August

## 2013

## NHO Business Guide

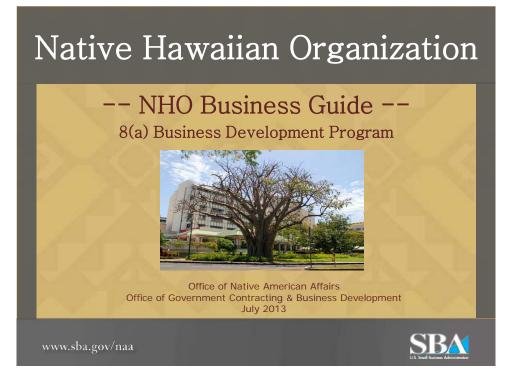
## 8(a) Business Development Program

This guide is designed to inform, educate and engage qualified Native Hawaiian Organization-owned businesses in the 8(a) Business Development Program

## U.S. Small Business Administration

Office of Native American Affairs Office of Government Contracting and Business Development

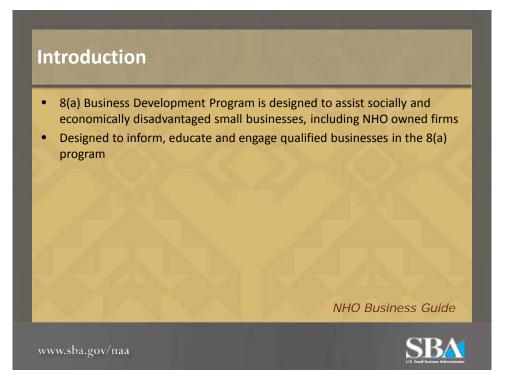




This is about small businesses owned by Native Hawaiian Organizations, winning federal contracts.

Welcome to SBA's NHO Business Guide, a guide to the 8(a) Business Development Program.

**NOTE:** This supplemental workbook tracks the slides and narrative contained in the online training module, **Native Hawaiian Organization – NHO Business Guide**. The online version of the training guide, with audio can be accessed at: <u>www.sba.gov/gcclassroom</u>. For the user's convenience, all hyperlinks contained in the copied slides are included as links at the end of the workbook.

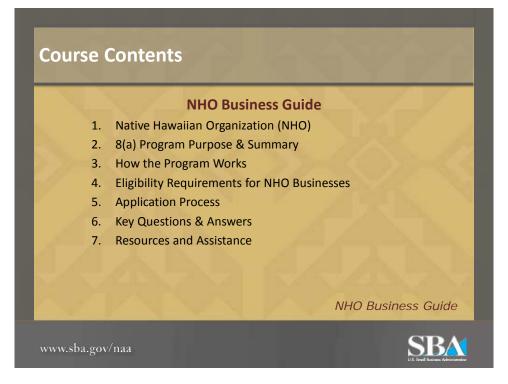


The 8(a) program is a business development program designed to assist socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses, including Native Hawaiian Organization owned enterprises.

This guide is designed to inform, educate and engage qualified NHO businesses in the 8(a) program.

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The training module provides an overview of the 8(a) program, including a discussion about NHO owned businesses, a description of the program's purpose, how it works, eligibility requirements, the application process, key questions and answers and important resources.

In addition many of the slides include highlighted boxes with specific FAR and CFR regulatory references to help users easily access more information about the content in the slides.

Also, the course is designed so that you can easily go to, leave or return to any section of the course, at any time.

What is	a Native Hawa	aiian Organiz	ation (NHO)	?	X
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	and the second			both membership of the east 51% Native Hawaiiar	
13 CFR	124.3				
	V			NHO Business G	Guide

But first, what is a Native Hawaiian Organization (NHO)?

A Native Hawaiian Organization is any community service organization serving Native Hawaiians in the state of Hawaii which is a non-profit organization chartered by the state of Hawaii, is controlled by Hawaiians, and whose business activities will principally benefit such Native Hawaiians. Importantly, "controlled by Native Hawaiians," requires that both membership within the NHO and membership within the NHO's board to be at least 51% Native Hawaiian.

In addition, Native Hawaiian means any individual whose ancestors were natives, prior to 1778, of the area which now comprises the state of Hawaii.

