



DBE

Disadvantaged Business
Enterprise Program

August 2024

access

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THE PROGRAM

I. POLICY

A. Policy Statement (§26.3; 26.7; 26.21 and 26.23)

Access Services (hereinafter referred to as "Access") has established a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program in accordance with regulations published under U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) Title 49 CFR Part 26. Access receives Federal financial assistance from the Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and as a condition of receiving this assistance, Access has signed an assurance that it will comply with 49 CFR Part 26.

It is the policy of Access to ensure that DBEs as defined in Part 26, have an equal opportunity to receive and participate in Access' U.S. DOT-assisted contracts. This Policy serves to outline specific actions, which will be taken by Access to create a level playing field and foster equal opportunity in all federally funded Access Service Provider contracting opportunities.

B. Objectives (§26.1)

It is also our policy to:

1. Provide a level playing field by which DBEs can compete fairly for and perform in Access' U.S. DOT-assisted contracting opportunities.
2. Ensure non-discrimination in the award and administration of all Access contracts and subcontracts.
3. Ensure that Access' DBE Program is narrowly tailored in accordance with applicable law and current legal standards, including the Ninth Circuit Ruling in Western States Paving vs. Washington State Department of Transportation.
4. Ensure that only firms that fully meet 49 CFR Part 26 eligibility standards are permitted to participate as DBEs.
5. Help remove procurement and contracting barriers, which impede DBE participation.
6. Monitor and enforce contractor's compliance in meeting established goal objectives and program requirements, including pre- and post-award good faith efforts criteria.
7. Assist in the development of DBEs to increase their ability to compete successfully in the marketplace outside Access' DBE Program.
8. Ensure Access' contractors and subcontractors take all necessary and reasonable steps to comply with these policy objectives.

As evidence of Access' commitment to pursue these objectives, the Executive Director has designated Access Manager, Training and Compliance, Alvina Narayan, to serve as Access' DBE Liaison Officer. The DBE Liaison Officer is responsible for implementing all aspects of the DBE program. Other Access executive and management personnel, especially those responsible for procurement and contracting, shall give their full cooperation to the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee in the implementation of this Policy. The DBE Liaison Officer has direct access to the Executive Director for DBE related matters. Implementation of the DBE Program has the same priority with all other legal obligations incurred by Access within its financial assistance agreement with the U.S. DOT. Access will continue to carry out this Program until all funds from U.S. DOT financial assistance have been expended and will provide to U.S. DOT updates representing significant changes to the Program as necessary.

Access' DBE Policy Statement has been distributed to all Access personnel and to members of the DBE and non-DBE business community that perform or are interested in performing work on Access' U.S. DOT-assisted Service Provider contracts through the solicitation process and Access' website.

Through such efforts, Access will ensure U.S. DOT-assisted Service Provider contracting and procurement related processes promote equity in access, consideration and opportunity for DBEs in response to requirements set forth at 49 CFR Part 26; Participation of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in U.S. DOT Programs, effective March 4, 1999 and subsequently issued U.S. DOT Directives and Federal Registers, including the Final Rule of May 9, 2024.



Mr. Andre Colaiace
Executive Director

8/1/24

Date



II. APPLICABILITY (§26.3 AND 26.21)

Access is a direct recipient of Federal Section 5310 Grant Funds from the U.S. DOT, FTA. As a condition of funding assistance, and in accordance with federal regulations published at 49 CFR Part 26 (Regulations), Access is required to submit for approval, to the FTA, a DBE Program, and an overall agency DBE goal which it agrees to implement in accordance with the prescribed regulations. This Program sets forth the policies and procedures to be implemented by Access to ensure that DBEs have an equitable opportunity to participate in Access' U.S. DOT-assisted Service Provider contracting opportunities.

In direct response to these legislative requirements, Access hereby establishes a DBE Program, which will:

1. Comply with federal regulations and financial assistance agreements;
2. Meet legal standards for unique and narrow program tailoring;
3. Ensure non-discrimination in the award of U.S. DOT-assisted contracts; and
4. Reaffirm a commitment to fairness and the principles of equal opportunity.

In the event of any conflicts or inconsistencies between the Regulations and Access' DBE Program with respect to U.S. DOT-assisted contracts, the Regulations shall prevail.

Access is currently implementing its DBE Program and corresponding Overall Agency DBE Goal utilizing race-conscious and race-neutral measures, as Access has continued to demonstrate its responsiveness in meeting the DBE Program requirements.

Access is also effectively complying with directives and guidance received from U.S. DOT, specifically notices issued on March 23, 2006 and August 21, 2006 as a result of the Ninth Circuit ruling in *Western States Paving vs. Washington State Department of Transportation* requiring recipients to utilize strictly race-neutral measures.

In previous years, Access has operated a wholly race-neutral program as FTA-funded projects have mostly included ADA Paratransit Complementary transportation services.

The recent enactment of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024* (H.R. 4366), Access received a \$3 million grant for the construction of its Antelope Valley Paratransit Operations and Maintenance Facility. The grant award makes this an FTA-funded project. Access evaluated the use of a race-conscious DBE program and analyzed the 2023 Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) disparity study to consider whether a race-conscious DBE Program should be implemented.

The Metro Disparity Study focused on Los Angeles County which is aligned with Access' market area. Disparity analysis results indicated that most racial/ethnic and gender groups showed substantial disparities on construction and professional services contracts where race- and gender-conscious measures were not in place during the study period. As a result, the Disparity Study recommended the use of contract DBE goals. The Metro study includes contracts that are similar in scope and within a similar market area as Access, therefore, Access has elected to utilize this study as a basis for implementing the race-conscious component of their Overall DBE goal. Access will ensure that the use of race-conscious goals is narrowly tailored and consistent with other relevant legal standards.

Should significant changes in Access' DBE Program occur, Access shall submit updates on a timely basis to FTA for approval.

III. DEFINITIONS (§26.5)

The terms used in this Program are defined in 49 CFR Part 26.5. All terms used in this DBE Program document shall have the same meaning set forth in 49 CFR part 26. Some of the most common terms are defined below:

Affirmative Action: Positive activities undertaken by Access and its contractors to eliminate discrimination and effects of past discrimination and to ensure non-discriminatory practices in the future.

Bidders List: A list of all contractors that have expressed an interest in bidding on prime contracts and subcontracts on U.S. DOT-assisted projects.

California Unified Certification Program (CUCP): One-stop certification clearinghouse enabling applicants to apply once for DBE certification which will be honored by all U.S. DOT recipients in the state.

Commercially Useful Function: Work performed by a DBE firm in a particular transaction that, in light of industry practices and other relevant considerations, has a necessary and useful role in the transaction, i.e., the firm's role is not a superfluous step added in an attempt to obtain credit toward goals. If, in Access' judgment, the firm (even though an eligible DBE) does not perform a commercially useful function in the transaction, no credit toward the goal may be awarded.

Compliance: Correctly implementing or meeting the requirements of the DBE Program.

Contracting Opportunity: Any decision by Access or its contractors to institute a procurement action to obtain a product or service commercially (as opposed to inter-governmental actions).

Contract: 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.

Contractor or Consultant: One who participates, through a contract or subcontract (at any tier), in a U.S. DOT-assisted program.

DBE Directory: List of certified firms, which is used by Access and its contractors to identify potential DBE prime contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers. Access utilizes the online DBE Directory of the California Unified Certification Program.

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

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise or DBE: 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 or, in the case of a corporation, in which 51 percent of the stock is owned by one or more such individuals;
2. Whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of the socially and economically disadvantaged individuals who own it; and
3. Has been certified as Disadvantaged in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.

Distributor: A distributor is an established business that engages in the regular sale or lease of the items specified by the contract. A 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.

DOT-Assisted Contract: A contract between Access and a contractor (at any tier) funded in whole or in part with U.S. DOT financial assistance, including letters of credit or loan guarantees, except a contract solely for the purchase of land or improved real property.

Goal: A numerically expressed objective. Access is required to meet its overall DBE goal, while its contractors are required to make good faith efforts to achieve race- and gender-conscious goals when included in solicitations and resulting contracts.

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

Joint Venture: When a DBE is a party to a joint venture, an association between a DBE firm and one or more other firms to carry out a single, for profit business enterprise, for which the parties combine 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.

Manufacturer: 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.

Noncompliance: A contractor has not correctly implemented the requirements of the DBE program.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): The standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.

Operating Administration or OA: Any of the following agencies of the U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. 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.

Primary Recipient: A recipient of U.S. DOT financial assistance who passes some or all of it on to another recipient.

Race-Conscious Measure or Program: A program or portion thereof that focuses specifically on assisting only DBEs, by the development and inclusion of participation goals or best effort activities.

Race-Neutral Measure or Program: A program or portion thereof that assists all small businesses regardless of ownership through community outreach and awareness programs to participate successfully in Access' procurement program. For the purposes of the DBE Program, "race neutral" includes gender neutrality.

Regular Dealer: 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.

Set-Aside: A contracting practice restricting eligibility for the competitive award of a contract solely to DBE firms or on some other basis not related to qualifications or pricing.

Small Business Administration or SBA: The federal United States Small Business Administration.

Small Business Concern: With respect to firms seeking to participate as DBEs in U.S. DOT-assisted contracts, a business which meets the definition contained in 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: Any individual who is a citizen (or lawfully admitted permanent resident) of the United States and who is—

- (1) Found by CUCP to be a socially and economically disadvantaged individual on a case by case basis.
- (2) A member of any one or more of the following groups, members of which are rebuttably presumed to be social 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, Philippines, Brunei, Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands (Republic of Palau), Republic of the Northern Marianas Islands, Macao, Fiji, Tonga, Kirbati, Tuvalu, Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia, or Hong Kong;

- (v) "Subcontinent Asian Americans" which includes persons whose origins are from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives Islands, Nepal or Sri Lanka;
- (vi) Women; and
- (vii) Any additional group whose members are designated as socially and economically disadvantaged by the SBA, at such time as the SBA designation becomes effective.

Subrecipient: Any entity that receives U.S. DOT financial assistance through a primary recipient.

Transit Vehicle: A vehicle used by Access, e.g., railcar, bus or van, for the primary program purpose of public mass transportation; this definition does not include locomotives or ferry boats.

Transit Vehicle Manufacturer or TVM: A manufacturer of vehicles used by Access for the primary program purpose of public mass transportation (e.g. railcars, buses, and vans). The term does not apply to firms, which rehabilitate old vehicles, or to manufacturers or dealers in transit vehicles with respect to requirement of paragraph 26.49 of the Regulation.

Tribally Owned Concern: Any concern at least 51 percent owned by an Indian tribe as defined in this Program.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR DBE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

A. DBE Liaison Officer (§26.25)

The Executive Director, while maintaining ultimate responsibility for Access' DBE Program, has designated the Manager, Training and Compliance as the DBE Liaison Officer to implement all aspects of Access' DBE Program. The DBE Liaison Officer will have direct, independent access to the Executive Director concerning DBE program matters and will be assigned staff as necessary to fully administer the program in compliance with the provisions of 49 CFR Part 26. An organization chart displaying the DBE Liaison Officer's position in the organization is found in Attachment 1 to this program.

Access' DBE Liaison Officer is:

DBE Liaison Officer Contact Information:

Alvina Narayan, Manager, Training and Compliance DBE Liaison Officer
Access Services
PO Box 5728, El Monte, CA, 91734
Phone 213.270.6000 e-mail: narayan@accessla.org

The DBE Liaison Officer is responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring the DBE Program, in coordination with other appropriate Agency personnel.

The DBE Liaison Officer's duties include but are not limited to the following:

1. Analyze and revise DBE program policies and procedures as necessary.
2. Implement and monitor the DBE Program, in coordination with Executive staff and Board of Directors.
3. Advise the Executive Director and Board of Directors on DBE matters and achievements.
4. Perform goal-setting analysis for establishing overall DBE goals and contract- specific goals as necessary, for DBE participation.
5. Conduct and coordinate outreach efforts to DBEs and community organizations to provide information on upcoming contract opportunities.
6. Participate at pre-proposal conferences to inform potential competitors of DBE requirements and availability.
7. Remove barriers which may limit DBE participation by ensuring that Invitation for Bids (IFBs) and Request for Proposals (RFPs) do not contain unduly restrictive requirements.
8. Develop and implement technical assistance programs for DBEs, including resources and referrals to supportive services.
9. Arrange solicitations, presentation of bids or proposals and determine required quantities, specifications, and proposal delivery schedules, to facilitate a level playing field for DBEs.
10. Coordinate information and communication programs regarding contracting opportunities within a timely manner.
11. Investigate services and resources offered by banks and/or financial institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.
12. Ensure that prior to approval of the substitution of any DBE sub-contractor, prime contractor Service Providers submit evidence good faith efforts to replace the DBE initially proposed with another eligible DBE in a race-conscious contract.
13. Perform analysis of good faith efforts when the project goal is not achieved in a race-conscious solicitation contract with a contract specific goal.
14. Review Service Provider/contractor compliance with all DBE provisions including DBE goal commitments made within bids or proposals, throughout the performance of the contract; and impose administrative sanctions for non-compliance.
15. Maintain documentation as necessary to verify performance of activities included in this Program.
16. Gather and maintain statistical data and other information as required by U.S. DOT.
17. Actively support and participate in the establishment of a Uniform Certification Program as a non-certifying member Agency.
18. Analyzes Access' progress toward meeting established goal objectives and identify ways to improve progress.
19. Oversee Access' DBE complaint procedure.

B. Reconsideration Official (§26.53 (d) (2))

In instances where race-conscious contract goals are established and an apparent successful proposer fails to satisfy the requirements for meeting the contract goal or good faith efforts, Access will provide the proposer, prior to award of the contract, an opportunity for administrative reconsideration. The administrative reconsideration process will be facilitated by Access' Reconsideration Official who may be an outside consultant. The Reconsideration Official shall be another recipient agency's DBE Liaison Officer or an outside consultant as an independent, impartial party. To ensure integrity in the process, the Reconsideration Official will not have taken part in the original determination relative to the goal or good faith efforts of the subject procurement.

The process will provide an opportunity to the proposer for a virtual, or when available, an in- person, hearing with the Reconsideration Official, to discuss and submit written evidence/ documentation of compliance with the goal or good faith effort requirements as set forth in the solicitation.

Access will sufficiently document the basis for the reconsideration determination and forward the final determination to the proposer within seven (7) working days of the hearing date. All parties shall be advised that the result of the reconsideration process is not administratively appealable to U.S. DOT.

Oversight of this process shall be performed jointly by Access' Executive Director and/or designee and the Reconsideration Official, who shall:

1. Ensure that all DBE administrative reconsideration procedural actions are consistent with 49 CFR 26.53 and 26.87 requirements and standards, and that program integrity is maintained at all times.
2. Maintain verbatim records of hearings conducted.
3. Provide determinations in writing to Access' DBE Liaison Officer.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

A. DBE Financial Institutions (§26.27)

Access shall thoroughly investigate the full extent of services offered by banks and/or financial institutions owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals within Access' jurisdiction and make the greatest feasible use of these institutions. Further, it is Access' commitment to encourage prime contractors to use such institutions as well. Please see Attachment 4 for a listing of available DBE financial institutions.

B. DBE Directory (§26.31)

Access will utilize the California Unified Certification Program (CUCP) directory of DBE firms as the primary resource for establishing and achieving DBE participation goals and good faith effort requirements for Access' Service Provider contracts. The CUCP DBE Directory is organized according to type of firm specialty to enable identification of businesses with capabilities relevant to a particular trade, industry, or procurement. The CUCP DBE Directory includes the following information for each certified DBE:

1. Name, address, email, and telephone number;
2. Type of work/service provided;
3. Contact person; and
4. DBE certification status.

Access will refer to the CUCP DBE Directory prior to sending out contract specifications of a particular procurement, for purposes of establishing contract-specific goals when warranted to meet Access' overall goal, and, for identifying eligible DBEs interested in participating in Service Provider contracting opportunities.

The CUCP DBE Directory of certified DBE Firms can be assessed on-line at: <https://californiaucp.dbesystem.com>.

C. Overconcentration (§26.33)

Access has developed policies and procedures to address overconcentration of DBE utilization in certain types of work. This is to be accomplished through regular tracking of contract awards, and compliance monitoring, whereby Access will identify and directly respond to identified overconcentration within specific trades or specialty areas, by modifying contract goals as required. Currently, Access has not identified any types of work that have an overconcentration of DBE participation, which unduly burdens the opportunity of non-DBE firms to participate.

D. Business Development Programs (§26.35; Appendix C & Appendix D)

Access acknowledges the role of Business Development and Mentor-Protégé Programs in its DBE Program designed to facilitate meeting the objectives of the U.S. DOT DBE Program. Access may consider enacting such programs in the future to assist DBEs in enhancing their firms' skills and abilities within their respective industries and to successfully compete for Service Provider contracts.

VI. ESTABLISHING, MEETING AND COUNTING OVERALL DBE GOALS

The DBE Liaison Officer shall establish an overall goal for the participation of DBEs in all budgeted contracts utilizing U.S. DOT federal financial assistance. Access will perform annual reviews consistent with the prescribed methodology of its federal-aid contracting program and attainments made towards achieving the goal to determine if adjustments to the overall DBE goal are warranted. The overall goal shall be expressed as a percentage of the total amount of U.S. DOT funds Access anticipates awarding within the overall goal period. Access' overall goal represents the amount of ready, willing and able DBEs that are available to participate in Service Provider contracting opportunities and is reflective of the amount of DBE participation Access would expect absent the effects of discrimination. Access intends to meet those goals to the maximum extent feasible through the race-neutral measures described herein. To the extent that Access does not project to meet the overall goal using race-neutral means, it will utilize race-conscious contract goals to do so. Access will further follow accountability mechanisms in instances where Access has failed to meet its overall goal for a given fiscal year. Access will thoroughly analyze why it fell short of meeting its overall goal for a given goal period and establish specific steps and milestones for correcting identified problems so that Access will meet its overall goal in subsequent years. Access will complete its proposed plan to U.S. DOT within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year, as applicable, to ensure compliance.

