

Subcontract Management From A to Z:

Session 3: Small Business Programs

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Introduction



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Overview of the Series

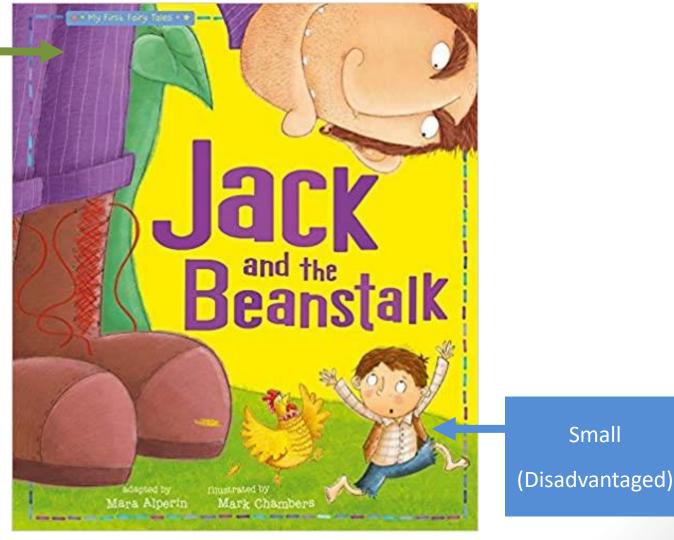
- January 16: Federal Subcontracting 101 (An Overview)
- <u>February 20</u>: Joint Ventures and Teaming Agreements
- March 19: Small Business Programs
- April 16: Small Business Subcontracting
- <u>May 21</u>: Contractor Purchasing Systems
- June 18: Selecting Subcontracts
- September 17: Subcontract Negotiations and Flowdowns
- October 15: Subcontract Pricing
- <u>November 19</u>: Subcontract Management and Administration



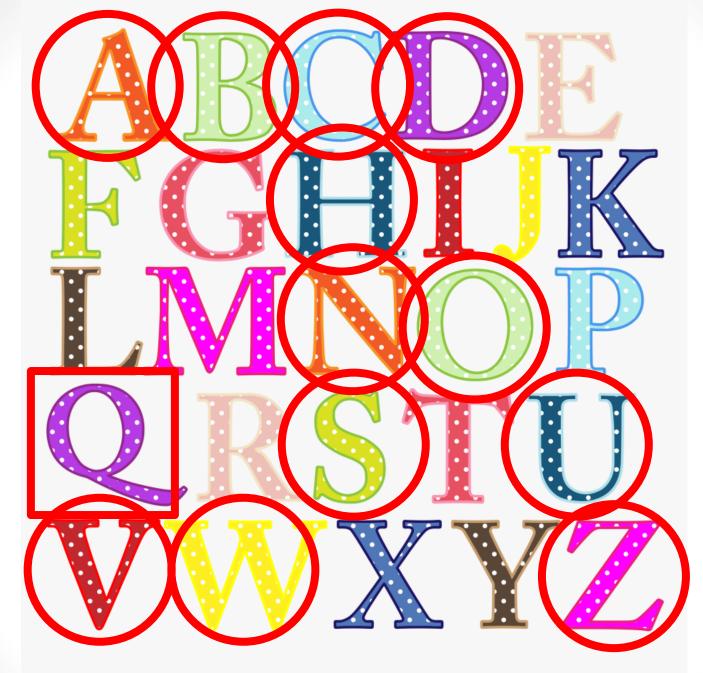


The Story of Jack and the Beanstalk

Other Than Small



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Today's Agenda

1. SBA Size Standards

- Affiliation
- **2. Small Business Set-Asides**

- 3. Small Business/ 4. Other Small **Socioeconomic** Programs
 - SDVOSB
 - WOSB
 - SDB + 8(a)
 - HUBZone
 - Tribally-Owned Concern
 - ANC
 - NHO
 - CDC

Business Programs

- DBE
- SBIR/STTR
- Mentor-Protégé





1. SBA SIZE STANDARDS





SBA Size Standards

- "Small business concern":
 - For profit company
 - With a place of business located in the United States
 - Operating primarily within the United States or making a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through paying taxes or use of American products, materials, or labor
 - Qualifies as "small" under applicable size standard



