

Changes To the 8(a) Program

John L. Banks
Lead Economic Development Specialist
(610) 382-3087
John.Banks@sba.gov

- Economic Disadvantage
- Excessive Withdrawals
- Completion of Program Term
- Size for Primary NAICS Code
- Change of Primary NAICS Code
- Suspension for Call Ups to Active Duty
- Joint Venture Requirements
- Mentor – Protégé Program

- SBA will examine
 - income for the past *three years*
 - personal net worth
 - fair market value of all assets
 - spouse's financial condition, *in certain circumstances*

- Objective criteria to determine **economic disadvantage**
- Applicants must demonstrate economic disadvantage;
 - **Adjusted Net Worth** must not exceed \$250,000 for initial eligibility or \$750,000 for continuing eligibility.
 - **Personal Income** must not exceed \$250,000 (averaged over three years) for initial eligibility or \$350,000 for continuing eligibility.
 - **Total Assets** must not exceed \$4 million for initial eligibility and \$6 million for continued eligibility (allows for growth during the 9 year term).

Econ Disadv for Married Individuals

- SBA will consider a spouse's financial situation in determining an individual's access to credit and capital where the spouse
 - has a role in the business (e.g., an officer, employee or director) or
 - has lent money to, provided credit support to, or guaranteed a loan of the business.

Excessive Withdrawals

- New definition for withdrawal—
- Officers' salaries generally not considered withdrawals

SBA will count those salaries as withdrawals where SBA believes that a firm is attempting to circumvent the excessive withdrawal limitations through the payment of officers' salaries

A large salary to a non-disadvantaged individual will be treated as an excessive withdrawal.

- New definition for withdrawal—
 - Includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - cash dividends;
 - distributions in excess of amounts needed to pay S Corporation, LLC or partnership taxes;
 - cash and property withdrawals;
 - payments to immediate family members not employed by the Participant;
 - bonuses to officers;
 - investments on behalf of an owner

- The withdrawal amounts will be in the aggregate and are as follows:
 - Firms with sales up to \$1M, \$250,000
 - Firms with sales between \$1M and \$2M, \$300,000
 - Firms with sales exceeding \$2M, \$400,000

A concern may leave the program by:

- Expiration of the program term (Exits after nine years)
- Voluntary withdrawal or voluntary early graduation
- Graduation (§ 124.302)
- Early graduation (§ § 124.302 and 124.304)
- Termination (§ § 124.303 and 124.304)

- Early graduation is not warranted where firm exceeds its primary NAICS AND
 - Firm can demonstrate that primary industry is changing
 - Must be a related *secondary* NAICS code
 - Must determine primary industry, using Part 121 (13 CFR 121.107)
 - Business Plan indicates firm's growth & development
 - Must show that *secondary* NAICS code, and
 - Must contain specific targets, objectives, and goals in that new industry/new primary NAICS
 - Firm can demonstrate by clear evidence that the majority of its total revenues during a **three-year** period have *evolved* from one NAICS code to another

New Suspension Rule

- If the disadvantaged individual owner(s) of the 8(a) firm called to **active military status**
 - SBA will no longer terminate the firm

Firm may elect to

- be suspended from program participation
or
- continue participation if another disadvantaged individual(s) can control the firm

- Tightens requirements for joint ventures (JV) so that
 - non-disadvantaged firms do not unduly benefit from the 8(a) BD program
- JV agreement may be informal or formal (separate business structure) but
 - Must be in writing
- Can be unpopulated or populated (own separate employees) and
 - Different rules for each.
- Change from no more than 3 offers to **contracts** over **2 year** period without
 - a finding of general affiliation
- Same two entities may form additional JVs and each may be awarded 3 contracts over 2 years

Mentor Protégé Program

- **Non-profits** can be Mentors
- Mentor can have **up to 3 protégés** at one time
- Protégé can have **second Mentor**, corresponding to an unrelated, secondary NAICS code
- A firm **cannot be both** a Protégé and a Mentor at the same time
- Assistance provided by the Mentor **must** be tied to the Protégé's SBA-approved business plan
- Mentor/Protégé Agreement must be approved by SBA **before** the firms can submit a joint venture offer on a procurement as a small business
- In order to receive the **exclusion from affiliation** on any non-8(a) contracts, the agreement **must comply** with the 8(a) JV requirements (other than SBA approval).
- SBA approved Mentor/Protégé joint ventures are **small** for federal **subcontracts** (DOE)
- SBA **prohibited** from approving a new Mentor/Protégé relationship **within six months** of the end of an 8(a) Participant's program term.
- Benefits derived from Mentor/Protégé relationship end once the protégé leaves the 8(a) BD program
- Specific **reconsideration process** when a Mentor/Protégé Agreement is declined

Failure to Provide Assistance

- Mentor is notified and provided an opportunity to respond
- SBA may terminate the Mentor/Protégé Agreement
- Mentor is ineligible to participate for 2 years
- SBA may recommend a stop work order for each contract the Mentor and Protégé are performing as a JV and where they have received the exclusion from affiliation
- SBA may authorize substitution of the protégé firm for the JV
- Failure to provide the agreed-upon assistance may constitute grounds for Government-wide suspension or debarment

- Who to contact with additional questions?
 - George Murray,
george.murray@sba.gov;
 - Jennifer Tilden;
jennifer.tilden@sba.gov
 - Gedell Hawkins;
gedell.hawkins@sba.gov