NHO – Business Activit	ies
What is a Native Hawaiian Organi	ization (NHO)?
<ul> <li>A Native Hawaiian Organization i Native Hawaiians in the state of</li> </ul>	is any community service organization serving Hawaii which is a non-profit organization , is controlled by Hawaiians, and whose
13 CFR 110(c)(2)	NHO Business Guide
www.sba.gov/naa	SBA

Regarding the phrase "business activities will principally benefit such Native Hawaiians," it is required that the NHO's bylaws describe the benefits Native Hawaiians will receive from the NHO. In addition, the NHO must have a detailed plan that shows how revenue earned by the NHO will principally benefit Native Hawaiians.

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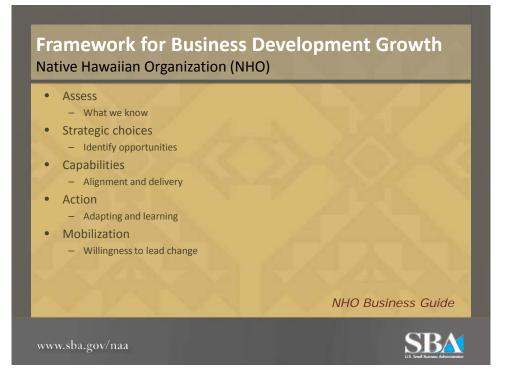




The 8(a) program is a tool, a business development tool that may fit within the economic development vision of the NHO or the business entities that are owned by the NHO.

With that said, successful business development within a NHO may be enhanced with a well-defined economic development framework and a strong foundational base of capabilities, strategies and supporting policies. The 8(a) program is but one tool that may help support business development growth.

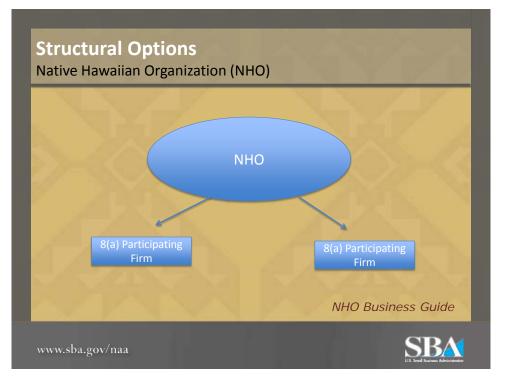
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Achieving business growth requires a plan. A well thought out plan.

As such, a Native Hawaiian Organization should have a good understanding of where it is today, where it has been and where it wants to go. Five steps can be applied to build a planning framework. First, gather what you know and assess your current circumstances. Second, identify opportunities and make strategic choices. Applying to the 8(a) program, for instance, may be one of those choices.

Third, understand your NHO capabilities and align skills with what your organization can successfully deliver. Fourth, identify and manage actions and lastly, but most importantly, mobilize change.

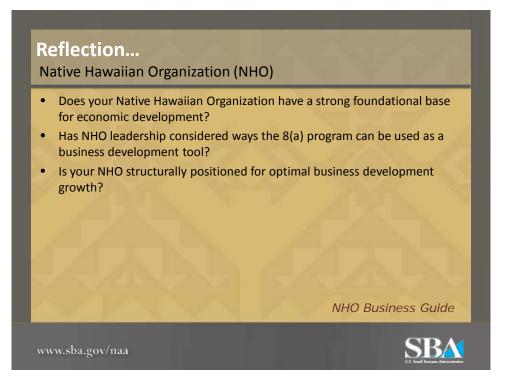


It is important for a NHO to understand how it can be optimally structured so it can be positioned for business development growth.

Importantly, a Native Hawaiian Organization may have more than one related 8(a) business. This slide shows one structural option, with two affiliated 8(a) firms. There are other options.

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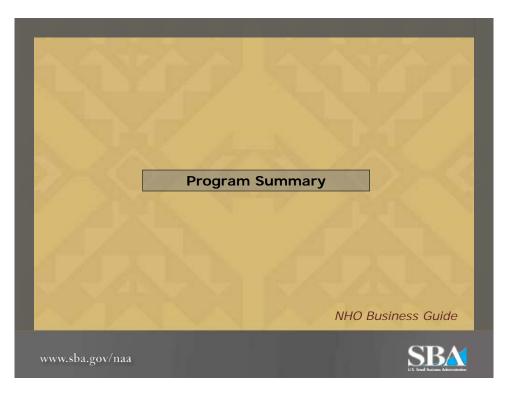




Reflection...

Does your Native Hawaiian Organization have a strong foundational base for economic development? Has NHO leadership considered ways the 8(a) program can be used as a business development tool? Is your NHO structurally positioned for optimal business development growth?

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Program overview and summary.

