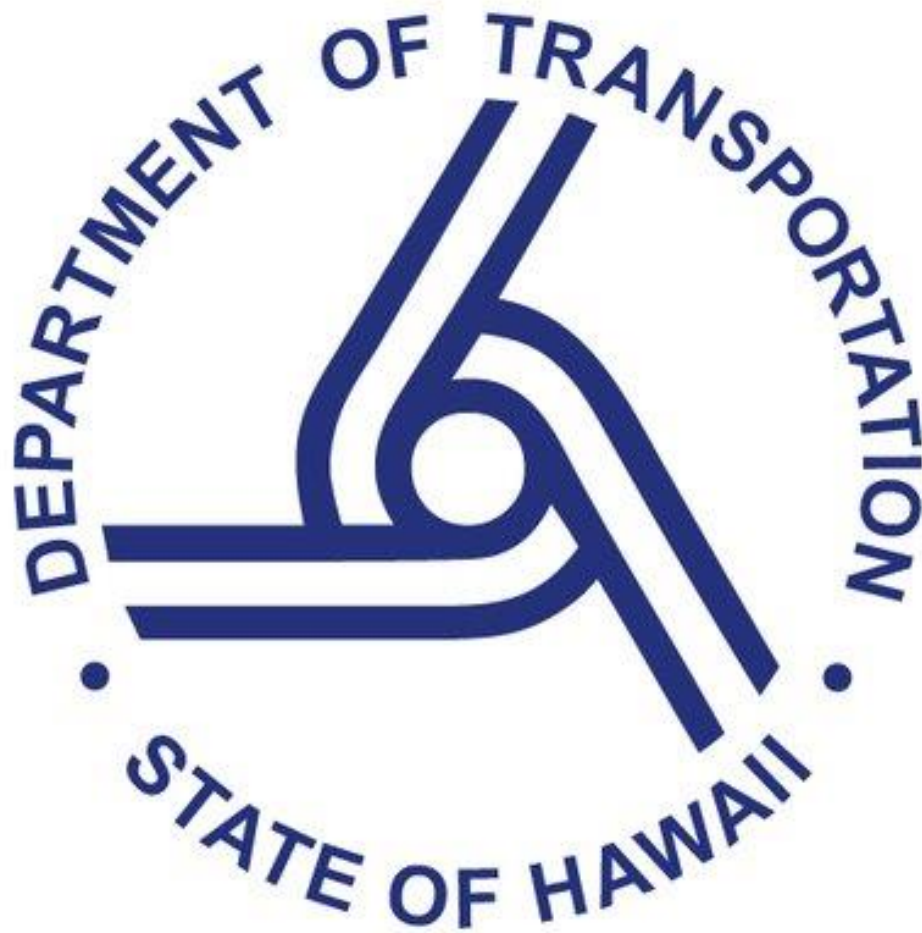


**Hawaii Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
Program Plan**



October 2024

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POLICY STATEMENT

Section 26.1, 26.23 Objectives - Policy Statement

The Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) has established a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 26 (Attachment A.) HDOT has received Federal financial assistance from the USDOT and as a condition of receiving this assistance, the HDOT has signed an assurance that it will comply with 49 CFR Part 26.

It is the policy of the HDOT to ensure that DBEs are defined in part 26, have an equal opportunity to receive and participate in DOT-assisted contracts. It is also our policy:

1. To ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of USDOT-assisted contracts in the Department's highway, transit, and airport financial assistance programs;
2. To create a level playing field on which DBEs can compete fairly for USDOT-assisted contracts;
3. To ensure that the HDOT's DBE program is narrowly tailored in accordance with applicable law;
4. To ensure that only firms that fully meet the eligibility standards are permitted to participate as DBEs;
5. To help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in USDOT-assisted contracts;
6. To promote the use of DBEs in all types of federally-assisted contracts and procurement activities conducted by recipients;
7. To assist the development of firms that can compete successfully in the marketplace outside the DBE program; and
8. To provide appropriate flexibility to recipients of Federal financial assistance in establishing and providing opportunities for DBEs.

The Director of Transportation is responsible for implementation of this policy. The Office of Civil Rights (OCR), DBE Program Supervisor, is designated with the authority and overall responsibility to implement HDOT's DBE program on a day-to-day basis. Implementation of the DBE program is accorded the same priority as compliance with all other legal obligations incurred by HDOT in its financial assistance agreements with USDOT.

This policy statement shall be included in all contract provisions for federal aid projects, and projects and disseminated throughout HDOT and to DBE and non-DBE business communities that perform work on USDOT-assisted contracts.



EDWIN H. SNIFFEN
Director of Transportation

Oct 7, 2024

Date

SUBPART A - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 26.1 - Objectives

The objectives are found in the policy statement on the first page of this program.

Section 26.3 - Applicability

HDOT is the recipient of federal airport funds authorized by 49 United States Codes (U.S.C.) 47101, et seq. As a recipient of Federal funds, HDOT is required to administer a DBE program in compliance with all laws, regulations, Executive Orders, and guidance.

HDOT is the recipient of federal -aid highway funds authorized under Titles I and V of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), Pub. L. 102-240, 105 Stat. 1914, Titles I, III, and V of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), Pub. L. 105-178, 112 Stat. 107.

HDOT is the recipient of federal transit funds authorized by Titles I, III, V, and VI of ISTEA, Pub. L. 102-240 or by Federal transit laws in Title 49, U.S.C., or Titles I, II, and V of the TEA-21, Pub. L. 105-178.

Section 26.5 - Definitions

HDOT will adopt the definitions contained in Section 26.5 for this program.

Affiliation has the same meaning the term has in the Small Business Administration (SBA) regulations, 13 CFR Part 121.

1. Except as otherwise provided in 13 CFR Part 121, concerns are affiliates of each other when, either directly or indirectly:
 - a. One concern controls or has the power to control the other; or
 - b. A third party or parties controls or has the power to control both; or
 - c. An identity of interest between or among parties exists such that affiliation may be found.
2. In determining whether affiliation exists, it is necessary to consider all appropriate factors, including common ownership, common management, and contractual relationships. Affiliates must be considered together in determining whether a concern meets small business size criteria and the statutory cap on the participation of firms in the DBE program.

Alaska Native means a citizen of the United States who is a person of one-fourth degree or more Alaskan Indian (including Tsimshian Indians not enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or a combination of those bloodlines. The term includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen whom a Native village or Native group regards as an Alaska Native if their father or mother is regarded as an Alaska Native.

Alaska Native Corporation (ANC) means any Regional Corporation, Village Corporation, Urban Corporation, or Group Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alaska in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.).

Assets mean all the property of a person available for paying debts or for distribution, including one's respective share of jointly held assets. This includes, but is not limited to, cash on hand and in banks, savings accounts, IRA or other retirement accounts, accounts receivable, life insurance, stocks and bonds, real estate, and personal property.

Business, business concern or business enterprise means an entity organized for profit with a place of business located in the United States, and which operates primarily within the United States, or which makes a significant contribution to the United States economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials, or labor.

Compliance means that a recipient has correctly implemented the requirements of this part.

Contingent Liability means a liability that depends on the occurrence of a future and uncertain event. This includes, but is not limited to, guaranty for debts owed by the applicant concern, legal claims and judgments, and provisions for federal income tax.

Contract means a legally binding relationship obligating a seller to furnish supplies or services (including, but not limited to, construction and professional services) and the buyer to pay for them. For purposes of this part, a lease is a contract.

Contractor means one who participates, through a contract or subcontract (at any tier), in a USDOT-assisted highway, transit, or airport program.

Days mean calendar days. In computing any period of time described in this part, the day from which the period begins to run is not counted, and when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the period extends to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday. Similarly, in circumstances where the recipient's offices are closed for all or part of the last day, the period extends to the next day on which the agency is open.

Department or USDOT means the U.S. Department of Transportation, including the Office of the Secretary, the Departmental Office of Civil Rights (DOCR), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA.)

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise or DBE means a for-profit small business concern—

1. That is at least 51 percent owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged; and
2. Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of the socially and economically disadvantaged individuals who own it.

USDOT-assisted contract means any contract between a recipient and a contractor (at any tier) funded in whole or in part with USDOT financial assistance, including letters of credit or loan guarantees, except a contract solely for the purchase of land.

FTA Tier I recipient means an FTA recipient to whom this part applies that will award prime contracts (excluding transit vehicle purchases) the cumulative total value of which exceeds six hundred seventy thousand dollars (\$670,000.00) in FTA funds in a Federal fiscal year.

FTA Tier II recipient means an FTA recipient to whom this part applies who will award prime contracts (excluding transit vehicle purchases) the cumulative total value of which does not exceed six hundred seventy thousand dollars (\$670,000.00) in FTA funds in a Federal fiscal year.

Good faith efforts (GFE) mean efforts to achieve a DBE goal or other requirement of this part which, by their scope, intensity, and appropriateness to the objective, can reasonably be expected to fulfill the program requirement.

Immediate family member means father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, and domestic partner and civil unions recognized under State law.

Indian Tribe or *Native American Tribe* means any federally or State-recognized Tribe, band, nation, or other organized group of Indians (Native Americans), or an ANC.

Joint venture means an association of a DBE firm and one or more other firms to carry out a single, for-profit business enterprise, for which the parties combine their property, capital, efforts, skills and knowledge, and in which the DBE is responsible for a distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract and whose share in the capital contribution, control, management, risks, and profits of the joint venture are commensurate with its ownership interest.

Liabilities mean financial or pecuniary obligations. This includes, but is not limited to, accounts payable, notes payable to bank or others, installment accounts, mortgages on real estate, and unpaid taxes.

Native Hawaiian means any individual whose ancestors were natives, prior to 1778, of the area which now comprises the State of Hawaii.

Native Hawaiian Organization means any community service organization serving Native Hawaiians in the State of Hawaii which is a not-for-profit organization chartered by the State of Hawaii, is controlled by Native Hawaiians, and whose business activities will principally benefit such Native Hawaiians.

Noncompliance means that a recipient has not correctly implemented the requirements of this part.

Notice of decision (NOD) means determination that denies a firm's application or decertifies a DBE.

Notice of intent (NOI) means recipients letter informing a DBE of a suspension or proposed decertification.

Operating Administration means any of the following parts of USDOT: the FAA, FHWA, and FTA. The "Administrator" of an operating administration includes his or her designees.

Personal net worth means the net value of an individual's reportable assets and liabilities, per the calculation rules in 49 CFR § 26.68.

Primary industry classification means the most current North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) designation which best describes the primary business of a firm. The NAICS is described in the North American Industry Classification Manual—United States, which is available online on the U.S. Census Bureau website: www.census.gov/naics/.

Primary recipient means a recipient which receives USDOT financial assistance and passes some or all of it on to another recipient.

Principal place of business means the business location where the individuals who manage the firm's day-to-day operations spend most working hours. If the offices from which management is directed and where the business records are kept are in different locations, the recipient will determine the principal place of business. The term does not include construction trailers or other temporary construction sites.

Program means any undertaking on a recipient's part to use USDOT financial assistance, authorized by the laws to which this part applies.

Race-conscious measure or program is one that is focused specifically on assisting only DBEs, including women-owned DBEs.

Race-neutral measure or program is one that is, or can be, used to assist all small businesses. For the purposes of this part, *race-neutral* includes gender-neutrality.

Recipient means any entity, public or private, to which USDOT financial assistance is extended, whether directly or through another recipient, through the programs of the FAA, FHWA, or FTA, or that has applied for such assistance.

Secretary means USDOT's Secretary of Transportation or the Secretary's designee.

Set-aside means a contracting practice restricting eligibility for the competitive award of a contract solely to DBE firms.

Small Business Administration or *SBA* means the United States Small Business Administration.

SBA certified firm refers to firms that have a current, valid certification from or recognized by the SBA under the 8(a) Business Development or Small Disadvantaged Business programs.

Small business concern means, with respect to firms seeking to participate as DBEs in USDOT-assisted contracts, a small business concern as defined pursuant to section 3 of the Small Business Act and SBA regulations implementing it (13 CFR Part 121) that also does not exceed the cap on average annual gross receipts specified in 49 CFR § 26.65(b).

Socially and economically disadvantaged individual means any individual who is a citizen (or lawfully admitted permanent resident) of the United States and who has been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias within American society because of his or her identity as a member of a group and without regard to his or her individual qualities. The social disadvantage must stem from circumstances beyond the individual's control.

1. Any individual who a recipient finds to be a socially and economically disadvantaged individual on a case-by-case basis. An individual must demonstrate that he or she has held himself or herself out, as a member of a designated group if you require it.
2. Any individual in the following groups, members of which are rebuttably presumed to be socially and economically disadvantaged:
 - a. "Black Americans," which includes persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa;
 - b. "Hispanic Americans," which includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Central or South American, or other Spanish or Portuguese culture or origin, regardless of race;
 - c. "Native Americans," which includes persons who are enrolled members of a federally or State recognized Indian tribe, Alaska Natives, or Native Hawaiians;
 - d. "Asian-Pacific Americans," which includes persons whose origins are from Japan, China, Taiwan, Korea, Burma (Myanmar), Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia (Kampuchea), Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (Republic of Palau), Republic of the Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa,

- Macao, Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia, or Hong Kong;
 - e. “Subcontinent Asian Americans,” which includes persons whose origins are from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal or Sri Lanka;
 - f. Women;
 - g. Any additional groups whose members are designated as socially and economically disadvantaged by the SBA, at such time as the SBA designation becomes effective.
3. Being born in a particular country does not, standing alone, mean that a person is necessarily a member of one of the groups listed in this definition.

Spouse means a married person, including a person in a domestic partnership or a civil union recognized under State law.

Transit vehicle manufacturer (TVM) means any manufacturer whose primary business purpose is to manufacture vehicles built for mass transportation. Such vehicles include, but are not limited to buses, rail cars, trolleys, ferries, and vehicles manufactured specifically for paratransit purposes. Businesses that perform retrofitting or post-production alterations to vehicles so that such vehicles may be used for public transportation purposes are also considered TVMs. Businesses that manufacture, mass-produce, or distribute vehicles primarily for personal use are not considered TVMs.

Tribally-owned concern means any concern at least 51 percent owned by an Indian tribe as defined in this section.

Unsworn declaration means an unsworn statement, dated and in writing, subscribed as true under penalty of perjury.

You refers to a recipient, unless a statement in the text of this part or the context requires otherwise (i.e., ‘You must do XYZ’ means that recipients must do XYZ.)

Section 26.7 - Non-discrimination Requirements

HDOT will never exclude any person from participation in, deny any person the benefits of, or otherwise discriminate against anyone in connection with the award and performance of any contract covered by 49 CFR Part 26 on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin.

In administering its DBE program, HDOT will not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the DBE program with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, sex, or national origin.

Section 26.11 - Record Keeping Requirements/Reporting to USDOT

As FHWA Recipients, HDOT will report DBE participation for the Highways Division, Oahu Metropolitan Planning Organization (OMPO), and Maui Metropolitan Planning Organization (MMPO) semi-annually on the Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments to the FHWA. Reports will be submitted by June 1st for the period covering October 1st to March 31st and by December 1st for the period covering April 1st to September 30th. These reports will reflect payments made to DBEs after invoices are submitted by prime contractors and subcontractors on USDOT-assisted contracts, using USDOT Form 4630.

These reports will reflect payments actually made to DBEs on USDOT-assisted contracts.

Section 26.11(c) - Bidders List

HDOT will create a bidders list, consisting of information about all DBE and non-DBE firms that bid or quote on USDOT-assisted contracts. The purpose of this requirement is to allow use of the bidders list approach to calculating overall goals. The bidder list will include the name, address, DBE/non-DBE status, race and gender information for the firm's majority owner, NAICS code applicable to each scope of work the firm sought to perform in its bid, age of firm, and annual gross receipts of firm.

We will collect this information in the following ways:

1. A bidder's registration requirement will be included in bid documents.
2. Bidder Registration Form shall be available on the HDOT DBE website and must be submitted to HDOT's Office of Civil Rights, DBE program, via U.S. mail, facsimile, e-mail or in person.

Section 26.11(d) - Retention of Records

HDOT shall retain the complete certification package, affidavits of no-change, change notices, and on-site reviews indefinitely. HDOT will retain other documents related to the certification file for a period of five years.

Section 26.11(e) - Unified Certification Program (UCP) Information

The HDOT, Office of Civil Rights is the sole certifying agency for the state of Hawaii. A Hawaii UCP agreement was signed by all direct recipients and subrecipients in 2013 which outlines HDOT's role as the certifying agency and the responsibilities of the UCP's members.

By January 1st of each year, HDOT shall report to the USDOT Office of Civil Rights, the percentage and location in the State of certified DBE firms in the UCP Directory controlled by women, socially and economically disadvantaged individuals other than women, and individuals who are women and are otherwise socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

Section 26.13 - Federal Financial Assistance Agreement

HDOT has signed the following assurances, applicable to all USDOT-assisted contracts and their administration:

Section 26.13(a) - Assurance

HDOT shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the award and performance of any USDOT assisted contract or in the administration of its DBE Program or the requirements of 49 CFR Part 26. The recipient shall take all necessary and reasonable steps under 49 CFR Part 26 to ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of USDOT assisted contracts. The recipient's DBE Program, as required by 49 CFR Part 26 and as approved by USDOT, is incorporated by reference in this agreement. Implementation of this program is a legal obligation and failure to carry out its terms shall be treated as a violation of this agreement. Upon notification to the HDOT of its failure to carry out its approved program, the USDOT may impose sanction as provided for under 49 CFR Part 26 and may, in appropriate cases, refer the matter for enforcement under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and/or the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (31 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

This language will appear in financial assistance agreements with subrecipients.

Section 26.13(b) - Contract Assurance

HDOT will ensure that the following clause is placed in every USDOT-assisted contract and subcontract: “The contractor, sub-recipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of USDOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient, deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

1. Withholding monthly progress payments;
2. Assessing sanctions;
3. Liquidated damages; and/or
4. Disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.”

SUBPART B - ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 26.21- DBE Program Updates

HDOT will continue to carry out this program until all funds from USDOT financial assistance have been expended. HDOT lets USDOT-assisted contracts and have political subdivisions that fall within the following USDOT categories:

1. All FHWA recipients receiving funds authorized by a statute to which this part applies;
2. FTA recipients receiving planning, capital and/or operating assistance who will award prime contracts (excluding transit vehicle purchases) exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00) in FTA funds in a Federal fiscal year; and
3. FAA recipients receiving grants for airport planning or development who will award prime contracts exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00) in FAA funds in a Federal fiscal year.

All HDOT’s sub-recipients and local public agencies (LPA) that award Federal funds must comply with HDOT’s DBE program and may not have a plan independent of HDOT. HDOT will provide to USDOT updates when there are significant changes in the program.

Section 26.23 - Policy Statement

The Policy Statement is elaborated on the first page of this program.

Section 26.25 - DBE Liaison Officer (DBELO)

The DBELO contact information is provided below:

Hawaii Department of Transportation, Office of Civil Rights
200 Rodgers Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
Phone: 808-831-7914/Fax: 808- 831-7944
TTY: 808- 808-831-7931
Email: HDOT-DBE@hawaii.gov

In that capacity, the DBELO is responsible for implementing all aspects of the DBE program and ensuring that HDOT complies with all provision of 49 CFR Part 26. The DBELO has direct, independent access to the HDOT Director of Transportation concerning DBE program matters. An organization chart displaying the DBELO's position in the organization is found in Attachment C to this program.

The DBELO is responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring the DBE program, in coordination with other appropriate officials. The DBELO has a staff of up to four to assist in the administration of the program, in the areas of certification, outreach/networking, external contractor compliance, and concessionaire programs. The duties and responsibilities of the DBELO include the following:

1. Gathers and reports statistical data and other information as required by USDOT.
2. Reviews third party contracts and purchase requisitions for compliance with this program.
3. Works with all departments to set overall annual goals.
4. Ensures that bid notices and requests for proposals are available to DBEs in a timely manner.
5. Identifies contracts and procurements so that DBE goals are included in solicitations (both race-neutral methods and contract specific goals attainment and identifies ways to improve progress.)
6. Analyzes HDOT's progress toward attainment and identifies ways to improve progress.
7. Participates in pre-bid meetings.
8. Advises the Chief Executive Officer/governing body on DBE matters and achievement.
9. Chairs the DBE Advisory Committee.
10. Participates in pre-bid meetings.
11. Provides DBEs with information and assistance in preparing bids, obtaining bonding and insurance.
12. Plans and participates in DBE training seminars.
13. Certifies DBEs according to the criteria set by USDOT and acts as liaison to the Uniform Certification Process in Hawaii.
14. Provides outreach to DBEs and community organizations to advise them of opportunities.
15. Maintains the HDOT's updated directory on certified DBEs.

Civil Rights Coordinator (CRC):

HDOT's CRC serves as the chief staff officer to the Director and is responsible for overseeing and administering HDOT's civil rights programs which include, the DBE, Americans with Disabilities Act, Title VI (of the Civil Rights Act of 1964)/Environmental Justice, and Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action programs.

DBE Program Specialists:

The duties and responsibilities of the DBE Program Specialists include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Assists the DBELO in the development and evaluation of the DBE program;
2. Provides outreach to DBEs, non-DBE firms, and other groups to help small businesses grow and to foster DBE participation;
3. Develops and implements the DBE Supportive Services (DBE/SS) program to assist DBEs in contracting opportunities in highway-related federal projects;

4. Researches, develops, implements, and monitors special projects, such as those that will increase DBE utilization, remove barriers to DBE participation, and assist in the development of DBEs to participate in the marketplace outside the DBE program;
5. Develops, plans, and participates in DBE training seminars and outreach that may include providing technical assistance to DBEs, and disseminating information on available business opportunities;
6. Creates and maintains a bidders list; and
7. Assist the DBELO with compliance reviews of sub-recipients.

DBE Program Certifier:

The DBE Program Certifier shall be the principal certifier for the HDOT and shall be responsible for the following:

1. Provides assistance to firms seeking DBE certification in accordance with eligibility criteria set forth by USDOT;
2. Determines initial and continued eligibility by reviewing the DBE program Uniform Certification Application, Personal Net Worth Statement and other supporting documents through the Certification Management and Contract Compliance online system, conducting on-site reviews and evaluating other available information;
3. Maintains and updates the statewide DBE Directory of certified firms;
4. Investigates DBE related complaints and challenges; and
5. Conducts training on certification criteria and procedures on an as needed basis.

The HDOT Statewide Transportation Planning Office (STPO) and HDOT's subrecipients (i.e., LPAs) each have a DBE Coordinator assigned to manage, monitor, and provide technical assistance on DBE program activities. The duties and responsibilities of the DBE Coordinators include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Coordinates the day-to-day DBE compliance activities in their respective divisions/offices.
2. Establishes overall goals, and submits them to the respective operating administration upon review and approval by the DBELO;
3. Sets contract goals on federal-aid projects, as appropriate, based on bid estimates made by project engineer;
4. Prepares and submits reports via the DBELO to their respective operating administrations which include:
 - DBE goals, raw data utilized in the goal calculation, and a narrative description of the methodology used in establishing goals, shortfall analysis and corrective action plan when an overall goal is not met; and
 - Semi-annual (FHWA/FTA) and annual (FAA) Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments.
5. Assists the DBELO with ensuring that work committed to DBEs are performed by DBEs by:
 - Reviewing all federal-aid contracts and subcontracts to ensure that work committed to DBEs is specified in the contract and that DBEs are performing a Commercially Useful Function (CUF);
 - Analyzes HDOT's and its sub-recipients' progress toward attaining DBE goals by maintaining a running tally of payments to DBE and non-DBE subcontractors;
 - Disseminating information from the DBELO regarding changes in the DBE regulations to project managers, construction managers, and other HDOT staff; and

- Providing training with the assistance of the DBELO to project managers, and field personnel on DBE compliance requirements such as, but not limited to, GFE, prompt payment provisions, retainage, and CUF.
6. Establishes and maintains a record-keeping system that:
 - Documents DBE affirmative action efforts of the division;
 - Identifies and implements procedures adopted by the division in compliance with the requirements of the DBE program, compares projected DBE goals with actual accomplishments, and lists efforts to identify and locate DBEs; and
 - Contains all DBE-related correspondence, reports, materials, publications, etc.
 7. Evaluates GFE of low bidders that do not meet the project goal, and makes recommendations to the division administrator regarding the award of the contract based on GFE;
 8. Provides information and other assistance to DBEs;
 9. Attends pre-bid meetings;
 10. Develops affirmative action programs and procedures to facilitate DBE participation in federal-aid projects; and
 11. Monitors on-going projects to ensure that the contract provisions for DBE participation and prompt payment are in compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and to ensure actual participation of DBEs on awarded contracts. Tracks on-going payments to subcontractors by prime contractors through the Certification and Contract Compliance Management System (online tracking system.) Informs project engineers/managers if there are any delays in payment as noted in the online tracking system.

Project Managers:

The duties and responsibilities of project managers shall include, but shall not be limited to the following:

1. Calculates project goals in collaboration with a goal setting committee by reviewing scope of project, type of work to be performed by the prime contractor and subcontractors, and estimating value of subcontracts that may potentially be performed by DBEs;
2. Attends pre-bid meetings to inform contractors of subcontracting opportunities for DBEs, if any;
3. Attends pre-construction meetings to discuss terms and conditions of contract;
4. Reviews contracts and subcontracts using the Subcontract Verification Log to ensure that DBE assurances and other required documents are included;
5. Review contracts and subcontracts to ensure that DBEs are performing work as specified in the subcontract, and that they are serving a CUF;
6. Assists the DBELO through the DBE Coordinators by arranging for inspections by field personnel to monitor CUF of DBEs;
7. Ensures that prime contractors comply with HDOT's prompt payment provisions, by requiring prime contractors to timely report payments to subcontractors via the online tracking system if contract was awarded after November 2017, or via the DBE Participation and Prompt Payment Certification form for contracts awarded prior to November 2017;
8. Assists OCR with notifying prime contractors of noncompliance of prompt payment provision and documents noncompliance in project diary and weekly construction meeting minutes
9. Reviews all written requests by prime contractors to replace or substitute DBEs on a project and approves such actions only for good cause;
10. Prior to project closeout, works with OCR to determine if DBE contract goal was met, and if not, work with OCR to gather evidence of good faith efforts prior to final payment; and
11. Monitors the use of joint checks in accordance with the aforementioned procedure manuals to ensure that the use of such checks do not compromise the independence of the DBE.

Contracts Officer:

The Contracts Officer shall implement procedures to facilitate DBE participation in federally-assisted HDOT projects. These procedures include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Arranges for solicitations, time for presentation of bids, quantities, specifications, and delivery schedules to facilitate the participation of DBEs;
2. Disseminates information on contracting procedures and specific contracting opportunities in a timely manner;
3. Works closely with the DBELO to ensure that all DBE requirements are contained in all federal-aid contracts, and that project goals are specified when applicable; and
4. Communicates with the project managers, construction management consultants, and other HDOT staff regarding updates on DBE-related forms.

Legal Counsel:

The Deputy Attorney General from the Department of the Attorney General, Land/Transportation Division, will provide legal assistance to the OCR.

Section 26.27 - DBE Financial Institutions

It is the policy of HDOT to investigate the full extent of services offered by financial institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in the community, to make reasonable efforts to use these institutions, and to encourage prime contractors on USDOT-assisted contract to make use of these institutions.

Information on the availability of such institutions can be obtained from the DBE Liaison Officer. <https://www.fdic.gov/regulations/resources/minority/mdi.html>

Section 26.29 - Prompt Payment Mechanisms

HDOT utilizes an online payment tracking system to monitor payments from prime contractors to all subcontractors and suppliers. There are older projects that are not tracked in the online payment system, and hard copy progress payments are provided to OCR via email from district offices and LPAs to monitor payments and maintain a running tally to track goal attainment.

After the progress payment is approved at the district level, the project manager shall forward the progress payment to OCR and the respective divisions' fiscal office. For projects entered into the online tracking system, OCR shall ensure that the prime contractor reports payment from HDOT or LPA and reports timely payment to subcontractors and suppliers. For projects not in the online tracking system, OCR shall ensure that the DBE Participation and Prompt Payment Certification form accompanies the progress payment and shall review payment information accordingly.

For each contract tracked in the Certification and Contract Compliance Management System, DBE staff shall randomly select a payment to a subcontractor or supplier and will conduct an audit by requesting the invoice from the subcontractor or supplier and the corresponding canceled check from the prime contractor or subcontractor (if multiple tiers exist) to ensure that payment was made as reported. HDOT DBE staff shall do this for each contract and may select multiple payments and/or multiple audit months per contract if deemed appropriate. The decision to request documents for multiple payments and/or

multiple audit months will depend on whether the prime contractor has a history of late payments or a track record of general noncompliance with DBE requirements.

With respect to retainage, HDOT elected to utilize the second method of 49 CFR Part 26, § 26.29(b)(2) which states, “You may decline to hold retainage from prime contractors and require a contract clause obligating prime contractors to make prompt and full payment of any retainage kept by prime contractor to the subcontractor within 30 days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed.”

Although the DBE regulations requires full payment of retainage within 30 days after satisfactory completion of work, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) § 103.10-5 requires payment to a contractor, including retainage, within 10 days. HDOT therefore includes the following clause verbatim in each USDOT-assisted prime contract:

“The Contractor shall pay all subcontractors within 10 calendar days after receipt of any progress payments from HDOT. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors, and all tiers of subcontracts.

The Contractor will verify that payment or retainage has been released to the subcontractors or its suppliers within the specified time through entries in HDOT’s online tracking system during the corresponding monthly audits. Prompt payment will be monitored and enforced through the Contractor’s reporting of payments to its subcontractors and suppliers in the online tracking system.

Subcontractors, including lower tier subcontractors and/or suppliers will confirm the timeliness and the payment amounts received utilizing the online tracking system. Discrepancies will be investigated by the respective DBE Coordinator and the project engineer. Payments to the subcontractors, including lower tier subcontractors, and including retainage released after the subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor’s work has been accepted, will be reported by the Contractor or the subcontractor.

When any subcontractor has satisfactorily completed its work as specified in the subcontract, and there are no bona fide disputes, the bidder shall make prompt and full payment to the subcontractor of all monies due, including retainage, within 10 calendar days after the subcontractor’s work is satisfactorily completed. A subcontractor’s work is satisfactorily completed when all the tasks called for in the subcontract have been accomplished and documented, as required by HDOT. The bidder must obtain the prior written approval from HDOT before it can continue to withhold retainage from any subcontractor who has completed its portion of the work. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors, and all tiers of subcontracts.”

In the event a subcontractor has failed to satisfactorily perform work as specified in the subcontract, and there is a dispute which may result in a delay of payment to the subcontractor, the prime contractor shall notify the project manager in writing as soon as practicable. The project manager shall work with the prime contractor and subcontractor to resolve the issues related to the dispute. When the dispute is resolved to the satisfaction of both parties, the prime contractor shall pay the subcontractor within 10 days from the date the dispute is resolved.

HDOT’s procedures regarding the release of retainage shall be contained within the contract provisions relating to DBE requirements. Language regarding the prompt release of retainage by prime contractors to subcontractors shall be clearly specified in all prime contracts.

HDOT's contract provisions specify that failure to comply with the DBE requirements, including prompt payment provisions, may be a material breach of contract and may result in termination of the contract or some other remedy as deemed appropriate by HDOT.

HDOT shall implement sanctions for violations of the prompt payment provision. Prime contractors will be charged with a violation when it is determined that delayed payments (i.e., more than 10 days after the prime contractor received payment) were made to subcontractors/suppliers on a contract. The violation shall be contract-specific, which means that one violation could account for multiple delayed payments on the same contract. The following sanctions shall be imposed for each violation:

1. 1st and 2nd violations – prime contractor shall be issued a letter of reprimand.
2. Three or more violations – prime contractor shall be suspended from all new work for 90 calendar days for each violation. "New work" means bidding on new projects. Violations shall be enforced consecutively.

Complaints

Complaints regarding the alleged failure to satisfy prompt payment requirements shall be addressed in accordance with the Complaint Procedures attached hereto in Appendix G of this Program Plan. For FAA-funded contracts, covered complaints received by HDOT shall be reported to the FAA Administrator within 30 days of receipt by HDOT.

Section 26.31 - Directory

HDOT maintains a directory identifying all firms eligible to participate as DBEs. The directory lists the firm's name, address, phone number, date of the most recent certification, and the type of work the firm has been certified to perform as a DBE. HDOT revises the Directory, at least quarterly. HDOT make the Directory available at: <https://hdot.dbesystem.com/>. Other means by which interested persons can obtain access to the Directory, would be to email HDOT-DBE@hawaii.gov or call (808) 831-7901. The Directory may be found in Attachment I to this program document.

Section 26.33 - Overconcentration

HDOT has not determined that overconcentration exists in the types of work that DBEs perform. However, if the issue of overconcentration arises, the DBELO may initiate some of the following actions upon approval from USDOT:

1. Work with prime contractors to find and use DBEs in other industry areas.
2. Discontinue assigning a goal on a contract that offers work in the concentrated field.
3. Establish a business development program such as a mentor-protégé program, to assist DBEs in performing work outside of the specified field that HDOT has determined to have an overconcentration of DBE participation.

Allegations or determinations of overconcentration shall be reported to the appropriate operating administration.

Section 26.35 - Business Development Programs

HDOT is committed to continuing its Business Development Program, entitled *HI-Way 2 Success*, to assist DBEs to grow and compete in the federal contracting arena. To achieve this, HDOT has secured DBE/SS funds from the FHWA.

Section 26.37 - Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanisms

HDOT will implement the following monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with 49 CFR Part 26:

1. HDOT will bring to the attention of USDOT any false, fraudulent, or dishonest conduct in connection with the program, so that USDOT can take the steps (e.g., referral to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, referral to the USDOT Inspector General, action under suspension and debarment or Program Fraud and Civil Penalties rules) provided in 49 CFR § 26.109.
2. HDOT will adopt a monitoring and enforcement mechanism to verify that work committed to DBEs at contract award is actually performed by DBEs. Bidders will sign the bid proposal that includes language which states that bidders shall utilize DBEs listed in their bid/proposal;
3. Pre-construction meetings with the prime contractor shall be required to discuss scope of work and performance expectations on contracts and subcontracts, and to confirm that work committed to DBEs shall be subcontracted to such DBEs;
4. Field inspections shall be conducted to ensure that DBEs are performing a CUF. Project Engineer (or their designee) shall monitor the worksite and shall complete the DBE Commercially Useful Function Onsite Review Form – Contractors and DBE Commercially Useful Function Onsite Review Form – Manufacturer and Regular Dealer/Supplier (hereafter referred collectively as DBE CUF Onsite Review Forms) when interviewing DBEs on the job to ensure that they are performing a CUF. Inspectors shall do this for all DBEs on the project. The DBE CUF Onsite Review Forms serve as HDOT's written certification that DBEs are performing a commercially useful function and that work committed to DBEs are actually being performed by DBEs;
5. On an annual basis, HDOT shall review the DBE policies and practices of its sub-recipients to ensure that they are in compliance with 49 CFR Part 26; and
6. HDOT DBE program staff shall provide training to its line staff and sub-recipients when significant changes occur to the Program Plan which may affect the monitoring and enforcement mechanisms described in this section and other DBE program requirements.
7. In an effort to decrease fraud and abuse in the DBE Program, HDOT has implemented a DBE complaint procedure (Attachment G). All complaints can be anonymous; however, if an individual provides contact information, HDOT can handle the complaint more thoroughly. HDOT will not investigate vague, ambiguous, or elusive complaints. HDOT will not investigate complaints where it is the respondent of the complaint. These complaints will be forwarded to the appropriate USDOT operating administration for investigation.

HDOT shall maintain a running tally of payments to DBEs to track contract goal attainment on projects with project goals. DBE Coordinators within each division shall track progress payments maintained by the project managers through the online payment tracking system. For HDOT and LPA projects not in the online payment tracking system, DBE staff shall request progress payment information via email or other acceptable communication from project and/or construction managers.

HDOT shall report to FHWA a running tally of payments on federal-aid highway projects on a monthly basis. DBE staff shall submit the running tally report within sixty days after the report month. For example, the running tally for the month of August shall be submitted by October 31st. Additionally, to comply with the requirements set forth in the semi-annual DBE Uniform Report of Awards or Commitments and Payments, OCR staff shall search the Highways Division project database, Socrata, to ensure all projects in which payments were made during the reporting period are recorded.

Section 26.39 - Fostering Small Business Participation

In accordance with 49 CFR § 26.39 of the DBE Regulations, HDOT developed a Small Business Utilization Plan to incorporate a small business element into the DBE Program Plan to facilitate participation by small businesses on federal-aid contracts. As part of this Small Business Utilization Plan, HDOT will implement the Small Business Utilization Plan in two phases. Phase I shall include identifying potential small businesses already contracted by HDOT, and surveying project managers and prime contractors to determine what types of work may be performed by small businesses. Phase II shall include reviewing procurement methods to facilitate participation by small businesses identified in Phase I. In particular, the potential to unbundle large design-build contracts will be assessed on a project-by-project basis. This second phase shall also include outreach activities, networking opportunities, and training workshops to assist small businesses to compete in HDOT and other government contracts. Also in this phase, outreach activities on the neighbor islands shall be conducted to foster small business participation on a statewide basis.

SUBPART C - GOALS, GOOD FAITH EFFORTS, AND COUNTING

Section 26.43 - Set-asides or Quotas

HDOT does not use quotas in any way in the administration of this DBE program.

Section 26.45 - Overall Goals

A description of the methodology to calculate the overall goal and the goal calculations can be found at: <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/administration/files/2024/01/Approval-Letter-and-FHWA-Approved-DBE-Goal-and-Methodology.pdf>. This section of the program will be updated annually.

In accordance with 49 CFR § 26.45(f) HDOT will submit its overall goal to USDOT on August 1st of each year. Before establishing the overall goal each year, HDOT will consult with certified DBEs from the HDOT DBE Directory, local trade organizations, unions, chambers of commerce, small businesses to obtain information concerning the availability of disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged businesses, the effects of discrimination on opportunities for DBEs, and HDOT's efforts to establish a level playing field for the participation of DBEs.

Following this consultation, we will publish a notice of the proposed overall goals, informing the public that the proposed goal and its rationale are available for inspection during normal business hours at your principal office for 30 days following the date of the notice, and informing the public that you and USDOT will accept comments on the goals for 45 days from the date of the notice. Notice will be posted online and direct emails to unions, trade organization and chambers of commerce will occur. To the extent practicable, we will issue this notice by June 1st of each year. The notice must include addresses to which comments may be sent and addresses (including offices and websites) where the proposal may be reviewed.

HDOT’s overall goal submission to USDOT will include a summary of information and comments received during this public participation process and our responses.

We will begin using our overall goal on October 1st of each year unless we have received other instructions from USDOT. If we establish a goal on a project basis, we will begin using our goal by the time of the first solicitation for a USDOT-assisted contract for the project.

Operating Administration	Triennial Period	Goal Due Date
FHWA	FFY 2026-2028	August 1, 2025
FHWA	FFY 2029-2031	August 1, 2028
FHWA	FFY 2032-2034	August 1, 2031
FHWA	FFY 2035-2037	August 1, 2034

Section 26.47(c) - Shortfall Analysis

If HDOT does not meet its overall goal at the end of any federal fiscal year, HDOT shall conduct an analysis to determine the reasons for the shortfall, take corrective steps, and will identify milestones to improve and increase DBE participation in the following Federal fiscal year.

The analysis will include reviewing the DBE awards and commitments for the year to determine if appropriate race-neutral and race-conscious measures were taken to foster DBE participation. The analysis shall also include identifying the types of work that were contracted or subcontracted during the review period, to determine if there is a sufficient number of ready, willing and able DBEs to perform the identified work. If there are insufficient amounts of DBEs available for a certain type of work, HDOT shall actively recruit small, disadvantaged businesses to become certified DBEs. This will be done by reviewing the bid proposal’s Subcontractor Listing of bidders to determine if non-DBE subcontractors are potentially certifiable DBEs.

HDOT shall also provide training to its staff and DBE stakeholders (i.e., prime contractors, subcontractors, DBEs, and potential DBEs) on contract goals, GFE, and other areas of the DBE program, with the intent of increasing DBE participation in the next fiscal year.

Section 26.49 - Transit Vehicle Manufacturers Goals

HDOT shall require each TVM to certify that it has complied with the requirements of 49 CFR § 26.49 and all applicable DBE requirements, as a condition of being authorized to bid or propose on FTA assisted transit vehicle procurements. Such procurements shall not be counted in HDOT’s overall FTA DBE goal.

Only those TVMs listed on FTA’s certified list of Transit Vehicle Manufacturers or that have submitted a goal methodology to FTA that has been approved or has not been disapproved at the time of solicitation are eligible to bid.

All transit vehicle purchases and remanufacture work shall be from a FTA certified TVM. If non-TVM vehicles are purchased, or DBE TVMs are not available, HDOT shall include such contracts in the triennial FTA overall goal, or as a project-specific goal.

HDOT shall submit within 30 days of making an award, the name of the successful bidder, and the total dollar value of the contract in the manner prescribed in the grant agreement.

Section 26.51(a-c) - Breakout of Estimated Race-Neutral & Race-Conscious Participation

The breakout of estimated race-neutral and race-conscious participation can be found in Attachment H to this program. This section of the program will be updated annually when the goal calculation is updated.

Section 26.51(d-g) - Contract Goals

The following procedure describes the DBE goal setting process. HDOT shall set DBE contract goals on federal-aid construction and professional services contracts when it is determined that subcontracting opportunities may exist. HDOT shall also set contract goals on projects that HDOT believes are of the size and scope that DBEs may compete for as prime contractors.

For each federal-aid project with potential subcontracting opportunities, HDOT shall convene a goal setting committee comprised of the project engineer, DBELO, divisional DBE Coordinator, and a representative from the respective operating administration (if available.) The committee will review the engineer's estimate, nature of work on the project, and shall determine if there are qualified DBEs that may potentially perform portions of the work. Based on this review, a project goal shall be set for DBE participation. Once the contract is awarded, the project goal, which may be adjusted upwards if the winning bidder obtains more DBE participation than proposed by HDOT, becomes the contract goal.

Contract Goals on Design-Build Projects – HDOT shall set contract goals on design-build contracts in the following manner. First, HDOT will require the design-build contractor to submit a DBE Open Ended Performance Plan with its qualifications proposal. The Plan shall include the following elements:

1. A policy statement signed by Design-Build Contractor's Authorized Representative, which express Design-Build Contractor's commitment to utilize DBEs in all aspects of the work, outlines the various levels of responsibilities, and states the objectives of the DBE's Performance Plan. The Design-Build Contractor shall obtain the written commitment of all Design-Build Contractor entities to comply with and advance the intent of the policy statement.
2. A description of proposed activities to facilitate DBE engagement in work as Subcontractors and Subconsultants shall include, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. Participate in a HDOT sponsored networking event with prospective DBEs that may be ready, willing and able to perform work on this project;
 - b. Conduct bid item specific outreach meetings in coordination with the HDOT for DBE firms to highlight appropriate subcontracting opportunities;
 - c. Solicit statements of qualification, proposals, and/or price quotations from qualified DBE firms and arrange a time for the review of the qualifications, plans, quantities, specifications, and delivery schedules and for the preparation and presentation of proposals and/or price quotations;
 - d. Encourage eligible DBEs to apply for certification with HDOT by the Design and Price Proposal due date;
 - e. Contact minority and women business organizations, contractor associations, and city agencies with programs for disadvantaged individuals for assistance in recruiting and encouraging eligible DBE contractors to apply for certification with HDOT; and
 - f. Develop an action plan to monitor on-going DBE participation on the project to ensure the Design-Build Contractor is on track to meet the DBE contract goal. The action plan shall include, but is not limited to, regularly scheduled meetings with HDOT to address issues that may affect committed DBEs, such as a reduction in the scope of work, and when GFE are necessary to replace a DBE for good cause.