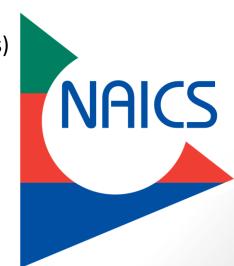
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SBA Size Standards (cont'd)

- 13 C.F.R. § 121.201
- Each solicitation is assigned a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code which gives the applicable size standard for that procurement
- Size standards vary by industry and are based on the:
 - # of employees, or
 - Headcount for company + affiliates (averaged over 24 months)
 - \$\$\$ annual receipts
 - Total for company + affiliates (averaged over 5 years)
- Standards are re-reviewed every 5 years







SBA Size Standards (cont'd)

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title			Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standar number of em		
	Sector 54 - Professional, Scientific and Tech ical Services						
	Subsector 5	Subsector 541 - Professional, Scientific and Te hnical Services					
541110	Offices of Lawyers			\$15.5			
541191	Title Abstract and Settlement Offices			\$19.5			
541199	All Other Legal Services			\$20.5			
541211	Offices of Certified Public Accountants		\$26.5				
541213	Tax Preparation Services		\$25.0				
541214	Payroll Services			\$39.0			
541219	Other Accounting Service	NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title			rds in millions ollars	Size standards in number of employees
				Sectors 31-33-	-Manufacturing		
				Subsector 311-Fc	ood Manufacturing		
		311111	Dog and Cat Food Manu	facturing			1,250
		311119	Other Animal Food Manu			650	
		311211	Flour Milling				1,050
		311212	Rice Milling				750
		311213	Malt Manufacturing				500
		311221	Wet Corn Milling and Sta	rch Manufacturing			1,300
		311224	Soybean and Other Oilse	ed Processing			1,250





SBA Size Standards – Timing

- Size is usually determined at the time the company submits its initial offer including price
- Subcontractors must be small on the date they certify as small for the subcontract
- Company is generally "small" for the life of the contract, unless there is a required recertification







SBA Size Standards – Affiliation

- "Affiliation"
 - When an entity/individual controls or has the power to control another entity they are "affiliated"
 - Control may be affirmative or negative (i.e., ability to block actions)
 - Power to control does not have to be exercised, it need only exist
- Close relationships or shared control with a small business results in "affiliation" (13 C.F.R. § 121.103)
 - **Aggregated** employee #'s/\$\$\$ revenue for size purposes
 - Totality of the circumstances assessment
 - Some relationships create a presumption of affiliation
 - Others create a non-rebuttable basis/de facto control





AFFILIATION



SBA Size Standards – Affiliation (cont'd)

Rebuttable Presumption of Affiliation

• Identity of interest: family members are presumed to be affiliated

- Married couple founds accounting firm; daughter opens office supply store using her own \$\$\$ and a bank loan. Parents purchase office supplies representing 10% of the daughter's revenues. No other business interactions or indicia of affiliation. *Presumed affiliation = rebutted*.
- Economic dependence (>70% of receipts from another entity over past 3 years)
 ABC was founded last year. It has 2 contracts: \$75,000 from DEF and \$25,000 from XYZ. *Presumed affiliation = rebutted* because only secured 2 contracts in short amount of time in business.

De Facto Control

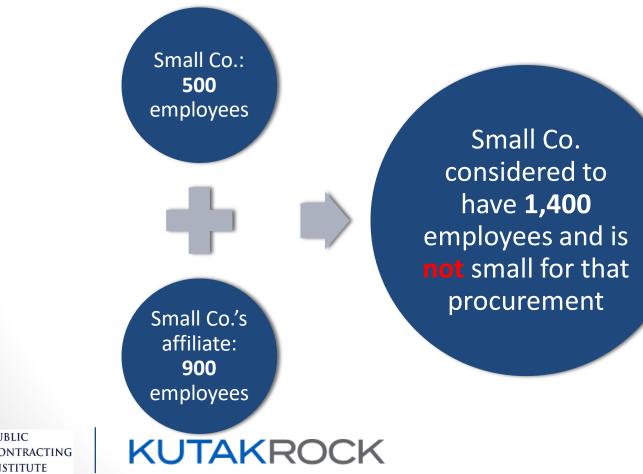
- Ownership, control, or the power to control **50% or more of the voting stock**
- Ownership and control (or power to control) a block of voting stock that is large compared to all other outstanding blocks of stock (even though less than 50%)
 >ABC owns 40% of the voting stock of XYZ, and the next largest shareholder is 2% = affiliation between ABC and XYZ.
 - 2% = anniation between ABC and ATZ.
 - ABC owns 46.67% and DEF owns 33.33% of XYZ; ABC also owns QRS = ABC, QRS, and XYZ are all affiliated.