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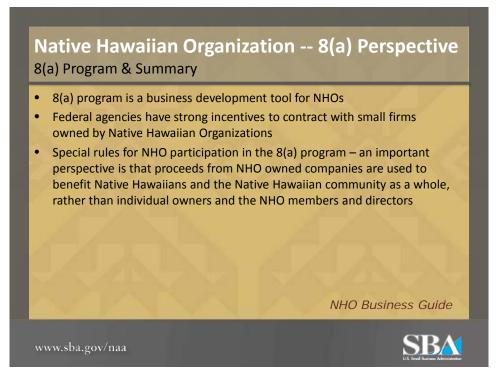
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The 8(a) Program -- named for Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act – is designed to assist small disadvantaged businesses, including firms owned by Native Hawaiian Organizations to compete in the marketplace. It is also designed to assist such entities in gaining access to federal and private procurement markets.

The primary focus of the program is to provide business development support, such as mentoring, procurement assistance, business counseling, training, financial assistance, surety bonding and other management and technical assistance to qualified firms. The ultimate objective, however, is to **prepare** small disadvantaged firms for procurement and other business opportunities.

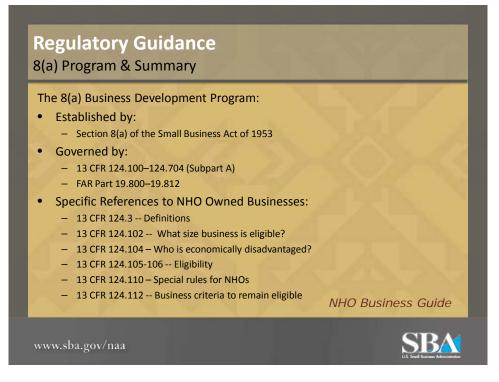
Through the award of sole source and set-aside contracts, the 8(a) program provides market access and growth for qualified small businesses.



The program is a business development tool that offers opportunities for small businesses owned by Native Hawaiian Organizations.

Under the 8(a) program, Congress granted such entities with unique rights in the federal procurement process. These rights provide federal agencies with strong incentives to contract with businesses owned by NHOs.

Native Hawaiian Organizations do have special rules for participation in the 8(a) program. There are many reasons for this. However, an important perspective is that proceeds from NHO owned companies are used for the benefit of the entire NHO membership, rather than individual owners, NHO members or directors. NHOs use these proceeds to build, sustain and operate their communities – for the betterment of education, health care, public works and other community sustaining activities.



The 8(a) program was established by Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act.

It is primarily governed by 13 CFR 124 Subpart A and FAR Parts 19.8 – 19.812. Specific references to NHO owned businesses are also noted in the slide.

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As articulated in statute and regulations, the key objectives of the 8(a) program are to promote business development of small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; to promote the competitive viability of such concerns; and to use the tools of the program to help qualified small disadvantaged firms benefit from federal procurement opportunities.

Qualifying NHO owned businesses can benefit from these key program objectives.

Notes...

	rm of Participation a) Program & Summary	<u> AAYD</u>
•	Maximum 9 year participation in the p SBA approval	rogram, beginning from the date of
•	First 4 years are considered the develo	pmental stage
•	Last 5 years are considered the transiti	onal stage
•	<ul> <li>Continuation in the program is depend</li> <li>Remaining eligible as a socially and eco all applicable requirements)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Staying in compliance with the 8(a) BD</li> <li>13 CFR 124.2</li> </ul>	participation agreement
		NHO Business Guide
ww	w.sba.gov/naa	SBA

Participation in the 8(a) program is limited to 9 years, beginning from the date a firm is approved by the SBA as a certified 8(a) Business Development firm.

The first four years in the program are considered the developmental stage. The last five years in the program are considered the transitional stage.

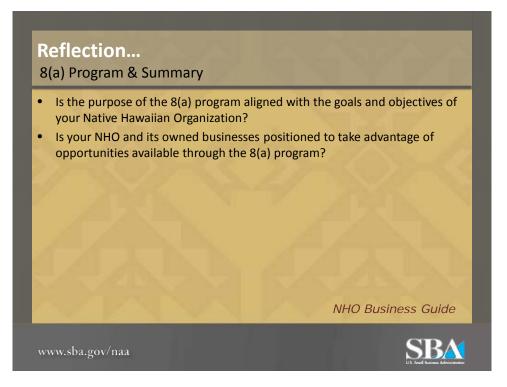
Continuation in the program, in both the developmental and transitional stages, is dependent on the firm's continuing eligibility as a socially and economically disadvantaged – owned and operated – firm and that the firm continues to be in compliance with the 8(a) business development agreement.