A. Methodology for Setting Overall DBE Goals (§26.45)

1. Projecting Federally-Assisted Contract Expenditures for Goal Period

In conjunction with the preparation and adoption of Access' budget, the DBE Liaison Officer, in consultation with the appropriate divisions and departments responsible for contracting activities, will conduct a thorough analysis of the projected number, types of work, and dollar amounts of contracting opportunities that will be funded, in whole or in part, by U.S. DOT federal financial assistance for the goal period.

2. Establishing a Base Figure

Once Access defines its contracting opportunities for the goal period, Access will establish a base figure following one of the methodologies, as an initial step in the goal setting process in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.45.

Access will determine a base figure of relative availability of DBEs by:

1. Calculating the number of DBEs within respective areas of need, as contained within similar local area agencies DBE directories, and dividing it by the number of all comparable representative business firms.

2. Utilizing the Census Bureau's County Business Pattern database to identify available DBEs within North American Industry Classification System codes.
3. Comparing the number of firms performing similar work within the same geographic area.
4. Weighting the resultant figure based on the amount of federal funds Access is projected to award and/or expend on various industries.

3. Adjusting the Base Figure

As a mandatory second step, Access will adjust the base figure based on other local evidence which Access determines relevant to its market, which may include, but is not limited to:

1. Demonstrated DBE capacity to perform work on Access' contracting opportunities;
2. Real market conditions;
3. Disparity studies conducted within the jurisdiction; and
4. Other relevant factors, including:
 - (i) The number, types and dollar value of Service Provider contracting opportunities projected to be financed with federal funds, and to be awarded during the fiscal year.
 - (ii) The number of willing, ready, and capable DBEs available to compete for such Service Provider contracts.
 - (iii) Other recipients' results of goal attainment in similar contracting opportunities and markets, and the reasons for the level of attainment.
 - (iv) The methods used by Access to increase DBE participation in U.S. DOT-assisted contracts.
 - (v) The demographics and business activity of the geographical area in which Access will solicit bids or proposals.

4. Consultative Process

Prior to finalizing the overall DBE goal, Access will consult with local minority, women's and general contractor groups and community organizations to obtain feedback on the overall DBE goal and information concerning the availability of DBEs and non-DBEs and the effects of discrimination on opportunities for DBE to compete in Access projects.

Following the consultative process, Access will publish a notice of the proposed overall goal on the Access website, informing the public that the proposed goal and its rational are available upon request for 30 days following the date of the notice, and informing the public that Access and U.S. DOT will accept comments on the goal for 30 days from the date of the notice. See Attachment 2 for the Overall Goal Calculation and Race-Neutral / Race-Conscious Projections.

5. Overall Goal Analysis and Corrective Action

In accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.47, if the awards and commitments shown on Access' 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, Access shall conduct an analysis and develop corrective action as necessary:

- > Analyze in detail the reasons for the difference between the overall goal and Access awards and commitments in that fiscal year;
- > Establish specific steps and milestones to correct the problems identified in the analysis and to enable Access to meet fully the goal for the new fiscal year;
- > Access shall retain the analysis and corrective actions in its records for three years and make it available to FTA on request for their review.

B. Transit Vehicle Manufacturer Certification (§26.49)

Access will require each Transit Vehicle Manufacturer to certify that they have established an overall DBE participation goal that has been approved by FTA before they can bid on any Access contracts. Expenditures for FTA-assisted transit vehicle procurements are not included in the funding base used to calculate Access' overall goal for DBE participation. TVM purchases shall not be included in the Uniform Report of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments. Non-TVM vehicle purchases shall be included in the Uniform Report of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments. In lieu of complying through the procedures in 49 CFR Part 26.49, Access may, with FTA approval, establish project-specific goals for DBE participation in the procurement of transit vehicles. Access shall submit TVM purchase information to FTA within 30 days of becoming contractually required to procure a transit vehicle.

C. Procedures for Meeting DBE Goals and Participation Objectives

1. Race- and Gender-Neutral Measures

Access intends to use race- and gender-neutral methods to achieve its overall goal. DBE participation that is obtained on contracts that have no specific DBE goal, or where prime contractors use a strictly competitive bidding process or do not consider the DBE's status as a DBE in awarding a subcontract shall be considered race- and gender-neutral DBE participation. In addition, Access will use the following measures as appropriate:

- a. Reconfiguring large Service Provider contracts into smaller contracts when feasible, which would make Service Provider contracts more accessible to small business, and would not impose significant additional cost, delay or risk to Access;



- b. Identifying components of the work, which represents Service Provider subcontracting opportunities, and identifying the availability of DBE subcontractors to participate in proportion to the total available subcontractors. Service Providers will be encouraged to consider subcontractors for components of the work for which there is a known supply of ready, willing, and able subcontractors, including DBE subcontractors, in preparing their proposals;
- c. Assisting in overcoming limitations in bonding and financing;
- d. Providing technical assistance in orienting small businesses to public Service Provider contracting procedures, use of the internet, and facilitating introductions to Access' and other U.S. DOT recipients' contracting activities;
- e. Providing outreach and communications programs on contract procedures and contract opportunities to ensure the inclusion of DBEs;
- f. Ensuring the distribution of the DBE Directories to the widest feasible universe of potential prime contractors; and
- g. Providing business development assistance.

2. Race-Conscious Measures

In accordance with 49 CFR 26, Access will project how much of the overall DBE goal can be achieved through race- and gender-neutral measures and will only use race-conscious measures, such as contract-specific goals, to meet that portion of the overall goal which is not likely to be met utilizing race-neutral measures only after receiving approval from U.S. DOT. Access is currently implementing a Race-Conscious and Race-Neutral DBE Program.

The recent enactment of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024* (H.R. 4366), Access received a \$3 million grant for the construction of its Antelope Valley Paratransit Operations and Maintenance Facility. The grant award makes this an FTA-funded project. Access evaluated the use of a race-conscious DBE program and analyzed the 2023 Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) disparity study to consider whether a race-conscious DBE Program should be implemented.

The Metro Disparity Study focused on Los Angeles County which is aligned with Access' market area. Disparity analysis results indicated that most racial/ethnic and gender groups showed substantial disparities on construction and professional services contracts where race- and gender-conscious measures were not in place during the study period. As a result, the Disparity Study recommended the use of contract DBE goals. The Metro study includes contracts that are similar in scope and within a similar market area as Access, therefore, Access has elected to utilize this study as a basis for implementing the race-conscious component of their Overall DBE goal. Access will ensure that the use of race-conscious goals is narrowly tailored and consistent with other relevant legal standards.

Access shall monitor and adjust the estimated utilization of race-neutral and race-conscious methods as required in accordance with 49 CFR 26.51(f).

D. Methodology for Setting Contract-Specific Goals (§26.51)

The DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee shall establish contract-specific DBE participation goals on particular Service Provider contracting opportunities to the extent that Access cannot achieve its overall goals with race and gender-neutral measures after approval is received from U.S. DOT. Where a contract-specific DBE goal has been established, the proposer must meet the contract-specific goal or demonstrate that they made sufficient good faith efforts to do so. A proposer shall be ineligible for contract award if it does not meet the goal or demonstrate sufficient good faith efforts.

The following procedures will be followed in setting contract-specific goals for DBE participation, when necessary, to meet Access' overall DBE participation goal.

The DBE Liaison Officer will receive an advance notification form for all project/contract needs, with cost estimates and detailed scope of work from the designated Access department.

The DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee will determine whether a contract-specific goal should be established for the particular contract and, if so required, what the percentage goal should be based upon:

1. The projected portion of the overall goals which will be met by establishing contract-specific goals;
2. The progress toward achieving the overall DBE goal;
3. The full range of contracting activities identified within the proposed contract;
4. The availability of DBEs as prime contractors or subcontractors in the types of work involved in the performance of the proposed contract;
5. The unique conditions of the project which might affect the ability of a Service Provider to coordinate, utilize, or incorporate subcontractors or suppliers into the project.
6. The effect that the contract-specific goal might have on the time of completion; and
7. Any other relevant criteria.

E. Procedures to Evaluate Award of Contract with Contract-Specific Goals

Access shall award contracts to the lowest responsible bidder as required by California Public Contracts Code Section 20914 and 20916, where applicable. However, for such contracts, as well as for contracts awarded pursuant to a competitive negotiation (RFP or RFQ) procedure, a proposer who fails to demonstrate that it achieved the contract-specific DBE participation goal

and fails to demonstrate that it made sufficient and substantive good faith efforts to do so, shall be deemed "non-responsive" and, therefore, shall be ineligible for award of the contract.

1. Evaluation of Proposals

After the submission deadline for proposals, the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee shall evaluate all bids/proposals to determine whether the proposers submitted all of the information required by 49 CFR Part 26.53(b). The responsible proposer with the lowest apparent bid price, or the most highly ranked proposer, who also meets the contract-specific DBE goal or demonstrates sufficient and substantive good faith efforts shall be recommended for contract award. In the event the proposer with the lowest monetary bid price fails to meet the contract-specific goal or fails to demonstrate sufficient and substantive good faith efforts, or is otherwise unresponsive or not responsible, the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee shall evaluate the proposer with the next lowest bid price. Should the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee determine that additional information is needed to evaluate a proposer's submission with regard to the DBE requirements, the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee shall request the proposer to submit the required information or may contact the listed DBE(s) directly to request such.

2. Evaluation of DBE Certification Status

The DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee shall require that the DBEs listed by proposers for participation in contracts with goals, be certified as eligible DBEs at time of proposal submission, in order for their participation to be counted towards meeting the established contract-specific DBE goal.

Access will accept certifications from certifying member agencies of the CUCP, which certifies the eligibility of DBEs in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.

3. Recommendation for Award

Following the determination of the lowest responsive and responsible proposer, the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee shall prepare a report on the lowest responsive and responsible proposer's compliance with the DBE requirements, to be submitted for presentation to the Board of Directors at the time the contract award is considered. The Board of Directors decision regarding contract award shall be final and binding for all parties, subject to compliance with Access' appeals procedures.

4. Administrative Reconsideration

In the event that the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee determines that the apparent selected contractor has not met the contract-specific goal and has not demonstrated sufficient and substantive good faith efforts, the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee will notify the proposer

in writing. The notification shall include the reasons for the determination and that the proposer has the right to submit further written documentation or appear before the designated Reconsideration Official, prior to the time that a recommendation for award of contract is presented to the Board of Directors. Access assures that the Reconsideration Official would not have played any role in the original determination. Proposers requesting reconsideration must make such request in writing to Access. The designated Reconsideration Official shall provide

the proposer with a written decision on reconsideration, explaining the basis for its determination.

In the event that the Reconsideration Official finds that the proposer has not met the contract-specific goal, or, demonstrated sufficient and substantive good faith efforts, the DBE Liaison Officer and/or designee will deem said proposer non-responsive and evaluate the proposer submitting the next qualified proposal.

The result of the reconsideration process is not administratively appealable to U.S. DOT.

F. Meeting Established Goals or Demonstrating Good Faith Efforts

The following sections outline the requirements of firms competing for Access Service Provider contracts to comply with either meeting the established contract-specific goal, documenting commitments for participation by DBE firms sufficient for this purpose, or documenting sufficient and substantive good faith efforts, in the event the goal is not met. Proposers, who fail to meet DBE goals, or demonstrate that sufficient good faith efforts were made, will be deemed non- responsive.

1. Meeting Established Goals (§26.53(b))

Each solicitation for which a contract goal has been established will require the proposer to submit the following information to Access at the time of proposal submission:

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;
3. The dollar amount of the participation of each DBE firm participating;
4. Written and signed documentation of commitment to use a DBE subcontractor whose participation it submits to meet a contract goal;
5. Written and signed confirmation from the DBE that it is participating in the contract as provided in the prime contractor's commitment;
6. Each DBE listed to perform work as a regular dealer or distributor must confirm its participation according to the requirements of §26.55(c)(1), and

7. If the contract goal is not met, evidence of Good Faith Efforts.
2. Demonstrating Good Faith Efforts (§26.53(a) & (c))

The obligation of the proposer is to make good faith efforts to meet the established contract goal for DBE participation. The proposer can demonstrate that it has done so, either by meeting the contract goal or documenting good faith efforts. The proposer shall submit good faith efforts documentation no later than five (5) days after bid opening.

If the amount of DBE participation proposed does not meet the contract-specific goal, the DBE Liaison Officer shall review and determine responsiveness of good faith efforts submitted by the proposer. The DBE Liaison Officer shall determine whether the proposer has performed the

quality, quantity and intensity of efforts that demonstrates a reasonably active and aggressive attempt to meet the contract-specific goals in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26 Appendix A of the Regulations.

For each DBE listed as a regular dealer or distributor Access will 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 required under §26.55(e)(2)(iv).

The following are examples of good faith efforts and types of documentation necessary to evidence such efforts:

1. Attend a pre-bid/pre-proposal meeting, if any, scheduled by Access to inform potential prime contractors and DBEs of subcontracting opportunities.
2. Identify portions of the work to be performed by subcontractors in which DBEs may participate.
3. Advertise in general circulation media, trade association publications, or disadvantaged focus media identifying specific subcontracting opportunities.
4. Provide written notice to a number of specific DBEs soliciting their interest in the contract. There should be sufficient number of such written invitations to DBE firms for trade subcontracts or material quotations so as to equal or exceed Access' established DBE goal for the project.
5. Document efforts to negotiate with DBEs for specific sub-contracts, including, at a minimum:
 - a) Names, addresses and telephone numbers of DBEs that were contacted;
 - b) Description of the information provided to DBEs regarding the plans and specifications for portions of the work to be performed; and
 - c) A statement of why additional agreements with DBEs were not reached.

6. Negotiate in good faith with interested DBEs, not rejecting them as unqualified without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities.
7. Assist interested DBEs in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance required by the contractor.
8. Use services of available DBE community organizations, disadvantaged contractor groups, local, state and federal DBE offices and other organizations that provide assistance in the recruitment and placement of DBEs.

Access will ensure that all information is complete and accurate and adequately documents the proposer's good faith efforts before Access commits to the performance of a contract by the proposer.

G. Counting DBE Participation (§26.55)

The DBE Liaison Officer shall require that the DBEs listed by proposers for participation in contracts with goals be certified as eligible DBEs at time of proposal submission in order for their participation to be counted towards meeting the established contract-specific goal for DBE participation.

Access will accept certifications from certifying member agencies of the CUCP, which certifies the eligibility of DBEs in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.

1. Evaluation of Proposals with DBE Goals

The DBE Liaison Officer shall evaluate all proposals and required information submitted by proposers to determine compliance with DBE provisions and formalize a recommendation for contract award. This information includes all efforts to either meet or exceed the established DBE goal or documented evidence of good faith efforts to meet the goal.

2. Counting DBE Participation towards the Contract Goal

This section will address how DBE participation is counted toward Access' DBE goals, once a DBE is determined to be certified and eligible to participate in Access' DBE Program. The following guidelines apply in calculating DBE participation toward meeting established goals in accordance with 49 CFR 26.55:

- a) Only the work actually proposed to be performed by a DBE's own workforce will be counted towards the DBE goal. The cost of supplies, materials and equipment leases obtained by the DBE (except supplies and equipment the subcontractor purchases and/or leases from the prime contractor or its affiliate) may also be counted toward the DBE goal.

- b) When a DBE subcontracts part of the work of its contract scope to another firm, the value of the subcontracted work may be counted toward the DBE goal, only if the DBE subcontractor is itself a certified DBE. Work that a DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE firm does not count towards the DBE goal. A DBE should perform at least thirty percent (30%) of the total cost of its contract with its own workforce.
- c) In instances of joint venture, a proposer may only count toward its DBE goal, the portion of work proposed to be performed by the DBE partnering firm, which meets certification, ownership, and control standards.
- d) A proposer may count toward its DBE goal, only expenditures to firms that are proposed to perform a commercially useful function on that contract. 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 actually performing, managing, and supervising the work involved.
- e) A proposer may count toward its DBE goal, sixty percent (60%) of its expenditures for materials and supplies required under the contract and obtained from a DBE regular dealer, one hundred percent (100%) of such expenditures to a DBE manufacturer, and forty percent (40%) of the cost of materials or supplies (Including transportation costs) if the materials or supplies are purchased from a distributor that neither maintains sufficient inventory nor uses its own distribution equipment for the products in question.
- f) Regular dealers and distributors will be required to submit a DBE Regular Dealer/Distributor Affirmation form to assist Access determine if a supplier should be counted as either a regular dealer or distributor.
- g) A proposer may count towards its DBE goal, fees and commissions paid to DBE firms that are not manufacturers or regular dealers, provided that the fees or commissions are determined to be reasonable and not excessive, as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services.
- h) Special Provisions for Trucking - A proposer may count towards its goal, all transportation services provided by DBE trucking firms, who can demonstrate control of trucking operations for which it seeks credit, and it owns, insures, and operates, using drivers it employs in the performance of the contract. The DBE trucking firm may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as a DBE. The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services which the lessee DBE provides on the contract. The DBE which leases trucks from a non-DBE is entitled to credit only for the fees or commissions it receives as a result of the lease arrangement.
- i) Prime contractors are advised not to count the participation of DBE subcontractors towards the prime contractor's DBE achievements, until the amount being counted toward the goal has been paid to the DBE.