3. The DBE Open Ended Performance Plan must include planned DBE participation, which may not identify specific DBEs, but generally describes/includes anticipated type of work/services that DBEs may be performing, anticipated time frame of the work, and anticipated dollar value of the work opportunities that will be performed.
 - a. When submitted, the DBE Open Ended Performance Plan adds up to the dollar value of the DBE goal percentage.
 - b. The DBE Open Ended Performance Plan must be submitted by all bidders as condition of a responsive proposal.
 - c. HDOT will provide ongoing monitoring to ensure every effort is made to fulfill the DBE Open Ended Performance Plan.

At the time the Design-Build Contractor submits its design and price proposal, the Contractor will be required to submit its DBE documentation, including DBE information, nature of each DBE's work, and estimated bid amounts to demonstrate that it has met the goal, or has made GFE to meet the goal. If the Design-Build Contractor meets these requirements, points shall be awarded in accordance with the evaluation criteria for the design-build project.

Section 26.53 - Good Faith Efforts Procedures Demonstration of good faith efforts (26.53(a) & (c))

The good faith efforts requirement as set forth in 49 CFR § 26.53 of the DBE Regulations shall apply to DBE contract goals. The HDOT shall include these procedures and any subsequent updates to these provisions, in the contract provisions relating to DBE requirements.

When a project goal is not met, a GFE review committee comprised of the affected division's DBE Coordinator, operating administration representative (if available) and the DBELO, shall conduct the initial review of GFE submitted by the bidder/offeror. The GFE review committee shall determine whether the bidder/offeror has performed the quality, quantity, and intensity of efforts that demonstrate a reasonably active and aggressive attempt to meet the contract goal in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26, Appendix A.

The bidder/offeror bears the responsibility of demonstrating that it met the contract goal, or if the contract goal was not met, by documenting the GFE it made in an attempt to meet the goal. HDOT requires bidders/offerors to submit GFE documents with the Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts Documentation form irrespective of whether the bidder believes it met the DBE goal. Failure to provide required information sufficient to evaluate the bid/proposal shall be cause for bid/proposal rejection.

The bidder/offeror shall be required to document all actions taken to meet the contract goal. GFE by the bidder/offeror to meet the contract goal, may include, but are not limited to, the following actions:

1. Whether the bidder/offeror solicited through all reasonable and available means (e.g., attendance at meetings, advertising and/or written notices) the interest of all certified DBEs who have the capability to perform part or all of the work to be included under the contract. HDOT will also consider whether the bidder/offeror solicited the participation of potential DBEs in sufficient time to allow the DBEs to properly inquire about the project and respond to the solicitation, and will also review whether the bidder/offeror took appropriate steps to follow up with interested DBEs in a timely manner to facilitate participation by DBEs in the project;
2. Whether the bidder/offeror identified and broke up portions of work that can be performed by DBEs in order to increase the likelihood that DBEs would be able to participate, and the DBE goal could be achieved (e.g., breaking out contract items into economically feasible units to

facilitate DBE participation, even when the bidder/offeror might otherwise prefer to perform these work items with its own forces);

3. Whether the bidder/offeror made available or provided interested DBEs with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the project in a timely manner, and assisted them in responding to the bidder's/offeror's solicitation;
4. Whether the bidder/offeror negotiated in good faith with interested DBEs. Evidence of such negotiations includes documenting: a) the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of DBEs that were contacted by the bidder/offeror; b) a description of the information that was provided to DBEs regarding the plans and specifications; and c) detailed explanations for not utilizing individual DBEs on the project. The fact that there may be additional or higher costs associated with finding and utilizing DBEs are not, by themselves, sufficient reasons for a bidder's/offeror's refusal to utilize a DBE, or the failure to meet the DBE goal, provided that such additional costs are not unreasonable. Also, the ability or desire of a bidder/offeror to perform a portion of the work with its own forces, that could have been undertaken by an available DBE, does not relieve the bidder/offeror of the responsibility to make GFE to meet the DBE goal, and to make available and solicit DBE participation in other areas of the project to meet the DBE goal;
5. Whether the bidder/offeror rejected DBEs as being unqualified without sound reasons or based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities. The DBE's standing within the industry, membership in specific groups, organizations, or associations, and political or social affiliation, are not legitimate bases for the rejection or non-solicitation of bids from particular DBEs;
6. Whether the bidder/offeror made efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance;
7. Whether the bidder/offeror made efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining necessary equipment, supplies, materials, or related assistance or services; and
8. Whether the bidder/offeror effectively used the services of available minority/women community organizations, minority/women/small business groups, contractors' groups, local, state, and federal minority/women/small business assistance offices, or other organizations to provide assistance in recruitment and placement of DBEs.

It is the sole responsibility of the bidder/offeror to submit any and all documents, logs, correspondence, and any other records or information to HDOT that will demonstrate that the bidder/offeror made GFE to meet the DBE goal. Additionally, for each DBE that was contacted but not utilized by the bidder/offeror for a contract, the bidder/offeror shall submit a detailed written explanation for each DBE detailing the reasons for the bidder's/offeror's failure or inability to utilize, or to allow the DBE to participate in the contract. Further, when a bidder selects a non-DBE over a DBE subcontractor, documentation of GFE must include quotes of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor submitted to the bidder for work on the contract. In its GFE evaluation, HDOT shall also consider the following as part of its evaluation:

1. Compare the bidder's/offeror's bid against the bids of other bidders/offerors on the same project, and compare the DBEs and DBEs' work areas utilized by the bidder/offeror with the DBEs listed in other bids submitted for the contract. If other bidders obtained DBE participation in a particular work area in which the low bidder did not, the committee shall take this into consideration in its evaluation;
2. Verify contacts by bidders/offerors with DBEs; and
3. Compare the DBE and the categories of DBE work targeted by the bidder/offeror for participation in the contract, with the total pool of DBEs available for each particular subcontract targeted by the bidder.

Section 26.53(b) - Information to be submitted

In order to be considered responsible, each solicitation for which a contract goal has been established will require the bidders/offerors to submit the Confirmation and Commitment Agreement and Contract Goal Verification and Good Faith Efforts Documentation form by the close of business (i.e., 4:30 p.m. Hawaii Standard Time (HST)) five days after bid opening, which contain the following information to evaluate GFE:

1. The names and addresses of DBE firms that will participate in the contract;
2. A description of the work that each DBE will perform and all NAICS codes describing the type of work the firm is certified under by HDOT;
3. The dollar amount of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor, supplier, trucking company or service provider participating in the project;
4. Written and signed documentation of commitment by the bidder/offeror to use DBEs whose participation it submits to meet a contract goal;
5. Written confirmation by the DBE that it is participating on the contract in the type, and amount of work provided in the bidder's/offeror's commitment;
6. Quotes for both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors when a non-DBE is selected over a DBE for the project.

Failure to submit the above information by close of business (i.e., 4:30 p.m. HST) five days after bid opening will result in bid rejection.

Section 26.53(d) - Administrative reconsideration

Within five working days of being informed by HDOT's Director or his/her designee that the bidder/offeror is has not documented sufficient GFE, a bidder/offeror may request administrative reconsideration. Bidders/offerors should make this request in writing to the following official:

Director of Transportation
Hawaii Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street, Room 509
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Director or his designee shall not have played any role in the original determination that the bidder/offeror did not document sufficient GFE.

As part of this reconsideration, the bidder/offeror will have the opportunity to provide written documentation concerning the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate GFE to do so. The bidder/offeror will have the opportunity to meet in person or virtually with the reconsideration official, or his/her designee, to discuss the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate GFE to do so.

In an administrative reconsideration, the reconsideration official will review all documentation and good faith efforts that were submitted up to five days after bid opening and the documentation shall be limited to information that further supports the bidder's original submittal. Allowing additional documentation to be submitted during an administrative reconsideration is not intended to be a method by which the bidder may circumvent the intent of the regulations and the DBE Requirements by withholding required documentation until the time of a reconsideration proceeding.

The Director of Transportation or his designee shall inform the bidder/offeror in writing of HDOT's reconsideration decision within 30 days of the proceeding. The decision will state HDOT's findings with respect to whether or not the bidder/offeror met the contract goal, or whether or not the bidder/offeror exhibited GFE to achieve the contract goal. The reconsideration decision is not administratively appealable to USDOT but is appealable under HRS § 103D-709.

Section 26.53(f) and (g) - Good Faith Efforts when a DBE is replaced on a contract

HDOT will require a contractor to make GFE to replace a DBE that is terminated or has otherwise failed to complete its work on a contract with another certified DBE, to the extent needed to meet the contract goal. HDOT will require the prime contractor to promptly provide written notice to the project manager of the DBE's inability or unwillingness to perform and provide reasonable documentation.

The written notice by the contractor must include the following:

1. The date the contractor determined that the certified DBE is unwilling, unable or ineligible to perform work on the contract;
2. The projected date that the contractor shall require a substitution or replacement DBE to commence work if consent is granted by HDOT;
3. Documentation of facts that cite specific actions or inactions on the part of the affected DBE that led to the contractor's conclusion that the DBE is unwilling, unable, or ineligible to perform work on the contract;
4. A brief statement of the affected DBE's capacity and ability or inability to perform the work as determined by the contractor;
5. Documentation of contractor's GFE to enable the affected DBE to perform the work;
6. The current percentage of work completed on each bid item by the affected DBE;
7. The total dollar amount currently paid per bid item for work performed by the affected DBE;
8. The total dollar amount per bid item remaining to be paid to the DBE for work completed but for which the DBE has not received payment, and with which the contractor has no dispute; and
9. The total dollar amount per bid item remaining to be paid to the DBE for work completed for which the DBE has not received payment, and with which the contractor and DBE have a dispute.

The prime contractor shall send a copy of the written notice to replace a certified DBE on a contract to the affected DBE. The affected DBE may submit a written response to the prime contractor's notice within five calendar days to HDOT and shall explain to the prime contractor and HDOT the reasons, if any, it objects to the termination. HDOT's project managers shall consult the DBELO and obtain approval from the respective Division Administrator or designee before terminating or substituting a DBE.

No substitution or termination of a DBE shall be made at any time without the prior written consent of HDOT. Written consent shall be provided only if the prime contractor has demonstrated good cause, as determined by HDOT, to terminate the DBE. Good cause may include, but is not limited to the following circumstances:

1. The DBE fails or refuses to execute a written contract;
2. The listed DBE fails or refuses to perform the work of its subcontract in a way consistent with normal industry standards;
3. The listed DBE fails or refuses to meet the prime contractor's reasonable, nondiscriminatory bond requirements;
4. The listed DBE becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or exhibits credit unworthiness;

5. The listed DBE is ineligible to work on public works projects because of suspension and debarment proceedings pursuant to 2 CFR Parts 180, 215 and 1200 or applicable state law;
6. HDOT has determined that the listed DBE is not a responsible contractor, trucking company or service provider;
7. The listed DBE voluntarily withdraws from the project and provides to HDOT written notice of its withdrawal;
8. The listed DBE is ineligible to receive DBE credit for the type of work required; and
9. A DBE owner dies or becomes disabled with the result that the listed DBE is unable to complete its work on the contract.

Section 26.53(f) - Proposed Substitution of a Certified DBE

Upon termination of the certified DBE, the prime contractor shall make GFE to replace the terminated DBE. The termination of the DBE does not relieve the prime contractor of meeting the DBE contract goal, and the unpaid portion of the terminated DBE's contract shall not be credited towards the DBE contract goal.

When a DBE substitution is necessary, the prime contractor shall submit to HDOT in writing the name of another certified DBE firm, the proposed work to be performed and the dollar amount of the work to replace the unfulfilled portion of the work of the originally committed DBE firm. The prime contractor shall furnish information such as the contract number, project number, bid item, item description, bid unit and quantity, unit price, and total price.

If the prime contractor is unable to commit the remaining required dollar value to the substitute DBE, the prime contractor shall provide written evidence of GFE made to obtain the remaining required dollar value. HDOT's project managers, in coordination with the DBELO shall review the GFE made by the prime contractor for sufficiency in accordance with HDOT's GFE Procedures.

If the contractor fails or refuses to comply in the time specified, HDOT's contracting office will issue an order stopping all or part of payment/work until satisfactory action has been taken. If the contractor still fails to comply, the contracting officer may issue a termination or a default proceeding.

Section 26.53(i) - Determining Good Faith Efforts of DBE Prime Contractors

HDOT shall allow credit for DBE contractors for work performed with its own forces plus all DBE subcontractors, trucking companies, and service providers at every tier. DBE prime contractors shall not receive credit for work subcontracted to non-DBEs. If DBE prime contractors that are DBEs do not meet the goal, the GFE procedures described above shall be applied.

Section 25.53(j) - Review of DBE Subcontracts

HDOT shall require prime contractors to make available all subcontracts and agreements to ensure compliance with DBE's requirements. Highways shall utilize a Subcontract Verification Log to document reviews of subcontracts by project management staff.

Change Orders

When there is a significant change order to a contract, HDOT shall, on a case-by-case basis, analyze the GFE of the contractor to maintain the existing DBE contract goal. However, there may be circumstances when the goal may be altered, such as when the change order significantly impacts the scope of work on the contract.

Section 26.53 - Evaluation of GFE Prior to Project Closeout

The above GFE procedures also apply when determining whether or not the prime contractor met the DBE goal at the end of the project. If the prime contractor did not meet the DBE goal, then the prime contractor must demonstrate that it made GFE to meet the goal prior to the issuance of final payment. Further, if the prime contractor did not obtain sufficient DBE participation to meet the goal and did not demonstrate GFE, sanctions relative to GFE shall be imposed.

Non-Compliance With GFE Procedures

HDOT shall implement sanctions for violations of the GFE procedures. Bidders will be charged with a violation when it is determined that GFE were not made to secure participation of DBEs when actively bidding on a project. Additionally, sanctions shall be imposed when prime contractors fail to comply with GFE procedures after execution of the contract. Bidders or prime contractors shall be assessed one violation per project, irrespective of the number of incidents that occur on a specific project. The following sanctions shall be imposed per violation:

1. 1st and 2nd violations –bidder or prime contractor shall be issued a letter of reprimand.
2. For 3 or more violations – bidder or prime contractor shall be suspended from all new work for 90 calendar days for each violation. “New work” means bidding on new projects. Violations shall be enforced consecutively.

Section 26.55 - Counting DBE Participation

DBE participation on contract goals shall be counted as follows:

1. The entire amount of work actually performed by DBEs on all tiers of a contract to include the cost of materials and supplies obtained or equipment leased by DBEs (except from the prime contractor or its affiliate);
2. 100 percent of the cost of materials that are obtained from DBE manufacturers;
3. 60 percent of the cost of materials that are purchased from DBE regular dealers;
4. 40 percent of the cost of material that are purchased from a DBE distributor; and
5. The commissions or fees for transactions with DBE suppliers who are not manufacturers or regular dealers.

Credit towards contract goals shall not be allowed until payment is made to DBE firms. CUF shall be reviewed on a project-by-project basis.

Section 26.55(b) - Joint Ventures

HDOT shall assess the clearly defined, distinct portion of work performed by the DBE in the joint venture. Credit shall be granted to DBEs participating in a joint venture for their portion of work on the contract.

Section 26.55(c)(1) - Commercially Useful Function (CUF)

HDOT shall include provisions relating to the CUF of DBE firms, and any subsequent updates to these provisions, in the contract provisions relating to DBE requirements.

HDOT shall monitor CUF of all DBE firms on federal-aid projects by taking the following steps:

1. Review prime contracts and subcontracts to determine the scope of work that the DBE firms are contracted to provide;
2. Perform site inspections on the job site using the DBE CUF Onsite Review Form;
3. Review documents such as payroll, invoices, and delivery tickets; and
4. Provide written certification that CUF requirements have been met.

Review of Scope of Work

HDOT shall review all prime contracts, including prime contracts between LPAs and prime contractors, and all subcontracts. HDOT shall evaluate the amount of work subcontracted to the DBE, industry practices, whether the amount the firm is to be paid under the contract is commensurate with the work it is actually performing, and the DBE credit claimed for its performance of the work, and other relevant factors. The DBE must perform at least 30 percent of the work with its own forces.

HDOT OCR staff shall attend all pre-construction meetings and will review the CUF process with prime contractors, subcontractors, and project management staff. Within 30 days of contract award, OCR shall communicate in writing to prime contractors regarding their responsibility to ensure all DBEs perform a CUF.

Site Inspections

A CUF review shall be conducted for each DBE on federal-aid projects utilizing the DBE CUF Onsite Review Form. CUF reviews shall be conducted by the construction engineer or her/his designee when the DBE is actively engaged in their scope of work. The CUF review should be conducted when the DBE begins work on the project or as soon as records/documents are available to conduct a thorough CUF review (e.g., at least two payrolls.) Additional reviews may be necessary depending on the size, duration, and complexity of the project. Project managers or his/her designee shall utilize the HDOT CUF Onsite Review Forms to perform the review and shall provide a copy of the completed CUF Onsite Review Forms to OCR within 14 days of completion.

Document Review

HDOT shall review documents such as certified payroll, invoices, and delivery tickets associated with the work performed by the DBE to ensure that CUF and payment requirements have been met.

Written Certification

HDOT project manager, or his/her designee shall sign the appropriate DBE CUF Onsite Review Forms to certify that the DBE has performed a CUF. The certified CUF review is required in order for the prime contractor to receive credit towards the contract goal. HDOT may not report payments on the semi-annual Uniform Report of Awards, Commitments and Payments unless CUF reviews are completed for the project.

CUF Compliance Reviews

To prevent fraud and misuse of DBEs, OCR shall select federal-aid projects to conduct compliance reviews using a risk-based approach. In determining which projects to be reviewed, OCR shall examine the size and scope of the project, whether the prime contractor has a history of non-compliance with CUF and/or prompt payment requirements, and the frequency in which DBEs have been terminated or replaced by the prime contractor in comparison to other prime contractors on similar projects.

Non-Compliance

Prime contractors are responsible to ensure that DBEs perform a CUF. When it is determined that a DBE did not perform a CUF, the prime contractor shall be found in non-compliance. Each violation shall represent the sum of one or more incidents of CUF non-compliance on any given contract. The following sanctions shall be imposed per violation:

1. 1st and 2nd violations – prime contractor shall be issued a letter of reprimand.
2. For 3 or more violations – prime contractor shall be suspended from all new work for 90 calendar days for each violation. “New work” means bidding on new projects. Violations shall be enforced consecutively.

When a DBE is presumed not to be performing a CUF, the DBE may present evidence to rebut this presumption. Decisions regarding CUF determinations are subject to review by concerned operating administrations, such as the FHWA. However, CUF decisions are not appealable to USDOT, they are contract administration issues.

Section 26.55(d) - Trucking Firms

DBE trucking firms shall be counted as follows:

1. The total value of the transportation services of a certified DBE trucker if the DBE trucker uses trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs;
2. The total value of the transportation services if a DBE trucker leases trucks from another DBE firm;
3. The value of the fees, commission or mark up from a lease arrangement if a DBE trucker leases trucks from a non-DBE firm and credit is not allowed for the lease amount;
4. The total value of the transportation services provided by a non-DBE lessee, not to exceed the value of transportation services provided by DBE-owned trucks on the contract. For additional participation by non-DBE lessees, credit will be awarded only for the fee or commission the DBE firm receives as a result of the lease arrangement.

EXAMPLE: DBE firm X uses two of its own trucks on a contract, leases two trucks from DBE Firm Y and six trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by Firm X and Firm Y, and may also be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by four of the six leased trucks provided by Firm Z. In all, full credit would be allowed for the participation of eight trucks. With respect to the other two leased trucks provided by Firm Z, DBE credit could be awarded only for the fees or commissions pertaining to those trucks Firm X receives as a result of the lease with Firm Z;

5. The DBE may lease trucks without drivers from a non-DBE truck leasing company. If the DBE leases trucks from a non-DBE truck leasing company and uses its own employees as drivers, it is entitled to credit for the total value of these hauling services.

EXAMPLE: DBE Firm X uses two of its own trucks on a contract.

It leases two additional trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. Firm X uses its own employees to drive the leased trucks. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of the transportation services provided by all four trucks; and

6. For purposes of determining whether a trucking firm performs a CUF, a lease must indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks must display the name and identification number of the DBE.

Section 26.55(e)(2)(i) - Regular Dealers

For materials and supplies purchased from a regular dealer, 60 percent of the cost of such materials and supplies shall be counted towards the DBE goal. A regular dealer is a firm that owns (or leases) and operates, a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in sufficient quantities, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business.

Items kept and regularly sold by the DBE are of the “general character” when they share the same material characteristics and application as the items specified by the contract.

To be a regular dealer, the firm must be an established business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question. The DBE supplier performs a CUF as a regular dealer and receives credit for 60 percent of the cost of materials or supplies (including transportation cost) when all, or at least 51 percent of, the items under a purchase order or subcontract are provided from the DBE's inventory, and when necessary, any minor quantities delivered from and by other sources are of the general character as those provided from the DBE's inventory.

The DBE may be a regular dealer in such bulk items as petroleum products, steel, concrete or concrete products, gravel, stone, or asphalt without owning and operating a place of business if the firm both owns and operates distribution equipment used to deliver the products. Any supplementing of regular dealers' own distribution equipment must be by a long-term operating lease and not on an ad hoc or contract-by-contract basis.

The DBE supplier of items that are not typically stocked due to their unique characteristics (e.g., limited shelf life or items ordered to specification) should be considered in the same manner as a regular dealer of bulk items. If the DBE supplier of these items does not own or lease distribution equipment, as described above, it is not a regular dealer.

Packagers, brokers, manufacturers' representatives, or other persons who arrange, facilitate, or expedite transactions are not regular dealers.

If the materials or supplies are purchased from a DBE distributor that neither maintains sufficient inventory nor uses its own distribution equipment for the products in question, count 40 percent of the cost of materials or supplies (including transportation costs.) The DBE distributor is an established business that engages in the regular sale or lease of the items specified by the contract. The DBE distributor assumes responsibility for the items it purchases once they leave the point of origin (e.g., a manufacturer's facility), making it liable for any loss or damage not covered by the carrier's insurance.

The DBE distributor performs a CUF when it demonstrates ownership of the items in question and assumes all risk for loss or damage during transportation, evidenced by the terms of the purchase order or a bill of lading from a third party, indicating Free on Board (FOB) at the point of origin or similar terms that transfer responsibility of the items in question to the DBE distributor. If these conditions are met, DBE distributors may receive 40 percent for drop-shipped items. Terms that transfer liability to the distributor at the delivery destination (e.g., FOB destination), or deliveries made or arranged by the manufacturer or another seller do not satisfy this requirement.

With respect to materials or supplies purchased from a DBE that is neither a manufacturer, a regular dealer, nor a distributor, count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged that you deem to be reasonable, including transportation charges for the delivery of materials or supplies. Do not count any portion of the cost of the materials and supplies themselves.

You must determine the amount of credit awarded to a firm for the provisions of materials and supplies (e.g., whether a firm is acting as a regular dealer, distributor, or a transaction facilitator) on a contract-by-contract basis.

Section 26.55(f) and (g) - Decertified DBEs

If a prime contractor makes a commitment to using an ineligible DBE or HDOT committed to using an ineligible DBE prime contractor prior to issuance of a subcontract or contract, credit may not be applied to either the overall or contract goal. The prime contractor must find an eligible DBE to meet the contract goal or demonstrate that it has made GFE to meet the goal.

If the replacement DBE is a non-listed subcontractor subject to the listing requirement of HRS § 103D.302, the DBE special provisions shall prevail, such that HDOT shall allow the non-listed subcontractor to perform work on the contract of the size and scope sufficient to meet the DBE contract goal.

If a prime contractor has executed a subcontract with the firm before the notice of ineligibility, the prime contractor may continue to use the DBE firm on the contract and may continue to receive credit toward its DBE contract goal for the firm's work but the remaining portion of work by the ineligible DBE subcontractor subsequent to the notice of ineligibility may not count towards the overall goal.

When HDOT has let a prime contract to the DBE that was later ruled ineligible, the portion of the ineligible firm's performance of the contract remaining after the issuance of the notice shall not count toward the DBE overall goal but may count toward the DBE contract goal.

If a DBE firm becomes ineligible solely because it has exceeded the business size standard during the performance of the contract, HDOT shall continue to count its participation on that contract towards HDOT's overall goal, as well as the contract goal.

The HDOT shall provide written notice of a decertification to:

1. HDOT Contracts Officer;
2. HDOT Highways Division DBE Coordinator;
3. City & County of Honolulu, Department of Transportation Services Planner;
4. City & County of Honolulu, Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation Staff;
5. STPO, OMPO and MMPO DBE Coordinators; and
6. Hawaii County, Maui County and Kauai County DBE Coordinators.

Section 26.88 - Summary Suspension of Certification

HDOT will follow procedures consistent with 49 CFR § 26.88 regarding the suspension of a DBE's certification.

HDOT will mandatorily and immediately suspend a DBE's certification when HDOT has clear and credible evidence of the DBE's or its Socially and Economically Disadvantage Owner's (SEDO) involvement in fraud or other serious criminal activity, or when directed to suspend the firm by the Operating Administration with oversight responsibility.

HDOT may elect to suspend a DBE's certification when HDOT has clear and credible evidence that the DBE's continued certification poses a substantial threat to program integrity, or when an owner upon whom the firm relies for eligibility does not timely file the declaration and gross receipts documentation that 49 CFR § 26.83(j) requires.

HDOT will notify the firm, by email, of its summary suspension notice (SSN) on a business day during regular business hours. The SSN will explain the action, the reason for it, the consequences, and the evidence on which HDOT relies. Elective SSNs will not cite more than one reason for the action. Mandatory SSNs may state multiple reasons. Regardless of whether it is elective or mandatory, the SSN will demand that the DBE show cause why it should remain certified and provide the time and date of a virtual show-cause hearing at which the firm may present information and arguments concerning why HDOT should lift the suspension. The SSN will also advise that the DBE may provide written information and arguments lieu of or in addition to attending the hearing.

After sending the SSN to the suspended firm, HDOT will follow all procedures required under 49 CFR § 26.88(d)(2)-(6).

SUBPART D - CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

Section 26.61 - 26.73 - Certification Process

HDOT is a certifying member of the Hawaii UCP.

HDOT will use the certification standards of Subpart D of 49 CFR Part 26 to determine the eligibility of firms to participate as DBEs in USDOT-assisted contracts. To be certified as a DBE, a firm must meet all certification eligibility standards. HDOT will make our certification decisions based on the facts as a whole.

For information about the certification process or to apply for certification, firms should contact:

HDOT DBELO
Phone: (808) 831-7914
TTY: (808) 808-831-7931
Email: HDOT-DBE@hawaii.gov

Our certification application form and documentation requirements are found at:
<https://hdot.dbesystem.com>

SUBPART E - CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Section 26.81 - Unified Certification Programs

HDOT is a member of a UCP administered by HDOT. The UCP will meet all certification standards and procedures requirements of Subparts D and E of 49 CFR Part 26.

Section 26.83 - Procedures for Certification Decisions

HDOT will take all required steps outlined in 49 CFR § 26.83(c) in determining whether a DBE firm meets the standards of subpart D of 49 CFR Part 26. In the case of a denial of certification, HDOT will make an entry in the DOCR Online Portal within five days of the denial. HDOT will enter the name of the firm, names(s) of the firm's owner(s), date of decision, and the reason(s) for the decision.

Once a firm has been certified as a DBE, it shall remain certified until and unless its certification has been removed, in whole or in part (i.e., NAICS code removal), through the procedures of 49 CFR § 26.87.

HDOT will not require a DBE to reapply for certification, renew its certification, undergo a recertification, or any functionally equivalent requirement. However, a certification review of a certified DBE firm may be conducted at a reasonable time and/or at a regular interval of three to four years. The certification review may, at HDOT's discretion, include a new onsite review (OSR). HDOT may also make an unannounced visit to the DBE's offices and/or job site. HDOT may also rely on another certifier's report of its OSR of the DBE.

Notices of Change and Annual Declarations of Eligibility

The UCP requires all DBEs to submit every year, on the anniversary of the date they were certified in their Jurisdiction of Original Certification (JOC), a new Declaration of Eligibility (DOE) along with documentation verifying the gross receipts for its most recently completed fiscal year, calculated on a cash basis regardless of the DBE's overall accounting method. The sufficiency of documentation may vary by business type, size, history, resources, and overall circumstances. However, the UCP will generally consider the following documents to be "safe harbors," provided that they include all reportable receipts, properly calculated, for the full reporting period: audited financial statements, a Certified Public Accountant's signed attestation of correctness and completeness, or all income-related portions of one or more (when there are affiliates) signed Federal income tax returns as filed. The UCP will treat non-compliance, whether full or partial, as a 49 CFR § 26.109(c) failure to cooperate.

The UCP also requires all DBEs to provide written notice of any change in circumstances affecting their ability to meet size, disadvantaged status, ownership, or control criteria of 49 CFR Part 26, or of any material changes in the information provided with DBEs' applications for certification. DBEs must provide the UCP with written notice of material changes affecting their continued eligibility within 30 days of the occurrence, explain the change fully, and include a duly executed DOE with the notice.

Section 26.85 - Interstate Certification

HDOT complies with certification procedures requirements of Subpart E of 49 CFR Part 26 in all matters related to interstate certification. Any procedures included here are highlights only. Detailed interstate certification procedures are enumerated in the full UCP agreement.

When a DBE certified in any UCP applies to HDOT for certification, HDOT will accept the DBE's certification from its JOC. To obtain interstate certification, the DBE must provide:

1. A cover letter with its application that specifies that the DBE is applying for interstate certification, identifies all UCPs in which the DBE is certified (including the UCP that originally certified it)
2. An electronic image of the UCP directory of the original UCP that shows the DBE certification; and
3. A new DOE.

Within 10 business days of receiving the documents required above, HDOT will confirm the certification of the DBE by reference to the UCP directory of the JOC. If the DBE fulfills the requirements of this section and HDOT confirms the DBE's certification, HDOT will certify the DBE immediately without undergoing further procedures and provide the DBE with a letter documenting its certification.

HDOT will require DBEs to provide an annual DOE with documentation of gross receipts, under 49 CFR § 26.83(j), on the anniversary date of the DBE's original certification by its JOC.

If HDOT has reasonable cause to remove a DBE's certification, in whole or in part (i.e., NAICS code removal), HDOT will notify the other UCPs in which the DBE is certified ("other jurisdictions") via email. The notice will explain HDOT's reasons for believing the DBE's certification should be removed.

If HDOT receives such a notification from another UCP, within 30 days of receiving the notice HDOT will email the UCP contemplating decertification a concurrence or non-concurrence with the proposed action. HDOT's responses may provide written arguments and evidence and may propose additional reasons to remove certification. HDOT understands a failure to timely response to the reasonable cause notice from another UCP will be deemed to be a concurrence.

If HDOT finds a DBE firm ineligible the firm immediately loses certification in all jurisdictions in which it is certified. HDOT will email a copy of its decision to the other jurisdictions within three business days.

Section 26.86 - Decision Letters

When HDOT denies a firm's request for certification or decertifies the firm, HDOT will provide the firm a NOD explaining the reasons for the adverse decision, specifically referencing the evidence in the record that supports each reason. HDOT will also include, verbatim, the instructions found on the DOCR web page, available at <https://www.transportation.gov/dbeappeal>. If a currently certified DBE firm is decertified, or if an applicant firm's initial application is denied, the affected firm may not reapply for at least 12 months. The waiting period begins to run the day after the date the decision letter is emailed to the firm. After the waiting period expires, the denied firm may reapply to any member of the UCP that denied the application. HDOT will inform the applicant of that right, and specify the date the waiting period ends, in its decision letter.

If an applicant appeals this decision to USDOT pursuant to 49 CFR § 26.89, such an appeal does not extend the waiting period.

Section 26.87 - Decertification

HDOT complies with all decertification procedures requirements of Subpart E of 49 CFR Part 26 in all decertification proceedings. The procedures included here are highlights only. Detailed decertification procedures are enumerated in the full Hawaii UCP agreement.

HDOT's first step in any decertification proceeding will be to email a NOI to the DBE. The NOI will clearly and succinctly state each reason for the proposed action, and specifically identify the supporting evidence for each reason. The NOI will notify the DBE of its right to respond in writing, at an informal hearing, or both. The NOI will inform the DBE of the hearing scheduled on a date no fewer than 30 days and no more than 45 days from the date of the NOI.

If the ground for decertification is that the DBE has been suspended or debarred for conduct related to the DBE program, HDOT will issue a NOD decertifying the DBE. In this case, there is no NOI or opportunity for a hearing or written response.

HDOT has determined that the CRC or his/her designee will serve as the hearing officer for informal hearings provided pursuant to 49 CFR § 26.87(c)-(e). The hearing is an informal proceeding with rules set by the hearing officer.

- HDOT has established an administrative "firewall" to ensure that the CRC will not have participated in any way in the de-certification proceeding against the firm (including in the decision to initiate such a proceeding). If it is determined that the CRC was involved in discussions regarding the firm's eligibility, a neutral third-party from another state UCP will oversee the de-certification proceedings. The CRC has sufficient knowledge of the certification standards.

HDOT will send the firm a NOD no later than 30 days from the date of the informal hearing and/or receiving written arguments/evidence from the firm in response to the NOI. The NOD will conform in all respects to the requirements of 49 CFR § 26.87(g). HDOT will make an entry in DOCR's Online Portal within 5 days of the action, entering the name of the firm, names(s) of the firm's owner(s), date of decision, and the reason(s) for its decision. DBEs will remain certified until HDOT issues a NOD.

Once a firm is decertified HDOT will take appropriate actions related to contract and overall goals and DBE participation as described in 49 CFR § 26.87(j).

Section 26.88 - Summary Suspension of Certification

HDOT will follow procedures consistent with 49 CFR § 26.88 regarding the suspension of a DBE's certification.

HDOT will mandatorily and immediately suspend a DBE's certification when HDOT has clear and credible evidence of the DBE's or its SEDO's involvement in fraud or other serious criminal activity, or when directed to suspend the firm by the Operating Administration with oversight responsibility.

HDOT may elect to suspend a DBE's certification when HDOT has clear and credible evidence that the DBE's continued certification poses a substantial threat to program integrity, or when an owner upon whom the firm relies for eligibility does not timely file the declaration and gross receipts documentation that 49 CFR § 26.83(j) requires.

HDOT will notify the firm, by email, of its SSN on a business day during regular business hours. The SSN will explain the action, the reason for it, the consequences, and the evidence on which HDOT relies. Elective SSNs will not cite more than one reason for the action. Mandatory SSNs may state multiple reasons. Regardless of whether it is elective or mandatory, the SSN will demand that the DBE show cause why it should remain certified and provide the time and date of a virtual show-cause hearing at which the firm may present information and arguments concerning why HDOT should lift the suspension. The SSN will also advise that the DBE may provide written information and arguments in lieu of or in addition to attending the hearing.

After sending the SSN to the suspended firm, HDOT will follow all procedures required under 49 CFR § 26.88(d)(2)-(6).

Section 26.89 - Appeals to the USDOT

Applicants and decertified firms may appeal adverse NODs to the USDOT. An ineligibility complainant or applicable Operating Administration (the latter by the terms of 49 CFR § 26.87(c)) may appeal to the USDOT if HDOT does not find reasonable cause to issue an NOI to decertify or affirmatively determines that the DBE remains eligible.

Appellants must email appeals as directed in HDOT's NOD within 45 days of the date of NOD. The appeal must at a minimum include a narrative that explains fully and specifically why the firm believes the decision is in error, what outcome-determinative facts the certifier did not consider, and/or what 49 CFR Part 26 provisions HDOT misapplied.

The UCP will promptly implement any USDOT certification appeal decisions affecting the eligibility of DBEs for our USDOT-assisted contracting (e.g., certify a firm if USDOT has determined that the denial of its application was erroneous.)

To file an appeal, you must email the USDOT at DBEAppeals@dot.gov within 45 days of the date of this decision, including a narrative that explains fully and specifically why you believe the decision is in error, what outcome-determinative facts the certifier did not consider, and/or what 49 CFR Part 26 provisions the certifier misapplied. Include the certifier's name, date of the certifier's decision, and your contact information. If you do not have access to email, you may mail a letter to:

U.S. Department of Transportation
Departmental Office of Civil Rights
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program Division
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE
Washington, D.C. 20590

SUBPART F - COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Section 26.103 - Enforcement Actions Applicable to FHWA and FTA Programs

The provisions of this section apply to enforcement actions under FHWA and FTA programs. **ONLY** paragraph (2) of this section is also applicable in FAA programs.

1. ***Noncompliance complaints.*** Any person who believes that a recipient has failed to comply with its obligations under this part may file a written complaint with the concerned operating administration's Office of Civil Rights. A complaint must be filed no later than 180 days after the date of the alleged violation or the date on which the complainant learned of a continuing course of conduct in violation of this part. In response to a complainant's written request, the Office of Civil Rights may extend the time for filing in the interest of justice, specifying in writing the reason for so doing. The Office of Civil Rights may protect the confidentiality of a complainant's identity as provided in 49 CFR § 26.109(b). Complaints under this part are limited to allegations of violation of the provisions of this part.
2. ***Compliance reviews.*** The concerned operating administration may review the recipient's compliance with this part at any time, including reviews of paperwork and on-site reviews, as appropriate. The Office of Civil Rights may direct the operating administration to initiate a compliance review based on complaints received.
3. ***Reasonable cause notice.*** If it appears, from the investigation of a complaint or the results of a compliance review, that HDOT is in noncompliance with 49 CFR Part 26, the appropriate USDOT office will promptly send HDOT return receipt requested, a written notice advising that there is reasonable cause to find HDOT in noncompliance. The notice states the reasons for this finding and directs HDOT to reply within 30 days concerning whether you wish to begin conciliation.
4. ***Conciliation.***
 - a. If HDOT requests conciliation, the appropriate USDOT office shall pursue conciliation for at least 30, but not more than 120, days from the date of the request. The appropriate USDOT office may extend the conciliation period for up to 30 days for good cause, consistent with applicable statutes.
 - b. If HDOT and the appropriate USDOT office sign a conciliation agreement, then the matter is regarded as closed and HDOT is regarded as complying. The conciliation agreement sets forth the measures HDOT has taken or will take to ensure compliance. While a conciliation agreement is in effect, HDOT remains eligible for FHWA or FTA financial assistance.
 - c. The concerned operating administration shall monitor the implementation of the conciliation agreement and ensure that its terms are complied with. If HDOT fails to carry out the terms of a conciliation agreement, HDOT is in noncompliance.
 - d. If HDOT does not request conciliation, or a conciliation agreement is not signed within the time provided earlier in this section, then enforcement proceedings begin.
5. ***Enforcement actions.***
 - a. Enforcement actions are taken as provided in this subpart.
 - a. Applicable findings in enforcement proceedings are binding on all USDOT offices.

Section 26.107 - Enforcement Actions Applicable to Participating Firms

If a firm that does not meet the eligibility criteria of subpart D of this part attempts to participate in a USDOT-assisted program as a DBE on the basis of false, fraudulent, or deceitful statements or representations or under circumstances indicating a serious lack of business integrity or honesty, the USDOT may initiate suspension or debarment proceedings against the firm under 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200.

If a firm, in order to meet DBE contract goals or other DBE program requirements, uses or attempts to use, on the basis of false, fraudulent or deceitful statements or representations or under circumstances indicating a serious lack of business integrity or honesty, another firm that does not meet the eligibility criteria of subpart D of this part, the USDOT may initiate suspension or debarment proceedings against you under 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200.

In a suspension or debarment proceeding brought under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the concerned operating administration may consider the fact that a purported DBE has been certified by a recipient. Such certification does not preclude the USDOT from determining that the purported DBE, or another firm that has used or attempted to use it to meet DBE goals, should be suspended or debarred.

The USDOT may take enforcement action under 49 CFR Part 31, Program Fraud and Civil Remedies, against any participant in the DBE program whose conduct is subject to such action under 49 CFR Part 31.

The USDOT may refer to the Department of Justice, for prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001 or other applicable provisions of law, any person who makes a false or fraudulent statement in connection with participation of a DBE in any USDOT-assisted program or otherwise violates applicable Federal statutes.

Section 26.109 - Confidentiality, Cooperation, and Intimidation or Retaliation

In responding to requests for information concerning any aspect of the DBE program, the USDOT complies with provisions of the Federal Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (5 U.S.C. 552 and 552a). The USDOT may make available to the public any information concerning the DBE program release of which is not prohibited by Federal law.

Notwithstanding any provision of Federal or state law, information that may reasonably be construed as confidential business information will not be released to any third party without the written consent of the firm that submitted the information, including applications for DBE certification and supporting information. However, this information will be transmitted to USDOT in any certification appeal proceeding under 49 CFR § 26.89 or to any other state to which the individual's firm has applied for certification under 49 CFR § 26.85.

All participants in the USDOT's DBE program (including, but not limited to, recipients, DBE firms and applicants for DBE certification, complainants and appellants, and contractors using DBE firms to meet contract goals) are required to cooperate fully and promptly with USDOT and recipient compliance reviews, certification reviews, investigations, and other requests for information. Failure to do so shall be a ground for appropriate action against the party involved (e.g., with respect to recipients, a finding of noncompliance; with respect to DBE firms, denial of certification or removal of eligibility and/or suspension and debarment; with respect to a complainant or appellant, dismissal of the complaint or

appeal; with respect to a contractor which uses DBE firms to meet goals, findings of non-responsibility for future contracts and/or suspension and debarment.)

HDOT, contractor, or any other participant in the program will not intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual or firm for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this part or because the individual or firm has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this part. HDOT understands that it is in noncompliance with 49 CFR Part 26 if it violates this prohibition.

Monitoring Payments to DBEs

We will require prime contractors to maintain records and documents of payments to DBEs for three years following the performance of the contract. These records will be made available for inspection upon request by any authorized representative of HDOT or USDOT. This reporting requirement also extends to any certified DBE subcontractor.