The 8(a) program is a business development program. As such, the overall goal for 8(a) firms is to graduate from the program and go-on to thrive in a competitive business environment. There are several requirements in place to help firms achieve this goal.

Firms must maintain a balance between their commercial and government business.

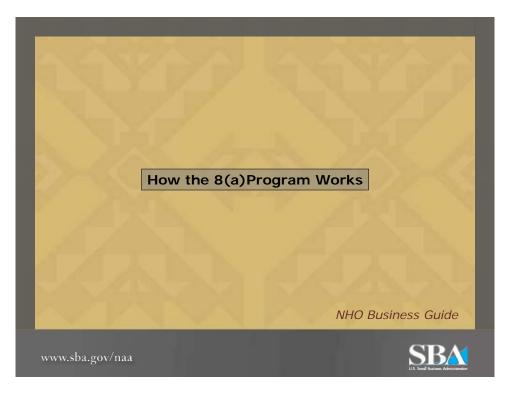
In addition, SBA district offices monitor and measure the progress of participating 8(a) firms. It does this through annual reviews, business planning collaboration and systematic evaluations.



Reflection...

Is the purpose of the 8(a) program aligned with the goals and objectives of your Native Hawaiian Organization? Is your NHO and its owned businesses positioned to take advantage of opportunities available through the 8(a) program?

Notes	



How the 8(a) program works.

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The program is driven by several key components. SBA plays a pivotal role, but the core of the program is focused on business development assistance, business development support, finding contract opportunities and marketing.

The most important role, however, is played by 8(a) firms themselves. Each of these components is explained in the following sections.

Notes	





As the administrator of the program, SBA provides program policy guidance, reviews and certifies eligible clients, assigns SBA personnel -- Business Opportunity Specialists -- to approved 8(a) entities, provides business development assistance, helps in identifying potential contract opportunities and reviews the progress of participating 8(a) concerns.

SBA's role is to build a strong resource-rich program -- that helps 8(a) certified, NHO owned firms to become and remain competitive in the economic mainstream.

Notes...



Aiding 8(a) certified, NHO owned businesses with business development assistance is core to the program. This assistance takes many forms, but includes, business counseling and mentoring; online and traditional training; surety bond guarantees; contract marketing guidance; acquiring federal government surplus property; and, other forms of management and technical assistance.

Competitive strength comes from knowledge, financial support and technical assistance – all of which can be gained through SBA's business development initiatives.



Providing management, technical and financial assistance is one aspect of the program. Another key dimension is providing business development support to 8(a) clients.

This SBA support is varied and can include: helping 8(a) program clients register in the System for Award Management or SAM ---- which is a national database of firms seeking to do business with the federal government as well as prime contractors. SBA will also help firms to understand and use government tools to find contract opportunities, assists clients in developing and maintaining a current business plan with a defined procurement strategy, and provides assistance in many other ways. This assistance can be beneficial to a NHO owned business.

Importantly, SBA also works with federal agencies and prime contractors ---- encouraging them to set aside, breakout or otherwise make contracts available to 8(a) and other small firms. In other words, SBA markets the technical capabilities of small businesses to federal buying entities.

In addition, each 8(a) firm is assigned a Business Opportunity Specialist by the SBA. The assigned specialist helps guide the 8(a) business during its tenure in the program.



The federal government buys in excess of \$600 billion dollars in goods and services each year.

Government-wide procurement goals help define another aspect of the 8(a) program. Such goals establish procurement targets for agencies that benefit small disadvantaged businesses and other small firms.

SBA personnel, specifically Procurement Center Representatives, work closely with government and private organizations to identify procurement opportunities for small businesses and to help target specific acquisitions for 8(a) participating firms.

In addition, government policy and SBA staff encourage federal agencies to meet or exceed annual small business procurement goals. The current government-wide goal for prime and subcontracts to small disadvantaged businesses is 5%. Overall, however, the government-wide small business goal for all prime contracts is 23%.

Other government-wide procurement goals include: 5 percent of prime and subcontracts for womenowned small businesses; 3 percent of prime and subcontracts for Hubzone businesses and 3 percent of prime and subcontracts for service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.



Finally, in describing how the program works, the most important role is played by the 8(a) firms, themselves.

