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## Bundling Guidance

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Office of Small Business Programs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

## **PURPOSE:**

This *DoD Bundling Guidance* was prepared and is maintained by the Department of Defense (DoD) Office of Small Business Programs (OSBP) to outline and describe consolidation of requirements and bundling, as well as the implications of the same on small business participation in DoD acquisitions. This guidance further serves to aid DoD Components in understanding and implementing practices and procedures relevant to bundling and consolidation, in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS).

## **CHANGE CONTROL PROCESS**

DoD OSBP serves as the Change Control Board (CCB) and is ultimately responsible for maintaining and tracking all approved changes to the *DoD OSBP Bundling Guidance*. Although proposed changes to this document must be approved by the CCB, OSBP depends on DoD users to identify areas that require clarification or changes. Forward questions or requests for changes to OSBP at [osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.osbp-policy-legislative-affairs@mail.mil](mailto:osd.pentagon.ousd-a-s.mbx.osbp-policy-legislative-affairs@mail.mil).

## VERSION CONTROL

Version	Approval Date	Author	Change Description
1.0	9/27/2017	OSBP	Original
2.0	11/3/2017	OSBP	Added version control page
3.0	5/2018	OSBP	Removed references to DFARS 207 due to <a href="https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/13/2018-07732/defense-federal-acquisition-regulation-supplementconsolidation-of-contract-requirements-dfars-case">https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/13/2018-07732/defense-federal-acquisition-regulation-supplementconsolidation-of-contract-requirements-dfars-case</a>
4.0	07/30/2024	OSBP	Administrative, corrective, and regulatory changes. Comprehensive review of structure, format, language, and currency. Added hyperlinks to references.

## Table of Contents

PURPOSE .....	2
VERSION CONTROL .....	3
1. INTRODUCTION .....	5
2. POLICY .....	5
3. CONSOLIDATION VERSUS BUNDLING.....	6
4. BUNDLING MULTIPLE-AWARD CONTRACTS.....	8
5. SUBSTANTIAL BUNDLING .....	8
6. ACQUISITION PLANNING .....	8
7. CONSOLIDATION, BUNDLING, AND SUBSTANTIAL BUNDLING NOTIFICATIONS .....	14
7.1 Notifications made to current small business contractors.....	14
7.2 Notification to public of rationale for bundled requirement .....	14
7.3 Notification to the public of consolidation of contract requirements .....	14
7.4 Notification to the public of substantial bundling of contract requirements.....	15
7.5 Notification to SBA of follow-on bundled or consolidated requirements .....	15
7.6 Annual notification to the public of the rationale for bundled requirements.....	15
7.7 Notification to the public of bundling policy.....	16
8. SBA ANNUAL REPORTING .....	16

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The grouping of multiple requirements into a single contract action provides DoD agencies an efficient way to manage contract activities; however, such "consolidation of requirements" may also negatively impact small business participation in DoD acquisition processes and opportunities. Combining multiple requirements into a single contract action reduces the overall contract management resources required to manage the requirement generation, proposal assessment, and performance execution of the resulting contract. Although advantageous to the DoD, combining smaller requirements into a larger contract action often results in creating a barrier limiting small business participation in DoD acquisitions, which negatively impacts DoD efforts to small business participation goals. DoD acquisition personnel must understand both the processes and regulations relevant to the combining of requirements and the impact to DoD business goals and industry partnership.

The combining of several small requirements into a single, larger contract action is referred within DoD as "consolidation of requirements". When the consolidating of two or more requirements results in a contract, task order, or delivery order that is "likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business concern," it is referred to as "bundling." The DoD, its components, and acquisition professionals must remain vigilant of the effects of bundling as the United States Congress has a particular interest in tracking bundled contracts due to the potential for negative effects upon small business concerns. Each year, the DoD OSBP submits via the Small Business Administration, a report of all bundled contracts executed throughout the DoD. (§873, [P.Law 117-263](#)). Accordingly, each DoD Component's acquisition workforce must understand the unique market research, monitoring, and documentation requirements of bundling.

