

The 8 A Program For Small Businesses Owned And Controlled By The Socially And Economically Disadvantaged

[#8\(a\) program](#) [#small business government contracts](#) [#socially disadvantaged business](#) [#economically disadvantaged business](#) [#sba assistance for disadvantaged](#)

Discover the 8(a) Business Development Program, a powerful initiative designed to support small businesses that are owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. This program offers crucial assistance, mentorship, and unique contracting opportunities, enabling eligible enterprises to compete effectively in the federal marketplace and achieve sustainable growth.

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The 8(a) Program for Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged

Commonly known as the "8(a) Program," the Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program is one of several federal contracting programs for small businesses. The 8(a) Program provides participating small businesses with training, technical assistance, and contracting opportunities in the form of set-asides and sole-source awards. A "set-aside" is an acquisition in which only certain contractors may compete, while a sole-source award is a contract awarded, or proposed for award, without competition. In FY2013, the federal government spent \$14 billion on contracts and subcontracts with 8(a) firms. Other programs provide similar assistance to other types of small businesses (e.g., women-owned, HUBZone). Eligibility for the 8(a) Program is generally limited to small businesses "unconditionally owned and controlled by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals who are of good character and citizens of the United States" that demonstrate "potential for success." Each of these terms is further defined by the Small Business Act, regulations promulgated by the Small Business Administration (SBA), and judicial and administrative decisions. A "business" is generally a for-profit entity that has a place of business located in the United States and operates primarily within the United States or makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy by paying taxes or using American products, materials, or labor. A business is "small" if it is independently owned and operated; is not dominant in its field of operations; and meets any definitions or standards established by the Administrator of Small Business. Ownership is "unconditional" when it is not subject to any conditions precedent or subsequent, executory agreements, or similar limitations. "Control" is not the same as ownership and includes both strategic policy setting and day-to-day administration of business operations. Members of certain racial and ethnic groups are presumed to be socially disadvantaged, although individuals who do not belong to these groups may prove they are also socially

disadvantaged. To be economically disadvantaged, an individual must have a net worth of less than \$250,000 (excluding ownership in the 8(a) firm and equity in one's primary residence) at the time of entry into the program. This amount increases to \$750,000 for continuing eligibility. In determining whether an applicant has good character, SBA looks for criminal conduct, violations of SBA regulations, or debarment or suspension from federal contracting. For a firm to have "potential for success," it generally must have been in business in the field of its primary industry classification for two years immediately prior to applying to the program. However, small businesses owned by Indian tribes, Alaska Native Corporations, Native Hawaiian Organizations, and Community Development Corporations are eligible for the 8(a) Program under somewhat different terms. The 8(a) Program has periodically been challenged on the grounds that the presumption that members of certain racial and ethnic groups are disadvantaged violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection. The outcomes in early challenges to the program varied, with some courts finding that plaintiffs lacked standing because they were not economically disadvantaged. Most recently, a federal district court found that the program is not unconstitutional on its face because "breaking down barriers to minority business development created by discrimination" constitutes a compelling government interest, and the government had a strong basis in evidence for concluding that race-based action was necessary to further this interest. However, the court found that the program was unconstitutional as applied in the military simulation and training industry because there was no evidence of discrimination in this industry.

The 8(a) Program for Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged

This book presents an array of carefully selected current important business issues which have been carefully selected for this book.

Small Business Reauthorization and Manufacturing Revitalization Act of 2003

Provides a comprehensive and even-handed overview of the very contentious subject of affirmative action.

Manifesto to America

Dorothy V. Stickley presents materials on issues of particular interest to women including economic, societal, and personal.

Small Business Preferential Procurement Programs

Identifies and describes specific government assistance opportunities such as loans, grants, counseling, and procurement contracts available under many agencies and programs.

America's commitment women 2000.