SBA may be able to open some doors, but it is up to the 8(a) firms in the program to be competitive and to market themselves effectively.

It's all about preparation and self-marketing. Successful 8(a) firms *capitalize* on available business development resources, *educate* themselves on government and corporate buying needs, and *market* themselves based on their skills and ability to support the procurement needs of multiple organizations.

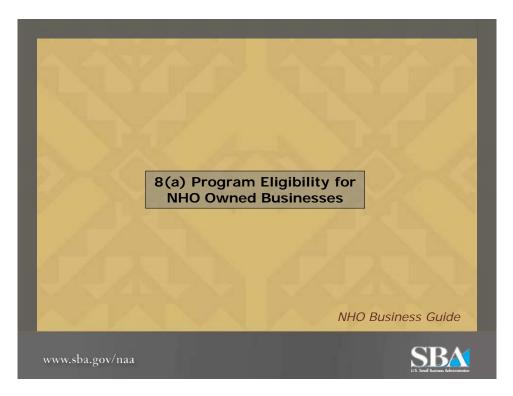
Notes...



Reflection...

Can the 8(a) program be used successfully by your Native Hawaiian Organization as a business development tool? How can this be accomplished? Importantly, what specific steps should your NHO or related businesses take to make this happen?

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Program eligibility requirements for NHO owned businesses.

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Eligibility for the 8(a) program is uniquely defined for Native Hawaiian Organization owned businesses. As such, there are special rules and unique NHO and NHO owned business eligibility requirements.

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NHO Elig 8(a) Prograr	; <b>ibility</b> - <b>Speci</b> a n Eligibility	I Rules
<ul> <li>Companie Organizati federal pr disadvant</li> <li>Such com 124.101 ti</li> </ul>	es owned by economications are eligible for par ograms requiring SBA tage as a condition of e panies must meet all e hrough 124.108 and 12 nt with 13 CFR 124.110	ligibility criteria set forth in 13 CFR 24.112 to the extent that they are not
		NHO Business Guide
www.sba.gov/	naa	SBA

Companies owned by economically disadvantaged Native Hawaiian Organizations are eligible for participation in the 8(a) program and other federal programs requiring SBA to determine social and economic disadvantage as a condition of eligibility.

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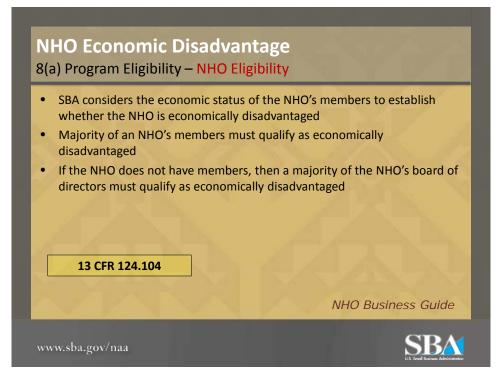
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Regarding social disadvantage and	d for the purposes of the 8(a) program
Native Hawaiians as defined in 2	13 CFR 124.3 are considered to be
socially disadvantaged	
12 CER 124 2	
13 CFR 124.3	

Regarding social disadvantage and for the purposes of the 8(a) program, Native Hawaiians -- as defined in 13 CFR 124.3 -- are considered to be socially disadvantaged.

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Regarding economic disadvantage, SBA considers the economic status of the NHO's members to establish whether the NHO is economically disadvantaged. The majority of an NHO's members must qualify as economically disadvantaged under 13 CFR 124.104.

If the NHO does not have members, then a majority of the NHO's board of directors must qualify as economically disadvantaged. If the NHO has members and a board of directors, only a majority of the NHO's members must be economically disadvantaged.





An NHO applicant is required to submit all of the same documents generally required by all other 8(a) applicants.

However, a NHO owned business is also required to submit additional documentation, including: articles of incorporation, with any amendments; bylaws and amendments; and, a list of all companies in which the NHO has ownership.

When you are ready, review the hyperlinked NHO checklist for greater clarity regarding required documentation.



There are business eligibility requirements specific to NHO related firms. These requirements focus on the legal structure of the business, the size of the concern, ownership, control and management of the enterprise, individual eligibility limitation and the potential for success of the NHO business.

Notes		



Small firms owned by economically disadvantaged Native Hawaiian Organizations, as defined in 13 CFR 124.3, are eligible for 8(a) program participation. Such firms must operate as "for profit" entities and must qualify as small businesses.

