

Chapter 200-305 WAC DEBARMENT PROCEDURES

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WAC

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WAC 200-305-005 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide rules for the department of enterprise services to implement the provisions of RCW 39.26.200, which authorize the department either to fine or to debar contractors. Fines in lieu of debarment provide a cost-effective, efficient, progressive enforcement mechanism to utilize state resources to police certain causes that otherwise would result in debarment and help ensure a vibrant, open, competitive procurement marketplace for bidders and the state of Washington.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-005, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18.]

WAC 200-305-010 Definitions. The definitions set forth in chapter 39.26 RCW and in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Affiliate" means a person in a business relationship who either directly or indirectly controls or has the power to control the other or a third party who controls or has the power to control both. Factors used to determine control include:

(a) Interlocking management or ownership;
(b) Identity of interests among family members;
(c) Shared facilities and equipment;
(d) Common use of employees; or
(e) A business entity organized following the debarment or proposed debarment of a person which has the same or similar management, ownership, or employees as the person that was debarred or proposed for debarment.

(2) "Conviction" means:

(a) A judgment or any other determination of guilt of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered upon a verdict or plea, including a plea of nolo contendere; or

(b) Any other resolution that is the functional equivalent of a judgment, including probation before judgment and deferred prosecution. A disposition without the participation of the court is the functional equivalent of a judgment only if it includes an admission of guilt.

(3) "Covered transaction" means submitting a bid, having a bid considered, entering into a state contract, or subcontracting on a state contract.

(4) "Debarring official" means the director of the department of enterprise services or the director's designee, who shall exercise the authority to debar or fine in lieu of debarment.

(5) "Fine in lieu of debarment" means an alternative to debarment, for certain causes that otherwise could result in debarment, but for which a monetary penalty, under the circumstances, may be more appropriate than debarment.

(6) "Investigating official" means a person appointed to investigate the merits of a debarment referral.

(7) "Service" or "service of process" means, for any delivery required under this chapter, personal delivery, delivery by U.S. postal mail service, electronic mail delivery, or delivery by other reasonable commercially acceptable means of delivery.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-010, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-010, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-020 Causes for debarment. The director may debar a contractor based on a finding of one or more of the causes specified in RCW 39.26.200(2). A contractor or affiliate also may be debarred for failure to timely pay a fine in lieu of debarment as provided in WAC 200-305-025. A debarment may include any affiliate of the contractor if specifically named and given notice of the proposed debarment pursuant to this chapter.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-020, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-020, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-025 Causes for fine in lieu of debarment. The director may fine a contractor in lieu of debarment based on a finding of one or more of the causes specified in RCW 39.26.200 (2)(e) or (f).

(1) The director shall decide whether to order debarment or a fine in lieu of debarment. Such decision shall rest with the sound discretion of the director but be informed by the aggravating and mitigating factors set forth in this chapter.

(2) A fine in lieu of debarment shall be set at an amount to:

(a) Negate any economic gain to the contractor from the violation; and

(b) Recover the cost to the state from the contractor's violation.

(3) In the event that a fine in lieu of debarment is ordered and the contractor does not timely pay such fine in lieu of debarment as set forth in the order, the fine in lieu of debarment shall be deemed, without further action, to be a debarment order for a period of three years. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, because the fine in lieu of debarment was subject to review, there shall be no further review of a debarment order that is the result of a fine in lieu of debarment that is not timely paid.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-025, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18.]

WAC 200-305-030 Aggravating and mitigating factors. The following are the mitigating and aggravating factors that the investigating official and debarment official may consider in determining whether to debar and the length of the debarment period, or to fine in lieu of debarment.

(1) The actual or potential harm or impact that resulted or may result from the wrongdoing.

(2) The frequency of incidents and/or duration of the wrongdoing.

(3) Whether there is a pattern or prior history of wrongdoing.

(4) Whether the contractor or affiliate has been excluded or disqualified by an agency of the federal government or has not been allowed to participate in state or local contracts or assistance agreements on a basis of conduct similar to one or more of the causes for debarment specified in this rule.