SBA Size Standards – Affiliation (cont'd)

- Hypothetical:
 - NAICS 562910, Environmental Remediation Services
 - Size standard = 1,000 employees



SBA Size Standards – Affiliation (cont'd)

Relationships That May Create Affiliation Under the Totality of the Circumstances

Power to control (direct or indirect) Identical business/economic interests х х Stock options, convertible securities, х **Common ownership** х agreements to merge **Contractual relationships** х Х **Common management** х **Common investments Previous relationships/ties** х Family members own/control Х Х Joint venture: 2+ years, ostensible subcontractors businesses Х **Economic dependence (>70% receipts** х Minority investor has power to over past 3 years) prevent quorum/block actions New company founded by Commingling resources (staff, х Х former/current leaders of another facilities, etc.) company





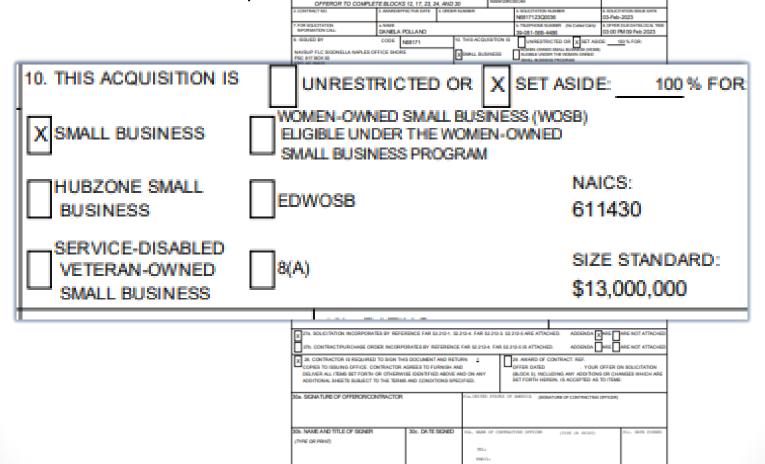
2. SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES





Small Business Set-Aside Program

Certain federal contracts are reserved for small businesses (*i.e.*, large businesses are excluded)



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PREVIOUS EDITION IS NOT USABLE





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STANDARD FORM 1449 (REV. 2/2012)

Prescribed by GSA - FAR (48 CFR) 53 212

Small Business Set-Aside Program (cont'd)

- Mandatory vs. discretionary set-asides
 - Some procurements must be set aside under applicable regulations
 - Other set-asides are at the contracting officer's discretion

 it depends on the value and quantity of the goods and
 services sought
- "Rule of Two"
 - Must set aside in certain circumstances if there are two or more small businesses that could do the work at fair market prices







Small Business Set-Aside Program (cont'd)

Contract Value	Small Business Set-Aside Requirements		
\$10,000 to \$250,000	Mandatory small business set-aside		
>\$250,000	Set aside if the "Rule of Two" is met; must consider socioeconomic programs first before small businesses generally		
GSA Schedule Orders and BPAs (regardless of value)	Set aside at the CO's discretion if there are at least 3 small businesses capable of performing		
Non-GSA Multiple Award Contract Orders (\$10,000 to \$250,000)	Set aside at the CO's discretion if the Rule of Two is met		
Non-GSA Multiple Award Contract Orders (>\$250,000)	Set aside at the CO's discretion if the Rule of Two is met; must consider socioeconomic programs first before small businesses generally		

