



## Suspension and Debarment: Increased Enforcement Calls for Increased Attention to Compliance







Suspension and Debarment: Increased Enforcement Calls for Increased Attention to Compliance



#### Agenda

- \* S/D Basics
- Today's landscape
- Practical steps for contractors and subcontractors to take now





#### S/D Basics: Two Principal Types

- Many similarities, but some important differences
- Procurement S/D: FAR Part 9.4
- Nonprocurement S/D: 2 CFR Part 180 (OMB Common Rule), plus agency regulations





## S/D Basics: The Target

- \* Purpose:
  - To protect the public interest -- NOT to punish
  - Key concept of "present responsibility"
- \* Who can be suspended/debarred?
  - Individuals
  - Entities (*e.g.*, corporations, partnerships, divisions or business units within an entity)
  - Parent and affiliates, if warranted
  - Prime contractors, subcontractors, or participants at any tier





## S/D Basics: The Method

- Sources of authority: federal law, Executive Orders, and federal regulations
- EVERY agency has its own SDO
- \* Agencies to establish own "methods and procedures for coordinating their debarment or suspension actions"
  - Highly inconsistent, no uniformity
  - GAO criticisms (more on this later)





#### S/D Basics: The Method, Coordinated

- Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee
  - Concept of "lead agency"
  - Coordination, share best practices
  - May drive contractor's decision making re advance disclosure
  - GSA maintains the consolidated list:





## S/D Basics: The Various Causes (1)

- Conviction for a criminal offense or a civil judgment for fraud in connection with obtaining or performing a public contract or subcontract
  - Even an on-going investigation or a settlement agreement can trigger
  - Conduct need not be related to a public contract, e.g., SEC books and records violation, FCPA infractions, Antitrust misconduct





## S/D Basics: The Various Causes (2)

- Violation of federal or state antitrust laws relating to submission of offers
- Embezzlement, theft, falsification, destruction of records, false statements, tax evasion, receiving stolen property
- "Made in America" label fraud
- \* Commission of "any other offense indicating a lack of business integrity or business honesty that seriously and directly affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor."





## S/D Basics: The Various Causes (3)

- Violation of the terms of a Government contract or subcontract, such as:
  - Willful failure to perform
  - History of failure to perform
  - Unsatisfactory performance
  - Violation of the Drug Free Workplace Act
  - Delinquent federal taxes in an amount exceeding





## S/D Basics: The Various Causes (4)

- \* Knowing failure to disclose to the government certain misconduct (*e.g.*, violation of a criminal conflict of interest law, false claim, or significant overpayment)
- \* "any other cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects the present responsibility of the contractor or subcontractor."





### S/D Basics: Evidentiary Standard

- \* Suspension: "adequate evidence"
- \* Debarment: "preponderance of the evidence"
- "from any source" (e.g., competitor, IG, contracting officer, newspaper)





#### S/D Basics: Exclusion of Affiliates

- \* S/D may extend to "affiliates" of the contractor if they are
  - Specifically named; and
  - Given written notice of the S/D and an opportunity to respond
- Practice tends to be to limit S/D to the particular offending business unit <u>unless</u> evidence of interlocking ownership and management
- \* "Affiliate" if, directly or indirectly, one unit has the power to control the other unit, or a third party has the power to control both





## S/D Basics: The Effect of Being Listed (FAR)

- \* No *new* contracts, orders, option exercises, or contract extensions
  - Agencies cannot solicit offers from, award contracts to, or consent to subcontracts with
  - No "discussions" or placement in competitive range
  - Cannot act as agent, representative, or surety
- Continuation of current contracts
  - Agencies "may continue contracts or subcontracts..."
     (i.e., termination not required)
  - The prevailing practice is not to terminate.