When conducting acquisitions, the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and [15 USC 644\(e\)](#) requires all federal departments and agencies to include, to the maximum extent practicable, opportunities for small business concerns as prime contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers. The participation of these small businesses should be considered as early as possible in acquisition planning.

## 2. POLICY

Federal and DoD acquisitions are governed by numerous statutes, regulations, and policies, most notably the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS). This section briefly outlines the federal statutes, regulations, and policies relevant to DoD acquisitions implicated by a consolidation or bundling of requirements.

According to [15 USC 631\(j\)](#), in the spirit of open and fair competition, the Government should facilitate the participation of small business concerns as prime contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers in contracting opportunities by "taking all reasonable steps to eliminate obstacles to their participation..." The congressional intent regarding bundling is clear: "avoid unnecessary and unjustified bundling of contract requirements that precludes small business participation in procurements as prime contractors." [15 U.S.C. § 631\(j\)\(3\)](#).

[FAR 7.102](#) requires acquisition planning and market research for all acquisitions. This policy ensures that the “Government meets its needs in the most effective, economical, and timely manner,” and is detailed in [FAR 7.104](#) and [FAR 7.105](#) (and any other supplemental guidance, such as DFARS, PGIs, or DoD publications).

The first step in the acquisition process is acquisition planning. [FAR 7.103\(u\)](#) places responsibility on the agency head to require that the Acquisition Team or Planner “structure contract requirements to facilitate competition by and among small business concerns,” and “Avoid unnecessary and unjustified consolidation or bundling.”

### 3. CONSOLIDATION VERSUS BUNDLING

As introduced above, contract bundling is a subset of contract consolidation, which is likely to preclude participation by small business concerns due to their likely incapability to satisfy a larger resulting contract.

[FAR 2.101](#) includes a definition of “consolidation” or “consolidation of requirements” as follows:

- (1) Means a solicitation for a single contract, a multiple-award contract, a task order, or a delivery order to satisfy--
  - (i) Two or more requirements of the Federal agency for supplies or services that have been provided to or performed for the Federal agency under two or more separate contracts, each of which was lower in cost than the total cost of the contract for which offers are solicited; or
  - (ii) Requirements of the Federal agency for construction projects to be performed at two or more discrete sites.
- (2) Separate contract as used in this definition, means a contract that has been performed by any business, including small and other than small business concerns.

Bundling refers to a subset of consolidation. [FAR 2.101](#) defines “bundling” as follows:

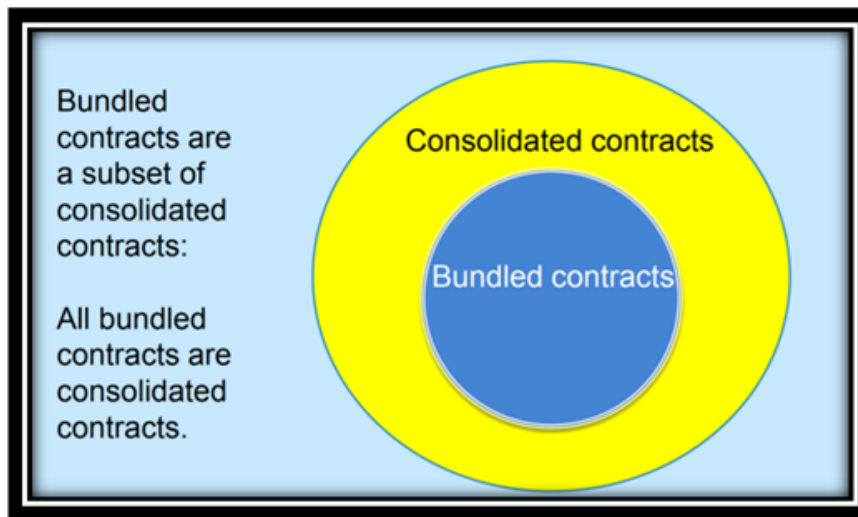
Means a subset of consolidation that combines two or more requirements for supplies or services, previously provided or performed under separate smaller contracts (see paragraph (2) of this definition), into a solicitation for a single contract, a multiple-award contract, or a task or delivery order that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business concern (even if it is suitable for award to a small business with a Small Business Teaming Arrangement) due to—

- (i) The diversity, size, or specialized nature of the elements of the performance specified;
- (ii) The aggregate dollar value of the anticipated award;
- (iii) The geographical dispersion of the contract performance sites; or
- (iv) Any combination of the factors described in paragraphs (1)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this definition.

