

April 2009

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

Better Performance Information Needed to Support Agency Contract Award Decisions



GAO

Accountability * Integrity * Reliability



Highlights of [GAO-09-374](#), a report to congressional requesters

FEDERAL CONTRACTORS

Better Performance Information Needed to Support Agency Contract Award Decisions

Why GAO Did This Study

In fiscal year 2007, federal agencies worked with over 160,000 contractors, obligating over \$456 billion, to help accomplish federal missions. This reliance on contractors makes it critical that agencies have the information necessary to properly evaluate a contractor's prior history of performance and better inform agencies' contract award decisions.

While actions have been taken to improve the sharing of past performance information and its use—including the development of the Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PPIRS)—concerns remain about this information. This report assesses agencies' use of past performance information in awarding contracts; identifies challenges that hinder systematic sharing of past performance information; and describes efforts to improve contractor performance information.

In conducting this work, GAO analyzed 62 contract solicitations from fiscal years 2007 and 2008 and met with 121 contracting officials. While the solicitations represent a range of contracts and contractors, GAO's findings cannot be generalized to all federal contracts.

What GAO Recommends

GAO is making recommendations to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and selected agencies aimed at facilitating sharing and use of past performance information. All agencies agreed with the recommendations.

[View GAO-09-374 or key components.](#)
For more information, contact Anne-Marie Lasowski at (202) 512-4146 or lasowskia@gao.gov.

What GAO Found

Agencies considered past performance information in evaluating contractors for each of the 62 solicitations GAO reviewed. Generally, factors other than past performance, such as technical approach or cost, were the primary factors for contract award decisions. A majority of officials told us their reluctance to rely more on past performance was due, in part, to their skepticism about the reliability of the information and difficulty assessing relevance to specific acquisitions.

Contracting officials agreed that for past performance information to be useful for sharing, it must be documented, relevant, and reliable. However, GAO's review of PPIRS data for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 indicates that only a small percentage of contracts had a documented performance assessment; in particular, we found little contractor performance information for orders against the General Services Administration's Multiple Award Schedule. Other performance information that could be useful in award decisions, such as contract terminations for default and subcontract management, was not systematically captured across agencies. Some officials noted that a lack of accountability and lack of system tools and metrics made it difficult for managers to ensure timely performance reports. Variations in evaluation and rating factors have also limited the usefulness of past performance information. Finally, a lack of central oversight and management of PPIRS data has hindered efforts to address these and other shortcomings.

Several efforts have been initiated to improve PPIRS, but little progress has been made. In 2005, an interagency work group established several broad goals for improving past performance information, including standardizing performance ratings used by various agencies. However, these goals have yet to be met, and no funding has been dedicated for this purpose. In April 2008, changes to federal regulations were proposed that would clarify past performance documentation requirements and require the use of PPIRS. However, as of February 2009, the proposed changes had not been finalized.

Estimated Contracts Requiring an Assessment That Had an Assessment in Fiscal Year 2007			
Department/agency	Estimated contracts requiring an assessment	Contracts with an assessment	Percent
Air Force	2,795	1,300	47
Navy	3,879	1,622	42
Army	6,145	1,971	32
Other DOD	1,408	303	22
Homeland Security	4,131	535	13
NASA	3,706	1,093	29
Energy	840	183	22
Total percentage	22,904	7,007	31

Source: GAO analysis of data from DOD, FPDS-NG, and PPIRS.

Contents

Letter		1
	Results in Brief	2
	Background	4
	Factors Other Than Past Performance Generally Drive Contract Award Decisions	8
	Challenges Hinder Systematic, Governmentwide Sharing of Past Performance Information	10
	Efforts to Improve PPIRS and the Sharing of Performance Information Have Made Little Progress	19
	Conclusions	20
	Recommendations for Executive Action	21
	Agency Comments and Our Evaluation	21
Appendix I	Scope and Methodology	24
Appendix II	Information on Selected Contracts	28
Appendix III	Comments from the Department of Defense	30
Appendix IV	Comments from the Department of Energy	32
Appendix V	Comments from the Department of Homeland Security	33
Appendix VI	Comments from the General Services Administration	36
Appendix VII	Comments from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration	38

Tables

Table 1: Federal Contract Obligations and Contractors for Selected Agencies, Fiscal Year 2007	4
Table 2: Number and Percentage of Contractors That Support DOD and Other Agencies, Fiscal Year 2007	5
Table 3: Estimated Contracts Requiring an Assessment and Number of Assessments in PPIRS for Selected Agencies, Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007	12
Table 4: Comparison of Contractor Past Performance Systems Rating Factors	17

Abbreviations

CPARS	Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System
CPS	Contractor Performance System
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOD	Department of Defense
DODIG	Department of Defense Inspector General
DOE	Department of Energy
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FPDS-NG	Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation
GSA	General Services Administration
MAS	Multiple Award Schedule
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy
PPDB	Past Performance Database
PPIRS	Past Performance Information Retrieval System

This is a work of the U.S. government and is not subject to copyright protection in the United States. The published product may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without further permission from GAO. However, because this work may contain copyrighted images or other material, permission from the copyright holder may be necessary if you wish to reproduce this material separately.



United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

April 23, 2009

The Honorable Henry Waxman
Chairman
Committee on Energy and Commerce
House of Representatives

The Honorable Edolphus Towns
Chairman
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform
House of Representatives

The Honorable Dennis Cardoza
House of Representatives

Each year, federal agencies hire thousands of contractors to help accomplish their missions. In fiscal year 2007 alone, federal agencies worked with over 160,000 contractors, obligating over \$456 billion. Contractors are involved in a broad array of activities, from basic functions, such as landscaping and janitorial services, to more complex functions, like acquisition support and security services. These contractors often employ subcontractors to help them meet contract requirements. This reliance on contractors makes it critical that federal agencies have the information necessary to properly evaluate a contractor's prior history of performance and better inform agencies' contract award decisions.

To facilitate the sharing of such information, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) created the Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PPIRS)—a system intended to be a repository of performance information on federal contractors. However, more than 5 years after the implementation of PPIRS in July 2002, questions have been raised about how well federal agencies are documenting and sharing information on contractor past performance. Specifically, you have noted that agencies were renewing or awarding contracts to contractors with questionable performance records. Consequently, you asked us to review several issues related to the use of past performance information. In response to your request, we (1) assessed agencies' use of information on contractors' past performances in awarding contracts; (2) identified challenges that hinder systematic, governmentwide sharing of past performance information; and (3) described efforts under way or planned to improve the sharing of information on contractor performance.

To conduct our work, we reviewed and analyzed the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and OFPP guidance on the use of past performance information. We also reviewed guidance from the Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the General Services Administration (GSA). We discussed this guidance and a broad range of issues related to how agencies use past performance information with 121 contracting officials at 11 buying offices that represented a range of acquisition activities. Further, we selected and analyzed 62 contract files from fiscal years 2007 and 2008—focusing on how buying offices considered past performance information relative to other evaluation factors. We selected contracts that represent a range of products and services, types of contracts, contract dollar values, and contractors across the government, but our findings cannot be generalized to all federal contracts. We also analyzed data in PPIRS, past performance information that agencies feed into PPIRS, the evaluation factors and rating scales used in the system, and met with agency officials who administer the system. We conducted this performance audit from February 2008 to February 2009 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. See appendix I for a more detailed discussion of our scope and methodology.

Results in Brief

Agencies have broad discretion in determining how to use past performance information in selecting contractors, including the importance they place on this information relative to factors other than cost or price. For the 62 solicitations we reviewed that required an evaluation of past performance, the ranking of past performance as an evaluation factor relative to other non-cost factors varied. In most of the solicitations, the company's technical approach to work was the non-cost factor ranked most important, but for 38 percent of these contracts, past performance was ranked as the most important or tied for most important non-cost factor. Contracting officials who viewed past performance as an important evaluation factor noted that basing contract award decisions, in part, on past performance encourages companies to achieve better acquisition outcomes over the long term. Though agencies considered past performance information in evaluating proposals, many of the officials we spoke with noted that past performance rarely determined their contract award decisions. Generally, officials relied on technical approach or cost

as the primary deciding factors, when awarding the contract. Officials cited several reasons for not relying more on past performance information that included an overall lack of confidence in the objectivity of past performance information and challenges in assessing its relevance specific to the contract award. Contracting officials obtained past performance information from multiple sources, such as questionnaires completed by other government contracting officials and interviews with other agency contacts. Most officials we spoke with also used PPIRS as a source of information, but cited the absence of information in PPIRS as one reason for typically relying on other sources. Overall, contracting officials told us that for past performance information to be meaningful in contract award decisions, it must be documented, relevant, and reliable.