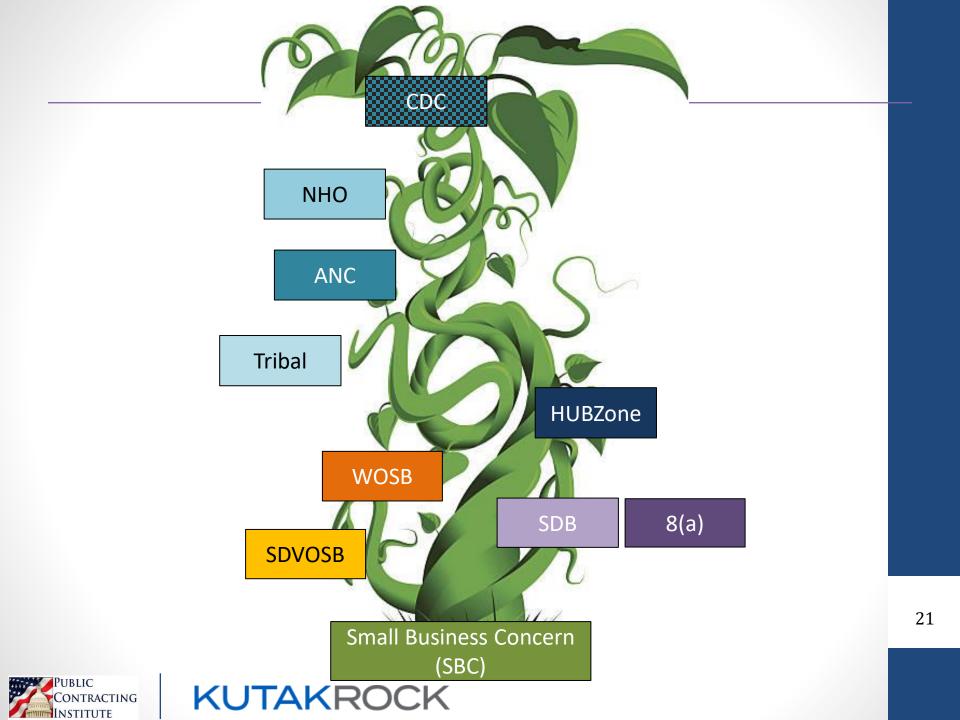




3. SMALL BUSINESS/SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAMS







Socioeconomic Programs: SDVOSB/VOSB

- Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB)
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - At least 51% <u>owned</u> and <u>controlled</u> by one or more service-disabled veterans
 - Must have a service-connected disability
 - Certified by SBA (New!)
- Goal: 3% vs. 4.6% (FY2022) 🔗
- Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB) Program = VA contracts only









Socioeconomic Programs: WOSB/EDWOSB

- Women-Owned Small Business (WOSB) Program:
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - At least 51% <u>owned</u> and <u>controlled</u> by women who are U.S. citizens
 - Certified by SBA or a third party
 - Self-certification available for non-set-asides
- Goal: 5% vs. 4.6% (FY2022)
- Variations on the theme:
 - Economically-disadvantaged womanowned small business (EDWOSB) (52.219-29)
 - Woman-owned [large] business (52.204-5)



WOSB CERTIFIED





Socioeconomic Programs: SDB + 8(a)

- Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB):
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - At least 51% <u>owned</u> and <u>controlled</u> by <u>economically</u> and <u>socially</u> <u>disadvantaged</u> U.S. citizen(s)
 - ✓ Personal net worth \leq \$850,000
 - ✓ Average adjusted gross income for 3 years ≤ \$350,000
 - ✓ \leq \$6 million in assets
 - SDBs may self-certify
 - Goal: 5% vs. 11.4% (FY2022)
- 8(a) Program additional requirements:
 - Qualified individual demonstrates good character
 - Business demonstrates the potential for success
 - Disadvantaged person has not previously participated in 8(a) program
 - Admitted as program participant/certified by SBA
 - Per Ultima Servs. Corp. v. U.S. Dep't. of Agric., Case No. 2:20-CV-00041-DCLC-CRW, 2023 WL 463348 (E.D. Tenn. July 19, 2023), disadvantage is **not** automatically presumed...