Importantly, a NHO cannot own 51% or more of another firm which, either at the time of application or for the previous two years, has been operating in the 8(a) program under the same primary NAICS code of the applicant. A Native Hawaiian Organization may, however, own an 8(a) participating firm or applicant that conducts or will conduct secondary business in the 8(a) program under the same NAICS code.



Business size matters. A NHO owned applicant must qualify as a small business concern as defined for purposes in 13 CFR 121. The particular size standard to be applied is based on the primary industry classification or NAICS code of the applicant concern.

Also, in determining the small business size standard, the NHO owned business will be determined independently without regard to its affiliation with the Native Hawaiian Organization or any other business enterprise owned by the NHO, unless the SBA Administrator determines that one or more such NHO owned businesses have obtained, or are likely to obtain, a substantial unfair competitive advantage within an industry category.



Regarding control, the NHO must control the NHO owned business and the business must be able to demonstrate that the NHO controls its board of directors. In addition,

NHO's members, or directors if there are no members, must have managerial experience sufficient to run the NHO owned firm.

Individuals operating the NHO owned business do not need to demonstrate social and economic disadvantage.

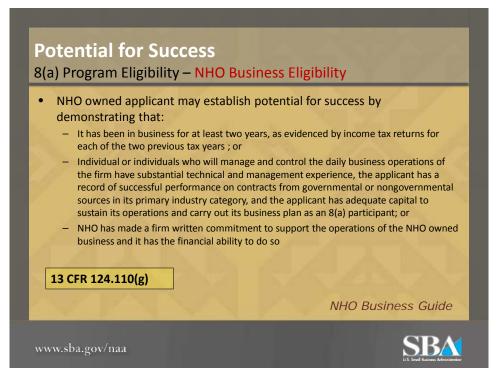
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Individual eligibility limitation – th	nere is none
SBA does not deem an individual	involved in the management or daily wned business to have used his or her
13 CFR 124.110(f)	
	NHO Business Guide

There is no individual eligibility limitation. That is, SBA does not deem an individual involved in the management or daily business operations of a NHO owned business to have used his or her individual eligibility within the meaning of *"one-time eligibility,"* as described in 13 CFR 124.108(b).

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Page3'



A NHO owned business applicant may establish potential for success by demonstrating that:

- it has been in business for at least two years, as evidenced by income tax returns for each of the two previous tax years showing operating revenues in the primary industry in which the applicant is seeking 8(a) certification; or
- the individual or individuals who will manage and control the daily business operations of the firm have substantial technical and management experience, the applicant has a record of successful performance on contracts from governmental or nongovernmental sources in its primary industry category, and the applicant has adequate capital to sustain its operations and carry out its business plan as an 8(a) firm participant; or
- the NHO has made a firm written commitment to support the operations of the NHO owned business and it has the financial ability to do so.



8(a) applicant or participant – incluc able to demonstrate good character – Adverse information – Violations of any SBA regulations – Disbarred or suspended – Lacks business integrity – Incarcerated or on parole 13 CFR 124.108	
	NHO Business Guide

An applicant or participant in the 8(a) program, including all 8(a) firm principals, must be able to demonstrate good character. This is important to the SBA.

The agency will consider all credible factors including, adverse information, violations of any SBA regulations, disbarment from federal activities, evidence of insufficient business integrity or incarceration.

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As with other 8(a) applicants, a NHO owned applicant may not be denied admission into the program due solely to a determination that specific contract opportunities are unavailable to assist the development of the applicant firm, unless: the government has not previously procured and is unlikely to procure the types of products or services offered by the concern; or the purchase of such products or services by the government will not be in quantities sufficient to support the developmental needs of the applicant and other program participants providing the same or similar items or services.



Reflection...

Does your Native Hawaiian Organization and the related business or businesses within the NHO meet the eligibility requirements of the 8(a) program?

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The application process.

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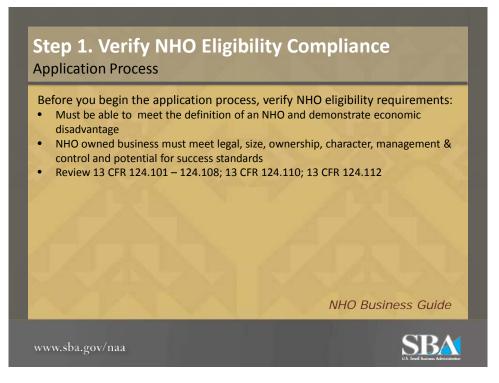




If you feel you are qualified and only when you are ready to apply – should you apply for 8(a) program certification.