Several challenges hinder capturing adequate performance information for governmentwide sharing. First, agencies do not always assess and document contractor performance for contracts above a certain monetary threshold, as required by the FAR. Our review of PPIRS data for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 indicates that only a small percentage of contracts had a documented performance assessment; in particular, we found little contractor performance information for task or delivery orders placed against GSA's Multiple Award Schedule (MAS). Second, other performance information that could be useful in making award decisions, such as contract terminations for default and management of subcontracts, was not systematically documented across agencies. Third, some officials noted a lack of priority on documenting performance assessments and a lack of available system tools and metrics that managers needed to oversee the timely documenting of past performance evaluations. Fourth, a lack of standardized evaluation factors and rating scales in the systems used to collect past performance information did not allow for aggregate level measures of how contractors were performing—limiting the usefulness of the system. Finally, a lack of central oversight and management of PPIRS has hindered efforts to address shortcomings with the past performance systems.

Several efforts have been initiated to improve PPIRS and provide pertinent and timely performance information, but little progress has been made. In 2005, OFPP—which has the authority to guide federal agencies in establishing standards for evaluating past performance and collecting and maintaining the information—established through an interagency work group several broad goals for improving past performance information. These goals included standardizing the ratings used to assess contractor performance and developing a centralized questionnaire system for governmentwide use. However, more than 3 years later, these goals have

yet to be met and no funding has been dedicated for this purpose. In April 2008, FAR changes were proposed to clarify past performance documentation requirements, including mandating the use of PPIRS and requiring agencies to identify individuals responsible for preparing contractor performance assessments. The comment period on these proposals ended in June 2008, but the changes had not been finalized as of February 2009.

We make several recommendations to OFPP aimed at improving governmentwide sharing and use of past performance information in contract award decisions. We also recommend that the agencies included in our review establish management controls and appropriate management review of past performance evaluations to improve management and accountability for documenting contractor past performance information. OFPP and the agencies agreed with our recommendations. In addition, most of these agencies outlined plans or actions to implement our recommendation on management controls and reviews of past performance. DHS took issue with the data presented regarding estimated contracts requiring a performance assessment stating that the numbers were possibly misleading in how they compared to other agencies. Moreover, DHS provided its own data and requested that we revise ours. We applied the same methodology to DHS as we applied to all civilian agencies and found no basis for the revised numbers provided by DHS. Therefore, we stand by our methodology and data. Nevertheless, DHS agreed with the larger issue that significant strides need to be made in documenting required performance assessments.

Background

The federal government relies heavily on contractors to provide a range of goods and services. In fiscal year 2007, about 160,000 contractors provided support to federal agencies. A large portion of these contractors was concentrated in five agencies: DOD, DHS, DOE, NASA, and GSA. Among these five agencies, DOD accounts for 72 percent of all contract obligations across about 77,000 contractors in fiscal year 2007 (see table 1).

Table 1: Federal Contract Obligations and Contractors for Selected Agencies, Fiscal Year 2007

Department/agency	Contract obligations (\$billions)	Percentage of total awarded dollars	Number of contractors
DOD	\$330.9	72.4	76,900

Department/agency	Contract obligations (\$billions)	Percentage of total awarded dollars	Number of contractors
Homeland Security	11.8	2.6	13,200
NASA	12.8	2.8	2,600
Energy	22.9	5.0	2,400
General Services Administration	12.3	2.7	14,800

Source: USASpending.gov contract data as of December 15, 2008.

These five agencies often rely on the same contractors. Table 2 shows the number and percentage of contractors DHS, NASA, DOE, and GSA had in common with DOD in fiscal year 2007.

Table 2: Number and Percentage of Contractors That Support DOD and Other Agencies, Fiscal Year 2007

Department/Agency	Number of contractors ^a	Number in common with DOD	Percentage in common with DOD
Department of Defense	76,900		
Department of Homeland Security	13,200	6,200	47
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,600	1,700	65
Department of Energy	2,400	1,300	54
General Services Administration	14,800	4,800	32

Source: GAO analysis of data from USASpending.gov contract data as of December 15, 2008.

^aUSASpending.gov utilizes data from the Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation (FPDS-NG) and aggregates subsidiaries and divisions by parent company using information provided by Dun and Bradstreet.

The FAR requires agencies to consider past performance information as an evaluation factor in certain negotiated competitive procurements¹—along with other evaluation factors such as price, management capability, and

¹Past performance must be evaluated in selecting contractors for negotiated competitive procurements expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold of \$100,000, unless the contracting officer documents the reason past performance is not an appropriate evaluation factor for the acquisition. FAR § 15.304(c)(3). Evaluation of past performance, for example, may not be appropriate in a “lowest price, technically acceptable” source selection. See FAR §15.101-2(b)(1).

technical excellence.² Contractor past performance information may include the contractor's

- record of conforming to contract requirements and to standards of good workmanship;
- record of forecasting and controlling costs;
- adherence to contract schedules; and
- history of reasonable and cooperative behavior and commitment to customer satisfaction.³

Although the FAR requires officials in selecting contractors to consider past performance as an evaluation factor in certain negotiated procurements, agencies have broad discretion in deciding its importance relative to other factors in the evaluation scheme. Agencies determine which of the contractor's past contracts are similar to the contract to be awarded in terms of size, scope, complexity, or contract type and the relative importance of past performance. For procurements with clearly defined requirements and minimal risk of unsuccessful contract performance, cost or price may play a more important role than past performance in selecting contractors. For procurements with less clearly defined requirements and a higher risk of unsuccessful contract performance, it may be in the government's best interest to consider past performance, technical capability, and other factors as more important than cost or price. The FAR requires that solicitations disclose the evaluation factors that will be used in selecting a contractor and their relative importance.⁴ In evaluating past performance information, agencies must consider, among other things, the 1) currency and relevancy, 2) source and context, and 3) general trends in the contractor's performance. The solicitation must also describe how offerors with no performance history will be evaluated.⁵

²For purposes of this report, we focus on the use of past performance information in agencies' contract award decisions. The focus is not on past performance as considered in other points in the procurement process, such as responsibility determinations and suspension and debarment. See generally, FAR §§ 9.1 and 9.4.

³FAR § 42.1501.

⁴At a minimum, the solicitation must state whether all factors other than cost or price, when combined are 1) significantly more important than cost or price, 2) approximately equal to cost or price, or 3) significantly less important than cost or price. FAR § 15.304(d) and (e).

⁵FAR § 15.305(a)(2)(i)(ii).

Once a contract is awarded, the government should monitor a contractor's performance throughout the performance period. Surveillance includes oversight of a contractor's work to provide assurance that the contractor is providing timely and quality goods or services and to help mitigate any contractor performance problems. An agency's monitoring of a contractor's performance may serve as a basis for past performance evaluations. The FAR requires agencies to prepare an evaluation of contractor performance for each contract that exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold at the time the work is completed and gives agencies discretion to include interim evaluations for contracts with a performance period exceeding one year.⁶ The DOD has generally higher thresholds based on business sectors.⁷

A number of systems across the government are used to capture contractor performance information, which is eventually passed on to PPIRS. DOD maintains three systems for its military departments and agencies—Architect-Engineer Contract Administration Support System (ACASS), Construction Contractor Appraisal Support System (CCASS), and Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS). NASA has its own system, the Past Performance Database (PPDB). DHS and DOE are transitioning to using DOD's CPARS.⁸ Other civilian departments use the Contractor Performance System (CPS) managed by the National Institutes of Health. Effective July 1, 2002, all federal contractor past performance information currently captured through these disparate systems was to be centrally available for use by all federal agency contracting officials through PPIRS—a Web-enabled,

⁶FAR § 42.1502(a). Agencies are not authorized to evaluate performance for contracts awarded under FAR subpart 8.7—acquisitions from non profit agencies employing people who are blind or severely disabled. FAR § 42.1502(b).

⁷Effective January 29, 1999 the Director of Defense Procurement extended a class deviation to FAR § 15.304(c)(3) and 42.1502(a). Under this deviation, all DOD contracting activities are required to prepare an evaluation of contractor performance for each contract expected to exceed \$5 million for systems and operations support; \$1 million for services, and information technology; and \$100,000 for fuels and health care contracts.