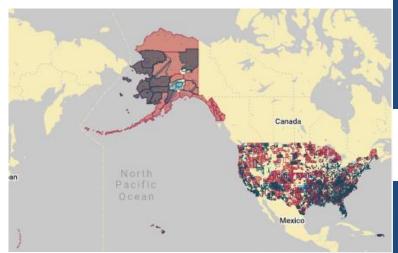
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8(a) CERTIFIED

Socioeconomic Programs: HUBZone

- Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone):
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - At least 51% <u>owned</u> and <u>controlled</u> by U.S. citizens, Alaska Native Corporation, Community Development Corporation, small agricultural cooperative, Native Hawaiian Organization, or Indian Tribe
 - Principal office located in a designated HUBZone
 - At least 35% of employees reside in a HUBZone
 - Concern and owners are not actively excluded from doing business with the government
 - Certified by SBA
- Goal: 3% vs. 2.7% (FY2022) 🍯





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HUBZONE



Socioeconomic Programs: Tribally-Owned Concern

- Tribally-Owned Concern:
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - At least 51% <u>owned</u> and <u>controlled</u> by an Indian Tribe
 - Exempt from certain affiliation rules









Socioeconomic Programs: ANC

- Alaska Native Corporation (ANC):
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - Alaska Natives and descendants (or another ANC) must unconditionally own 51% of:
 - The total equity of the ANC; and
 - The total voting powers to elect ANC directors through common stock holdings
 - Exempt from certain affiliation rules







Socioeconomic Programs: NHO

- Native Hawaiian Organization (NHO):
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - Community service organization serving Native Hawaiians in Hawaii
 - Nonprofit organization chartered by Hawaii
 - Controlled by native Hawaiians
 - Business activities principally benefit Native Hawaiians
 - Exempt from certain affiliation rules





Socioeconomic Programs: CDC

- Community Development Corporation (CDC):
 - Small business concern (per applicable size standard)
 - Does **not** require a for-profit enterprise
 - At least 51% owned by CDCs nonprofit organization responsible to residents of the areas it serves which has received financial assistance under 42 USC § 9805 *et seq.*
 - Exempt from certain affiliation rules

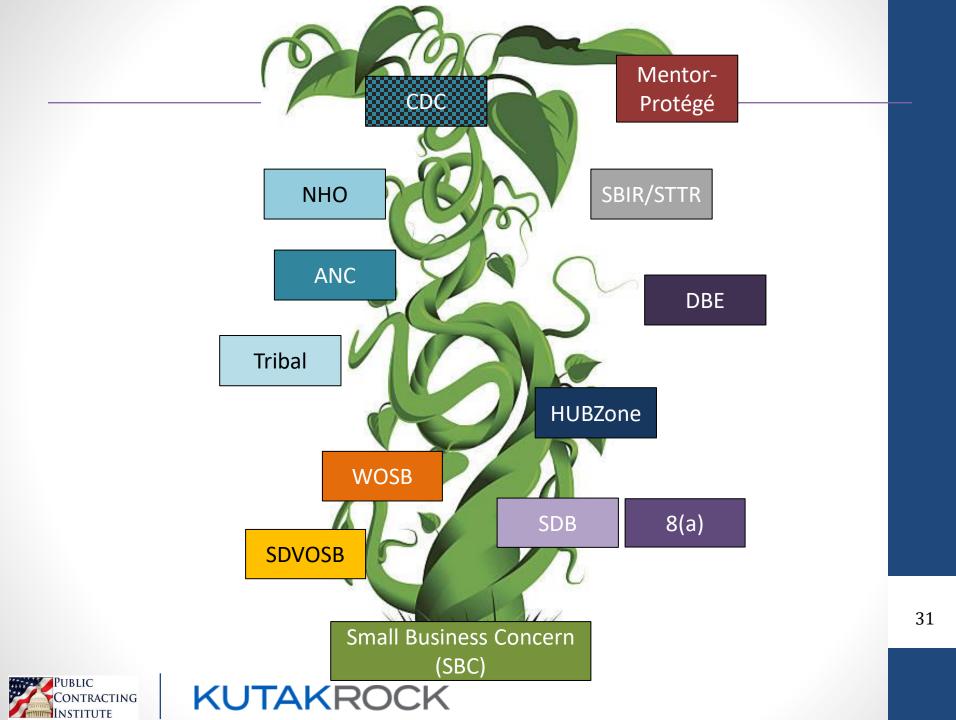




4. OTHER SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS







Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)



