

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**13 CFR Part 121**

RIN 3245-A112

Small Business Size Standards: Monetary-Based Industry Size Standards**AGENCY:** U.S. Small Business Administration.**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA or the Agency) proposes to increase its monetary based small business size definitions (commonly referred to as “size standards”) for 263 industries (259 receipts based and four assets based). SBA proposes to retain receipts based size standards for 237 industries and 12 subindustries (“exceptions”) and remove one exception. SBA’s proposal relied on its recently revised “Size Standards Methodology” (Revised Methodology). SBA seeks comments on its proposed changes to size standards and data sources it evaluated to develop the proposed size standards. SBA also invites comments on its proposed policy of not lowering any size standards, except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(4), a summary of this rule may be found at www.regulations.gov.

DATES: SBA must receive comments on this proposed rule on or before October 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Identify your comments by RIN 3245-A112 or Docket No. SBA-2025-0102 and submit them by one of the following methods: (1) Federal eRulemaking Portal:

www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for submitting comments; or (2) Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier: Khem R. Sharma, Ph.D., Chief, Size Standards Division, 409 Third Street SW, Mail Code 6530, Washington, DC 20416.

SBA will post all comments on this proposed rule on www.regulations.gov. If you wish to submit confidential business information (CBI) as defined in the User Notice at www.regulations.gov, you must submit such information to U.S. Small Business Administration, Khem R. Sharma, Ph.D., Chief, Size Standards Division, 409 Third Street SW, Mail Code 6530, Washington, DC 20416, or send an email to sizestandards@sba.gov. Highlight the information that you consider to be CBI and explain why you believe SBA should hold this information as confidential. SBA will review your

information and determine whether it will make the information public.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To determine eligibility for Federal small business assistance, SBA establishes small business size definitions (usually referred to as “size standards”) for private sector industries in the United States. SBA uses two primary measures of business size for size standards purposes: average annual receipts and average number of employees. SBA uses financial assets for certain financial industries and refining capacity, in addition to employees, for the petroleum refining industry to measure business size. In addition, SBA’s Small Business Investment Company (SBIC), Certified Development Company (CDC/504), and 7(a) Loan Programs use either the industry based size standards or the tangible net worth and net income based alternative size standard to determine eligibility for those programs.

In September 2010, Congress passed the Small Business Jobs Act (Pub. L. 111-240, 124 Stat. 2504 (September 27, 2010)) (Jobs Act) requiring SBA to review all size standards every five years and make necessary adjustments to reflect current industry and market conditions. Section 1831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Pub. L. 114-328; December 23, 2016) (NDAA 2017) directed SBA to establish size standards for all agricultural enterprises in the same manner as for other industries and to include them in the five-year rolling review procedures established under section 1344(a) of the Jobs Act.

In accordance with the Jobs Act, SBA completed the first five-year review of all size standards (except size standards for agricultural enterprises) in 2016¹ and the second five-year review of size standards (including size standards for agricultural enterprises in accordance with NDAA 2017) in 2023,² and made appropriate adjustments to size

¹ See “A REPORT ON THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS UNDER THE SMALL BUSINESS JOBS ACT OF 2010” available at <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2023-09/Report%20on%20the%20First%205-Year%20Comprehensive%20Size%20Standards%20Review-508F.pdf>.

² See “A REPORT ON THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS UNDER THE SMALL BUSINESS JOBS ACT OF 2010”, available at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2023-07/SBA%27s%20Report%20on%20the%20Second%205-Year%20Review%20of%20Size%20Standards_Final.pdf.

standards for a number of industries to reflect current industry and Federal market conditions. This rule focusing on monetary based size standards is one of two proposed rules as part of the third five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act. The other proposed rule will focus on employee based size standards and be published in the near future.

The number of monetary based size standards reviewed and revised by NAICS sector during the first five-year comprehensive review of size standards under the Jobs Act were discussed in the receipts based size standards proposed rules SBA issued as part of the second five-year comprehensive review of size standards.³ During the second five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA reviewed a total of 534 monetary based size standards and increased 264.

The analysis of available data at that time suggested that a total of 237 size standards might be decreased, but in response to ongoing economic impacts as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, SBA decided to retain those size standards at the current levels.⁴ Table 1, Summary of Monetary Based Size Standards Reviewed in Second Five-Year Review (NAICS 2017), provides a summary of these revisions by NAICS sector.