⁸During the course of our review, DHS and DOE indicated they had contacted DOD regarding a transition to CPARS. According to DOD officials, several civilian agencies were dissatisfied with the functionality of their current system and contacted the CPARS program office, prompting DOD to initiate a 2-year pilot program allowing civilian agencies to use CPARS.

governmentwide application for consolidating federal contractor performance information.⁹

Since its implementation, concerns have been raised about the completeness of the information in PPIRS. In February 2008, a DOD Inspector General report noted that the information in CPARS, which feeds information into PPIRS, was incomplete and questioned whether or not acquisition officials had access to all the information they needed to make business decisions.¹⁰ Specifically, in reviewing performance assessment reports in CPARS, the Inspector General reported that for DOD contracts valued at more than \$5 million, 82 percent did not contain detailed narratives sufficient to establish that ratings were credible and justifiable; 68 percent had performance reports that were overdue; and 39 percent were registered more than a year late. In addition, the report identified material internal control weaknesses in the Air Force, Army, and Navy procedures for documenting and reporting contractor performance information.¹¹

Factors Other Than Past Performance Generally Drive Contract Award Decisions

Agencies considered past performance information in evaluating contractors for the contract solicitations we reviewed, but many of the officials we spoke with noted that past performance rarely, if ever, was the deciding factor in their contract award decisions. Their reluctance to base award decisions on past performance was due, in part, to their skepticism about the comprehensiveness and reliability¹² of past performance information and difficulty assessing its relevance to specific acquisitions.

⁹PPIRS is administered by DOD's Naval Sea Logistics Center Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

¹⁰Department of Defense Inspector General, *Contractor Past Performance Information*, Report Number: D-2008-057 (Arlington, Va: Feb. 29, 2008).

¹¹The Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG) made a number of recommendations to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics to include establishing requirements for registering of contracts within specified timeframes, completing contract performance assessment reports within 120 days from the end of contract evaluation periods, and requiring formal training on writing assessments. In response, DOD concurred with the recommendations and stated the Department would advise the Military Departments to implement them. DOD issued a memo on January 9, 2009, which reiterated requirements for past performance assessment reporting and that each military department and defense agency is to submit a report confirming compliance with DODIG's recommendations by March 31, 2009.

¹²In this report, reliability refers to candid assessments that accurately reflect a contractor's performance.

For the 62 contract solicitations we reviewed, the ranking of past performance as an evaluation factor relative to other non-cost factors varied. The company's technical approach was the non-cost factor considered most important for most solicitations. Past performance as an evaluation factor was ranked first in order of importance in about 38 percent of solicitations (appendix I provides more details on the methodology for selecting and reviewing contract solicitations). Contracting officials who viewed past performance as an important evaluation factor noted that basing contract award decisions, in part, on past performance encourages companies to achieve better acquisition outcomes over the long term. For example, according to officials at one Air Force location, an incumbent contractor was not awarded a follow-on contract worth over \$1 billion primarily because of poor performance on the prior contract. As a result, the contractor implemented several management and procedural changes to improve its performance on future contracts.

Despite the fact that past performance was an evaluation factor in all the solicitations we reviewed, over 60 percent of the contracting officers we talked with stated that past performance is rarely or never a deciding factor in selecting a contractor. Many contracting officers stated they preferred to rely on other more objective factors such as technical approach or price. Officials cited several reasons for their reluctance to rely more on past performance in making award decisions including difficulty obtaining objective and candid past performance information. For example, over half of the contracting managers¹³ we met with noted that officials who are assessing a contractor's performance have difficulty separating problems caused by the contractor from those caused by the government, such as changing or poorly defined government requirements. Fear of damaging contractor relations may also influence assessments of contractor performance, particularly in areas where there are a limited number of contractors that can provide a particular good or service. Some contracting officials told us there may also be a tendency to "water down" assessments if they perceive a contractor may contest a negative rating.¹⁴ Contracting officials also cited other challenges for not

¹³Includes division/branch contracting managers and contracting supervisors.

¹⁴Contractors are allowed to submit comments, rebutting statements, or additional information on past performance assessments (FAR § 42.1503). Agencies have issued guidance in line with requirement and generally allow the contractor to submit comments, rebuttals, or other information for consideration prior to final assessment.

relying more on past performance information including 1) difficulty assessing relevance to the specific acquisition or offerors with no relevant past performance information, 2) lack of documented examples of past performance, and 3) lack of adequate time to identify, obtain, and analyze past performance information.

Contracting officials often rely on multiple sources of past performance information. Most officials told us they found information from the prospective contractor's prior government or industry customer references—gathered through interviews or questionnaires—as the most useful source of past performance information.¹⁵ Moreover, several contracting officials noted that they use questionnaires to obtain past performance information on major subcontractors. Officials noted, however, that questionnaires are time-consuming and the performance information collected through them is not shared governmentwide. Other sources of past performance information include informal contacts such as from other contracting officers who have dealt with the contractor in the past. Most contracting officials we spoke with also used PPIRS, but cited the absence of information in PPIRS as one reason for typically relying on other sources along with challenges in ascertaining information that was relevant to the specific acquisitions. Several contracting officials stated a governmentwide system like PPIRS, if populated, could reduce the time and effort to collect past performance information for use in selecting contractors. Regardless of the source used, contracting officials agreed that for past performance information to be meaningful in contract award decisions, it must be documented, relevant, and reliable.

Challenges Hinder Systematic, Governmentwide Sharing of Past Performance Information

Our review of PPIRS data for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 found relatively little past performance information available for sharing and potential use in contract award decisions. One reason is that agencies are not documenting contractor performance information that feeds into PPIRS to include, in some cases, contract actions involving task or delivery orders placed against GSA's MAS. Other information that could provide key insights into a contractor's performance, such as information on contract terminations for default and a prime contractor's management of subcontractors, was also not systematically documented. Contracting managers also lack tools and metrics to monitor the completeness of past

¹⁵Solicitations generally allow offerors the opportunity to provide prior relevant, similar past performance information on contracts as a basis for the past performance evaluation.

performance data in the systems agencies use to record past performance information. Further, the lack of standardized evaluation factors and rating scales in the systems that collect past performance information has limited the system's usefulness in providing an aggregate level picture of how contractors are performing. Finally, lack of central oversight of PPIRS has undermined efforts to capture adequate past performance information.

Agencies Are Generally Not Documenting Contractor Performance As Required

The FAR requires¹⁶ agencies to prepare an evaluation of contractor performance for each contract that exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold (\$100,000 in most cases) when the contract work is completed. While the FAR definition of a contract¹⁷ can be read to include orders placed against GSA's Multiple Award Schedule (MAS),¹⁸ the FAR does not specifically state whether this requirement applies to contracts or task or delivery order contracts awarded by another agency.¹⁹ While DOD and many agencies we reviewed have issued supplemental guidance reiterating the FAR requirement to evaluate and document contractor performance²⁰—information that ultimately should be fed into PPIRS—the agencies generally did not comply with the requirement.

We estimated that the number of contracts that required a performance assessment in fiscal year 2007 for agencies we reviewed would have totaled about 23,000. For the same period, we found about 7,000 assessments in PPIRS—about 31 percent of those contracts requiring an

¹⁶FAR § 42.1502.

¹⁷FAR § 2.101.

¹⁸GSA's MAS program enables federal agencies to acquire commercial goods and services from schedule contracts that are indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contracts. Federal agencies place task and/or delivery orders against these contracts.

¹⁹OFPP has issued a proposed rule that clarifies that the requirement in FAR § 42.1502 applies to both GSA and other agencies' contracts or orders, but it has yet to be finalized. An OFPP policy official stated that the new rule is expected to be published by June 2009. 73 Fed. Reg. 17,945 Apr. 2, 2008.

²⁰DOD guidance, for example, allows flexibility in deciding whether to assess contractors' performance on a total contract basis or an order-by-order basis that exceeds required reporting thresholds. NASA guidance, on the other hand, does not require, but allows, assessment of contractor performance on task or delivery orders issued under indefinite delivery contracts.

assessment (see table 3).²¹ About 75 percent of all past performance reports in PPIRS were from DOD, with the Air Force accounting for the highest percent of completed assessments; however, there were relatively few for some military services—a finding consistent with the DOD IG’s February 2008 report.²² For the civilian agencies we reviewed, there were relatively few performance reports in PPIRS compared to the number we estimated. For example, for fiscal year 2007, an estimated 13 percent of DHS contracts that would potentially require a performance assessment were documented in PPIRS.

Table 3: Estimated Contracts Requiring an Assessment and Number of Assessments in PPIRS for Selected Agencies, Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007

Department/Agency	Estimated contracts requiring an assessment 2006	Contracts with assessment 2006	Estimated percent	Estimated contracts requiring an assessment 2007	Contracts with assessment 2007	Estimated percent
Air Force	2,563	1,432	56	2,795	1,300	47
Navy	3,985	1,833	46	3,879	1,622	42
Army	6,595	2,606	40	6,145	1,971	32
Other DOD	1,601	330	21	1,408	303	22
Homeland Security	4,487	324	7	4,131	535	13
NASA	4,285	1,009	24	3,706	1,093	29
Energy	893	136	15	840	183	22
Total	24,409	7,670	31	22,904	7,007	31

Source: For DOD: data from CPARS program office. For civilian agencies: GAO analysis of FPDS-NG and PPIRS data.