Cut through the legalese to truly understand construction law Smith, Currie & Hancock's Common Sense Construction Law is a guide for non-lawyers, presenting a practical introduction to the significant legal topics and questions affecting the construction industry. Now in its fifth edition, this useful guide has been updated to reflect the most current developments in the field, with new information on Public Private Partnerships, international construction projects, and more. Readers will find full guidance toward the new forms being produced by the AIA, AGC, and EJDC, including a full review, comparison to the old forms, areas of concern, and advice for transitioning to the new forms. The companion website features samples of these documents for ease of reference, and end of chapter summaries and checklists help readers make use of the concepts in practice. The updated instructor support material includes scenario exercises, sample curriculum, student problems, and notes highlighting the key points student responses should contain. Construction is one of the nation's single largest industries, but its fractured nature and vast economic performance leave it heavily dependent upon construction law for proper functioning. This book is a plain-English guide to how state and federal law affects the business, with practical advice on avoiding disputes and liability. Understand construction law without wading through legal theory Get information on an emerging method of funding large-scale projects Parse the complexities presented by international and overseas projects Migrate to the new AIA, AGC, and EJDC forms smoothly and confidently This book doesn't cover legal theory or serve as a lawyer's guide to case law and commentary – its strength is the clear, unaffected common-sense approach that

caters to the construction professional's perspective. For a better understanding of construction law, Smith, Currie & Hancock's Common Sense Construction Law is an efficient reference.

Problems Facing Minority and Women-owned Small Businesses in Procuring U.S. Government Contracts

Identifies and describes specific government assistance opportunities such as loans, grants, counseling, and procurement contracts available under many agencies and programs.

Handbook for Small Business

Smith, Currie & Hancock's Federal Government Construction Contracts is the Federal law companion to the bestselling guide to construction law for non-lawyers. This book serves as an easy-to-understand guide to the practical reality of federal laws, regulations and practices, and how AEC firms can use them to their advantage by avoiding pitfalls and bidding successfully on projects. Includes sample provisions from modern Federal Government construction contracts. Clauses and regulations unique to various Federal agencies are highlighted throughout. Helpful "points to remember" summarize important concepts at the end of each chapter, and useful checklists help in making use of the concepts in practice. Same plain-English coverage of construction law that made Common Sense Construction Law a bestseller in three editions.

Federal Register

2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Alabama Small Business Assistance and Programs Handbook

Emerging Business Issues

The #1 construction law guide for construction professionals. Updated and expanded to reflect the most recent changes in construction law, this practical guide teaches readers the difficult theories, principles, and established rules that regulate the construction business. It addresses the practical steps required to avoid and mitigate risks—whether the project is performed domestically or internationally, or whether it uses a traditional design-bid-build delivery system or one of the many alternative project delivery systems. Smith, Currie & Hancock's Common Sense Construction Law: A Practical Guide for the Construction Professional provides a comprehensive introduction to the important legal topics and questions affecting the construction industry today. This latest edition features: all-new coverage of Electronically Stored Information (ESI) and Integrated Project Delivery (IPD); extended information on the civil False Claims Act; and fully updated references to current AIA, ConsensusDocs, DBIA, and EJDC contract documents. Chapters cover the legal context of construction; interpreting a contract; public-private partnerships (P3); design-build and EPC; and international construction contracts. Other topics include: management techniques to limit risks and avoid disputes; proving costs and damages, including for changes and claims for delay and disruption; construction insurance, including general liability, builders risk, professional liability, OCIP, CCIP, and OPPI; bankruptcy; federal government construction contracting; and more. Fully updated with comprehensive coverage of the significant legal topics and questions that affect the construction industry. Discusses new project delivery methods including Public-Private Partnerships (P3) and Integrated Project Delivery (IPD). Presents new coverage of digital tools and processes including Electronically Stored Information (ESI). Provides extended and updated coverage of the civil False Claims Act as it relates to government construction contracting. Filled with checklists, sample forms, and summary "Points to Remember" for each chapter, Smith, Currie & Hancock's Common Sense Construction Law: A Practical Guide for the Construction Professional, Sixth Edition is the perfect resource for construction firm managers, contractors, subcontractors, architects and engineers. It will also greatly benefit students in construction management, civil engineering, and architecture.