The application process is not difficult. However, like any important application process it does require solid preparation, meaningful thought and a certain level of due diligence. It makes sense to do it right, the first time. No business wants to waste time and resources going through the motions and then not realizing what is expected.

So, we recommend that six steps be followed in the application process. Each of these steps is discussed in the following.



Not every business enterprise is eligible for 8(a) program certification. Before you begin the application process, make sure you meet core NHO eligibility requirements. This is step one.

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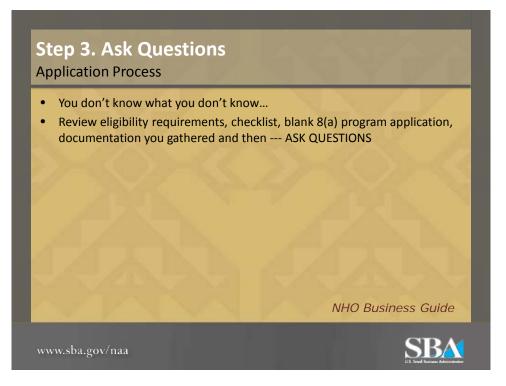
Page 1



The 8(a) program is statutorily authorized and specific eligibility requirements are strictly adhered-to and monitored by the SBA.

As you prepare to apply for 8(a) program certification, you will be asked to provide, identify, demonstrate and validate much information. Therefore, it's important to assemble key NHO, business, governance, ownership, tax and other pertinent information to have readily available during the application process and BEFORE you attempt to complete the electronic 8(a) program application. This is step two.

Use the hyperlinked – Native Hawaiian Organization Checklist – to review and better understand what supporting documentation will be required by the SBA. Also, take a look at a blank copy of the 8(a) application to better understand what you will need.



As mentioned earlier, no business wants to waste time and resources going through the motions and then not getting what is expected. That is why step three is critical.

You don't know what you don't know. Make a point of becoming informed. Review eligibility requirements, the checklist, blank 8(a) application, documentation you gathered, and then, importantly, ask questions of SBA district office staff and others, experienced and qualified in the 8(a) program.



Learn more about	
System for Award Management (SAM)	
NHO Business	Guide

Step four, register in the System for Award Management.

To do business with the federal government and to be certified under the 8(a) program, you must register in the System for Award Management or SAM, which is a database and government-wide single point of vendor registration. Within the SAM system, you must also complete the Small Business Supplemental Page. Use the hyperlink to learn more about the SAM system and to register your NHO owned business.

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Access & Register in GLS	

Step five, access and register in the General Login System.

To apply for 8(a) certification, you must register for an account in SBA's General Log-in System, more commonly referred to as GLS. The GLS system provides a single log-in point for all SBA services. This single-entry point streamlines and simplifies service delivery to our clients.

To access the 8(a) program electronic application, you will first have to login to SBA's GLS system.

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Step 6, complete and submit the 8(a) electronic application.

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Reflection...

Is your NHO owned business ready to apply for 8(a) certification? Have you meaningfully considered each of the six 8(a) program application steps?

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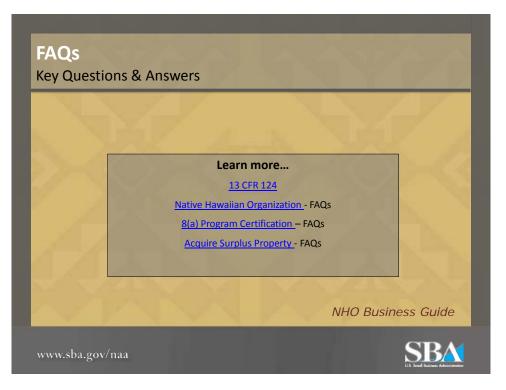




Key questions and answers.

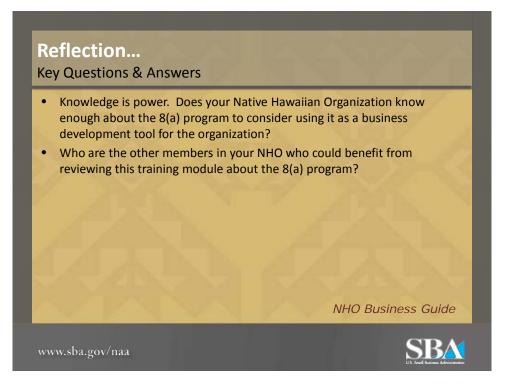
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Sometimes the best approach to learn about a program is to review frequently asked questions and answers. Several good sources for such information include: 13 CFR 124 -- which is a comprehensive review of the 8(a) program and developed in a question and answer format; Native Hawaiian Organization FAQs; 8(a) program certification FAQs; and, FAQs about acquiring surplus property.