Note: Estimated contracts requiring an assessment for civilian agencies include definitive contracts (defined in the FPDS User’s Manual as contractual vehicles that cannot have orders placed against them) and indefinite delivery base contracts with orders that exceeded the reporting thresholds during each fiscal year. Data provided by DOD on the estimated contracts requiring an assessment also counted base contracts with total orders exceeding DOD’s reporting thresholds, which are generally higher than \$100,000 based on business sector as previously noted. These estimates are conservative since they do not include individual orders issued by these agencies that exceed the required reporting thresholds. For additional information, see “Appendix I: Scope and Methodology.”

²¹These numbers include indefinite delivery contracts including orders placed against GSA contracts. We did not include GSA in this table because agencies placing the order are required to document the assessment.

²²Department of Defense Inspector General, *Contractor Past Performance Information*, Report Number: D-2008-057 (Arlington, Va. Feb. 29, 2008).

For specific types of contract actions, such as task and delivery orders placed against GSA's MAS, we found little contractor performance information in PPIRS. Between fiscal years 1998 and 2008, purchases made against MAS have grown from over \$7 billion to \$37 billion. Similarly, the number of MAS contracts has increased from 5,200 in the mid-1990s to 18,000 in fiscal year 2008. Despite this significant growth, the number of performance reports in PPIRS for orders placed against MAS contracts is minimal. For example, about 5 percent of the DHS orders and none of NASA's were assessed in fiscal year 2007. Contracting officials we spoke with confirmed that these assessments were generally not being done; some told us that they believed GSA was collecting this information. According to GSA officials, however, agencies are responsible for documenting and reporting MAS contractor performance, and GSA does not generally request feedback on performance for MAS contractors. Without this information, GSA is in no position to know how a contractor is performing when deciding whether or not to continue doing business with that contractor.

Other Information for Insight into a Contractor's Past Performance Is Not Systematically Documented

Currently, there is no governmentwide requirement for agencies to document in PPIRS when a contract has been terminated because the contractor defaulted on the terms of the contract. Consequently, contracting officers may not have access to all information on a contractor's past performance that could factor into a contract award decision.²³ The recent awarding of contracts to defaulted contractors highlights the need for information on contract terminations when making contracting decisions. For example, a \$280-million Army munitions contract was awarded to a contractor that had previously been terminated for default on several different contracts. The contracting officer told us that this information, if available, would have factored into the contract award decision. Subsequently, this same contractor defaulted under that contract. Similarly, an October 2008 report issued by the Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction documented that at least eight contractors that had one or more of their projects terminated for default received new contracts and purchase orders.²⁴ As part of this

²³Termination for default is generally the exercise of the Government's contractual right to completely or partially terminate a contract because of the contractor's actual or anticipated failure to perform its contractual obligations. FAR § 49.401(a).

²⁴Office of the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, *Iraq Reconstruction Project Terminations Represent a Range of Actions*, SIGIR 09-004 (Oct. 27, 2008).

audit, the office examined whether the agencies had evaluated the contractors' prior performance before awarding contracts and whether they had considered suspending or debaring the poor performing contractors. Although the report found that the awards to defaulted contractors were within the authority provided by the FAR, it raised questions about the degree to which the contractors' prior performance was considered. In June 2008, the FAR Council opened a case to address termination for default reporting.²⁵ In addition, DOD issued policy in July 2008 on the need for departmentwide centralized knowledge of all contracts that have been terminated regardless of dollar amount.²⁶

At the subcontractor level, apart from evaluating a prime contractor's management of its subcontractors, historically, the federal government has had limited visibility into subcontractor performance despite the increased use in subcontractors. In January 2008, we reported that total subcontract awards from DOD contracts had increased by 27 percent over a 4-year period—from \$86.5 billion in fiscal year 2002 to \$109.5 billion in fiscal year 2006.²⁷ As we reported, federal contractors must manage contract performance, including planning and administering subcontracts as necessary, to ensure the lowest overall cost and minimize technical risk to the government. The FAR provides that the agency's past performance evaluation should take into account past performance information regarding a prospective contractor's subcontractors that will perform major or critical aspects of a requirement when such information is relevant to an acquisition.²⁸

²⁵According to OFPP and DOD officials, a proposed FAR Case 2008-016, Termination for Default Reporting—was opened on June 12, 2008, and was being drafted at the time of our review.

²⁶The July 23, 2008 memorandum stated that no later than 10 calendar days after issuing a notice of termination for cause under FAR Subpart 12.4 or termination for default under FAR Subpart 49.4, regardless of contract dollar value, the contracting officer must report the termination to the Director, Defense Procurement, Acquisition Policy and Strategic Sourcing. According to DOD officials, as of January 7, 2009, there were 19 entries in the DOD Termination List on the PPIRS site and included contractors performing work both in the United States and in Iraq. Dollar values range from under the simplified acquisition threshold (\$14,000) to over \$88 million at time of termination.

²⁷GAO, *Defense Contracting: Contract Risk a Key Factor in Assessing Excessive Pass-Through Charges*, [GAO-08-269](#) (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 25, 2008).

²⁸FAR § 15.305(a)(2)(iii).

Agency contracting officials informed us that they do not assess the performance of these subcontractors. Rather, if they collect any information, it is in their assessments of the prime contractor's subcontract management. However, not all collection systems used by agencies allow for systematic capturing of subcontract management information, if it was applicable in a procurement. DOD's CPARS system has a separate rating factor for subcontract management for systems contracts whereas systems used by NASA and other civilian agencies do not have a separate factor. DOD guidance states assessments must not be done on subcontractors, but CPARS allows the assessing official to address the prime contractor's ability to manage and coordinate subcontractor efforts. Beyond this information on subcontractors, no additional information is routinely collected on subcontractors.

In addition, the FAR was recently revised to explain that information on contractor ethics can be considered past performance information. The FAR now states that a contractor's history of reasonable and cooperative behavior and commitment to customer satisfaction may be considered part of a contractor's past performance.²⁹ This type of data is not currently being systematically captured and documented for use in contract award decisions.

Lack of Priority and Accountability for Past Performance Hinders the Assessment Process

Several contracting officials acknowledged that documenting contractor performance was generally not a priority, and less than half of the contracting managers we talked with tracked performance assessment completeness. Some agency officials we spoke with said that a lack of readily accessible system tools and metrics on completeness has made it difficult to manage the assessment process. CPARS and CPS—assessment reporting systems used by DOD and DHS—do not have readily accessible system tools and metrics on completeness for managers to track compliance. According to officials who manage CPARS, a team is developing requirements for system tools and metrics but has been challenged to develop useful measures because of a lack of complete and reliable contract information from FPDS. OFPP officials similarly acknowledged there was a lack of tools and metrics for agency contracting officials to monitor and manage the process of documenting contractor performance. For example, managers currently do not have the ability to readily identify contracts that require an assessment, how many are due and past due, and who is responsible for completing assessments.

²⁹FAR § 42.1501.

According to these officials, holding managers accountable for outcomes without adequate tools to manage the assessment process would be difficult.

However, a few contracting managers we spoke with placed a high priority on documenting contractor performance, noting that doing so tended to improve communication with contractors and encourage good performance. One Air Force Commander issued guidance reiterating that CPARS is a key component in selecting contractors; that Commander personally oversees the performance reporting system, requiring a meeting with responsible officials when a CPARS report is overdue. DHS officials recognized that more emphasis is needed on documenting performance assessments and told us they have included a past performance review as part of their chief procurement officer oversight program for fiscal year 2009. Other indicators that some management officials placed a high priority on documenting performance include the following:

- Assigning past performance focal points—some activities assigned focal points, individuals with specific responsibilities that included providing training and oversight. At two Air Force locations, focal points also reviewed performance narratives for quality.
- Designating assessing officials—some activities designated managers as the official assessor of contractor performance rather than contracting officers or program office officials.

Who to assign accountability to is another challenge. OFPP generally views the completion of contractor performance assessments as a contracting officer function. However, many contracting officials we talked with stated they often do not have the required information to complete an assessment and have to rely on program officials to provide the information. Some contracting offices delegated responsibility for completing assessments to the program office but acknowledged program office officials have little incentive to complete assessments because they often did not see the value in them. We previously reported in 2005 that conducting contractor surveillance at DOD, which includes documenting contractor performance, was not a high priority and that accountability for performing contractor surveillance was lacking.³⁰

³⁰GAO, *Contract Management: Opportunities to Improve Surveillance on Department of Defense Service Contracts*, [GAO-05-274](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 17, 2005).