Currently, there are 102 different size standards levels, covering 978 NAICS

³ See Small Business Size Standards: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, Utilities, Construction (85 FR 62239, October 2, 2020), Small Business Size Standards: Transportation and Warehousing, Information, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (85 FR 62372, October 2, 2020), Small Business Size Standards: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (85 FR 72584, November 13, 2020), Small Business Size Standards: Education Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services, Other Services (85 FR 76390, November 27, 2020), and Small Business Size Standards: Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade (86 FR 28012, May 25, 2021).

⁴ See Small Business Size Standards: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, Utilities, Construction (87 FR 18607, March 31, 2022), Small Business Size Standards: Transportation and Warehousing, Information, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (87 FR 18627, March 31, 2022), Small Business Size Standards: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (87 FR 18665, March 31, 2022), Small Business Size Standards: Education Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services, Other Services (87 FR 18646, March 31, 2022), and Small Business Size Standards: Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade (87 FR 35869, June 14, 2022).

industries and 18 subindustries (commonly known as “exceptions” in SBA’s table of size standards). Seventy-three of these size levels are based on average annual receipts covering 496

industries and 13 subindustries (“exceptions”), 27 are based on average number of employees covering 478 industries and five subindustries (“exceptions”), one is based on refining

capacity covering one industry, and one is based on average assets covering four industries.

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Table 1
Summary of Monetary Based Size Standards Reviewed in the Second Five-Year Review (NAICS 2017)

NAICS Sector	Sector Title	No. of Size Standards Reviewed	No. Size Standards Calculated			No. of Size Standards Proposed or Revised		
			Increased	Decreased	Unchanged	Increased	Decreased	Unchanged
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	64	60	4	0	60	0	4
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	3	1	0	3	0	1
22	Utilities	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
23	Construction	32	2	30	0	2	0	30
44-45	Retail Trade	66	35	28	3	35	0	31
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	43	18	23	2	18	0	25
51	Information	19	8	9	2	8	0	11
52	Finance and Insurance	39	10	24	5	10	0	29
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	25	9	13	3	9	0	16
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	48	27	18	3	27	0	21
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	44	17	24	3	17	0	27
61	Education Services	18	14	4	0	14	0	4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	39	18	18	3	18	0	21

NAICS Sector	Sector Title	No. of Size Standards Reviewed	No. Size Standards Calculated			No. of Size Standards Proposed or Revised		
			Increased	Decreased	Unchanged	Increased	Decreased	Unchanged
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25	11	11	3	11	0	14
72	Accommodation and Food Services	15	4	9	2	4	0	11
81	Other Services	48	23	21	4	23	0	25
	Total	534	264	237	33	264	0	270

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SBA also adjusts its monetary based size standards for inflation at least once every five years. An interim final rule on SBA's latest inflation adjustment to

size standards, effective December 19, 2022, was published in the **Federal Register** on November 17, 2022 (87 FR 69118), which SBA finalized on July 19, 2023, adopting the November 2022 interim rule (88 FR 46048). SBA also updates its size standards, every five years, to adopt the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) quinquennial NAICS revisions to its table of small business size standards. Effective October 1, 2022, SBA adopted the OMB's 2022 NAICS revisions to its size standards (87 FR 59240, September 29, 2022).

This proposed rule is one of the two proposed rules that will review size standards of industries grouped by the type of size standards measures, *i.e.*, monetary based size standards and employee based size standards. Rather than review all size standards in one rule, SBA is reviewing size standards by grouping industries that use the same size measure (*i.e.*, employees or monetary measures). Once SBA completes its review of size standards for a group of industries sharing the same measure of size standards, it issues for public comments a proposed rule to revise size standards for those industries based on the latest available data and other factors deemed relevant by the SBA's Administrator.

Below is a discussion of SBA's recently revised "Size Standards Methodology" (Revised Methodology), issued on September 12, 2024, and available at www.sba.gov/size, for establishing, reviewing, or modifying receipts based size standards that SBA has applied to this proposed rule. SBA examines the structural characteristics of an industry as a basis to assess industry differences and the overall degree of competitiveness of an industry and of firms within the industry. Industry structure is typically examined by analyzing four primary factors—average firm size, degree of competition within an industry, start-up costs and entry barriers, and distribution of firms by size. To assess the ability of small businesses to compete for Federal contracting opportunities under the current size standards, as the fifth primary factor, SBA also examines, for each industry averaging \$20 million or more in average annual Federal contract dollars, the Federal contracting factor in terms of two disparity ratios. The first disparity ratio measures the small business share of total contracts relative to the small business share of the total population of firms that are willing, ready, and able to bid on and perform Federal contracts. The second disparity ratio represents the small business share of Federal contract dollars relative to the

small business share in total industry's receipts. When necessary, SBA also considers other secondary factors that are relevant to the industries and the interests of small businesses, including impacts of size standards changes on small businesses.