“Separate smaller contract” as used in this definition, means a contract that has been performed by one or more small business concerns or that was suitable for award to one or more small business concerns.

This definition does not apply to a contract that will be awarded and performed entirely outside of the United States.

To reiterate, as illustrated in “[Figure 1](#),” below, bundling is a specific type of consolidation that results in a requirement that is likely to be unsuitable for award to a small business as a prime contractor. A small business can participate in the contract, but it is unlikely to be a prime contractor.



**Figure 1: Consolidation and Bundling**

Substantial bundling, defined in [FAR 7.107-4](#), is any bundling that results in a contract or order with an estimated value of \$8 million or more for the DoD. This threshold applies to the cumulative estimated dollar value of multiple award contracts, task or delivery orders issued against a GSA Schedule contract, or task or delivery orders issued against a task-order or delivery-order contract awarded by another agency.

In addition to addressing the requirements for bundling, when the proposed acquisition strategy involves substantial bundling, the agency shall document:

- (1) The specific benefits anticipated to be derived from substantial bundling;
- (2) An assessment of the specific impediments to participation by small business concerns as contractors that result from substantial bundling;
- (3) Actions designed to maximize small business participation as contractors, including provisions that encourage small business teaming;
- (4) Actions designed to maximize small business participation as subcontractors (including suppliers) at any tier under the contract, or order, that may be awarded to meet the requirements;

- (5) The determination that the anticipated benefits of the proposed bundled contract or order justify its use; and
- (6) Alternative strategies that would reduce or minimize the scope of the bundling, and the rationale for not choosing those alternatives.

#### **4. BUNDLING MULTIPLE-AWARD CONTRACTS**

Consolidation and bundling in multiple award contracts present special challenges, due to Federal Procurement Data System, Next Generation (FPDS-NG) reporting limitations. For example, consider a single solicitation for \$300 million which resulted in five, multiple-award contracts, each of which is subject to the aggregate ceiling value of \$300 million of the entire requirement.

A search of FPDS-NG for bundled contract actions will return each multiple-award contract as a separate, \$300 million bundled requirement. It is incorrect to interpret these five, multiple-award contracts as \$1.5 billion in bundled requirements (\$300 million multiplied by five). The five multiple-award contracts represent the same bundled requirement, which has an aggregate ceiling value of \$300 million. Therefore, the total dollar value of bundled contract requirements is \$300 million, not \$1.5 billion.

#### **5. SUBSTANTIAL BUNDLING**

Substantial bundling is any bundling that results in a contract or order with an estimated value of \$8 million or more (for DoD). As specified in FAR [7.107-4](#), when the proposed acquisition strategy involves substantial bundling, the acquisition strategy must additionally--

- (1) Identify the specific benefits anticipated to be derived from substantial bundling;
- (2) Include an assessment of the specific impediments to participation by small business concerns as contractors that result from substantial bundling;
- (3) Specify actions designed to maximize small business participation as contractors, including provisions that encourage small business teaming;
- (4) Specify actions designed to maximize small business participation as subcontractors (including suppliers) at any tier under the contract, or order, that may be awarded to meet the requirements;
- (5) Include a specific determination that the anticipated benefits of the proposed bundled contract or order justify its use; and
- (6) Identify alternative strategies that would reduce or minimize the scope of the bundling, and the rationale for not choosing those alternatives.

#### **6. ACQUISITION PLANNING**

In the context of consolidation, bundling, or substantial bundling, effective acquisition planning is essential. The acquisition team or planner should meticulously document market research findings, provide a written assessment of such findings, conduct a thorough cost-benefit analysis, and assess the impact of consolidation or bundling on small businesses. The acquisition team's balancing of efficiency gains with small business participation is critical.