Affirmative Action in Antidiscrimination Law and Policy

The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Doing Business with the Department of Veterans Affairs

The Manual provides comprehensive information on a large number of U.S. government agencies. Along with entries on the agencies of the executive, judicial, & legislative branches of the government, users will also find information on quasi-official agencies, international organizations in which the U.S. participates, & other boards, commissions & committees. The Declaration of Independence & the Constitution of the United States are also included. This laminated edition features a sturdy cover, extra strong bindings, & heavy, acid-free paper. Recommended in: ALA's Guide to Reference Books, Walford's Guide to Reference Material.

US Army Corps of Engineers Architect-Engineer Contracting

"The United States Code is the official codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States of America. The Code was first published in 1926, and a new edition of the code has been published every six years since 1934. The 2012 edition of the Code incorporates laws enacted through the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, Second Session, the last of which was signed by the President on January 15, 2013. It does not include laws of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session, enacted between January 2, 2013, the date it convened, and January 15, 2013. By statutory authority this edition may be cited "U.S.C. 2012 ed." As adopted in 1926, the Code established prima facie the general and permanent laws of the United States. The underlying statutes reprinted in the Code remained in effect and controlled over the Code in case of any discrepancy. In 1947, Congress began enacting individual titles of the Code into positive law. When a title is enacted into positive law, the underlying statutes are repealed and the title then becomes legal evidence of the law. Currently, 26 of the 51 titles in the Code have been so enacted. These are identified in the table of titles near the beginning of each volume. The Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives continues to prepare legislation pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 285b to enact the remainder of the Code, on a title-by-title basis, into positive law. The 2012 edition of the Code was prepared and published under the supervision of Ralph V. Seep, Law Revision Counsel. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the contributions by all who helped in this work, particularly the staffs of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel and the Government Printing Office"--Preface.

Federal Minority Business Programs

Preface 2012 edition: The United States Code is the official codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States. The Code was first published in 1926, and a new edition of the code has been published every six years since 1934. The 2012 edition of the Code incorporates laws enacted through the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, Second session, the last of which was signed by the President on January 15, 2013. It does not include laws of the One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First session, enacted between January 3, 2013, the date it convened, and January 15, 2013. By statutory authority this edition may be cited "U.S.C. 2012 ed." As adopted in 1926, the Code established prima facie the general and permanent laws of the United States. The underlying statutes reprinted in the Code remained in effect and controlled over the Code in case of any discrepancy. In 1947, Congress began enacting individual titles of the Code into positive law. When a title is enacted into positive law, the underlying statutes are repealed and the title then becomes legal evidence of the law. Currently, 26 of the 51 titles in the Code have been so enacted. These are identified in the table of titles near the beginning of each volume. The Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives continues to prepare legislation pursuant to 2 USC 285b to enact the remainder of the Code, on a title-by-title basis, into positive law. The 2012 edition of the Code was prepared and published under the supervision of Ralph V. Seep, Law Revision Counsel. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the contributions by all who helped in this work, particularly the staffs of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel and the Government Printing Office. -- John. A. Boehner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., January 15, 2013--Page VII.

Women's Issues

Some vols. include supplemental journals of "such proceedings of the sessions, as, during the time they were depending, were ordered to be kept secret, and respecting which the injunction of secrecy was afterwards taken off by the order of the House."

The Air Force Law Review

The Small Business Admin. (SBA) helps socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses gain access to federal contracting opportunities through its 8(a) program. To participate, firms must be at

least 51% owned and controlled by an individual who meets SBA's criteria of socially and economically disadvantaged. The firm must also qualify as a small business. Once certified, 8(a) firms are eligible to receive sole-source and set-aside contracts for up to 9 years. This report: (1) determined whether ineligible firms are participating in the 8(a) program; (2) proactively tested SBA's controls over the 8(a) application process; and (3) determined what vulnerabilities, if any, exist in SBA's fraud prevention system. Charts and tables.

Doing Business with HUD

Doing Business with the Department of Education