(5) Whether the contractor or affiliate has entered into an administrative agreement with a federal agency or a state or local government that is not government-wide but is based on conduct similar to one or more of the causes for debarment specified in this rule.

(6) Whether the contractor or affiliate has accepted responsibility for the wrongdoing and recognizes the seriousness of the misconduct that led to the cause for debarment.

(7) Whether the contractor or affiliate has paid or agreed to pay all criminal, civil and administrative liabilities for the improper activity, including any investigative or administrative costs incurred by the government, and has made or agreed to make full restitution.

(8) Whether the contractor or affiliate has cooperated fully with the government agencies during the investigation and any court or administrative action. In determining the extent of cooperation, the investigating official or debarment official may consider when the cooperation began and whether the contractor or affiliate disclosed all known pertinent information.

(9) The kind of positions held by the individuals involved in the wrongdoing.

(10) Whether the contractor or affiliate took appropriate corrective action or remedial measures, such as establishing ethics training and implementing programs to prevent recurrence.

(11) Whether the contractor or affiliate brought the activity cited as a basis for the debarment to the attention of the appropriate government agency in a timely manner.

(12) Whether the contractor or affiliate has fully investigated the circumstances surrounding the cause for debarment and, if so, made the result of the investigation available to the investigating official or debarment official.

(13) Whether the contractor or affiliate had effective standards of conduct and internal control systems in place at the time the wrongdoing occurred.

(14) Whether the contractor or affiliate has taken appropriate disciplinary action against the individuals responsible for the activity that constitutes the cause for debarment.

(15) Other factors appropriate to the circumstances of a particular case.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-030, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-030, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-040 Referring a person for debarment or fine in lieu of debarment. (1) Any person may file a referral for debarment or fine in lieu of debarment with the department. The referral must be in writing. The referring party may complete the department's debarment referral form. The referral must include the following information:

(a) The name and contact information of the person submitting the referral;

(b) The specific facts supporting the request for debarment or fine in lieu of debarment, including the dates and locations for all events upon which the referral is made;

(c) The cause or causes specified in RCW 39.26.200(2) upon which debarment or fine in lieu of debarment may be based that the referring party believes are supported by the facts presented; and

(d) The name of the contractor and any affiliates the referring party believes should be subject to debarment or fine in lieu of debarment.

(2) The department will make an initial assessment of the referral. If the department determines that the facts as presented, if true, support a debarment or fine in lieu of debarment, the department will conduct an investigation to substantiate the allegations. Otherwise, the department will reject the referral.

(3) The department will notify the referring party in writing and state whether the referral will be investigated or rejected.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-040, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-040, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-050 Investigation. (1) If the department accepts a debarment referral and conducts an investigation, the department will notify the contractor and affiliates in writing.

(2) The notice must:

(a) Provide a complete copy of the debarment referral;

(b) State the applicable cause(s) for debarment or fine in lieu of debarment, including the applicable statutory or administrative code provisions, and the factual allegations supporting each cause in terms sufficient to put the contractor and affiliates on notice of the specific reasons for the investigation;

(c) Request a written response to the allegations including any documents that support the response, and state that failure to respond will result in the department making a decision without the recipient's input; and

(d) State the effects of a debarment order or fine in lieu of debarment order.

(3) At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigating official will issue a report that includes the following information:

(a) Facts found by the investigating official;

(b) Whether the facts support debarment or a fine in lieu of debarment; and

(c) A recommendation. The recommendation shall state whether the referral should be dismissed with no further action taken or whether a debarment order or fine in lieu of debarment should be issued, including the duration of the debarment or the amount of the fine in lieu of debarment.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-050, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-050, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-060 Notice of recommended debarment or fine in lieu of debarment.

