

seek the imposition of penalties under § 126.900. If the concern later becomes eligible for the program, the concern must apply for certification pursuant to §§ 126.300 through 126.309 and must include with its application for certification a full explanation of why it failed to notify SBA of the material change. If SBA is not satisfied with the explanation provided, SBA may decline to certify the concern pursuant to § 126.306.

§ 126.502 Is there a limit to the length of time a qualified HUBZone SBC may be on the List?

There is no limit to the length of time a qualified HUBZone SBC may remain on the List so long as it continues to follow the provisions of §§ 126.200, 126.500, and 126.501.

§ 126.503 When is a concern removed from the List?

If SBA determines at any time that a HUBZone SBC is not qualified, SBA may de-certify the HUBZone SBC, remove the concern from the List, and seek imposition of penalties pursuant to § 126.900. An adverse finding in the resolution of a protest also may result in de-certification and removal from the List, and the imposition of penalties pursuant to § 126.900. Failure to notify SBA of a material change which could affect a concern's eligibility will result in immediate de-certification, removal from the List, and SBA may seek the imposition of penalties under § 126.900.

Subpart F—Contractual Assistance

§ 126.600 What are HUBZone contracts?

HUBZone contracts are contracts awarded to a qualified HUBZone SBC through any of the following procurement methods:

- (a) Sole source awards to qualified HUBZone SBCs;
- (b) Set-aside awards based on competition restricted to qualified HUBZone SBCs; or
- (c) Awards to qualified HUBZone SBCs through full and open competition after a price evaluation preference in favor of qualified HUBZone SBCs.

§ 126.601 What additional requirements must a qualified HUBZone SBC meet to bid on a contract?

(a) In order to submit an offer on a specific HUBZone contract, a concern must be small under the size standard corresponding to the SIC code assigned to the contract.

(b) At the time a qualified HUBZone SBC submits its offer on a specific contract, it must certify to the contracting officer that

(1) It is a qualified HUBZone SBC which appears on SBA's List;

(2) There has been no material change in its circumstances since the date of certification shown on the List which could affect its HUBZone eligibility; and

(3) It is small under the SIC code assigned to the procurement.

(c) If bidding as a joint venture, each qualified HUBZone SBC must make the certifications in paragraphs (b)(1), (2), and (3) of this section separately under its own name.

(d) A qualified HUBZone SBC which is a non-manufacturer may submit an offer on a contract for supplies if it meets the requirements under the non-manufacturer rule as defined in § 121.406(b) of this title and if the small manufacturer is also a qualified HUBZone SBC.

§ 126.602 Must a qualified HUBZone SBC maintain the employee residency percentage during contract performance?

The qualified HUBZone SBC must attempt to maintain the required percentage of employees who reside in a HUBZone during the performance of any contract awarded to the concern on the basis of HUBZone status. "Attempt to maintain" means making substantive and documented efforts to maintain that percentage such as written offers of employment, published advertisements seeking employees, and attendance at job fairs. HUBZone contracts are described more fully in § 126.600. Enforcement of this paragraph will be the responsibility of SBA, which will monitor the requirement in accordance with §§ 126.400 through 126.405.