[FAR Part 7](#) contains guidance for acquisition planning:

“Acquisition planning should begin as soon as the agency need is identified, preferably well in advance of the fiscal year in which contract award or order placement is necessary. In developing the plan, the planner shall form a team consisting of all those who will be responsible for significant aspects of the acquisition, such as contracting, small business, fiscal, legal, and technical personnel.” [FAR 7.104\(a\)](#).

“The planner shall coordinate with and secure the concurrence of the contracting officer in all acquisition planning. If the plan proposes using other than full and open competition when awarding a contract, the plan shall also be coordinated with the cognizant advocate for competition.” [FAR 7.104\(c\)](#).

[FAR 7.104\(d\)](#) directly involves the DoD small business professional (SBP) in the acquisition planning:

“The planner shall coordinate the acquisition plan or strategy with the cognizant small business specialist when the strategy contemplates an acquisition meeting the thresholds in [7.107-4](#) for substantial bundling unless the contract or task order or delivery order is entirely reserved or set-aside for small business under Part 19. The small business specialist shall notify the agency Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization or the Office of Small Business Programs if the strategy involves:

- (1) Bundling that is unnecessary or unjustified; or
- (2) Bundled or consolidated requirements not identified as such by the agency (see [FAR 7.107](#))”

Throughout the acquisition planning cycle, planners should consider a multitude of factors, the incorporation of which may impact the likelihood of participation by small business concerns. Although not an exclusive list, [Figure 2](#), below, provides a few of these considerations.

## Acquisition Planning

1. **Is there an identified Agency need?** If “Yes” → the planner should form a team consisting of those who will be responsible for significant aspects of the acquisition. The planner shall coordinate with and secure the concurrence of the contracting officer.
2. **Does the plan propose the using other than full and open competition when awarding a contract?** If “Yes” → the plan shall also be coordinated with the cognizant advocate for competition.
3. **Does the plan or strategy contemplate an acquisition meeting the threshold for substantial bundling?** If “Yes” → the planner must meet with the cognizant small business specialist unless the contract/task order/deliver order is entirely reserved or set-aside for small business under FAR Part 19, “Small Business Programs.” The Small Business Specialist will notify the agency’s Officer of Small Business Programs or (OSDBU) (1) if there is bundling that is unnecessary or unjustified or (2) bundled/consolidated requirements are not identified as such by the agency.
4. **Is consolidation or bundling considered in the acquisition plan?** If “Yes” → a written assessment/determination must be included, including the impact of the consolidation/bundling that might affect a small business’s participation and whether the bundling is necessary and justified.
  - The Planner must:
    - Identify the incumbent contractors and the contracts affected by the bundling;
    - Address the extent and results of the market research and indicate how their impact on various elements of the plan would be measurably substantial in the Written Determination.

\*\* Market Research (FAR, Part 10, “Market Research”): During the Market Research stage, the Agency should consult the small business specialist and the local Small Business Administration Procurement Center Representative (PCR).

### Figure 2: Acquisition Planning

When writing the acquisition plan, pursuant to [FAR 7.105](#), if consolidation or bundling are considered, a written assessment must be included that considers the impact of the consolidation or bundling that might affect a small business’s participation. It is the responsibility of the planner that “when the proposed acquisition strategy involves bundling, [the planner must] identify the incumbent contractors and contracts affected by the bundling.” [FAR 7.107-3\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#). The written acquisition plans must also “address the extent and results of the market research and indicate their impact on the various elements of the plan (see [FAR, Part 10](#)).” [FAR 7.107-3\(b\)](#).

The acquisition planner must conduct a cost-benefit analysis<sup>1</sup> of the possible impact of bundling on small businesses. There are substantial benefits that can be provided to the Government from bundling, but these benefits must be demonstrated before bundling can be considered necessary and justified. [FAR 7.107-3\(a\)](#). The impact on small businesses must be analyzed, assessed, and compared to the substantial benefits to the Government within the cost-benefit analysis documentation. Before conducting an acquisition that involves bundling, a written determination needs to be drafted that deems the bundling to be “necessary and justified.” (See, [Figure 3](#), below).