- j) In cases where DBE certification has ceased during the performance period of the contract, the prime contractor will continue to report the dollar value of the work performed to Access in the web-based automated system, however, Access will not count the participation towards its overall agency goal.

The DBE Liaison Officer will track the participation of DBEs in contract-specific goal contracts separately from the participation of DBEs that is considered race-neutral.

H. Use of Set Asides or Quotas (§26.43 and 26.47)

Access shall not permit the use of quotas for DBEs on U.S. DOT assisted contracts, in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.43. Further, Access shall not set aside contracts for DBEs, except in limited and extreme circumstances, where no other method could reasonably be expected to redress egregious instances of discrimination.

VII. REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS

A. Non-Discrimination Assurances (§26.13(a))

Access has signed the following assurances, applicable to all U.S. DOT assisted contracts and their administration:

Access shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin or sex in the award and performance of any U.S. DOT assisted contract or in the administration of its DBE Program or the requirements of 49 CFR Part 26. Access shall take all necessary and reasonable steps under 49 CFR Part 26 to ensure non-discrimination in the award and administration of U.S. DOT assisted contracts. Access' DBE Program, as required by 49 CFR Part 26 and as approved by U.S. 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 Access 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.).

This language will appear in financial assistance agreements with sub-recipients.

Each contract Access signs with a contractor (and each subcontract the prime contractor signs with a subcontractor) shall 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.

Access shall 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.

In administering Access' DBE program, Access shall 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.

B. Prompt Payment Provisions (§26.29)

Access requires that all subcontractors performing work on DOT-assisted contracts shall be promptly paid for work performed pursuant to their agreements, in accordance with all relevant federal, state, and local law. Prompt payment requirements flow down to all lower tier subcontractors.

In accordance with 49 CFR §26.29, Access established a contract clause implementing this requirement and requires prime contractors to pay subcontractors for satisfactory performance of their contracts no later than 30 days from the prime contractor's receipt of each payment from Access.

Under the California Business and Professions code §7108.5, Access requires that a contractor or subcontractor pay any subcontractor on all public works of improvement projects, not later than seven (7) days after receipt of each progress payment, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the subcontractor. In the event of a good faith dispute over all or any portion of the amount due on a progress payment from the prime contractor or subcontractor, the prime contractor or subcontractor may withhold no more than 150 percent of the disputed amount.

Access ensures prompt and full payment of retainage from the prime contractor to the subcontractor within 30 days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed. Pursuant to §26.29, Access has selected the following method to comply with this requirement:

- > Access 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 Access pays the prime contractor.

Under the California Civil Code §8814, Access requires that if a contractor has withheld a retention on a public works of improvement project, from one or more subcontractors, the contractor shall, within 7 days after receiving all or part of a retention payment, pay to each subcontractor from whom retention has been withheld that subcontractor's share of the payment.

1. Section 26.37 Monitoring Responsibilities

Access implements and carries out appropriate mechanisms to ensure compliance with 49 CFR Part 26 program requirements by all program participants, including prompt payment, and describes and sets forth these mechanisms in the following paragraphs:

a) Monitoring Payments to DBEs and Non-DBEs

Access undertakes ongoing monitoring of prime payments to subcontractors over the course of any covered contract. Such monitoring activities will be accomplished through the following method:

- > Monthly reporting of prime contractor and subcontractor payments, review by Access of compliance with prompt payment requirements, and follow up with prime contractors and subcontractors for explanations when prompt payment requirements are not met.
- > Use of an automated system that requires real time entry of payments to, and receipts by prime contractors and DBE subcontractors and regularly monitoring that system.

Access requires prime contractors to maintain records and documents of payments to subcontractors, including DBEs, for a minimum of three (3) years unless otherwise provided by applicable record retention requirements for Access' financial assistance agreement, whichever is longer. These records will be made available for inspection upon request by any authorized representative of Access or DOT. This reporting requirement extends to all subcontractors, both DBE and non-DBE.

Access proactively reviews contract payments to subcontractors including DBEs on a monthly basis and may conduct an annual audit of contractor invoices. Invoice payment reviews will evaluate whether the actual amount paid to DBE subcontractors is equivalent to the amounts reported to Access by the prime contractor. During these reviews, Access may also review whether payments to DBEs include any lower tier subcontractor payments to non-DBEs, and whether the DBE subcontractor is performing a commercially useful function.

b) Prompt Payment Dispute Resolution

Access may take one or more of the following steps to resolve disputes as to whether work has been satisfactorily completed for purposes of §26.29.

1. Require dispute resolution meetings between prime contractor and subcontractor with Access project manager, resident engineer (if applicable), and DBE Liaison Officer, who shall have the authority to impose enforcement action if required.
2. Include a contract clause providing that disputes over prompt payment may be submitted to alternative dispute resolution through either arbitration or mediation. The parties must agree on a mediator or arbitrator within twenty-five (25) calendar days after a written complaint has been sent by the DBE subcontractor. The DBE must contact the DBE Liaison Officer for information on current procedures and to receive reimbursement. Outcomes of the alternative dispute resolution will be provided to the resident engineer within 10 days of the decision.

Access has established, as part of its DBE program, the following mechanism(s) to ensure prompt payment and return of retainage [examples of mechanisms include the following]:

1. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

If such an ADR contract clause is included, one of the following or similar clauses should be used depending on the type of contract:

- > Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to prompt payment under a construction contract, or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration administered by the American Arbitration Association under its Construction Industry Arbitration Rules, and judgment on the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.
- > Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to prompt payment under a contract that is not a construction contract, or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration administered by the American Arbitration Association in accordance with its Commercial [or other] Arbitration Rules, and judgment on the award rendered by the arbitrator(s) may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

2. Mediation

If such a Mediation contract clause is included, the following clause or one similar should be used:

- > If a dispute arises out of or relates to this contract, or the breach thereof, and if the dispute cannot be settled through negotiation, the parties agree first to try in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation administered by the American Arbitration Association under its Commercial Mediation Procedures before resorting to arbitration, litigation, or some other dispute resolution procedure.
- 3. 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. The following is an example of such a contract clause:

Contractor will not be reimbursed for work performed by subcontractors unless and until the contractor ensures that the subcontractors are promptly paid for the work they have performed. Contractor shall include a prompt payment clause that complies with local, state, and federal prompt payment requirements in all subcontracts entered into under this contract. Should contractor fail to meet subcontractor prompt payment requirements for two consecutive subcontractor payments without good cause, Access may impose appropriate penalties for failure to comply with prompt payment requirements.

4. Other mechanisms

Access may conduct regular audits of subcontractor payments to confirm payments to subcontractors comply with prompt payment provisions of Access contracts.

As described under the Monitoring Payments to DBEs and non-DBEs section above, when Access utilizes an automated system to monitor payments, it will also use this system as a mechanism to ensure prompt payment. The following clause will be included in Access contracts when an automated system is used to monitor and ensure prompt payment to subcontractors:

Contractor shall report DBE subcontractor payment details to Access using the web-based system by the 15th of each month. The web-based system allows contractors to manage their own subcontract information, maintain accurate contract information, and report subcontractor award and payment details online. E-copies of the Vendor User Guide are available to all vendors upon request. The web-based award and payment system is mandatory for Contractor to use unless Access provides written instructions otherwise. A Contractor account will be created after

award, which will allow the Contractor to enter award and payment data into the web-based system. After award, Contractor will receive instructions on how to access their account and enter required subcontractor data. Contractor is responsible for notifying subcontractors of the requirement to confirm subcontractor payments via the web-based system and shall include this requirement in any subcontracts under this contract. Contractor shall ensure subcontractors confirm payments on a timely basis.

c) Prompt Payment Complaints

Complaints by subcontractors regarding the prompt payment requirements are handled according to the following procedure:

- > If affected subcontractor is not comfortable contacting prime contractor directly regarding payment or unable to resolve payment discrepancies with prime after 30 days, subcontractor should contact the Access DBE Liaison Officer to initiate a complaint.
- > Subcontractor shall submit prompt payment complaint in writing to the DBE Liaison Officer and include the prime contract number, a copy of the subcontract or purchase order, and a summary of payment issues. Subcontractor should provide any copies of checks and correspondence, including emails, that may assist in understanding the facts of any payment issues.
- > If filing a prompt payment complaint with the DBE Liaison Officer does not result in meaningful action by Access to resolve prompt payment dispute within 30 days, affected subcontractor may contact the responsible FTA contact.

d) Enforcement Actions for Noncompliance of Participants

Access will provide appropriate means to enforce the requirements of §26.29. These means include:

- > In accordance with the contract, assessing liquidated damages of \$100 against the prime contractor for each day beyond the required time period the prime contractor fails to pay the subcontractor. The total liquidated damages will not exceed 150 percent of the amount owed subcontractor.
- > Withhold payments of up to two percent (2%) of the contractor's unpaid invoice amount, not to exceed \$10,000, per prompt payment violation.
- > Pay subcontractors directly and deduct this amount from the retainage owed to the prime.
- > Other penalties such as recording contractor's lack of timely subcontractor payments in contractor's past performance records, suspending contractor from bidding on Access procurements for a set period of time, not exceeding two years, and contract termination when egregious circumstances merit termination.

Access will actively implement the enforcement actions detailed above.

C. Legal and Contract Remedies (§26.37; Appendix B)

Access will monitor compliance of U.S. DOT-assisted contracts with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and the DBE Program. Access may impose such contract remedies as are available under federal, state, and local law and regulations for non-compliance. Such remedies may include, but are not limited to, withholding of progress payments, contract retention, imposition of liquidated damages, and termination of the contract in whole or in part.

Access will bring to the attention of the Department of Transportation any false, fraudulent, or dishonest conduct in connection with the program, so that U.S. DOT can take the steps provided in CFR 49 Part 26.109 (e.g., referral to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, referral to the U.S. DOT Inspector General, action under suspension and debarment or Program Fraud and Civil Penalties rules). Access will also consider similar action under Access' own legal authorities, including responsibility determinations in future contracts.

Complaints relative to Access' DBE Program implementation or other individual complaints may be forwarded to Access' DBE Liaison Officer at:

Access Services

PO Box 5728, El Monte, CA, 91734

Attn: Alvina Narayan

or the U.S. DOT at:

U.S. Department of Transportation

1200 New Jersey Ave.,

SE Washington, DC 20590

Attn: Office of Civil Rights

Procurement protests related to DBE Program matters/component will be processed in accordance with Access' Bid/Proposal protest procedures.

D. Contractor Reporting Requirements (§26.55)

1. Notification of Reporting Responsibilities

Prior to execution of all contracts containing DBE goals or contracts with race-neutral DBE requirements, the Service Provider shall be directed to the contract specification for Access' specific DBE reporting and record keeping requirements.

2. DBE Activity Reporting Forms

Access will keep a running tally of actual payments to DBE firms for work committed to them at the time of contract award. For each monthly performance period, the Contractor shall report payments to DBE prime contractors and subcontractors through the use of a web-based automated system by the 15th of each month. Failure to comply with these provisions by the designated due date, may result in financial penalty of \$500.00 per day beyond the due date, up to a maximum of \$5,000.00 per month.

The web-based automated system shall include the following DBE Subcontractor information:

- a. Name of each DBE subcontractor.
- b. General work assignment or classification of each DBE subcontractor.
- c. The specific portion of work executed by each DBE subcontractor during the reporting period.
- d. The dollars committed to each DBE subcontractor.
- e. The dollars paid to each DBE subcontractor during the reporting period.
- f. The dollars paid to date for each DBE subcontractor.
- g. The dollars paid to the DBE as a result of a change order or other cost modification.
- h. The dollars paid to date as a percentage of the total commitment to each DBE.
- i. Date of last progress payment.
- j. Invoice amount & Invoice Date.
- k. Invoice number corresponding to last payment to subcontractor.

The Contractor shall report DBE subcontractor payment details to Access using the web-based system by the 15th of each month. The web-based system allows contractors to manage their own subcontract information, maintain accurate contract information, and report subcontractor award and payment details online. The web-based award and payment system is mandatory for Contractor to use unless Access provides written instructions otherwise. Contractor is responsible for notifying subcontractors of the requirement to confirm subcontractor payments via the web-based system and shall include this requirement in any subcontracts under this contract. Contractor shall ensure subcontractors confirm payments on a timely basis.

3. Contractor Good Faith Efforts and Reporting Obligations

On contract-specific DBE goals, during the term of the Service Provider contract, the Service Provider shall continue to make good faith efforts to ensure that DBEs have an opportunity to successfully perform in the contract, and that the Service Provider meets its DBE goal. These efforts shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (i.) Negotiating in good faith to attempt to finalize and execute a subcontract agreement with the DBEs committed to in the proposal.
- (ii.) Documenting efforts to seek out and utilize additional DBE suppliers, vendors, and DBE subcontractors when additional subcontractors are necessary to meet the goal and is authorized by Access.
- (iii.) Continuing to provide assistance to DBE subcontractors, vendors, and suppliers in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, etc., if required by the contractor.
- (iv.) Notifying a DBE in writing of any potential problem and attempting to resolve the problem prior to formally requesting Access approval to substitute the DBE.
- (v.) Ensuring timely payment of all monies due and owing to DBE subcontractors, vendors, and suppliers in accordance with prompt payment provisions.
- (vi.) Alerting Access in a timely manner of any problems anticipated in attaining the DBE participation committed to in the proposal.
- (vii.) Reviewing the contractor's web-based automated system to determine whether the utilization of DBE firms is consistent with the commitment of the Service Provider as stated in its bid or proposal.

4. DBE Substitution and Termination (§26.53(f))

If a Service Provider requests a substitution of DBE subcontractors or suppliers, the Service Provider shall exercise good faith efforts to replace a DBE with another DBE subject to the approval of Access.

Access requires that a prime contractor not terminate a DBE subcontractor or any portion of its work listed without Access' prior written consent. This includes, but is not limited to, instances in which 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. A termination includes any reduction or underrun in work listed for a DBE not caused by a material change to the prime contract caused by Access.

Access will provide such written consent only if it agrees, for reasons stated in the DBE regulations (§26.53(f)), that the prime contractor has good cause to terminate the DBE firm. For purposes of this section, good cause includes the following circumstances:

- > The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to execute a written subcontract;
- > 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;

- > The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to meet the prime contractor's reasonable, nondiscriminatory bond requirements;
- > The listed DBE subcontractor becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or exhibits credit unworthiness;
- > The listed DBE subcontractor is ineligible to work on public works projects because of suspension and debarment proceedings pursuant with 2 CFR Parts 180, 215 and 1,200 or applicable state law;
- > The Prime contractor has determined that the listed DBE subcontractor is not a responsible contractor;
- > The listed DBE subcontractor voluntarily withdraws from the project and provides written notice of its withdrawal;
- > The listed DBE is ineligible to receive DBE credit for the type of work required;
- > A DBE owner dies or becomes disabled with the result that the listed DBE contractor is unable to complete its work on the contract;
- > Other documented good cause that is determined to compel the termination of the DBE subcontractor. Good cause does not exist if the prime contractor seeks to terminate a DBE 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.

Before transmitting to Access its request to terminate and/or substitute a DBE subcontractor, the prime contractor must give notice in writing to the DBE subcontractor, with a copy to Access, of its intent to request to terminate and/or substitute, and the reason for the request.

The prime contractor must give the DBE five days to respond to the prime contractor's notice and advise Access and the contractor of the reasons, if any, why it objects to the proposed termination of its subcontract and why Access should not approve the prime contractor's action. If required in a particular case as a matter of public necessity (e.g., safety), Access may provide a response period shorter than five days.

In addition to post-award terminations, the provisions of this section apply to pre-award deletions of or substitutions for DBE firms put forward by offerors in negotiated procurements.

Good Faith Efforts when a DBE is replaced on a contract for Good Cause (§26.53(g))

Access will require a contractor to make good faith efforts to replace a DBE that is terminated or has otherwise failed to complete its work on a contract with another certified DBE to the same extent needed to meet the contract goal established. Access will require the prime contractor to notify the DBE Liaison Officer immediately of the DBE's inability or unwillingness to perform and provide reasonable documentation.

Substitutions of an approved DBE subcontractor/subconsultant, or changes in any scope of work to be performed by any approved DBE subcontractors/subconsultants must be requested in writing by the contractor and must be approved in writing by Access. Access requires that the prime contractor to provide Access with copies of the new or amended subcontracts. If the subcontractor to be substituted is not a DBE, Access also requires the prime contractor to submit documentation of their good faith efforts.

Failure to Secure Prior Approval

If the prime contractor fails or refuses to comply in the time specified, Access may take appropriate actions, including but not limited to those set forth in its Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanisms. Access will include these provisions in all applicable prime contracts.

Change in Contract Amount

The dollar amount of Change Orders or any other contract modifications that increase or decrease the work area in which DBE's participation has been committed to in the proposal shall be commensurately added to or subtracted from the total contract base figure used to compute actual dollars paid to DBEs. Revised total contract dollar values shall be reflected in the web-based automated system.

In the event that the Service Provider is unable to meet the DBE goal or demonstrate good faith efforts on contracts with contract specific DBE goals, Access reserves the right to assess liquidated damages equal to the difference between the goal amount and the amount of DBE participation. The liquidated damages shall not apply if the contractor is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Access that good faith efforts had been made to attempt to meet the goal.

5. Contractor's Assurance Clause Regarding Non-Discrimination (§26.13(b))

Access will ensure the following clause is placed in every U.S. DOT assisted Service Provider contract and subcontract:

"The contractor, subrecipient 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 U.S. 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 Access deems appropriate."

VIII. CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

In accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.81, Access is a non-certifying member agency of the California Unified Certification Program (CUCP). As a non-Certifying member agency of the CUCP will recognize DBE certifications from CUCP Certifying Member Agencies.