Reflection...

Knowledge is power. Does your Native Hawaiian Organization know enough about the 8(a) program to consider using it as a business development tool for the corporation and affiliated businesses? Who are the other members in your NHO who could benefit from reviewing this training module about the 8(a) program?





Resources and tools.

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Numerous resources are available to assist NHO owned businesses in learning more about and participating in the 8(a) Business Development Program.



Use these resources to become better informed and improve your chances of being a successful NHO business participant in the 8(a) program.

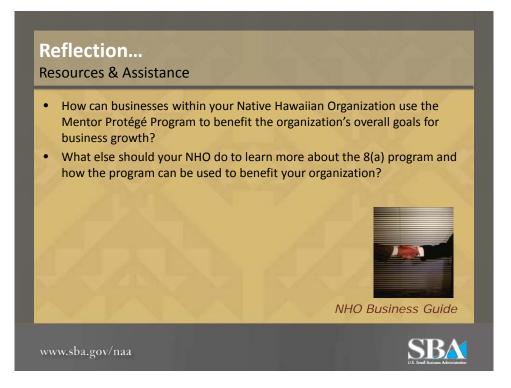
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And finally, a very helpful resource program for NHO owned firms, certified in the 8(a) program, is SBA's Mentor-Protégé Program.

This relationship building resource-initiative is designed to enhance the capability of NHO and other 8(a) participants to compete more successfully for federal contracts. The program encourages 8(a) firms to partner with experienced contracting firms, serving as mentors.

Under the program, 8(a) firms can gain significant benefits, including: technical and management assistance; prime contracting support; financial assistance in the form of equity or loans; and, qualification for other SBA programs.



Reflection...

How can businesses within your NHO use the Mentor Protégé Program to benefit the organization's overall goals for business growth? What else should your NHO do to learn more about the 8(a) program and how the program can be used to benefit your Native Hawaiian Organization?

Notes		





Thank you for taking the time to review the course, NHO Business Guide and learn about the 8(a) Business Development Program.

Much information has been discussed and we hope it is helpful. Please contact us with any additional questions you may have.

In addition, this is one of many training modules currently available in SBA's online **Government Contracting Classroom**. Consider reviewing other courses at your convenience.

Thank you.





SBA's Office of Native American Affairs is pleased to have collaborated with the Office of Government Contracting and Business Development in the development of this training module for Native Hawaiian Organizations.

Notes		



## Hyperlinks Contained in the Workbook

Native Hawaiian Organization Checklist

http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/NHO-Checklist.pdf

– Sample 8(a) Program Application

http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/SBA%20Form%201010 0.pdf

Native Hawaiian Organization – FAQs

http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/NHO%20FAQs-rev20120802.pdf

– 8(a) Program Certification – FAQs

https://sba8a.symplicity.com/applicants/faqs

- Federal Acquisition Regulations
  - <u>https://www.acquisition.gov/far</u>
- 13 CFR 124
  - <u>http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2006-title13-vol1/content-detail.html</u>
- SBA's Mentor-Protégé Program

http://www.sba.gov/content/mentor-prot%C3%A9g%C3%A9-program

- System for Award Management
  - <u>http://www.sam.gov</u>
- FAR Part 19 Small Business Programs
  - <u>http://www.acquisition.gov/far</u>
- Access & Register in GLS
  - <u>https://eweb.sba.gov/gls/dsp\_addcustomer.cfm?IMAppSysTypNm=8ASDB</u>
- Code of Federal Regulations (13CFR)

http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html

Federal Business Opportunities

- <u>http://www.fbo.gov</u>
- SBA-Government Contracting
  - http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/gc/index.html
- Learn more about:
  - <u>Non-manufacturer waivers</u> (SBA information)
  - SBA Size Standards
  - <u>8(a) Business Development Program</u>
  - HUB Zone Program
- Local (client) resources:
  - SBA district office
  - Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC)
  - <u>SCORE chapter</u>
  - Small Business Development Center
    - <u>SBA/SBDC Program Office</u>
  - Women's Business Center
    - SBA/WBC Program

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