**Written Determination with Benefit Analysis and Market Research of Possible Impact of Bundling a Contract on a Small Business. Is Bundling Necessary and Justified?**

- **Does the Agency Obtain Measurably Substantial Benefits as Compared to Meeting its Requirements Through Separate Smaller Contracts or Order?**
  - o **Are there Benefits?**
    - Benefits may include, but are not limited to:
      - Cost Savings
      - Price Reduction
    - o To determine whether cost savings and/or price reduction would be achieved through bundling, the Agency and SBA shall:
      - Compare the price that has been charged by small businesses for the work that they have performed; or
      - Where previous prices are not available, compare the price based on market research, that could have been or could be charged by small businesses for the work previously performed by other than a small business.
        - Quality Improvements that will save time/improve/enhance performance or efficiency;
        - Reduction in acquisition cycle times; or
        - Better terms and conditions
    - o **Are they measurably substantial if individually, in combination, or in the aggregate the anticipated financial benefits are equivalent to:**
      - Ten percent of the estimated contract or order value, including options) if the value is \$94M or less; or
      - Five percent of the estimated contract or order value, including options, if the value is \$9.4M, whichever is greater, if the value exceeds \$94M.
  - **If Yes:** Bundling is Necessary and Justified is found in the Written Determination → the Contacting Officer shall include it in the acquisition strategy documentation and provide to the SAB upon request.

**Has the Approving Authority for DoD determined that the bundling does not meet the thresholds for substantial benefit, but is critical to the agency’s mission success and the acquisition strategy provides for maximum practicable participation by small business concerns? If yes → The bundling may still be found to be necessary/justified.**

**Figure 3: “Necessary and Proper” Written Determination**

<sup>1</sup> See the DoD OSBP Benefits and Analysis Guidebook for more detailed guidance on the requirements associated with bundled acquisitions.

Bundling is “necessary and justified” where the agency would obtain “measurably substantial benefits as compared to meeting its agency’s requirements through separate smaller contracts or orders (see [FAR 7.107-3\(a\)](#)). The written determination needs to “quantify the specific benefits identified through the use of market research and other techniques to explain how their impact would be measurably substantial ([FAR 10.001\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) and [\(3\)\(vii\)](#)).” [FAR 7.107-3](#) (b). “Such benefits may include, but are not limited to--

1. Cost savings;
2. Price reduction;
3. Quality improvements that will save time or improve or enhance performance or efficiency;
4. Reduction in acquisition cycle times; or
5. Better terms and conditions.”

[FAR 7.107-3](#) (c).

The benefits of cost savings and price reduction are evaluated by the agency and the SBA by comparing the price of the work previously performed by the small business concerns. If previous prices charged are unavailable, an estimated price (established by market research) that could have been or could be charged by a small business can be compared to prices for work previously performed by other than small businesses. [FAR 7.107-3](#) (g).

The role of market research (see [FAR Part 10](#) for further details) is to aid in the benefit analysis for any agency considering consolidation or bundling. During the market research stage, the agency should consult with SBP and the local SBA procurement center representative (PCR). [FAR 10.001\(c\)\(1\)](#). Additionally, the agency is required to notify the incumbent small business concerns who may be affected by the Government’s intention to bundle and provide the contact information for the local SBA PCR for further details. [FAR 10.001\(c\)\(2\)](#) and [FAR 7.107-5\(a\)](#)

Where substantial bundling is being considered, according to [15 USC 644](#) (e)(3) and [FAR 7.107-4](#), the agency must also document within in its acquisition strategy and publish a notice on a public website the following analysis:

“the specific benefits anticipated to be derived from substantial bundling, an assessment of the specific impediments to participation by small business concerns as contractors that result from substantial bundling, actions designed to maximize small business participation as contractors, including provisions that encourage small business teaming, actions designed to maximize small business participation as subcontractors (including suppliers) at any tier under the contract, or order, that may be awarded to meet the requirements; the determination that the anticipated benefits of the proposed bundled contract or order justify its use, and alternative strategies that would reduce or minimize the scope of the bundling, and the rationale for not choosing those alternatives.”

