

GAO	United States General Accounting Office Washington, D.C. 20548
	National Security and International Affairs Division B-222903.12
	April 6, 1987
	The Honorable James C. Fletcher Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
	Dear Dr. Fletcher:
	In letters dated January 14 and May 2, 1986, the Chairman, House Com- mittee on Small Business, requested that we review 13 agencies to deter- mine their compliance with Section $15(k)$ of the Small Business Act. In subsequent discussions, the Chairman's office defined the primary con- cern as the agencies' compliance with Section $15(k)(3)$, which describes the required reporting level for each agency's Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) The National Aeronau- tics and Space Administration (NASA) was one of the agencies selected.
	To determine if NASA was in compliance with the Small Business Act, Section 15(k)(3), we interviewed the OSDBU Director and both current and prior Associate Deputy Administrators. We also reviewed organiza- tional charts, a description of the OSDBU Director's responsibilities, the Director's performance evaluation, and management instructions con- cerning the Office's establishment, mission, reporting level, and current operations. To determine the required reporting relationship for the Director, OSDBU, we also reviewed the Small Business Act and its legisla- tive history. We did not evaluate the effectiveness of NASA'S OSDBU pro- grams. Our work was performed in May through July 1986 at NASA'S Washington, D.C., headquarters and was done in accordance with gener- ally accepted government auditing standards.
The Director, OSDBU, Must Report to the Agency Head or Deputy	The Small Business Act requires each federal agency with procurement powers to establish an $OSDBU$ and requires that the agency head appoint a Director for this office. Section $15(k)(3)$ requires that the Director shall be responsible only to and report directly to the agency head or deputy. Other provisions of the act describe the Director's duties and responsibilities.
	The legislative history of Section 15(k) of the Small Business Act shows that Congress intended to mandate a direct reporting relationship between the OSDBU Director and the agency head or deputy A 1978 report by the Senate Select Committee on Small Business noted that offi- cials who were responsible for advocating small business participation

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	in federal procurements often did not hold high enough positions in the agency to be effective.
	The purpose of Section $15(k)(3)$ is to provide the Director immediate access to the agency's top policymakers and thus maximize the Director's effectiveness as an advocate of small and disadvantaged businesses.
NASA Is Not in Compliance With the Law	NASA established its OSDBU on July 19, 1979, with the Director reporting to the Administrator. On February 25, 1982, MASA Management Instruc- tion 1103.25A/officially changed the Director's reporting level from the Administrator to the Deputy Administrator. According to the prior Associate Deputy Administrator, the Management Instruction was never implemented. Instead, according to the officials involved, the Director, OSDBU, has reported and continues to report to the Associate Deputy Administrator. This official is also responsible for the Director's annual performance evaluation. Therefore, we conclude that because the Director, OSDBU, does not report to and is not responsible only to the Administrator or Deputy Administrator of NASA, the Director's reporting level is not in compliance with the Small Business Act Section 15(k)(3).
Recommendation	To bring NASA into compliance with Section $15(k)(3)$ of the Small Business Act, we recommend that the Administrator of NASA require the Director, OSDBU, to be responsible only to and report directly to the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator.
Agency Comments	In a January 2, 1987, letter commenting on a draft of our report, NASA said that (1) it is now reorganizing to meet the demands of the space shuttle recovery efforts and to centralize management of future pro- grams and (2) unless otherwise legislatively exempted, it will conform its organizational structure to that recommended in our report. Agency comments are included as appendix I.
	As you know, 31 U.S.C. 720 requires the head of a federal agency to submit a written statement on actions taken on our recommendations. This statement must be submitted to the Senate Committee on Govern- mental Affairs and the House Committee on Government Operations not later than 60 days after the date of the report. A similar statement must be submitted to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations

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with the agency's first request for appropriations made more than 60 days after the date of the report.

As arranged with the Chairman's office, we are sending copies of this report to the Chairman, House Committee on Small Business; the Director, Office of Management and Budget; and other interested parties upon request.