Size Standards Methodology

SBA has recently revised its Methodology for establishing, reviewing, or modifying size standards when necessary. See the notification in the September 12, 2024, edition of the **Federal Register** (89 FR 74109). The Revised Methodology is available on SBA's size standards web page at www.sba.gov/size. Prior to finalizing the Revised Methodology, SBA issued a notification in the December 11, 2023, edition of the **Federal Register** (88 FR 85852) to solicit comments from the public and notify stakeholders of the proposed changes to the Methodology. SBA considered all public comments in finalizing the Revised Methodology. For a summary of comments and SBA's responses, refer to the SBA's September 12, 2024, **Federal Register** notification.

The Revised Methodology represents two major changes from the previous methodology (2019 Methodology), which was issued on April 11, 2019 (84 FR 14587). The first change is to replace the 2019 Methodology to account for the Federal contracting factor with the disparity ratio approach. Under the 2019 Methodology, SBA defined the Federal contracting factor in terms of the difference between the small business share of total contract obligations and the small business share of industry receipts. If the small business share of an industry total receipts exceeded the small business share of total contract obligations by ten percentage points or more, all else being the same, SBA increased that industry's current size standard by certain amount depending on the amount of that difference. If that difference was less than ten percentage points, SBA considered that the current size standard was sufficient with respect to the Federal contracting factor.⁵

Under the disparity ratio approach, SBA computes a disparity ratio as a ratio (instead of the difference) between the small business share of contract obligations and the small business share of industry receipts. SBA also computes a second disparity ratio as a ratio between small business share of the number of contracts and the share of

⁵ For a more detailed explanation of this approach, please see SBA's 2019 Methodology, available at <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-2019-size-standards-methodology-white-paper>.

small firms in the total population of firms that are willing, ready, and able to bid on and perform Federal contracts. If an industry's disparity ratio is less than 0.8, SBA would assume that small businesses are either materially underrepresented (*i.e.*, the disparity ratio is 0.5 or greater and less than 0.8) or substantially underrepresented (*i.e.*, the disparity ratio is less than 0.5) in the Federal market under that industry's current size standard and would increase the current size standard as per Table 3 (below). If an industry's disparity ratio is 0.8 or higher, small businesses are considered overrepresented (*i.e.*, the disparity ratio is 0.8 or higher and less than 1.2) or substantially overrepresented (*i.e.*, the disparity ratio is 1.2 or higher) in the Federal market in that industry under the current size standard, and that industry's size standard is maintained at the current level.

The second change is to replace the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors for evaluating size standards at subindustry levels ("exceptions") from those calculated based on the Economic Census data in the 2019 Methodology with those calculated using the Federal Procurement Data System/System for Award Management (FPDS/SAM) data under the revised Methodology. This will ensure consistency between the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors and industry factors for individual exceptions.

SBA does not apply all aspects of its Methodology to all proposed rules because not all features are relevant for every industry covered by each proposed rule. For example, since all industries covered by this proposed rule have receipts based size standards, the Methodology described in this proposed rule applies only to establishing, reviewing, or modifying receipts based size standards. SBA's entire Methodology is available on its website at www.sba.gov/size and on www.regulations.gov.

Industry Analysis

Congress granted SBA's Administrator discretion to establish detailed small business size standards. 15 U.S.C. 632(a)(2). Specifically, section 3(a)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)(3)) requires that ". . . the [SBA] Administrator shall ensure that the size standard varies from industry to industry to the extent necessary to reflect the differing characteristics of the various industries and consider other factors deemed to be relevant by the Administrator." Accordingly, the economic structure of an industry is the

primary basis for establishing, reviewing, or modifying small business size standards. In addition, SBA considers current economic conditions, its mission and program objectives, the Administration's current policies, impacts on small businesses under current size and proposed or revised size standards, suggestions from industry groups and Federal agencies, and public comments on the proposed rules. SBA also examines whether a size standard based on industry and other relevant data successfully excludes businesses that are dominant in the industry.