We will perform interim audits of contract payments to DBEs. The audit will review payments to DBE subcontractors to ensure that the actual amount paid to DBE subcontractors equals or exceeds the dollar amounts states in the schedule of DBE participation.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A - Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 26

Attachment B - Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 19, Subtitle I, Administrative Chapter 1

Attachment C - Organizational Chart

Attachment D - Direct Access Letter

Attachment E - Small Business Utilization Plan

Attachment F - Informal Hearing Process

Attachment G - HDOT DBE Complaint Procedure

Attachment H - DBE Goals

Attachment I - HDOT DBE Directory

ATTACHMENT

A

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-A/part-26>

This content is from the eCFR and is authoritative but unofficial.

Title 49 –Transportation

Subtitle A –Office of the Secretary of Transportation

Part 26 Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs

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- § 26.3 To whom does this part apply?
- § 26.5 Definitions.
- § 26.7 What discriminatory actions are forbidden?
- § 26.9 How does the Department issue guidance and interpretations under this part?
- § 26.11 What records do recipients keep and report?
- § 26.13 What assurances must recipients and contractors make?
- § 26.15 How can recipients apply for exemptions or waivers?

Subpart B Administrative Requirements for DBE Programs for Federally Assisted Contracting

- § 26.21 Who must have a DBE program?
- § 26.23 What is the requirement for a policy statement?
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Subpart E Certification Procedures

§ 26.81 Unified Certification Programs.

§ 26.83 What procedures do certifiers follow in making certification decisions?

§ 26.85 Interstate certification.

§ 26.86 Decision letters.

§ 26.87 Decertification.

§ 26.88 Summary suspension of certification.

§ 26.89 Appeals to the Department.

§ 26.91 What actions do certifiers take following DOT certification appeal decisions?

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§ 26.101 What compliance procedures apply to recipients?

§ 26.103 What enforcement actions apply in FHWA and FTA programs?

§ 26.105 What enforcement actions apply in FAA programs?

§ 26.107 What enforcement actions apply to firms participating in the DBE program?

§ 26.109 What are the rules governing information, confidentiality, cooperation, and intimidation or retaliation?

Appendix A to Part 26

Guidance Concerning Good Faith Efforts

Appendix B to Part 26 [Reserved]

Appendix C to Part 26

DBE Business Development Program Guidelines

Appendix D to Part 26

Mentor-Protégé Program Guidelines

PART 26—PARTICIPATION BY DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Authority: 23 U.S.C. 304 and 324; 42 U.S.C. 2000d, *et seq.*; 49 U.S.C. 47113, 47123; Sec. 1101(b), Pub. L. 114-94, 129 Stat. 1312, 1324 (23 U.S.C. 101 note); Sec. 150, Pub. L. 115-254, 132 Stat. 3215 (23 U.S.C. 101 note); Pub. L. 117-58, 135 Stat. 429 (23 U.S.C. 101 note).

Source: 64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 26.1 What are the objectives of this part?

This part seeks to achieve several objectives:

- (a) To ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts in the Department's highway, transit, and airport financial assistance programs;
- (b) To create a level playing field on which DBEs can compete fairly for DOT-assisted contracts;
- (c) To ensure that the Department's DBE program is narrowly tailored in accordance with applicable law;
- (d) To ensure that only firms that fully meet this part's eligibility standards are permitted to participate as DBEs;
- (e) To help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in DOT-assisted contracts;
- (f) To promote the use of DBEs in all types of federally assisted contracts and procurement activities conducted by recipients.
- (g) To assist the development of firms that can compete successfully in the marketplace outside the DBE program; and
- (h) To provide appropriate flexibility to recipients of Federal financial assistance in establishing and providing opportunities for DBEs.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 79 FR 59592, Oct. 2, 2014; 89 FR 24963, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.3 To whom does this part apply?

- (a) If you are a recipient of any of the following types of funds, this part applies to you:
 - (1) Federal-aid highway funds authorized under Titles I (other than Part B) and V of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), Public Law 102-240, 105 Stat. 1914, or Titles I, III, and V of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), Public Law 105-178, 112 Stat. 107. Titles I, III, and V of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), Public Law 109-59, 119 Stat. 1144; Divisions A and B of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), Pub. L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 405; Titles I, II, III,

and VI of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) Public Law 114-94; and Divisions A and C of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), enacted as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), Public Law 117-58.

- (2) Federal transit funds authorized by Titles I, III, V and VI of ISTEA, Public Law 102-240 or by Federal transit laws in Title 49, U.S. Code, or Titles I, III, and V of the TEA-21, Public Law 105-178. Titles I, III, and V of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), Public Law 109-59, 119 Stat. 1144; Divisions A and B of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), Public Law 112-141, 126 Stat. 405; Titles I, II, III, and VI of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) Public Law 114-94; and Divisions A and C of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), enacted as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Pub. L. 117-58), Public Law 117-58.
 - (3) Airport funds authorized by 49 U.S.C. 47101, *et seq.*
- (b) [Reserved]
 - (c) If you are letting a contract, and that contract is to be performed entirely outside the United States, its territories and possessions, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands, this part does not apply to the contract.
 - (d) If you are letting a contract in which DOT financial assistance does not participate, this part does not apply to the contract.

[89 FR 24963, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.5 Definitions.

Affiliation has the same meaning the term has in the Small Business Administration (SBA) regulations, 13 CFR part 121.

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in 13 CFR part 121, concerns are affiliates of each other when, either directly or indirectly:
 - (i) One concern controls or has the power to control the other; or
 - (ii) A third party or parties controls or has the power to control both; or
 - (iii) An identity of interest between or among parties exists such that affiliation may be found.
- (2) In determining whether affiliation exists, it is necessary to consider all appropriate factors, including common ownership, common management, and contractual relationships. Affiliates must be considered together in determining whether a concern meets small business size criteria and the statutory cap on the participation of firms in the DBE program.

Alaska Native means a citizen of the United States who is a person of one-fourth degree or more Alaskan Indian (including Tsimshian Indians not enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or a combination of those bloodlines. The term includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen whom a Native village or Native group regards as an Alaska Native if their father or mother is regarded as an Alaska Native.

Alaska Native Corporation (ANC) means any Regional Corporation, Village Corporation, Urban Corporation, or Group Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alaska in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.*).

Assets mean all the property of a person available for paying debts or for distribution, including one's respective share of jointly held assets. This includes, but is not limited to, cash on hand and in banks, savings accounts, IRA or other retirement accounts, accounts receivable, life insurance, stocks and bonds, real estate, and personal property.

Business, business concern or business enterprise means an entity organized for profit with a place of business located in the United States, and which operates primarily within the United States or which makes a significant contribution to the United States economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials, or labor.

Compliance means that a recipient has correctly implemented the requirements of this part.

Contingent Liability means a liability that depends on the occurrence of a future and uncertain event. This includes, but is not limited to, guaranty for debts owed by the applicant concern, legal claims and judgments, and provisions for federal income tax.

Contract means a legally binding relationship obligating a seller to furnish supplies or services (including, but not limited to, construction and professional services) and the buyer to pay for them. For purposes of this part, a lease is considered to be a contract.

Contractor means one who participates, through a contract or subcontract (at any tier), in a DOT-assisted highway, transit, or airport program.

Days mean calendar days. In computing any period of time described in this part, the day from which the period begins to run is not counted, and when the last day of the period is a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the period extends to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday. Similarly, in circumstances where the recipient's offices are closed for all or part of the last day, the period extends to the next day on which the agency is open.

Department or DOT means the U.S. Department of Transportation, including the Office of the Secretary, the Departmental Office of Civil Rights, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise or DBE means a for-profit small business concern—

- (1) That is at least 51 percent owned by one or more individuals who are both socially and economically disadvantaged; and
- (2) Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of the socially and economically disadvantaged individuals who own it.

DOT-assisted contract means any contract between a recipient and a contractor (at any tier) funded in whole or in part with DOT financial assistance, including letters of credit or loan guarantees, except a contract solely for the purchase of land.

FTA Tier I recipient means an FTA recipient to whom this part applies that will award prime contracts (excluding transit vehicle purchases) the cumulative total value of which exceeds \$670,000 in FTA funds in a Federal fiscal year.

FTA Tier II recipient means an FTA recipient to whom this part applies who will award prime contracts (excluding transit vehicle purchases) the cumulative total value of which does not exceed \$670,000 in FTA funds in a Federal fiscal year.

Good faith efforts means efforts to achieve a DBE goal or other requirement of this part which, by their scope, intensity, and appropriateness to the objective, can reasonably be expected to fulfill the program requirement.

Immediate family member means father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, and domestic partner and civil unions recognized under State law.

Indian Tribe or Native American Tribe means any federally or State-recognized Tribe, band, nation, or other organized group of Indians (Native Americans), or an ANC.

Joint venture means an association of a DBE firm and one or more other firms to carry out a single, for-profit business enterprise, for which the parties combine their property, capital, efforts, skills and knowledge, and in which the DBE is responsible for a distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract and whose share in the capital contribution, control, management, risks, and profits of the joint venture are commensurate with its ownership interest.

Liabilities mean financial or pecuniary obligations. This includes, but is not limited to, accounts payable, notes payable to bank or others, installment accounts, mortgages on real estate, and unpaid taxes.

Native Hawaiian means any individual whose ancestors were natives, prior to 1778, of the area which now comprises the State of Hawaii.

Native Hawaiian Organization means any community service organization serving Native Hawaiians in the State of Hawaii which is a not-for-profit organization chartered by the State of Hawaii, is controlled by Native Hawaiians, and whose business activities will principally benefit such Native Hawaiians.

Noncompliance means that a recipient has not correctly implemented the requirements of this part.

Notice of decision or NOD means determination that denies a firm's application or decertifies a DBE.

Notice of intent or NOI means recipients letter informing a DBE of a suspension or proposed decertification.

Operating Administration or OA means any of the following parts of DOT: the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and Federal Transit Administration (FTA). The "Administrator" of an operating administration includes his or her designees.

Personal net worth or PNW means the net value of an individual's reportable assets and liabilities, per the calculation rules in § 26.68.

Primary industry classification means the most current North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) designation which best describes the primary business of a firm. The NAICS is described in the North American Industry Classification Manual—United States, which is available online on the U.S. Census Bureau website: www.census.gov/naics/.

Primary recipient means a recipient which receives DOT financial assistance and passes some or all of it on to another recipient.

Principal place of business means the business location where the individuals who manage the firm's day-to-day operations spend most working hours. If the offices from which management is directed and where the business records are kept are in different locations, the recipient will determine the principal place of business. The term does not include construction trailers or other temporary construction sites.

Program means any undertaking on a recipient's part to use DOT financial assistance, authorized by the laws to which this part applies.

Race-conscious measure or program is one that is focused specifically on assisting only DBEs, including women-owned DBEs.

Race-neutral measure or program is one that is, or can be, used to assist all small businesses. For the purposes of this part, *race-neutral* includes gender-neutrality.

Recipient means any entity, public or private, to which DOT financial assistance is extended, whether directly or through another recipient, through the programs of the FAA, FHWA, or FTA, or that has applied for such assistance.

Secretary means DOT's Secretary of Transportation or the Secretary's designee.

Set-aside means a contracting practice restricting eligibility for the competitive award of a contract solely to DBE firms.

Small Business Administration or SBA means the United States Small Business Administration.

SBA certified firm refers to firms that have a current, valid certification from or recognized by the SBA under the 8(a) BD or SDB programs.

Small business concern means, with respect to firms seeking to participate as DBEs in DOT-assisted contracts, a small business concern as defined pursuant to section 3 of the Small Business Act and Small Business Administration regulations implementing it (13 CFR part 121) that also does not exceed the cap on average annual gross receipts specified in § 26.65(b).

Socially and economically disadvantaged individual means any individual who is a citizen (or lawfully admitted permanent resident) of the United States and who has been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias within American society because of his or her identity as a member of a group and without regard to his or her individual qualities. The social disadvantage must stem from circumstances beyond the individual's control.

- (1) Any individual who a recipient finds to be a socially and economically disadvantaged individual on a case-by-case basis. An individual must demonstrate that he or she has held himself or herself out, as a member of a designated group if you require it.
- (2) Any individual in the following groups, members of which are rebuttably presumed to be socially and economically disadvantaged:
 - (i) "Black Americans," which includes persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa;
 - (ii) "Hispanic Americans," which includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Central or South American, or other Spanish or Portuguese culture or origin, regardless of race;
 - (iii) "Native Americans," which includes persons who are enrolled members of a federally or State recognized Indian tribe, Alaska Natives, or Native Hawaiians;
 - (iv) "Asian-Pacific Americans," which includes persons whose origins are from Japan, China, Taiwan, Korea, Burma (Myanmar), Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia (Kampuchea), Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (Republic of Palau), Republic of the Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Macao, Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia, or Hong Kong;
 - (v) "Subcontinent Asian Americans," which includes persons whose origins are from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal or Sri Lanka;

- (vi) Women;
 - (vii) Any additional groups whose members are designated as socially and economically disadvantaged by the SBA, at such time as the SBA designation becomes effective.
- (3) Being born in a particular country does not, standing alone, mean that a person is necessarily a member of one of the groups listed in this definition.

Spouse means a married person, including a person in a domestic partnership or a civil union recognized under State law.

Transit vehicle manufacturer (TVM) means any manufacturer whose primary business purpose is to manufacture vehicles built for mass transportation. Such vehicles include, but are not limited to buses, rail cars, trolleys, ferries, and vehicles manufactured specifically for paratransit purposes. Businesses that perform retrofitting or post-production alterations to vehicles so that such vehicles may be used for public transportation purposes are also considered TVMs. Businesses that manufacture, mass-produce, or distribute vehicles primarily for personal use are not considered TVMs.

Tribally-owned concern means any concern at least 51 percent owned by an Indian tribe as defined in this section.

Unsworn declaration means an unsworn statement, dated and in writing, subscribed as true under penalty of perjury.

You refers to a recipient, unless a statement in the text of this part or the context requires otherwise (i.e., 'You must do XYZ' means that recipients must do XYZ).

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 34570, June 28, 1999; 68 FR 35553, June 16, 2003; 76 FR 5096, Jan. 28, 2011; 79 FR 59592, Oct. 2, 2014; 89 FR 24963, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.7 What discriminatory actions are forbidden?

- (a) You must never exclude any person from participation in, deny any person the benefits of, or otherwise discriminate against anyone in connection with the award and performance of any contract covered by this part on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin.
- (b) In administering your DBE program, you must not, directly or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the program with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, sex, or national origin.

§ 26.9 How does the Department issue guidance and interpretations under this part?

- (a) Only guidance and interpretations (including interpretations set forth in certification appeal decisions) consistent with this part 26 and issued after March 4, 1999 express the official positions and views of the Department of Transportation or any of its operating administrations.
- (b) The Secretary of Transportation, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, FHWA, FTA, and FAA may issue written interpretations of or written guidance concerning this part. Written interpretations and guidance are valid, and express the official positions and views of the Department of Transportation or any of its operating administrations, only if they are issued over the signature of the Secretary of Transportation or if they contain the following statement:

The General Counsel of the Department of Transportation has reviewed this document and approved it as consistent with the language and intent of 49 CFR part 26.

[72 FR 15617, Apr. 2, 2007]

§ 26.11 What records do recipients keep and report?

- (a) You must submit a report on DBE participation to the concerned Operating Administration containing all the information described in the Uniform Report to this part. This report must be submitted at the intervals required by, and in the format acceptable to, the concerned Operating Administration.
- (b) You must continue to provide data about your DBE program to the Department as directed by DOT Operating Administrations.
- (c) You must obtain bidders list information as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section and enter it into a system designated by the Department.
 - (1) The purpose of this bidders list information is to compile as accurate data as possible about the universe of DBE and non-DBE contractors and subcontractors who seek to work on your federally assisted contracts for use in helping you set your overall goals, and to provide the Department with data for evaluating the extent to which the objectives of § 26.1 are being achieved.
 - (2) You must obtain the following bidders list information about all DBE and non-DBEs who bid as prime contractors and subcontractors on each of your federally assisted contracts:
 - (i) Firm name;
 - (ii) Firm address including ZIP code;
 - (iii) Firm's status as a DBE or non-DBE;
 - (iv) Race and gender information for the firm's majority owner;
 - (v) NAICS code applicable to each scope of work the firm sought to perform in its bid;
 - (vi) Age of the firm; and
 - (vii) The annual gross receipts of the firm. You may obtain this information by asking each firm to indicate into what gross receipts bracket they fit (e.g., less than \$1 million; \$1-3 million; \$3-6 million; \$6-10 million; etc.) rather than requesting an exact figure from the firm.
 - (3) You must collect the data from all bidders for your federally assisted contracts by requiring the information in paragraph (c)(2) of this section to be submitted with their bids or initial responses to negotiated procurements. You must enter this data in the Department's designated system no later than December 1 following the fiscal year in which the relevant contract was awarded. In the case of a "design-build" contracting situation where subcontracts will be solicited throughout the contract period as defined in a DBE Performance Plan pursuant to § 26.53(e), the data must be entered no later than December 1 following the fiscal year in which the design-build contractor awards the relevant subcontract(s).
- (d) You must maintain records documenting a firm's compliance with the requirements of this part. At a minimum, you must keep a complete application package for each certified firm and all Declarations of Eligibility, change notices, and on-site visit reports. These records must be retained in accordance with applicable record retention requirements for the recipient's financial assistance agreement. Other

certification or compliance related records must be retained for a minimum of three (3) years unless otherwise provided by applicable record retention requirements for the recipient's financial assistance agreement, whichever is longer.

- (e) The State department of transportation in each Unified Certification Program (UCP) established pursuant to § 26.81 must report to DOT's Departmental Office of Civil Rights each year, the following information:
 - (1) The number and percentage of in-state and out-of-state DBE certifications by gender and ethnicity (Black American, Asian-Pacific American, Native American, Hispanic American, Subcontinent-Asian Americans, and non-minority);
 - (2) The number of DBE certification applications received from in-state and out-of-state firms and the number found eligible and ineligible;
 - (3) The number of decertified firms:
 - (i) Total in-state and out-of-state firms decertified;
 - (ii) Names of in-state and out-of-state firms decertified because SEDO exceeded the personal net worth cap;
 - (iii) Names of in-state and out-of-state firms decertified for excess gross receipts beyond the relevant size standard.
 - (4) The number of in-state and out-of-state firms summarily suspended;
 - (5) The number of in-state and out-of-state applications received for an individualized determination of social and economic disadvantage status;
 - (6) The number of in-state and out-of-state firms certified whose owner(s) made an individualized showing of social and economic disadvantaged status.

[89 FR 24964, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.13 What assurances must recipients and contractors make?

- (a) Each financial assistance agreement you sign with a DOT operating administration (or a primary recipient) must include the following assurance: The recipient shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the award and performance of any DOT-assisted contract or in the administration of its DBE program or the requirements 49 CFR part 26. The recipient shall take all necessary and reasonable steps under 49 CFR part 26 to ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. The recipient's DBE program, as required by 49 CFR part 26 and as approved by DOT, is incorporated by reference in this agreement. Implementation of this program is a legal obligation and failure to carry out its terms shall be treated as a violation of this agreement. Upon notification to the recipient of its failure to carry out its approved program, the Department may impose sanctions as provided for under 49 CFR part 26 and may, in appropriate cases, refer the matter for enforcement under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and/or the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (31 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).
- (b) Each contract you sign with a contractor (and each subcontract the prime contractor signs with a subcontractor) must include the following assurance: The contractor, sub recipient or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR part 26 in the award and administration of

DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

- (1) Withholding monthly progress payments;
- (2) Assessing sanctions;
- (3) Liquidated damages; and/or
- (4) Disqualifying the contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

[79 FR 59593, Oct. 2, 2014]

§ 26.15 How can recipients apply for exemptions or waivers?

- (a) You can apply for an exemption from any provision of this part. To apply, you must request the exemption in writing from the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, FHWA, FTA, or FAA. The Secretary will grant the request only if it documents special or exceptional circumstances, not likely to be generally applicable, and not contemplated in connection with the rulemaking that established this part, that make your compliance with a specific provision of this part impractical. You must agree to take any steps that the Department specifies to comply with the intent of the provision from which an exemption is granted. The Secretary will issue a written response to all exemption requests.
- (b) You can apply for a waiver of any provision of Subpart B or C of this part including, but not limited to, any provisions regarding administrative requirements, overall goals, contract goals or good faith efforts. Program waivers are for the purpose of authorizing you to operate a DBE program that achieves the objectives of this part by means that may differ from one or more of the requirements of Subpart B or C of this part. To receive a program waiver, you must follow these procedures:
 - (1) You must apply through the concerned operating administration. The application must include a specific program proposal and address how you will meet the criteria of paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Before submitting your application, you must have had public participation in developing your proposal, including consultation with the DBE community and at least one public hearing. Your application must include a summary of the public participation process and the information gathered through it.
 - (2) Your application must show that—
 - (i) There is a reasonable basis to conclude that you could achieve a level of DBE participation consistent with the objectives of this part using different or innovative means other than those that are provided in subpart B or C of this part;
 - (ii) Conditions in your jurisdiction are appropriate for implementing the proposal;
 - (iii) Your proposal would prevent discrimination against any individual or group in access to contracting opportunities or other benefits of the program; and
 - (iv) Your proposal is consistent with applicable law and program requirements of the concerned operating administration's financial assistance program.
 - (3) The Secretary has the authority to approve your application. If the Secretary grants your application, you may administer your DBE program as provided in your proposal, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) DBE eligibility is determined as provided in subparts D and E of this part, and DBE participation is counted as provided in § 26.49;
 - (ii) Your level of DBE participation continues to be consistent with the objectives of this part;
 - (iii) There is a reasonable limitation on the duration of your modified program; and
 - (iv) Any other conditions the Secretary makes on the grant of the waiver.
- (4) The Secretary may end a program waiver at any time and require you to comply with this part's provisions. The Secretary may also extend the waiver, if he or she determines that all requirements of paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section continue to be met. Any such extension shall be for no longer than period originally set for the duration of the program.

Subpart B—Administrative Requirements for DBE Programs for Federally Assisted Contracting

§ 26.21 Who must have a DBE program?

- (a) If you are in one of these categories and let DOT-assisted contracts, you must have a DBE program meeting the requirements of this part:
 - (1) All FHWA primary recipients receiving funds authorized by a statute to which this part applies;
 - (2) All FTA recipients receiving planning, capital and/or operating assistance must maintain a DBE program.
 - (i) FTA Tier I recipients must have a DBE program meeting all the requirements of this part.
 - (ii) Beginning 180 days after the publication of the final rule, FTA Tier II recipients must maintain a program locally meeting the following requirements of this part:
 - (A) Reporting and recordkeeping under § 26.11;
 - (B) Contract assurances under § 26.13;
 - (C) Policy statement under § 26.23;
 - (D) Fostering small business participation under § 26.39; and
 - (E) Transit vehicle procurements under § 26.49.
 - (3) FAA recipients receiving grants for airport planning or development that will award prime contracts the cumulative total value of which exceeds \$250,000 in FAA funds in a Federal fiscal year.
- (b)
 - (1) You must submit a conforming DBE program to the concerned Operating Administration (OA). Once the OA has approved your program, the approval counts for all of your DOT-assisted programs (except goals that are reviewed by the relevant OA).
 - (2) You do not have to submit regular updates of your DBE program plan if you remain in compliance with this part. However, you must submit significant changes to the relevant OA for approval.
- (c) You are not eligible to receive DOT financial assistance unless DOT has approved your DBE program and you are in compliance with it and this part. You must continue to carry out your DBE program until all funds from DOT financial assistance have been expended.

[89 FR 24965, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.23 What is the requirement for a policy statement?

You must issue a signed and dated policy statement that expresses your commitment to your DBE program, states its objectives, and outlines responsibilities for its implementation. You must circulate the statement throughout your organization and to the DBE and non-DBE business communities that perform work on your DOT-assisted contracts.

§ 26.25 What is the requirement for a liaison officer?

You must have a DBE liaison officer, who shall have direct, independent access to your Chief Executive Officer concerning DBE program matters. The liaison officer shall be responsible for implementing all aspects of your DBE program. You must also have adequate staff to administer the program in compliance with this part.

§ 26.27 What efforts must recipients make concerning DBE financial institutions?

You must thoroughly investigate the full extent of services offered by financial institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals in your community and make reasonable efforts to use these institutions. You must also encourage prime contractors to use such institutions.

§ 26.29 What prompt payment mechanisms must recipients have?

- (a) You must establish, as part of your DBE program, a contract clause to require prime contractors to pay subcontractors for satisfactory performance of their contracts no later than 30 days from receipt of each payment you make to the prime contractor.
- (b) You must ensure prompt and full payment of retainage from the prime contractor to the subcontractor within 30 days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed. You must use one of the following methods to comply with this requirement:
 - (1) You may decline to hold retainage from prime contractors and prohibit prime contractors from holding retainage from subcontractors.
 - (2) You may decline to hold retainage from prime contractors and require a contract clause obligating prime contractors to make prompt and full payment of any retainage kept by prime contractor to the subcontractor within 30 days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed.
 - (3) You may hold retainage from prime contractors and provide for prompt and regular incremental acceptances of portions of the prime contract, pay retainage to prime contractors based on these acceptances, and require a contract clause obligating the prime contractor to pay all retainage owed to the subcontractor for satisfactory completion of the accepted work within 30 days after your payment to the prime contractor.
- (c) For purposes of this section, a subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed when all the tasks called for in the subcontract have been accomplished and documented as required by the recipient. When a recipient has made an incremental acceptance of a portion of a prime contract, the work of a subcontractor covered by that acceptance is deemed to be satisfactorily completed.

- (d) Your DBE program must include the mechanisms you will use for proactive monitoring and oversight of a prime contractor's compliance with subcontractor prompt payment and return of retainage requirements in this part. Reliance on complaints or notifications from subcontractors about a contractor's failure to comply with prompt payment and retainage requirements is not a sufficient monitoring and oversight mechanism.
- (e) Your DBE program must provide appropriate means to enforce the requirements of this section. These means must be described in your DBE program and should include appropriate penalties for failure to comply, the terms and conditions of which you set. Your program may also provide that any delay or postponement of payment among the parties may take place only for good cause, with your prior written approval.
- (f) Prompt payment and return of retainage requirements in this part also apply to all lower-tier subcontractors.
- (g) You may also establish, as part of your DBE program, any of the following additional mechanisms to ensure prompt payment:
 - (1) A contract clause that requires prime contractors to include in their subcontracts language providing that prime contractors and subcontractors will use appropriate alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve payment disputes. You may specify the nature of such mechanisms.
 - (2) A contract clause providing that the prime contractor will not be reimbursed for work performed by subcontractors unless and until the prime contractor ensures that the subcontractors are promptly paid for the work they have performed.
 - (3) Other mechanisms, consistent with this part and applicable state and local law, to ensure that DBEs and other contractors are fully and promptly paid.

[68 FR 35553, June 16, 2003, as amended at 89 FR 24965, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.31 What information must a UCP include in its DBE/ACDBE directory?

- (a) In the directory required under § 26.81(g), you must list all firms eligible to participate as a DBE and/or ACDBE in your program. In the listing for each firm, you must include its business address, business phone number, firm website(s), and the types of work the firm has been certified to perform as a DBE and/or ACDBE.
- (b) You must list each type of work a DBE and/or ACDBE is eligible to perform by using the most specific NAICS code available to describe each type of work the firm performs. Pursuant to § 26.73(a), your directory must allow for NAICS codes to be supplemented with specific descriptions of the type(s) of work the firm performs.
- (c) Your directory may include additional data fields of other items readily verifiable in State or locally maintained databases, such as State licenses held, Prequalifications, and Bonding capacity.
- (d) Your directory must be an online system that permits the public to search and/or filter for DBEs by:
 - (1) Physical location;
 - (2) NAICS code(s);
 - (3) Work descriptions; and

- (4) All optional information added pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section. The directory must include a prominently displayed disclaimer (e.g., large type, bold font) that states the information within the directory is not a guarantee of the DBE's capacity and ability to perform work.
- (e) You must make any changes to your current directory entries by November 5, 2024.

[89 FR 24965, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.33 What steps must a recipient take to address overconcentration of DBEs in certain types of work?

- (a) If you determine that DBE firms are so overconcentrated in a certain type of work as to unduly burden the opportunity of non-DBE firms to participate in this type of work, you must devise appropriate measures to address this overconcentration.
- (b) These measures may include the use of incentives, technical assistance, business development programs, mentor-protégé programs, and other appropriate measures designed to assist DBEs in performing work outside of the specific field in which you have determined that non-DBEs are unduly burdened. You may also consider varying your use of contract goals, to the extent consistent with § 26.51, to ensure that non-DBEs are not unfairly prevented from competing for subcontracts.
- (c) You must obtain the approval of the concerned DOT operating administration for your determination of overconcentration and the measures you devise to address it. Once approved, the measures become part of your DBE program.

§ 26.35 What role do business development and mentor-protégé programs have in the DBE program?

- (a) You may or, if an operating administration directs you to, you must establish a DBE business development program (BDP) to assist firms in gaining the ability to compete successfully in the marketplace outside the DBE program. You may require a DBE firm, as a condition of receiving assistance through the BDP, to agree to terminate its participation in the DBE program after a certain time has passed or certain objectives have been reached. See Appendix C of this part for guidance on administering BDP programs.
- (b) As part of a BDP or separately, you may establish a "mentor-protégé" program, in which another DBE or non-DBE firm is the principal source of business development assistance to a DBE firm.
 - (1) Only firms you have certified as DBEs before they are proposed for participation in a mentor-protégé program are eligible to participate in the mentor-protégé program.
 - (2) In the mentor-protégé relationship, you must:
 - (i) Not award DBE credit to a non-DBE mentor firm for using its own protégé firm for more than one half of its goal on any contract let by the recipient; and
 - (ii) Not award DBE credit to a non-DBE mentor firm for using its own protégé firm for more than every other contract performed by the protégé firm.
 - (3) For purposes of making determinations of business size under this part, you must not treat protégé firms as affiliates of mentor firms, when both firms are participating under an approved mentor-protégé program. See Appendix D of this part for guidance concerning the operation of mentor-protégé programs.

- (c) Your BDPs and mentor-protégé programs must be approved by the concerned operating administration before you implement them. Once approved, they become part of your DBE program.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 89 FR 24966, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.37 What are a recipient's responsibilities for monitoring?

- (a) A recipient must implement appropriate mechanisms to ensure compliance with the requirements in this part by all program participants (e.g., applying legal and contract remedies available under Federal, State, and local law). The recipient must set forth these mechanisms in its DBE program.
- (b) A recipient's DBE program must also include a monitoring and enforcement mechanism to ensure that work committed, or in the case of race-neutral participation, the work subcontracted, to all DBEs at contract award or subsequently is performed by the DBEs to which the work was committed or subcontracted to, and such work is counted according to the requirements of § 26.55. This mechanism must include a written verification that you have reviewed contracting records and monitored the work site to ensure the counting of each DBE's participation is consistent with its function on the contract. The monitoring to which this paragraph (b) refers may be conducted in conjunction with monitoring of contract performance for other purposes such as a commercially useful function review.
- (c) You must effectively implement the following running tally mechanisms:
 - (1) With respect to achieving your overall goal, you must use a running tally that provides for a frequent comparison of cumulative DBE awards/commitments to DOT-assisted prime contract awards to determine whether your current implementation of contract goals is projected to be sufficient to meet your annual goal. This mechanism should inform your decisions to implement goals on contracts to be advertised according to your established contract goal-setting process.
 - (2) With respect to each DBE commitment, you must use a running tally that provides for a frequent comparison of payments made to each listed DBE relative to the progress of work, including payments for such work to the prime contractor to determine whether the contractor is on track with meeting its DBE commitment and whether any projected shortfall exists that requires the prime contractor's good faith efforts to address to meet the contract goal pursuant to § 26.53(g).

[89 FR 24966, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.39 Fostering small business participation.

- (a) Your DBE program must include an element to structure contracting requirements to facilitate competition by small business concerns, taking all reasonable steps to eliminate obstacles to their participation, including unnecessary and unjustified bundling of contract requirements that may preclude small business participation in procurements as prime contractors or subcontractors.
- (b) This element must be submitted to the appropriate DOT operating administration for approval as a part of your DBE program. As part of this program element you may include, but are not limited to, the following strategies:
 - (1) Establishing a race-neutral small business set-aside for prime contracts under a stated amount (e.g., \$1 million).

- (2) In multi-year design-build contracts or other large contracts (e.g., for “megaprojects”) requiring bidders on the prime contract to specify elements of the contract or specific subcontracts that are of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform.
 - (3) On prime contracts not having DBE contract goals, requiring the prime contractor to provide subcontracting opportunities of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform, rather than self-performing all the work involved.
 - (4) Identifying alternative acquisition strategies and structuring procurements to facilitate the ability of consortia or joint ventures consisting of small businesses, including DBEs, to compete for and perform prime contracts.
 - (5) To meet the portion of your overall goal you project to meet through race-neutral measures, ensuring that a reasonable number of prime contracts are of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform.
- (c) You must actively implement your program elements to foster small business participation. Doing so is a requirement of good faith implementation of your DBE program.

[76 FR 5097, Jan. 28, 2011, as amended at 89 FR 24966, Apr. 9, 2024]

Subpart C—Goals, Good Faith Efforts, and Counting

§ 26.41 What is the role of the statutory 10 percent goal in this program?

- (a) The statutes authorizing this program provide that, except to the extent the Secretary determines otherwise, not less than 10 percent of the authorized funds are to be expended with DBEs.
- (b) This 10 percent goal is an aspirational goal at the national level, which the Department uses as a tool in evaluating and monitoring DBEs' opportunities to participate in DOT-assisted contracts.
- (c) The national 10 percent goal does not authorize or require recipients to set overall or contract goals at the 10 percent level, or any other particular level, or to take any special administrative steps if their goals are above or below 10 percent.

§ 26.43 Can recipients use set-asides or quotas as part of this program?

- (a) You are not permitted to use quotas for DBEs on DOT-assisted contracts subject to this part.
- (b) You may not set-aside contracts for DBEs on DOT-assisted contracts subject to this part, except that, in limited and extreme circumstances, you may use set-asides when no other method could be reasonably expected to redress egregious instances of discrimination.

§ 26.45 How do recipients set overall goals?

- (a) **General rule.**
 - (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, you must set an overall goal for DBE participation in your DOT-assisted contracts.
 - (2) If you are an FTA Tier II recipient who intends to operate a race-neutral DBE program, or if you are an FAA recipient who reasonably anticipates awarding \$250,000 or less in FAA prime contract funds in a Federal fiscal year, you are not required to develop overall goals for FTA or FAA, respectively, for that Federal fiscal year.

- (b) Your overall goal must be based on demonstrable evidence of the availability of ready, willing and able DBEs relative to all businesses ready, willing and able to participate on your DOT-assisted contracts (hereafter, the "relative availability of DBEs"). The goal must reflect your determination of the level of DBE participation you would expect absent the effects of discrimination. You cannot simply rely on either the 10 percent national goal, your previous overall goal or past DBE participation rates in your program without reference to the relative availability of DBEs in your market.
- (c) **Step 1.** You must begin your goal setting process by determining a base figure for the relative availability of DBEs. The following are examples of approaches that you may take toward determining a base figure. These examples are provided as a starting point for your goal setting process. Any percentage figure derived from one of these examples should be considered a basis from which you begin when examining all evidence available in your jurisdiction. These examples are not intended as an exhaustive list. Other methods or combinations of methods to determine a base figure may be used, subject to approval by the concerned operating administration.
- (1) **Use DBE Directories and Census Bureau Data.** Determine the number of ready, willing and able DBEs in your market from your DBE directory. Using the Census Bureau's County Business Pattern (CBP) data base, determine the number of all ready, willing and able businesses available in your market that perform work in the same NAICS codes. (Information about the CBP data base may be obtained from the Census Bureau at their web site, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html>;) Divide the number of DBEs by the number of all businesses to derive a base figure for the relative availability of DBEs in your market.
 - (2) **Use a bidders list.** Determine the number of DBEs that have bid or quoted (successful and unsuccessful) on your DOT-assisted prime contracts or subcontracts in the past three years. Determine the number of all businesses that have bid or quoted (successful and unsuccessful) on prime or subcontracts in the same time period. Divide the number of DBE bidders and quoters by the number of all businesses to derive a base figure for the relative availability of DBEs in your market. When using this approach, you must establish a mechanism (documented in your goal submission) to directly capture data on DBE and non-DBE prime and subcontractors that submitted bids or quotes on your DOT-assisted contracts.
 - (3) **Use data from a disparity study.** Use a percentage figure derived from data in a valid, applicable disparity study.
 - (4) **Use the goal of another DOT recipient.** If another DOT recipient in the same, or substantially similar, market has set an overall goal in compliance with this rule, you may use that goal as a base figure for your goal.
 - (5) **Alternative methods.** Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, you may use other methods to determine a base figure for your overall goal. Any methodology you choose must be based on demonstrable evidence of local market conditions and be designed to ultimately attain a goal that is rationally related to the relative availability of DBEs in your market. The exclusive use of a list of prequalified contractors or plan holders, or a bidders list that does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section, is not an acceptable alternative means of determining the availability of DBEs.
- (d) **Step 2.** Once you have calculated a base figure, you must examine all of the evidence available in your jurisdiction to determine what adjustment, if any, is needed to the base figure to arrive at your overall goal. If the evidence does not suggest an adjustment is necessary, then no adjustment shall be made.

- (1) There are many types of evidence that must be considered when adjusting the base figure. These include:
 - (i) The current capacity of DBEs to perform work in your DOT-assisted contracting program, as measured by the volume of work DBEs have performed in recent years;
 - (ii) Evidence from disparity studies conducted anywhere within your jurisdiction, to the extent it is not already accounted for in your base figure; and
 - (iii) If your base figure is the goal of another recipient, you must adjust it for differences in your local market and your contracting program.
 - (2) If available, you must consider evidence from related fields that affect the opportunities for DBEs to form, grow and compete. These include, but are not limited to:
 - (i) Statistical disparities in the ability of DBEs to get the financing, bonding and insurance required to participate in your program;
 - (ii) Data on employment, self-employment, education, training and union apprenticeship programs, to the extent you can relate it to the opportunities for DBEs to perform in your program.
 - (3) If you attempt to make an adjustment to your base figure to account for the continuing effects of past discrimination (often called the “but for” factor) or the effects of an ongoing DBE program, the adjustment must be based on demonstrable evidence that is logically and directly related to the effect for which the adjustment is sought.
- (e) Once you have determined a percentage figure in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, you should express your overall goal as follows:
- (1) If you are an FHWA recipient, as a percentage of all Federal-aid highway funds you will expend in FHWA-assisted contracts in the forthcoming three fiscal years.
 - (2) If you are an FTA or FAA recipient, as a percentage of all FT or FAA funds (exclusive of FTA funds to be used for the purchase of transit vehicles) that you will expend in FTA or FAA-assisted contracts in the three forthcoming fiscal years.
 - (3) In appropriate cases, the FHWA, FTA or FAA Administrator may permit or require you to express your overall goal as a percentage of funds for a particular grant or project or group of grants and/or projects, including entire projects. Like other overall goals, a project goal may be adjusted to reflect changed circumstances, with the concurrence of the appropriate operating administration.
 - (i) A project goal is an overall goal, and must meet all the substantive and procedural requirements of this section pertaining to overall goals.
 - (ii) A project goal covers the entire length of the project to which it applies.
 - (iii) The project goal should include a projection of the DBE participation anticipated to be obtained during each fiscal year covered by the project goal.
 - (iv) The funds for the project to which the project goal pertains are separated from the base from which your regular overall goal, applicable to contracts not part of the project covered by a project goal, is calculated.

(f)

(1)

- (i) If you set your overall goal on a fiscal year basis, you must submit it to the applicable DOT operating administration by August 1 at three-year intervals, based on a schedule established by the FHWA, FTA, or FAA, as applicable, and posted on that agency's website.
 - (ii) You may adjust your three-year overall goal during the three-year period to which it applies, in order to reflect changed circumstances. You must submit such an adjustment to the concerned operating administration for review and approval.
 - (iii) The operating administration may direct you to undertake a review of your goal if necessary to ensure that the goal continues to fit your circumstances appropriately.
 - (iv) While you are required to submit an overall goal to FHWA, FTA, or FAA only every three years, the overall goal and the provisions of Sec. 26.47(c) apply to each year during that three-year period.
 - (v) You may make, for informational purposes, projections of your expected DBE achievements during each of the three years covered by your overall goal. However, it is the overall goal itself, and not these informational projections, to which the provisions of section 26.47(c) of this part apply.
- (2) If you are a recipient and set your overall goal on a project or grant basis as provided in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, you must submit the goal for review at a time determined by the FHWA, FTA or FAA Administrator, as applicable.
- (3) You must include with your overall goal submission a description of the methodology you used to establish the goal, including your base figure and the evidence with which it was calculated, and the adjustments you made to the base figure and the evidence you relied on for the adjustments. You should also include a summary listing of the relevant available evidence in your jurisdiction and, where applicable, an explanation of why you did not use that evidence to adjust your base figure. You must also include your projection of the portions of the overall goal you expect to meet through race-neutral and race-conscious measures, respectively (see § 26.51(c)).
- (4) You are not required to obtain prior operating administration concurrence with your overall goal. However, if the operating administration's review suggests that your overall goal has not been correctly calculated or that your method for calculating goals is inadequate, the operating administration may, after consulting with you, adjust your overall goal or require that you do so. The adjusted overall goal is binding on you. In evaluating the adequacy or soundness of the methodology used to derive the overall goal, the operating administration will be guided by goal setting principles and best practices identified by the Department in guidance issued pursuant to § 26.9.
- (5) If you need additional time to collect data or take other steps to develop an approach to setting overall goals, you may request the approval of the concerned operating administration for an interim goal and/or goal-setting mechanism. Such a mechanism must:
 - (i) Reflect the relative availability of DBEs in your local market to the maximum extent feasible given the data available to you; and
 - (ii) Avoid imposing undue burdens on non-DBEs.
- (6) Timely submission and operating administration approval of your overall goal is a condition of eligibility for DOT financial assistance.

(7) If you fail to establish and implement goals as provided in this section, you are not in compliance with this part. If you establish and implement goals in a way different from that provided in this part, you are not in compliance with this part. If you fail to comply with this requirement, you are not eligible to receive DOT financial assistance.

(g)

(1) In establishing an overall goal, you must provide for consultation and publication. This includes:

(i) Consultation with minority, women's and general contractor groups, community organizations, and other officials or organizations which could be expected to have information concerning the availability of disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged businesses, the effects of discrimination on opportunities for DBEs, and your efforts to establish a level playing field for the participation of DBEs. The consultation must include a scheduled, direct, interactive exchange (e.g., a face-to-face meeting, video conference, teleconference) with as many interested stakeholders as possible focused on obtaining information relevant to the goal setting process, and it must occur before you are required to submit your methodology to the operating administration for review pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section. You must document in your goal submission the consultation process you engaged in. Notwithstanding paragraph (f)(4) of this section, you may not implement your proposed goal until you have complied with this requirement.

(ii) A published notice announcing your proposed overall goal before submission to the operating administration on August 1st. The notice must be posted on your official Internet Web site and may be posted in any other sources (e.g., minority-focused media, trade association publications). If the proposed goal changes following review by the operating administration, the revised goal must be posted on your official Internet Web site.

