	(Original Signature of Member)
	H CONGRESS H. R.
То	prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes.
	IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
	CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on
	A BILL
To	acquisition, and for other purposes.
1	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 t	ives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3 \$	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Organiza-
5 t	cional Conflicts of Interest in Federal Acquisition Act".
6 s	SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
7	Congress makes the following findings:
8	(1) The Federal Government's reliance on con-

tractors for mission support services can create the

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1	potential for conflicts of interest related to impaired
2	objectivity or undue influence due to contractor busi-
3	ness relationships with regulated or other entities.
4	(2) Comptroller General bid protest decisions in
5	recent years have shown failures in proper identifica-
6	tion and mitigation of organizational conflicts of in-
7	terest. These decisions focus on the issue of "im-
8	paired objectivity" in contract support, or a situa-
9	tion in which a contractor is unable to provide im-
10	partial recommendations and advice to the Govern-
11	ment due to competing interests of the contractor.
12	(3) Prior efforts by the Administrator for Fed-
13	eral Procurement Policy and the Director of the Of-
14	fice of Government Ethics, undertaken pursuant to
15	the Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization
16	Act for Fiscal Year 2009 (Public Law 110–417),
17	have determined that changes are needed to the
18	Federal Acquisition Regulation to prevent and miti-
19	gate conflicts of interest in Federal contracting.
20	(4) Protecting against conflicts of interest in
21	Federal acquisition is vital to the integrity of Gov-
22	ernment operations.

ernment operations.

1	SEC. 3. PREVENTING ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS OF IN-
2	TEREST IN FEDERAL ACQUISITION.
3	(a) In General.—Not later than 18 months after
4	the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisi-
5	tion Regulatory Council shall—
6	(1) identify contracting methods, types, and
7	services that raise heightened concerns for potential
8	organizational conflicts of interest beyond those cur-
9	rently addressed in the Federal Acquisition Regula-
10	tion; and
11	(2) revise the Federal Acquisition Regulation
12	to—
13	(A) address organizational conflicts of in-
14	terest with sufficiently rigorous, comprehensive,
15	and consistent governmentwide policy and guid-
16	ance to prevent or effectively mitigate such con-
17	flicts of interest in Federal acquisition;
18	(B) provide and update definitions related
19	to organizational conflicts of interest, to include
20	contractor relationships with public, private, do-
21	mestic, and foreign entities that may cause con-
22	tract support to be subject to potential conflicts
23	of interest, including undue influence;
24	(C) provide executive agencies with solici-
25	tation provisions and contract clauses that re-
26	quire contractors to disclose information rel-

1	evant to potential organizational conflicts of in-
2	terest and limit future contracting with respect
3	to potential conflicts of interest with the work
4	to be performed under the awarded contract,
5	for agency use as needed;
6	(D) require executive agencies to tailor the
7	solicitation and contract clauses described in
8	subparagraph (C) as necessary to provide spe-
9	cifics on information required to be disclosed
10	and limitations on future contracting based on
11	the potential for conflict with the work to be
12	performed under the awarded contract; and
13	(E) require executive agencies to establish
14	or update agency conflict of interest procedures
15	to implement the Federal Acquisition Regula-
16	tion revisions made under this section, and peri-
17	odically assess and update these agency proce-
18	dures as needed to address agency-specific con-
19	flict of interest issues.
20	(b) Executive Agency Defined.—In this section,
21	the term "executive agency" has the meaning given the
22	term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.