IX. RECORDKEEPING AND MONITORING (§26.11 AND 26.37)

Access has developed and maintains a recordkeeping system, which identifies and assesses DBE contract awards and Service Providers' progress in achieving DBE goals by verifying actual payments made to committed DBEs throughout the performance of the contract, including a running tally of actual DBE attainments. Any areas of identified non-compliance will be subject to administrative sanctions outlined in Section VII-C.

These records serve to document:

- a. Procedures adopted by Access to comply with the U.S. DOT regulations.
- b. Background documentation used to compile FTA reports which include the following data for each contract and subcontract award to a DBE:
 1. Type of contract;
 2. Name and address of each DBE;
 3. The dollar amount of each contract and subcontract; and
 4. Reports from Service Providers and supplier(s) with an accounting of actual expenditures to DBEs and the progress to date in meeting their DBE participation commitment.

A DBE may enter into subcontracts whose value may be counted toward its DBE goal. However, where a DBE subcontracts a significantly greater portion of the work than is usual according to industry practice, it is presumed not to be performing a commercially useful function and neither the value of the DBE contract nor lower tier subcontracts may be counted toward meeting the DBE goal. The DBE may present evidence to Access to rebut this presumption.

A. Bidder's List (§26.11(c) and 26.37)

Access will create and maintain a bidder's list consisting of all firms proposing on prime contracts, and subcontracts on Access' U.S. DOT-assisted Service Provider contracts. For every firm (DBE and non-DBE), the following information will be maintained:

- a. Firm name;
- b. Firm address;



- c. Phone number
- d. A description of the work that each DBE will perform;
- e. Range of annual gross receipts for the last year;
- f. Race and gender of firm's majority owner;
- g. NAICS code applicable to each scope of work the firm seeks to perform in its bid.

Access will maintain the confidentiality of any proprietary information in accordance with applicable California laws. This information will be requested of all bidders.

B. Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanisms (§26.37)

Access shall monitor and enforce contractor's compliance with the prompt payment provisions as well as all other applicable provisions to ensure all contract terms and conditions are fully adhered to. Evidence of payment made to subcontractors must be provided by the prime contractor starting with the second request for payment/invoice. Credit toward overall or contract goals will only be given upon satisfactory evidence that payments were actually made to DBEs. Failure to comply with these provisions or delay in payment without prior written approval from Access will constitute noncompliance, which will result in appropriate administrative sanctions, up to and including withholding of payment to the prime contractor. Such mechanism provides a running tally of actual DBE attainments (e.g., payments actually made to DBE firms), including a means of comparing these attainments to commitments on contracts and to cumulative DBE awards.

It is the contractor's responsibility to maintain records and documents of payments to DBEs for three (3) years following the performance of the contract. These records will be made available for inspection upon request by any authorized representative of Access or U.S. DOT. This reporting requirement is also extended to any certified DBE subcontractor.

Access may 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 the dollar amounts stated in the report of proposed DBE participation at the inception of the contract.

C. Reporting to U.S. DOT (§26.11)

Access will report DBE participation on a semi-annual basis (June 1 and December 1) each year, using the Uniform Report of DBE Awards/Commitments and Payments (Attachment 5). These reports will capture DBE participation for U.S. DOT-assisted for contracts awarded and actual DBE attainments based on payments made to DBEs on U.S. DOT-assisted contracts that are on-going and closed within the respective reporting period. The June 1 report should

include information from October 1 through March 31. The December 1 report should include information from April 1 through September 30.

Access will continue to provide reports about the Access DBE Program to U.S. DOT-FTA as directed by the U.S. DOT operating administration. These reports will provide DBE participation

information regarding Access' race- and gender-neutral contracts; race-conscious contracts; and the combined DBE participation on all federally assisted procurement activities.

Upon U.S. DOT request, Access will compile and submit ad hoc DBE contract award and progress reports for specific U.S. DOT grant-funded projects. Access shall also periodically submit DBE progress reports to the Board of Directors.

Access shall report TVM purchase information to FTA within 30 days of making an award.

D. On-Site Performance Monitoring

During the course of the contract containing a DBE goal, Access will conduct on-site monitoring to ensure that work committed to DBEs is actually being performed by the DBEs. This monitoring effort is fully incorporated into Access' DBE On-site Compliance field observation process. This observed work will be reconciled against the DBE subcontractor agreement(s) and web-based system.

E. Written Certification

To further ensure the integrity of the DBE Program's intent, Access will monitor every contract with a DBE goal, on paper and in the field, and will include a written certification that this compliance monitoring effort took place in accordance with Access' DBE Compliance Close-Out Report Process.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & OUTREACH EFFORTS (§26.45; 26.51 AND 26.15)

A. Publication of Proposed Overall Goals

Prior to submission of the proposed overall DBE goal to U.S. DOT, Access will publish a notice of the proposed overall goal on the Access website. The notice will include:

1. A statement that the methodology and proposed overall goal for DBE participation in Access' U.S. DOT-assisted contracts are available for public inspection for a period of 30 days from the date of publication.

2. Notification that Access will accept public comments on the goal and rationale for a period of 30 days from the date of publication and provide instructions for the submission of such comments.

Upon receipt, Access' DBE Liaison Officer will analyze the public comments, summarize the results and formulate modifications to the overall goal or methodology as warranted and forward such to the Executive Director. This will occur prior to final adoption of the overall DBE goal by the Board of Directors.

B. Public Participation and Outreach

In addition to the provision of public notice regarding the overall DBE goal, Access will undertake specific efforts to foster public participation by consulting with and soliciting input from a variety of constituent groups representing minorities, women, general contractors, community groups, officials and other organizations reasonably expected to possess information regarding the availability of disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged businesses, the impacts and adverse effects of discrimination on DBE contracting, and Access' efforts to promote fair competition through the Access DBE contracting program.

Both the DBE Program and overall goal will be reaffirmed by public notice triennially, prior to formal adoption by Access' Board of Directors and submission to U.S. DOT/FTA.

C. Fostering Small Business Participation (§26.39)

Effective February 28, 2012 Access has established a Small Business Element as a supplement to the existing DBE Program 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 in direct response to regulatory requirements, 49 CFR Part 26.39 "Fostering Small Business Participation" (Federal Register/ Vol. 76, No. 19/ Friday, January 28, 2011/ Rules and Regulations).

While Access has historically utilized race- and gender-neutral strategies to promote and advance small business participation efforts as a part of Access' DBE Program implementation efforts, this element of the program serves to unify in a singular location these important efforts. For purposes of capturing small business utilization, Access adheres to the U.S. DOT's Small Business definition for what constitutes a Small Business Enterprise.

This Small Business Element includes, but is not limited to the following assertive, active and effective strategies:

- > Access will continue to conduct regular reviews of procurements, to assess opportunities for unbundling (breaking out scopes of work/services to facilitate small business prime contracting opportunities). Access believes that including the participation of procurement staff in scheduled reviews will increase accountability of Access' procurement options and decisions and in doing so will ultimately improve contracting opportunities for Small Business Enterprises at the prime level.
- > Access instituted an assertive professional development program in partnership with California Association of Coordinated Transportation (CalACT), University of the Pacific, UCLA Extension, National Transit Institute, and the Transportation Safety Institute. This program includes the availability of nine (9) separate courses and aims at the development of small business skills and awareness, which is essential to improve the quality and effectiveness of specialized transportation services in Los Angeles County.
- > Additionally, these training Sessions will serve to build capacities through low or no-cost training. They are subsidized by Access Services' Consolidated Transportation Services Agency (CTSA) program. Access is confident that this instrumental training medium will enable small business firms to join the growing family of LA County transit professionals that have found greater success through networking and unique training opportunities.
- > Access developed an initiative to increase participation with small businesses and other diverse businesses. The objective of this initiative is to achieve participation of small businesses at levels comparable to their availability in the marketplace. The goal is for these businesses to develop their business capabilities and potentially transition into subject-matter experts, thus allowing the small business owners to compete for future Access contracts on an equal basis. Diverse businesses may include Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs), Small Businesses (SBs), Small Business Enterprises (SBEs), Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs), Women Business Enterprises (WBEs) and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises (DVBEs), among others.
- > Access developed a small business preference policy as an enhancement to the DBE Program. This includes a 5% preference for procurements greater than \$75,000 and is applied for evaluation purposes to reduce the bid or proposal amount by 5% for a certified small business or a large business that includes a certified small business in its proposal for 25% or more of the proposed amount. The 5% preference amount is limited to \$25,000 and the actual proposed amount would be awarded (see Attachment 7).

- > Access will continue to actively implement the small business elements to foster small business participation as a requirement of good faith implementation of the Access DBE program.
- > Access has submitted their Small Business Element to the appropriate U.S. DOT operating administration for approval as a part of their DBE program.

To verify small business participation, Access will ensure small businesses comply with business size standards as indicated by requesting annual gross receipt documents or other documents that will confirm size standards.

XI. ATTACHMENTS

Attachments:

Attachment 1: Organizational Chart

Attachment 2: Overall Goal Calculation and Race-Neutral / Race-Conscious Projections

Attachment 3: 49 CFR Part 26, Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs.

Attachment 4: List of DBE Financial Institutions

Attachment 5: Uniform Report of DBE Awards or Commitments and Payments Attachment 6: DBE Complaint Procedure

Attachment 7: Small Business Preference Policy



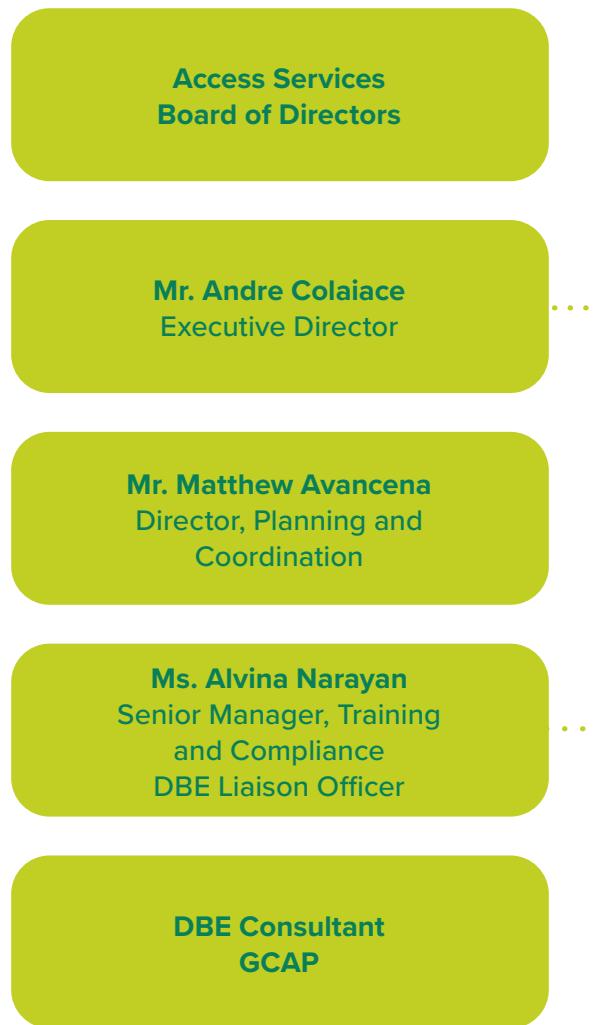


DBE

Organizational Chart

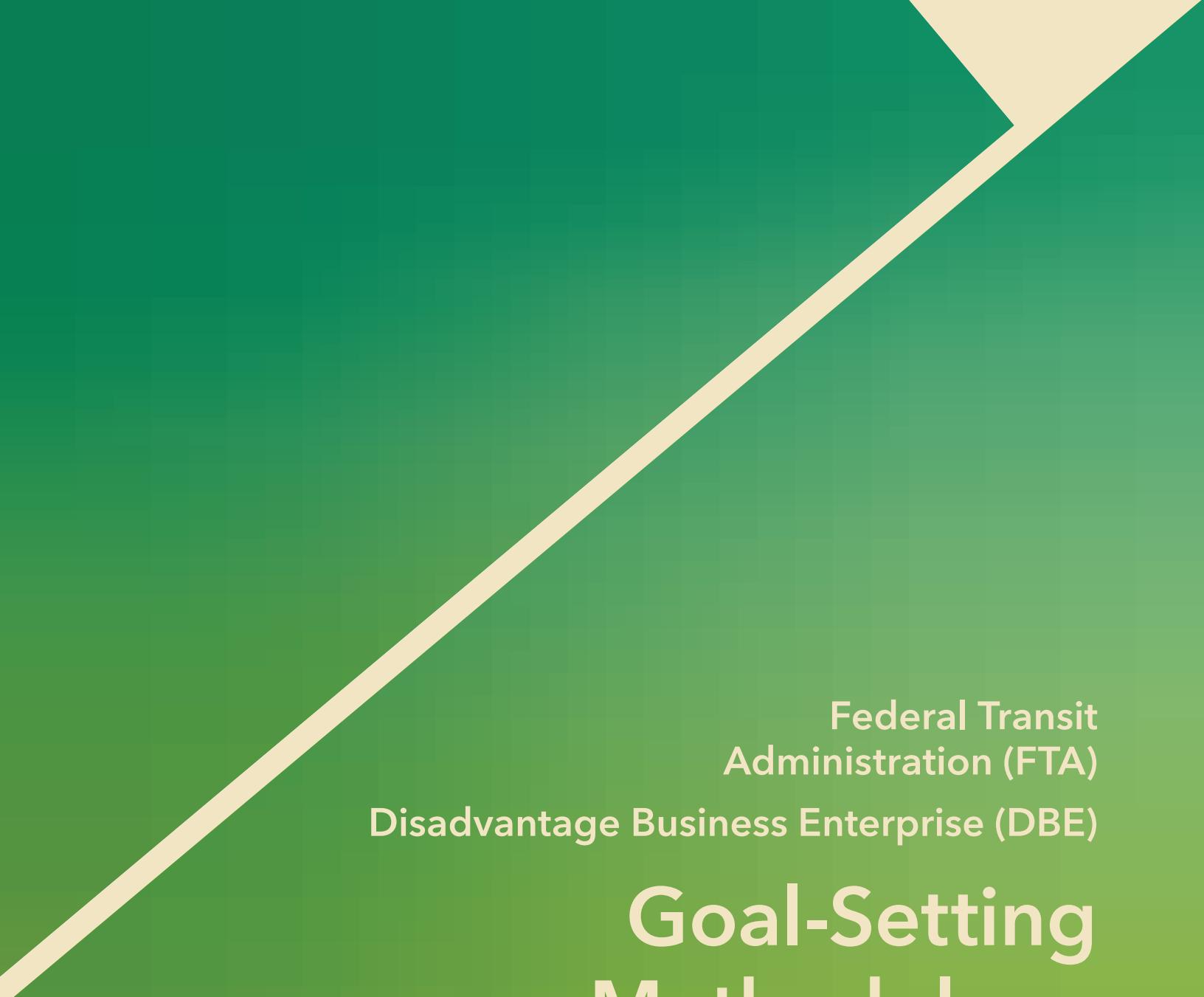
access

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



DBE Liaison Officer Contact Information:
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Federal Transit
Administration (FTA)
Disadvantage Business Enterprise (DBE)

Goal-Setting Methodology

Fiscal Federal Years (FFY) 2025-2027

August 1, 2024
Submitted in fulfillment of:
Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 26

access



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I. INTRODUCTION

Access Services (Access) herein sets forth its Overall Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Goal and corresponding federally prescribed goal-setting methodology for the three-year Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) goal period of 2025-2027 (October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2027), pursuant to Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 26 "Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in U.S. Department of Transportation Programs." The purpose of the DBE goal-setting process is to level the playing field to allow DBEs to compete fairly for Department of Transportation-assisted contracts; however, the program must be narrowly tailored in accordance with applicable law.

II. BACKGROUND

Access is a recipient of U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), Federal Transit Administration (FTA), funding. As a condition of receiving this assistance, Access signed an assurance that it will comply with FTA's DBE requirements. In accordance with Title 49 CFR Part 26 provisions: Participation by DBEs in USDOT Programs, Access is required to develop and submit a Triennial Overall DBE Goal for its FTA-assisted projects.

Access herein presents its Overall DBE Goal Methodology for FFY 2025-2027.

III. FTA-ASSISTED CONTRACTING PROGRAM FOR FFY 2025-2027

Since its founding in 1994, Access has operated as a coordinated paratransit system that provides seamless Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) paratransit on behalf of its now 45 fixed-route member agencies. This structure, which was encouraged by the original ADA paratransit regulations, provides an enormous benefit to paratransit customers in the Los Angeles County basin who are able to enjoy transfer-free paratransit services for their trips.

Los Angeles County spans over 4,700 square miles of which 1,950 square miles is Access' service area. This vast service area prompted Access in 1994 to assess the best method in delivering an efficient and effective coordinated ADA Complementary Paratransit service model. Due to the size of the service area, including taking into consideration aspects of implementing a coordinated ADA complementary system, six (6) service areas were established.

The inception of the six (6) service regions prompted six (6) different contractors with each service region competitively bid and procured. The Prime contractor for each respective service area holds primary responsibility in administering and delivering ADA Complementary

Paratransit services. The contractor is responsible for hiring drivers, reservations/dispatch personnel, call-takers, fleet, maintenance, and other support staff. The Prime contractor, to the extent possible can identify subcontracting opportunities. This service model has been proven effective in over 20 years that Access has operated, as it allows Access Services to efficiently manage ADA Complementary Paratransit services in Los Angeles County.

It has been very difficult to unbundle or reduce the contracts into smaller structures due to the size and scale of Access' operations and the financial investment that is required to operate one of the six service areas. Access has not been able to identify DBE firms that are ready, willing, and/or able to provide the level of operational support for specialized services such as ADA Paratransit.