(2) At your discretion, you may inform the public that the proposed overall goal and its rationale are available for inspection during normal business hours at your principal office and for a 30-day comment period. Notice of the comment period must include addresses to which comments may be sent. The public comment period will not extend the August 1st deadline set in paragraph (f) of this section.

(h) Your overall goals must provide for participation by all certified DBEs and must not be subdivided into group-specific goals.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 34570, June 28, 1999; 65 FR 68951, Nov. 15, 2000; 68 FR 35553, June 16, 2003; 75 FR 5536, Feb. 3, 2010; 76 FR 5097, Jan. 28, 2011; 79 FR 59593, Oct. 2, 2014; 89 FR 24966, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.47 Can recipients be penalized for failing to meet overall goals?

(a) You cannot be penalized, or treated by the Department as being in noncompliance with this rule, because your DBE participation falls short of your overall goal, unless you have failed to administer your program in good faith.

(b) If you do not have an approved DBE program or overall goal, or if you fail to implement your program in good faith, you are in noncompliance with this part.

- (c) If the awards and commitments shown on your Uniform Report of Awards or Commitments and Payments at the end of any fiscal year are less than the overall goal applicable to that fiscal year, you must do the following in order to be regarded by the Department as implementing your DBE program in good faith:
- (1) Analyze in detail the reasons for the difference between the overall goal and your awards and commitments in that fiscal year;
 - (2) Establish specific steps and milestones to correct the problems you have identified in your analysis and to enable you to meet fully your goal for the new fiscal year;
 - (3)
 - (i) If you are a state highway agency; one of the 50 largest transit authorities as determined by the FTA; or an CORE 30 airport or other airport designated by the FAA, you must submit, within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year, the analysis and corrective actions developed under paragraphs (c)(1) and (2) of this section to the appropriate operating administration for approval. If the operating administration approves the report, you will be regarded as complying with the requirements of this section for the remainder of the fiscal year.
 - (ii) As a transit authority or airport not meeting the criteria of paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section, you must retain analysis and corrective actions in your records for three years and make it available to FTA or FAA on request for their review.
 - (4) FHWA, FTA, or FAA may impose conditions on the recipient as part of its approval of the recipient's analysis and corrective actions including, but not limited to, modifications to your overall goal methodology, changes in your race-conscious/race-neutral split, or the introduction of additional race-neutral or race-conscious measures.
 - (5) You may be regarded as being in noncompliance with this Part, and therefore subject to the remedies in § 26.103 or § 26.105 of this part and other applicable regulations, for failing to implement your DBE program in good faith if any of the following things occur:
 - (i) You do not submit your analysis and corrective actions to FHWA, FTA, or FAA in a timely manner as required under paragraph (c)(3) of this section;
 - (ii) FHWA, FTA, or FAA disapproves your analysis or corrective actions; or
 - (iii) You do not fully implement the corrective actions to which you have committed or conditions that FHWA, FTA, or FAA has imposed following review of your analysis and corrective actions.
- (d) If, as recipient, your Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments or other information coming to the attention of FTA, FHWA, or FAA, demonstrates that current trends make it unlikely that you will achieve DBE awards and commitments that would be necessary to allow you to meet your overall goal at the end of the fiscal year, FHWA, FTA, or FAA, as applicable, may require you to make further good faith efforts, such as by modifying your race-conscious/race-neutral split or introducing additional race-neutral or race-conscious measures for the remainder of the fiscal year.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 76 FR 5098, Jan. 28, 2011; 89 FR 24966, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.49 What are the requirements for transit vehicle manufactures (TVMs) and for awarding DOT-assisted contracts to TVMs?

- (a) If you are an FTA recipient, you must require in your DBE program that each TVM, as a condition of being authorized to bid or propose on FTA assisted transit vehicle procurements, certify that it has complied with the requirements of this section. You do not include FTA assistance used in transit vehicle procurements in the base amount from which your overall goal is calculated.
 - (1) Only those TVMs listed on FTA's list of eligible TVMs, or that have submitted a goal methodology to FTA that has been approved or has not been disapproved at the time of solicitation are eligible to bid.
 - (2) A TVM that fails to follow the requirements of this section and this part will be deemed as non-compliant, which will result in removal from FTA's eligible TVMs list and ineligibility to bid.
 - (3) An FTA recipient's failure to comply with the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section may result in formal enforcement action or appropriate sanction as determined by FTA (e.g., FTA declining to participate in the vehicle procurement).
 - (4) Within 30 days of becoming contractually required to procure a transit vehicle, an FTA recipient must report to FTA:
 - (i) The name of the TVM that was the successful bidder; and
 - (ii) The Federal share of the contractual commitment at that time.
- (b) If you are a TVM, you must establish and submit to FTA an annual overall percentage goal for DBE participation.
 - (1) In setting your overall goal, you should be guided, to the extent applicable, by the principles underlying § 26.45. The base from which you calculate this goal is the amount of FTA financial assistance included in transit vehicle contracts on which you will bid on during the fiscal year in question, less the portion(s) attributable to the manufacturing process performed entirely by your own forces.
 - (i) You must consider and include in your base figure all domestic contracting opportunities made available to non-DBEs.
 - (ii) You must exclude from this base figure funds attributable to work performed outside the United States and its territories, possessions, and commonwealths.
 - (iii) In establishing an overall goal, you must provide for public participation. This includes consultation with interested parties consistent with § 26.45(g).
 - (2) The requirements of this part with respect to submission and approval of overall goals apply to you as they do to recipients, except that TVMs set and submit their goals annually and not on a triennial basis.
- (c) TVMs must comply with the reporting requirements of § 26.11, including the requirement to submit the Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments, in order to remain eligible to bid on FTA assisted transit vehicle procurements.
- (d) TVMs must implement all other requirements of this part, except those relating to UCPs and DBE certification procedures.

- (e) If you are an FHWA or FAA recipient, you may, with FHWA or FAA approval, use the procedures of this section with respect to procurements of vehicles or specialized equipment. If you choose to do so, then the manufacturers of the equipment must meet the same requirements (including goal approval by FHWA or FAA) that TVMs must meet in FTA assisted procurements.
- (f) Recipients may establish project-specific goals for DBE participation in the procurement of transit vehicles from specialized manufacturers when a TVM cannot be identified.
 - (1) Project-specific goals established pursuant to this section are subject to the same review and approval and must be established as prescribed in the project goal provisions of § 26.45.
 - (2) FTA must approve the decision to use a project goal before the recipient issues a public solicitation for the vehicles in question.
 - (3) To support the request to develop a project goal, recipients must demonstrate that no TVMs are available to manufacture the vehicle.

[89 FR 24966, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.51 What means do recipients use to meet overall goals?

- (a) You must meet the maximum feasible portion of your overall goal by using race-neutral means of facilitating race-neutral DBE participation. Race-neutral DBE participation includes any time a DBE wins a prime contract through customary competitive procurement procedures or is awarded a subcontract on a prime contract that does not carry a DBE contract goal.
- (b) Race-neutral means include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Arranging solicitations, times for the presentation of bids, quantities, specifications, and delivery schedules in ways that facilitate participation by DBEs and other small businesses and by making contracts more accessible to small businesses, by means such as those provided under § 26.39 of this part.
 - (2) Providing assistance in overcoming limitations such as inability to obtain bonding or financing (e.g., by such means as simplifying the bonding process, reducing bonding requirements, eliminating the impact of surety costs from bids, and providing services to help DBEs, and other small businesses, obtain bonding and financing);
 - (3) Providing technical assistance and other services;
 - (4) Carrying out information and communications programs on contracting procedures and specific contract opportunities (e.g., ensuring the inclusion of DBEs, and other small businesses, on recipient mailing lists for bidders; ensuring the dissemination to bidders on prime contracts of lists of potential subcontractors; provision of information in languages other than English, where appropriate);
 - (5) Implementing a supportive services program to develop and improve immediate and long-term business management, record keeping, and financial and accounting capability for DBEs and other small businesses;
 - (6) Providing services to help DBEs, and other small businesses, improve long-term development, increase opportunities to participate in a variety of kinds of work, handle increasingly significant projects, and achieve eventual self-sufficiency;

- (7) Establishing a program to assist new, start-up firms, particularly in fields in which DBE participation has historically been low;
 - (8) Ensuring distribution of your DBE directory, through print and electronic means, to the widest feasible universe of potential prime contractors; and
 - (9) Assisting DBEs, and other small businesses, to develop their capability to utilize emerging technology and conduct business through electronic media.
- (c) Each time you submit your overall goal for review by the concerned operating administration, you must also submit your projection of the portion of the goal that you expect to meet through race-neutral means and your basis for that projection. This projection is subject to approval by the concerned operating administration, in conjunction with its review of your overall goal.
- (d) You must establish contract goals to meet any portion of your overall goal you do not project being able to meet using race-neutral means.
- (e) The following provisions apply to the use of contract goals:
- (1) You may use contract goals only on those DOT-assisted contracts that have subcontracting possibilities.
 - (2) You are not required to set a contract goal on every DOT-assisted contract. You are not required to set each contract goal at the same percentage level as the overall goal. The goal for a specific contract may be higher or lower than that percentage level of the overall goal, depending on such factors as the type of work involved, the location of the work, and the availability of DBEs for the work of the particular contract. However, over the period covered by your overall goal, you must set contract goals so that they will cumulatively result in meeting any portion of your overall goal you do not project being able to meet through the use of race-neutral means.
 - (3) Operating administration approval of each contract goal is not necessarily required. However, operating administrations may review and approve or disapprove any contract goal you establish.
 - (4) Your contract goals must provide for participation by all certified DBEs and must not be subdivided into group-specific goals.
- (f) To ensure that your DBE program continues to be narrowly tailored to overcome the effects of discrimination, you must adjust your use of contract goals as follows:
- (1) If your approved projection under paragraph (c) of this section estimates that you can meet your entire overall goal for a given year through race-neutral means, you must implement your program without setting contract goals during that year, unless it becomes necessary in order meet your overall goal.

Example to paragraph (f)(1): Your overall goal for Year 1 is 12 percent. You estimate that you can obtain 12 percent or more DBE participation through the use of race-neutral measures, without any use of contract goals. In this case, you do not set any contract goals for the contracts that will be performed in Year 1. However, if part way through Year 1, your DBE awards or commitments are not at a level that would permit you to achieve your overall goal for Year 1, you could begin setting race-conscious DBE contract goals during the remainder of the year as part of your obligation to implement your program in good faith.

- (2) If, during the course of any year in which you are using contract goals, you determine that you will exceed your overall goal, you must reduce or eliminate the use of contract goals to the extent necessary to ensure that the use of contract goals does not result in exceeding the overall goal. If you determine that you will fall short of your overall goal, then you must make appropriate modifications in your use of race-neutral and/or race-conscious measures to allow you to meet the overall goal.

Example to paragraph (f)(2): In Year II, your overall goal is 12 percent. You have estimated that you can obtain 5 percent DBE participation through use of race-neutral measures. You therefore plan to obtain the remaining 7 percent participation through use of DBE goals. By September, you have already obtained 11 percent DBE participation for the year. For contracts let during the remainder of the year, you use contract goals only to the extent necessary to obtain an additional one percent DBE participation. However, if you determine in September that your participation for the year is likely to be only 8 percent total, then you would increase your use of race-neutral and/or race-conscious means during the remainder of the year in order to achieve your overall goal.

- (3) If the DBE participation you have obtained by race-neutral means alone meets or exceeds your overall goals for two consecutive years, you are not required to make a projection of the amount of your goal you can meet using such means in the next year. You do not set contract goals on any contracts in the next year. You continue using only race-neutral means to meet your overall goals unless and until you do not meet your overall goal for a year.

Example to paragraph (f)(3): Your overall goal for Years I and Year II is 10 percent. The DBE participation you obtain through race-neutral measures alone is 10 percent or more in each year. (For this purpose, it does not matter whether you obtained additional DBE participation through using contract goals in these years.) In Year III and following years, you do not need to make a projection under paragraph (c) of this section of the portion of your overall goal you expect to meet using race-neutral means. You simply use race-neutral means to achieve your overall goals. However, if in Year VI your DBE participation falls short of your overall goal, then you must make a paragraph (c) projection for Year VII and, if necessary, resume use of contract goals in that year.

- (4) If you obtain DBE participation that exceeds your overall goal in two consecutive years using contract goals (*i.e.*, not through the use of race-neutral means alone), you must reduce your use of contract goals proportionately in the following year.

Example to paragraph (f)(4): In Years I and II, your overall goal is 12 percent, and you obtain 14 and 16 percent DBE participation, respectively. You have exceeded your goals over the two-year period by an average of 25 percent. In Year III, your overall goal is again 12 percent, and your paragraph (c) projection estimates that you will obtain 4 percent DBE participation through race-neutral means and 8 percent through contract goals. You then reduce the

contract goal projection by 25 percent (*i.e.*, from 8 to 6 percent) and set contract goals accordingly during the year. If in Year III you obtain 11 percent participation, you do not use this contract goal adjustment mechanism for Year IV, because there have not been two *consecutive* years of exceeding overall goals.

- (g) In any year in which you project meeting part of your goal through race-neutral means and the remainder through contract goals, you must maintain data separately on DBE achievements in those contracts with and without contract goals, respectively. You must report this data to the concerned operating administration as provided in § 26.11.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 76 FR 5098, Jan. 28, 2011; 79 FR 59595, Oct. 2, 2014; 89 FR 24967, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.53 What are the good faith efforts procedures recipients follow in situations where there are contract goals?

- (a) When you have established a DBE contract goal, you must award the contract only to a bidder/offeror who makes good faith efforts to meet it. You must determine that a bidder/offeror has made good faith efforts if the bidder/offeror does either of the following things:
 - (1) Documents that it has obtained enough DBE participation to meet the goal; or
 - (2) Documents that it made adequate good faith efforts to meet the goal, even though it did not succeed in obtaining enough DBE participation to do so. If the bidder/offeror does document adequate good faith efforts, you must not deny award of the contract on the basis that the bidder/offeror failed to meet the goal. See Appendix A of this part for guidance in determining the adequacy of a bidder/offeror's good faith efforts.
- (b) In your solicitations for DOT-assisted contracts for which a contract goal has been established, you must require the following:
 - (1) Award of the contract will be conditioned on meeting the requirements of this section;
 - (2) All bidders or offerors will be required to submit the following information to the recipient, at the time provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section:
 - (i) The names and addresses of DBE firms that will participate in the contract;
 - (ii) A description of the work that each DBE will perform. To count toward meeting a goal, each DBE firm must be certified in a NAICS code applicable to the kind of work the firm would perform on the contract;
 - (iii) The dollar amount of the participation of each DBE firm participating;
 - (iv) Written documentation of the bidder/offeror's commitment to use a DBE subcontractor whose participation it submits to meet a contract goal; and
 - (v) Written confirmation from each listed DBE firm that it is participating in the contract in the kind and amount of work provided in the prime contractor's commitment. Each DBE listed to perform work as a regular dealer or distributor must confirm its participation according to the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

- (vi) If the contract goal is not met, evidence of good faith efforts (see Appendix A of this part). The documentation of good faith efforts must include copies of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor quote submitted to the bidder when a non-DBE subcontractor was selected over a DBE for work on the contract; and
- (3)
- (i) At your discretion, the bidder/offeror must present the information required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section—
 - (A) Under sealed bid procedures, as a matter of responsiveness, or with initial proposals, under contract negotiation procedures; or
 - (B) No later than 7 days after bid opening as a matter of responsibility. The 7 days shall be reduced to 5 days beginning January 1, 2017.
 - (ii) Provided that, in a negotiated procurement, such as a procurement for professional services, the bidder/offeror may make a contractually binding commitment to meet the goal at the time of bid submission or the presentation of initial proposals but provide the information required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section before the final selection for the contract is made by the recipient. This paragraph (b)(3)(ii) does not apply to a design-build procurement, which must follow the provisions in paragraph (e) of this section.
- (c) You must make sure all information is complete and accurate and adequately documents the bidder/offeror's good faith efforts before committing yourself to the performance of the contract by the bidder/offeror.
- (1) For each DBE listed as a regular dealer or distributor you must make a preliminary counting determination to assess its eligibility for 60 or 40 percent credit, respectively, of the cost of materials and supplies based on its demonstrated capacity and intent to perform as a regular dealer or distributor, as defined in § 26.55(e)(2)(iv)(A), (B), and (C) and (e)(3) under the contract at issue. Your preliminary determination shall be made based on the DBE's written responses to relevant questions and its affirmation that its subsequent performance of a commercially useful function will be consistent with the preliminary counting of such participation. Where the DBE supplier does not affirm that its participation will meet the specific requirements of either a regular dealer or distributor, you are required to make appropriate adjustments in counting such participation toward the bidder's good faith efforts to meet the contract goal. The bidder is responsible for verifying that the information provided by the DBE supplier is consistent with the counting of such participation toward the contract goal.
 - (2) [Reserved]
- (d) If you determine that the apparent successful bidder/offeror has failed to meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, you must, before awarding the contract, provide the bidder/offeror an opportunity for administrative reconsideration.
- (1) As part of this reconsideration, the bidder/offeror must have the opportunity to provide written documentation or argument concerning the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate good faith efforts to do so.
 - (2) Your decision on reconsideration must be made by an official who did not take part in the original determination that the bidder/offeror failed to meet the goal or make adequate good faith efforts to do so.

- (3) The bidder/offeror must have the opportunity to meet in person with your reconsideration official to discuss the issue of whether it met the goal or made adequate good faith efforts to do so.
 - (4) You must send the bidder/offeror a written decision on reconsideration, explaining the basis for finding that the bidder did or did not meet the goal or make adequate good faith efforts to do so.
 - (5) The result of the reconsideration process is not administratively appealable to the Department of Transportation.
- (e) In a design-build contracting situation, in which the recipient solicits proposals to design and build a project with minimal-project details at time of letting, the recipient may set a DBE goal that proposers must meet by submitting a DBE Open-Ended DBE Performance Plan (OEPP) with the proposal. The OEPP replaces the requirement to provide the information required in paragraph (b) of this section that applies to design-bid-build contracts. To be considered responsive, the OEPP must include a commitment to meet the goal and provide details of the types of subcontracting work or services (with projected dollar amount) that the proposer will solicit DBEs to perform. The OEPP must include an estimated time frame in which actual DBE subcontracts would be executed. Once the design-build contract is awarded, the recipient must provide ongoing monitoring and oversight to evaluate whether the design-builder is using good faith efforts to comply with the OEPP and schedule. The recipient and the design-builder may agree to make written revisions of the OEPP throughout the life of the project, e.g., replacing the type of work items the design-builder will solicit DBEs to perform and/or adjusting the proposed schedule, as long as the design-builder continues to use good faith efforts to meet the goal.
- (f)
- (1)
 - (i) You must require that a prime contractor not terminate a DBE or any portion of its work listed in response to paragraph (b)(2) of this section (or an approved substitute DBE firm per paragraph (g) of this section) without your prior written consent, unless you cause the termination or reduction. A termination includes any reduction or underrun in work listed for a DBE not caused by a material change to the prime contract by the recipient. This requirement applies to instances that include, but are not limited to, when a prime contractor seeks to perform work originally designated for a DBE subcontractor with its own forces or those of an affiliate, a non-DBE firm, or with another DBE firm.
 - (ii) You must include in each prime contract a provision stating that:
 - (A) The contractor must utilize the specific DBEs listed to perform the work and supply the materials for which each is listed unless the contractor obtains your written consent as provided in this paragraph (f); and
 - (B) Unless your consent is provided under this paragraph (f), the prime contractor must not be entitled to any payment for work or material unless it is performed or supplied by the listed DBE.
 - (2) You may provide such written consent only if you agree, for reasons stated in your concurrence document, that the prime contractor has good cause to terminate the listed DBE or any portion of its work.

- (3) Good cause does not exist if the prime contractor seeks to terminate a DBE or any portion of its work that it relied upon to obtain the contract so that the prime contractor can self-perform the work for which the DBE contractor was engaged, or so that the prime contractor can substitute another DBE or non-DBE contractor after contract award. For purposes of this paragraph (f)(3), good cause includes the following circumstances:
 - (i) The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to execute a written contract;
 - (ii) The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to perform the work of its subcontract in a way consistent with normal industry standards. Provided, however, that good cause does not exist if the failure or refusal of the DBE subcontractor to perform its work on the subcontract results from the bad faith or discriminatory action of the prime contractor;
 - (iii) The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to meet the prime contractor's reasonable, nondiscriminatory bond requirements;
 - (iv) The listed DBE subcontractor becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or exhibits credit unworthiness;
 - (v) The listed DBE subcontractor is ineligible to work on public works projects because of suspension and debarment proceedings pursuant to 2 CFR parts 180, 215, and 1200 or applicable State law;
 - (vi) You have determined that the listed DBE subcontractor is not a responsible contractor;
 - (vii) The listed DBE subcontractor voluntarily withdraws from the project and provides to you written notice of its withdrawal;
 - (viii) The listed DBE is ineligible to receive DBE credit for the type of work required;
 - (ix) A DBE owner dies or becomes disabled with the result that the listed DBE contractor is unable to complete its work on the contract; and
 - (x) Other documented good cause that you determine compels the termination of the DBE subcontractor.
- (4) Before transmitting to you its request to terminate a DBE subcontractor or any portion of its work, the prime contractor must give notice in writing to the DBE subcontractor, with a copy to you sent concurrently, of its intent to request to terminate and the reason for the proposed request.
- (5) The prime contractor's written notice must give the DBE 5 days to respond, advising you and the contractor of the reasons, if any, why it objects to the proposed termination of its subcontract/or portion thereof and why you should not approve the prime contractor's request. If required in a particular case as a matter of public necessity (e.g., safety), you may provide a response period shorter than 5 days.
- (6) In addition to post-award terminations, the provisions of this section apply to pre-award deletions or changes to DBEs or their listed work put forward by offerors in negotiated procurements.
- (g) When a DBE subcontractor or any portion of its work is terminated by the prime contractor as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, or the firm fails to complete its work on the contract for any reason, including when work committed to a DBE is not countable or reduced due to overestimations made prior to award, the prime contractor must use good faith efforts to include additional DBE participation to the extent needed to meet the contract goal. The good faith efforts shall be documented by the contractor. If the recipient requests documentation under this provision, the contractor shall submit the documentation

within 7 days, which may be extended for an additional 7 days, if necessary, at the request of the contractor, and the recipient shall provide a written determination to the contractor stating whether or not good faith efforts have been demonstrated.

- (h) You must include in each prime contract the contract clause required by § 26.13(b) stating that failure by the contractor to carry out the requirements of this part is a material breach of the contract and may result in the termination of the contract or such other remedies set forth in that section you deem appropriate if the prime contractor fails to comply with the requirements of this section.
- (i) You must apply the requirements of this section to DBE bidders/offerors for prime contracts. In determining whether a DBE bidder/offeror for a prime contract has met a contract goal, you count the work the DBE has committed to performing with its own forces as well as the work that it has committed to be performed by DBE subcontractors and DBE suppliers.
- (j) You must require the contractor awarded the contract to make available upon request a copy of all DBE subcontracts. The subcontractor shall ensure that all subcontracts or an agreement with DBEs to supply labor or materials require that the subcontract and all lower tier subcontractors be performed in accordance with this part's provisions.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 76 FR 5098, Jan. 28, 2011; 79 FR 59595, Oct. 2, 2014; 89 FR 24967, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.55 How is DBE participation counted toward goals?

- (a) When a DBE participates in a contract, you count only the value of the work performed by the DBE toward DBE goals.
 - (1) Count the entire amount of that portion of a construction contract (or other contract not covered by paragraph (a)(2) of this section) that is performed by the DBE's own forces. Include the cost of supplies and materials obtained by the DBE for the work of the contract, including supplies purchased or equipment leased by the DBE (except supplies and equipment the DBE subcontractor purchases or leases from the prime contractor or its affiliate).
 - (2) Count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged by a DBE firm for providing a bona fide service, such as professional, technical, consultant, or managerial services, or for providing bonds or insurance specifically required for the performance of a DOT-assisted contract, toward DBE goals, provided you determine the fee to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services.
 - (3) When a DBE subcontracts part of the work of its contract to another firm, the value of the subcontracted work may be counted toward DBE goals only if the DBE's subcontractor is itself a DBE. Work that a DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE firm does not count toward DBE goals.
- (b) When a DBE performs as a participant in a joint venture, count a portion of the total dollar value of the contract equal to the distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract that the DBE performs with its own forces toward DBE goals.
- (c) Count expenditures to a DBE contractor toward DBE goals only if the DBE is performing a commercially useful function on that contract.

- (1) A DBE performs a commercially useful function when it is responsible for execution of the work of the contract and is carrying out its responsibilities by performing, managing, and supervising the work involved. To perform a commercially useful function, the DBE must also be responsible, with respect to materials and supplies used on the contract, for negotiating price, determining quality and quantity, ordering the material, and installing (where applicable) and paying for the material itself. To determine whether a DBE is performing a commercially useful function, you must evaluate the amount of work subcontracted, industry practices, whether the amount the firm is to be paid under the contract is commensurate with the work it is performing and the DBE credit claimed for its performance of the work, and other relevant factors.
 - (2) A DBE does not perform a commercially useful function if its role is limited to that of an extra participant in a transaction, contract, or project through which funds are passed to obtain the appearance of DBE participation. In determining whether a DBE is such an extra participant, you must examine similar transactions, particularly those in which DBEs do not participate.
 - (3) If a DBE does not perform or exercise responsibility for at least 30 percent of the total cost of its contract with its own work force, or the DBE subcontracts a greater portion of the work of a contract than would be expected within normal industry practice for the type of work involved, you must presume that it is not performing a commercially useful function.
 - (4) When a DBE is presumed not to be performing a commercially useful function as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the DBE may present evidence to rebut this presumption. You may determine that the firm is performing a commercially useful function given the type of work involved and normal industry practices.
 - (5) Your decisions on commercially useful function matters are subject to review by the concerned operating administration, but are not administratively appealable to DOT.
- (d) Use the following factors in determining whether a DBE trucking company is performing a commercially useful function:
- (1) The DBE must be responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible on a particular contract, and there cannot be a contrived arrangement for the purpose of meeting DBE goals.
 - (2) The DBE must itself own and operate at least one fully licensed, insured, and operational truck used on the contract.
 - (3) The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services it provides on the contract using trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs.
 - (4) The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as a DBE. The DBE who leases trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the contract.
 - (5) The DBE may also lease trucks from a non-DBE firm, including from an owner-operator. The DBE that leases trucks equipped with drivers from a non-DBE is entitled to credit for the total value of transportation services provided by non-DBE leased trucks equipped with drivers not to exceed the value of transportation services on the contract provided by DBE-owned trucks or leased trucks with DBE employee drivers. Additional participation by non-DBE owned trucks equipped with drivers

receives credit only for the fee or commission it receives as a result of the lease arrangement. If a recipient chooses this approach, it must obtain written consent from the appropriate DOT operating administration.

Example to paragraph (d)(5): DBE Firm X uses two of its own trucks on a contract. It leases two trucks from DBE Firm Y and six trucks equipped with drivers from non-DBE Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by Firm X and Firm Y, and may also be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by four of the six trucks provided by Firm Z. In all, full credit would be allowed for the participation of eight trucks. DBE credit could be awarded only for the fees or commissions pertaining to the remaining trucks Firm X receives as a result of the lease with Firm Z.

- (6) The DBE may lease trucks without drivers from a non-DBE truck leasing company. If the DBE leases trucks from a non-DBE truck leasing company and uses its own employees as drivers, it is entitled to credit for the total value of these hauling services.

Example to paragraph (d)(6): DBE Firm X uses two of its own trucks on a contract. It leases two additional trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. Firm X uses its own employees to drive the trucks leased from Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of the transportation services provided by all four trucks.

- (7) For purposes of this paragraph (d), a lease must indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks must display the name and identification number of the DBE.

- (e) Count expenditures with DBEs for materials or supplies toward DBE goals as provided in the following:

(1)

(i) If the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE manufacturer, count 100 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies.

(ii) For purposes of this paragraph (e)(1), a manufacturer is a firm that owns (or leases) and operates a factory or establishment that produces, on the premises, the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment required under the contract and of the general character described by the specifications. Manufacturing includes blending or modifying raw materials or assembling components to create the product to meet contract specifications. When a DBE makes minor modifications to the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment, the DBE is not a manufacturer. Minor modifications are additional changes to a manufactured product that are small in scope and add minimal value to the final product.

(2)

(i) If the materials or supplies are purchased from a DBE regular dealer, count 60 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies (including transportation costs).

- (ii) For purposes of this section, a regular dealer is a firm that owns (or leases) and operates, a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in sufficient quantities, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business.
- (iii) Items kept and regularly sold by the DBE are of the "general character" when they share the same material characteristics and application as the items specified by the contract.
- (iv) You must establish a system to determine that a DBE regular dealer per paragraph (e)(2)(iv)(A) of this section, over a reasonable period of time, keeps sufficient quantities and regularly sells the items in question. This system must also ensure that a regular dealer of bulk items per (e)(2)(iv)(B) of this section owns/leases and operates distribution equipment for the products it sells. This requirement may be administered through questionnaires, inventory records reviews, or other methods to determine whether each DBE supplier has the demonstrated capacity to perform a commercially useful function (CUF) as a regular dealer prior to its participation. The system you implement must be maintained and used to identify all DBE suppliers with capacity to be eligible for 60 percent credit, contingent upon the performance of a CUF. This requirement is a programmatic safeguard apart from that described in § 26.53(c)(1).
 - (A) To be a regular dealer, the firm must be an established business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question. A DBE supplier performs a CUF as a regular dealer and receives credit for 60 percent of the cost of materials or supplies (including transportation cost) when all, or at least 51 percent of, the items under a purchase order or subcontract are provided from the DBE's inventory, and when necessary, any minor quantities delivered from and by other sources are of the general character as those provided from the DBE's inventory.
 - (B) A DBE may be a regular dealer in such bulk items as petroleum products, steel, concrete or concrete products, gravel, stone, or asphalt without owning and operating a place of business as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section if the firm both owns and operates distribution equipment used to deliver the products. Any supplementing of regular dealers' own distribution equipment must be by a long-term operating lease and not on an ad hoc or contract-by-contract basis.
 - (C) A DBE supplier of items that are not typically stocked due to their unique characteristics (e.g., limited shelf life or items ordered to specification) should be considered in the same manner as a regular dealer of bulk items per paragraph (e)(2)(iv)(B) of this section. If the DBE supplier of these items does not own or lease distribution equipment, as described above, it is not a regular dealer.
 - (D) Packagers, brokers, manufacturers' representatives, or other persons who arrange, facilitate, or expedite transactions are not regular dealers within the meaning of paragraph (e)(2) of this section.
- (3) If the materials or supplies are purchased from a DBE distributor that neither maintains sufficient inventory nor uses its own distribution equipment for the products in question, count 40 percent of the cost of materials or supplies (including transportation costs). A DBE distributor is an established business that engages in the regular sale or lease of the items specified by the contract. A DBE distributor assumes responsibility for the items it purchases once they leave the point of origin (e.g.,

a manufacturer's facility), making it liable for any loss or damage not covered by the carrier's insurance. A DBE distributor performs a CUF when it demonstrates ownership of the items in question and assumes all risk for loss or damage during transportation, evidenced by the terms of the purchase order or a bill of lading (BOL) from a third party, indicating Free on Board (FOB) at the point of origin or similar terms that transfer responsibility of the items in question to the DBE distributor. If these conditions are met, DBE distributors may receive 40 percent for drop-shipped items. Terms that transfer liability to the distributor at the delivery destination (e.g., FOB destination), or deliveries made or arranged by the manufacturer or another seller do not satisfy this requirement.

- (4) With respect to materials or supplies purchased from a DBE that is neither a manufacturer, a regular dealer, nor a distributor, count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged that you deem to be reasonable, including transportation charges for the delivery of materials or supplies. Do not count any portion of the cost of the materials and supplies themselves.
- (5) You must determine the amount of credit awarded to a firm for the provisions of materials and supplies (e.g., whether a firm is acting as a regular dealer, distributor, or a transaction facilitator) on a contract-by-contract basis.
- (f) If a firm is not currently certified as a DBE in accordance with the standards of subpart D of this part at the time of the execution of the contract, do not count the firm's participation toward any DBE goals, except as provided for in § 26.87(j)).
- (g) Do not count the dollar value of work performed under a contract with a firm after it has ceased to be certified toward your overall goal.
- (h) Do not count the participation of a DBE subcontractor toward a contractor's final compliance with its DBE obligations on a contract until the contractor has paid the DBE the amount being counted.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 68951, Nov. 15, 2000; 68 FR 35554, June 16, 2003; 79 FR 59595, Oct. 2, 2014; 89 FR 24968, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

Subpart D—Certification Standards

§ 26.61 Burden of proof

- (a) In determining whether to certify a firm, the certifier must apply the standards of this subpart. Unless the context indicates otherwise, singular terms include their plural forms and vice versa.
- (b) The firm has the burden of demonstrating, by a preponderance of the evidence, *i.e.*, more likely than not, that it satisfies all of the requirements in this subpart. In determining whether the firm has met its burden, the certifier must consider all the information in the record, viewed as a whole.
 - (1) **Exception 1.** In a decertification proceeding the certifier bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the firm is no longer eligible for certification under the rules of this part.
 - (2) **Exception 2.** If a certifier has a reasonable basis to believe that an individual who is a member of a group in § 26.67(a) of this section is not, in fact, socially and/or economically disadvantaged, the certifier bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the individual is not socially and/or economically disadvantaged.

[89 FR 24969, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.63 General certification rules.

(a) **General rules.** Except as otherwise provided:

- (1) The firm must be for-profit and engaged in business activities.
- (2) In making eligibility determinations, a certifier may not consider whether a firm performs a commercially useful function (CUF), or the potential effect on goals or counting.
- (3) A certifier cannot condition eligibility on State prequalification requirements for bidding on contracts.
- (4) Certification is not a warranty of competence or suitability.
- (5) A certifier determines eligibility based on the evidence it has at the time of its decision, not on the basis of historical or outdated information, giving full effect to the “curative measures” provisions of this part.
- (6) Entering into a fraudulent transaction or presenting false information to obtain or maintain DBE certification is disqualifying.

(b) **Indirect ownership.** A subsidiary (*i.e.*, S) that SEDOs own and control indirectly is eligible, if it satisfies the other requirements of this part and only under the following circumstances.

- (1) **Look-through.** SEDOs own at least 51 percent of S through their ownership of P (*i.e.*, the parent firm) as shown in the examples following.
- (2) **Control.** SEDOs control P, and P controls S.
- (3) **One tier of separation.** The SEDOs indirectly own S through P and no other intermediary. That is, no applicant or DBE may be more than one entity (P) removed from its individual SEDOs.
- (4) **Examples.** The following examples assume that S and its SEDOs satisfy all other requirements in this part.
 - (i) **Example 1 to paragraph (b)(4).** SEDOs own 100 percent of P, and P owns 100 percent of S. S is eligible for certification.
 - (ii) **Example 2 to paragraph (b)(4).** Same facts as Example 1, except P owns 51 percent of S. S is eligible.
 - (iii) **Example 3 to paragraph (b)(4).** SEDOs own 80 percent of P, and P owns 70 percent of S. S is eligible because SEDOs indirectly own 56 percent of S. The calculation is 80 percent of 70 percent or $.8 \times .7 = .56$.
 - (iv) **Example 4 to paragraph (b)(4).** SEDOs own and control P, and they own 52 percent of S by operation of this paragraph (b). However, a non-SEDO controls S. S is ineligible.
 - (v) **Example 5 to paragraph (b)(4).** SEDOs own 60 percent of P, and P owns 51 percent of S. S is ineligible because SEDOs own just 31 percent of S.
 - (vi) **Example 6 to paragraph (b)(4).** P indirectly owns and controls S and has other affiliates. S is eligible only if its gross receipts, plus those of all of its affiliates, do not exceed the applicable small business size cap of § 26.65. Note that all of P's affiliates are affiliates of S by virtue of P's ownership and/or control of S.

(c) **Indian Tribes, NHOs, and ANCs** —

- (1) **Indian Tribes and NHOs.** A firm that is owned by an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization (NHO), rather than by Indians or Native Hawaiians as individuals, is eligible if it meets all other certification requirements in this part.
- (2) **Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs).**
 - (i) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subpart, a subsidiary corporation, joint venture, or partnership entity of an ANC is eligible for certification if it meets all the following requirements:
 - (A) The Settlement Common Stock of the underlying ANC and other stock of the ANC held by holders of the Settlement Common Stock and by Natives and descendants of Natives represents a majority of both the total equity of the ANC and the total voting power of the corporation for purposes of electing directors;
 - (B) The shares of stock or other units of common ownership interest in the subsidiary, joint venture, or partnership entity held by the ANC and by holders of its Settlement Common Stock represent a majority of both the total equity of the entity and the total voting power of the entity for the purpose of electing directors, the general partner, or principal officers; and
 - (C) The subsidiary, joint venture, or partnership entity has been certified by the Small Business Administration under the 8(a) or small disadvantaged business program.
 - (ii) As a certifier to whom an ANC-related entity applies for certification, a certifier must not use the Uniform Certified Application. The certifier must obtain from the firm documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the entity meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. The certifier must also obtain sufficient information about the firm to allow the certifier to administer its program (e.g., information that would appear in a UCP directory).
 - (iii) If an ANC-related firm does not meet all the conditions of paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, then it must meet the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section in order to be certified.

[89 FR 24969, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.65 Business Size Determinations.

- (a) **By NAICS Code.** A firm (including its affiliates) must be a small business, as defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA). The certifier must apply the SBA business size limit in 13 CFR part 121 which corresponds to the applicable primary industry classifications (NAICS codes). The firm is ineligible when its affiliated "receipts" (computed on a cash basis), as defined in 13 CFR 121.104(a) and averaged over the firm's preceding five fiscal years, exceed the applicable SBA size cap(s).
- (b) **Statutory Cap.** Even if a firm is a small business under paragraph (a) of this section, it is ineligible to perform DBE work on FHWA or FTA assisted contracts if its affiliated annual gross receipts, as defined in 13 CFR 121.104, averaged over the firm's previous three fiscal years exceed \$30.72 million (as of March 1, 2024). The Department will adjust this amount annually and post the adjusted amount on its website available at <https://www.transportation.gov/DBEsizestandards>.

[89 FR 24970, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.67 Social and economic disadvantage.

(a) *Group membership* –

- (1) **General rule.** Citizens of the United States (or lawfully admitted permanent residents) who are women, Black American, Hispanic American, Native American, Asian Pacific American, Subcontinent Asian American, or other minorities found to be disadvantaged by the Small Business Administration (SBA), are rebuttably presumed to be socially and economically disadvantaged. A firm owner claiming the presumption must specify of which groups in this paragraph (a)(1) she or he is a member on the Declaration of Eligibility (DOE).
- (2) **Native American group membership.** An owner claiming Native American group membership must submit a signed DOE as well as proof of enrollment in a federally or State-recognized Indian Tribe. An owner claiming Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native group membership must submit documentation legally recognized under State or Federal law attesting to the individual's status as a member of that group.
- (3) **Questioning group membership.** (1) Certifiers may not question claims of group membership as a matter of course. Certifiers must not impose a disproportionate burden on members of any particular group. Imposing a disproportionate burden on members of a particular group could violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, paragraph (b) of this section, and/or 49 CFR part 21.
 - (i) If a certifier has a well-founded reason(s) to question an owner's claim of membership in a group in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, it must provide the individual a written explanation of its reason(s), using the most recent email address provided. The firm bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the owner is a member of the group in question.
 - (ii) A certifier's written explanation must instruct the individual to submit evidence demonstrating that the individual has held herself/himself/themself out publicly as a member of the group for a long period of time prior to applying for DBE certification, and that the relevant community considers the individual a member. The certifier may not require the individual to provide evidence beyond that related to group membership.
 - (iii) The owner must email the certifier evidence described in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section no later than 20 days after the written explanation. The certifier must email the owner a decision no later than 30 days after receiving timely submitted evidence.
 - (iv) If a certifier determines that an individual has not demonstrated group membership, the certifier's decision must specifically reference the evidence in the record that formed the basis for the conclusion and give a detailed explanation of why the evidence submitted was insufficient. It must also inform the individual of the right to appeal, as provided in § 26.89(a), and of the right to reapply at any time under paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) *Rebuttal of social disadvantage.*

- (1) If a certifier has a reasonable basis to believe that an individual who is a member of a group in paragraph (a)(1) of this section is not, in fact, socially disadvantaged, the certifier must initiate a § 26.87 proceeding, regardless of the firm's DBE status. As is the case in all section § 26.87 proceedings, the certifier must prove ineligibility.
- (2) If the certifier finds that the owner is not socially disadvantaged, its decision letter must inform the firm of its appeal rights.

(c) **Rebuttal of economic disadvantage** –

(1) **Personal net worth.** If a certifier has a reasonable basis to believe that an individual who submits a PNW Statement that is below the currently applicable PNW cap is not economically disadvantaged, the certifier may rebut the individual's presumption of economic disadvantage.

(i) The certifier must not attempt to rebut presumed economic disadvantage as a matter of course and it must avoid imposing unnecessary burdens on individual owners or disproportionately impose them on members of a particular group.

(ii) The certifier must proceed as provided in § 26.87.

(2) **Economic disadvantage in fact.**

(i) To rebut the presumption, the certifier must prove that a reasonable person would not consider the individual economically disadvantaged. The certifier may consider assets and income, free use of them or ready access to their benefits, and any other trappings of wealth that the certifier considers relevant. There are no assets (including retirement assets), income, equity, or other exclusions and no limitations on inclusions. A broad and general analysis suffices in most cases: the owner has, or enjoys the benefits of, income of X; two homes worth approximately Y; substantial interests in outside businesses Q, R, and S; four rental properties of aggregate value Z; etc. The certifier need only demonstrate “ballpark” values based on available evidence. The reasonable person is not party to detailed financial information. S/he considers the owner's overall circumstances and lifestyle.

(ii) The certifier must proceed as provided in § 26.87.

(d) **Non-presumptive disadvantage.** An owner who is not presumed to be SED under paragraph (a) of this section may demonstrate that he is SED based on his own experiences and circumstances that occurred within American society.

(1) To attempt to prove individual SED, the owner provides the certifier a Personal Narrative (PN) that describes in detail specific acts or omissions by others, which impeded his progress or success in education, employment, and/or business, including obtaining financing on terms available to similarly situated, non-disadvantaged persons.

(2) The PN must identify at least one objective basis for the detrimental discrimination. The basis may be any identifiable status or condition. The PN must describe this objective distinguishing feature(s) (ODF) in sufficient detail to justify the owner's conclusion that it prompted the prejudicial acts or omissions.

(3) The PN must state how and to what extent the discrimination caused the owner harm, including a full description of type and magnitude.

(4) The owner must establish that he is economically disadvantaged in fact and that he is economically disadvantaged relative to similarly situated non-disadvantaged individuals.

(5) The owner must attach to the PN a current PNW statement and any other financial information he considers relevant.

