#### § 125.30

determined not to apply in the case of unintentional errors, technical malfunctions, and other similar situations that demonstrate that a misrepresentation of SDVO SBC status was not affirmative, intentional, willful or actionable under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729, et seq. A prime contractor acting in good faith should not be held liable for misrepresentations made by its subcontractors regarding the subcontractors' SDVO SBC status. Relevant factors to consider in making this determination may include the firm's internal management procedures governing SDVO SBC status representations or certifications, the clarity or ambiguity of the representation or certification requirement, and the efforts made to correct an incorrect or invalid representation or certification in a timely manner. An individual or firm may not be held liable where government personnel have erroneously identified a concern as a SDVO SBC without any representation or certification having been made by the concern and where such identification is made without the knowledge of the individual or firm.

- (e) Penalties for Misrepresentation.
- (1) Suspension or debarment. The SBA suspension and debarment official or the agency suspension and debarment official may suspend or debar a person or concern for misrepresenting a firm's status as a SDVO SBC pursuant to the procedures set forth in 48 CFR subpart 9.4.
- (2) Civil Penalties. Persons or concerns are subject to severe penalties under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733, and under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, 331 U.S.C. 3801–3812, and any other applicable laws.
- (3) Criminal Penalties. Persons or concerns are subject to severe criminal penalties for knowingly misrepresenting the SDVO SBC status of a concern in connection with procurement programs pursuant to section 16(d) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(d), as amended, 18 U.S.C. 1001, 18 U.S.C. 287, and any other applicable laws. Persons or concerns are subject to criminal penalties for knowingly making false statements or misrepresentations to SBA for the purpose of influencing any actions of SBA pursu-

ant to section 16(a) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(a), as amended, including failure to correct "continuing representations" that are no longer true.

[78 FR 38819, June 28, 2013]

#### § 125.30 What are the requirements for representing SDVO SBC status, and what are the penalties for misrepresentation?

- (a) In order to be identified as a SDVO SBC in the System for Award Management (SAM) database (or any successor thereto), a concern must certify its SDVO SBC status in connection with specific eligibility requirements at least annually.
- (b) If a firm identified as a SDVO SBC in SAM fails to certify its status within one year of a status certification, the firm will not be listed as a SDVO SBC in SAM, unless and until the firm recertifies its SDVO SBC status

[78 FR 38820, June 28, 2013]

### PART 126—HUBZONE PROGRAM

## Subpart A—Provisions of General Applicability

Sec.

126.100 What is the purpose of the HUBZone program?

126.101 Which government departments or agencies are affected directly by the HUBZone program?

126.102 What is the effect of the HUBZone program on the section 8(d) subcontracting program?

126.103 What definitions are important in the HUBZone program?

# Subpart B—Requirements to be a Qualified HUBZone SBC

- 126.200 What requirements must a concern meet to receive SBA certification as a qualified HUBZone SBC?
- 126.201 Who does SBA consider to own a HUBZone SBC?
- 126.202 Who does SBA consider to control a HUBZone SBC?
- 126.203 What size standards apply to HUBZone SBCs?
- 126.204 May a qualified HUBZone SBC have affiliates?
- 126.205 May participants in other SBA programs be certified as qualified HUBZone SBCs?