

ficer or official of that agency any power under this division.

(b) **PROCUREMENTS FOR OR WITH ANOTHER AGENCY.**—Subject to subsection (a), to facilitate the procurement of property and services covered by this division by an executive agency for another executive agency, and to facilitate joint procurement by executive agencies—

(1) the head of an executive agency may delegate functions and assign responsibilities relating to procurement to any officer or employee within the agency;

(2) the heads of 2 or more executive agencies, consistent with section 1535 of title 31 and regulations prescribed under section 1074 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 31 U.S.C. 1535 note), may by agreement delegate procurement functions and assign procurement responsibilities from one executive agency to another of those executive agencies or to an officer or civilian employee of another of those executive agencies; and

(3) the heads of 2 or more executive agencies may establish joint or combined offices to exercise procurement functions and responsibilities.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3743.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
3102	41:261.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title III, §311, as added Pub. L. 103-355, title I, §1552, Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3299.

§ 3103. Acquisition programs

(a) **CONGRESSIONAL POLICY.**—It is the policy of Congress that the head of each executive agency should achieve, on average, 90 percent of the cost, performance, and schedule goals established for major acquisition programs of the agency.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF GOALS.**—

(1) **BY HEAD OF EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The head of each executive agency shall approve or define the cost, performance, and schedule goals for major acquisition programs of the agency.

(2) **BY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER.**—The chief financial officer of an executive agency shall evaluate the cost goals proposed for each major acquisition program of the agency.

(c) **IDENTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANT PROGRAMS.**—When it is necessary to implement the policy set out in subsection (a), the head of an executive agency shall—

(1) determine whether there is a continuing need for programs that are significantly behind schedule, over budget, or not in compliance with performance or capability requirements; and

(2) identify suitable actions to be taken, including termination, with respect to those programs.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3743.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
3103	41:263.	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title III, §313, as added Pub. L. 103-355, title V, §5051(a), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3351; Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title VIII, §851(a), Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1851.

§ 3104. Small business concerns

It is the policy of Congress that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts for property and services for the Federal Government shall be placed with small business concerns.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3744.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
3104	41:252(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title III, §302(b), 63 Stat. 393; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(m), 66 Stat. 594; Pub. L. 98-369, div. B, title VII, §2714(a)(1)(A), July 18, 1984, 98 Stat. 1184.

The word “declared” is omitted as unnecessary.

§ 3105. New contracts and grants and merit-based selection procedures

(a) **CONGRESSIONAL POLICY.**—It is the policy of Congress that—

(1) an executive agency should not be required by legislation to award—

(A) a new contract to a specific non-Federal Government entity; or

(B) a new grant for research, development, test, or evaluation to a non-Federal Government entity; and

(2) a program, project, or technology identified in legislation be procured or awarded through merit-based selection procedures.

(b) **NEW CONTRACT AND NEW GRANT DESCRIBED.**—For purposes of this section—

(1) a contract is a new contract unless the work provided for in the contract is a continuation of the work performed by the specified entity under a prior contract; and

(2) a grant is a new grant unless the work provided for in the grant is a continuation of the work performed by the specified entity under a prior grant.

(c) **REQUIREMENTS FOR AWARDING NEW CONTRACT OR NEW GRANT.**—A provision of law may not be construed as requiring a new contract or a new grant to be awarded to a specified non-Federal Government entity unless the provision of law specifically—

(1) refers to this section;

(2) identifies the particular non-Federal Government entity involved; and

(3) states that the award to that entity is required by the provision of law in contravention of the policy set forth in subsection (a).

(d) **EXCEPTION.**—This section does not apply to a contract or grant that calls on the National Academy of Sciences to investigate, examine, or