To preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BUDD introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on ____________________

A BILL

To preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

2 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

3 This Act may be cited as the “Fair and Open Competition Act” or the “FOCA Act”.

4 SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

5 It is the purpose of this Act to—
(1) promote and ensure open competition on Federal and federally funded or assisted construction projects;

(2) maintain Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded or assisted construction projects;

(3) reduce construction costs to the Federal Government and to the taxpayers;

(4) expand job opportunities, especially for small and disadvantaged businesses; and

(5) prevent discrimination against Federal Government contractors or their employees based upon labor affiliation or the lack thereof, thereby promoting the economical, nondiscriminatory, and efficient administration and completion of Federal and federally funded or assisted construction projects.

SEC. 3. PRESERVATION OF OPEN COMPETITION AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NEUTRALITY.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—The head of each executive agency that awards or enters into any construction contract or that obligates funds pursuant to such a contract, shall ensure that the agency, and any construction manager acting on behalf of the
Federal Government with respect to such contract,
in its bid specifications, project agreements, or other
controlling documents does not—

(A) require or prohibit a bidder, offeror,
contractor, or subcontractor from entering into,
or adhering to, agreements with 1 or more
labor organizations, with respect to that con-
struction project or another related construction
project; or

(B) discriminate against or give preference
to a bidder, offeror, contractor, or subcon-
tractor because such bidder, offeror, contractor,
or subcontractor—

(i) becomes a signatory, or otherwise
adheres to, an agreement with 1 or more
labor organizations with respect to that
construction project or another related
construction project; or

(ii) refuses to become a signatory, or
otherwise adhere to, an agreement with 1
or more labor organizations with respect to
that construction project or another related
construction project.

(2) Application of prohibition.—This sub-
section shall apply with respect to—
(A) contracts awarded on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) subcontracts awarded under such contracts.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) may be construed to prohibit a contractor or subcontractor from voluntarily entering into an agreement described in such paragraph.

(4) FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to implement the provisions of this subsection.

(b) RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.—The head of each executive agency that awards grants, provides financial assistance, or enters into cooperative agreements for construction projects after the date of the enactment of this Act shall ensure that—

(1) the bid specifications, project agreements, or other controlling documents for such construction projects of a recipient of a grant or financial assistance, or by the parties to a cooperative agreement, do not contain any of the requirements or prohibitions described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1); or
(2) the bid specifications, project agreements, or other controlling documents for such construction projects of a construction manager acting on behalf of a recipient or party described in paragraph (1) do not contain any of the requirements or prohibitions described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1).

(c) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—If an executive agency, a recipient of a grant or financial assistance from an executive agency, a party to a cooperative agreement with an executive agency, or a construction manager acting on behalf of such an agency, recipient, or party, fails to comply with subsection (a) or (b), the head of the executive agency awarding the contract, grant, or assistance, or entering into the agreement involved, shall take such action, consistent with the law, as the head of such agency determines to be appropriate.

(d) EXEMPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of an executive agency may exempt a particular project, contract, subcontract, grant, or cooperative agreement from the requirements of 1 or more of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) if the head of such agency determines that special circumstances exist that require an exemption in order to avert an imminent
threat to public health or safety or to serve the na-
tional security.

(2) **SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.**—For purposes
of paragraph (1), a finding of special circumstances
may not be based on the possibility or existence of
a labor dispute concerning contractors or sub-
contractors that are nonsignatories to, or that other-
wise do not adhere to, agreements with 1 or more
labor organizations, or labor disputes concerning em-
ployees on the project who are not members of, or
affiliated with, a labor organization.

(3) **ADDITIONAL EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN
PROJECTS.**—The head of an executive agency, upon
application of an awarding authority, a recipient of
grants or financial assistance, a party to a coopera-
tive agreement, or a construction manager acting on
behalf of any of such entities, may exempt a par-
ticular project from the requirements of any or all
of the provisions of subsection (a) or (b), if the head
of such agency finds—

(A) that the awarding authority, recipient
of grants or financial assistance, party to a co-
operative agreement, or construction manager
acting on behalf of any of such entities had
issued or was a party to, as of the date of the
enactment of this Act, bid specifications, project agreements, agreements with 1 or more labor organizations, or other controlling documents with respect to that particular project, which contained any of the requirements or prohibitions set forth in subsection (a)(1); and

(B) that 1 or more construction contracts subject to such requirements or prohibitions had been awarded as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.—The term “construction contract” means any contract for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, extension, or repair of buildings, highways, or other improvements to real property.

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “executive agency” has the meaning given the term “Executive agency” in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, except that such term does not include the Government Accountability Office.

(3) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term “labor organization” has the meaning given such term in section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e).