Sincerely yours,

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Frank C. Conahan Assistant Comptroller General

Comments From the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	
	Washington, D C 20546	
Reply to Attn of	N	JAN 2 1987
	Mr. Frank C. Conahan	
	Director National Security and International	
	Affairs Division United States General Accounting Offic	e
	Washington, DC 20548	
	Dear Mr. Conahan:	
	Thank you for the opportunity to comme entitled, "Small Business Act: NASA's Advocate Does Not Report To the Proper	Disadvantaged Business
	NASA accedes to the GAO interpretation that the Director, Office of Small and Utilization is required to report to t We believe, however, that our previous finds some support in the legislative NASA has been in compliance with the s the statute. Specific agency comments enclosure to the letter.	Disadvantaged Business he Administrator or Deputy. contrary interpretation history and that, in fact, pirit if not the letter of
Į	Sincerely,	
	Juhe G. Brown Associate Administrator for Management	
·	Enclosure	
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	NASA Comments on "Small Business Act: NASA's Disadvantaged Business Advocate Does Not Report
	To the Proper Management Level"
NASA H	has reviewed the above titled report and accedes to GAO's that the organization of NASA's Office of Small and
Disadv	vantaged Business Utilization does not fully comply with
the Sr	mall Business Act.
The da	raft report candidly admits that GAO personnel "did not ate the effectiveness of NASA's OSDBU programs." The
evalua prima:	ry purpose of Public Law 95-507 which contained the sub-
ject 1	reporting requirements was to "increase the dollar volume
of sma to im	all business subcontracts on Federal contracts and generally prove the Federal contracting environment for small busi-
nesse	s." (Senate Report 95-1070, p. 3). NASA has been eminently
succe	ssful in carrying out this basic statutory purpose.
	ationale for the reporting requirement which is now con-
tained relat	d in Section 15(k)(3) of the Small Business Act was the ive ineffectiveness of small business advocates at certain
federa	al agencies. According to the Senate Report, "small
busine	ess procurement officers must have direct access to top agency policy makers to improve their effectiveness as
small	business advocates." (Senate Report 95-1070, p. 18). NASA
	een successful in assuring such access and in establishing aintaining an effective small business program.
The re	eport cites the legislative history of Section 15(k)(3) to rt the conclusion that Congress intended to mandate a direct
repor	ting relationship between the OSDBU Director and the agency
head	or deputy. We agree that the statute and parts of the lative history can be fairly read in that manner. We note,
howev	er, the following language in the legislative history: "The
Direc	tor will report to the agency head or an individual, such as der Secretary, in a position of comparable authority."
(Sena	te Report 95-1070, p. 19). We believe that this language
argua	bly permits the supervisory function to be vested in the Associate Deputy Administrator. While the Associate Deputy
Admin	istrator is the NASA management official immediately below
the A	dministrator and Deputy, circumstances in recent years have ted in the incumbent of that position being the second
highe	st official in the agency for much of the time. The posi-
tion	of Deputy Administrator was vacant from 1983 until November
becam	Almost immediately thereafter the Deputy Administrator the the Acting Administrator. Not until May 1986 were both
posit	ions filled simultaneously. The Report points out that
NASA' Instr	s formal organization as exemplified by NASA Management ruction 1103.25A calls for the Director of OSDBU to report to
the D	eputy Administrator. In fact, most indicia of supervision
are 1	In the Associate Deputy Administrator. The <u>de</u> <u>facto</u> effect eporting to the Associate Deputy Administrator has resulted
in su	ibstantial, if not technical, compliance with the statute for

2 most of the past several years due to the circumstances described above. In view of the Report's findings NASA will accede to GAO's interpretation of the statute mandating the Director OSDBU to report to the Administrator or his Deputy. NASA is reorganizing in response to the Roger's Commission recommendations in order to meet the demands of the Space Shuttle recovery efforts and to centralize management of future programs. It is not clear that direct reporting by the Director OSDBU to the NASA Administrator is consistent with NASA's current organizational needs. Nonetheless, unless otherwise legislatively exempted, NASA will conform its organizational structure to the interpretation adopted by the report. Ann P. Bradley Associate Deputy Administrator

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