## S/D Basics: The Effect of Being Listed (OMB)

- \* OMB Common Rule
  - Excluded person may not act as a *principal\** under a covered transaction
  - Preexisting transactions may continue, but agency practice has been to scrutinize and then terminate some existing agreements

**Principal** defined: officer, director, owner, partner, principal investigator or other person with management or supervisory responsibility, or a consultant or other person, whether or not employed by the entity or paid with Federal funds, who is in a position to handle Federal funds, influence or control the use of such funds, or occupies a technical or professional position capable of substantially influencing the development or outcome of performance





## S/D Basics: Subcontracts and Collateral Effect

- Subcontracts at any tier
  - FAR: over \$30K, except for COTS
  - OMB Common Rule: over \$25K, no COTS exception
- Collateral consequences
  - State and local procurement reciprocity
  - Security clearances
  - Export licenses
  - Commercial customer orders many give effect to federal EPLS through their purchasing policies





## S/D Basics: 10 Mitigating Factors (FAR)

#### \* The ten mitigating factors under the FAR:

- 1. Effective standards of conduct/internal controls at the time of the misconduct
- 2. Did the contractor disclose?
- 3. Has the contractor fully investigated *and* shared the results with the government?
- 4. Has the contractor fully cooperated?
- 5. Has the contractor made full restitution?
- 6. Has the contractor taken appropriate disciplinary action?
- 7. Has the contractor adopted remedial measures?
- 8. Has the contractor adopted new control procedures and ethics training programs?
- 9. Has there been adequate time to eliminate the circumstances that led to the misconduct?
- 10. Does Management Recognize the seriousness and have them implemented programs to prevent a recurrence?

**READ: A Demonstrable Ethical Culture** 

*NOTE:* none of the 10 involves arguing the facts





## S/D Basics: 19 Mitigating Factors (OMB) (1)

## \* The nineteen mitigating factors under the OMB Common Rule

- 1. The actual or potential harm of the misconduct
- 2. The frequency or duration of the misconduct
- 3. Whether there is a pattern or prior history of wrongdoing
- 4. Whether there has been a prior listing
- 5. Whether there has been a prior Administrative Agreement
- 6. The role of individuals in planning, initiating or carrying out the misconduct
- 7. Whether the entity/individual has accepted responsibility/recognized the seriousness
- 8. Full restitution
- 9. Full cooperation, including whether there was a disclosure and when the cooperation began





## S/D Basics: 19 Mitigating Factors (OMB) (2)

# \* The nineteen mitigating factors under the OMB Common Rule, con't.

- 10. Whether the misconduct was pervasive
- 11. The kind of positions held by the individuals involved in the misconduct
- 12. Whether the **principals** tolerated the misconduct (see broad definition)
- 13. Appropriate corrective or remedial measures, including ethics program and training
- 14. Whether there was a voluntary disclosure
- 15. Whether there was a full investigation *and* the results have been shared
- 16. Whether there were effective standards of conduct and internal control systems in place at the time of the misconduct
- 17. Whether there has been appropriate discipline
- 18. Whether there has been adequate time to eliminate the circumstances leading to the misconduct
- 19. "Other factors that are appropriate to the circumstances of a particular case."



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- \* Today's landscape
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#### Today's Landscape: Increased Activity

- \* Due to:
  - Increased inter- and intra- agency cooperation (more information available to SDOs)
  - Reporting requirements
  - Reports of contractor misconduct
  - Agency response to Congressional criticisms





#### **Increased Activity: Numbers**

- Approximate doubling of DoD proposed debarments in FY10 - FY11
  - Air Force, Army, Navy, and DLA
- Others, including SBA, GSA, USAID, becoming more active
  - State Department
    - 0 in FY09
    - 5 each in FY10 and FY11
    - ▶ 19 in FY12 (as of April 17, 2012)





#### **Increased Agency Cooperation**

- Information sharing between IGs, SDOs, DOJ
  - Sept. '11 report by the CIGIE Suspension and Debarment Working Group
    - Need to increase S/D to protect federal funds
    - Stressed availability and viability of fact-based actions, referrals from audits & inspections
    - Encouraged assignment of dedicated OIG personnel, use of investigative audit/inspection reports to identify S/D candidates, enhancements to OIG referral policies