### Procedures for Substantial Bundling

1. **Is Substantial Bundling Being Considered by the Acquisition Planner?** If Yes → the planner must coordinate the acquisition plan/strategy with the cognizant small business specialist.
2. **Has the bundling in the benefit analysis in the written determination already been conducted?** If yes → the Agency shall document in its strategy:
  - a. the specific benefits anticipated to be derived from substantial planning;
  - b. an assessment of the specific impediments to participation by small business concerns as contractors that result from substantial bundling;
  - c. actions designed to maximize small business participation as contractors, including provisions that encourage small business teaming;
  - d. actions designed to maximize small business participation as subcontractors (including suppliers) at any tier under the contract, or order, that may be awarded to meet the requirements;
  - e. the determination that the anticipated benefits of the proposed bundled contract or order justify its use; and
  - f. alternative strategies that would reduce or minimize the scope of bundling, and the rationale for not choosing those alternatives.
3. **Has the Head of the Contracting Agency Determined that the Acquisition Plan for Procurement Involves Substantial Bundling of Contract Requirements?** If Yes → **Head of Contracting Agency shall publish:**
  - a. A notice on a public website that such determination has been made not later than 7 days after making such determination. Any solicitation for procurement related to the acquisition plan may not be published earlier than 7 days after such notice is published.
  - b. The justification for the determination, along with the solicitation, which shall include:
    - i. The specific benefits anticipated to be derived from the bundling of contract requirements and a determination that such benefits justify the bundling;
    - ii. An identification of any alternative contracting approaches that would involve a lesser degree of bundling of contract requirements; and
    - iii. An assessment of the specific impediments to participation by small business concerns as prime contractors that result from the bundling of contract requirements and the specific actions designed to maximize participation of small business concerns as subcontractors (including suppliers) at various tiers under the contract or contracts that are awarded to meet the requirements.

**Figure 4: Procedures for Substantial Bundling**

The approving authority for DoD, without power of delegation, is the senior procurement executive (SPE). [FAR 7.107-3\(f\)\(2\)](#). When considering bundling, the SPE “...may determine that bundling is necessary and justified when the expected benefits do not meet the thresholds for a substantial benefit but are critical to the agency’s mission success and the acquisition strategy provides for maximum practicable participation by small business concerns.” [FAR 7.107-3\(f\)\(1\)\(i\) and \(ii\)](#). If the bundling is determined to be necessary and justified, the contracting officer shall include it in the acquisition strategy documentation and provide it to SBA upon request. [FAR 7.107-3\(h\)](#).

## 7. CONSOLIDATION, BUNDLING, AND SUBSTANTIAL BUNDLING NOTIFICATIONS

Once the cost-benefit analysis determination is complete and included in the acquisition strategy, the agency must notify several parties of its intent to consolidate or bundle requirements (See [FAR 7.107-5](#)). These notifications include:

1. Notifications to small business contractors, currently doing business with the contracting agency;
2. Notification to the public of the rationale for bundling the requirements;
3. Notification to the public of consolidation of contract requirements;
4. Notification to the public of substantial bundling of contract requirements;
5. Notification to SBA of followed-on bundled or consolidated requirements;
6. Annual notification to the public of the rationale for bundled requirements; and,
7. Notification to the public of the agency's general bundling policy.

### 7.1 Notifications made to current small business contractors

The contracting officer is required to provide notification to current small business contractors of agency's intent to bundle requirements. Specifically, [FAR 7.107-5\(a\)](#) states:

- “(1) The contracting officer shall notify each small business performing a contract that it intends to bundle the requirement at least 30 days prior to the issuance of the solicitation for the bundled requirement.
- (2) The notification shall provide the name, phone number and address of the applicable SBA procurement center representative (PCR), or if an SBA PCR is not assigned to the procuring activity, the SBA Office of Government Contracting Area Office serving the area in which the buying activity is located.
- (3) This notification shall be documented in the contract file.”

### 7.2 Notification to public of rationale for bundled requirement

As specified in [FAR 7.107-5\(b\)](#) The agency is encouraged to provide notification of the rationale for any bundled requirement to the Governmentwide Point of Entry (GPE) (<https://www.sam.gov>) before issuance of the solicitation (see [FAR 5.201](#)).

The [DFARS 205.205-70](#) also requires, in addition to the requirement in [FAR 10.001\(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#), for contracting officers to provide pre-solicitation notification in the GPE of proposed bundling acquisitions that are entirely DoD funded; and for the notification to include a brief description of any identified measurably substantial benefits.