(6) This rule does not prescribe how the owner must satisfy his burden of proving disadvantage. He need not, for example, have filed any formal complaint, or prove discrimination under a particular statute.

Example 1 to paragraph (d): A White male claiming to have experienced employment discrimination must provide evidence that his employment status and/or limited opportunities to earn income result from specific prejudicial acts directed at him personally because of an ODF, and not, e.g., an economic recession that caused widespread unemployment.

[89 FR 24970, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.68 Personal net worth.

- (a) **General.** An owner whose PNW exceeds \$2,047,000 is not presumed economically disadvantaged. The Department will adjust the PNW cap pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.
- (b) **Required documents.** Each owner on whom the firm relies for certification must submit a DOE and a corroborating personal net worth (PNW) statement, including required attachments. The owner must report PNW on the form, available at <https://www.Transportation.gov/DBEFORMS>. A certifier may require an owner to provide additional information on a case-by-case basis to verify the accuracy and completeness of the PNW statement. The certifier must have a legitimate and demonstrable need for the additional information.
- (c) **Reporting.** The following rules apply without regard to State community property, equitable distribution, or similar rules. The owner reports assets and liabilities that she owns or is deemed to own. Ownership tracks title to the asset or obligor status on the liability except where otherwise provided or when the transaction results in evasion or abuse.
 - (1) The owner excludes her ownership interest in the applicant or DBE.
 - (2) The owner excludes her share of the equity in her primary residence. There is no exclusion when the SEDO does not own the home.

Example 1 to paragraph (c)(2): The owner and her spouse hold joint title to their primary residence, for which they paid \$300,000 and are coequal debtors on a bank mortgage and a home equity line of credit with current combined balances of \$150,000. The owner may exclude her \$75,000 share of the \$150,000 of total equity.

- (3) The owner includes the full value of the contents of her primary residence unless she cohabits with a spouse or domestic partner, in which case she excludes only 50 percent of those assets.
- (4) The owner includes the value of all motor vehicles, including watercraft and ATVs, titled in her name or of which she is the principal operator.
- (5) The owner excludes the liabilities of any other party and those contingent on a future event or of undetermined value as of the date of the PNW Statement.
- (6) The owner includes her proportional share of the balance of a debt on which she shares joint and severable liability with other primary debtors.

Example 2 to paragraph (c)(6): When the owner co-signs a debt instrument with two other individuals, the rule considers her liable for one-third of the current loan balance.

- (7) The owner includes assets transferred to relatives or related entities within the two years preceding any UCA or DOE, when the assets so transferred during the period have an aggregate value of more than \$20,000. Relatives include the owner's spouse or domestic partner, children (whether biological, adopted or stepchildren), siblings (including stepsiblings and those of the spouse or domestic partner), and parents (including stepparents and those of the spouse or domestic partner). Related entities include for-profit privately held companies of which any relative is an owner, officer, director, or equivalent; and family or other trusts of which the owner or any relative is grantor, trustee, or beneficiary, except when the transfer is irrevocable.
- (8) The owner excludes direct payments, on behalf of immediate family members or their children, to unrelated providers of healthcare, education, or legal services.
- (9) The owner excludes direct payments to providers of goods and services directly related to a celebration of an immediate family member's or that family member's child's significant, normally non-recurring life event.
- (10) The owner excludes from net worth all assets in qualified retirement accounts but must report those accounts, the value of assets in them, and any significant terms and restrictions concerning the assets' use, to the certifier.

(d) **Regulatory adjustments.**

- (1) The Department will adjust the PNW cap by May 9, 2027 by multiplying \$1,600,000 by the growth in total household net worth since 2019 as described by "Financial Accounts of the United States: Balance Sheet of Households (Supplementary Table B.101.h)" produced by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve (<https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/z1/>), and normalized by the total number of households as collected by the Census in "Families and Living Arrangements" (<https://www.census.gov/topics/families/families-and-households.html>) to account for population growth. The Department will adjust the PNW cap every 3 years on the anniversary of the adjustment date described in this section. The Department will post the adjustments on the Departmental Office of Civil Rights' web page, available at <https://www.Transportation.gov/DBEPNW>. Each such adjustment will become the currently applicable PNW limit for purposes of this regulation.
- (2) The Department will use formula 1 to this paragraph (d)(2) to adjust the PNW limit:

Formula 1 to Paragraph (d)

Future Year PNW Cap	$\frac{\text{Q1-Q4 Average Household Net Worth of Future Year} / \text{Total Households of Future Year}}{\text{Q1-Q4 Average Household Net worth of 2019} (\$106,722,704 \text{ million} / \text{Total Households of 2019} (128,579))}$
= [\$1,600,000] *	

- (e) **Confidentiality.** Notwithstanding any provision of Federal or State law, a certifier must not release an individual's PNW statement nor any documents pertaining to it to any third party without the written consent of the submitter. Provided, that you must transmit this information to DOT in any certification appeal proceeding under § 26.89 or to any other State to which the individual's firm has applied for certification under § 26.85.

[89 FR 24971, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.69 Ownership.

- (a) **General rule.** A SEDO must own at least 51 percent of each class of ownership of the firm. Each SEDO whose ownership is necessary to the firm's eligibility must demonstrate that her ownership satisfies the requirements of this section. If not, the firm is ineligible.
- (b) **Overall Requirements.** A SEDO's acquisition and maintenance of an ownership interest meets the requirements of this section only if the SEDO demonstrates the following:
 - (1) **Acquisition.** The SEDO acquires ownership at fair value and by one or more "investments," as defined in paragraph (c) of this section.
 - (2) **Proportion.** No owner derives benefits or bears burdens that are clearly disproportionate to their ownership shares.
 - (3) **Maintenance.** This section's requirements continue to apply after the SEDO's acquisition and the firm's certification. That is, the SEDO must maintain her investment and its proportion relative to those of other owners.
 - (i) The SEDO may not withdraw or revoke her investment.
 - (ii) When an existing co-owner contributes significant, additional, post-acquisition cash or property to the firm, the SEDO must increase her own investment to a level not clearly disproportionate to the non-SEDO's investment.
 - (A) **Example 1 to paragraph (b)(3)(ii).** SEDO and non-SEDO own DBE 60/40. Their respective investments are approximately \$600,000 and \$400,000. The DBE has operated its business under this ownership and with this capitalization for 2 years. In Year 3, the non-SEDO contributes a \$2 million asset to the business. The SEDO, as a result, owns 60 percent of a \$2 million asset without any additional outlay. Her ownership interest, assuming no other pertinent facts, is worth \$1.2 million more than it was before. Unless the SEDO increases her investment significantly, it is clearly disproportionate to the non-SEDO's investment and to her nominal 60 percent ownership. She has not maintained her investment.
 - (B) **Example 2 to paragraph (b)(3)(ii).** Same facts except that the DBE purchases the asset with a combination of 30 percent operating income and 70 percent proceeds of a bank loan. The SEDO maintains her investment because it remains in proportion to the non-SEDO's investment and to the value of her 60 percent ownership interest.
 - (C) **Example 3 to paragraph (b)(3)(ii).** Same facts except that the non-SEDO, not a bank, is the DBE's creditor. The SEDO has not maintained her investment because the benefits and burdens of her ownership are clearly disproportionate to those of the non-SEDO. The transaction may also raise § 26.71 concerns.
 - (iii) An organic increase in the value of the business does not affect maintenance because the value of the owners' investments remains proportional. In Example 2 above, the SEDO and the non-SEDO own the new asset at 60 percent and 40 percent of its net value of \$60,000.

(c) **Investments.** A SEDO may acquire ownership by purchase, capital contribution, or gift. Subject to the other requirements of this section, each is considered an “investment” in the firm, as are additional purchases, contributions, and qualifying gifts.

(1) Investments are unconditional and at full risk of loss.

(2) Investments include a significant outlay of the SEDO's own money.

(3) For purposes of this part, title determines ownership of assets used for investments and of ownership interests themselves. This rule applies regardless of contrary community property, equitable distribution, banking, contract, or similar laws, rules, or principles.

(i) The person who has title to the asset owns it in proportion to her share of title.

(ii) However, the title rule is deemed not to apply when it produces a certification result that is manifestly unjust.

(4) If the SEDO jointly (50/50) owns an investment of cash or property, the SEDO may claim at least a 51 percent ownership interest only if the other joint owner formally transfers to the SEDO enough of his ownership in the invested asset(s) to bring the SEDO's investment to at least 51 percent of all investments in the firm. Such transfers may be gifts described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(d) **Purchases and capital contributions.**

(1) A purchase of an ownership interest is an investment when the consideration is entirely monetary and not a trade of property or services.

(2) Capital that the SEDO contributes directly to the company is an investment when the contribution is all cash or a combination of cash and tangible property and/or realty.

(3) Contributions of time, labor, services, and the like are not investments or components of investments.

(4) Loans are not investments. The proceeds of loans may be investments to the extent that they finance the SEDO's qualifying purchase or capital contribution.

(5) Debt-financed purchases or capital contributions are investments when they comply with the rules in this section and in § 26.70.

(6) Guarantees are not investments.

(7) The firm's purchases or sales of property, including ownership in itself or other companies, are not the SEDO's investments.

(8) Other persons' or entities' purchases or capital contributions are not the SEDO's investments.

(e) **Gifts.** A gift to the SEDO is an investment when it meets the requirements of this section. The gift rules apply to partial gifts, bequests, inheritances, trust distributions, and transfers for inadequate consideration. They apply to gifts of ownership interests and to gifts of cash or property that the SEDO invests. The following requirements apply to gifts on which the SEDO relies for her investment.

(1) The transferor/donor is or immediately becomes uninvolved with the firm in any capacity and in any other business that contracts with the firm other than as a lessor or provider of standard support services;

(2) The transferor does not derive undue benefit; and

- (3) A writing documents the gift. When the SEDO cannot reasonably produce better evidence, a receipt, cancelled check, or transfer confirmation suffices, if the writing identifies transferor, transferee, amount or value, and date.
- (f) **Curative measures.** The rules of this section do not prohibit transactions that further the objectives of, and compliance with, the provisions of this part. A SEDO or firm may enter into legitimate transactions, alter the terms of ownership, make additional investments, or bolster underlying documentation in a good faith effort to remove, surmount, or correct defects in eligibility, as long as the actions are consistent with this part.
- (1) The certifier may notify the firm of eligibility concerns and give the firm time, if the firm wishes, to attempt to remedy impediments to certification.
 - (2) The firm may, of its own volition, take curative action up to the time of the certifier's decision. However, it must present evidence of curation before the certifier's decision.
 - (3) The certifier may provide general assistance and guidance but not professional (legal, accounting, valuation, etc.) advice or opinions.
 - (4) While the certifier may not affirmatively impede attempts to cure, it may maintain its decision timeline and make its decision based on available evidence.
 - (5) The certifier must deny or remove certification when the firm's efforts or submissions violate the rules in paragraph (g) of this section.
- (g) **Anti-abuse rules.**
- (1) The substance and not the form of transactions drives the eligibility determination.
 - (2) The certifier must deny applications based on sham transactions or false representations, and it must decertify DBEs that engage in or make them. Transactions or representations designed to evade or materially mislead subject the firm to the same consequences.
 - (3) Fraud renders the firm ineligible and subjects it to sanctions, suspension, debarment, criminal prosecution, civil litigation, and any other consequence or recourse not proscribed in this part.

Example 1 to paragraph (g)(3): SEDO claims an investment consisting of a contribution of equipment and a significant amount of her own cash. She shows that she transferred title to the equipment and wrote a check from an account she alone owns. She does not disclose that her brother-in-law lent her the money and she must repay him. The firm is ineligible under paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

[89 FR 24972, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.70 Debt-financed investments.

- (a) Subject to the other provisions of this subpart, a SEDO may borrow money to *finance* a § 26.69(c) investment entirely or partially if the SEDO has paid, on a net basis, at least 15 percent of the total value of the investment by the time the firm applies for certification.

Example 1 to paragraph (a) introductory text: A SEDO who borrows \$9,000 of her \$10,000 cash investment in Applicant, Inc., must have repaid, from her own funds, at least \$500 of the loan's

principal by the time Applicant, Inc. applies for certification.

Example 2 to paragraph (a) introductory text: A SEDO who finances \$8,000 of a \$10,000 investment in Applicant may apply for Applicant's certification at any time.

Example 3 to paragraph (a) introductory text: A SEDO who contributes to the Applicant equipment worth \$40,000, which she purchased with \$10,000 of her own money and \$30,000 of seller financing may apply for Applicant's certification at any time.

- (1) The SEDO pays the net 15 percent portion of the investment to Seller or Applicant (as the case may be) from her own, not borrowed, money.
 - (2) Money that the SEDO receives as a § 26.69(e) gift is her own money.
 - (3) The firm, whether Applicant or DBE, does not finance any part of the investment, directly or indirectly.
- (b) The loan is real, enforceable, not in default, not offset by another agreement, and on standard commercial, arm's length terms. The following conditions also apply.
- (1) The SEDO is the sole debtor.
 - (2) The firm is not party to the loan in any capacity, including as a guarantor.
 - (3) The SEDO does not rely on the company's credit or other resources to repay any part of the debt or otherwise to finance any part of her investment.
 - (4) The loan agreement requires level, regularly recurring payments of principal and interest, according to a standard amortization schedule, at least until the SEDO satisfies requirements in paragraph (a) of this section.
 - (5) The loan agreement permits prepayments, including by refinancing.
- (c) If the creditor forgives or cancels all or part of the debt, or the SEDO defaults, the entire debt-financed portion of the SEDO's purchase or capital contribution is no longer an investment.

Example 4 to paragraph (c): SEDO finances \$40,000 of a \$50,000 investment, and the firm becomes certified. When the SEDO has repaid half of the loan's principal and associated interest, the creditor forgives the remaining \$20,000 debt. The SEDO's investment is now \$10,000.

- (d) Paragraph (c) of the section does not prohibit refinancing with debt that meets the requirements of this section or preclude prompt curation under § 26.69(f).

[89 FR 24973, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.71 Control.

(a) **General rules.**

- (1) One or more SEDOs of the firm must control it.
- (2) Control determinations must consider all pertinent facts, viewed together and in context.

- (3) A firm must have operations in the business for which it seeks certification at the time it applies. Certifiers do not certify plans or intentions, or issue contingent or conditional certifications.
- (b) **SEDO as final decision maker.** A SEDO must be the ultimate decision maker in fact, regardless of operational, policy, or delegation arrangements.
- (c) **Governance.** Governance provisions may not require that any SEDO obtain concurrence or consent from a non-SEDO to transact business on behalf of the firm.
 - (1) **Highest officer position.** A SEDO must hold the highest officer position in the company (e.g., chief executive officer or president).
 - (2) **Board of directors.** Except as detailed in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, a SEDO must have present control of the firm's board of directors, or other governing body, through the number of eligible votes.
 - (i) **Quorum requirements.** Provisions for the establishment of a quorum must not block the SEDO from calling a meeting to vote and transact business on behalf of the firm.
 - (ii) **Shareholder actions.** A SEDO's authority to change the firm's composition via shareholder action does not prove control within the meaning of paragraph (c) of this section.
 - (3) **Partnerships.** In a partnership, at least one SEDO must serve as a general partner, with control over all partnership decisions.
 - (4) **Exception.** Bylaws or other governing provisions that require non-SEDO consent for extraordinary actions generally do not contravene the rules in paragraph (c) of this section. Non-exclusive examples are a sale of the company or substantially all of its assets, mergers, and a sudden, wholesale change of type of business.
- (d) **Expertise.** At least one SEDO must have an overall understanding of the business and its essential operations sufficient to make sound managerial decisions not primarily of an administrative nature. The requirements of this paragraph (d) vary with type of business, degree of technological complexity, and scale.
- (e) **SEDO decisions.** The firm must show that the SEDO critically analyzes information provided by non-SEDOS and uses that analysis to make independent decisions.
- (f) **Delegation.** A SEDO may delegate administrative activities or operational oversight to a non-SED individual as long as at least one SEDO retains unilateral power to fire the delegate(s), and the chain of command is evident to all participants in the company and to all persons and entities with whom the firm conducts business.
 - (1) No non-SED participant may have power equal to or greater than that of a SEDO, considering all the circumstances. Aggregate magnitude and significance govern; a numerical tally does not.
 - (2) Non-SED participants may not make non-routine purchases or disbursements, enter into substantial contracts, or make decisions that affect company viability without the SEDO's consent.
 - (3) Written provisions or policies that specify the terms under which non-SED participants may sign or act on the SEDO's behalf with respect to recurring matters generally do not violate this paragraph (f), as long as they are consistent with the SEDO having ultimate responsibility for the action.
- (g) **Independent business.**

- (1) If the firm receives from or shares personnel, facilities, equipment, financial support, or other essential resources, with another business (whether a DBE or non-DBE firm) or individual on other than commercially reasonable terms, the firm must prove that it would be viable as a going concern without the arrangement.
- (2) The firm must not regularly use another firm's business-critical vehicles, equipment, machinery, or facilities to provide a product or service under contract to the same firm or one in a substantially similar business.
 - (i) **Exception 1.** Paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section do not preclude the firm from providing services to a single customer or to a small number of them, provided that the firm is not merely a conduit, captive, or unnecessary third party acting on behalf of another firm or individual. Similarly, providing a volume discount to such a customer does not impair viability unless the firm repeatedly provides the service at a significant and unsustainable loss.
 - (ii) **Exception 2.** A firm may share essential resources and deal exclusively with another firm that a SEDO controls and of which the SEDO owns at least 51 percent ownership.
- (h) **Franchise and license agreements.** A business operating under a franchise or license agreement may be certified if it meets the standards in this subpart and the franchiser or licensor is not affiliated with the franchisee or licensee. In determining whether affiliation exists, the certifier should generally not consider the restraints relating to standardized quality, advertising, accounting format, and other provisions imposed on the franchisee or licensee by the franchise agreement or license, if the franchisee or licensee has the right to profit from its efforts and bears the risk of loss commensurate with ownership. Alternatively, even though a franchisee or licensee may not be controlled by virtue of such provisions in the franchise agreement or license, affiliation could arise through other means, such as common management or excessive restrictions on the sale or transfer of the franchise interest or license.

[89 FR 24973, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.73 NAICS Codes.

- (a) A certifier must grant certification to a firm only for specific types of work that the SEDO controls. To become certified in an additional type of work, the firm must demonstrate to the certifier only that its SEDO controls the firm with respect to that type of work. The certifier must not require that the firm be recertified or submit a new application for certification but must verify the SEDO's control of the firm in the additional type of work.
 - (1) A correct NAICS code is the one that describes, as specifically as possible, the principal goods or services which the firm would provide to DOT recipients. Multiple NAICS codes may be assigned where appropriate. Program participants must rely on, and not depart from, the plain meaning of NAICS code descriptions in determining the scope of a firm's certification.
 - (2) If there is not a NAICS code that fully, clearly, or sufficiently narrowly describes the type(s) of work for which the firm seeks certification, the certifier must supplement or limit the assigned NAICS code(s) with a clear, specific, and concise narrative description of the type of work in which the firm is certified. A vague, general, or confusing description is insufficient.

- (3) Firms and certifiers must check carefully to make sure that the NAICS codes cited in a certification are kept up-to-date and accurately reflect work which the UCP has determined the firm's owners can control. The firm bears the burden of providing detailed company information the certifying agency needs to make an appropriate NAICS code designation.
- (4) A certifier may change a certification classification or description if there is a factual basis in the record, in which case it must notify the firm 30 days before making the change. Certifiers may not apply such changes retroactively.
- (5) In addition to applying the appropriate NAICS code, the certifier may apply a descriptor from a classification scheme of equivalent detail and specificity. Such a descriptor (e.g., a "work code") does not supersede or limit the types of work for which a DBE is eligible under an appropriate NAICS code.

(b) [Reserved]

[89 FR 24974, Apr. 9, 2024]

Subpart E—Certification Procedures

§ 26.81 Unified Certification Programs.

- (a) You and all other DOT recipients in your state must participate in a Unified Certification Program (UCP).
 - (1) All recipients in the same jurisdiction (normally a State) must sign an agreement establishing a UCP and submit the agreement to the Secretary for approval.
 - (2) The agreement must provide for the establishment of a UCP meeting all the requirements of this section. The agreement must specify that the UCP will follow all certification procedures and standards of this part, on the same basis as recipients; that the UCP shall cooperate fully with oversight, review, and monitoring activities of DOT and its operating administrations; and that the UCP shall implement DOT directives and guidance concerning certification matters. The agreement shall also commit recipients to ensuring that the UCP has sufficient resources and expertise to carry out the requirements of this part. The agreement shall include an implementation schedule ensuring that the UCP is fully operational no later than 18 months following the approval of the agreement by the Secretary.
 - (3) Subject to approval by the Secretary, the UCP in each state may take any form acceptable to the recipients in that state.
 - (4) The Secretary shall review the UCP and approve it, disapprove it, or remand it to the recipients in the state for revisions. A complete agreement which is not disapproved or remanded within 180 days of its receipt is deemed to be accepted.
- (b) The UCP shall make all certification decisions on behalf of all DOT recipients in the state with respect to participation in the DOT DBE Program.
 - (1) Certification decisions by the UCP shall be binding on all DOT recipients within the state.
 - (2) The UCP shall provide "one-stop shopping" to applicants for certification, such that an applicant is required to apply only once for a DBE certification that will be honored by all recipients in the state.

- (3) All obligations of recipients with respect to certification and nondiscrimination must be carried out by UCPs, and recipients may use only UCPs that comply with the certification and nondiscrimination requirements of this part.
- (c) All certifications by UCPs shall be pre-certifications; i.e., certifications that have been made final before the due date for bids or offers on a contract on which a firm seeks to participate as a DBE.
- (d) A UCP is not required to process an application for certification from a firm having its principal place of business outside the state if the firm is not certified by the UCP in the state in which it maintains its principal place of business. The Jurisdiction of Original Certification UCP shall share its information and documents concerning the firm with other UCPs that are considering the firm's application.
- (e) Subject to DOT approval as provided in this section, recipients in two or more states may form a regional UCP. UCPs may also enter into written reciprocity agreements with other UCPs. Such an agreement shall outline the specific responsibilities of each participant. A UCP may accept the certification of any other UCP or DOT recipient.
- (f) Pending the establishment of UCPs meeting the requirements of this section, you may enter into agreements with other recipients, on a regional or inter-jurisdictional basis, to perform certification functions required by this part. You may also grant reciprocity to other recipient's certification decisions.
- (g) Each UCP must maintain a unified DBE directory containing, for all firms certified by the UCP (including those from other States certified under the provisions of this part), the information required by § 26.31. The UCP must make the directory available to the public electronically, on the internet. The UCP must update the electronic version of the directory by including additions, deletions, and other changes as soon as they are made.
- (h) Except as otherwise specified in this section, all provisions of this subpart and subpart D of this part pertaining to recipients also apply to UCPs.

[89 FR 24974, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55089, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.83 What procedures do certifiers follow in making certification decisions?

- (a) You must ensure that only firms certified as eligible DBEs under this section participate as DBEs in your program.
- (b) You must determine the eligibility of firms as DBEs consistent with the standards of subpart D of this part. When a UCP is formed, the UCP must meet all the requirements of subpart D of this part and this subpart that recipients are required to meet.
- (c)
 - (1) You must take all the following steps in determining whether a DBE firm meets the standards of subpart D of this part:
 - (i) A certifier must visit the firm's principal place of business, virtually or in person, and interview the SEDO, officers, and key personnel. The certifier must review those persons' résumés and/or work histories. The certifier must maintain a complete audio recording of the interview. The certifier must also visit one or more active job sites (if there is one). These activities comprise the "on-site review" (OSR), a written report of which the certifier must keep in its files.

- (ii) Analyze documentation related to the legal structure, ownership, and control of the applicant firm. This includes, but is not limited to, Articles of Incorporation/Organization; corporate by-laws or operating agreements; organizational, annual and board/member meeting records; stock ledgers and certificates; and State-issued Certificates of Good Standing
- (iii) Analyze the bonding and financial capacity of the firm; lease and loan agreements; bank account signature cards;
- (iv) Determine the work history of the firm, including contracts it has received, work it has completed; and payroll records;
- (v) Obtain a statement from the firm of the type of work it prefers to perform as part of the DBE program and its preferred locations for performing the work, if any.
- (vi) Obtain or compile a list of the equipment owned by or available to the firm and the licenses the firm and its key personnel possess to perform the work it seeks to do as part of the DBE program;
- (vii) Obtain complete Federal income tax returns (or requests for extensions) filed by the firm, its affiliates, and the socially and economically disadvantaged owners for the last 3 years. A complete return includes all forms, schedules, and statements filed with the Internal Revenue Service.
- (viii) Require potential DBEs to complete and submit an appropriate application form, except as otherwise provided in § 26.85 of this part.

(2) You must use the application form available at <https://transportation.gov/DBEFORMS> without change or revision. However, you may provide in your DBE program, with the written approval of the concerned operating administration, for supplementing the form by requesting specified additional information not inconsistent with this part.

(3) The certifier must ensure that the SEDO signs the Declaration of Eligibility (DOE) at the end of the Uniform Certification Application (UCA), subscribed to as true under penalty of perjury that all information provided is current, accurate, and complete.

(4) You must review all information on the form prior to making a decision about the eligibility of the firm. You may request clarification of information contained in the application at any time in the application process.

(d) When another certifier, in connection with its consideration of the eligibility of a firm, makes a written request for certification information you have obtained about that firm (e.g., including application materials or the report of a site visit, if you have made one to the firm), you must promptly make the information available to the other certifier.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) Subject to the approval of the concerned operating administration as part of your DBE program, you may impose a reasonable application fee for certification. Fee waivers shall be made in appropriate cases.

(g) You must safeguard from disclosure to unauthorized persons information gathered as part of the certification process that may reasonably be regarded as proprietary or other confidential business information, consistent with applicable Federal, state, and local law.

(h)

- (1) Once a certifier has certified a firm, the firm remains certified unless and/or until the certifier removes certification, in whole or in part (*i.e.*, NAICS code removal), through the procedures of § 26.87.
 - (2) The certifier may not require a DBE to reapply for certification, renew its certification, undergo a recertification, or impose any functionally equivalent requirement. The certifier may, however, conduct a certification review at any reasonable time and/or at regular intervals of at least two years. The certification review may, at the certifier's discretion, include a new OSR. The certifier may also make an unannounced visit to the DBE's offices and/or job site. The certifier may also rely on another certifier's report of its OSR of the DBE.
- (i) If you are a DBE, you must inform the certifier or UCP in writing of any change in circumstances affecting your ability to meet size, disadvantaged status, ownership, or control requirements of this part or any material change in the information provided in your application form.
- (1) Changes in management responsibility among members of a limited liability company are covered by this requirement.
 - (2) You must attach supporting documentation describing in detail the nature of such changes.
 - (3) The DBE must notify the certifier of a material change in its circumstances that affects its continued eligibility within 30 days of its occurrence, explain the change fully, and include a duly executed DOE with the notice. The DBE's non-compliance is a § 26.109(c) failure to cooperate.
- (j) A DBE must provide its certifier(s), every year on the anniversary of its original certification, a new DOE along with the specified documentation in § 26.65(a), including gross receipts for its most recently completed fiscal year, calculated on a cash basis regardless of the DBE's overall accounting method. The sufficiency of documentation (and its probative value) may vary by business type, size, history, resources, and overall circumstances. However, the following documents may generally be considered "safe harbors," provided that they include all reportable receipts, properly calculated, for the full reporting period: audited financial statements, a CPA's signed attestation of correctness and completeness, or all income-related portions of one or more (when there are affiliates) signed Federal income tax returns as filed. Non-compliance, whether full or partial, is a § 26.109(c) failure to cooperate.
- (k) The certifier must advise each applicant within 30 days of filing whether the application is complete and suitable for evaluation and, if not, what additional information or action is required.
- (l)
- (1) The certifier must render a final eligibility decision within 90 days of receiving all information required from the applicant under this part. The certifier may extend this time period once, for no more than an additional 30 days, upon written notice to the firm, explaining fully and specifically the reasons for the extension. On a case-by-case basis, the concerned OA may give the certifier one deadline extension if it approves a written request explaining why the certifier needs more time. The certifier's failure to issue a compliant decision by the applicable deadline is a constructive denial of the application, appealable to DOT under § 26.89. In this case, the certifier may be subject to enforcement actions described in §§ 26.103 and 26.105.
 - (2) [Reserved]
- (m)

- (1) A certifier may notify the applicant about ineligibility concerns and allow the firm to rectify deficiencies within the period in paragraph (l) of this section.
- (2) If a firm takes curative measures before the certifier renders a decision, the certifier must consider any evidence it submits of having taken such measures. The certifier must not automatically construe curative measures as successful or abusive.
 - (i) **Example 1 to paragraph (m)(2).** The firm may obtain proof of an investment, transaction, or other fact on which its eligibility depends.
 - (ii) **Example 2 to paragraph (m)(2).** An owner or related party may create a legally enforceable document of irrevocable transfer to the SEDO.
 - (iii) **Example 3 to paragraph (m)(2).** The firm may amend an operating agreement, bylaw provision, or other governance document, provided that the amendment accurately reflects the parties' relationships, powers, responsibilities, and other pertinent circumstances.
- (n) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (n), if an applicant for DBE certification withdraws its application before the certifier issues a decision, the applicant can resubmit the application at any time. However, the certifier may place the reapplication at the "end of the line," behind other applications that have been made since the firm's previous application was withdrawn. The certifier may apply the § 26.86(c) waiting period to a firm that has established a pattern of withdrawing applications before its decision.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 35555, June 16, 2003; 76 FR 5100, Jan. 28, 2011; 79 FR 59598, Oct. 2, 2014; 89 FR 24974, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55090, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.85 Interstate certification.

- (a) **Applicability.** This section applies to a DBE certified in any UCP.
- (b) **General rule.** When a DBE applies to another UCP for certification, the new UCP must accept the DBE's certification from its jurisdiction of original certification (JOC). The JOC is the State in which the firm maintains its principal place of business at the time of application unless and until the firm loses certification in that jurisdiction.
- (c) **Application procedure.** To obtain certification by an additional UCP, the DBE must provide:
 - (1) A cover letter that specifies that the DBE is applying for interstate certification, identifies all UCPs in which the DBE is certified (including the UCP that originally certified it)
 - (2) An electronic image of the UCP directory of the original UCP that shows the DBE certification; and
 - (3) A new DOE.
- (d) **Confirmation of eligibility.** Within 10 business days of receiving the documents required under paragraph (c) of this section, the additional UCP must confirm the certification of the DBE preferably by reference to the UCP directory of the JOC.
- (e) **Certification.** If the DBE fulfills the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section and the UCP confirms the DBE's certification per paragraph (d) of this section, the UCP must certify the DBE immediately without undergoing further procedures and provide the DBE with a letter documenting its certification.

- (f) **Noncompliance.** Failure of the additional UCP to comply with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section is considered non-compliance with this part.
- (g) **Post-interstate certification proceedings.**
- (1) After the additional UCP certifies the DBE, the UCP may request a fully unredacted copy of all, or a portion of, the DBE's certification file from any other UCP in which the DBE is certified.
 - (2) A UCP must provide a complete unredacted copy of the DBE's certification materials to the additional UCP within 30 days of receiving the request. Confidentiality requirements of §§ 26.83(d) and 26.109(b) do not apply.
 - (3) Once the new UCP certifies, then it must treat the DBE as it treats other DBEs, for all purposes.
 - (4) The DBE must provide an annual DOE with documentation of gross receipts, under § 26.83(j), to certifying UCPs on the anniversary date of the DBE's original certification by its JOC.
- (h) **Decertifications.**
- (1) If any UCP has reasonable cause to remove a DBE's certification, in whole or in part (*i.e.*, NAICS code removal), it must notify the other UCPs in which the DBE is certified ("other jurisdictions") via email. The notice must explain the UCP's reasons for believing the DBE's certification should be removed.
 - (2) Within 30 days of receiving the notice, the other jurisdictions must email the UCP contemplating decertification a concurrence or non-concurrence with the proposed action. The other jurisdictions' responses may provide written arguments and evidence and may propose additional reasons to remove certification. A jurisdiction's failure to timely respond to the reasonable cause notice will be deemed to be a concurrence.
 - (3) After a UCP receives all timely responses, it must make an independent decision whether to issue a NOI and what grounds to include.
 - (4) Other UCPs may, before the hearing, submit written arguments and evidence concerning whether the firms should remain certified, but may not participate in the hearing.
 - (5) If the UCP finds the firm ineligible the firm immediately loses certification in all jurisdictions in which it is certified. The NOD must include appeal instructions provided on the Departmental Office of Civil Rights' web page, available at <https://www.transportation.gov/dbeappeal>. The UCP must email a copy of its decision to the other jurisdictions within 3 business days.
 - (6) The rules of paragraph (h) do not apply to attempts to decertify based upon a DBE's actions or inactions pertaining to §§ 26.83(j) (Declaration of Eligibility) and 26.109(c) (failure to cooperate).
 - (7) Decertifications under this paragraph (h) must provide due process to DBEs.
 - (i) If a UCP decides not to issue a NOD removing the DBE's certification, no jurisdiction may initiate decertification proceedings, within one year, on the same or similar grounds and underlying facts.
 - (ii) If a DBE believes a UCP unfairly targets it with repeated decertification attempts, the DBE may file a complaint to the appropriate OA.
 - (8) The Department's appeal decisions are binding on all UCPs unless stated otherwise.

[89 FR 24975, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55090, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.86 Decision letters.

- (a) When a certifier denies a firm's request for certification or decertifies the firm, the certifier must provide the firm a NOD explaining the reasons for the adverse decision, specifically referencing the evidence in the record that supports each reason. A certifier must also include, verbatim, the instructions found on the Departmental Office of Civil Rights' web page, available at <https://www.transportation.gov/dbeappeal>.
- (b) The certifier must promptly provide the applicant copies of all documents and other information on which it based the denial if the applicant requests them.
- (c) The certifier must establish a waiting period for reapplication of no more than 12 months. That period begins to run the day after the date of the decision letter is emailed. After the waiting period expires, the denied firm may reapply to any member of the UCP that denied the application. The certifier must inform the applicant of that right, and specify the date the waiting period ends, in its decision letter.
- (d) An appeal does not extend the waiting period.

[89 FR 24976, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.87 Decertification.

- (a) **Burden of proof.** To decertify a DBE, the certifier bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the DBE does not meet the certification standards of this part.
- (b) **Initiation of decertification proceedings.**
 - (1) A certifier may determine on its own that it has reasonable cause to decertify a DBE.
 - (2) If an OA determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a DBE does not meet the eligibility criteria of this part, the OA may direct the certifier to initiate a proceeding to remove the DBE's certification.
 - (i) The OA must provide the certifier and the DBE written notice describing the reasons for the directive, including any relevant documentation or other information.
 - (ii) The certifier must immediately commence a proceeding to decertify as provided by paragraph (e) of this section.
 - (3) Any person may file a complaint explaining, with specificity, why the certifier should decertify a DBE. The certifier need not act on a general allegation or an anonymous complaint. The certifier must keep complainants' identities confidential as provided in § 26.109(b).
 - (i) The certifier must review its records concerning the DBE, any material the DBE and/or complainant provides, and any other available information. The certifier may request additional information from the DBE or conduct any other investigation that it deems necessary.
 - (ii) If the certifier determines that there is reasonable cause to decertify the DBE, it initiates a decertification proceeding. If it determines that there is not such reasonable cause, it notifies the complainant and the DBE in writing of its decisions and the reasons for it.
- (c) **Notice of intent (NOI).** A certifier's first step in any decertification proceeding must be to email a notice of intent (NOI) to the DBE.
 - (1) The NOI must clearly and succinctly state each reason for the proposed action, and specifically identify the supporting evidence for each reason.

- (2) The NOI must notify the DBE of its right to respond in writing, at an informal hearing, or both.
- (3) The NOI must inform the DBE of the hearing scheduled on a date no fewer than 30 days and no more than 45 days from the date of the NOI.
- (4) If the ground for decertification is that the DBE has been suspended or debarred for conduct related to the DBE program, the certifier issues a NOD decertifying the DBE. In this case, there is no NOI or opportunity for a hearing or written response.

(d) **Response to NOI.**

- (1) If the DBE wants a hearing, it must email the certifier saying so within 10 days of the NOI. If the DBE does not do so, it loses its opportunity for a hearing.
- (2) The certifier and DBE may negotiate a different hearing date from that stated in the NOI. Parties must not engage in dilatory tactics.
- (3) If the DBE does not want a hearing, or does not give timely notice to the certifier that it wants one, the DBE may still provide written information and arguments to the certifier rebutting the reasons for decertification stated in the NOI.

(e) **Hearings.**

- (1) The purpose of the hearing is for the certifier to present its case and for the DBE to rebut the certifier's allegations.
- (2) The hearing is an informal proceeding with rules set by the hearing officer. The SEDO's attorney, a non-SEDO, or other individuals involved with the DBE may attend the hearing and answer questions related to their own experience or more generally about the DBE's ownership, structure and operations.
- (3) The certifier must maintain a complete record of the hearing, either in writing, video or audio. If the DBE appeals to DOT under § 26.89, the certifier must provide that record to DOT and to the DBE.

(f) **Separation of functions.** The certifier must ensure that the decision in a decertification case is made by an individual who did not take part in actions leading to or seeking to implement the proposal to decertify the DBE and is not subject, with respect to the matter, to direction from the office or personnel who did take part in these actions.

- (1) The certifier's method of implementing this requirement must be made part of its DBE program and approved by the appropriate OA.
- (2) The decisionmaker must be an individual who is knowledgeable about the certification requirements of this part.

(g) **Notice of decision.** The certifier must send the firm a NOD no later than 30 days of the informal hearing and/or receiving written arguments/evidence from the firm in response to the NOI.

- (1) The NOD must describe with particularity the reason(s) for the certifier's decision, including specific references to the evidence in the record that supports each reason. The NOD must also inform the firm of the consequences of the decision under paragraph (i) of this section and of its appeal rights under § 26.89.
- (2) The certifier must send copies of the NOD to the complainant in an ineligibility complaint or to the OA that directed the certifier to initiate the proceeding.

- (3) When sending a copy of an NOD to a complainant other than an OA, the certifier must not include information reasonably construed as confidential business information, unless the certifier has the written consent of the firm that submitted the information.
- (4) The certifier must make an entry in DOCR's Online Portal within 5 days of the action. The certifier must enter the name of the firm, names(s) of the firm's owner(s), date of decision, and the reason(s) for its decision.

(h) **Status of firm during proceeding.** A DBE remains certified until the certifier issues a NOD.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) **Consequences.** Decertification has the following effects on contract and overall goals and DBE participation:

- (1) When a prime contractor has made a commitment to use a DBE, but a subcontract has not been executed before the certifier issues the NOD as provided for in paragraph (g) of this section, the committed firm does not count toward the contract goal. The recipient must direct the prime contractor to meet the contract goal with an eligible DBE or demonstrate to the recipient that it has made good faith efforts to do so.
- (2) When the recipient has made a commitment to using a DBE prime contractor, but a contract has not been executed before the certifier issues the NOD, the decertified firm does not count toward the recipient's overall DBE goal.
- (3) If a prime contractor has executed a subcontract with a DBE before the certifier issues the NOD, the prime contractor may continue to receive credit toward the contract goal for the firm's work. In this case, however, the prime contractor may not extend or add work to the contract without prior written consent from the recipient.
- (4) If a prime contractor has executed a subcontract with a DBE before the certifier issues the NOD, the prime contractor may continue to receive credit toward the contract goal as set forth in paragraph (j)(3) of this section; however, the portion of the decertified firm's continued performance of the contract must not count toward the recipient's overall goal.
- (5) If the recipient executed a prime contract with a DBE that was later decertified, the portion of the decertified firm's performance of the contract remaining after the certifier issued the NOD must not count toward an overall goal, but the DBE's performance of the contract may continue to count toward satisfying any contract goal.
- (6) The following exceptions apply to this paragraph (j):
 - (i) If a certifier decertifies a firm solely because it exceeds the business size standard during the performance of the contract, the recipient may continue to count the portion of the decertified firm's performance of the contract remaining after the certifier issued the NOD toward the recipient's overall goal as well as toward the contract goal.
 - (ii) If the certifier decertifies the DBE because it was acquired by or merged with a non-DBE, the recipient may not continue to count the portion of the decertified firm's performance on the contract remaining, after the certifier issued a NOD, toward either the contract goal or the overall goal, even if a prime contractor has executed a subcontract with the firm or the recipient has executed a prime contract with the DBE that was later decertified. In this case, if eliminating the credit of the decertified firm will affect the prime contractor's ability to meet the

contract goal, the recipient must direct the prime contractor to subcontract to an eligible DBE to the extent needed to meet the contract goal or demonstrate to the recipient that it has made good faith efforts to do so.

[89 FR 24976, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55090, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.88 Summary suspension of certification.

- (a) **Definition.** Summary suspension is an extraordinary remedy for lapses in compliance that cannot reasonably or adequately be resolved in a timely manner by other means.
- (1) A firm's certification is suspended under this part as soon as the certifier transmits electronic notice to its owner at the last known email address.
 - (2) During the suspension period, the DBE may not be considered to meet a contract or participation goal on contracts executed during the suspension period.
- (b) **Mandatory and elective suspensions** —
- (1) **Mandatory.** The certifier must summarily suspend a DBE's certification when:
 - (i) The certifier has clear and credible evidence of the DBE's or its SEDO's involvement in fraud or other serious criminal activity.
 - (ii) The OA with oversight so directs.
 - (2) **Elective.**
 - (i) The certifier has discretion to suspend summarily if it has clear and credible evidence that the DBE's continued certification poses a substantial threat to program integrity.
 - (ii) An owner upon whom the firm relies for eligibility does not timely file the declaration and gross receipts documentation that § 26.83(j) requires.
- (c) **Coordination with other remedies.** In most cases, a simple information request or a § 26.87 NOI is a sufficient response to events described in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section. The certifier should consider the burden to the DBE and to itself in determining whether summary suspension is a more prudent and proportionate, effective response. The certifier may *elect* to suspend the same DBE just once in any 12-month period.
- (d) **Procedures** —
- (1) **Notice.** The certifier must notify the firm, by email, of its summary suspension notice (SSN) on a business day during regular business hours. The SSN must explain the action, the reason for it, the consequences, and the evidence on which the certifier relies.
 - (i) Elective SSNs may not cite more than one reason for the action.
 - (ii) Mandatory SSNs may state multiple reasons.
 - (iii) The SSN, regardless of type, must demand that the DBE show cause why it should remain certified and provide the time and date of a virtual show-cause hearing at which the firm may present information and arguments concerning why the certifier should lift the suspension. The SSN must also advise that the DBE may provide written information and arguments in lieu of or in addition to attending the hearing.