#### **Increased Reporting Requirements**

- More required information; increased likelihood of fact-based exclusions
  - Mandatory disclosure
    - ▶ Be prepared! Will go to SDOs *immediately*
  - FAPIIS
    - Designed to facilitate Govt's ability to evaluate the business ethics of prospective K'ors and protect the Gov't from awarding Ks to K'ors that are not responsible sources"
    - OFPP seeking comments on improving CO's access to relevant information about "contractor business ethics





#### Increased Government Studies and Reports

- \* 2011 S/D Spotlight:
  - July DoD IG
  - August GAO
  - August Wartime Contracting Commission
  - September CIGIE
  - October DoD report on contracting fraud
  - November OMB memo
  - December OUSD Memo





## July '11 DoDIG Report

- Title of the report says it all
  - "Additional Actions Can Further Improve the DoD Suspension and Department Process"
- Critical of military services (but not DLA)
  - COs not referring "poorly performing contractors," meaning "poorly performing contractors may still be receiving Federal contracts."
  - Potential for more fact-based S/D if services CO's were more engaged with S/D process





#### August '11 GAO Report

- "Non-robust" S/D programs at Commerce, HHS, State, Treasury, and FEMA
- Factors for successful S/D programs (read: more S/D)
  - dedicated S/D staff
  - detailed S/D guidance
  - systems to encourage referrals
- \* ISDC struggles to meet its directives because it relies on voluntary agency participation and has limited resources





## **August '11 Wartime Contracting Commission Report**

- \* Transforming Wartime Contracting
  - "Agencies do not use suspension and debarment processes to full effect."
  - Cited complexity of S/D procedures as a reason for lack of use
    - providing hearing on disputed facts difficult if based on disputed facts in a contingency environment

#### \* Recommended:

- Requiring written rationale for not pursuing S/D
- Increased use of S/D (not administrative agreements)
- Revise regulations to lower procedural barriers to contingency S/D





#### November '11 OMB Memo

- Stated that agencies have failed to adequately use S/D
- \* Directed agencies to:
  - Appoint a senior accountable official to review internal policies, procedures, and guidance to ensure agency is protecting gov't interests and taxpayer funds by effectively using S/D where appropriate
  - Use relevant information sources to prevent awards to nonresponsible parties
  - Take prompt corrective action when improperly made award is identified





#### December '11 OUSD Memo

- Referenced OMB Nov '11 memo, and appointed SDOs the Senior Accountable Officials
- \* Reserved remaining tasks for Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy office
- Released statistics on DoD S/D





#### **Congressional Reaction**

- Legislative "fixes"
  - Pushing automatic S/D 2012 Appropriations Act, FCPA
  - Pushing automatic referral Contingency Contracting Reform Act (*proposed legislation*)
- Hearings focused on need to exclude contractors
  - SDOs trying to protect discretion
- Letters to agency heads "directing" S/D, either generally or against specific entities





#### 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act

- Consolidated 9 appropriations bills
   for 2012 S/D provisions in 5
- \* Prohibits use of funds for contract, grant, cooperative agreement, loan, etc., if corporation:
  - Was convicted of felony criminal violation of any federal law
  - Within the preceding 24 months
  - Where the agency is aware of the conviction

- \* UNLESS the agency has considered S/D and made the determination that further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the government
- \* Differences exist between sections some include convictions of officers or agents of the corporation, or state law violations





## **Contingency Contracting Reform Act (CCRA)**

- Introduced by Senators McCaskill & Webb
- \* Revised: When originally introduced, provided for <u>automatic suspension</u> and allegations did not have to be connected to overseas contingency operations and extended to employees, affiliates, subsidiaries, and controlled businesses
- \* Now Sec. 113 automatic referral to SDO for S/D determination:
  - If a person is <u>charged with a federal criminal offense</u> related to the award or performance of a contract related to "overseas contingency operations" for the Department of Defense, Department of State, or U.S. Agency for International Development.
  - If the head of one of the above named agencies <u>makes a final determination</u> that the person failed to pay or refund amounts due or owed to the federal government in connection with an "overseas contingency operation."
  - If the federal government <u>alleges fraud</u> against a person in a <u>civil or criminal proceeding</u> related to the award or performance of a contract related to "overseas contingency operations" for the Department of Defense, Department of State, or U.S. Agency for International Development.