Market Area

The Federal DBE Program requires agencies to implement the DBE Program based on information from the relevant geographic market area—the area in which the agency spends the substantial majority of its contracting dollars. The Access local market for contracts consists of a geographic area that is:

- > where a large majority of contracting dollars is expended, and
- > where a substantial number of contractors and subcontractors are located and available to submit bids, quotes, or proposals.

The Access bidder's list was reviewed, and the previously recognized market area of Los Angeles County was confirmed.

Anticipated Projects

Access has four (4) FTA-assisted projects that are anticipated to be awarded during the triennial period and which were considered in preparing this goal methodology. These projects and their federal share are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1
(amounts subject to rounding differences)

PROJECT NAME/DESCRIPTION	EST. TOTAL COST ¹	EST. FTA \$ SHARE ²	EST. FTA % SHARE ³
Antelope Valley Facility: Construction of an operating division	\$21,000,000	\$2,940,000	14%
Santa Clarita Contract: Operating Contract	\$22,000,000	\$13,200,000	60%
West/Central Contract: Operating Contract	\$140,000,000	\$47,600,000	34%
Southern Region Contract: Operating Contract	\$325,000,000	\$110,500,000	34%
Total	\$508,000,000	\$174,240,000	34%

Subrecipients

Access does not reallocate funds and has no subrecipients.

Categories of Work

Access reviewed each project anticipated to be awarded in the triennial period and determined the applicable categories of work applicable for each project using North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The corresponding dollar values for each NAICS code for each project were summarized for purposes of weighting the categories of work based on the staff estimates. Table 2 provides a summary of the categories of work with estimated dollars for each.

¹ The total estimated cost of each project.

² The estimated FTA dollar share for each project.

³ The estimated FTA percentage share for each project.

TABLE 2
(amounts subject to rounding differences)

PROJECT NAME	EST. FTA \$ SHARE ⁴	NAICS CODE ⁵	NAICS TITLE ⁶	EST. FTA \$ NAICS ⁷
Antelope Valley Facility	\$2,940,000	238990	All other specialty trade contractors	\$192,418
		238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	\$403,056
		238160	Roofing contractors	\$133,484
		238350	Finish carpentry contractors	\$261,577
		238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	\$451,764
		238210	Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	\$305,266
		423830	Industrial machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers	\$221,792
		423210	Furniture merchant wholesalers	\$13,757
		238910	Site preparation contractors	\$956,885
Santa Clarita Contract	\$13,200,000	485991	Special needs transportation	\$11,880,000
		541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	\$1,320,000
West/Central Contract	\$47,600,000	485991	Special needs transportation	\$42,840,000
		541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	\$4,760,000
Southern Region Contract	\$110,500,000	485991	Special needs transportation	\$99,450,000
		541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	\$11,050,000
Total	\$174,240,000			\$174,240,000

Table 3 is a summary of each NAICS code and the total dollar values for each NAICS code based on the projects listed in Table 2.

TABLE 3: NAICS Code Summary
(amounts subject to rounding differences)

NAICS Code	Category of Work	NAICS Dollars ⁸	NAICS Weight ⁹
238160	Roofing contractors	\$133,484	0.08%
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	\$403,056	0.23%
238210	Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	\$305,266	0.18%
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	\$451,764	0.26%

NAICS Code	Category of Work	NAICS Dollars ⁸	NAICS Weight ⁹
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	\$261,577	0.15%
238910	Site preparation contractors	\$956,885	0.55%
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	\$192,418	0.11%
423210	Furniture merchant wholesalers	\$13,757	0.01%
423830	Industrial machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers	\$221,792	0.13%
485991	Special needs transportation	\$154,170,000	88.48%
541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	\$17,130,000	
		\$174,240,000	100.00%

⁴ The estimated FTA dollar share for each project from Table 1.

⁵ The category of work (NAICS code) for each project.

⁶ The category of work (NAICS) title.

⁷ The estimated FTA dollar share for each NAICS code in each project.

⁸ The total dollars for each category of work (NAICS) that are summed from the values in Table 2.

⁹ The percentage of dollars for each category of work (NAICS) for all projects anticipated to be awarded.

IV. GOAL METHODOLOGY

Step 1: Determination of a Base Figure (26.45)¹⁰

To establish the Base Figure of the relative availability of DBEs to all comparable firms (DBE and Non- DBE) available to bid or propose on Access FTA-assisted contracting opportunities projected to be solicited during the triennial goal period, Access followed the prescribed federal methodology to determine relative availability. This was accomplished by assessing the California Unified Certification Program (CUCP) DBE Database of Certified Firms and the 2021 U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns Database within the Access market area for each of the categories of work defined in Table 2.

$$\text{Base Figure} = \sum \frac{(\text{Number of Ready, Willing and Able DBEs})}{(\text{Number of All Ready, Willing and Able Firms})} \times \text{Estimated NAICS \%}$$

- > For the numerator: CUCP DBE Database of Certified Firms¹¹
- > For the denominator: 2021 U.S. Census Bureau's Business Patterns Database¹²

In accordance with the formula listed above, the Base Figure is derived by:

- > Relative Availability: dividing the number of ready, willing and able DBE firms identified for each NAICS work category by the number of all firms identified within the market area for each corresponding work category,
- > Weighted Relative Availability: weighting the relative availability for each work category by the corresponding work category weight from Table 3 (NAICS Weight) to determine the Weighted Ratio for each NAICS work category and adding the weighted ratio figures together.

A concerted effort was made to ensure that the scope of businesses included in the numerator was as close as possible to the scope included in the denominator.

The relative availability of DBEs is calculated in Table 4 below.

¹⁰ 26.45 represents Title 49 CFR Part 26 regulatory goal setting methodology reference.

¹¹ <https://californiaucp.dbesystem.com/>

¹² <https://data.census.gov/advanced>

TABLE 4: DBE Relative Availability
(amounts subject to rounding differences)

NAICS Code	Category of Work	DBEs ¹³	ALL Firms ¹⁴	Rel. Aval. ¹⁵
238160	Roofing contractors	5	460	1.09%
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	15	160	9.38%
238210	Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	55	2178	2.53%
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	16	2578	0.62%
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	7	556	1.26%
238910	Site preparation contractors	39	348	11.21%
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	41	558	7.35%
423210	Furniture merchant wholesalers	1	367	0.27%
423830	Industrial machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers	3	689	0.44%
485991	Special needs transportation	4	106	3.77%
541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	268	4960	5.40%
238160	Roofing contractors	5	460	1.09%
	Total	454	12,960	3.50%¹⁶

The relative availability of DBEs from Table 4 is 4.51%. However, to make the Base Figure more accurate, Access used weighting to take into account the amount of work that is available for each category of work (NAICS).

The weighted relative availability of DBEs is calculated in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5: DBE Weighted Relative Availability
(amounts subject to rounding differences)

NAICS Code	Category of Work	NAICS Weight ¹⁷	Rel. Aval. ¹⁸	Weighted Ratio ¹⁹
238160	Roofing contractors	0.08%	1.09%	0.00%
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	0.23%	9.38%	0.02%
238210	Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	0.18%	2.53%	0.00%
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	0.26%	0.62%	0.00%
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	0.15%	1.26%	0.00%
238910	Site preparation contractors	0.55%	11.21%	0.06%
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	0.11%	7.35%	0.01%

¹³ The number of DBEs in the market area for each NAICS code from the CUCP DBE Database of Certified Firms.

¹⁴ The number of all firms (DBE and non-DBE) in the market area for each NAICS code from the 2021 U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns Database.

¹⁵ The number of DBEs divided by the number of all firms.

¹⁶ All DBEs (454) ÷ All Firms (12,960) = 3.50%.

¹⁷ From Table 3.

¹⁸ From Table 4.

¹⁹ The NAICS weight multiplied by the relative availability.

NAICS Code	Category of Work	NAICS Weight ¹⁷	Rel. Aval. ¹⁸	Weighted Ratio ¹⁹
423210	Furniture merchant wholesalers	0.01%	0.27%	0.00%
423830	Industrial machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers	0.13%	0.44%	0.00%
485991	Special needs transportation	88.48%	3.77%	3.34%
541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	9.83%	5.40%	0.53%
238160	Roofing contractors	0.08%	1.09%	0.00%
Step 1 Base Figure (i.e., Sum of Weighted Ratios for all Work Categories)				3.97%

The Step 1 base figure of 3.97% is the sum of the weighted ratios for each NAICS code, as shown in Table 5 above.

Step 2: Adjusting the Base Figure

Upon establishing the Base Figure, Access reviewed and assessed other known evidence potentially impacting the relative availability of DBEs within the market area, in accordance with prescribed narrow tailoring provisions set forth under 49 CFR Part 26.45: Step 2; DBE Goal Adjustment guidelines. Evidence considered in making an adjustment to the Base Figure included past DBE goal attainments and other evidence, as follows:

A. Past DBE Goal Attainments

Historical DBE participation attainments provide demonstrable evidence of DBE availability and capacity to perform on Access projects. Most of the projects anticipated to be awarded during the triennial period are substantially similar to those awarded in the recent past. However, Access anticipates awarding its first construction contract for the Antelope Valley Paratransit Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Facility. Access calculated past DBE participation attainments for the six (6) FFY, for which DBE attainment data is available. The table below reflects the demonstrated capacity of DBEs (measured by actual historical DBE participation attainments) on FTA-assisted contracts awarded by Access.

TABLE 6: Past Participation
(amounts subject to rounding differences)

FEDEAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY)	FTA DBE GOAL % ²⁰	FTA DBE % ATTAINMENT ²¹
FTA DBE % ATTAINMENT ²¹	1.8%	0.01%
FFY 2019	1.5%	No FTA-funded projects awarded
FFY 2020	1.5%	No FTA-funded projects awarded
FFY 2021	1.5%	0.10%
FFY 2022	2.4%	0.50%
FFY 2023	2.4%	No FTA-funded projects awarded

²⁰ The FTA DBE Goal percentage for each Federal Fiscal Year.

²¹ The percentage of DBE attainment on the FTA share from the Authority's Semi-Annual Uniform reports that were submitted to FTA.

During three (3) of the past six (6) FFYs, Access did not award any FTA-funded projects. The median participation for the past 3 FFYs with FTA-funded projects, 0.10%, is lower than the Base Figure derived from Step 1; however, because Access anticipates awarding a construction contract for the first time during this triennial period, no adjustment to the Base Figure based on Access' past DBE goal attainments has been made. The figures from the Past Participation table (Table 6) do not include construction contracts and therefore, are different from the types of work anticipated for this triennial period. The Base Figure will not be adjusted using DBE Past Attainment data.

B. Disparity Study

Access is required to have sufficient evidence of discrimination and its effects to socially and economically disadvantaged groups as defined by 49 CFR Part 26 before submitting a race- and gender-conscious overall goal. Access evaluated the 2023 Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) disparity study to consider whether a race-conscious DBE Program should be implemented.

The Metro Disparity Study focused on Los Angeles County which is aligned with Access' market area. The Metro Disparity Study included a five-year study period (January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2021) to determine any differences between the participation of minority- and woman-owned businesses in relevant contracts and the availability of those businesses to perform that work (referred to as disparities). Disparity analysis results indicated that most racial/ethnic and gender groups showed substantial disparities on construction and professional services contracts where race- and gender-conscious measures were not in place during the study period. As a result, the Disparity Study recommended the use of contract DBE goals.

The Metro Disparity Study satisfies the legal standards established by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Western States Paving Co., Inc. v. Washington State Department of Transportation*, and guidance from the U.S. Department of Transportation concerning the implementation of race- conscious application. The Metro study includes contracts that are similar in scope and within a similar market area as Access, therefore, Access has elected to utilize this study as a basis for implementing the race-conscious component of their Overall DBE goal. Access will ensure that the use of race-conscious goals is narrowly tailored and consistent with other relevant legal standards. Access will continue to review applicable Disparity Studies as they become available and apply the appropriate adjustments to their Race-neutral/Race-Conscious DBE goal application.

C. Other Available Evidence

Access is not in possession of other information that would have an impact on the DBE goal assessment.

Access is not in possession of any anecdotal evidence nor is aware of any other factors or adverse considerations that would have had a material effect on DBE's availability within the Access marketplace or on DBEs' ability to participate (meeting bonding, insurance and financial requirements) in Access' FTA-assisted contracting programs. Therefore, no goal adjustment was made in consideration of this factor. However, Access will continue to explore and consider all available evidence that materially would impact the opportunities for DBEs to form, grow, and compete in FTA-assisted contracting.

V. PROPOSED OVERALL DBE GOAL

The Final Proposed DBE Goal for FFY 2025-2027 for Access' FTA-assisted contracts is 4.0%²².

Access intends to use both race-conscious and race-neutral methods, as shown below, to meet the overall DBE goal of 4.0% for FFY 2025-2027, in accordance with Title 49 CFR Part 26.51.

RACE-CONSCIOUS & RACE-NEUTRAL PROJECTIONS	
Proposed DBE Goal	4.0%
Race-Conscious Component ²³	2.0%
Race-Neutral Component	2.0%

²² Rounded from 3.97% to 4.0%.

²³ The race conscious/race neutral projections are each half of the overall goal as we have no prior data with which to estimate the projections.

VI. RACE-NEUTRAL IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Access is currently implementing a number of race- and gender-neutral remedies to outreach and promote the participation of DBEs and small businesses in the Access FTA-assisted contracting program. Access plans to continue or implement the following race-neutral measures for FFY 2025- 2027 and will continue to explore other options for consideration based on Access success in meeting its overall DBE goals based on these efforts:

- > Access will encourage DBE and other small business contracting community to register and receive solicitation notices through its procurement website: https://accessla.org/cms/view/current_opportunities
- > Access will host and participate in workshops for the DBE and small business contracting community. Access will attend and participate in vendor fairs hosted by unrepresented groups and other public agencies.
- > Access will unbundle solicitations, provide pre-bid/pre-proposal conferences to afford networking opportunities for primes and subcontractors. Access will promote and encourage teaming opportunities between prospective prime contractors and the DBE and small business contracting community. Arrange solicitations, times for the presentation of bids, quantities, specifications, and delivery schedules in ways that facilitate DBE and other small business participation.
- > Structure solicitations to remove barriers such as the 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).
- > Access will solicit DBEs and other small businesses participation by carrying out information programs through use of advertisement and other communication methods on contracting procedures and specific contract opportunities (e.g., ensuring the inclusion of DBEs, and other small businesses, on recipient mailing lists of bidders; ensuring the dissemination to bidders on prime contracts of lists of potential subcontractors; provision of information in languages other than English, where appropriate).
- > As a supportive service to help develop and improve immediate and long-term business management, record keeping, and financial and accounting capability for DBEs and other small businesses, Access will actively promote the small business conferences, programs, and support services offered by other agencies that have established DBE and other small business programs.
- > Access will advise its contracting community of the online directory of certified DBEs, found at the California Unified Certification Program website: <https://californiaucp.dbesystem.com/>.

- > Access will also advise the contracting community of the available small businesses certified by the California Department of General Services (DGS) and found at the following: <http://www.dgs.ca.gov/pd/Programs/eprocure.aspx>.
- > Access will advise the DBE and small business community to participate in Caltrans' related bidding/proposal opportunities at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/>.
- > Access will also encourage DBEs and small businesses to seek the assistance and training through the U.S. Small Business Administration at www.sba.gov.

Fostering Small Business Participation²⁴

Access has implemented several strategies to foster small business participation in its contracting process. These include the following:

- > Conducting "How to do Business with Access" and DBE workshops.
- > On larger prime contracts requiring the prime contractor to consider subcontracting opportunities of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform, rather than self- performing all the work involved.
- > 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.
- > Ensuring that a reasonable number of prime contracts are of a size that small businesses, including DBEs, can reasonably perform.
- > Provide outreach to current Access contractors or past Access contractors who may qualify for DBE-certification by encouraging them to seek and obtain DBE-certification.

²⁴ See Title 49 CFR Part 26 Section 26.39 "Fostering Small Business Participation."

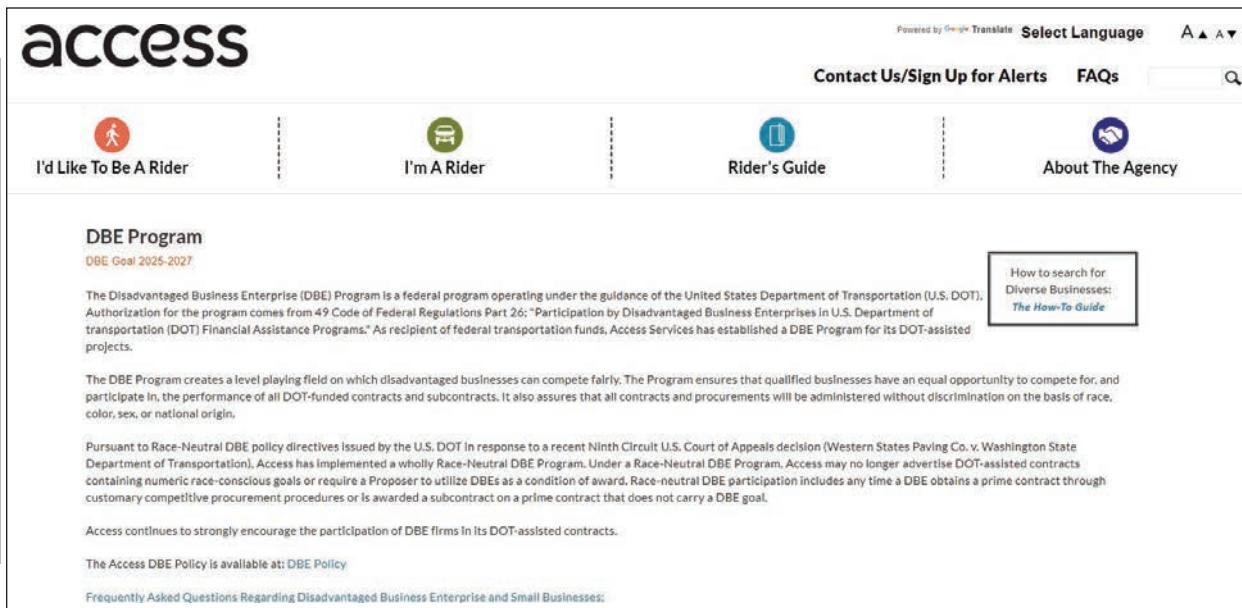
VII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND FACILITATION

In accordance with 49 CFR Part 26, minority, women, small, and local business associations, and community organizations within the Access market area was consulted and provided an opportunity to review the triennial goal methodology and provide input.