- U.S. Department of Transportation program that funds state and local government, public transit, and airport agency construction projects
 - Recipients of these funds must maintain a DBE program
- Disadvantaged Business Enterprise:
 - Small business concern (per applicable SBA size standard and average annual gross receipts over last 3 years of \$30.72 million or less for non-airport concession contracts)
 - At least 51% <u>owned</u> and <u>controlled</u> by <u>economically</u> and <u>socially disadvantaged</u> individuals
 - Personal net worth is \$1.32 million or less
 - DBE-certified by relevant state, generally through the state Unified Certification Program (UCP)
- State and local transportation agencies are responsible for:
 - Certifying eligible DBE firms
 - Establishing goals for DBE participation, including subcontracting





Small Business Innovation Research & Small Business Technology Transfer Programs

- Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs are designed to increase commercialization of innovation derived from federal research and development funding while meeting federal research and development needs
- Encourages participation by women and socially or economically disadvantaged persons
- 5,000+ new awards every year

<section-header>SBIR
Stramural research budget for agencies with a budget greater than \$100M/year
Storm of the extramural research budget for agencies with a budget greater than \$18/year
Storm of the extramural research budget for agencies with a budget greater than \$18/year

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Small Business Innovation Research & Small Business Technology Transfer Programs (cont'd)

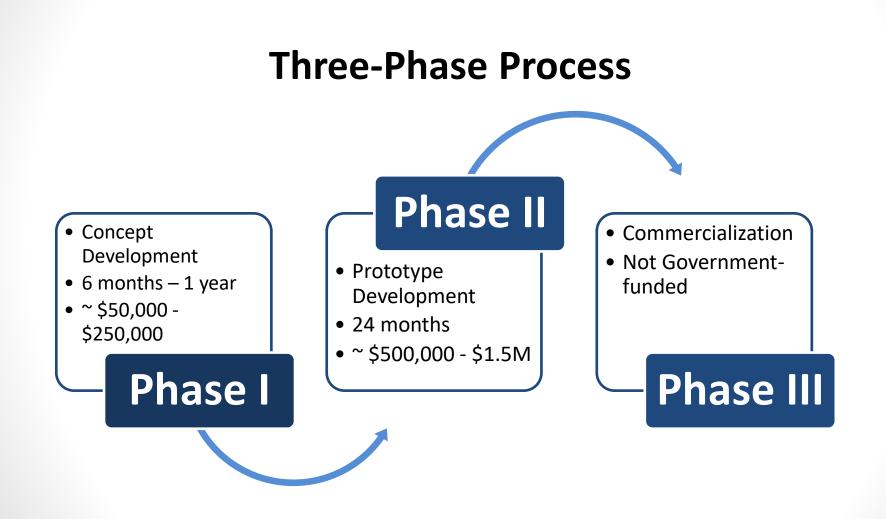
- Eligible small businesses:
 - For profit company
 - Directly owned by U.S. citizens
 - Operating in the U.S.
 - Fewer than 500 employees
- Work must be done in the U.S.
- Performing R&D work (not commercializing technology that already exists)







Small Business Innovation Research & Small Business Technology Transfer Programs (cont'd)





Small Business Innovation Research & Small Business Technology Transfer Programs (cont'd)

Comparison of SBIR and STTR

	SBIR	STTR			
Partnering	Permitted	Required: must have non- profit research institution partner			
Principal Investigator	Pl's primary employment (>50%) must be with small business	PI may be employed by small business or research institution (solicitation may have more specific requirements)			
Workshare	May subcontract 33% (Phase I); 50% (Phase II)	Small business must perform at least 40%; Research institution must perform at least 30%			
# of Agencies	11	5			





Small Business Innovation Research & Small Business Technology Transfer Programs (cont'd)