(1) If, based on the investigation, the investigating official determines that the facts support debarment or a fine in lieu of debarment the investigating official shall notify the affected contractor and affiliates. The investigating official shall cause service of the notice of recommended debarment or fine in lieu of debarment on the affected contractor and affiliates. The notice shall include the following information:

(a) The effective date for any recommended debarment or fine in lieu of debarment;

(b) Each cause for the recommended debarment or fine in lieu of debarment and the facts that the investigating official found that support each cause;

(c) The period of the recommended debarment or the amount of the fine in lieu of debarment and the deadline for payment of such fine in lieu of debarment;

(d) Notice that, in the case of a fine in lieu of debarment, if such fine is not timely paid, the fact that such failure will cause the fine in lieu of debarment to be converted to a debarment, without further action or process, and state the period of the recommended debarment in such event;

(e) How the recommended debarment or fine in lieu of debarment will impact either the contractor or affiliates or both;

(f) The notice shall state that if no hearing is requested within thirty days of the date of issuance of the notice, the debarring official may issue a final, unappealable debarment order or fine in lieu of debarment order.

(2) Either the contractor or affiliates or both, as applicable, may request a hearing in accordance with WAC 200-305-070 to dispute the recommended debarment or recommended fine in lieu of debarment or the recommended debarment period or the recommended amount of the fine in lieu of debarment.

(3) Where a hearing is requested, the recommended debarment order or fine in lieu of debarment order will not go into effect until the resolution of the hearing in accordance with WAC 200-305-080.

(4) If no one requests a hearing, the investigating official will provide the report and recommendation to the debarring official, who may issue the recommendation as a final debarment order or fine in lieu of debarment order. The order shall include the effective date and term of the debarment order or fine in lieu of debarment order. If the debarring official elects to impose a sanction that is more severe than the recommendation of the investigating official, a new notice will be provided and an opportunity to request a hearing under WAC 200-305-070 will be provided before the order becomes effective.

(5) A fine in lieu of debarment order shall not constitute a debarment order.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-060, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory

Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-060, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-070 Request for a hearing on recommended debarment or fine in lieu of debarment. Either the contractor, or affiliate or both may request a hearing to contest the recommended debarment or fine in lieu of debarment. The request must be served with the director within thirty days after the date the investigating official served the notice of recommended debarment or recommended fine in lieu of debarment on the contractor and affiliates. The person requesting the hearing must also serve a copy of the request on the investigating official.

The request for hearing must be in writing and must specify:

- (1) The name of the person requesting the hearing and the person's contact information; and
- (2) The facts, conclusions, penalties or other matters in the notice of recommended debarment or the notice of recommended fine in lieu of debarment that are contested.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-070, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-070, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-080 Hearing on recommended debarment or recommended fine in lieu of debarment. (1) The director may hear the contested matter personally or may delegate the authority to hold the hearing and draft a proposed decision to another person or to an administrative law judge pursuant to chapter 34.12 RCW. The investigating official, on behalf of the department, shall be the petitioner in the hearing, and the contractor and affiliates shall be the respondents.

(2) The investigating official shall have the burden of proving the basis for the cause for debarment and the debarment period or fine in lieu of debarment and fine amount as set forth in the notice for recommended debarment or the notice for recommended fine in lieu of debarment.

(3) The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW and to the extent not covered in this chapter, by the uniform procedural rules in chapter 1-08 WAC.

(4) If the director presides over the hearing, the director shall issue a final decision in writing that includes findings of fact, conclusions of law, and, if appropriate, the debarment period or fine amount. The director shall cause service of the final decision on all parties.

(5) If the director's delegate or an administrative law judge presides over the hearing, she or he shall issue a proposed decision that includes findings of fact, conclusions of law, and, if appropriate, the debarment period or fine amount. The proposed decision also shall include instructions on how to serve objections and written arguments or briefs with the debarring official. Objections and written arguments and briefs must be served within twenty days from the date of receipt of the proposed decision.