Access issued a Public Notice on their website announcing the Proposed FTA Overall DBE Goal-Setting Methodology for FFY 2025-2027 (**Attachment 1: Public Notice**). The notice informed the public that the proposed goal and rationale will be made available for inspection and Access would accept comments for 30 days.

Access reached out to local minority, women, and community business organizations to provide them information on the Draft Proposed FTA Overall Triennial DBE Goal Methodology for FFY 2025-2027. Each organization was contacted multiple times (**Attachment 2: E-blasts, Attachment 3: Contact Log**) to solicit their comments and invite them to participate in the webinar. Access hosted the webinar on Wednesday, July 24, 2024 (**Attachment 4: Webinar Presentation**). Access did not receive any comments as part of the public comment period

A. ATTACHMENT 1: PUBLIC NOTICE



The screenshot shows the Access Services website with a navigation bar at the top. The navigation bar includes links for "Powered by Google Translate", "Select Language", "A ▲ ▼", "Contact Us/Sign Up for Alerts", "FAQs", and a search icon. Below the navigation bar are four main menu items: "I'd Like To Be A Rider" (with a person icon), "I'm A Rider" (with a car icon), "Rider's Guide" (with a phone icon), and "About The Agency" (with a handshake icon).

DBE Program
DBE Goal 2025-2027

The Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program is a federal program operating under the guidance of the United States Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT). Authorization for the program comes from 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 26: "Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Financial Assistance Programs." As recipient of federal transportation funds, Access Services has established a DBE Program for its DOT-assisted projects.

The DBE Program creates a level playing field on which disadvantaged businesses can compete fairly. The Program ensures that qualified businesses have an equal opportunity to compete for, and participate in, the performance of all DOT-funded contracts and subcontracts. It also assures that all contracts and procurements will be administered without discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin.

Pursuant to Race-Neutral DBE policy directives issued by the U.S. DOT in response to a recent Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals decision (Western States Paving Co. v. Washington State Department of Transportation), Access has implemented a wholly Race-Neutral DBE Program. Under a Race-Neutral DBE Program, Access may no longer advertise DOT-assisted contracts containing numeric race-conscious goals or require a Proposer to utilize DBEs as a condition of award. Race-neutral DBE participation includes any time a DBE obtains a prime contract through customary competitive procurement procedures or is awarded a subcontract on a prime contract that does not carry a DBE goal.

Access continues to strongly encourage the participation of DBE firms in its DOT-assisted contracts.

The Access DBE Policy is available at: [DBE Policy](#)

Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Disadvantaged Business Enterprise and Small Businesses:

How to search for Diverse Businesses:
[The How-To Guide](#)

**ACCESS SERVICES FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE) GOAL
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2025 -2027**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Access Services, (herein referred to as "Access") a Consolidated Transportation Service Agency for Los Angeles County (a public entity responsible for coordinating the operations for public, private non-profit paratransit providers in Los Angeles County), in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26.45(g), Access, as a recipient of U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) assistance, intends to use both race-conscious and race-neutral methods, as shown below, to meet the overall DBE goal of 4.0% for FFY 2025-2027, in accordance with Title 49 CFR Part 26.51.

RACE-CONSCIOUS & RACE-NEUTRAL PROJECTIONS	
Proposed DBE Goal	4.0%
Race-Conscious Component	2.0%
Race-Neutral Component	2.0%

This race-neutral and race-conscious goal represents the percentage of work to be performed by certified DBE firms on Access FTA-assisted projects during each federal fiscal year of the project period.

The methodology used to determine the proposed goal will be available for public inspection for thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, Monday - Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the following location:

Access Services
3449 Santa Anita Ave.
El Monte, CA 91731
Tel: (213) 270-6000

**ACCESS SERVICES FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION
DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE) GOAL
FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2025 -2027**

Or visit: [ACCESS SERVICES, FTA DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE \(DBE\) GOAL, FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2025 - 2027](#)

The U.S. DOT and Access will accept comments on the proposed goal for 30 days from the date of this notice.

Written comments relative to the goal, maybe sent to Access Services DBE Liaison Officer, Alvina Narayan at the address above and/or emailed to narayan@accessla.org. Written comments can also be sent directly to the FTA, Civil Rights Officer Karin Vosgueritchian, 888 S Figueroa St Ste 440, Los Angeles CA 90017.

Dated in Los Angeles, California, 01st Day of July 2024



Andre Colaiace
Executive Director

B. ATTACHMENT 2: E-BLASTS

access



Access Services Triennial DBE Goal Methodology Webinar for FFY 2025-2027

Access Services, as a recipient of U.S. Department of Transportation assistance, and in compliance with 49 CFR Part 26.45(g) announces a proposed Federal Transit Administration (FTA) overall Triennial Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) goal of 4.0% for Federal Fiscal Years 2025-2027.

To gather public participation and input regarding the proposed DBE goal, Access will host a webinar on July 24th, 2024, at 2:00 pm PDT. We extend a warm invitation to all minority, women's, and general contractor groups, community organizations, and other officials and organizations to attend and contribute their valuable insights and feedback. Your participation is highly encouraged and appreciated.

[Click Here to Register!](#)

If you have any questions about the proposed DBE goal for FFY 2025-2027 or the webinar, please contact Grace Turney at gturney@gapservices.com

We look forward to hearing from you!

Unable to Attend?

Access and the U.S. Department of Transportation will accept comments on this proposed goal until July 31, 2024.

Written comments to the Access DBE Liaison Officer, Alvina Narayan, may be emailed to narayan@accessla.org or mailed to 3449 Santa Anita Ave, El Monte, CA 91731.

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C. ATTACHMENT 3: CONTACT LOG

E-blasts sent 7/2/24, 7/9/24, 7/12/24, 7/16/24, 7/18/24, 7/22/24.

Organization
American Indian Chamber of Commerce of California stateadmin@aicccal.org, 213.440-3232
Asian American Architects and Engineers Association of Southern California info@aaaesc.org, 213.896.9270
Asian Business Association , Dennis Huang, Executive Director/CEO dennis@abala.org
Asian Business League of Southern California admin@ablsocal.org, 213.290.3886
Chinese American Construction Professionals Los Angeles https://www.cacpla.org/contact , 626.309.9333
Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles info@lachinesechamber.org
Greater Los Angeles African American Chamber of Commerce info@glaaacc.org, 323.292.1297
L.A. Latino Chamber of Commerce info@lalcc.org, 213.422.9019
National Association of Minority Architects So Cal president@socalnoma.org
National Association of Minority Contractors Southern California Sharon Coleman, President scoleman@colemancon.com, admin@namcsc.net, 323.296.8005
National Association of Women Business Owners Los Angeles https://www.nawbo.org/los-angeles/about/contact
National Association of Women in Construction-Los Angeles Barbara Kotsos, President barbarak@girouxglass.com, marketing@nawicla.org
Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers Los Angeles secretary@shpela.org
Southern California Black Chamber of Commerce info@blackchamberofcommerce.org, 888.466.7408
Women in Transportation (WTS) - Los Angeles County info@wtsla.org

D. ATTACHMENT 4: WEBINAR PRESENTATION



Market Area

Access Local Market

- where large majority of contracting dollars is expended
- where a substantial number of contractors and subcontractors are located



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Anticipated FTA-Assisted Projects

FFY 2025-2027

PROJECT NAME	EST. TOTAL PROJECT COST	EST. FTA \$ SHARE	EST. FTA % SHARE
Antelope Valley Facility	\$21,000,000	\$2,940,000	14%
Santa Clarita Contract	\$22,000,000	\$13,200,000	60%
West/Central Contract	\$140,000,000	\$47,600,000	34%
Southern Region Contract	\$325,000,000	\$110,500,000	34%
Total	\$508,000,000	\$174,240,000	34%

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PROJECT NAME	EST. FTA \$ SHARE	NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE	EST. FTA \$ SHARE NAICS
Antelope Valley Facility	\$2,940,000	238990	All other specialty trade contractors	\$192,418
		238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	\$403,056
		238160	Roofing contractors	\$133,484
		238350	Finish carpentry contractors	\$261,577
		238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	\$451,764
		238210	Electrical and other wiring installation contractors	\$305,266
		423830	Industrial machinery and equipment wholesalers	\$221,792
		423210	Furniture merchant wholesalers	\$13,757
		238910	Site preparation contractors	\$956,885
		485991	Special needs transportation	\$11,880,000
Santa Clarita Contract	\$13,200,000	541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	\$1,320,000
		485991	Special needs transportation	\$42,840,000
West/Central Contract	\$47,600,000	541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	\$4,760,000
		485991	Special needs transportation	\$99,450,000
Southern Region Contract	\$110,500,000	541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	\$11,050,000
Total	\$174,240,000			\$174,240,000

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Base Figure						
$\text{Base Figure} = \frac{(\text{Number of Ready, Willing and Able DBEs})}{(\text{Number of All Ready, Willing and Able Firms})} \times \text{Estimated NAICS \%}$						
NAICS CODE	NAICS TITLE	NAICS %	DBES	ALL FIRMS	RELATIVE AVAILABILITY (DBEs + All Firms)	WEIGHTED RATIO (Rel Avail. x NAICS %)
238160	Roofing contractors	0.08%	5	460	1.09%	0.00%
238190	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	0.23%	15	160	9.38%	0.02%
238210	Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	0.18%	55	2178	2.53%	0.00%
238220	Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	0.26%	16	2578	0.62%	0.00%
238350	Finish carpentry contractors	0.15%	7	556	1.26%	0.00%
238910	Site preparation contractors	0.55%	39	348	11.21%	0.06%
238990	All other specialty trade contractors	0.11%	41	558	7.35%	0.01%
423210	Furniture merchant wholesalers	0.01%	1	367	0.27%	0.00%
423830	Industrial machinery and equipment merchant wholesalers	0.13%	3	689	0.44%	0.00%
485991	Special needs transportation	88.48%	4	106	3.77%	3.34%
541611	Administrative management and general management consulting services	9.83%	268	4960	5.40%	0.53%
Base Figure (i.e., Sum of Weighted Ratios for all Work Categories)						3.97%

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Adjustments to the Base Figure

Past DBE Attainments

FFY	DBE GOAL %	FTA DBE ATTAINMENT
2018	1.8%	0.01%
2019	1.5%	No projects awarded
2020	1.5%	No projects awarded
2021	1.5%	0.10%
2022	2.4%	0.50%
2023	2.4%	No projects awarded

Disparity Studies



access



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Access Overall Triennial DBE Goal

4.0%

FFY 2025-2027

Next Steps:

- Analyze Comments Received
- Revise Goal, as needed
- Finalize Goal
- Submit Final Goal to FTA

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CONTACT INFORMATION:

Alvina Narayan
DBELO
Phone: 213.270.6000
e-mail: narayan@accessla.org
Web: accessla.org

Displaying title 49, up to date as of 2/21/2025. Title 49 was last amended 2/14/2025. [ⓘ](#)

Title 49 —Transportation

Subtitle A —Office of the Secretary of Transportation

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Guidance Concerning Good Faith Efforts

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◎ 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 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.

④ Subpart B—Administrative Requirements for DBE Programs for Federally Assisted Contracting

④ § 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]

④ § 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.

④ § 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.

⑤ § 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.

⑤ § 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]

⑤ § 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 quoter 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.

(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]

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(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]

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(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 quoter 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)

- (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.

⑤ § 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.

⑤ § 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]

⑤ § 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 quoter 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.

⦿ **§ 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.

§ 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 to 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.

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§ 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 not 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.

⑤ § 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.

(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.

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§ 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-SEDO 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-SEDO 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-SEDO 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-SEDO 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.

[64 FR 5126, Feb. 2, 1999, as amended at 76 FR 5100, Jan. 28, 2011; 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]

⑤ § 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.

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NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS Alpha	MINORITY STATUS BY OWNERSHIP TYPE Numeric	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS (\$000)
ALAMERICA BANK	BIRMINGHAM	AL	1/28/2000	35314	NM	FDIC	B	1	ATLANTA	\$ 17,741
COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK	MOBILE	AL	2/19/1976	22229	N	OCC	B	1	ATLANTA	\$ 66,375
U S CENTURY BANK	DORAL	FL	10/28/2002	57369	NM	FDIC	H	2	ATLANTA	\$ 2,579,817
BANESCO USA	MIAMI	FL	1/10/2006	57815	NM	FDIC	H	7	ATLANTA	\$ 4,406,981
INTERAMERICAN BANK A FSB	MIAMI	FL	8/23/1976	31823	SB	OCC	H	2	ATLANTA	\$ 266,491
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE BANK	MIAMI	FL	11/30/1983	24823	NM	FDIC	H	7	ATLANTA	\$ 1,263,209
OCEAN BANK	MIAMI	FL	12/9/1982	24156	NM	FDIC	H	2	ATLANTA	\$ 6,719,648
SUNSTATE BANK	MIAMI	FL	3/15/1999	34643	NM	FDIC	H	7	ATLANTA	\$ 546,077
ANCHOR BANK	PALM BEACH GARDENS	FL	3/22/2005	57931	SM	FED	H	7	ATLANTA	\$ 451,731
CENTRAL BANK	TAMPA	FL	2/26/2007	58377	NM	FDIC	A	3	ATLANTA	\$ 343,256
TOUCHMARK NATIONAL BANK	ALPHARETTA	GA	1/28/2006	58687	N	OCC	A	3	ATLANTA	\$ 448,834
CITIZENS TRUST BANK	ATLANTA	GA	6/18/1921	8033	SM	FED	B	1	ATLANTA	\$ 793,469
FIRST IC BANK	DORAVILLE	GA	1/31/2000	34998	NM	FDIC	A	3	ATLANTA	\$ 1,192,160
METRO CITY BANK	DORAVILLE	GA	4/4/2006	58181	NM	FDIC	A	3	ATLANTA	\$ 3,578,664
PROMISEONE BANK	DULUTH	GA	11/6/2008	58657	NM	FDIC	A	3	ATLANTA	\$ 811,450
LOYALTY TRUST BANK	JOHNS CREEK	GA	11/18/2019	59182	NM	FDIC	A	8	ATLANTA	\$ 192,556
EMBASSY NATIONAL BANK	LAWRENCEVILLE	GA	3/5/2007	58413	N	OCC	A	3	ATLANTA	\$ 181,254
AMERICAN PRIDE BANK	MACON	GA	12/12/2007	58584	NM	FDIC	A	8	ATLANTA	\$ 416,750
CARVER STATE BANK	SAVANNAH	GA	1/1/1927	16584	NM	FDIC	B	1	ATLANTA	\$ 106,700
MECHANICS&FARMERS BANK	DURHAM	NC	3/1/1908	12266	NM	FDIC	B	1	ATLANTA	\$ 498,118
LUMBEE GUARANTY BANK	PEMBROKE	NC	12/22/1971	20568	NM	FDIC	N	4	ATLANTA	\$ 519,985
OPTUS BANK	COLUMBIA	SC	3/26/1999	35241	NM	FDIC	B	1	ATLANTA	\$ 662,589
CITIZENS BANK OF CHATSWORTH	CHATSWORTH	IL	12/7/1903	10843	NM	FDIC	A	3	CHICAGO	\$ 40,266
AMERICAN METRO BANK	CHICAGO	IL	1/29/1997	34334	NM	FDIC	A	3	CHICAGO	\$ 106,153
GN BANK	CHICAGO	IL	1/1/1934	29399	SB	OCC	B	1	CHICAGO	\$ 64,685
INTERNATIONAL BK OF CHICAGO	CHICAGO	IL	10/26/1992	33708	NM	FDIC	A	3	CHICAGO	\$ 974,015
MILLENNIUM BANK	DES PLAINES	IL	7/2/2007	58348	NM	FDIC	A	3	CHICAGO	\$ 654,643
FIRST INDEPENDENCE BANK	DETROIT	MI	5/14/1970	20179	NM	FDIC	B	1	CHICAGO	\$ 644,122
WARSAW FS&LA	CINCINNATI	OH	8/9/1989	28217	SB	OCC	B	6	CHICAGO	\$ 94,204
ADELPHI BANK	COLUMBUS	OH	1/18/2023	59292	NM	FDIC	B	1	CHICAGO	\$ 68,154
BAY BANK	GREEN BAY	WI	8/21/1995	34052	NM	FDIC	N	4	CHICAGO	\$ 278,225
COLUMBIA SAVINGS&LOAN ASSN	MILWAUKEE	WI	1/1/1924	28480	SL	FDIC	B	1	CHICAGO	\$ 24,097
NATIVE AMERICAN BANK NA	DENVER	CO	7/27/1987	27026	N	OCC	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 404,104
LIBERTY BANK&TRUST CO	NEW ORLEANS	LA	11/16/1972	20856	NM	FDIC	B	1	DALLAS	\$ 1,076,349
GRAND BANK FOR SAVINGS FSB	HATTIESBURG	MS	1/1/1968	31864	SB	OCC	B	1	DALLAS	\$ 252,934
COMMUNITY 1ST BANK LAS VEGAS	LAS VEGAS	NM	11/23/1949	16854	NM	FDIC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 291,761
CENTINEL BANK OF TAOS	TAOS	NM	3/1/1969	19904	NM	FDIC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 429,607
FIRSTBANK	ANTLERS	OK	1/1/1901	14331	SM	FED	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 623,527
ALLNATIONS BANK	CALUMET	OK	1/1/1901	4051	SM	FED	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 66,503
F&M BANK	EDMOND	OK	1/1/1902	12761	NM	FDIC	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 772,050
BANK OF GRAND LAKE	GROVE	OK	6/9/2005	57915	NM	FDIC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 239,917
LOCAL BANK	HULBERT	OK	12/1/1908	2327	SM	FED	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 401,622