SBIR (all) & STTR (blue) Participating Agencies







Mentor-Protégé Program



Protégé

- Small business concern
- For-profit company or agricultural cooperative

Mentor

- For-profit company or agricultural cooperative
- Able to assist protégé
- Good character
- Not debarred/suspended
- Able to impart value to protégé via practical experience, business knowledge, and government contracts experience







SBA must determine mentor's assistance will **promote real developmental gains** for the protégé (can't just be a way to access set-asides)



Mentor and protégé find each other, SBA does not pair companies



Mentor-Protégé max duration: 6 years



Protégé may have 2 mentors at the same time if they do not conflict/compete



Protégé may only have two mentors over life of the business



Annual evaluations where SBA assesses relationship to ensure protégé is benefiting





The small business protégé must perform:

- 1. Work that is **more than administrative or ministerial** (gaining substantive experience); and
- 2. At least 40% of the JV's work
 - Cannot subcontract this 40%, even to a similarly situated entity



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 In addition to 40% workshare requirement, small business JVs between mentor and protégé must comply with the Limitations on Subcontracting (52.219-14)

Services	50% of amount paid by government to JV or subcontracted to similarly-situated entity
Supplies	50% of amount paid by government, excluding materials, to JV or subcontracted to similarly-situated entity
Services + Supplies	50% of dominant portion , either services or supply, per applicable NAICS code, to JV or subcontracted to similarly-situated entity





- Must draft written Mentor-Protégé Agreement (MPA) carefully to cover all planned aspects of relationship; entanglements outside the MPA may still create affiliation
- A mentor and protégé cannot already be affiliated when they apply to the mentor-protégé program
- If mentor and protégé form a joint venture (as we discussed in Session 2), Small business must:
 - Be the managing venturer in any joint venture formed under a MPA,
 - Own at least 51% of a separate legal entity JV, and receive commensurate profits (or more than commensurate profits)
- Parties must certify they have entered into a proper JV and will perform in accordance with the agreement before starting performance
- Regulations list specific requirements that must be in JV agreement (and approved by SBA)



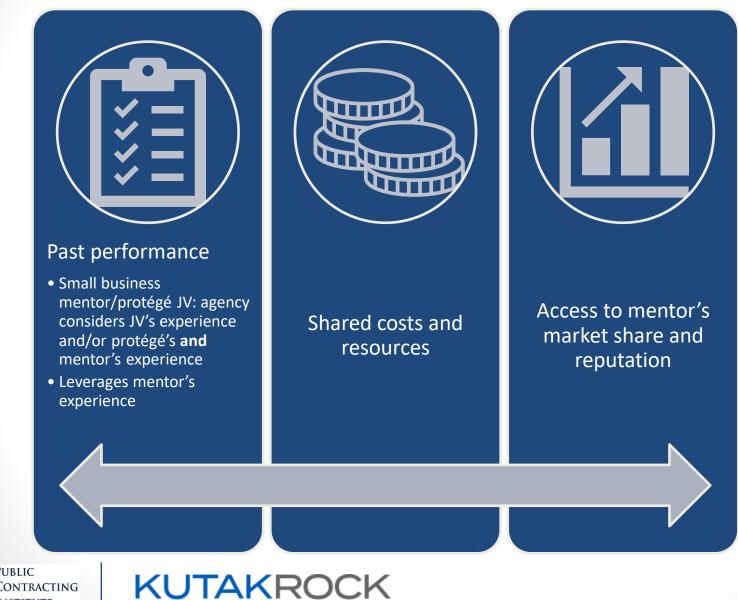
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NSTITUTE



CONCLUSION











Key Risk Areas with Small Business Programs

Risk Area	Best Practice
Affiliation	 Be careful when drafting agreements Regular check-ups to assess the nature of the relationship
Certification	False certifications can yield FCA liabilityReview size certifications annually with SAM updates
Set-Asides	 Carefully review contract terms before beginning performance Update government customer promptly if there is any change in status
Workshare	Set clear expectations at the beginning of the contractMonitor workshare through the course of the contract
Subcontracting Plan/Goals	 Work with your customer to set reasonable, market- based goals Ensure that subcontract management is working toward the Subcontracting Plan





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Next Session on April 16, 2024

Session 4: Small Business Subcontracting



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