A Lack of Standardized Evaluation Factors and Rating Scales Limits PPIRS Usefulness

Differing number and type of rating factors and rating scales agencies use to document contractor performance limit the usefulness of the information in PPIRS. NASA's PPDB system has four rating factors, and the CPS database, which is used by other civilian agencies, has five rating factors. In contrast, DOD's CPARS system has a total of 16 rating factors. Each system also uses a different rating scale. Table 4 highlights these differences.

Table 4: Comparison of Contractor Past Performance Systems Rating Factors

Rating factors	Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) ^a used by Defense and Energy ^b		Contractor Performance System (CPS) ^a used by other civilian agencies	Past Performance Database used by NASA
	Systems ^c	Non-systems ^d		
Quality	X	X	X	X
Timeliness/Schedule	X	X	X	X
Price/cost	X	X	X	X
Business relations		X	X	
Management of key personnel		X		
Product performance	X			
Systems engineering	X			
Software engineering	X			
Logistics support	X			
Product assurance	X			
Other technical performance	X			
Management	X			
Management responsiveness	X			
Subcontract management	X			
Program management	X			
Other	X	X	X	X
Ratings and rating scales				
Rating	Unsatisfactory		Unsatisfactory	Poor/Unsatisfactory
	Marginal		Poor	Satisfactory
	Satisfactory		Fair	Good
	Very good		Good	Very good
	Exceptional		Excellent	Excellent
			Outstanding	

	Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) ^a used by Defense and Energy ^b		Contractor Performance System (CPS) ^a used by other civilian agencies	Past Performance Database used by NASA
	Systems ^c	Non-systems ^d		
Scale	Red		0 to 5	1 to 5
	Yellow			
	Green			
	Purple			
	Dark blue			

Source: GAO analysis of agency contractor past performance systems and guidance.

^aTable does not include separate rating factors for construction and architect/engineering for CPARS and CPS.

^bDepartment of Energy switched from CPS to CPARS in November 2008. Homeland Security is expected to switch from CPS to CPARS in early 2009.

^cSystems include new development and major modifications to existing systems.

^dNon-systems include services, information technology, and operations support.

Officials from GSA’s Integrated Acquisition Environment, which has oversight of governmentwide acquisition systems, acknowledged the utility of PPIRS is currently limited by the differences in rating factors and scales. Because the ratings are brought into PPIRS as-is, aggregate ratings for contractors cannot be developed—the data are too disparate. As a result, contracting officials making contract award decisions may have to open and read through many ratings to piece together an overall picture of a contractor’s performance. Ultimately, the lack of this information hinders the federal government’s ability to readily assess a contractor’s performance at an aggregate level or how overall performance is trending over time.

Central Oversight of PPIRS Data Is Lacking

No one agency oversees, monitors, manages, or funds PPIRS to ensure agency data fed into the system is adequate, complete, and useful for sharing governmentwide. While GSA³¹ is responsible for overseeing, and consolidating governmentwide acquisition related systems, which include

³¹GSA’s Integrated Acquisition Environment is operated under the authority of OFPP and the Chief Acquisition Officers Council. As such, it has oversight of governmentwide acquisition related systems to include PPIRS.

PPIRS, OFPP³² is responsible for overall policy concerning past performance, and DOD funds and manages the technical support of the system. In May 2000, OFPP published discretionary guidance entitled “Best Practices for Collecting and Using Current and Past Performance Information.” Consistent with the FAR, this guidance stated that agencies are required to assess contractor performance and emphasized the need for an automated means to document and share this information. Subsequently, OFPP issued a draft contractor performance guide in 2006 designed to help agencies know their role in addressing and using contractor performance information. However, the guide was not intended to, nor does it, establish governmentwide roles and responsibilities for managing and overseeing PPIRS data.

Efforts to Improve PPIRS and the Sharing of Performance Information Have Made Little Progress

Since 2005, several efforts have been initiated to improve PPIRS and provide pertinent and timely performance information, but little progress has been made. Several broad goals for system improvement, established in 2005 by an OFPP interagency group, have yet to be met. Likewise, a short-term goal of revising the FAR to mandate the use of PPIRS by all government agencies has yet to be achieved.

OFPP acknowledges that PPIRS falls short of its goal to provide useful information to contracting officials making contracting decisions. When PPIRS was established in 2002, OFPP officials envisioned it would simplify the task of collecting past performance information by eliminating redundancies among the various systems. In 2005, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council,³³ through an OFPP interagency work group, established several broad goals for documenting, sharing, and using past performance information, including the following:

- Standardize different contracting ratings used by various agencies.
- Provide more meaningful past performance information, including terminations for default.

³²Section 405(j) of title 41 of the U.S. Code requires the OFPP Administrator to issue guidance for agencies on the consideration of past contract performance information in awarding contracts, including 1) standards for evaluating past performance, 2) policies for collecting and maintaining the information, 3) policies for ensuring that offerors have an opportunity to submit relevant past performance information and have it considered, and 4) the time period for maintaining and considering the information.

³³The Chief Acquisition Officers Council (the Council) consists of acquisition professionals in the executive branch; the council was established to provide a senior level forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council works closely with OFPP to promote effective business practices in the federal acquisition system.

-
- Develop a centralized questionnaire system for sharing governmentwide.
 - Possibly eliminate multiple systems that feed performance information in PPIRS.

However, little progress has been made in addressing these goals. According to OFPP officials, funding needs to be dedicated to address these goals and realize long-term improvements to the current past performance system. GSA officials who oversee acquisition related systems, to include PPIRS, told us that as of February 27, 2009, efforts remain unfunded and no further action had been taken to make needed improvements.

The first step in securing funding, according to OFPP and GSA officials, is mandating the use of PPIRS. However, proposed changes to the FAR that would clarify past performance documentation requirements and require the use of PPIRS have been stalled. The proposed rule provides clearer instruction to contracting officers by delineating the requirement to document contractor performance for orders that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, including those placed against GSA MAS contracts, or for orders against contracts awarded by another agency.³⁴ In proposing FAR changes, OFPP focused, in part, on accountability by requiring agencies to identify individuals responsible for preparing contractor performance assessments. While the comment period for the proposed changes closed in June 2008, the changes have not been finalized. An OFPP policy official stated that the final rule is expected to be published by June 2009.

Conclusions

With the federal government relying on many of the same contractors to provide goods and services across agencies, the need to share information on contractors' past performance in making contract award decisions is critical. While the need for a centralized repository of reliable performance information on federal contractors was identified in 2002 when OFPP implemented PPIRS, we identified several underlying problems that limit the usefulness of information in PPIRS for governmentwide sharing. These problems include the lack of accountability or incentive at agencies to document assessments in the system, lack of standard evaluation factors and rating scales across agencies, and a lack of central oversight to ensure the adequacy of information fed into the system. Any efforts to improve sharing and use of contractor performance information must, at a

³⁴ In April 2008 under FAR Case 2006-022, the OFPP and the Chief Acquisition Officer's Acquisition Committee for E-GOV proposed changes to amend FAR § 42.1502.

minimum, address these deficiencies. Until then, PPIRS will likely remain an inadequate information source for contracting officers. More importantly, the government cannot be assured that it has adequate performance information needed to make sound contract award decisions and investments.

Recommendations for Executive Action

To facilitate governmentwide sharing and use of past performance information, we recommend that the Administrator of OFPP, in conjunction with agency chief acquisition officers, take the following actions:

- Standardize evaluation factors and rating scales governmentwide for documenting contractor performance.
- Establish policy for documenting performance-related information that is currently not captured systematically across agencies, such as contract terminations for default and a prime contractor's management of its subcontractors.
- Specify that agencies are to establish procedures and management controls, to include accountability, for documenting past performance in PPIRS.
- Define governmentwide roles and responsibilities for managing and overseeing PPIRS data.
- Develop system tools and metrics for agencies to use in monitoring and managing the documenting of contractor performance, such as contracts requiring an evaluation and information on delinquent reports.
- Take appropriate action to finalize proposed changes to the FAR that clarify responsibilities and performance documentation requirements for contract actions that involve orders placed against GSA's Multiple Award Schedule.

To improve management and accountability for timely documenting of contractor past performance information at the agency level, we recommend that the departments of Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, and NASA establish management controls and appropriate management review of past performance evaluations as required and in line with any OFPP policy changes.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

We provided a draft of this report to OFPP and the departments of Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, GSA, and NASA. We received e-mail comments from OFPP, in which OFPP concurred with the recommendations. We received written comments from the other five agencies, which are included as appendixes III through VII. In their

written comments, the agencies agreed with the recommendation on improving management controls and most agencies outlined specific actions planned or taken to address the recommendation.

