264	279	362	362
WOB #	2,229	2,673	2,418	2,565	3,202	1,889	2,076	1,758	1,758
HUBZone #		233	199	91	247	120	239	160	160
Commerce									
SB #	27,697	19,790	17,021	15,173	15,654	15,610	17,379	15,429	14,389
SDB #	1,544	1,265	1,255	1,713	1,827	2,153	2,395	1,406	1,406
8(a) #	616	527	681	308	844	571	556	1,192	1,192
WOB #	2,821	1,417	1,660	1,936	2,422	2,684	2,825	2,701	2,701
HUBZone #		35	80	94	211	446	479	682	682

Total Contract Actions Worksheet

	2000	2001	2002	2003 SBA FPDS	2003 ACTUAL	2004 SBA FPDS	2004 ACTUAL	2005 SBA FPDS	2005 ACTUAL	
Labor										
SB #	6,964	8,321	6,817	6,499	5,495	7,818	2,538	3,412	3,065	
SDB #	413	700	1,451	848	830	1,095	576	740	740	
8(a) #	218	242	378	328	391	362	68	168	168	
WOB #	447	381	485	398	367	946	489	764	764	
HUBZone #		14	34	52	78	117	99	219	219	
Transp										
SB #	31,495	33,091	30,058	12,159	19,023	5,468	4,603	6,321	5,409	
SDB #	886	1,163	1,333	1,207	1,206	869	988	712	712	
8(a) #	1,718	1,803	1,913	1,307	1,307	623	1,132	528	528	
WOB #	1,419	1,616	1,665	1,328	1,328	784	832	941	941	
HUBZone #		253	438	260	259	429	502	316	316	
EPA										
SB #	8,575	7,303	7,922	11,900	2,307	9,020	141	10,603	10,017	
SDB #	475	823	329	871	839	1,611	10	1,317	1,317	
8(a) #	795	1,163	1,040	1,346	660	1,219	35	796	796	
WOB #	856	1,032	906	1,609	308	1,217	34	1,598	1,598	
HUBZone #		49	47	113	44	192	10	241	241	
Education										
SB #	3,871	3,674	3,676	2,981	728	1,243	4,044	1,324	1,109	
SDB #	58	125	205	186	73	174	741	181	181	
8(a) #	203	22	21	28	40	32	407	56	56	
WOB #	214	242	188	147	103	274	1,473	290	290	
HUBZone #		1	4	2	1	28	19	32	32	
HUD										
SB #	4,492	3,670	3,559	3,754	3,899	4,097	1,829	3,011	2,931	
SDB #	329	382	432	519	579	632	651	636	636	
8(a) #	114	135	562	788	750	500	737	1,032	1,032	
WOB #	452	299	603	669	698	753	696	984	984	
HUBZone #		16	86	116	127	296	328	758	758	
SSA										
SB #	99,557	85,784	70,259	62,237	62,208	68,136	3,968	4,880	4,732	
SDB #	10,322	2,980	1,397	2,243	2,425	1,613	525	258	258	
8(a) #	191	240	221	323	252	344	308	280	280	
WOB #	9,804	7,828	4,782	4,840	4,841	5,087	675	739	739	
HUBZone #		57	64	126	370	124	94	99	99	
OPM										
SB #	3,691	3,551	2,384	2,037	1,722	2,924	2,461	2,273	1,685	
SDB #	188	197	128	43	42	464	528	512	512	
8(a) #	218	230	199	357	426	27	49	5	5	
WOB #	731	777	526	703	648	1,104	1,172	792	792	
HUBZone #		0	1	14	21	12	14	1	1	
USAID										
SB #	707	1,421	968	558	182	1,080	583	115	93	
SDB #	310	596	269	65	25	205	57	23	23	
8(a) #	17	36	13	7	13	17	67	7	7	
WOB #	112	38	23	42	26	98	76	23	23	
HUBZone #		0	0	1	4	4	16	5	5	
SBA										
SB #	766	595	453	569	481	169	142	368	312	
SDB #	162	102	68	83	81	76	86	121	121	
8(a) #	83	95	77	109	130	27	49	75	75	
WOB #	144	107	79	144	133	63	67	95	95	
HUBZone #		4	0	3	4	9	11	12	12	