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NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS Alpha	MINORITY STATUS BY OWNERSHIP TYPE Numeric	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS (\$000)
GATEWAY FIRST BANK	JENKS	OK	3/2/1935	15118	NM	FDIC	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 1,894,749
CHICKASAW COMMUNITY BANK	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	1/1/1903	11521	SM	FED	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 469,509
FIRST SECURITY BANK & TRUST CO	OKLAHOMA CITY	OK	4/6/1951	17001	NM	FDIC	B	1	DALLAS	\$ 174,740
PAULS VALLEY NATIONAL BANK	PAULS VALLEY	OK	1/1/1905	4173	N	OCC	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 325,253
SOVEREIGN BANK	SHAWNEE	OK	10/29/1984	25738	SM	FED	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 1,203,043
CARSON COMMUNITY BANK	STILWELL	OK	2/3/1903	2320	NM	FDIC	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 162,027
SECURITY STATE BANK OF OKLAHOMA	WEWOKA	OK	12/5/1911	8980	NM	FDIC	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 373,072
CITIZENS SAVINGS B&T CO	NASHVILLE	TN	1/4/1904	10319	NM	FDIC	B	1	DALLAS	\$ 181,740
FIRST STATE BANK	ABERNATHY	TX	1/1/1909	11175	NM	FDIC	N	4	DALLAS	\$ 112,999
FREEDOM BANK	ALAMO	TX	7/12/1958	17881	NM	FDIC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 261,286
INTERNATIONAL BK OF COM	BROWNSVILLE	TX	10/9/1984	25679	NM	FDIC	H	7	DALLAS	\$ 4,111,484
AMERICAN BANK NATIONAL ASSN	DALLAS	TX	5/2/1974	21567	N	OCC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 557,293
ONE WORLD BANK	DALLAS	TX	4/4/2005	57901	NM	FDIC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 256,161
SPECTRA BANK	FORT WORTH	TX	6/30/1986	26708	NM	FDIC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 102,840
AMERICAN FIRST NATIONAL BANK	HOUSTON	TX	5/18/1998	34656	N	OCC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 2,739,261
GLOBAL ONE BANK	HOUSTON	TX	1/1/1907	11570	NM	FDIC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 224,775
GOLDEN BANK NATIONAL ASSN	HOUSTON	TX	5/3/1985	26223	N	OCC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 2,005,901
SOUTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK	HOUSTON	TX	11/3/1997	34319	N	OCC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 1,212,228
UNITY NBC HOUSTON	HOUSTON	TX	8/1/1985	26351	N	OCC	B	1	DALLAS	\$ 201,440
STATE BANK OF TEXAS	IRVING	TX	10/19/1987	27074	NM	FDIC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 2,781,756
COMMERCE BANK	LAREDO	TX	3/31/1982	23772	NM	FDIC	H	7	DALLAS	\$ 745,112
FALCON INTERNATIONAL BANK	LAREDO	TX	12/10/1986	26856	NM	FDIC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 2,014,765
INTERNATIONAL BK OF COM	LAREDO	TX	9/2/1966	19629	NM	FDIC	H	7	DALLAS	\$ 9,257,828
BANK OF SOUTH TEXAS	MCALENN	TX	7/8/1986	26727	NM	FDIC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 160,794
RIO BANK	MCALENN	TX	2/11/1985	25886	NM	FDIC	H	7	DALLAS	\$ 945,393
TEXAS NATIONAL BANK	MERCEDES	TX	11/26/1920	3337	N	OCC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 955,480
LONE STAR NATIONAL BANK	PHARR	TX	1/24/1983	24347	N	OCC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 3,162,233
CITIZENS STATE BANK	ROMA	TX	5/15/1978	22657	NM	FDIC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 78,026
FIRST STATE BANK	SHALLOWATER	TX	10/8/1960	18301	NM	FDIC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 133,804
WALLIS BANK	WALLIS	TX	10/28/1972	20845	NM	FDIC	A	3	DALLAS	\$ 1,249,040
INTERNATIONAL BK OF COM	ZAPATA	TX	2/6/1984	24961	NM	FDIC	H	7	DALLAS	\$ 468,337
ZAPATA NATIONAL BANK	ZAPATA	TX	11/16/1961	18454	N	OCC	H	2	DALLAS	\$ 85,637
PINNACLE BANK	MARSHALLTOWN	IA	5/5/1927	252	SM	FED	N	4	KANSAS CITY	\$ 291,448
CBW BANK	WEIR	KS	2/28/1934	13959	NM	FDIC	A	3	KANSAS CITY	\$ 91,787
WOODLAND NATIONAL BANK	HINCKLEY	MN	10/1/1908	1417	N	OCC	N	4	KANSAS CITY	\$ 316,219
LAKE COUNTRY COMMUNITY BANK	MORRISTOWN	MN	7/1/1952	17122	NM	FDIC	A	3	KANSAS CITY	\$ 34,266
PARAMOUNT BANK	HAZELWOOD	MO	12/30/2004	57884	NM	FDIC	M	10	KANSAS CITY	\$ 85,538
PEOPLES BANK OF SENECA	SENECA	MO	3/15/1996	34146	NM	FDIC	N	4	KANSAS CITY	\$ 474,479
TURTLE MOUNTAIN STATE BANK	BELCOURT	ND	12/3/2007	58586	NM	FDIC	N	4	KANSAS CITY	\$ 125,569
CITY FIRST BANK NA	WASHINGTON	DC	11/24/1998	34352	N	OCC	B	6	NEW YORK	\$ 1,301,998
INDUSTRIAL BANK	WASHINGTON	DC	8/18/1934	14679	NM	FDIC	B	1	NEW YORK	\$ 755,175
LEADER BANK NATIONAL ASSN	ARLINGTON	MA	5/8/2002	57134	N	OCC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 4,596,441
THE HARBOR BANK OF MARYLAND	BALTIMORE	MD	9/13/1982	24015	NM	FDIC	B	6	NEW YORK	\$ 382,482
HANA BANK USA NATIONAL ASSN	FORT LEE	NJ	9/16/1986	26790	N	OCC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 578,769
NEW MILLENNIUM BANK	FORT LEE	NJ	7/19/1999	35151	NM	FDIC	A	8	NEW YORK	\$ 913,713
PONCE BANK	BRONX	NY	3/31/1960	31189	SB	OCC	H	7	NEW YORK	\$ 3,027,309
AMERASIA BANK	FLUSHING	NY	6/20/1988	27267	NM	FDIC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 962,146

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NEWBANK	FLUSHING	NY	9/29/2006	58203	NM	FDIC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 659,023
ABACUS FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK	NEW YORK	NY	11/29/1984	32257	SB	OCC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 319,722
CARVER FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK	NEW YORK	NY	1/1/1948	30394	SB	OCC	B	6	NEW YORK	\$ 731,693
EASTBANK NATIONAL ASSN	NEW YORK	NY	11/26/1984	25749	N	OCC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 160,921
GLOBAL BANK	NEW YORK	NY	3/12/2007	58263	NM	FDIC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 260,184
PIERMONT BANK	NEW YORK	NY	7/1/2019	59154	NM	FDIC	M	10	NEW YORK	\$ 550,679
POPULAR BANK	NEW YORK	NY	1/2/1999	34967	SM	FED	H	7	NEW YORK	\$ 14,332,369
SHINHAN BANK AMERICA	NEW YORK	NY	10/18/1990	33188	NM	FDIC	A	8	NEW YORK	\$ 1,740,361
UNITED ORIENT BANK	NEW YORK	NY	4/9/1981	23373	NM	FDIC	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 96,316
WOORI AMERICA BANK	NEW YORK	NY	1/27/1984	24920	NM	FDIC	A	8	NEW YORK	\$ 3,804,511
ASIAN BANK	PHILADELPHIA	PA	6/9/1999	34759	SM	FED	A	3	NEW YORK	\$ 566,932
TIOGA-FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK	PHILADELPHIA	PA	7/1/2000	33802	SI	FDIC	B	6	NEW YORK	\$ 70,757
UNITED BANK OF PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	PA	3/23/1992	33568	NM	FDIC	B	1	NEW YORK	\$ 53,275
BANCO POPULAR DE PUERTO RICO	SAN JUAN	PR	1/2/1999	34968	SM	FED	H	7	NEW YORK	\$ 58,456,000
NAVE BANK	SAN JUAN	PR	9/18/2023	59324	SM	FED	H	7	NEW YORK	\$ 252,788
ORIENTAL BANK	SAN JUAN	PR	3/25/1965	31469	NM	FDIC	H	7	NEW YORK	\$ 11,415,707
FIRSTBANK PUERTO RICO	SANTURCE	PR	1/17/1949	30387	NM	FDIC	H	7	NEW YORK	\$ 19,286,191
FIRST COMMERCIAL BANK USA	ALHAMBRA	CA	5/20/1997	34496	NM	FDIC	A	8	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 866,361
NEW OMNI BANK NATIONAL ASSN	ALHAMBRA	CA	2/12/1980	23084	N	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 531,971
AMERICAN PLUS BANK N A	ARCADIA	CA	8/8/2007	58469	N	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 766,977
AMERICAN CONTINENTAL BANK	CITY OF INDUSTRY	CA	10/6/2003	57444	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 357,116
EVERTRUST BANK	CITY OF INDUSTRY	CA	5/3/1995	34010	NM	FDIC	A	8	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 946,458
UNITED PACIFIC BANK	CITY OF INDUSTRY	CA	5/11/1982	23805	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 160,386
COMMUNITY COMMERCE BANK	CLAREMONT	CA	10/1/1976	26363	NM	FDIC	H	2	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 400,344
US METRO BANK	GARDEN GROVE	CA	9/15/2006	58310	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 1,395,867
BANK IRVINE	IRVINE	CA	10/18/2022	59296	NN	FDIC	M	10	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 213,107
CALIFORNIA BUSINESS BANK	IRVINE	CA	11/1/2005	58037	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 106,560
COMMERCIAL BANK OF CA	IRVINE	CA	5/15/2003	57417	NM	FDIC	H	2	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 3,537,560
BANK OF HOPE	LOS ANGELES	CA	3/18/1986	26610	NM	FDIC	A	8	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 17,048,804
CATHAY BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	4/19/1962	18503	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 23,036,365
COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	3/3/2005	57873	SM	FED	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 1,815,551
CTBC BANK CORP USA	LOS ANGELES	CA	4/27/1965	19416	NM	FDIC	A	8	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 5,221,345
EASTERN INTERNATIONAL BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	2/26/1985	32277	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 128,399
HANMI BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	12/15/1982	24170	NM	FDIC	A	8	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 7,637,519
OPEN BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	6/10/2005	57944	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 2,365,822
PCB BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	9/18/2003	57463	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 3,062,929
PREFERRED BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	12/23/1991	33539	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 6,924,154
ROYAL BUSINESS BANK	LOS ANGELES	CA	11/18/2008	58816	NM	FDIC	A	8	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 3,985,037
MONTEREY COUNTY BANK	MONTEREY	CA	5/5/1977	22460	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 226,657
LEGACY BANK	MURRIETA	CA	6/10/2022	59204	NM	FDIC	N	4	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 74,724
GENESIS BANK	NEWPORT BEACH	CA	8/2/2021	59245	NM	FDIC	M	10	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 184,914
GATEWAY BANK FSB	OAKLAND	CA	6/8/1990	33103	SB	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 256,131
METROPOLITAN BANK	OAKLAND	CA	9/1/1983	25869	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 236,107
EAST WEST BANK	PASADENA	CA	1/1/1972	31628	SM	FED	A	8	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 75,841,883

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CALIFORNIA PACIFIC BANK	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	10/16/1980	23242	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 82,356
MISSION NATIONAL BANK	SAN FRANCISCO	CA	2/16/1982	23749	N	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 218,988
ASIAN PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK	SAN GABRIEL	CA	7/25/1990	33013	N	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 55,759
MEGA BANK	SAN GABRIEL	CA	2/5/2008	58401	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 524,360
PACIFIC ALLIANCE BANK	SAN GABRIEL	CA	12/27/2006	58234	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 411,721
UNIVERSAL BANK	WEST COVINA	CA	11/17/1954	30722	SB	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 356,343
CALIFORNIA INTL BANK N A	WESTMINSTER	CA	11/30/2005	57974	N	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 58,565
BANK OF WHITTIER NA	WHITTIER	CA	12/20/1982	24211	N	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 181,262
BANK OF GUAM	HAGATNA	GU	12/11/1972	20884	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 2,563,933
BANKPACIFIC LTD	HAGATNA	GU	1/1/1953	30692	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 176,772
FINANCE FACTORS LTD	HONOLULU	HI	5/14/1952	25158	NM	FDIC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 700,026
HAWAII NATIONAL BANK	HONOLULU	HI	9/16/1960	18296	N	OCC	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 857,949
ONEUNITED BANK	BOSTON	MA	8/2/1982	23966	NM	FDIC	B	1	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 756,367
EAGLE BANK	POLSON	MT	7/25/2006	58282	NM	FDIC	N	4	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 152,247
UNIBANK	LYNNWOOD	WA	11/1/2006	58407	SM	FED	A	3	SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 522,138

TOTAL COUNT 151

TOTAL COMBINED ASSETS \$ 366,035,879

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NAME	CITY	STATE	EST. DATE	CERT	CLASS	REGULATOR	MINORITY STATUS Alpha	MINORITY STATUS BY OWNERSHIP TYPE Numeric	FDIC REGION	TOTAL ASSETS (\$000)
Count	Minority Status B - Black or African American H - Hispanic American A - Asian or Pacific Islander American N - Native American or Alaskan Native American M - Multi-racial American									
23										
30										
73										
20										
5										
151										
Class	Definitions of Class Types NM - State bank, not a member of the Federal Reserve SM - State bank, member of the Federal Reserve N - National bank SB - State or Federal savings bank SI - Savings Institution SL - State or Federal savings and loan association									
99										
16										
25										
9										
1										
151										
Regulator	Definitions by Primary Federal Supervisory Agency FDIC - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation OCC - Office of the Comptroller of the Currency FED - Federal Reserve									
101										
34										
16										
151										
Count	Minority Status by Ownership Type 1 - Black or African American owned 2 - Hispanic American owned 3 - Asian or Pacific Islander American owned 4 - Native American or Alaskan Native American owned 5 - Multi-racial American owned 6 - Majority of the Board African American, serving a minority community 7 - Majority of the Board Hispanic American, serving a minority community 8 - Majority of the Board Asian or Pacific Islander, serving a minority community 9 - Majority of the Board Native American or Alaskan Native American, serving a minority community 10 - Majority of the Board Multi-racial American, serving a minority community									
18										
15										
61										
20										
0										
5										
15										
12										
0										
5										
151										

UNIFORM REPORT OF DBE COMMITMENTS/AWARDS AND PAYMENTS								
<p>**Please refer to the instruction sheet for directions on filling out this form**</p>								
1	Submitted to (check only one)	<input type="checkbox"/> FHWA	<input type="checkbox"/> FAA	<input type="checkbox"/> FTA - Recipient ID Number				
2	AIP Numbers (FAA Recipients); Grant Number (FTA Recipients):							
3	Federal Fiscal year in which reporting period falls	FY 20XX		4. Date This Report Submitted:				
5	Reporting Period	<input type="checkbox"/> Report due June 1 (for period Oct 1-Mar 31)		<input type="checkbox"/> Report due Dec 1 (for period April 1-Sep 30)		<input type="checkbox"/> FAA annual report due Dec 1		
6	Name and address of Recipient:							
7	Annual DBE Goal(s):	Race Conscious Projection:		Race Neutral Projection:		OVERALL Goal:		
Awards/Commitments this Reporting Period								
A	AWARDS/COMMITMENTS MADE DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD (Total contracts and subcontracts committed during this reporting period)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		Total Dollars	Total Number	Total to DBEs (dollars)	Total to DBEs (number)	Total to DBEs/Race Conscious (dollars)	Total to DBEs/Race Conscious (number)	Total to DBEs/Race Neutral (dollars)
8	Prime contracts awarded this period	\$ -	0	\$ -	0		\$	
9	Subcontracts awarded/committed this period	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$
10	TOTAL			\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$
B	BREAKDOWN BY ETHNICITY & SEX	A	B	C	D	E	F	
		Total to DBE (dollar amount)			Total to DBE (number)			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
11	Black American	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	0	0	
12	Hispanic American	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	0	0	
13	Native American	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	0	0	
14	Asian-Pacific American	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	0	0	
15	Subcontinent Asian Americans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	0	0	
16	Non-Minority	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	0	0	
17	TOTAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0	0	0	
Payments Made this Period								
C	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING CONTRACTS	A	B	C	D	E	F	
		Total Number of Prime Contracts	Total Dollars Paid	Total Number of Prime and Subcontracts with DBEs	Total Payments to DBE firms	Total Number of DBE firms Paid	Percent to DBEs	
18	Prime and subcontracts currently in progress	0	\$ -	0	\$ -	0		
D	TOTAL PAYMENTS ON CONTRACTS COMPLETED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	A	B	C	D	E		
		Number of Contracts Completed	Total Dollar Value of Contracts Completed	DBE Participation Needed to Meet Goal (Dollars)	Total DBE Participation (Dollars)	Percent to DBEs		
19	Race Conscious	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
20	Race Neutral	0	\$ -		\$ -			
21	Totals	0	\$ -		\$ -			
22	Submitted by:	23. Signature:				24. Phone Number:		

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PROCEDURES

I. INTRODUCTION

This guidance is intended to assist Access Services (Access) staff in managing Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)-related complaints arising out of or related to implementation of the Access DBE program. It is important to note that DBE dispute/complaint references provided herein are examples and are not intended to be inclusive of all issues that can arise from DBE requirements. These processes are intended to serve as the framework for receiving, tracking, and resolving complaints, thereby creating an efficient method for handling these issues.