In written comments to the draft of this report, DHS did not agree with the figures contained in table 3 of the report regarding estimated contracts requiring an assessment and number of assessments in PPIRS for selected agencies. DHS stated that our numbers significantly understate the percentage of DHS contracts for which assessments were performed and are possibly inaccurate or misleading in how DHS compared to other agencies. DHS presented its own data and requested that we revise ours. We applied the same methodology across all civilian agencies, including DHS, and found no basis for using the numbers or methodology provided by DHS. For example, while DHS indicates we should not include delivery orders, as we state in the note under table 3, our estimates did not include individual orders issued by agencies that exceed the threshold. Therefore, we stand by our methodology and data, which as we stated in the report, presents a conservative estimate of the contracts that required an assessment. Also, we assessed the reliability of data we used and found it to be sufficiently reliable for the purposes of our analyses. As a result, we are not revising the figures in table 3. As noted in our report, improvements are needed across agencies for the management and accountability of timely documenting contractor past performance information. In its response, DHS agreed that significant strides need to be made in this area.

In written comments to the draft of this report, GSA stated that our recommendation should be changed to show that the FAR Council in lieu of agency chief acquisition officers would be involved in developing and disseminating governmentwide acquisition policy through the FAR. According to an OFPP policy official, while the FAR Council would be involved in evaluating policy and making changes to the FAR, OFPP is responsible for overall policy concerning past performance and can make policy changes without involving the FAR Council. In line with our recommendations, this would include standards for evaluating past performance and policies for collecting and maintaining the information. As we state in the report, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council, through an OFPP interagency work group, has already established several broad goals for documenting, sharing, and using past performance information. Our recommendations to OFPP, in coordination with this Council, are in part aimed at actions necessary to address these goals. These recommendations could be implemented through an OFPP policy memorandum and could result in changes to the FAR, which we recognize

would need to be coordinated through the FAR Council as appropriate. As a result, we are not making changes to the recommendation.

As agreed with your offices, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution of it until 30 days from the date of this report. We will then send copies of this report to interested congressional committees; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Defense; the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security; the Secretary of the Department of Energy; the Secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and the Administrator of the General Services Administration. In addition, we will also make copies available at no charge on the GAO Web site at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If you have questions about this report or need additional information, please contact me at (202) 512-4146 or LasowskiA@gao.gov. Contact points for our Office of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. See appendix VIII for a list of key contributors to this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anne-Marie Lasowski". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long horizontal stroke at the bottom.

Anne-Marie Lasowski
Director
Acquisition and Sourcing Management

Appendix I: Scope and Methodology

To assess agencies' use of information on contractors' past performance in awarding contracts, we reviewed and analyzed the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) guidance on use of past performance. We also reviewed source selection guidance for the Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the General Services Administration (GSA)—agencies accounting for a large percentage of federal contractors. To obtain agency contracting officials' views on using past performance, we used FPDS-NG data to select 11 buying offices across the agencies to provide a cross-section of buying activities. At these locations, we interviewed 121 contracting officials including supervisory contract personnel to include division/branch contracting managers, contracting officers, and contract specialists to discuss 1) how past performance factored into the contract award decision, 2) sources upon which they rely for the information, 3) completing contractor performance assessments, and 4) challenge in using and sharing past performance information. To identify the importance of past performance relative to other non-cost factors in specific solicitations, we used FPDS-NG data from fiscal year 2007 and the first eight months of fiscal year 2008, to identify 62 competitively awarded contracts—49 definitive contracts and 13 orders placed against indefinite delivery vehicle contracts. We selected these contracts to represent a range of contracts across different buying activities and—though not generalized to all contract actions within these agencies—represented a range of products and services, types of contracts, and dollar values as shown in appendix II. We obtained contract documents to verify the fields used in FPDS-NG to select the contracts, including type of contract and product service code, and found the data reliable enough for the purpose of selecting the contracts. For these contracts, we obtained source selection documents including sections M of the request for proposals, which described the evaluation factors for award, and the source selection decision document that described how past performance was evaluated for each offeror. We reviewed the evaluation factors for each solicitation to identify how past performance ranked in order of importance relative to other non-cost factors in the evaluation scheme and summarized the results.

To assess the extent to which selected agencies in our review complied with requirements for documenting contractor performance, we analyzed FPDS-NG and PPIRS data and used information provided by the DOD

CPARS program office. In estimating the number of contracts requiring an assessment for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for civilian agencies in our review, we aggregated contract actions in FPDS-NG¹ for each year to identify the number of contracts that exceeded the reporting thresholds of \$550,000 for construction contracts (FAR § 36.201), \$30,000 for architect and engineering (FAR § 36.604), and generally \$100,000 for most other contracts (FAR § 2.101). We excluded contracts that are exempt from performance assessments under FAR subpart 8.7—acquisitions from non profit agencies employing people who are blind or severely disabled. For indefinite delivery contracts, including GSA’s multiple award schedule, orders were accumulated against the base contract for each agency and counted as one contract if the cumulative orders exceeded the reporting thresholds. This analysis provides a conservative estimate of the number of contracts that require an assessment because it does not include individual orders that may exceed the threshold² or contract actions that span fiscal years. For this analysis, we used contract number and dollar obligation fields from FPDS-NG and found them reliable enough for the purpose of this analysis. Because DOD uses different reporting thresholds based on business sectors—information that is not available in FPDS-NG—we obtained compliance reports from the CPARS program office for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, which included estimates of the number of performance assessments that would have been required for DOD components and the number of those contracts with completed assessments. To determine the number of fiscal year 2006 and 2007 contracts with performance assessments for civilian agencies, we obtained and analyzed data from the PPIRS program office on contracts with assessments, including the number of assessments against GSA MAS contracts, as of February 26, 2009. To assess the reliability of data provided, we accessed the PPIRS system and compared the number of contracts with assessments with those provided by the CPARS and PPIRS program offices, and found the data sufficiently reliable for the purpose of our analysis.

To assess the usefulness of PPIRS for governmentwide sharing of past performance information, we compared information in each of the three systems used to document contractor performance information including

¹FPDS-NG data as of May 27, 2008.

²Agency guidance differs on assessing indefinite delivery contracts. Some agencies require assessments for each order exceeding the threshold, while others allow flexibility to provide assessments on each order, or one for the base contract.

rating factors and rating scales. In addition, we met with agency officials who have responsibilities for managing the various systems—including the Naval Sea Logistics Center Detachment, Portsmouth, which administers CPARS and PPIRS, and officials at NASA who administer the Past Performance Database. To identify challenges that may hinder the systematic governmentwide sharing of past performance information, we interviewed contracting officials from 11 buying offices regarding a number of issues to include 1) roles in the assessment process, 2) challenges in completing assessments, 3) performance information not currently captured that might be useful for selecting contractors, 4) and use of metrics for managing and monitoring compliance with reporting requirements. Finally, we met with OFPP, GSA, and DOD to discuss the extent of oversight of PPIRS data and roles and responsibilities as applicable.

To assess efforts under way or planned to improve the sharing of information on contractor performance, we obtained and reviewed memorandums, plans, and other documents produced by OFPP including proposed FAR changes and any proposed past performance guidelines. We met with officials from these offices to discuss challenges already identified in sharing and using past performance information, goals they may have established for improving the system, and status of efforts to address them.

Our work was conducted at the following locations: OFPP, Washington D.C.; GSA, Arlington, Va; the Air Force Space and Missile Systems Center, El Segundo, Ca; Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah; the Army Communications and Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, N.J.; the Army Sustainment Command, Rock Island, Ill.; the Army Contracting Command, Fort Belvoir, Va.; the Naval Air Systems Command, Patuxent River, M.d.; the Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C.; the Defense Contract Management Agency located in Arlington, Va.; DHS including the Customs and Border Protection, Washington, D.C., and the Transportation Security Administration, Arlington, Va.; NASA including the Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, M.d. and the Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.; DOE including the National Nuclear Security Administration Service Center located in Albuquerque, N.M.