### 7.3 Notification to the public of consolidation of contract requirements

[FAR 7.107-5\(c\)](#) requires the senior procurement executive and chief acquisition officer to publish in the GPE—

- “(1) A notice that the agency has determined a consolidation of contract requirements is necessary and justified (see [7.107-2](#)) no later than 7 days after making the determination; the solicitation may not be publicized prior to 7 days after publication of the notice of the agency determination; and
- (2) The determination that consolidation is necessary and justified with the publication of the solicitation. See [7.107-2](#) for the required content of the determination.”

#### **7.4 Notification to the public of substantial bundling of contract requirements**

If the head of a contracting agency determines that an acquisition plan for a procurement involves a substantial bundling of contract requirements, the head of a contracting agency shall publish a notice on a public website that such determination has been made not later than 7 days after making such determination.

Any solicitation for a procurement related to the acquisition plan may not be published earlier than 7 days after such notice is published. Along with the publication of the solicitation, the head of a contracting agency shall publish a justification for the determination, which shall include the information found in [15 USC 644\(e\)\(3\)](#) and [FAR 7.107-4](#).

#### **7.5 Notification to SBA of follow-on bundled or consolidated requirements**

[FAR 7.107-5\(d\)](#) requires contracting officers to notify the SBA of follow-on bundled or consolidated requirements. Specifically, this FAR reference states:

“For each follow-on bundled or consolidated requirement, the contracting officer shall obtain the following from the requiring activity and notify the SBA PCR no later than 30 days prior to issuance of the solicitation:

- (1) The amount of savings and benefits achieved under the prior consolidation or bundling.
- (2) Whether such savings and benefits will continue to be realized if the contract remains consolidated or bundled.
- (3) Whether such savings and benefits would be greater if the procurement requirements were divided into separate solicitations suitable for award to small business concerns.
- (4) List of requirements that have been added or deleted for the follow-on.”

#### **7.6 Annual notification to the public of the rationale for bundled requirements.**

Agencies are required to provide annual notification to the public of the rationale for bundled requirements. In accordance with [FAR 7.107-5\(f\)](#):

“[t]he agency shall publish on its website a list and rationale for any bundled requirement for which the agency solicited offers or issued an award. The notification shall be made annually within 30 days of the agency's data certification regarding the validity and

verification of data entered in the Federal Procurement Data System to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (see [FAR 4.604](#)).”

## 7.7 Notification to the public of bundling policy

Agencies are required to provide notification to the public of bundling policy. In accordance with [FAR 7.107-5\(g\)](#):

“In accordance with [15 U.S.C. 644\(q\)\(2\)\(A\)\(ii\)](#), agencies shall publish the Governmentwide policy regarding contract bundling, including regarding the solicitation of teaming and joint ventures, on their agency website.”

## 8. SBA ANNUAL REPORTING

[15 USC Sec 644\(p\)\(4\)\(B\)](#) requires that the SBA submit an annual report on contract bundling to the House Committee on Small Business and the Senate Committee on Small Business & Entrepreneurship describing:

(1) data on the number, arranged by industrial classification, of small business concerns displaced as prime contractors as a result of the award of bundled contracts by Federal agencies; and

(2) a description of the activities with respect to previously bundled contracts of each Federal agency during the preceding year, including—

- (a) data on the number and total dollar amount of all contract requirements that were bundled; and
- (b) with respect to each bundled contract, data or information on— (aa) the justification for the bundling of contract requirements;
  - (i) the cost savings realized by bundling the contract requirements over the life of the contract;
  - (ii) the extent to which maintaining the bundled status of contract requirements is projected to result in continued cost savings;
  - (iii) the extent to which the bundling of contract requirements complied with the contracting agency’s small business subcontracting plan, including the total dollar value awarded to small business concerns as subcontractors and the total dollar value previously awarded to small business concerns as prime contractors; and
  - (iv) the impact of the bundling of contract requirements on small business concerns unable to compete as prime contractors for the consolidated requirements and on the industries of such small business concerns, including a description of any changes to the proportion of any such industry that is composed of small business concerns.