- (2) **Hearing.** The hearing date must be a business day that is at least 15 but not more than 25 days after the date of the notice. The DBE may respond in writing in lieu of or in addition to attending the hearing; however, it will have waived its right to a hearing if it does not confirm its attendance within 10 days of the notice and will have forfeited its certification if it does not acknowledge the notice within 15 days. The show-cause hearing must be conducted as a video conference on a standard commercial platform that the DBE may readily access at no cost.
- (3) **Response.** The DBE may provide information and arguments concerning its continuing eligibility until the 15th day following the suspension notice or the day of the hearing, if any, whichever is later. The DBE must email any written response it provides. Email submissions correctly addressed are effective when sent. The certifier may permit additional submissions after the hearing, as long as the extension ends on a business day that is not more than 30 days after the notice.
- (4) **Scope and burdens.**
 - (i) Suspension proceedings are limited to the suspension ground specified in the notice.
 - (ii) The certifier may not amend its reason(s) for summarily suspending certification, nor may it electively suspend the firm again during the 12-month period following the notice.
 - (iii) The DBE has the burden of producing information and/or making arguments concerning its continued eligibility, but it need only contest the reason cited.
 - (iv) The certifier has the burden of proving its case by a preponderance of the evidence. It must issue an NOD within 30 days of the suspension notice or lift the suspension. Any NOD must rely only on the reason given in the summary suspension notice.
 - (v) The DBE's failure to provide information contesting the suspension does not impair the certifier's ability to prove its case. That is, the uncontested evidence upon which the certifier relies in its notice, if substantial, will constitute a preponderance of the evidence for purposes of the NOD.
- (5) **Duration.** The DBE remains suspended during the proceedings described in this section but in no case for more than 30 days. If the certifier has not lifted the suspension or provided a rule-compliant NOD by 4:30 p.m. on the 30th day, then it must lift the suspension and amend applicable DBE lists and databases by 12 p.m. the following business day.

(e) **Recourse** –

- (1) **Appeal.** The DBE may appeal a final decision under paragraph (d)(4)(iv) of this section, as provided in § 26.89(a), but may *not* appeal the suspension itself, unless paragraph (e)(2) of this section applies.
- (2) **Enforcement.**
 - (i) The DBE may immediately petition the Department for an order to vacate a certifier's action if:
 - (A) The certifier sends a second elective SSN within 12 months, or
 - (B) Cites multiple reasons in an elective SSN contrary to paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.
 - (ii) The DBE may also petition to the Department for an order to compel if the certifier fails to act within the time specified in paragraph (d)(5) of this section.
- (3) In either case, the DBE must:
 - (i) Email the request under the subject line, "REQUEST FOR ENFORCEMENT ORDER" in all caps;

- (ii) Limit the request to a one-page explanation that includes:
 - (A) The certifier's name and the suspension dates;
 - (B) Contact information for the certifier, the DBE, and the DBE's SEDO(s); and
 - (C) The general nature and date of the firm's response, if any, to the second suspension notice; and
 - (D) The suspension notice(s).

[89 FR 24977, Apr. 9, 2024; 89 FR 55090, July 3, 2024]

§ 26.89 Appeals to the Department.

- (a)
 - (1) Applicants and decertified firms may appeal adverse NODs to the Department.
 - (2) An ineligibility complainant or applicable Operating Administration (the latter by the terms of § 26.87(c)) may appeal to the Department if the certifier does not find reasonable cause to issue an NOI to decertify or affirmatively determines that the DBE remains eligible.
 - (3) Appellants must email appeals as directed in the certifier's decision letter within 45 days of the date of the letter. The appeal must at a minimum include a narrative that explains fully and specifically why the firm believes the decision is in error, what outcome-determinative facts the certifier did not consider, and/or what part 26 provisions the certifier misapplied.
 - (4) The certifier's decision remains in effect until the Department resolves the appeal or the certifier reverses itself.
- (b) When it receives an appeal, the Department requests a copy of the certifier's complete administrative record including a video, audio, or transcript of any hearing, which the certifier must provide within 20 days of the Department's request. The Department may extend this time period when the certifier demonstrates good cause. The certifier must ensure that the administrative record is well organized, indexed, and paginated and the certifier must provide the appellant a copy of any supplemental information it provides to DOT.
- (c)
 - (1) The Department may accept an untimely or incomplete appeal if it determines, in its sole discretion, that doing so is in the interest of justice.
 - (2) The Department may dismiss non-compliant or frivolous appeals without further proceedings.
- (d) The Department will avail itself of whatever remedies for noncompliance it considers appropriate.
- (e) The Department decides only the issue(s) presented on appeal. It does not conduct a *de novo* review of the matter, assess all eligibility requirements, or hold hearings. It considers the administrative record and any additional information that it considers relevant.
- (f)
 - (1) The Department affirms the certifier's decision if it determines that the decision is consistent with applicable rules and supported by substantial evidence.

- (2) The Department reverses decisions that do not meet the standard in paragraph (f)(1) of this section.
 - (3) The Department need not reverse if an error or omission did not result in fundamental unfairness or undue prejudice.
 - (4) The Department may remand the case with instructions for further action. When the Department specifies further actions, the certifier must take them without delay.
 - (5) The Department generally does not uphold the certifier's decision based on grounds not specified in its decision.
 - (6) The Department resolves appeals on the basis of facts demonstrated, and evidence presented, at the time of the certifier's decision.
 - (7) The Department may summarily dismiss an appeal. Reasons for doing so include, but are not limited to, non-compliance, abuse of process, appellant or certifier request, and failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
- (g) The Department does not issue advisory opinions.
- (h) All decisions described in paragraph (f) of this section are administratively final unless they say otherwise.
- (i) DOCR posts final decisions to its website, available at <https://www.transportation.gov/DBEDecisions>.

[89 FR 24978, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.91 What actions do certifiers take following DOT certification appeal decisions?

- (a) If you are the certifier from whose action an appeal under § 26.89 is taken, the decision is binding. It is not binding on other certifiers.
- (b) If you are a certifier to which a DOT determination under § 26.89 is applicable, you must take the following action:
 - (1) If the Department determines that you erroneously certified a firm, you must remove the firm's eligibility on receipt of the determination, without further proceedings on your part. Effective on the date of your receipt of the Department's determination, the consequences of a removal of eligibility set forth in § 26.87(j) take effect.
 - (2) If the Department determines that you erroneously failed to find reasonable cause to remove the firm's eligibility, you must expeditiously commence a proceeding to determine whether the firm's eligibility should be removed, as provided in § 26.87.
 - (3) If the Department determines that you erroneously declined to certify or removed the eligibility of the firm, you must certify the firm, effective on the date of your receipt of the written notice of Department's determination.
 - (4) If the Department determines that you erroneously determined that the presumption of social and economic disadvantage either should or should not be deemed rebutted, you must take appropriate corrective action as determined by the Department.
 - (5) If the Department affirms your determination, no further action is necessary.

- (c) Where DOT has upheld your denial of certification to or removal of eligibility from a firm, or directed the removal of a firm's eligibility, other certifiers with whom the firm is certified may commence a proceeding to remove the firm's eligibility under § 26.87. Such certifiers must not remove the firm's eligibility absent such a proceeding. Where DOT has reversed your denial of certification to or removal of eligibility from a firm, other certifiers must take the DOT action into account in any certification action involving the firm. However, other certifiers are not required to certify the firm based on the DOT decision.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 89 FR 24979, Apr. 9, 2024]

Subpart F—Compliance and Enforcement

§ 26.101 What compliance procedures apply to recipients?

- (a) If you fail to comply with any requirement of this part, you may be subject to formal enforcement action under § 26.103 or § 26.105 or appropriate program sanctions by the concerned operating administration, such as the suspension or termination of Federal funds, or refusal to approve projects, grants or contracts until deficiencies are remedied. Program sanctions may include, in the case of the FHWA program, actions provided for under 23 CFR 1.36; in the case of the FAA program, actions consistent with 49 U.S.C. 47106(d), 47111(d), and 47122; and in the case of the FTA program, any actions permitted under 49 U.S.C. chapter 53 or applicable FTA program requirements.
- (b) As provided in statute, you will not be subject to compliance actions or sanctions for failing to carry out any requirement of this part because you have been prevented from complying because a Federal court has issued a final order in which the court found that the requirement is unconstitutional.

§ 26.103 What enforcement actions apply in FHWA and FTA programs?

The provisions of this section apply to enforcement actions under FHWA and FTA programs:

- (a) **Noncompliance complaints.** Any person who believes that a recipient has failed to comply with its obligations under this part may file a written complaint with the concerned operating administration's Office of Civil Rights. If you want to file a complaint, you must do so no later than 180 days after the date of the alleged violation or the date on which you learned of a continuing course of conduct in violation of this part. In response to your written request, the Office of Civil Rights may extend the time for filing in the interest of justice, specifying in writing the reason for so doing. The Office of Civil Rights may protect the confidentiality of your identity as provided in § 26.109(b). Complaints under this part are limited to allegations of violation of the provisions of this part.
- (b) **Compliance reviews.** The concerned operating administration may review the recipient's compliance with this part at any time, including reviews of paperwork and on-site reviews, as appropriate. The Office of Civil Rights may direct the operating administration to initiate a compliance review based on complaints received.
- (c) **Reasonable cause notice.** If it appears, from the investigation of a complaint or the results of a compliance review, that you, as a recipient, are in noncompliance with this part, the appropriate DOT office promptly sends you, return receipt requested, a written notice advising you that there is reasonable cause to find you in noncompliance. The notice states the reasons for this finding and directs you to reply within 30 days concerning whether you wish to begin conciliation.
- (d) **Conciliation.**

- (1) If you request conciliation, the appropriate DOT office shall pursue conciliation for at least 30, but not more than 120, days from the date of your request. The appropriate DOT office may extend the conciliation period for up to 30 days for good cause, consistent with applicable statutes.
 - (2) If you and the appropriate DOT office sign a conciliation agreement, then the matter is regarded as closed and you are regarded as complying. The conciliation agreement sets forth the measures you have taken or will take to ensure compliance. While a conciliation agreement is in effect, you remain eligible for FHWA or FTA financial assistance.
 - (3) The concerned operating administration shall monitor your implementation of the conciliation agreement and ensure that its terms are complied with. If you fail to carry out the terms of a conciliation agreement, you are in noncompliance.
 - (4) If you do not request conciliation, or a conciliation agreement is not signed within the time provided in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, then enforcement proceedings begin.
- (e) **Enforcement actions.**
- (1) Enforcement actions are taken as provided in this subpart.
 - (2) Applicable findings in enforcement proceedings are binding on all DOT offices.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 89 FR 24979, Apr. 9, 2024]

§ 26.105 What enforcement actions apply in FAA programs?

- (a) Compliance with all requirements of this part by airport sponsors and other recipients of FAA financial assistance is enforced through the procedures of Title 49 of the United States Code, including 49 U.S.C. 47106(d), 47111(d), and 47122, and regulations implementing them.
- (b) The provisions of § 26.103(b) and this section apply to enforcement actions in FAA programs.
- (c) Any person who knows of a violation of this part by a recipient of FAA funds may file a complaint under 14 CFR part 16 with the Federal Aviation Administration Office of Chief Counsel.

§ 26.107 What enforcement actions apply to firms participating in the DBE program?

- (a) If you are a firm that does not meet the eligibility criteria of subpart D of this part and that attempts to participate in a DOT-assisted program as a DBE on the basis of false, fraudulent, or deceitful statements or representations or under circumstances indicating a serious lack of business integrity or honesty, the Department may initiate suspension or debarment proceedings against you under 2 CFR parts 180 and 1200.
- (b) If you are a firm that, in order to meet DBE contract goals or other DBE program requirements, uses or attempts to use, on the basis of false, fraudulent or deceitful statements or representations or under circumstances indicating a serious lack of business integrity or honesty, another firm that does not meet the eligibility criteria of subpart D of this part, the Department may initiate suspension or debarment proceedings against you under 2 CFR parts 180 and 1200.
- (c) In a suspension or debarment proceeding brought under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the concerned operating administration may consider the fact that a purported DBE has been certified by a recipient. Such certification does not preclude the Department from determining that the purported DBE, or another firm that has used or attempted to use it to meet DBE goals, should be suspended or debarred.

- (d) The Department may take enforcement action under 49 CFR Part 31, Program Fraud and Civil Remedies, against any participant in the DBE program whose conduct is subject to such action under 49 CFR part 31.
- (e) The Department may refer to the Department of Justice, for prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001 or other applicable provisions of law, any person who makes a false or fraudulent statement in connection with participation of a DBE in any DOT-assisted program or otherwise violates applicable Federal statutes.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 76 FR 5101, Jan. 28, 2011]

§ 26.109 What are the rules governing information, confidentiality, cooperation, and intimidation or retaliation?

(a) *Availability of records.*

- (1) In responding to requests for information concerning any aspect of the DBE program, the Department complies with provisions of the Federal Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (5 U.S.C. 552 and 552a). The Department may make available to the public any information concerning the DBE program release of which is not prohibited by Federal law.
- (2) Notwithstanding any provision of Federal or state law, you must not release any information that may reasonably be construed as confidential business information to any third party without the written consent of the firm that submitted the information. This includes applications for DBE certification and supporting information. However, you must transmit this information to DOT in any certification appeal proceeding under § 26.89 of this part or to any other state to which the individual's firm has applied for certification under § 26.85 of this part.

(b) **Confidentiality of information on complainants.** Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the identity of complainants shall be kept confidential, at their election. If such confidentiality will hinder the investigation, proceeding or hearing, or result in a denial of appropriate administrative due process to other parties, the complainant must be advised for the purpose of waiving the privilege. Complainants are advised that, in some circumstances, failure to waive the privilege may result in the closure of the investigation or dismissal of the proceeding or hearing. FAA follows the procedures of 14 CFR part 16 with respect to confidentiality of information in complaints.

(c) **Cooperation.** All participants in the Department's DBE program (including, but not limited to, recipients, DBE firms and applicants for DBE certification, complainants and appellants, and contractors using DBE firms to meet contract goals) are required to cooperate fully and promptly with DOT and recipient compliance reviews, certification reviews, investigations, and other requests for information. Failure to do so shall be a ground for appropriate action against the party involved (e.g., with respect to recipients, a finding of noncompliance; with respect to DBE firms, denial of certification or removal of eligibility and/or suspension and debarment; with respect to a complainant or appellant, dismissal of the complaint or appeal; with respect to a contractor which uses DBE firms to meet goals, findings of non-responsibility for future contracts and/or suspension and debarment).

(d) **Intimidation and retaliation.** If you are a recipient, contractor, or any other participant in the program, you must not intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual or firm for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by this part or because the individual or firm has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this part. If you violate this prohibition, you are in noncompliance with this part.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 35556, June 16, 2003; 76 FR 5101, Jan. 28, 2011]

Appendix A to Part 26—Guidance Concerning Good Faith Efforts

- I. When, as a recipient, you establish a contract goal on a DOT-assisted contract for procuring construction, equipment, services, or any other purpose, a bidder must, in order to be responsible and/or responsive, make sufficient good faith efforts to meet the goal. The bidder can meet this requirement in either of two ways. First, the bidder can meet the goal, documenting commitments for participation by DBE firms sufficient for this purpose. Second, even if it doesn't meet the goal, the bidder can document adequate good faith efforts. This means that the bidder must show that it took all necessary and reasonable steps to achieve a DBE goal or other requirement of this part which, by their scope, intensity, and appropriateness to the objective, could reasonably be expected to obtain sufficient DBE participation, even if they were not fully successful.
- II. In any situation in which you have established a contract goal, Part 26 requires you to use the good faith efforts mechanism of this part. As a recipient, you have the responsibility to make a fair and reasonable judgment whether a bidder that did not meet the goal made adequate good faith efforts. It is important for you to consider the quality, quantity, and intensity of the different kinds of efforts that the bidder has made, based on the regulations and the guidance in this Appendix.

The efforts employed by the bidder should be those that one could reasonably expect a bidder to take if the bidder were actively and aggressively trying to obtain DBE participation sufficient to meet the DBE contract goal. Mere pro forma efforts are not good faith efforts to meet the DBE contract requirements. We emphasize, however, that your determination concerning the sufficiency of the firm's good faith efforts is a judgment call. Determinations should not be made using quantitative formulas.

- III. The Department also strongly cautions you against requiring that a bidder meet a contract goal (*i.e.*, obtain a specified amount of DBE participation) in order to be awarded a contract, even though the bidder makes an adequate good faith efforts showing. This rule specifically prohibits you from ignoring bona fide good faith efforts.
- IV. The following is a list of types of actions which you should consider as part of the bidder's good faith efforts to obtain DBE participation. It is not intended to be a mandatory checklist, nor is it intended to be exclusive or exhaustive. Other factors or types of efforts may be relevant in appropriate cases.

A.

- (1) Conducting market research to identify small business contractors and suppliers and soliciting through all reasonable and available means the interest of all certified DBEs that have the capability to perform the work of the contract. This may include attendance at pre-bid and business matchmaking meetings and events, advertising and/or written notices, posting of Notices of Sources Sought and/or Requests for Proposals, written notices or emails to all DBEs listed in the State's directory of transportation firms that specialize in the areas of work desired (as noted in the DBE directory) and which are located in the area or surrounding areas of the project.
- (2) The bidder should solicit this interest as early in the acquisition process as practicable to allow the DBEs to respond to the solicitation and submit a timely offer for the subcontract. The bidder should determine with certainty if the DBEs are interested by taking appropriate steps to follow up initial solicitations.

- B. Selecting portions of the work to be performed by DBEs in order to increase the likelihood that the DBE goals will be achieved. This includes, where appropriate, breaking out contract work items into economically feasible units (for example, smaller tasks or quantities) to facilitate DBE participation, even when the prime contractor might otherwise prefer to perform these work items with its own forces. This may include, where possible, establishing flexible timeframes for performance and delivery schedules in a manner that encourages and facilitates DBE participation.
- C. Providing interested DBEs with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the contract in a timely manner to assist them in responding to a solicitation with their offer for the subcontract.
- D.
- (1) Negotiating in good faith with interested DBEs. It is the bidder's responsibility to make a portion of the work available to DBE subcontractors and suppliers and to select those portions of the work or material needs consistent with the available DBE subcontractors and suppliers, so as to facilitate DBE participation. Evidence of such negotiation includes the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of DBEs that were considered; a description of the information provided regarding the plans and specifications for the work selected for subcontracting; and evidence as to why additional Agreements could not be reached for DBEs to perform the work.
- (2) A bidder using good business judgment would consider a number of factors in negotiating with subcontractors, including DBE subcontractors, and would take a firm's price and capabilities as well as contract goals into consideration. However, the fact that there may be some additional costs involved in finding and using DBEs is not in itself sufficient reason for a bidder's failure to meet the contract DBE goal, as long as such costs are reasonable. Also, the ability or desire of a prime contractor to perform the work of a contract with its own organization does not relieve the bidder of the responsibility to make good faith efforts. Prime contractors are not, however, required to accept higher quotes from DBEs if the price difference is excessive or unreasonable.
- E.
- (1) Not rejecting DBEs as being unqualified without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities. The contractor's standing within its industry, membership in specific groups, organizations, or associations and political or social affiliations (for example union vs. non-union status) are not legitimate causes for the rejection or non-solicitation of bids in the contractor's efforts to meet the project goal. Another practice considered an insufficient good faith effort is the rejection of the DBE because its quotation for the work was not the lowest received. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require the bidder or prime contractor to accept unreasonable quotes in order to satisfy contract goals.
- (2) A prime contractor's inability to find a replacement DBE at the original price is not alone sufficient to support a finding that good faith efforts have been made to replace the original DBE. The fact that the contractor has the ability and/or desire to perform the contract work with its own forces does not relieve the contractor of the obligation to make good faith efforts to find a replacement DBE, and it is not a sound basis for rejecting a prospective replacement DBE's reasonable quote.
- F. Making efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance as required by the recipient or contractor.

- G. Making efforts to assist interested DBEs in obtaining necessary equipment, supplies, materials, or related assistance or services.
- H. Effectively using the services of available minority/women community organizations; minority/women contractors' groups; local, State, and Federal minority/women business assistance offices; and other organizations as allowed on a case-by-case basis to provide assistance in the recruitment and placement of DBEs.
- V. In determining whether a bidder has made good faith efforts, it is essential to scrutinize its documented efforts. At a minimum, you must review the performance of other bidders in meeting the contract goal. For example, when the apparent successful bidder fails to meet the contract goal, but others meet it, you may reasonably raise the question of whether, with additional efforts, the apparent successful bidder could have met the goal. If the apparent successful bidder fails to meet the goal, but meets or exceeds the average DBE participation obtained by other bidders, you may view this, in conjunction with other factors, as evidence of the apparent successful bidder having made good faith efforts. As provided in § 26.53(b)(2)(vi), you must also require the contractor to submit copies of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor quote submitted to the bidder when a non-DBE subcontractor was selected over a DBE for work on the contract to review whether DBE prices were substantially higher; and contact the DBEs listed on a contractor's solicitation to inquire as to whether they were contacted by the prime. Pro forma mailings to DBEs requesting bids are not alone sufficient to satisfy good faith efforts under the rule.
- VI. A promise to use DBEs after contract award is not considered to be responsive to the contract solicitation or to constitute good faith efforts except in design-build procurement.

[79 FR 59600, Oct. 2, 2014, as amended at 89 FR 24979, Apr. 9, 2024]

Appendix B to Part 26 [Reserved]

Appendix C to Part 26—DBE Business Development Program Guidelines

The purpose of this program element is to further the development of DBEs, including but not limited to assisting them to move into non-traditional areas of work and/or compete in the marketplace outside the DBE program, via the provision of training and assistance from the recipient.

- (A) Each firm that participates in a recipient's business development program (BDP) program is subject to a program term determined by the recipient. The term should consist of two stages; a developmental stage and a transitional stage.
- (B) In order for a firm to remain eligible for program participation, it must continue to meet all eligibility criteria contained in part 26.
- (C) By no later than 6 months of program entry, the participant should develop and submit to the recipient a comprehensive business plan setting forth the participant's business targets, objectives and goals. The participant will not be eligible for program benefits until such business plan is submitted and approved by the recipient. The approved business plan will constitute the participant's short and long term goals and the strategy for developmental growth to the point of economic viability in non-traditional areas of work and/or work outside the DBE program.
- (D) The business plan should contain at least the following:

- (1) An analysis of market potential, competitive environment and other business analyses estimating the program participant's prospects for profitable operation during the term of program participation and after graduation from the program.
 - (2) An analysis of the firm's strengths and weaknesses, with particular attention paid to the means of correcting any financial, managerial, technical, or labor conditions which could impede the participant from receiving contracts other than those in traditional areas of DBE participation.
 - (3) Specific targets, objectives, and goals for the business development of the participant during the next two years, utilizing the results of the analysis conducted pursuant to paragraphs (C) and (D)(1) of this appendix;
 - (4) Estimates of contract awards from the DBE program and from other sources which are needed to meet the objectives and goals for the years covered by the business plan; and
 - (5) Such other information as the recipient may require.
- (E) Each participant should annually review its currently approved business plan with the recipient and modify the plan as may be appropriate to account for any changes in the firm's structure and redefined needs. The currently approved plan should be considered the applicable plan for all program purposes until the recipient approves in writing a modified plan. The recipient should establish an anniversary date for review of the participant's business plan and contract forecasts.
- (F) Each participant should annually forecast in writing its need for contract awards for the next program year and the succeeding program year during the review of its business plan conducted under paragraph (E) of this appendix. Such forecast should be included in the participant's business plan. The forecast should include:
- (1) The aggregate dollar value of contracts to be sought under the DBE program, reflecting compliance with the business plan;
 - (2) The aggregate dollar value of contracts to be sought in areas other than traditional areas of DBE participation;
 - (3) The types of contract opportunities being sought, based on the firm's primary line of business; and
 - (4) Such other information as may be requested by the recipient to aid in providing effective business development assistance to the participant.
- (G) Program participation is divided into two stages;
- (1) a developmental stage and
 - (2) a transitional stage. The developmental stage is designed to assist participants to overcome their social and economic disadvantage by providing such assistance as may be necessary and appropriate to enable them to access relevant markets and strengthen their financial and managerial skills. The transitional stage of program participation follows the developmental stage and is designed to assist participants to overcome, insofar as practical, their social and economic disadvantage and to prepare the participant for leaving the program.

- (H) The length of service in the program term should not be a pre-set time frame for either the developmental or transitional stages but should be figured on the number of years considered necessary in normal progression of achieving the firm's established goals and objectives. The setting of such time could be factored on such items as, but not limited to, the number of contracts, aggregate amount of the contract received, years in business, growth potential, etc.
- (I) Beginning in the first year of the transitional stage of program participation, each participant should annually submit for inclusion in its business plan a transition management plan outlining specific steps to promote profitable business operations in areas other than traditional areas of DBE participation after graduation from the program. The transition management plan should be submitted to the recipient at the same time other modifications are submitted pursuant to the annual review under paragraph (E) of this section. The plan should set forth the same information as required under paragraph (F) of steps the participant will take to continue its business development after the expiration of its program term.
- (J) When a participant is recognized as successfully completing the program by substantially achieving the targets, objectives and goals set forth in its program term, and has demonstrated the ability to compete in the marketplace, its further participation within the program may be determined by the recipient.
- (K) In determining whether a concern has substantially achieved the goals and objectives of its business plan, the following factors, among others, should be considered by the recipient:
 - (1) Profitability;
 - (2) Sales, including improved ratio of non-traditional contracts to traditional-type contracts;
 - (3) Net worth, financial ratios, working capital, capitalization, access to credit and capital;
 - (4) Ability to obtain bonding;
 - (5) A positive comparison of the DBE's business and financial profile with profiles of non-DBE businesses in the same area or similar business category; and
 - (6) Good management capacity and capability.
- (L) Upon determination by the recipient that the participant should be graduated from the developmental program, the recipient should notify the participant in writing of its intent to graduate the firm in a letter of notification. The letter of notification should set forth findings, based on the facts, for every material issue relating to the basis of the program graduation with specific reasons for each finding. The letter of notification should also provide the participant 45 days from the date of service of the letter to submit in writing information that would explain why the proposed basis of graduation is not warranted.
- (M) Participation of a DBE firm in the program may be discontinued by the recipient prior to expiration of the firm's program term for good cause due to the failure of the firm to engage in business practices that will promote its competitiveness within a reasonable period of time as evidenced by, among other indicators, a pattern of inadequate performance or unjustified delinquent performance. Also, the recipient can discontinue the participation of a firm that does not actively pursue and bid on contracts, and a firm that, without justification, regularly fails to respond to solicitations in the type of work it is qualified for and in the geographical areas where it has indicated availability under its approved business plan. The recipient should take such action if over a 2-year period a DBE firm exhibits such a pattern.

Appendix D to Part 26—Mentor-Protégé Program Guidelines

- (A) The purpose of this program element is to further the development of DBEs, including but not limited to assisting them to move into non-traditional areas of work and/or compete in the marketplace outside the DBE program, via the provision of training and assistance from other firms. To operate a mentor-protégé program, a recipient must obtain the approval of the concerned operating administration.
- (B)
 - (1) Any mentor-protégé relationship shall be based on a written development plan, approved by the recipient, which clearly sets forth the objectives of the parties and their respective roles, the duration of the arrangement and the services and resources to be provided by the mentor to the protégé. The formal mentor-protégé agreement may set a fee schedule to cover the direct and indirect cost for such services rendered by the mentor for specific training and assistance to the protégé through the life of the agreement. Services provided by the mentor may be reimbursable under the FTA, FHWA, and FAA programs.
 - (2) To be eligible for reimbursement, the mentor's services provided and associated costs must be directly attributable and properly allowable to specific individual contracts. The recipient may establish a line item for the mentor to quote the portion of the fee schedule expected to be provided during the life of the contract. The amount claimed shall be verified by the recipient and paid on an incremental basis representing the time the protégé is working on the contract. The total individual contract figures accumulated over the life of the agreement shall not exceed the amount stipulated in the original mentor/protégé agreement.
- (C) DBEs involved in a mentor-protégé agreement must be independent business entities which meet the requirements for certification as defined in subpart D of this part. A protégé firm must be certified *before* it begins participation in a mentor-protégé arrangement. If the recipient chooses to recognize mentor/protégé agreements, it should establish formal general program guidelines. These guidelines must be submitted to the operating administration for approval prior to the recipient executing an individual contractor/ subcontractor mentor-protégé agreement.



DBE/ACDBE PNW Statement

Paperwork Reduction Act Burden Statement

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this information collection is 2105-0586. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to be approximately 8 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, completing and reviewing the collection of information.

All responses to this collection of information are mandatory 49 CFR §§ 26.67, 26.68; the nature and extent of confidentiality to be provided, if any (49 CFR §§ 23.35, 23.39, 26.83(d) and 26.109(b)]. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, (your agency name and address), Washington, D.C. 20590.

Privacy Act Statement (5 U.S.C. § 552a, as amended):

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq., § 12101 et seq., 42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. 794, 749d; 49 U.S.C. 47113; 42 U.S.C. 12101; 49 CFR Part 23; 49 CFR Part 26, and Executive Order 13160.

PURPOSE(S): DOT will use the information collected to respond to Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) and Airport Concession Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (ACDBE) inquiries and adjudicate appeals.

ROUTINE USE(S): In accordance with DOT's system of records notice, DOT/ALL-24 Departmental Office of Civil Rights System, 76 FR 71108 (Nov. 16, 2011), the information provided may be disclosed to the U. S. Department of Justice, including United States Attorney's Offices, or other Federal agency conducting litigation or in proceedings before any court, adjudicative or administrative body, when it is necessary to the litigation and one of the following is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation. A comprehensive list of routine uses can be found in DOT/ALL 24 and DOT's General Statement of Routine uses, 75 FR 82138 (Dec. 29, 2010). 77 FR 42796 (July 20, 2012), 84 FR 55222 (Oct. 15, 2019).

DISCLOSURE: Provision of the requested information is voluntary; however, failure to furnish the requested information may result in the denial of a DBE or ACDBE application and an inability of the Department to process an appeal or inquiry from any party.



INSTRUCTIONS

An individual's personal net worth according to 49 C.F.R. Parts 23 and 26 includes assets and liabilities that she or he owns or is deemed to own without regard to community property or equitable distribution laws.

If the personal net worth of the majority owner(s) of the firm exceeds the PNW cap posted online at <https://www.Transportation.gov/DBEPNW>, as defined by 49 C.F.R. Parts 23 and 26, the firm is not eligible for DBE or ACDBE certification.

Provide all Worksheets. Provide documents to support each entry. If you have any questions about completing this form, contact the certifying agency.

Assets

Report assets at their current fair market values as of the date of your PNW form. In cases of joint ownership, report only the value of your ownership unless Worksheet directs otherwise. Do not report the value of the applicant firm.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Enter total from Worksheet 1.

Investment Accounts and Individual Securities: Enter total from Worksheet 2.

Real Estate: Enter total from Worksheet 3.

Personal Property and Other Assets: Enter total from Worksheet 4.

Ownership in Other Businesses: Enter total from Worksheet 5.

Life Insurance: Enter total from Worksheet 6.

Amounts Owed to You: Enter total from Worksheet 7.

Assets Held in Trust: Enter total from Worksheet 8.

Transfers Within Preceding Two Years: If you transferred assets worth at least \$20,000 in aggregate to related parties within the last two years, enter total from Worksheet 9. *Exclude transfers to applicant or DBE.*

Relatives include your spouse or domestic partner, children (whether biological, adopted, or stepchildren), siblings (including stepsiblings and those of the spouse or domestic partner), and parents (including stepparents and those of the spouse or domestic partner). Related entities include for-profit privately held companies of which any relative is an owner, officer, director, or equivalent; and family or other trusts of which you or any relative is grantor, trustee, or beneficiary, except when the transfer is irrevocable. See 49 C.F.R. 26.68(c)(7)-(9).

Liabilities

Report current balances. Report only your own, direct liabilities. *Do not report* guarantees or other contingent liabilities. *Do not report* business debt, debt secured by retirement assets, or any amount you owe, directly or indirectly, to the applicant or DBE.

Mortgages: Enter total from Worksheet 10.

Loans on Life Insurance: Enter total from Worksheet 11.

Other Liabilities: Enter total from Worksheet 12.

Other Information

Retirement Assets. Complete Worksheet 13 but *do not* enter value on PNW Statement.

Primary Residence. Complete Worksheet 14 but *do not* enter value on PNW Statement.

Declaration

You must sign and date the statement.



Personal Net Worth Statement

As of _____

This form is used by all participants in the U.S. Department of Transportation's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) and Airport Concession DBE (ACDBE) Programs. Each individual owner of a firm applying to participate as a DBE or ACDBE, whose ownership and control are relied upon for DBE certification must complete this form. Each person signing this form authorizes the certifying agency to make inquiries as necessary to verify the accuracy of the statements made. The agency you apply to will use the information provided to determine whether an owner is economically disadvantaged as defined in the DBE program regulations 49 C.F.R. Parts 23 and 26. Return form to appropriate certifying agency, not U.S. DOT.

Name			
Residence (As reported to the IRS) Address, City, State, and Zip Code			
Company's Legal Name		Phone:	
Marital Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married/Domestic Partnership		Business Phone:	
Assets	(Omit Cents)	Liabilities	(Omit Cents)
1. Cash and Cash Equivalents (checking and savings accounts, CDs etc.) (Complete Worksheet 1)		10. Mortgages on Real Estate Other Than Primary Residence (Complete Worksheet 10)	
2. Investment Accounts and Individual Securities (Complete Worksheet 2)		11. Loans on Life Insurance (Complete Worksheet 11)	
3. Value of Your Ownership Interest in Real Estate, Excluding Primary Residence (Complete Worksheet 3)		12. Other Liabilities (Complete Worksheet 12)	
4. Personal Property and Other Assets (Complete Worksheet 4)			
5. Ownership in Other Businesses (Complete Worksheet 5)			
6. Life Insurance (Cash Surrender Value) (Complete Worksheet 6)			
7. Amounts Owed to You (Complete Worksheet 7)			
8. Assets Held in Trust (Complete Worksheet 8)			
9. Assets Transferred to Related Parties Within the Past Two Years (Complete Worksheet 9)			
Total Assets:	\$ 0.00	Total Liabilities:	\$ 0.00

Personal Net Worth: \$ 0.00



Worksheets

Worksheet 1—List Cash and Cash Equivalents (checking or savings accounts CDs etc.) (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Cash/Account	Balance

Total _____

Worksheet 2—Investment Accounts and Individual Securities (e.g., Brokerage and Custodial accounts, stocks, bonds) (Full Value) (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Account or Security Name and Number	Value

Total _____

Worksheet 3—Real Estate Other than Primary Residence (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
Type of Property			
Address			
Date Acquired			
Purchase Price			
Present Market Value			
Source of Market Valuation			

Total _____



Worksheet 4—Personal Property and Other Assets (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Type of Property or Asset	Is this asset insured?	Value
Vehicles (e.g., cars, trucks, recreational vehicles, motorcycles, boats, etc.) and titled in your name or of which you are the primary operator. (Itemize)		
Household Property (total value)		
Artwork (total value)		
Jewelry (total value)		
Other collectables (total value)		
Amounts owed to you (e.g., loans to others, including companies) (Itemize)		
Other (e.g., livestock, farm equipment, greenhouse)		

Total _____



Worksheet 5—Ownership in Other Business Investments (excluding applicant firm) Sole Proprietorships, General Partners, Joint Ventures, Limited Liability Companies, Closely-held and Public Traded Corporations. (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

	Business 1	Business 2	Business 3	Business 4
Business name				
Address				
Value				

Total _____

Worksheet 6— Life Insurance (do not list term life insurance) (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Policy	Insurance Company	Cash Surrender Amount

Total _____

Worksheet 7—Amounts Owed to You (loans to other individuals and entities including applicant firm) (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Debtor	Description	Balance

Total _____

Worksheet 8—Assets Held in Trust (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Trust Name	Description/Additional Information	Value

Total _____



Worksheet 9— Assets Transferred to Related Parties Within the Past Two Years (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Asset	Description	Value

Total _____

Worksheet 10— Mortgages on Real Estate Other Than Primary Residence (Itemize by loan, attaching additional sheets if necessary)

	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3
Type of Property			
Address			
Name of all Mortgage Holders			
Loan Balance			

Total _____

Worksheet 11— Loan on Life Insurance (do not list term life insurance) (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Policy	Insurance Company	Loan Amount

Total _____



Worksheet 12—Other Liabilities (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Type of Debt	Creditor	Amount of Liability (Balance)
Loans on Motor Vehicles (itemize)		
Loans Secured by Property Other Than Real Estate or Vehicles		
Loans Secured by Property Other Than Real Estate or Vehicles		
Unpaid Taxes (fixed in amount and currently due)		
Any Other Amount, Not Reported Above, That You Currently Owe (itemize and describe)		

Total _____



Worksheet 13—Retirement Accounts (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Account Name	Value

Total _____

Worksheet 14--Primary Residence

Address	
Date Acquired	
Purchase Price	
Market Value	
Source of Market Valuation	

Declaration

I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided in this personal net worth statement and supporting documents is complete, true and correct. I declare that no assets have been transferred to any beneficiary for less than fair market value in the last two years. I recognize that the information submitted in this application is for the purpose of inducing certification approval by a government agency. I understand that a government agency may, by means it deems appropriate, determine the accuracy and truth of the statements in the application and this personal net worth statement, and I authorize such agency to contact any entity named in the application or this personal financial statement, including the names banking institutions, credit agencies, contractors, clients, and other certifying agencies for the purpose of verifying the information supplied and determining the named firm's eligibility. I acknowledge and agree that any misrepresentations in this application or in records pertaining to a contract or subcontract will be grounds for terminating any contract or subcontract which may be awarded; denial or revocation of certification; suspension and debarment; and for initiating action under federal and/or state law concerning false statement, fraud or other applicable offenses.

Signature (DBE/ACDBE Owner)

Date



OMB CONTROL NUMBER: 2105-0586
EXPIRATION DATE: (05/31/2027)

Paperwork Reduction Act Burden Statement

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All responses to this collection of information are mandatory under 49 CFR §§ 23.39 and 26.83; the nature and extent of confidentiality to be provided, if any under 49 CFR §§ 26.83(d) and 26.109(b). Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, (your agency name and address), Washington, D.C. 20590.

Privacy Act Statement (5 U.S.C. § 552a, as amended):

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq., § 12101 et seq., 42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. 794, 749d; 49 U.S.C. 47113; 42 U.S.C. 12101; 49 CFR Part 23; 49 CFR Part 26, and Executive Order 13160.

PURPOSE(S): DOT will use the information collected to respond to Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) and Airport Concession Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (ACDBE) inquiries and adjudicate appeals.

ROUTINE USE(S): In accordance with DOT's system of records notice, DOT/ALL-24 Departmental Office of Civil Rights System, 76 FR 71108 (Nov. 16, 2011), the information provided may be disclosed to the U. S. Department of Justice, including United States Attorney's Offices, or other Federal agency conducting litigation or in proceedings before any court, adjudicative or administrative body, when it is necessary to the litigation and one of the following is a party to the litigation or has an interest in such litigation. A comprehensive list of routine uses can be found in DOT/ALL 24 and DOT's General Statement of Routine uses, 75 FR 82138 (Dec. 29, 2010). 77 FR 42796 (July 20, 2012), 84 FR 55222 (Oct. 15, 2019).

DISCLOSURE: Provision of the requested information is voluntary; however, failure to furnish the requested information may result in the denial of a DBE or ACDBE application and an inability of the Department to process an appeal or inquiry from any party.



**UNIFORM CERTIFICATION APPLICATION
DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE)/AIRPORT CONCESSIONS
DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (ACDBE) PROGRAMS 49 CFR Parts 23 and 26**

1. Should I apply?

You may be eligible to participate in the DBE/ACDBE programs if:

- (1) The firm is a for-profit business that performs or seeks to perform transportation-related work (or an airport concession activity) for a recipient of Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, or Federal Transit Administration funds.
 - The firm is at least 51% owned and controlled by a socially and economically disadvantaged individual(s) who is a U.S. citizen(s) or lawfully admitted permanent U.S. resident(s).
 - Refer to § 26.5 of 49 CFR Part 26 for the definition of "socially and economically disadvantaged individual."
 - Refer to <https://www.transportation.gov/DBEPNW> for "personal net worth cap."
 - Refer to § 26.69 and 26.70 of 49 CFR Part 26 to determine whether you meet the ownership and control requirements.
 - The firm meets the Small Business Administration's (SBA) and the DBE/ACDBE program's size standards at <https://www.transportation.gov/DBEsizestandards>

It is the applicant firm's responsibility to provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that, more likely than not, it meets all eligibility requirements.

2. How do I apply?

Firms applying for DBE/ACDBE certification in their home state, i.e., the state in which the firm maintains its principal place of business, must submit to a certifying agency in their home state a completed Uniform Certification Application and all required documents (see attached checklist) and participate in an on-site interview. Failure to timely submit documents may result in delayed processing or denial of your application.

Firms already certified as a DBE/ACDBE in their home state do not have to complete this form. Section 26.85 of 49 CFR Part 26 explains the process for obtaining certification in additional states, i.e., interstate certification.

3. Where can I send my application?

Transportation agencies in each state perform DBE and ACDBE certification functions. DOT's website has a table of certifying agency contacts at <https://www.transportation.gov/DBEPOC>. Click on the link to access contact information for your state/territory and obtain details on how to submit your application.

4. What happens after I apply?

A transportation agency in your state that performs certification functions will contact you.

5. Where can I find more information?

Visit the USDOT website at <https://www.transportation.gov/DBE> for links to the DBE/ACDBE program rules and regulations (including those for interstate certification), answers to frequently asked questions, points of contact, and more.

SBA Small Business Size Standards matched to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> and <http://www.sba.gov/content/table-small-business-size-standards>.

Under 49 CFR § 26.107, if, at any time, the Department or a recipient has reason to believe that any person or firm has willfully and knowingly provided incorrect information or made false statements, the Department may initiate suspension or debarment proceedings against the person or firm under 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. No procurement Suspension and Debarment, take enforcement action under 49 CFR Part 31, Program Fraud and Civil Remedies, and/or refer the matter to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution under 18 USC 1001, which prohibits false statements in federal programs



INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: All participating firms must be for-profit enterprises with current business operations. If your firm is not for profit, or is not conducting business, then you do NOT qualify for the DBE/ACDBE program and should not complete this application. If you require additional space for any question in this application, please attach additional sheets or copies as needed, taking care to indicate on each attached sheet/copy the section and number of this application to which it refers.

Section 1: CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

A. Basic Contact Information

- (1) Enter the name and title of the person completing this application who will serve as your firm's contact for this application.
- (2) Enter the legal name of your firm, as indicated in your firm's Articles of Incorporation (if any) or similar document.
- (3) Enter the primary phone number of your firm.
- (4) Enter a secondary phone number, if any.
- (5) Enter your firm's fax number, if any.
- (6) Enter the contact person's email address.
- (7) Enter your firm's website address, if any.
- (8) Enter the street address of the firm where its offices are physically located (not a P.O. Box).
- (9) Enter the mailing address of your firm, if it is different from your firm's street address.