#### Reactions: April 2012 Testimony on the CCRA

- Patrick Kennedy, Under Sec for Mgmt at DOS
  - Office of the Procurement Executive, State's SDO, significantly strengthened S/D processes
  - Testified that:
    - Do not need a separate S/D staff as proposed by Section 112 of the CCRA
    - Already increasing use of S/D
    - Favors discretion
      - Reasoned decision by SDO based on totality of information favored to automatic suspension in section 113
      - Automatic exclusion would likely lead to due process challenges and court action that could delay necessary action
      - (Comments based on pre-revision CCRA language)





#### Reactions: DOJ IG Report on Statutory S/D

- \* June 2012 Audit Report identified widespread problems with DOJ's administration of statutorily mandated debarment
  - 10 USC sec. 2408 for fraud or felony convictions "arising out of" a DoD contract
    - Individual prohibited from involvement in defense contract or first-tier subcontract
    - Not less than 5 years unless DoD national security interest determination
    - Criminal penalties up to \$500k if contractor knowingly employs person debarred under this authority or allows the person to serve on the board of directors
  - 21 USC sec. 862 for conviction of trafficking in or possession of drugs
- \* Concluded that problems may result in inappropriate awards to excluded individuals (and exclusion in non-qualifying cases)
- \* DOJ "remedied" problems by excluding hundreds or people under this provision in last month, including retroactively





#### Reactions: Agility Def. and Gov'tServs.

- \* June 26, 2012, Alabama District Court rejected the government's assertion that an agency's suspension of contractor was beyond judicial review
- \* Overturned suspensions of affiliates because they exceeded 18 months (violates FAR 9.407-4(b))
  - Suspension based on affiliation with indicted contractor
  - Initial suspension of affiliates deemed proper
  - Extension beyond 18 months was improper because legal proceedings not initiated against affiliates themselves



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#### **Steps Contractors Can Take Now**

- \* S/D Mitigating factors are essentially a snap-shot of the contractor's ethics/compliance program and culture
- Ensure your ethics and compliance program is robust
  - Does it adequately address the risks your company faces?
  - Does the ethics and compliance officer have adequate resources to address those risks?
  - ECO independence?
  - Values-based ethics that inculcates core values?





#### **SDO's Expect More Than Compliance**

- Expectation is that contractors adopt values-based ethics programs
- Address culture holistically
  - Train employees to do more than just comply with rules
- Encourage employees to adopt a new way of approaching their work and the issues they encounter
- Encourage employees to think before they act and to always "do the right thing"
- \* These give contractors a competitive advantage over those that simply follow the rules





#### **Core Values**

- \* **Integrity** maintaining a moral compass that guides you to do the right thing
- \* <a href="Honesty/Candor">Honesty/Candor</a> being truthful with yourself and those you come in contact with
- \* **Respect** respecting yourself and those you come in contact with
- \* <u>Transparency / Openness</u> being open about your views and being open to others so they share their views with you
- \* <u>Trust</u> maintaining confidences and being loyal and recognizing trust is hard to gain but easy to lose
- \* <u>Communication</u> being clear and concise in communications and when sensitive issues are discussed, communicating in person





#### **Timely Engagement of SDOs**

- Engage the SDO promptly
  - Mandatory disclosures will go to SDOs immediately, so contact SDO early
  - FCA? FCPA? T for D? Tell the SDO before you get a show cause notice or notice of proposed debarment
  - Keep SDO informed during ongoing investigations





## S/D Toolkit (contemporaneous, not post-hoc)

- Documentation
  - Policies, procedures, training material, messages demonstrating the right "tone from the top," etc.
- Company spokesman
  - Identify high-ranking official knowledgeable about ethics/ compliance program, capable of making a compelling, sincere, presentation to an SDO
- \* Counsel



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