(6) The parties may stipulate to the method of service, as defined in WAC 200-305-010(14) for the proposed decision. Absent agree-

ment or stipulation, the department will serve the final order by United States mail, with service complete on the date of mailing.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-080, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-080, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-090 Final decision. (1) The debarring official shall review the proposed decision in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 34.05 RCW and any objections, written arguments and briefs timely filed by the parties. The debarring official may:

- (a) Allow the parties to present oral arguments;
- (b) Allow the parties to submit additional information if circumstances so warrant; or
- (c) Remand the matter to the delegate or administrative law judge for further proceedings;

(2) The debarring official shall issue a final decision that adopts in whole or in part, modifies or rejects the proposed decision.

(a) If the decision is to issue a debarment order, the debarment becomes effective on the date specified in the debarment order.

(b) If the decision is to issue a fine in lieu of debarment, the fine becomes due and effective on the date specified in the order.

(3) The debarring official shall cause service of the final decision on all parties. Either the contractor or affiliate or both may file a petition for review of the final decision to superior court. If neither the contractor nor affiliate appeals within the period set by RCW 34.05.542, the debarring official's decision is conclusive and binding on all parties. The appeal must be filed within thirty days from service of the final decision.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-090, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-090, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-100 Effect of a debarment order on the contractor and affiliate. The effects of a debarment order on the contractor and affiliate are:

(1) A debarred contractor (and, if applicable, affiliate) is ineligible to participate, directly or indirectly, in any covered transaction.

(2) Debarment constitutes debarment of all divisions or other organizational elements of the debarred person, unless the debarment decision is limited by its terms to specific divisions, organizational elements, or commodities.

(3) A person's debarment shall be effective in every agency, unless the director states in writing the compelling reasons justifying continued business dealings between an agency and the debarred person.

(4) A fine in lieu of debarment shall not constitute a debarment order.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-100, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory

Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-100, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-110 Effect of a debarment order on state agencies.

The effects of a debarment order on state agencies are:

(1) Agencies shall not permit debarred persons to participate in covered transactions, unless the debarring official determines in writing that there is a compelling reason to do so.

(2) If the period of debarment expires or is terminated prior to award, a contracting officer may, but is not required to, consider a debarred person's bid.

(3) Notwithstanding debarment, agencies may continue contracts or subcontracts in existence at the time the person was debarred unless the debarring official determines otherwise.

(4) Agencies shall not add new work, exercise options, or otherwise extend the duration of current contracts or orders for debarred persons, unless the debarring official makes a written determination of the compelling reasons for doing so.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-110, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-110, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-120 Relief from a debarment order.

(1) A debarred contractor or affiliate may request that the debarring official grant relief from the final debarment order or reduce the time period or scope of the final debarment order.

(2) The debarring official may reduce or terminate the debarment based on:

(a) Newly discovered material evidence;

(b) A reversal of the conviction upon which debarment was based;

(c) A bona fide change in ownership or management;

(d) Elimination of other causes for which the debarment was imposed; or

(e) Other reasons the debarring official finds appropriate.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-120, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]

WAC 200-305-130 Service and delivery.

(1) Any notice, objection or information that is required or allowed by these rules may be served or delivered to the department as follows:

(a) By courier delivery:

Department of Enterprise Services
1500 Jefferson Street S.E.
Olympia, WA 98504-1466
Attn: Office of the Director

(b) Or, mailed, by certified mail, return receipt requested to:

Department of Enterprise Services
Office of the Director
1500 Jefferson Street S.E.

MS: 41466
Olympia, WA 98504-1466

(c) Or, electronically mailed to department of enterprise services at the following email address: director@des.wa.gov.

(d) Service is complete upon receipt by the department.

(2) Any notice, objection or information that is required or allowed by these rules may be served by the department by U.S. mail or by any alternative means agreed to by the parties. Unless otherwise agreed, service is complete upon mailing to the contractor's address as registered with the Washington secretary of state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 43.19.011, 39.26.200 and 2015 c 44. WSR 18-21-055, § 200-305-130, filed 10/9/18, effective 11/9/18. Statutory Authority: RCW 39.26.200 and 43.19.011. WSR 13-09-069, § 200-305-130, filed 4/17/13, effective 5/18/13.]