We conducted this performance audit from February 2008 to February 2009 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe

that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Appendix II: Information on Selected Contracts

Contract	Department/Agency	Type of contract ^a	Product-service	Obligations ^b
Definitive contracts				
1	Air Force	Firm fixed price	Utilities and housekeeping services	539,962
2	Air Force	Firm fixed price	Utilities and housekeeping services	1,300,000
3	Air Force	Firm fixed price	Guided missiles	1,948,949
4	Air Force	Firm fixed price	Research and development	1,089,454
5	Air Force	Firm fixed price	Electrical and electronic equipment components	1,726,453
6	Air Force	Firm fixed price	ADP equipment software, supplies, equipment	1,785,110
7	Air Force	Firm fixed price	Metalworking machinery	2,788,246
8	Air Force	Cost plus award fee	Research and development	79,955,700
9	Air Force	Cost plus fixed fee	Research and development	101,645,000
10	Air Force	Cost plus incentive fee	Space vehicles	83,006,822
11	Air Force	Cost no fee	Professional, administrative and management support	7,970,232
12	Army	Firm fixed price	Communications, detection and coherent radiation	79,535,831
13	Army	Firm fixed price	Communications, detection and coherent radiation	628,839
14	Army	Firm fixed price	Ammunitions and explosives	51,253,912
15	Army	Firm fixed price	Ammunitions and explosives	25,284,323
16	Army	Cost plus fixed fee	Installation of equipment	1,193,905
17	Army	Firm fixed price	Ammunitions and explosives	2,952,174
18	Army	Firm fixed price	Ammunitions and explosives	0
19	Navy	Firm fixed price	Aircraft components and accessories	1,214,408
20	Navy	Firm fixed price	Weapons	11,528,350
21	Navy	Cost plus award fee	Research and development	145,200,000
22	Navy	Firm fixed price	Research and development	3,619,418
23	Navy	Cost no fee	Aircraft components and accessories	1,441,200
24	Navy	Fixed price	Ships, small craft, pontoons, and floating docks	18,260,656
25	Navy	Cost plus fixed fee	Research and development	9,420,000
26	Navy	Combination	Communications, detection and coherent radiation	470,376,195
27	Navy	Combination	Communications, detection and coherent radiation	63,160,779
28	Navy	Fixed price	Ship and marine equipment	19,560,381
29	Energy	Firm fixed price	Natural resources and conservation	0
30	Energy	Cost plus fixed fee	Special studies and analyses - not R&D	3,490,000
31	Energy	Cost plus fixed fee	Construction of structures and facilities	0
32	Homeland Security	Fixed price	Maintenance, repair or alteration of real property	2,257,370
33	Homeland Security	Fixed price	Professional, administrative and management support	1,278,414
34	Homeland Security	Fixed price	Automatic data processing and telecommunication	1,029,587

**Appendix II: Information on Selected
Contracts**

Contract	Department/Agency	Type of contract^a	Product-service	Obligations^b
Definitive contracts				
35	Homeland Security	Fixed price	Miscellaneous	3,661,500
36	Homeland Security	Firm fixed price	Professional, administrative and management support	1,158,445
37	Homeland Security	Labor hours	Professional, administrative and management support	2,709,800
38	Homeland Security	Firm fixed price	Household/commercial furnishings and appliances	849,439
39	Homeland Security	Firm fixed price	Construction of structures and facilities	21,815,402
40	Homeland Security	Cost plus award fee	Utilities and housekeeping services	4,105,104
41	Homeland Security	Cost plus award fee	Utilities and housekeeping Services	1,015,237
42	NASA	Cost plus award fee	Research and development	106,483,022
43	NASA	Cost plus award fee	Research and development	70,315,000
44	NASA	Fixed price incentive	Research and development	246,126,118
45	NASA	Cost plus award fee	Instruments and laboratory equipment	7,984,481
46	NASA	Firm fixed price	Construction of structures and facilities	23,128,500
47	NASA	Firm fixed price	Space vehicles	270,813
48	NASA	Combination	Professional, administrative and management support	3,682,286
49	NASA	Cost plus award fee	Operation of government owned facilities	23,507,653
Indefinite delivery contracts				
50	Air Force	Time and materials	Professional, administrative and management support	3,173,943
51	Army	Firm fixed price	Communications, detection and coherent radiation	32,863,535
52	Army	Firm fixed price	Professional, administrative and management support	2,243,240
53	Army	Cost plus award fee	Professional, administrative and management support	6,936,725,979
54	Navy	Firm fixed price	Ammunitions and explosives	99,980,000
55	Energy	Firm fixed price	Construction of structures and facilities	2,857,823
56	Homeland Security	Labor hours	Automatic data processing and Telecommunication	6,501,230
57	Homeland Security	Fixed price	Instruments and laboratory Equipment	35,728,080
58	Homeland Security	Other	Alarm, signal, and detection systems	16,533,682
59	Homeland Security	Other	Professional, administrative and management support	7,601,263
60	NASA	Cost plus award fee	Special studies and analyses - not R&D	1,604,607
61	NASA	Fixed price	Utilities and housekeeping Services	5,551,415
62	NASA	Cost plus award fee	ADP equipment software, supplies, equipment	7,262,027

Source: GAO analysis.

^a“Combination” applies to awards where two or more contract types apply. “Other” applies where none of the award types in FPDS-NG apply.

^bContract obligations are from 10/01/2006 through 06/01/2008. Contracts numbered as 18, 29, and 31 were newly awarded and had no obligations recorded in FPDS-NG at the time we selected contracts for our review.

Appendix III: Comments from the Department of Defense



ACQUISITION
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3000

APR -7 2009

Ms. Katherine V. Schinasi
Managing Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Ms. Schinasi:

This is the Department of Defense (DoD) response to the GAO Draft Report, GAO-09-374, "FEDERAL CONTRACTORS: Better Performance Information Needed To Support Agency Contract Award Decisions," dated March 9, 2009 (GAO Code 120715).

The Department concurs with the recommendation. A comment on the report recommendation is enclosed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shay D. Assad".

Shay D. Assad
Director, Defense Procurement
and Acquisition Policy

Enclosure:
As stated



**GAO Draft Report Dated March 9, 2009
GAO-09-374 (GAO CODE 120715)**

**“FEDERAL CONTRACTORS: BETTER PERFORMANCE
INFORMATION NEEDED TO SUPPORT AGENCY CONTRACT
AWARDS DECISIONS”**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMMENT
TO THE GAO RECOMMENDATION**

RECOMMENDATION: The GAO recommends that the Department of Defense (DoD) establish management controls and appropriate management review of past performance evaluations as required and in line with any Office of Federal Procurement Policy policy changes. (p. 21/GAO Draft Report)

DOD RESPONSE: Concur. As cited in this draft report, DoD responded to Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG) Report No. D-2008-057, “Contractor Past Performance Information” dated February 29, 2008, by issuing an Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics) memorandum dated January 9, 2009. This memorandum requires eligible contracts to be registered within 30 days of contract award, past performance assessments to be completed within 120 days of the end of the evaluation period and to reconcile the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) database by deleting excess and outdated information. The CPARS is the DoD system that feeds the Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PPIRS) referenced in the draft report. This requirement was further implemented by the respective Services and Agencies.

There is an increase in registration of contracts and submission of performance assessments reports since the issuance of the memorandum as contracting offices are complying with the stated requirements. In addition, each Military Department and Defense Agency is required to submit a report to confirm compliance by March 31, 2009. The Department will continue to monitor compliance through reports such as the CPARS Status Report providing insight of the status of every CPAR in-process or complete across the organization; the Contract Status Report allowing managers to identify the status of all contracts registered; the Auto Register Report allows identification of contracts being auto registered from FPDS-NG feed to CPARS; and Processing Time Metrics Reports with information on completed CPARS within the 120-day goal.

The Department will implement additional policy changes as issued by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

Appendix IV: Comments from the Department of Energy



Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

April 9, 2009

Katherine V. Schinasi
Managing Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management
U. S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Ms. Schinasi:

This is the Department of Energy (DOE) response to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) Draft Report, GAO-09-374, "FEDERAL CONTRACTORS: Better Performance Information Needed to Support Agency Contract Award Decisions," dated October 2009 (GAO-Code 120715). We appreciate the opportunity to provide comment on the Draft Report.

DOE generally agrees with the findings and recommendations. With respect to the recommendations pertaining to the standardization of evaluation factors and rating scales, the Department believes that such standardization must consider and be able to reconcile the various contractor performance mechanisms that are used by agencies to assess contractor performance depending on the nature of the work and type of contract, including award fee and performance-based incentive mechanisms.

DOE stands ready to support the Office of Federal Procurement Policy in its efforts to address the issues and recommendations contained in the report.

Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Sandra Cover of my staff at (202) 287-1344.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Simpson
Director
Office of Procurement and
Assistance Management



Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

Appendix V: Comments from the Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



**Homeland
Security**

April 8, 2009

Katherine V. Schinasi
Managing Director
Acquisition and Sourcing Management
U.S. Accountability Office
441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Ms. Schinasi:

DHS appreciates the opportunity to review Draft Report GAO-09-374, entitled, *Federal Contractors: Better Performance Information Needed to Support Contract Award Decisions*. We concur with the recommendations but nonconcur with the figures contained within Table 3 of the Draft Report. We respectfully provide the following comments for consideration in the Final Report.

Recommendation: To improve management and accountability for timely documenting of contractor past performance information at the agency level, we recommend that the departments of Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, and NASA establish management controls and appropriate management review of past performance evaluations as required and in line with any OFPP policy changes.

Response: DHS recognizes the importance of contractor performance evaluations in managing contractor performance and is increasing the emphasis on both the collection of Contractor Performance Information (CPI) and on the use of CPI in the evaluation of offerors. In Fiscal Year 2007, the Under Secretary for Management issued a department-wide policy letter emphasizing the importance of the collection and use of CPI. That was followed in Fiscal Year 2008 by a seminar covering DHS CPI policy and the application of that policy via the Contractor Performance System (CPS) and the Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PPIRS). In March 2009, DHS initiated a department-wide program to both re-emphasize the need for collection of CPI and to train the contracting workforce on the use of the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System, a more robust system to which DHS is transitioning.

DHS has promulgated guidance on collection of contractor performance information in the Homeland Security Acquisition Regulation (HSAR) which supplements the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and the Homeland Security Acquisition Manual (HSAM). Furthermore, the HSAM specifies that performance assessments be conducted on task and delivery orders in addition to contracts.

As mentioned previously, DHS does not concur with the figures contained within Table 3: *Estimated Contracts Requiring an Assessment and Number of Assessments in PPIRS for Selected Agencies, Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007* for DHS. The GAO numbers significantly understate the percentage of DHS contracts for which assessments were performed. DHS requests that the chart be revised to reflect the correct numbers.

The table below reflects the estimated contracts requiring an assessment and the contracts with such assessments for the years 2006 and 2007. DHS takes exception to the GAO numbers regarding the estimated contracts requiring an assessment, i.e., we believe those numbers are significantly overstated, which in turn results in the GAO percentage being significantly understated (e.g., for FY 2006 the GAO's percentage is only 7.2%, while the DHS numbers show it is 13.0%). While we still agree that significant strides need to be made in this area, we are concerned that the report reflects inaccurate and possibly misleading numbers, including but not limited to a comparison of the percentages with other agencies.

In determining the number of estimated contracts requiring an assessment, DHS totaled all original DHS awards that did not include modifications, delivery orders or BPA Calls. DHS recommends that the report be revised to reflect the DHS numbers.

Note that the GAO did not disclose to DHS their detailed computations, so it is unclear exactly how the numbers in the draft report were derived. As a result, we request that the GAO meet with us prior to issuing the final report in the event the GAO does not concur with our methodology. This will ensure that all parties can agree that the data is accurately represented to the end user of the report.

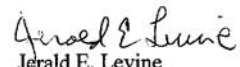
**Estimated Contracts Requiring Assessments for
FY 2006 & FY 2007**

	Estimated Contracts Requiring an Assessment - 2006	Contracts with Assessment - 2006	Estimated Percent	Estimated Contracts Requiring an Assessment - 2007	Estimated Percent	
DHS						
GAO						
Estimate	4,487	324	7.2%	4,131	535	13.0%
DHS						
Estimate	2,483	324	13.0%	2,162	535	24.7%
Difference	2,004			1,969		

**Appendix V: Comments from the Department
of Homeland Security**

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this Draft Report and we look forward to working with you on future homeland security issues.

Sincerely,



Jerald E. Levine
Director
Departmental GAO/OIG Liaison Office

Appendix VI: Comments from the General Services Administration



GSA Administrator

April 10, 2009

The Honorable Gene L. Dodaro
Acting Comptroller General of the United States
U.S. Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Mr. Dodaro:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) draft report, "FEDERAL CONTRACTORS: Better Performance Information Needed to Support Agency Contract Award Decisions" (GAO-09-374). Substantive comments are provided below.

1. The General Services Administration (GSA) agrees with the substance of GAO's findings and recommendations, with the exception that, in the audit's section on Recommendations for Executive Action, the reference to "agency chief acquisition officers" should be changed to "members of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Council, consisting of the General Services Administration, the Department of Defense, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration." Although they confer with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), the three Council members develop and disseminate governmentwide acquisition policy through the FAR. Likewise, in the last paragraph of the "Recommendations" section, the reference to "OFPP policy changes" should read "with any policy changes issued by the FAR Council."

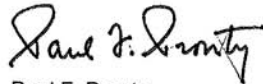
2. Once the proposed FAR changes take effect, GSA will incorporate the new requirement to report past performance data on Multiple Award Schedule and Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts task/delivery orders in appropriate training materials. GSA will also issue implementing guidance for the various Federal Acquisition Service acquisition activities to improve past performance reporting and usage.

U.S. General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405-0002
Telephone: (202) 501-0800
Fax: (202) 219-1243
www.gsa.gov

2

Should you have any questions, please contact me. Staff inquiries may be directed to Mr. Steven Kempf, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Acquisition Management, at (703) 605-5527.

Sincerely,



Paul F. Prouty
Acting Administrator

cc: Katherine V. Schinasi, Managing Director, GAO

Appendix VII: Comments from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Office of the Administrator
Washington, DC 20546-0001



April 1, 2009

Ms. Katherine V. Schinasi
Managing Director
Acquisition and Sourcing Management
United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Ms. Schinasi:

NASA appreciates the opportunity to comment on the draft Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, GAO-09-374, entitled "Better Performance Information Needed to Support Agency Contract Award Decisions."

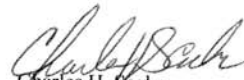
In the draft report, GAO recommends that the Departments of Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, and NASA take the following action.

Recommendation: To improve management and accountability for timely documenting of contractor past performance information at the agency level, recommend the establishment of management controls and appropriate management review of past performance evaluations as required, and in line with any Office of Procurement Policy changes.

Response: NASA concurs with this recommendation. NASA will issue a Procurement Information Circular within 90 days to provide updated guidance for use of NASA's Past Performance Database. This updated guidance will enable more uniform Agency-wide compliance with the requirements of FAR Subpart 42.15, Contractor Performance Information. In addition, NASA will ensure e-mail notifications are sent to managers and supervisors for late and non-submissions of past performance evaluations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft report. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Sandra Morris at (202) 358-0532.

Sincerely,


Charles H. Scales
Associate Deputy Administrator

Appendix VIII: GAO Contact and Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

Anne-Marie Lasowski (202) 512-4146 or LasowskiA@gao.gov

Acknowledgments

In addition to the individual named above, Ann Calvaresi Barr, Director; James Fuquay, Assistant Director; Usman Ahmad; Jeffrey Barron; Barry DeWeese; Julia Kennon; Flavio Martinez; Susan Neill; Karen Sloan; Sylvia Schatz; and Bradley Terry made key contributions to this report.

GAO's Mission

The Government Accountability Office, the audit, evaluation, and investigative arm of Congress, exists to support Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and accountability of the federal government for the American people. GAO examines the use of public funds; evaluates federal programs and policies; and provides analyses, recommendations, and other assistance to help Congress make informed oversight, policy, and funding decisions. GAO's commitment to good government is reflected in its core values of accountability, integrity, and reliability.

Obtaining Copies of GAO Reports and Testimony

The fastest and easiest way to obtain copies of GAO documents at no cost is through GAO's Web site (www.gao.gov). Each weekday afternoon, GAO posts on its Web site newly released reports, testimony, and correspondence. To have GAO e-mail you a list of newly posted products, go to www.gao.gov and select "E-mail Updates."

Order by Phone

The price of each GAO publication reflects GAO's actual cost of production and distribution and depends on the number of pages in the publication and whether the publication is printed in color or black and white. Pricing and ordering information is posted on GAO's Web site, <http://www.gao.gov/ordering.htm>.

Place orders by calling (202) 512-6000, toll free (866) 801-7077, or TDD (202) 512-2537.

Orders may be paid for using American Express, Discover Card, MasterCard, Visa, check, or money order. Call for additional information.

To Report Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in Federal Programs

Contact:

Web site: www.gao.gov/fraudnet/fraudnet.htm

E-mail: fraudnet@gao.gov

Automated answering system: (800) 424-5454 or (202) 512-7470

Congressional Relations

Ralph Dawn, Managing Director, dawnr@gao.gov, (202) 512-4400
U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7125
Washington, DC 20548

Public Affairs

Chuck Young, Managing Director, youngc1@gao.gov, (202) 512-4800
U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7149
Washington, DC 20548

