

Other Transaction Authority

Spurring innovation & attracting companies with leading edge technologies to enhance Defense missions.

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What is Other Transaction Authority (OTA)?

- Other Transaction Authority, derived from 10 U.S.C. 2371:
 - Describes the general authority for RDT&E activities (10 U.S.C. 2371)
 - Provides first major technology transfer law (10 U.S.C. 2371a)
 - Describes OTA for prototypes (10 U.S.C. 2371b)
 - Initial Origin: NDAA FY89
 - Updated: NDAA FY16

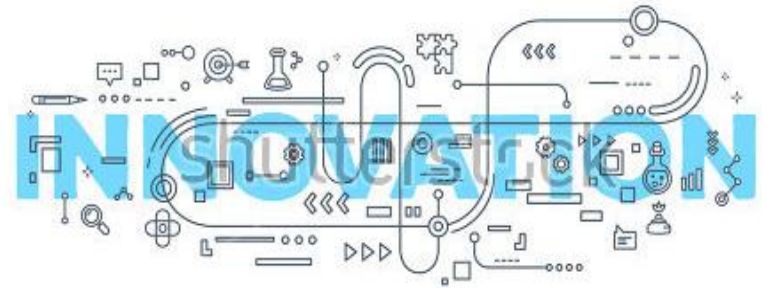
**This discussion will focus on 10 U.S.C. 2371b –
Authority of the Department of Defense to carry out certain prototype
projects**

Why Use OTA?

Generally, the reason for use of OT authority is the government's need to obtain leading edge technology from commercial sources, but some companies (and other entities) are at times unwilling or unable to comply with the government's procurement regulations.

Some Reasons to use:

- ✓ Similar to a commercial-sector contract
- ✓ **Acquisition Agility:** Provides ease in structuring business arrangements to specific needs
- ✓ **Access to Innovation:** Commercial industry often does not want to do business with the government. OTAs limits barriers to business arrangements with industry.
- ✓ **Technology Transition:** Provides a streamlined and effective transition from RDT&E



Evaluating the use of OT authority is a challenging undertaking.

Evaluating the use of OT:

A. Must be a prototype project

AND

Must be directly relevant to:

Enhancing the mission effectiveness of military personnel

AND

Enhancing the supporting platforms, systems, components or materials proposed to be acquired or developed;

OR

B. Must be a prototype project

AND

Must be directly relevant to:

Improvement of platforms, systems, components or materials in use by the Armed Forces



NOTE: Prototypes should be acquired in the minimum quantities necessary to prove utility.





Who can be awarded an OT Agreement?

Appropriate Use of the Authority

- Any company may participate in an OT but there are some conditions for traditional defense contractors:
 - Small business, non-traditional defense contractor or partnership thereof may receive an OT award without restriction.
 - Non-traditional defense contractor is an entity not currently performing or has not performed for at least a one year period preceding the solicitation of sources, work for DoD that is subject to full coverage under government cost accounting standards.
 - Traditional defense contractors may receive an OT when:
 - The traditional defense contractor partners with a non-traditional defense contractor to a “significant extent”
 - The traditional defense contractor contributes at least 1/3 cost share or the Senior Procurement Executive (in the case of DISA) certifies to a need to use OTA

DISA Some of DISA's Current OTA Projects



Project

Awardee

- Assured Identity
- Mobile Endpoint Security for DoD Mobility
- Prototype Spectrum Sharing Systems for the 2025-2110 MHz Band
- Propagation/Clutter Model for AWS-3 Frequencies
- Continuous Authentication

QualComm

Currently being competed

Southwest Research Institute

SSC Innovations

Robertson & Associates

Keybridge

University of Washington

Alion Science & Tech Corp.

GA Tech Applied Research Corp

Plurilock Security Solutions Inc



Closing

- **OTA is a dynamic tool for bringing on commercial/emerging technology**
- **The authority is being applied in DISA and across the Department**