B. Prior/Other Certifications and Applications

Indicate whether your firm or any firms owned by the persons listed has ever been denied certification as a DBE/ACDBE, 8(a), or Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB) firm, or state and local MBE/WBE firm. Indicate if the firm has ever been decertified from one of these programs. Indicate if the application was withdrawn or whether the firm was debarred, suspended, or otherwise had its bidding privileges denied or restricted by any state or local agency, or Federal entity. If your answer is yes, identify the name of the agency, and explain fully the nature of the action in the space provided. Indicate if you have ever appealed this decision to the Department and if so, attach a copy of USDOT's final agency decision(s).

Section 2: GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Business profile:

- (1) Give a concise description of the firm's primary activities, the product(s) or services the company provides, or type of construction. If your company offers more than one product/service, list primary product or service first (attach additional sheets if necessary). This description may be used in states' online directories of certified firms.
- (2) If you know the appropriate North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code for the type(s) of work you identified in your business profile, enter the codes in the space provided.

- (3) State the date on which your firm was established as stated in your firm's Articles of Incorporation (if any) or similar document.
- (4) State the date each person became a firm owner. Check the appropriate box describing the manner in which you and each other owner acquired ownership of your firm. If you checked "Other," explain in the space provided.
- (5) Check the appropriate box that indicates whether your firm is "for profit." If you checked "No," then you do NOT qualify for the DBE/ACDBE program and should not complete this application. All participating firms must be for-profit enterprises. Provide the Federal Tax ID number as stated on your firm's Federal tax return.
- (6) Check the appropriate box that describes the type of legal business structure of your firm, as indicated in your firm's Articles of Incorporation or similar document. If you checked "Other," briefly explain in the space provided.
- (7) Indicate in the spaces provided how many employees your firm has, specifying the number of employees who work on a full-time, part-time, and seasonal basis. Attach a list of employees, their job titles, and dates of employment to your application.
- (8) Specify the firm's gross receipts for each of the past five years, as stated in your firm's filed federal tax returns. You must submit all portions of federal tax returns related to gross receipts and signature pages, as filed. If there is no federal tax return yet filed for the most recent taxable year, you may provide an income statement signed by a CPA who attests to its accuracy and completeness. If there are any affiliates or subsidiaries of the applicant firm or owners, you must provide documentation these firms' gross receipts also as described above. Affiliation is defined in 49 C.F.R. §26.5 and 13 C.F.R. Part 121.

B. Relationships and Dealings with Other Businesses

- (1) Check the appropriate box that indicates whether your firm is co-located at any of its business locations, or whether your firm shares a telephone number(s), a post office box, any office space, a yard, warehouse, other facilities, any equipment, financing, or any office staff and/or employees with any other business, organization or entity of any kind. If you answered "Yes," then specify the name of the other firm(s) and fully explain the nature of your relationship with these



other businesses by identifying the business or person with whom you have any formal, informal, written, or oral agreement. Provide an explanation of any items shared with other firms in the space provided.

- (2) Check the appropriate box indicating whether any other firm currently has or had an ownership interest in your firm at present or at any time in the past. If you checked yes, please explain.
- (3) Check the appropriate box that indicates whether at present or at any time in the past your firm:
 - (a) ever existed under different ownership, a different type of ownership, or a different name;
 - (b) existed as a subsidiary of any other firm;
 - (c) existed as a partnership in which one or more of the partners are/were other firms;
 - (d) owned any percentage of any other firm; and
 - (e) had any subsidiaries of its own.
 - (f) served as a subcontractor with another firm constituting more than 25% of your firm's receipts.

If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions in (3)(a-f), you may be asked to explain the arrangement in detail.

Section 3: MAJORITY OWNER INFORMATION

Identify all individuals or holding companies with any ownership interest in your firm, providing the information requested below (if your firm has more than one owner, provide completed copies of this section for each owner):

A. Identify the majority owner of the firm holding 51% or more ownership interest:

- (1) Enter the full name of the owner.
- (2) Enter the owner's title or position.
- (3) Give the owner's phone number.
- (4) Enter the owner's home (street) address.
- (5) Indicate the owner's gender.
- (6) Identify the owner's ethnic group membership. If you checked "Other," specify this owner's ethnic group/identity not otherwise listed.
- (7) Check the appropriate box to indicate whether this owner is a U.S. citizen or a lawfully admitted permanent resident. If this owner is neither a U.S. citizen nor a lawfully admitted permanent resident of the U.S., then the firm may not rely on this owner's social and economic disadvantaged status for DBE certification eligibility.
- (8) Enter the number of years this owner has been an owner of your firm.
- (9) Indicate the percentage of the total ownership this person holds and the date acquired, including (if appropriate), the class of stock owned.
- (10) Indicate the dollar value of this owner's initial investment to acquire an ownership interest in your firm, broken down by cash, real estate, equipment, gift and/or other investment. Describe

how the owner acquired the business and attach documentation substantiating this investment.

- (11) List additional investments.

B. Additional Owner Information

- (1) Describe the familial relationship of this owner to each other owner of your firm and employees.
- (2) Indicate whether this owner performs a management or supervisory function for any other business. If you checked "Yes," state the name of the other business and this owner's function/title held in that business.
- (3) (a) Check the appropriate box that indicates whether this owner owns or works for any other firm(s) that has any relationship with your firm. If you checked "Yes," identify the name of the other business, the nature of the business relationship, and the owner's function at the firm.
 - (b) If the owner works for any other firm, non-profit organization, or is engaged in any other activity more than 10 hours per week, please explain this activity.
- (4) (a) Provide the personal net worth of the owner claiming social and economic disadvantage in the space provided. Complete and attach the accompanying "Personal Net Worth Statement for DBE/ACDBE Program Eligibility" with your application. Complete this section and accompanying statement only for each owner claiming to be socially and economically disadvantaged.
 - (b) Check the appropriate box that indicates whether any trust has been created for the benefit of the disadvantaged owner(s). If you answered "Yes," you may be asked to provide a copy of the trust instrument.
- (5) Check the appropriate to indicate whether any of your immediate family members, managers, or employees, own, manage, or are associated with another company. Immediate family member is defined in 49 C.F.R. §26.5. If you answered "Yes," provide the name of each person, your relationship to that person, the name of the company, the type of business, and whether that person owns or manages the company.

Section 4: CONTROL

A. Identify the firm's Officers and Board of Directors

- (1) In the space provided, state the name, title, date of appointment, group membership, and gender of each officer.
- (2) In the space provided, state the name, title, date of appointment, group membership, and gender of each individual serving on your firm's Board of Directors.
- (3) Check the appropriate box to indicate whether any of your firm's officers and/or directors listed above performs a management or supervisory function for any other business. If you answered "Yes," identify each such individual by name and provide the name of the other business in which that individual is involved, and describe the



nature of that individual's role in the other business.

- (4) Check the appropriate box that indicates whether any of your firm's officers and/or directors listed above own or work for any other firm(s) that has a relationship with your firm. (e.g., ownership interest, shared office space, financial investments, equipment leases, personnel sharing, etc.) If you answered "Yes," identify the name of the firm, the individual's name, and the nature of the individual's relationship with that other firm.

B. Duties of Owners, Officers, Directors, Managers and Key Personnel

Specify the roles of the majority and minority owners, directors, officers, and managers, and key personnel who are responsible for the functions listed for the firm. Submit résumés for each owner and non-owner identified below. State the name of the individual, title, race and gender and percentage ownership if any. Circle the frequency of each person's involvement as follows: "always, frequently, seldom, or never" in each area.

Indicate whether any of the persons listed in this section perform a management or supervisory function for any other business. Identify the person, business, and their title/function. Identify if any of the persons listed above own or work for any other firm(s) that has a relationship with this firm (e.g., ownership interest, shared office space, financial investment, equipment, leases, personnel sharing, etc.) If you answered "Yes," describe the nature of his/her business relationship with that other firm.

C. Inventory: Indicate firm inventory in these categories:

(1) Equipment and Vehicles

State the make and model, and current dollar value of each piece of equipment and motor vehicle held and/or used by your firm. Indicate whether each piece is either owned or leased by your firm or owner, whether it is used as collateral, and where this item is stored.

(2) Office Space

State the street address of each office space held and/or used by your firm. Indicate whether your firm or owner owns or leases the office space and the current dollar value of that property or its lease.

(3) Storage Space

State the street address of each storage space held and/or used by your firm. Indicate whether your firm or owner owns or leases the storage space and the current dollar value of that property or its lease. Provide a signed lease agreement for each property.

D. Does your firm rely on any other firm for management functions or employee payroll?

Check the appropriate box that indicates whether your firm relies on any other firm for management functions or for employee payroll. If you answered "Yes," you may be asked to explain the nature of that reliance and the extent to which the other firm carries out such functions.

E. Financial / Banking Information

State the name, city and state of your firm's bank. Identify the individuals authorized to sign checks on this account. Provide bank documentation that shows all individuals who are authorized to sign checks on the firm's behalf.

Bonding Information. State your firm's bonding limits both aggregate and project limits.

F. Sources, amounts, and purposes of money loaned to your firm, including the names of persons or firms guaranteeing the loan.

State the name and address of each source, the name of person securing the loan, original dollar amount and the current balance of each loan, and the purpose for which each loan was made to your firm. Provide copies of signed loan agreements and security agreements

G. Contributions or transfers of assets to/from your firm and to/from any of its owners or another individual over the past two years:

Indicate in the spaces provided, the type of contribution or asset that was transferred, its current dollar value, the person or firm from whom it was transferred, the person or firm to whom it was transferred, the relationship between the two persons and/or firms, and the date of the transfer.

H. Current licenses/permits held by any owner or employee of your firm.

List the name of each person in your firm who holds a professional license or permit, the type of permit or license, the expiration date of the permit or license, and identify the state that issued the license or permit. Attach copies of licenses, license renewal forms, permits, and haul authority forms.

I. Largest contracts completed by your firm in the past three years, if any.

List the name of each owner or contractor for each contract, the name and location of the projects under each contract, the type of work performed on each contract, and the dollar value of each contract.

J. Largest active jobs on which your firm is currently working.

For each active job listed, state the name of the prime contractor and the project number, the location, the type of work performed, the project start date, the



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anticipated completion date, and the dollar value of the contract.

Section 5: AIRPORT CONCESSION (ACDBE) APPLICANTS

Complete the entries in this section if you are applying for ACDBE certification. Indicate in Section A if you operate a concession at the airport, and/or supply a good or service to an airport concessionaire. Indicate in Section B whether the applicant firm owns or operates any off-airport locations, providing the type of business, lease information, address/location, and annual gross receipts generated. Provide similar information in section C for any airport concession locations the firm currently owns or operates. If the applicant firm has any affiliates, provide the requested information in Section D. Indicate whether the ACDBE firm is participating in any joint ventures, and if so, include the original and any amended joint venture agreements.

DECLARATION & SIGNATURE

The Declaration of Eligibility must accompany your application. Carefully read the attached declaration in its entirety. Fill in the required information for each blank space, and sign and date the declaration.



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IF YOU ARE ALREADY CERTIFIED AS A DBE/ACDBE, YOU DO NOT HAVE TO COMPLETE THIS APPLICATION FOR OTHER STATES. REFER TO § 26.85 OF 49 CFR PART 26 FOR DETAILS ABOUT THE INTERSTATE CERTIFICATION PROCESS.

Section 1: CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

A. Basic Contact Information:

My firm is applying for certification as _____ DBE ___ ACDBE

(1) Contact person's name and title:

(2) Legal name of firm:

(3) Phone #: _____ (4) Other Phone #: _____ (5) Fax#: _____

(6) E-mail: _____ (7) Firm Websites: _____

(8) Street address of firm (No P.O. Box): _____ City: _____ County/Parish: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

(9) Mailing address of firm (No P.O. Box): _____ City: _____ County/Parish: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

B. Prior/Other Certifications and Applications

(10) Indicate whether the firm or any persons listed in this application have ever been:

(a) Denied certification or decertified as a DBE, ACDBE, 8(a), SDB, MBE/WBE firm? ___ Yes ___ No

(b) Withdrawn an application for these programs, or debarred or suspended or otherwise had bidding privileges denied or restricted by any state or local agency, or federal entity? ___ Yes ___ No If yes, explain the nature of the action. (If you appealed the decision to DOT or another agency, attach a copy of the decision.)

Section 2: GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Business Profile: (1) Give a concise description of the firm's primary activities and the product(s) or service(s) it provides. If your company offers more than one product/service, list the primary product or service first. Please use additional sheets if necessary. This description may be used in states' online databases and directories of certified firms.

(2) NAICS Codes for this line of work include: _____

(3) This firm was established on: _____

(4) Is the firm "for profit"? ___ Yes Federal Tax ID# _____ **NO STOP! If the firm is NOT for-profit, then the firm does NOT qualify for this program and should not fill out this application.**



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(5) Type of Legal Business Structure: (check all that apply):

- Sole Proprietorship
- Limited Liability Partnership
- Partnership
- Corporation
- Limited Liability Company
- Other (describe): _____

(6) Number of employees: Full-time _____ Part-time _____ Seasonal _____ Total _____
(Provide a list of employees, their job titles, and dates of employment, to your application).

(7) Specify the firm's gross receipts for the last 5 years. (Submit complete copies of the firm's federal tax returns for each year. You may provide gross receipt information for the past 5 years. If there are affiliates or subsidiaries of the applicant firm or owners, you must submit complete copies of these firms' Federal tax returns).

Year _____	Gross Receipts of Applicant Firm \$ _____	Gross Receipts of Affiliate Firms \$ _____
Year _____	Gross Receipts of Applicant Firm \$ _____	Gross Receipts of Affiliate Firms \$ _____
Year _____	Gross Receipts of Applicant Firm \$ _____	Gross Receipts of Affiliate Firms \$ _____
Year _____	Gross Receipts of Applicant Firm \$ _____	Gross Receipts of Affiliate Firms \$ _____
Year _____	Gross Receipts of Applicant Firm \$ _____	Gross Receipts of Affiliate Firms \$ _____

B. Relationships and Dealings with Other Businesses

(1) Is your firm co-located at any of its business locations, or does it share a telephone number, P.O. Box, office or storage space, yard, warehouse, facilities, equipment, inventory, financing, office staff, and/or employees with any other business, organization, or entity? Yes No

If yes, explain the nature of your relationship with these other businesses by identifying the business or person with whom you have any formal, informal, written, or oral agreement. Provide details about the shared items.

(2) Has any other firm had an ownership interest in your firm at present or at any time in the past?

Yes No If yes, explain: _____

(3) At present, or at any time in the past, has your firm:

- (a) Ever existed under different ownership, a different type of ownership, or a different name? Yes No
- (b) Existed as a subsidiary of any other firm? Yes No
- (c) Existed as a partnership in which one or more of the partners are/were other firms? Yes No
- (d) Owned any percentage of any other firm? Yes No
- (e) Had any subsidiaries? Yes No
- (f) Served as a subcontractor with another firm constituting more than 25% of your firm's receipts? Yes No

(If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions in (2) and/or (3)(a)-(f), you may be asked to provide further details and explain whether the arrangement continues).

Section 3: MAJORITY OWNER INFORMATION

A. Identify the owner of the firm holding 51% or more ownership interest in the firm.

- (1) Full Name: _____
- (2) Title: _____



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(3) Home Phone #: _____

(4) Home Address (Street and Number) _____

(5) Gender: Male Female Other: _____

(6) Group membership (Check all that apply):

- Black American
- Hispanic American
- Asian-Pacific American
- Native American
- Subcontinent Asian American
- Other: _____

(7) Residency Status:

- U.S. Citizen
- Lawfully Admitted Permanent Resident

(8) Number of years as owner: _____

(9) Percentage owned: _____

(a) Class of stock owned (if applicable): _____

(b) Date acquired _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

(10) Initial investment to acquire ownership in firm:

Type	Dollar Value
Cash	\$ _____
Real Estate	\$ _____
Equipment	\$ _____
Other	\$ _____

Describe how the majority owner acquired ownership of the firm:

- Started business myself
- Received it as a gift from _____
- Bought it from: _____
- Inherited it from: _____
- Other: _____

(Attach documentation substantiating your investment and method of acquisition)

B. Additional Owner Information

(1) Describe familial relationship to other owners and employees: _____

(2) Does this owner perform a management or supervisory function for any other business? Yes No

If yes, identify: Name of Business: _____ Function/Title: _____

(3)(a) Does this owner own or work for any other firm(s) that has a relationship with this firm? (e.g., ownership interest, shared office space, financial investments, equipment, leases, personnel sharing, etc.) Yes No

If yes, identify the name of the business, and the nature of the relationship, and the owner's function at the firm: _____

(b) Does this owner work for any other firm, non-profit organization, or engage in any other activity more than 10 hours per week? Yes No If yes, identify this activity: _____

(4)(a) What is the Personal Net Worth (PNW) of this disadvantaged owner? _____

(b) Has any trust been created for the benefit of this disadvantaged owner(s)? Yes No

(If Yes, you may be asked to provide a copy of the trust instrument).

(5) Do any of your immediate family members, owners, directors, officers, managers, or employees own, manage, or have any association with another company? Yes No If yes, provide their name, relationship, company, type of business, and indicate whether they own or manage the company: (Please attach extra sheets, if needed): _____



Section 3: ADDITIONAL OWNER INFORMATION

A. Identify all individuals, firms, or companies that hold **LESS THAN 51%** ownership interest in the firm (Attach separate sheets for each additional owner)

(1) Full Name: _____
 (2) Title: _____
 (3) Home Phone #: _____
 (4) Home Address (Street and Number) _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 (5) Gender: Male Female Other: _____
 (6) Group membership (Check all that apply):
 Black American
 Hispanic American
 Asian-Pacific American
 Native American
 Subcontinent Asian American
 Other: _____

(7) Residency Status:
 U.S. Citizen
 Lawfully Admitted Permanent Resident

(8) Number of years as owner: _____
 (9) Percentage owned: _____
 (a) Class of stock owned (if applicable): _____
 (b) Date acquired _____

(10) Initial investment to acquire ownership in firm:

Type	Dollar Value
Cash	\$ _____
Real Estate	\$ _____
Equipment	\$ _____
Other	\$ _____

Describe how the owner acquired ownership:
 Started business myself
 Received it as a gift from _____
 Bought it from: _____
 Inherited it from: _____
 Other: _____

(Attach documentation substantiating your investment and method of acquisition)

B. Additional Owner Information

(1) Describe familial relationship to other owners and employees: _____

(2) Does this owner perform a management or supervisory function for any other business? Yes No
 If yes, identify: Name of Business: _____ Function/Title: _____

(3)(a) Does this owner own or work for any other firm(s) that has a relationship with this firm? (e.g., ownership interest, shared office space, financial investments, equipment, leases, personnel sharing, etc.) Yes No
 If yes, identify the name of the business, and the nature of the relationship, and the owner's function at the firm: _____

(b) Does this owner work for any other firm, non-profit organization, or engage in any other activity more than 10 hours per week? Yes No If yes, identify this activity: _____

(4)(a) What is the Personal Net Worth (PNW) of this disadvantaged owner? _____

(b) Has any trust been created for the benefit of this disadvantaged owner(s)? Yes No



(If Yes, you may be asked to provide a copy of the trust instrument).

(5) Do any of your immediate family members, owners, directors, officers, managers, or employees own, manage, or have any association with another company? Yes No If yes, provide their name, relationship, company, type of business, and indicate whether they own or manage the company: (Please attach extra sheets, if needed): _____

Section 4: CONTROL

A. Identify your firm's Officers and Board of Directors (If additional space is required, attach a separate sheet):

	Name	Title	Date Appointed	Ethnicity	Gender
(1) Officers of the Company	(a)				
	(b)				
	(c)				
	(d)				
(2) Board of Directors	(a)				
	(b)				
	(c)				
	(d)				

(3) Do any of the persons listed above perform a management or supervisory function for any other business?

Yes No If yes, identify for each:

Person: _____ Title: _____

Business: _____ Function: _____

Person: _____ Title: _____

Business: _____ Function: _____

(4) Do any of the persons listed in Section A above own or work for any other firm(s) that has a relationship with this firm? (e.g., ownership interest, shared office space, financial investments, equipment, leases, personnel sharing, etc.)

Yes No If Yes, identify for each:

(4) Do any of the persons listed in section A above own or work for any other firm(s) that has a relationship with this firm? (e.g., ownership interest, shared office space, financial investments, equipment, leases, personnel sharing, etc.)

Yes No If Yes, identify for each:

Firm Name: _____ Person: _____

Nature of Business Relationship: _____

B. Duties of Owners, Officers, Directors, Managers, and Key Personnel

1. Complete for all owners who are responsible for the following functions: (Attach separate sheets as needed)



A = Always F = Frequently	S = Seldom N = Never	Majority Owner (51% or more)				Minority Owner (49% or less)			
		Name:				Name:			
		Title:				Title:			
		Percent Owned:				Percent Owned:			
Sets policy for company direction/scope of operations		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Bidding and estimating		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Major purchasing decisions		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Marketing and sales		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Supervises field operations		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Attend bid opening and lettings		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Perform office management (billing, accounts receivable/payable, etc.)		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Hires and fires management staff		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Hire and fire field staff or crew		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Designates profits spending or investment		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Obligates business by contract/credit		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Purchase equipment		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N
Signs business checks		A	F	S	N	A	F	S	N

Do any of the persons listed in B1 or B2 perform a management or supervisory function for any other business? If Yes, identify the person, the business, and their title/function:

Do any of the persons listed above own or work for any other firm(s) that has a relationship with this firm? (e.g., ownership interest, shared office space, financial investments, equipment, leases, personnel sharing, etc.) If Yes, describe the nature of the business relationship:

C. Inventory: Indicate your firm's inventory in the following categories (Please attach additional sheets if needed):

1. Equipment and Vehicles

Make and Model	Current value	Owned or leased by firm or owner?	Used as collateral?	Where is item stored?

2. Office Space

Address (Street and Number) _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Owned or Leased by Firm or Owner? Yes No (if yes, provide details): _____

Current Value of Property or Lease: _____

3. Storage Space (Provide signed lease agreements for the properties listed)

Address (Street and Number) _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Owned or Leased by Firm or Owner? Yes No (if yes, provide details): _____

Current Value of Property or Lease: _____



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D. Does your firm rely on any other firm for management functions or employee payroll? Yes No

E. Financial/Banking Information (Provide bank authorization and signature cards)

Name of bank: _____ City and State: _____

The following individuals are authorized to sign checks on this account: _____

Name of bank: _____ City and State: _____

The following individuals are authorized to sign checks on this account: _____

Name of bank: _____ City and State: _____

The following individuals are authorized to sign checks on this account: _____

Bonding Information: If you have bonding capacity, identify the firm's bonding aggregate and project limits:

Aggregate limit _____ Project limit _____

F. Identify all sources, amounts, and purposes of money loaned to your firm including from financial institutions. Identify whether the owner or any other person or firm loaned money to the applicant DBE/ACDBE. Include the names of any persons or firms guaranteeing the loan, if other than the listed owner. (Provide copies of signed loan agreements and security agreements).

Name of Source	Address of Source	Name of Person Guaranteeing the Loan	Original Amount	Current Balance	Purpose of Loan

G. List all contributions or transfers of assets to/from your firm and to/from any of its owners or another individual over the past two years (Attach additional sheets if needed):

Contribution/Asset	Dollar Value	From Whom Transferred	To Whom Transferred	Relationship	Date of Transfer

H. List current licenses/permits held by any owner and/or employee of your firm (e.g., contractor, engineer, architect, etc.)(Attach additional sheets if needed):

Name of License/Permit Holder	Type of License/Permit	Expiration Date	State

I. List the three largest contracts completed by your firm in the past three years, if any:

Name of Owner/Contractor	Name/Location of Project	Type of Work Performed	Dollar Value of Contract



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J. List the three largest active jobs on which your firm is currently working:

Name of Prime Contractor and Project Number	Location of Project	Type of Work	Project Start Date	Anticipated Completion Date	Dollar Value of Contract

Additional Information:



SECTION 5 - AIRPORT CONCESSION
(ACDBE APPLICANTS ONLY)

A. I am applying for ACDBE certification to: (check all that apply)

_____ Operate a concession at an airport _____ Supply a good or service to an airport concessionaire

B. Does the applicant firm own/operate any off-airport locations? _ Yes ___ No (if yes, identify the following):

Type of Business (e.g., F&B, News & Gift, Retail, Duty Free, Advertising, etc.)	Lease Term (years)	Lease Start Date	Address / Location	Annual Gross Receipts Generated

C. Does the applicant firm currently own/operate any airport concession locations? _ Yes ___ No (If yes, supply the following information):

Airport Name	Concession Type (e.g., F&B, News & Gift, Retail, Duty Free, Advertising, etc.)	Number of Leases	Number of Locations	Annual Gross Receipts Generated	Lease Type (e.g., Direct Lease, Subcontract Management Agreement, etc. enter all that apply to the leases listed)

D. Does the applicant firm have any affiliates? ___Yes ___No If Yes, provide the following information concerning any locations owned/operated by affiliate firms.

Airport Name	Concession Type (e.g., F&B, News & Gift, Retail, Duty Free, Advertising, etc.)	Number of Leases	Number of Locations	Annual Gross Receipts Generated	Lease Type (e.g., Direct Lease, Subcontract Management Agreement, etc. enter all that apply to the leases listed)

E. Is the ACDBE applicant firm a participant in any joint ventures? ___ Yes ___ No If Yes, attach all original and any amended Joint Venture Agreements and any amendments to the agreements.



DECLARATION OF ELIGIBILITY

This form must be signed by *EACH OWNER* upon whose disadvantaged status the firm relies for certification.

A FALSE STATEMENT OR MATERIAL OMISSION MADE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SUBMISSION IS SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION, DECERTIFICATION, OR SUSPENSION OR DEBARMENT PROCEEDINGS, AND MAY SUBJECT THE PERSON OR ENTITY MAKING THE FALSE STATEMENT TO ANY AND ALL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES AVAILABLE UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE LAW.

I _____ (full name printed), declare under penalty of perjury that I am _____ (title) of the firm _____, all of the foregoing information and statements submitted for eligibility are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge. The responses include all material information necessary to fully and accurately identify and explain the operations, capabilities and pertinent history of the named firm as well as the ownership, control, and affiliations thereof.

I recognize that the information submitted in this material is for the purpose of inducing certification by a government agency. I understand that a government agency may, by means it deems appropriate, determine the accuracy and truth of the statements in the material, and I authorize such agency to contact any entity named in certification material, and the named firm's bonding companies, banking institutions, credit agencies, contractors, clients, and other certifying agencies for the purpose of verifying the information supplied and determining the named firm's eligibility.

I agree to submit to government audit, examination and review of books, records, documents and files, in whatever form they exist, of the named firm and its affiliates inspection of its places(s) of business and equipment, and to permit interviews of its principals, agents, and employees. I understand that refusal to permit such inquiries shall be grounds for denial or decertification.

If awarded a contract, subcontract, concession lease or sublease, as detailed in § 26.55, I agree to promptly and directly provide the prime contractor, if any, and the Department, recipient agency, or federal funding agency, on an ongoing basis, current, complete and accurate information regarding my firm's (1) commercially useful function (CUF) performed on the project or concession lease; (2) payments; and (3) proposed changes, if any, to the foregoing arrangements.

I agree to notify the certifying agency of a material change in circumstances that affects my firm's eligibility within 30 days of its occurrence, explain the change fully, and include a duly executed Declaration of Eligibility (this form) with the notice.

I acknowledge and agree that any misrepresentations in certification materials or in records pertaining to a contract

or subcontract will be grounds for terminating any contract or subcontract which may be awarded; denial or decertification; suspension and debarment; and for initiating action under federal and/or state law.

I declare that I am a socially and economically disadvantaged individual who is an owner of the above-referenced firm seeking certification as a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise or Airport Concession Disadvantaged Business Enterprise. In support of my application, I declare that I am a member of one or more of the following groups, and that I have held myself out as a member of the group(s): (Check all that apply):

- Women Black American Hispanic American
- Native American Asian-Pacific American
- Subcontinent Asian American
- Other pursuant to 49 CFR § 26.67(d)

I declare that I am socially disadvantaged because I have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias, or have suffered the effects of discrimination, because of my identity as a member of one or more of the groups identified above, without regard to my individual qualities.

I further declare that my personal net worth does not exceed the DBE program's limit posted on <https://www.transportation.gov/DBEPNW>, and that I am economically disadvantaged because My ability to compete in the free enterprise system has been impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities as compared to others in the same or similar line of business who are not socially and economically disadvantaged.

PURSUANT TO 28 USC § 1746:

I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY UNDER THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT. EXECUTED ON _____

SIGNATURE _____
(OWNER)



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS CHECKLIST

Required Documents for All Applicants

- Résumés (that include places of employment with corresponding dates), for all owners, officers, and key personnel of the applicant firm.
- Personal Net Worth Statement for each socially and economically disadvantaged owners who the applicant firm relies upon to satisfy the Regulation's 51% ownership requirement.
- Personal Federal tax returns for the past 3 years, if applicable, for each disadvantaged owner.
- Federal tax returns (and requests for extensions) filed by the firm and its affiliates with related schedules, for the past 5 years, or the number of years in business, if fewer.
- Documented proof of contributions used to acquire ownership for each owner (e.g., both sides of cancelled checks).
- Signed loan and security agreements, and bonding forms.
- List of equipment and/or vehicles owned and leased including VIN numbers, copy of titles, proof of ownership, insurance cards for each vehicle.
- Title(s), registration certificate(s), and U.S. DOT numbers for each truck owned or operated by your firm.
- Licenses, license renewal forms, permits, and haul authority forms.
- Descriptions of all real estate (including office/storage space, etc.) owned/leased by your firm and documented proof of ownership/signed leases.
- Documented proof of any transfers of assets to/from your firm and/or to/from any of its owners over the past 2 years.
- DBE/ACDBE and SBA 8(a), SDB, MBE/WBE certifications, denials, and/or decertification's, if applicable; and any U.S. DOT decisions on these actions.
- Bank authorization and signatory cards.
- Schedule of salaries (or other remuneration) paid to all officers, managers, owners, and/or directors of the firm.
- List of all employees, job titles, and dates of employment.
- Proof of warehouse/storage facility ownership or lease arrangements.

Partnership or Joint Venture

- Original and any amended Partnership or Joint Venture Agreements.

Corporation or LLC

- Official Certificate of Formation and current Operating/Shareholder Agreement, if any.
- Official Articles of Incorporation (signed by the state official).
- Both sides of all corporate stock certificates and your firm's stock transfer ledger.
- Minutes of stockholder, member, partner, and board of director's meetings, if any.
- Company by-laws and any amendments.
- Evidence of signature authority on the firm's bank accounts.

Failure to provide any of these required documents that are applicable to your firm's application may result in denial of your application.

Optional Documents to Be Provided on Request

The certifying agency to which you are applying may require the submission of the following documents. If requested to provide any of these documents, you must supply them with your application or at the on-site visit. Failure to do so may result in denial of your application.

- Proof of citizenship or lawful permanent residence
- Insurance agreements for each truck owned or operated by your firm.
- Audited financial statements (if available)
- Trust agreements held by any owner claiming disadvantaged status.

Suppliers

- List of product lines carried and list of distribution equipment owned and/or leased.

ATTACHMENT

B

HAWAII ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

TITLE 19

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SUBTITLE 1

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 2

PARTICIPATION IN THE DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE
PROGRAM

§19-2-1	Purpose
§19-2-2	Authorization
§19-2-3	Substance of rules
§19-2-4	Adoption
§19-2-5	Applicability
§19-2-6	Repealed
§19-2-6.1	Emergency rulemaking
§19-2-7	Repealed

§19-2-1 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to implement the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise ("DBE") Program as required by Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 23 and 26, entitled "Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Programs." [Eff 8/4/80; am and comp **DEC 20 1999**] (Auth: HRS §§261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2) (Imp: HRS §§261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2)

§19-2-2 Authorization. The state director of transportation is required to implement a disadvantaged business enterprise program in order to receive federal financial assistance. Sections 261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, authorize the state director of transportation to promulgate rules and regulations for the purposes of complying with federal rules and program requirements. The state director of

transportation shall also adopt a program plan that reflects the federal rule requirements referenced in Section 19-2-4. [Eff 8/4/80; am and comp
DEC 20 1999] (Auth: HRSS§ 261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2) (Imp: HRS §§261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2)

§19-2-3 Substance of rules. Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 23 and 26, requires that states participating in the federal transportation program establish a disadvantaged business enterprise program in which firms owned and controlled by minorities and women may participate in federally assisted transportation projects. The State's failure to comply with the federal department of transportation disadvantaged business enterprise rules may result in the termination of the State's financial agreement with the federal Department of Transportation and may affect the State's ability to obtain future federal Department of Transportation grants. [Eff 8/4/80; am and comp
DEC 20 1999] (Auth: HRSS§ 261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2) (Imp: HRS §§261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2)

§19-2-4 Adoption. The provisions of Title 49, Part 23 Code of Federal Regulations, Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in the Department of Transportation Programs in Airport Concessions, and Part 26 Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in the Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs, are adopted and incorporated by reference as part of the state department of transportation's rules and regulations. [Eff 8/4/80; am and comp
DEC 20 1999] (Auth: HRS §§261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2) (Imp: HRS §§261-12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2)

§19-2-5 Applicability. This chapter shall only apply to federal programs that are administered by the state department of transportation by which funds are made available to members of the public for the

§19-2-5

accomplishment of the purposes of the department. [Eff
8/4/80; am and comp DEC 20 1999] (Auth: HRS §§261-
12, 264-23, 264-24, 266-2) (Imp: HRS §§261-12, 264-23,
264-24, 266-2)

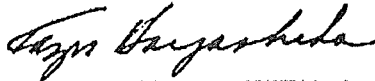
§19-2-6 REPEALED. [R DEC 20 1999]

§19-2-6.1 Emergency rulemaking. The department
of transportation may adopt emergency rules pursuant to
the requirements of section 91-3(b), HRS. [Eff and
comp DEC 20 1999] (Auth: HRS §91-2) (Imp: HRS
§91-3)

§19-2-7 REPEALED. [R DEC 20 1999]

Amendments to and compilation of Title 19,
Subtitle 1, Chapter 2, Hawaii Administrative Rules, on
the Summary Page dated _____ were adopted on
_____ following public hearings that were
held on _____ after
public notice was given in the _____
on _____

They shall take effect ten days after the filing with
the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.



KAZU HAYASHIDA
Director of Department of
Transportation



BENJAMIN J. CAYETANO
Governor
State of Hawaii

Dated: 12/8/99

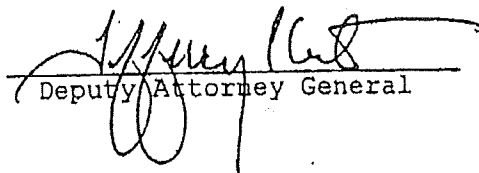
DEC 09 1999

Filed

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S
OFFICE

'99 DEC -9 A9:44

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Deputy Attorney General

ATTACHMENT

C

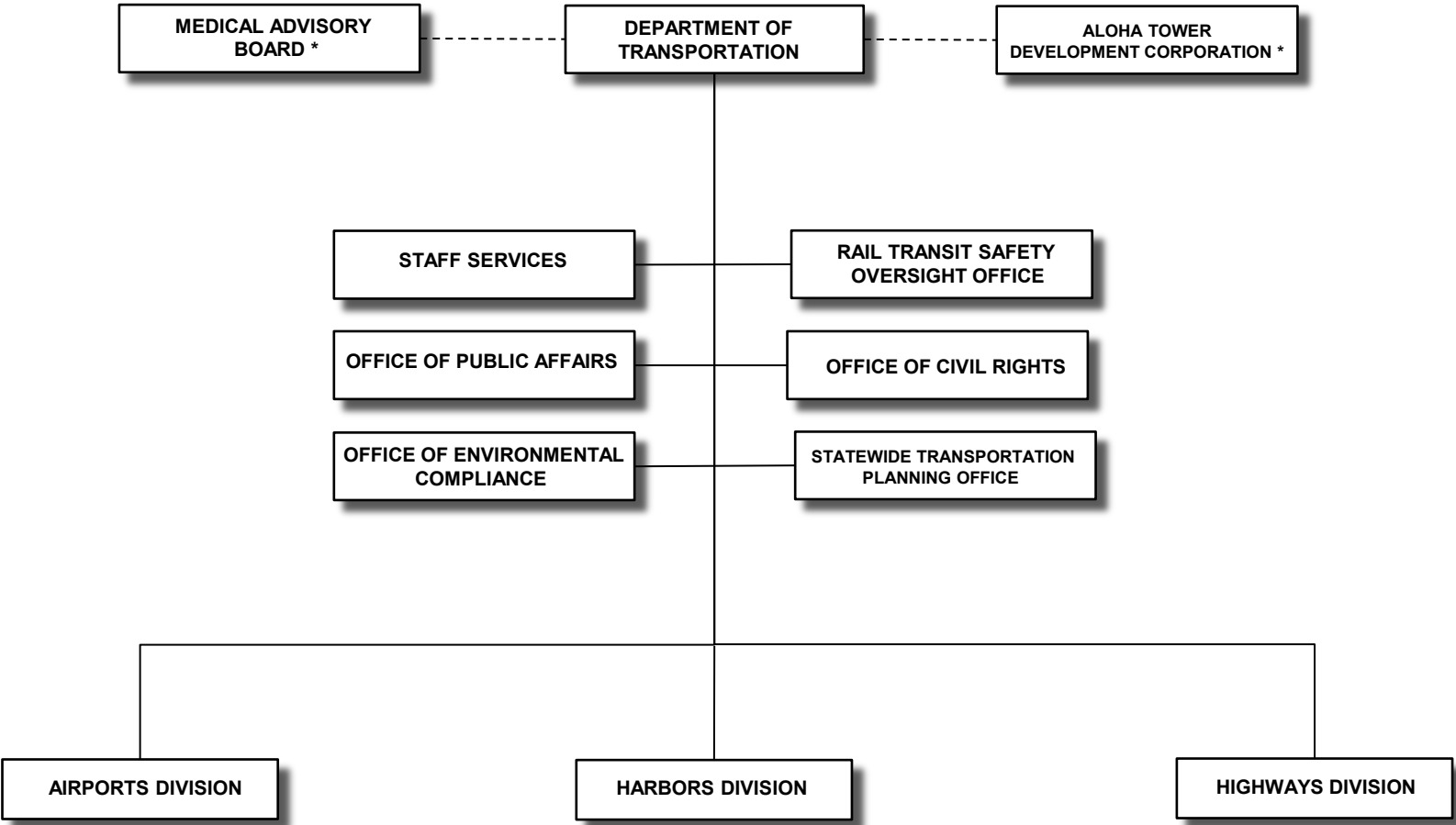
***STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ADMINISTRATION***

ORGANIZATION CHARTS

JUNE 30, 2024

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

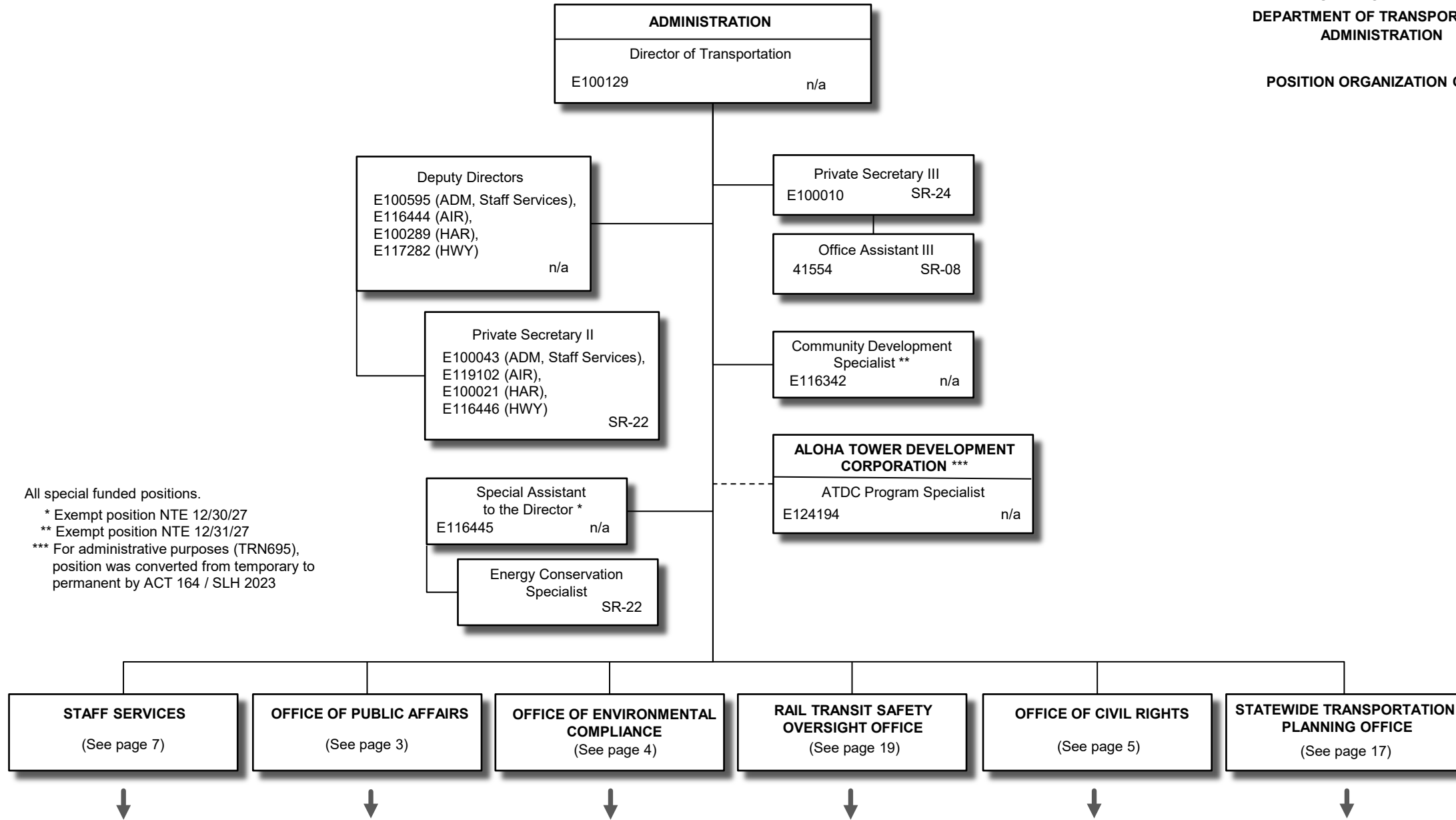
ORGANIZATION CHART



* For administrative purposes

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ADMINISTRATION

POSITION ORGANIZATION CHART



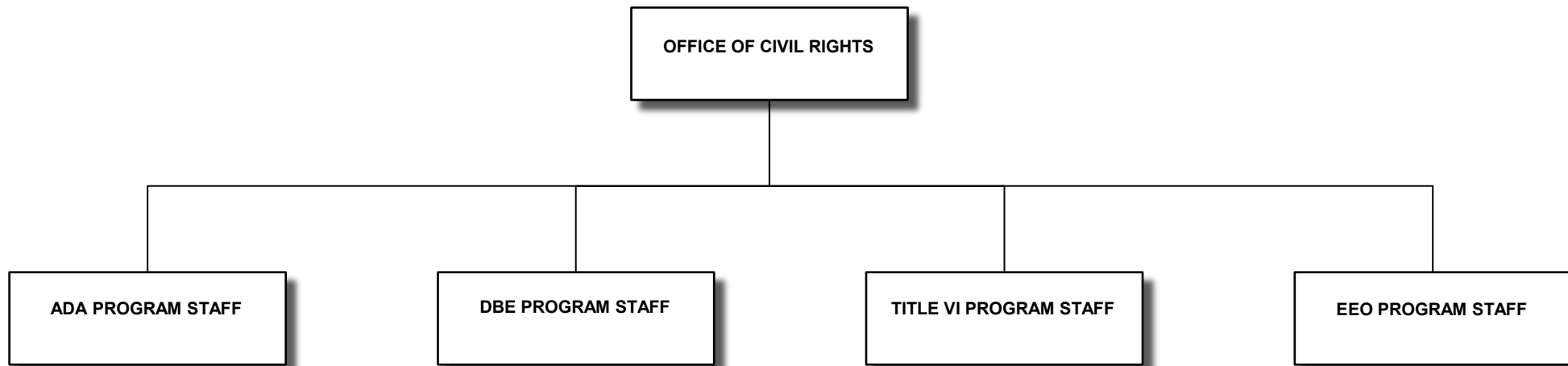
All special funded positions.