The types of DBE complaints intended to be covered by these procedures encompass all DBE-related complaints that arise outside of the procurement process. These topics include, but are not limited to:

- > Disputes related to project participation by DBEs
- > Termination of DBE contractor/subcontractor
- > Nonpayment of a DBE firm
- > Failure to provide a DBE the work to which the prime committed
- > Concerns that the Access DBE Program is not being implemented in compliance with applicable law

Disputes related to whether a proposer/bidder has provided sufficient DBE documentation, and other disputes that arise during the solicitation and procurement phase are governed by the protest procedures found in our solicitations. Please note that in most cases, protests submitted as part of the procurement protest process will have a filing deadline of only 5 days instead of the 30 days applicable to the DBE Complaint Procedures so that procurement processes are delayed for as short a time period as possible.

The complaint resolution process in the DBE Complaint Procedures is focused on gathering pertinent information, determining the responsibilities of the affected parties, and achieving a thorough understanding of the issue(s) in dispute. Access staff should be committed to providing a timely response and resolution and evaluating complaints in accordance with the terms of applicable contract documents and laws.

II. GOVERNING REGULATIONS AND STATUTES

All complaint resolution actions will be governed by any or all of the following non-exhaustive list of applicable laws, regulations, and documents:

- > The 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 26
- > State of California Department of Industrial Relations Prevailing Wage Determinations
- > California Labor Code
- > Access contract documents
- > Access DBE Program documents

III. RECEIVING A COMPLAINT

A. Evaluating a Complaint

A party that believes that it has been subjected to a violation under DBE-related laws, regulations, or contractual requirements as a result of an Access discretionary action in the subject areas above, may file a complaint with Access. A complaint is a written or electronic statement concerning an allegation of noncompliance that contains a request for Access to take some type of remedial action. Complaints must be in writing and may be filed by mail, fax, in person, or by commercial carrier. Immediately upon receipt, the Access DBE Liaison Officer, should determine whether the correspondence constitutes a DBE-related complaint.

The following are examples of items that should not be considered a complaint:

- 1) Anonymous correspondence.
- 2) Inquiries seeking advice or information.
- 3) Courtesy copies of correspondence or complaints filed with other agencies.
- 4) Oral allegations (exceptions should be made for people with disabilities or who require translation assistance on request).

Correspondence that is not a complaint, but nevertheless potentially involves a DBE-related compliance deficiency should be recorded by Access staff as an inquiry, if staff believes an issue might eventually evolve into a complaint and provided to the DBE Liaison Officer.

B. Record and Track Complaint

A complaint (or potential complaint) should be date-stamped immediately upon receipt. This step is important because the date that Access receives the complaint may affect a complainant's ability to seek redress. Once correspondence has been deemed a complaint, Access staff should

document the appropriate information and assign a case or tracking number and create an investigative case file to hold all documents and information pertaining to the complaint.

When recording a complaint, the following guidelines should be applied:

- 1) Each complaint should be assigned a separate number.
- 2) Complaints filed by more than one person that raise substantially identical allegations against the same entity may be treated as one complaint and assigned one case number.
- 3) Complaints filed by more than one person against the same entity should be assigned separate case numbers if they contain different allegations.
- 4) New allegations filed by the same complainant against the same entity after the investigative process has begun should be reviewed on a case- by-case basis to determine whether the allegations should be added to the existing complaint or treated as a new complaint.
- 5) Complaints filed by entities, such as advocacy groups, where there are multiple complainants, but one entity handling all complaints should receive one case number.

C. Initial Considerations After Receipt of Complaint

Once Access concludes that correspondence is a complaint, staff should determine whether the complaint is "complete" in order to proceed with complaint processing and resolution.

For a complaint to be complete it should include the following information if applicable:

- 1) A written explanation of the violation(s) of DBE-related laws, regulations, or contractual requirements complainant believes has occurred and that involve Access.
- 2) Information necessary to contact the complainant (if the complaint is filed by email, Access should request the sender's actual name and address, if not provided).
- 3) Identification of the person(s) or group(s) injured by the alleged violation.
- 4) Identification of the person(s) or organization(s) alleged to have committed the violation.
- 5) Sufficient information to understand the facts that led the complainant to allege a violation of DBE-related laws, regulations, or contractual requirements occurred, and when the violation took place.

Access may contact the complainant by telephone or email to obtain missing information. In instances in which further information is needed in writing, especially when the complainant cannot be reached by telephone, staff may wish to send the individual a complaint form if one was not initially submitted or completed. However, staff should always advise the complainant that he or she is not required to use a complaint form to submit the complaint or additional information, but rather may choose to provide the information it asks for in some other format.

Regardless of the method of contact or at what stage in the investigation information is requested, the complainant should be informed that Access will close the case if the information is not provided within 30 days. Access may extend the deadline depending on the extent of the information request or other special circumstances. The complainant should be notified in writing of closure of the investigation.

If the complaint contains sufficient information for at least one allegation, but lacks sufficient information for other allegations, staff should attempt to obtain the missing information, as described above. Complainant should be notified in writing that allegations lacking sufficient information that is not supplied within the 30-day timeframe will be closed.

Staff should work with each complainant to ensure receipt of sufficient information to evaluate the complaint. People with disabilities and limited English proficiency, in particular, may need assistance preparing complaint materials.

If the complaint is submitted on behalf of a complainant by an attorney, Access staff should call the attorney for additional information or to request permission to contact the complainant directly. In addition, if it appears the complainant may be represented by an attorney (especially if the complaint states that the matter raised has been or will be filed in court), staff should ask the complainant whether he or she is represented by an attorney concerning the complaint. If so, staff should contact the attorney for permission before further contacting the complainant directly.

D. Determining Whether the Complaint is Timely

Access DBE Complaint Procedures state that complaints must be filed within 30 days of the last date of the alleged discrimination. The filing date of the complaint is the earlier of: 1) the postmark of the complaint; or 2) the date the complaint is received by the Access main office.

If a complaint is not filed within these timeframes, Access staff, the Access Executive Director, may grant an extension under any of the following circumstances:

- 1) The complainant could not reasonably be expected to know the act was a violation within the 30-day period, and the complaint was filed within 30 days after the complainant became aware of the alleged violation.
- 2) The complainant was unable to file a complaint because of incapacitating illness or other incapacitating circumstances during the 30-day period, and the complaint was filed within 30 days after the period of incapacitation ended.
- 3) The complainant filed a complaint alleging the same discriminatory conduct within the 30-

day period with another federal, state, or local civil rights enforcement agency, and filed a complaint with Access within 30 days after the other agency had completed its investigation or notified the complainant that it would take no further action.

- 4) The violation is of a continuing nature.

E. Closing an Investigation

The Access reconsideration official/committee may decide to send a letter to the complainant informing him/her/it that Access will not proceed further with the investigation or reconsideration if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- 1) The complaint is untimely filed.
- 2) The complaint is so weak, insubstantial, or lacking in detail that it is without merit, or so replete with incoherent or unreadable statements that it, as a whole, cannot be considered to be grounded in fact.
- 3) The complainant fails to respond to repeated requests for additional information needed to process the complaint.
- 4) The complainant cannot be located after reasonable attempts.
- 5) There is no statutory or alleged basis for the complaint, or the complainant does not allege any harm with regard to current programs or statutes.
- 6) The complaint is a continuation of a pattern of previously filed complaints involving the same or similar allegations against the same recipient or other recipients that have been found factually or legally insubstantial.
- 7) The same allegations and issues of the complaint have been addressed in a recently resolved complaint or compliance review.
- 8) The complainant decides to withdraw his or her complaint. If the complaint included class allegations, the office may close out the entire complaint, pursue resolution of the class allegations, or use the information to target future compliance review activity.
- 9) Litigation has been filed raising the same allegations with the same basis (es) and issue(s) involved in the complaint.
- 10) The death of the complainant or injured party makes it impossible to investigate the allegations fully, or when the death of the complainant or injured party forecloses the possibility of relief because the complaint involved potential relief solely for the complainant or injured party.

IV. INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINT

Upon receiving the complaint statement and after acknowledging receipt of complaint statement, Access staff should review the complaint statement and all supporting documentation provided.

The investigation should be confined to the issues and facts relevant to the allegations in the complaint, unless evidence shows the need to extend the issues.

The investigation will take the following steps (at a minimum) to arrive at a prompt resolution.

The specific steps include:

- > Identify the appropriate contacts and names of all persons affected by the dispute.
- > Identify and review all relevant documents, practices and procedures to determine appropriate resolution, including but not limited to relevant DBE regulations, DBE program documents, solicitation, contract, etc.
- > If the complaint involves a discrepancy in payment, look for supporting documentation provided by the contractor/subcontractor, such as invoices that conflict with Access records.

After deciding to proceed with investigation of the complaint, staff should notify the complainant and other parties alleged to have violated a DBE requirement, that the complaint has been accepted for investigation. The notification letter to should contain the following:

- > Access understanding of the basis for the complaint.
- > Brief statement of the allegations.
- > Indication of when the parties will be contacted by Access.
- > Cautionary statement that recipients or other persons shall not intimidate, threaten, coerce, or discriminate against the complainant because he or she has made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation proceeding or hearing under Title VI or any other laws or regulations related to nondiscrimination.
- > Access contact information.

If during the course of the investigation/analysis, the complainant or another involved party wishes to submit additional information concerning the dispute, Access staff should accept such information, so long as it is pertinent to resolving the pending issue.

V. DOCUMENTATION GUIDELINES

The following guidelines should be followed for keeping records and providing information when responding to complaints so that Access has a sufficient administrative record:

- > Make sure that reports and documents (such as those submitted to Access counsel and the United States Department of Transportation [DOT]) are factual and accurate.
- > The communication between Access and complainant concerning issues in dispute should be in writing.
- > Record the full name and contact information of all personnel involved.

VI. RESPONSE

After the reconsideration official/committee comes to a decision, the recommendation(s) should be put in writing and provided to the Executive Director. The Executive Director should document whether she/he sustains or rejects the recommendation(s). The Access response to the complainant should be provided within 30 days unless the complainant is notified that additional time will be needed and should include the following information:

- > Information considered during the Access investigation.
- > Other parties with whom Access consulted.
- > Supporting documentation (DOT or Caltrans decisions, regulations, laws, etc.).
- > Final decision and recommendations for subsequent action by involved parties.

SMALL BUSINESS PREFERENCE PROGRAM ("SBPP")

(EFFECTIVE JUNE 2021)

POLICY

It is Access Services' policy to encourage greater availability, capacity development, and contract participation by small businesses (SBs) in Access contracts. This policy is intended to further Access' compelling interest to stimulate economic development through the support and empowerment of the local community, increase participation of small businesses in Access non-federally funded contracts, and promote equal opportunity for all segments of the contracting community.

OBJECTIVES

To meet the objectives of this Program, Access is committed to:

- A. Increasing the participation of Small Businesses (SBs) in Access non-federal contracting, and to the extent possible, addressing through race- and gender-neutral means any disparities in the participation of minority business enterprises or women business enterprises on Access contracts.
- B. Regularly evaluating the progress of the Program using utilization data to determine specific program provisions that require modification, expansion, and/or curtailment;
- C. Provide accountability and accuracy in reporting program results through the implementation of a mandatory automated online system to monitor awards and payments. Access will also use this system as a mechanism to ensure prompt payment. This system is capable of identifying with specificity the universe of firms that are performing on Access contracts, and of providing the means of tracking actual contract awards, and prime contract and subcontract payments to bidders on the basis of firm ownership status, commodity or sub- industry codes, firm location, and firm certification, if any. Accordingly, Prime Contractors and Subcontractors will be required to input data into the automated online system or other related forms and systems as a condition of engaging in business with Access.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

At a minimum, the DBE Liaison Officer (DBELO) shall:

1. Report to the director and the Access Board of directors on at least an annual basis the progress towards satisfying SBPP objectives;
2. Formulate Program waivers, improvements and adjustments to the SBPP functions;
3. Have substantive input in a contract specification review process to be undertaken in advance of the issuance of Access' RFPs and bid solicitations to ensure that contract bid specifications are not unnecessarily restrictive and unduly burdensome to small, disadvantaged, minority-owned, woman-owned and other businesses;
4. Receive and analyze external and internal information including statistical data and anecdotal testimonies it deems appropriate to effectively accomplish its duties;
5. Monitor and support the implementation of the rules under this Program; and
6. Explore additional policies and programs to enhance the effectiveness of the SBPP, including but not limited to adding a small business contract goal element.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Bid Incentives: Additional inducements or enhancements in the bidding process that are designed to increase the chances for the selection of SB firms in competition with other firms. These bid incentives may be applied to all solicitations, contracts, and letter agreements for Access procurements including change orders and amendments.

Small Business (SB)/Small Business Enterprise (SBE): Any for-profit enterprise that is not a broker, that is independently owned and operated; that is not a subsidiary of another business; and that is not dominant in its field of operation who is certified by the California Department of General Services (DGS) as a Micro or Small Business, including a small business under the Public Works program or Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LACMTA).

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

For procurements estimated to be greater than \$75,000, the SBPP provides for a five percent (5%) bid/proposal price reduction up to a maximum of \$25,000 for certified small businesses whenever an Access solicitation includes a costs component. The following items address the SBPP elements:

1. For solicitations that are based on the lowest responsive and responsible bid, the preference to be granted to a certified small business bidder shall be equal to five percent (5%) of the lowest bid. Such preference shall be applied to all certified small business bidders that requested the preference, even if the certified bidder is the lowest responsible bidder

meeting specifications. The contract award will be the bidder's original bid price, not the price used for evaluation purposes.

2. For solicitations that are based on factors other than the cost (e.g., Request for Proposals, Request for Qualifications, or a best value solicitation), the preference to be granted to a certified proposer shall be equal to five percent (5%) of the lowest proposed cost. In cases where the preference is granted, the cost proposal will be scored based on the original proposed cost less the preference amount. Such preference shall be applied to all certified small business proposers that requested the preference, even if the certified proposer has the lowest proposed cost. The contract award will be the proposer's original proposed cost, not the cost used for evaluation purposes.
3. In no instance shall the preference program amount exceed a total of five percent (5%) or a maximum of \$25,000 in response to any Access solicitation.
4. Bidders/Proposers that are not certified small businesses and bid/propose twenty-five percent (25%) or greater of the contract value to certified small business subcontractors will receive the preference points reduction for solicitations that are based on factors other than the cost or receive a bid price reduction for solicitations that are based on the lowest responsive and responsible bid.
5. In the event of a tie bid or proposal evaluation score between a discounted bidder/proposer and a non-discounted bidder, the discounted bidder will be awarded the contract.

Waivers

- A. The intent of the SBPP shall be to maximize the opportunity for small business prime and subcontract participation, to enhance contractor availability and to promote greater capacity development and competition on Access contracts. Accordingly, Access Procurement representatives, in consultation with the Access department issuing the bid/solicitation, shall only consider issuing formal waivers of mandatory preference points on the SBPP on a limited contract-by-contract basis when one or more of the following conditions is present:
 1. Based upon a historical analysis of contracts of a similar size and industry type, there are no significant opportunities for subcontractors to perform a commercially useful function on this contract;
 2. Based upon an analysis of prior Access contracts of a similar nature and current availability data, there are no subcontractors available to perform a portion of the work and/or;
 3. Based upon a historical analysis of contracts of a similar size and industry type, the nature of available subcontract opportunities will lead to gross inefficiencies that will significantly and adversely affect the overall cost of the project.

Final decisions regarding the applicability of the SBPP to a contract shall rest with DBELO. In the event the DBELO issues a waiver of the SBPP's application to a given contract, that program waiver and the basis for the waiver shall be clearly stated in the bid documents. Moreover, the Procurement representative shall prepare a justification memorandum that explains the basis and factual findings supporting that waiver decision. Program waiver justification memoranda shall be approved by the DBELO and reported to the Director and the members of the Board on a quarterly basis.

ELIGIBILITY FOR THE SBPP PROGRAM

A small business who is certified by the California Department of General Services (DGS) as a Micro or Small Business, including a small business under the Public Works program and small business enterprises who are certified by Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LACMTA) shall be eligible for the SBPP. The additional eligibility criteria as set forth below shall be applied to the SBPP:

1. Certified as a Small Business at the time of bid or proposal due date
2. Is proposed to provide a commercially useful purpose and is certified in the work areas assigned to the SB as a prime or subcontractor.
3. Is in good standing with the State of California.
4. Meets all other requirements of the bid/solicitation and deemed a responsible bidder.

5. Is responsive to the solicitation requirements, including the submittal of all exhibits, forms, and other required documents.
6. Has not been suspended or debarred from doing business with the federal, state, local agencies, or Access.





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