* Exempt position NTE 12/30/27

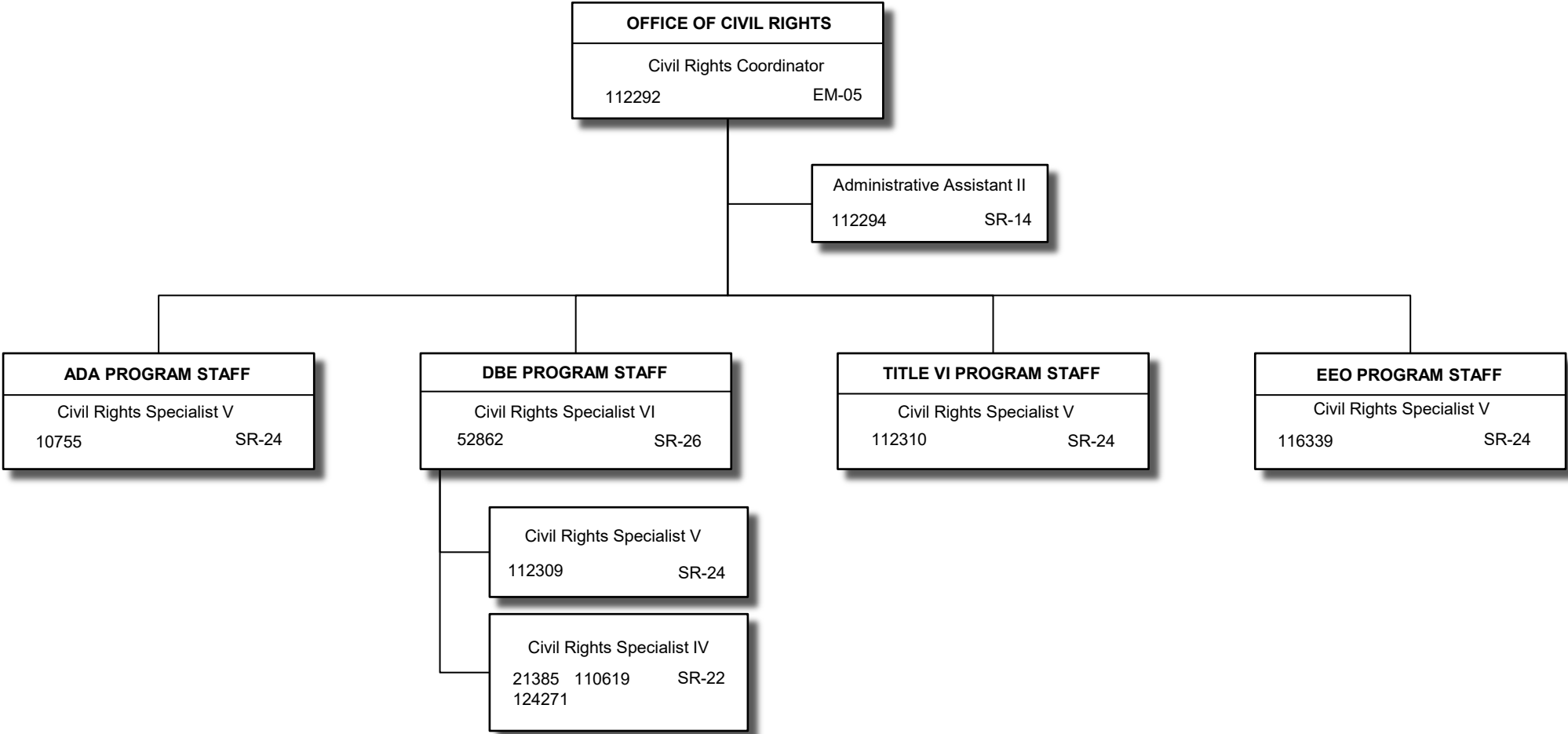
** Exempt position NTE 12/31/27

*** For administrative purposes (TRN695), position was converted from temporary to permanent by ACT 164 / SLH 2023

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
ORGANIZATION CHART



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS
POSITION ORGANIZATION CHART



All special funded positions.

ATTACHMENT D

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR
KE KIA ĀINA



STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION | KA 'OIHANA ALAKAU
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

September 24, 2024

EDWIN H. SNIFFEN
DIRECTOR
KA LUNA HO'OKELE

Deputy Directors
Nā Hope Luna Ho'okele
DREANALEE K. KALILI
TAMMY L. LEE
CURT T. OTAGURO
ROBIN K. SHISHIDO

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OCR-D 1.9243

Ms. Richelle N. Takara, P.E.
Division Administrator
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Hawaii Division
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-229
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Ms. Takara:

Subject: Direct Access to the Director of Transportation by the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Liaison Officer

In accordance with Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 26, §26.25, and the Hawaii Department of Transportation's (HDOT) DBE Program Plan, I affirm that the DBE Program Supervisor, who serves as the DBE Liaison Officer for the HDOT, has direct, independent access to me for all matters related to the DBE Program.

Should you have any questions, please contact Daniel Williams, DBE Program Supervisor, at telephone number (808) 831-7914 or via email at daniel.k.williams@hawaii.gov.

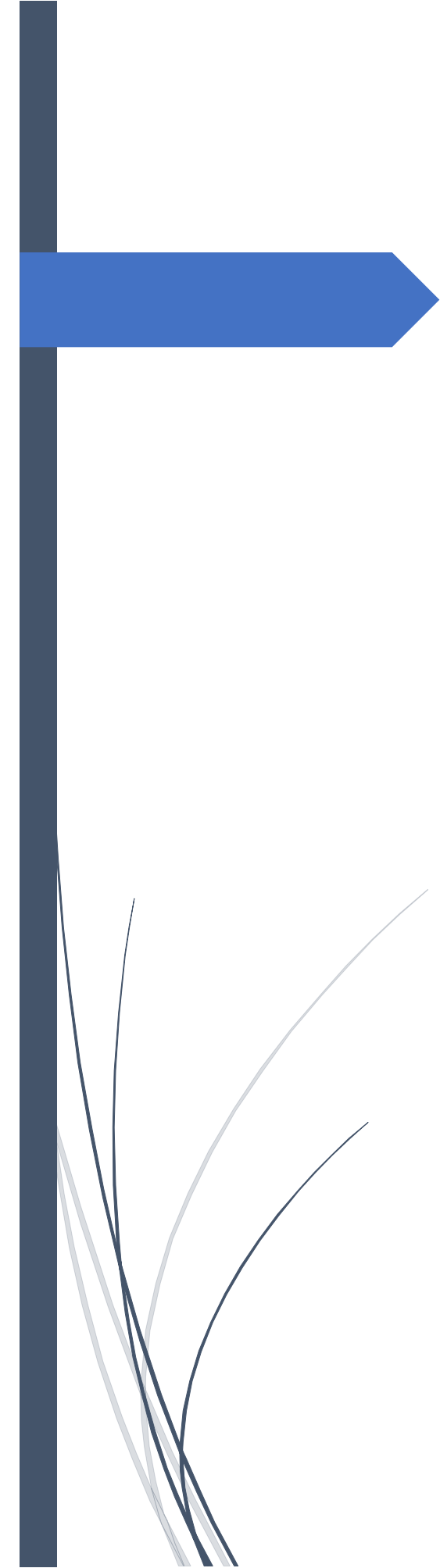
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ed Sniffen".

EDWIN H. SNIFFEN
Director of Transportation

ATTACHMENT

E



SMALL BUSINESS UTILIZATION PLAN

October 2024

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAM OCTOBER 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Introduction

The Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT), Office of Civil Rights (OCR) administers the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program pursuant to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 23 and 26. As such, HDOT is committed to non-discrimination based on race, color, national origin, and sex, in its implementation of the DBE Program and the award of its contracts.

In accordance with CFR § 26.39 of the DBE Regulations, this Small Business Utilization Plan was developed to incorporate a small business element into the DBE Program Plan to facilitate participation by small businesses on federal-aid contracts.

Regulatory Requirements

CFR § 26.39 of the DBE Regulations states:

“(a) Your DBE program must include an element to structure contracting requirements to facilitate competition by small business concerns, taking all reasonable steps to eliminate obstacles to their participation, including unnecessary and unjustified bundling of contract requirements that may preclude small business participation in procurements as prime contractors or subcontractors.

(b) This element must be submitted to the appropriate DOT operating administration for approval as a part of your DBE program. As part of this program element you may include, but are not limited to, the following strategies:

- (1) Establishing a race-neutral small business set-aside for prime contracts under a stated amount (*e.g.*, \$1 million).
- (2) In multi-year design-build contracts or other large contracts (*e.g.*, for “megaprojects”) requiring bidders on the prime contract to specify elements of the contract or specific subcontracts that are of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform.
- (3) On prime contracts not having DBE contract goals, requiring the prime contractor to provide subcontracting opportunities of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform, rather than self-performing all the work involved.
- (4) Identifying alternative acquisition strategies and structuring procurements to facilitate the ability of consortia or joint ventures consisting of small businesses, including DBEs, to compete for and perform prime contracts.
- (5) To meet the portion of your overall goal you project to meet through race-neutral measures, ensuring that a reasonable number of prime contracts are of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform.

(c) You must actively implement your program elements to foster small business participation. Doing so is a requirement of good faith implementation of your DBE program.”

Definition of a Small Business

A small business is defined pursuant to section 3 of the Small Business Act and Small Business Administration (SBA) regulations implementing it (13 CFR Part 121) that also does not exceed

the cap on average annual gross receipts specified in CFR § 26.65(b). The current cap is thirty million seven hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$30,720,000.00) and is adjusted periodically for inflation.

A firm participating in HDOT's small business program must provide evidence that it is a small business concern, pursuant to the SBA's business size standards. The following documentation shall be accepted:

1. Federal Tax returns listing the firm's gross revenues
2. Financial Statement
3. Proof of current SBA8(a) or DBE certification

Personal Net Worth

The majority owner(s) (i.e., owns 51 percent or more) of the DBE applicant firm must have a personal net worth that does not exceed two million forty-seven thousand dollars (\$2,047,000.00). HDOT shall require the majority owner to submit a Personal Financial Statement and the United States (U.S.) Individual Tax Return for the majority owner(s) for the three most recent years.

Strategies to Foster Small Business Participation

The HDOT shall implement the Small Business Utilization Plan in two phases. Phase I shall include identifying potential small businesses already contracted by HDOT, and surveying project managers and prime contractors to determine what types of work may be performed by small businesses. Phase II shall include reviewing procurement methods to facilitate participation by small businesses identified in Phase I. In particular, the potential to unbundle large design-build contracts will be assessed on a project-by-project basis. This second phase shall also include outreach activities, networking opportunities, and training workshops to assist small businesses to compete in HDOT and other government contracts. Also in this phase, outreach activities on the neighbor islands shall be conducted to foster small business participation on a statewide basis.

Phase I

HDOT believes that many of its former and existing contractors and subcontractors may qualify as a small business. As such, Phase I will include an assessment of prime contractors and subcontractors that have performed work on HDOT contracts to determine if any of the firms may be categorized as a small business. HDOT shall request that the firms identify themselves as a small business in writing and submit this information to the HDOT DBE Program Office. If the firm falls under the business size standards for their primary North American Industry Classification System code, HDOT shall request that the majority owner complete the personal financial statement to determine his/her personal net worth.

In addition to identifying contractors that may be categorized as a small business, DBE Program Staff shall disseminate surveys to general contractors associations, and HDOT project managers to determine what type of work may likely be contracted and subcontracted to small businesses.

A sample of this survey is attached as Appendix A. The survey results will assist the DBE Program Office to target outreach efforts to members of small business organizations, trade groups, and professional associations. Such outreach will foster small business participation by providing companies with information on HDOT projects, bid openings, upcoming Request for Proposals, and Request for Qualifications.

The surveys will also serve as a mechanism to identify barriers to small business participation on HDOT's federal and state projects. Once barriers are identified, HDOT shall develop a plan of action to replace these barriers with opportunities through procurement, outreach, and if necessary, policy changes.

Phase II

In Phase II, HDOT shall examine the possibility of unbundling large contracts, such as design-build contracts, to foster small business participation. Contracts that can be performed in phases may be identified for prime contractors that meet the definition of a small business. HDOT DBE Program Office staff shall work with the HDOT's Contracts Officer to develop a methodology to determine which contracts can be feasibly unbundled without causing undue financial hardship to HDOT or its sub-recipients.

In addition to unbundling contracts, the HDOT DBE Program Office shall conduct extensive outreach to small businesses through networking opportunities, training workshops, and small business fairs. To this end, the DBE Program Office will enter into a co-sponsorship Agreement with the U.S. SBA (Appendix B) to conduct training workshops that help small businesses develop and grow to compete in the open marketplace. Such training workshops include a three-month Business Development Series, in which companies learn about government contracting, marketing, and financing. In addition, the DBE Program Office has scheduled small business fairs and one-on-one match-making seminars to facilitate networking between prime contractors and subcontractors. The outreach and training shall be continuous throughout the year, and shall not be limited to this phase of the Small Business Utilization Plan.

We anticipate Phase II to be implemented approximately six to eight months from the date of submittal of this plan.

Appendices

Appendix A – Project Engineer and General Contractor Survey

Appendix B – DRAFT Co-Sponsorship with U.S. SBA

Strategies to Foster Small Business Participation PROEJCT ENGINEERS

October 2024 to Present

- Identifying potential small businesses already contracted by HDOT
- Surveying project managers and prime contractors
- Determine what types of work may be performed by small businesses



* Required

* This form will record your name, please fill your name.

1. Did you know that project engineers are responsible for assisting OCR establish the DBE contract goal? *

Yes

No

2. Did you encounter any difficulties in providing OCR information to set a DBE project goal? *

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

3. If you answered "Yes" or "Maybe", please indicate the difficulties you had in providing OCR information to set the DBE project goal. *

4. On upcoming federal projects, what types of subcontracting opportunities do you foresee? *

5. On federal aide projects with subcontracting opportunities, what types of work would you estimate to have a shortage of certified DBEs ready, willing and able to subcontract with prime contractors? *

6. What type of DBE firms are over utilized on federal aid projects? Select ALL that apply. *

- Trucking/hauling
- Traffic control
- Supplier/Regular dealer
- Striping/pavement markings
- Masonry/concrete
- Electrical work
- Other

7. If you answered "Other", please indicate the type of firm you are referring to. *

8. Do you feel additional DBE training is needed? If so, in what areas? Select ALL that apply. *

- DBE goal calculations
- Commercially Useful Function Review
- Prompt Payment
- Good Faith Efforts - after contract award
- Good Faith Efforts - prior to contract award
- Other

9. If you answered "Other", please indicate what areas you would like training in. *

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Strategies to Foster Small Business Participation GENERAL CONTRACTOR

October 2024 to Present

Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) wishes to foster small business participation in its federal-aid contracting by developing a plan to increase the participation of disadvantaged business enterprise (DBE) and non-DBEs. We are conducting a survey to determine ways to foster participation by ALL small businesses.



* Required

* This form will record your name, please fill your name.

1. Are you responsible for bidding on HDOT federal-aid projects? *

Yes

No

Maybe

2. If you answered "Yes", have you ever bid on a project with a DBE goal? Please provide the name of the name of the project(s). *

3. Have you ever failed to meet the DBE goal on any project at the time of bid opening? *

Yes

No

4. If you answered "Yes", what was the reason for not meeting the goal? *

5. On federal-aid projects with subcontracting opportunities, what type of work would you estimate to have a shortage of available DBEs? *

6. For what types of work would you say there may be an over concentration of DBEs? *

7. Can you provide the name(s) of any firm(s) that you already work with that may be interesting in becoming a DBE? *

Yes

No

8. If you answered "Yes", please provide the name of the firm and their contact information. *

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Microsoft. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner.



COSPONSORSHIP AGREEMENT

between

**U.S. Small Business Administration
Hawaii District Office**

and

State of Hawaii Department of Transportation

1) Parties

This Cosponsorship Agreement (“Agreement”) is between the United States (U.S.) Small Business Administration (“SBA”) and the following Cosponsor(s) (individually a “Cosponsor” or collectively the “Cosponsors” or “Parties”):

- a) State of Hawaii
Department of Transportation (HDOT)
Office of Civil Rights - Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Description of Cosponsor: State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, Office of Civil Rights Disadvantaged Business Enterprise is a State Office that was established to ensure that firms owned by minorities, women and other socially and economically disadvantaged persons have an equal opportunity to participate in U.S. DOT-assisted projects. The goal of the program is to level the playing field on which DBEs may compete for contracts and subcontracts in the transportation industry.

A DBE is a for-profit small business concern that is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by one or more U. S. citizens or permanent residents who are both socially and economically disadvantaged.

2) Purpose

The purpose of this Agreement is to describe the rights and responsibilities of each Cosponsor regarding the activity described below pursuant to SBA’s Cosponsorship Authority, section 132(a) of Division K in Public Law No. 108-447, as extended by the annual Appropriations Act, and 13 Code of Federal Regulations Part 106. The Agreement encompasses this document and all Attachments. The Cosponsor shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations in its performance under this Agreement. Except as properly amended, this Agreement is the final and complete agreement of the Cosponsors. It does not authorize the expenditure of any funds, other than by express terms of this Agreement nor does it create special consideration by SBA regarding any other matter. This Agreement shall not limit any Cosponsor from participating in similar activities or arrangements with other entities.

3) **Cosponsored Activity**

- a) Name of Activity/Event(s): Contracting, Financing and Small Business Outreach Events
- b) Date(s): January 1, 2025 thru September 30, 2025
- c) Place: Hawaii Statewide Locations TBA
- d) Estimated Number of Attendees: 300
- e) Budgeted Expenses of Cosponsored Activity: \$0.00
- f) Summary of Events/Activity: SBA and the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, Office of Civil Rights will cosponsor monthly training workshops throughout the year for small businesses seeking information on starting and growing a small business. Each event may include government agencies and non-profit organizations guest speakers. These workshops will include System for Award Management (SAM.gov), Capability Statement, Subcontracting Opportunities, Business Matchmaking and other small business topics

4) **Cosponsors' Responsibilities**

The Cosponsors agree that each will do the following in support of the Cosponsored Activity:

- a) SBA will:
 - Participate in the overall planning, marketing and execution of the cosponsored event
 - Provide speakers for the workshops
 - Publicize the events through press release, SBA web calendar and email blast
 - Collect the registration and attendee sign-up sheets for all workshops
 - Assist with providing venue
 - Have a final draft approval of all cosponsored materials
 - Be responsible for SAM.gov registration or updates
 - Participate in the overall planning, marketing and execution of the cosponsored event
- b) HDOT will:
 - Participate in the overall planning, marketing and execution of the cosponsored event
 - Assist with planning and marketing of the workshops
 - Assist with cosponsored material by designing flyer (if requested)
 - Collect registration for Matchmaking
 - Assist with providing venue
 - Assist with finding speakers

5) **Budget**

There are no anticipated expenses associated with conducting the Cosponsored Activity. Should

unanticipated expenses for the cosponsored activity be incurred, the cosponsors will prepare an itemized budget to reflect such expenses and whether such expenses were met by cash or in-kind contributions.

6) Fiscal Agent and Fees

Section Intentionally Deleted

7) No Profit

Each Cosponsor agrees that it will not make a profit on this event.

8) Appropriate Recognition

Cosponsor will include appropriate recognition for SBA in all materials created for this activity. Each Cosponsor will be given appropriate recognition by SBA for Cosponsorship of the activity outlined in this Agreement, however such recognition does not constitute an express or implied endorsement by SBA of any of the opinions, products or services of any Cosponsor, its subsidiaries or its contractors. As such, all appropriate disclaimers and authorization numbers will be visible on all Cosponsored Materials. SBA has the right to determine what constitutes appropriate recognition, in its reasonable discretion.

9) Cosponsored Material

Cosponsored Material refers to all print and electronic materials used to promote the activity or material used during or as the Activity. This includes, but is not limited to, flyers, brochures, mailers, email promotions, web pages, promotional items, or any other physical, print or electronic item bearing SBA's name or logo. Cosponsors grant SBA a perpetual, irrevocable, non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free license to use and to create derivative works of any material developed for the Cosponsorship outlined in this Agreement. Cosponsors agree that SBA will review and have final approval of all Cosponsored Materials to ensure compliance with Federal law, regulations, and SBA policies.

10) Use of SBA Logo

Each Cosponsor agrees to use its name and logo in connection with SBA's name and logo on Cosponsored Materials or in factual publicity only for the Cosponsored Activity as outlined in this Agreement. Factual publicity includes dates, times, locations, purposes, agendas, fees and speakers involved with the activity. Any materials (print or electronic) bearing SBA's logo must include the appropriate disclaimers as outlined in the "Disclaimers" paragraph and be approved in advance by SBA's Responsible Program Official. Cosponsors are not permitted to use SBA's name or logo for commercial purposes, such as advertising a product or service.

11) Licenses

SBA will possess an irrevocable, non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free license to use any materials developed for the Cosponsored Activity outlined in this Agreement. HDOT will be responsible for obtaining all rights, fees and clearances, if necessary, for the purpose of SBA's license. Should SBA decide to use Cosponsored Material that contains copyrighted material after the term of this Agreement, SBA will remove HDOT's logo but retain a copyright notice.

12) Political Speech

It is SBA's policy that public officials or candidates for public office (including their staff), whether a direct Cosponsor or invitee of a Cosponsor, be informed by the SBA that they may not include political comment as part of their participation. Political comment includes speech or remarks designed to facilitate, or be directed toward, the success or failure of a political party, candidate for public office, or political group.

13) Website and Online Registrations

The Cosponsors will create an online registration to assist with registration, participant communication, and feedback. Cosponsors agree there will be no commercial advertisements or commercial promotions of any kind, including its own products or services, displayed on this Cosponsored Site. All online activities will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Online registration will only include the questions necessary to attend the event. Affirmative opt-in is required for future communication to registrants/attendees.

14) Disclaimers

All Cosponsored Materials, print or electronic, must be approved in advance by SBA's Responsible Program Official listed in this Agreement and contain the following statement(s):

- a) Cosponsorship Authorization *#To Be Determined*. SBA's participation in this Cosponsored Activity is not an endorsement of the views, opinions, products or services of any Cosponsor or other person or entity. All SBA programs and services are extended to the public on a nondiscriminatory basis.
- b) Reasonable arrangements for persons with disabilities will be made if requested at least two weeks in advance. Contact: Joyce Tamayose-Quinn, (808) 460-8969.
- c) The online registration is provided as a public service under Cosponsorship Authorization *#To Be Determined*. It is not an official U.S. government website and may contain links to non-U.S. government information. Inclusion of such links does not constitute or imply an endorsement by SBA. SBA is not responsible for the content, accuracy, relevance, timeliness or completeness of linked information. Please use caution when considering a product, service or opinion offered by a linked website.

15) Responsible Program Official

The SBA Responsible Program Official for this Cosponsored Activity is Thorton "Mark" Spain, District Director.

16) Points of Contact

The respective Points of Contact for this Cosponsorship will be Daniel Williams, daniel.k.williams@hawaii.gov, (808) 831-7914, DBE Program Supervisor, for HDOT, and Mary Dale, mary.dale@sba.org, (808) 460-8970, Economic Development Specialist for SBA. These individuals will facilitate contact between the Cosponsors to plan, organize and execute the Activity contemplated in this Agreement.

17) Additional Cosponsors

The Cosponsors agree that other entities may join this Agreement as Additional Cosponsors to help plan, market and participate in the Activity. The Cosponsors agree that Additional Cosponsors may join this Agreement upon execution of a Joinder Agreement. The Cosponsors agree that SBA may execute all Joinder Agreements with additional Cosponsors on behalf of all Cosponsors.

18) Term, Amendment and Termination

This Agreement will take effect upon signature of all Cosponsors and will remain in effect through September 30, 2025. This Agreement can only be amended in writing. Any Cosponsor may terminate its participation in the activity upon 30 calendar days advance written notice to the other Cosponsors. Termination by one cosponsor will not affect continued participation by remaining cosponsors. Such termination will not require changes to materials already produced, and will not entitle the terminating cosponsor to a return of funds or property contributed.

19) Signature

Each of the persons signing this Agreement represents that he/she has the authority to enter into this Agreement on behalf of the entity involved. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but all of which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same agreement.

SBA:

Jim. F. Billimoria Date
Associate Administrator, Communications and Public Liaison

HDOT:

Daniel Williams Date
DBE Program Supervisor

Attachment A – Proposed Workshops and Agenda

Small Business Workshop Topics –

1. Business Matchmaking
2. Access to Capital
3. Creating a Capability Statement
4. Bonding
5. How to Do Business with the Government
6. Cyber Security Awareness

Speakers: A representative from HDOT, and SBA will serve as the primary speakers. Subject matter experts may be invited as guest speakers.

AGENDA OUTLINE

- **Welcome and Introduction**
- **Topic**
- **Learning content and participant activity (if applicable)**
- **Q&A**
- **One on One Counseling**
- **Closing**

ATTACHMENT

F

State of Hawaii
Department of Transportation
Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program
Procedures Regarding HDOT Proposal to
Remove DBE Eligibility

When Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) has determined a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) no longer qualifies under the certification requirements of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 26, the DBE is given the opportunity to respond to HDOT's proposal utilizing the following fair, uniform and consistent procedures.

DBE Opportunity to Respond to Decertification Proposal

When HDOT determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a DBE is ineligible to be certified and proposes in writing to remove the DBE's eligibility, the DBE is afforded an opportunity to respond in accordance with 49 CFR § 26.87(d). The DBE may take one of two actions if they are contesting the basis for the decertification: 1) request an informal hearing, or 2) submit a written response to the decertification proposal.

Informal Hearing Procedures

The DBE may respond to the reasons for the proposal to remove its eligibility in person and provide information and arguments concerning why it should remain certified at an informal hearing.

To help ensure the safety and well-being of those involved in the informal hearing, HDOT is adopting the guidance provided by the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT). Therefore, the informal hearing may be conducted by utilizing a computer, tablet, and mobile technologies, such as FaceTime, Skype, GoToMeeting, Zoom, and other similar telecommunication applications.

The informal hearing will be scheduled within 30 days from the date of the DBE's written request. Upon good cause presented to the Hearing Officer (HO), at the discretion of the HO, a one-time extension of 30 days may be given. Any additional extensions shall only be granted under extreme or extenuating circumstances at the discretion of the HO. If an extension request is not approved by the HO for good cause, the DBE will be required to attend the informal hearing as scheduled. Should the DBE fail to participate at the informal hearing, HDOT will remove the firm's eligibility due to the DBE's failure to cooperate. Should the DBE choose to not attend any of the pre-hearing conferences with the HO, once notice is given of the hearing date and time, the DBE will be deemed to have waived their presence at the conference.

HDOT shall retain the original DBE file and provide copies to:

- DBE (upon request)
- State of Hawaii, Attorney General's Office
- HO

The file shall contain, at a minimum, a table of contents, relevant documents which HDOT used to determine eligibility, and all correspondence. Each page of each copy of the file shall be Date Stamped or numbered for reference during the hearing.

HDOT will charge the DBE for any cost of copying the record. HDOT personnel shall charge not less than 25 cents per page, sheet, or fraction thereof, for copies of government records. HDOT may also charge fees for the time spent searching, reviewing, and segregating government records in accordance with rules adopted by the Office of Information Practices.

The following steps will be taken to secure hearing venue by HDOT:

1. Check conference rooms at HDOT for availability
2. If the HO is from out-of-state, arrangements shall be made for a videoconference at HDOT
3. A court reporter will be retained to obtain a verbatim record of an administrative hearing

HDOT will respond in writing to the DBE's request for an informal hearing (emails are acceptable if agreeable by the DBE). The letter will inform the DBE of the date, time, and location of hearing.

HDOT will provide a copy of the documents/evidence that it intends to provide to the HO at least 10 days prior to the hearing. HDOT will provide to the DBE, the names and contact information (phone numbers and emails) of all witnesses they intend to call as witnesses during the hearing.

The DBE will provide to HDOT, all documents and records they intend to provide at the hearing to the HO at least 10 days BEFORE the commencement of the hearing. If the DBE does not do so, it is deemed that they waive to present that evidence at the hearing.

- Otherwise, in extenuating circumstances, a request to the HO may be made for an extension of the time for the hearing until the documentation/evidence is provided to HDOT.
- Only one extension of 10 days may be given to the DBE.
- The DBE will also provide HDOT with any witnesses and their contact information (phone numbers and email addresses) within 10 days of the request for hearing.
- If the DBE does not do so within 10 days of the hearing, the witness may be precluded from testifying at the hearing.
- HDOT will provide to the DBE any witnesses they intend to call within 10 days of the hearing. If HDOT does not do so within 10 days of the hearing, the HDOT witness may be precluded from testifying at the hearing. The HO will have the discretion to require additional procedures and will inform HDOT and the DBE as soon as practicable.

The HO shall be a person who is knowledgeable about the certification requirements of the DBE program and will NOT be the Civil Rights Coordinator or his/her designee from HDOT's Office of Civil Rights. Such an individual shall have not participated in any certification decisions affecting the requesting DBE and shall be knowledgeable about the DBE certification requirements. If a HO official is not available or does not possess the requisite knowledge of the DBE program, a representative from a Unified Certification Program in another state will serve as the HO. HDOT will maintain a record of the process, including a verbatim record.

- HDOT will notify the out-of-state HO of the date, time (remember the time zone) and videoconference site. A copy of the complainant's entire DBE certification record shall be sent to the HO. A copy of what is provided to the HO will also be provided to the DBE at least 10 days prior to the hearing.
- At the time of the hearing, the DBE will have an opportunity to present evidence to refute the decertification proposal. The DBE may respond to the reasons for removal of its eligibility and provide information and arguments concerning why the DBE should remain certified.

Order of Hearing

HDOT bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the DBE does not meet the certification standards of 49 CFR Part 26.

The HO shall initiate the hearing and explain the procedure to be followed.

- The reason for the informal hearing and name of the DBE owner shall be read into the record. A transcriber/electronic record of the proceeding shall be made and retained by the State of Hawaii. A court reporter will be retained for a verbatim record.

The HO shall call upon HDOT to provide a brief presentation (no more than 15 minutes) outlining the reasons why the DBE is not eligible to remain certified as a DBE. HDOT will make a brief presentation (no more than 15 minutes) to explain HDOT's position and reasons for its proposal to remove the DBE's eligibility.

HDOT shall present documents, evidence, and/or call witnesses addressing issues outlined in HDOT's proposal to decertify the DBE.

HDOT shall present their case to the HO and the DBE may have an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses.

At the end of HDOT's presentation, the DBE will present their case to the HO and HDOT may have an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. The DBE may present documents, evidence, and/or call witnesses to address other issues relevant to the removal of its eligibility under 49 CFR Part 26.

The HO may question either HDOT, the DBE, or their witnesses at any time during the hearing.

On conclusion of the question period, HDOT followed by the DBE shall be given the opportunity to present a rebuttal case.

The HO shall proceed to develop findings of fact and or conclusions of law regarding the eligibility of the DBE to remain certified under the provisions of 49 CFR Part 26 within 30 days of the informal hearing. HDOT shall forward the findings of fact and or conclusions of law to the DBE with a cover letter explaining the conclusions and its impacts and appeal rights if appropriate.

The decision by the HO shall be based on any one or more of the following:

- Changes in the DBE's circumstances since the certification of the DBE by HDOT that rendered the DBE ineligible pursuant to 49 CFR Part 26;
- Receipt of information or evidence not available to HDOT at the time of certification;
- Receipt of information that was concealed or misrepresented before or during certification proceedings;
- Changes in the certification standards or requirements of the USDOT, since HDOT certified the DBE;
- A document finding that HDOT's determination to certify the DBE was factually erroneous.
- The DBE has failed to cooperate with HDOT; or
- The DBE has exhibited a pattern of conducting indicating its involvement in attempts to subvert the intent or the requirements of the DBE program.

While an informal hearing decision is pending, the DBE is eligible to participate on federally funded projects.

Written Response

The DBE may elect to present information and arguments in writing, without going to a hearing, within 10 calendar days from the date of the proposal letter. The request must set forth in detail the reasons the DBE believes HDOT's proposal is in error and must include any additional information and arguments concerning why the DBE should remain certified. The information and arguments will be duly submitted to an impartial third-party hearing officer, not within the HDOT, Office of Civil Rights.

DBE Right to Appeal

The final decision must inform the DBE of the consequences and of the availability of an appeal to the USDOT under 49 CFR § 26.89. The DBE must appeal within 45 days of HDOT's final decision. Copies of the decision shall be sent via email to the DBE owner and the original shall be retained in HDOT's DBE certification file.

Note: If there is an appeal to USDOT under 49 CFR § 26.89, HDOT will provide a transcript of the hearing to USDOT and to the DBE, upon request. If the DBE does not submit an appeal, the decision by the HO shall be final and the DBE will have no further appeal rights.

ATTACHMENT

G

**HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (HDOT)
DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE)
COMPLAINT PROCEDURES**

Purpose: The attached form is for use by any affected business or person who believes that a recipient, subrecipient, or business failed to carry out its obligations pursuant to the requirements of 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 23 and/or 49 CFR Part 26 (or other related statutes, contract, or subcontract). The HDOT DBE complaint process provides a means to submit allegations of noncompliance regarding matters believed to be the responsibility of a recipient, subrecipient, or business. Such allegations include, but are not limited to, procedural deficiencies, prompt payment, or other activities believed to be in violation of the DBE requirements.

Filing Instructions: All complaints must be filed no later than 180 days from the date of the alleged violation of 49 CFR Part 23 and/or 49 CFR Part 26 (or other related statute, contract, or subcontract). If you need assistance in completing the complaint form or require it in an accessible format, including any other language, please contact the HDOT Office of Civil Rights (OCR) at (808) 831-7901. Please send the signed complaint form along with the attached “COMPLAINANT CONSENT/RELEASE FORM” (pages 1-3) via email to HDOT-DBE@hawaii.gov, or regular mail to:

Hawaii State Department of Transportation
Office of Civil Rights
Attention: DBE Program Supervisor
200 Rodgers Boulevard
Honolulu, HI 96819

These procedures do not deny or limit the right of a complainant to file a formal complaint with the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT).

Disposition of Complaints: Complaints should contain specific information to support each allegation. Any complaint that, on its face, lacks evidence supporting the allegations may be dismissed or held until additional information is obtained from the Complainant. Upon review of each complaint received by the HDOT OCR, the following actions will be taken, as appropriate:

- Notify Complainant of acceptance, dismissal, or make request for additional information;
- Notify Complainant of lack of jurisdiction and transfer the complaint to another government agency;
- Notify the Complainant of referral to the appropriate operating administration; and
- Where the HDOT OCR has completed an investigation, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified by letter.

Confidentiality: HDOT OCR will protect the identity of Complainants to the maximum extent possible by law. Any individual filing a complaint may request to remain anonymous by indicating so in the attached “COMPLAINANT CONSENT/RELEASE FORM”; however, doing so may impede the completion of an investigation and resolution of any matters in which the Complainant or the Federal Highway Administration hold interest.

HDOT DBE PROGRAM COMPLAINT FORM

1. Name of recipient, subrecipient, or business:

2. State or Federal Project number and description of project on which alleged violation(s) occurred:

3. **Complaint Description**

Check one or more boxes, indicating the area(s) of concern:

- Good Faith Effort Determinations (pre-award/post-award)
- Goal-setting
- Monitoring and Enforcement of Commercially Useful Function
- Counting/Crediting of DBE Participation
- Termination (including substitution or modification of work under commitment)
- Prompt Payment/Return of Retainage
- Eligibility
- Suspected Fraud or Criminal Activity
- Other (e.g. Discriminatory action based on race, sex, color, or national origin)

Please list below each allegation, including essential elements of information (who, what, where, when). Provide the date of each occurrence and describe how it violates the requirement(s). Attach any evidence or documentation supporting your claim(s). If you need additional space, you may do so on a separate page (attach to this document).

Complainant (Name and Title/Company Name):

Address:

City: State: Zip:

Telephone: Fax: E-Mail:

By:

(Signature)

(Date)

Office Use Only

Date received by HDOT: _____

Complaint Number: _____

Date Received and Initials: _____

Action Taken

- Complaint Accepted
- Complaint Incomplete/Requested additional information
- No Jurisdiction
- No Jurisdiction with referral to another government agency
- Referred to appropriate operating administration
- Other: _____

HDOT COMPLAINANT CONSENT/RELEASE FORM

Complainant (Name and Title/Company Name):

Address:

State or Federal Project number and description of project:

Please read the information below, check the appropriate box, and sign this form.

I have read the Notice of Investigatory Uses of Personal Information. As a complainant, I understand that in the course of an investigation it may become necessary for HDOT to reveal my identity to persons at the organization or institution under investigation. I am also aware of the obligations of HDOT to honor requests under the Freedom of Information Act. I understand that it may be necessary for HDOT to disclose information, including personally identifying details, which it has gathered as a part of its investigation of my complaint. In addition, I understand that as a complainant I am protected by USDOT's regulations from intimidation or retaliation for having taken action or participated in action to secure rights protected by nondiscrimination statutes enforced by the USDOT.

CONSENT/RELEASE

- CONSENT - I have read and understand the above information and authorize HDOT to reveal my identity to persons at the organization or institution under investigation. I hereby authorize HDOT to receive material and information about me pertinent to the investigation of my complaint. I understand that the material and information will be used for authorized civil rights compliance and enforcement activities. I further understand that I am not required to authorize this release, and do so voluntarily.
- CONSENT DENIED - I have read and understand the above information and do not want HDOT to reveal my identity to the organization or institution under investigation, or to review, receive copies of, or discuss material and information about me, pertinent to the investigation of my complaint. I understand this is likely to impede the investigation of my complaint and may result in the closure of the investigation.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

NOTICE ABOUT INVESTIGATORY USES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

NOTICE OF COMPLAINANT/INTERVIEWEE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

Complainants and individuals who cooperate in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing conducted by HDOT are afforded certain rights and protections. This brief description will provide you with an overview of these rights and protections.

- A recipient may not force its employees to be represented by the recipient's counsel nor may it intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any employee who refuses to reveal to the recipient the content of an interview. An employee does, however, have the right to representation during an interview. The representative may be the recipient's counsel, the employee's private counsel, or anyone else the interviewee authorizes to be present.
- The laws and regulations provide that no recipient, contractor, or any other participant in the DBE program shall intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against any individual or firm because the individual or firm has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing.
- Information obtained from the complainant or other individual which is maintained in HDOT's investigative files may be exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, the Uniform Information Practices Act, or the Hawaii Privacy Law if release of such information would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

There are three laws governing personal information submitted to HDOT: the Freedom of Information Act (5 United States Code § 552), the Uniform Information Practices Act (Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 92F), and the Hawaii Privacy Law (HRS § 711-1111).

The Freedom of Information Act gives the public access to certain files and records of HDOT. Individuals can obtain items from many categories of records of HDOT -- not just materials that apply to them personally. HDOT must honor requests under the Freedom of Information Act, and also Disclosure of Personal Records under HRS § 92F, with some exceptions. HDOT generally is not required to release documents during an investigation or enforcement proceedings if the release could have an adverse effect on the ability of the agency to do its job. Also, HDOT may refuse a request for records compiled for law enforcement purposes if their release could be an "unwarranted invasion of privacy" of an individual.

Requests for other records, such as personnel and medical files, may be denied where the disclosure would be a "clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy."

The Uniform Information Practices Act is intended to open up governmental processes to public scrutiny and participation by requiring government business to be conducted as transparently as possible, while balancing personal privacy rights guaranteed under the Hawaii State Constitution.

The Hawaii Privacy Law is intended to protect an individual's right to privacy, except in the execution of public duty or as authorized by law.

Persons who submit information to HDOT should know that:

- HDOT is required to investigate complaints of discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, and, in some instances, religion against recipients, contractors, or any other participants in the DBE program. HDOT also is authorized to conduct reviews of recipients, contractors, or any other participants in the DBE program to assess their compliance with civil rights laws.
- Information that HDOT collects is analyzed by authorized personnel within the agency. This information may include personnel records or other personal information. HDOT staff may need to reveal certain information to persons outside HDOT in the course of verifying facts or gathering new facts to develop a basis for making a civil rights compliance determination. Such details could include the physical condition or age of a complainant. HDOT also may be required to reveal certain information to any individual who requests it under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.
- Personal information will be used only for the specific purpose for which it was submitted, that is, for authorized civil rights compliance and enforcement activities. HDOT will not release the information to any other agency or individual unless the person who supplied the information submits a written consent, with some exceptions. One of these exceptions is when release is required under the Freedom of Information Act.
- No law requires a complainant to give personal information to HDOT, and no sanctions will be imposed on complainants or other individuals who deny HDOT's request. However, if HDOT fails to obtain information needed to investigate allegations of discrimination, it may be necessary to close the investigation.
- HDOT does not reveal the names or other identifying information about an individual unless it is necessary for the completion of an investigation or for enforcement activities against a recipient that violates the laws, or unless such information is required to be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act. HDOT will keep the identity of complainants confidential except to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the civil rights laws, or unless disclosure is required under the Freedom of Information Act or otherwise required by law.

ATTACHMENT

H

**HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (HDOT)
DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE)
GOAL**

The approved Federal Highway Administration DBE goal for Federal Fiscal Year 2022-2025 has been narrowly tailored and illustrates the following:

- Overall goal: 12.18 percent
- Race Neutral goal: 0.05 percent
- Race Conscious goal: 12.13 percent

HDOT may refine this goal and the race-neutral and race-conscious projections, if necessary.

Should HDOT determine that refinements are warranted, the revised DBE goal will be posted on HDOT's Office of Civil Rights website at <http://www.hidot.hawaii.gov/administration/ocr/dbe/>.

ATTACHMENT

I

Hawaii Department of
Transportation
Disadvantaged Business
Enterprise Program
Directory

<https://hdot.dbesystem.com/>