The goal of SBA's size standards review is to determine whether its existing small business size standards reflect the current industry structure and Federal market conditions and revise them when the latest available data suggests that revisions are warranted. Under the current Methodology, SBA uses the "percentile" approach to examine the industry structure.⁶ Under the percentile approach, for each industry factor, an industry is ranked and compared with the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of that factor among the industries sharing the same measure of size standards (*i.e.*, receipts or employees). Combining that result with the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of size standards among the industries with the same measure of size standards, SBA computes a size standard supported by each industry factor for each industry. A more detailed description of the percentile method is provided in the SBA's Revised Methodology, available at www.sba.gov/size and on www.regulations.gov.

The primary factors that SBA evaluates to examine industry structure include average firm size, startup costs and entry barriers, industry competition, and distribution of firms by size. SBA also evaluates, as an additional primary factor, small business success in receiving Federal contracting assistance under the current size standards. These are, generally, the five most important factors SBA examines when establishing, reviewing, or revising a size standard for an industry. However, SBA will also consider and evaluate other secondary factors that it believes are relevant to a

particular industry (such as technological changes, growth trends, SBA financial assistance, other program factors). SBA also considers possible impacts of size standard revisions on eligibility for Federal small business assistance, current economic conditions, the Administration's policies, and suggestions from industry groups and Federal agencies. Public comments on proposed rules also provide important additional information. SBA thoroughly reviews all public comments before making a final decision on its proposed revisions to size standards. Below are brief descriptions of each of the five primary factors that SBA has evaluated for each industry being reviewed in this proposed rule. A more detailed description of this analysis is provided in the SBA's Methodology, available at www.sba.gov/size and on www.regulations.gov.

1. *Average firm size.* SBA computes two measures of average firm size: simple average and weighted average. For industries with receipts based size standards, the simple average is the total receipts of the industry divided by the total number of firms in the industry. The weighted average firm size is the sum of weighted simple averages in different receipts size classes, where weights are the shares of total industry receipts for respective size classes. The simple average weighs all firms within an industry equally regardless of their size. The weighted average overcomes that limitation by giving more weight to larger firms. The size standard supported by average firm size is obtained by averaging size standards supported by simple average firm size and weighted average firm size.

If the average firm size of an industry is higher than the average firm size for most other industries, this would generally support a size standard higher than the size standards for other industries. Conversely, if the industry's average firm size is lower than that of most other industries, it would provide a basis to assign a lower size standard as compared to size standards for most other industries.

2. *Startup costs and entry barriers.* Startup costs reflect a firm's initial size in an industry. New entrants to an industry must have sufficient capital and other assets to start and maintain a viable business. If firms entering an industry under review have greater capital requirements than firms in most other industries, all other factors remaining the same, this would be a basis for a higher size standard. Conversely, if the industry has smaller capital needs compared to most other

⁶ As part of revision to its size standards methodology in conjunction with the second 5-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA replaced the previous "anchor" size standards approach to analyzing industry structure with the "percentile" approach. The anchor approach is described in the SBA's 2009 Methodology, available at <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-2009-size-standards-methodology-white-paper>.

industries, a lower size standard would be considered appropriate.

Given the lack of actual data on startup costs and entry barriers by industry, SBA uses average assets as a proxy for startup costs and entry barriers. To calculate average assets, SBA begins with the sales to total assets ratio for an industry from the Risk Management Association's Annual Statement Studies, available at www.rmahq.org/estatement-studies. SBA then applies these ratios to the average receipts of firms in that industry obtained from the Economic Census tabulation. An industry with average assets that are significantly higher than most other industries is likely to have higher startup costs; this in turn will support a higher size standard. Conversely, an industry with average assets that are similar to or lower than most other industries is likely to have lower startup costs; this will support either lowering or maintaining the size standard.

3. Industry competition. Industry competition is generally measured by the share of total industry receipts generated by the largest firms in an industry. SBA generally evaluates the share of industry receipts generated by the four largest firms in each industry. This is referred to as the "four-firm concentration ratio," a commonly used economic measure of market competition. Using the four-firm concentration ratio, SBA compares the degree of concentration within an industry to the degree of concentration of the other industries with the same measure of size standards. If a significantly higher share of economic activity within an industry is concentrated among the four largest firms compared to most other industries, all else being equal, SBA would set a size standard that is relatively higher than for most other industries. Conversely, if the market share of the four largest firms in an industry is appreciably lower than the similar share for most other industries, the industry will be assigned a size standard that is lower than those for most other industries.

4. Distribution of firms by size. SBA examines the shares of industry total receipts accounted for by firms of different receipts and employment sizes in an industry. This is an additional factor SBA considers in assessing competition within an industry besides the four-firm concentration ratio. If the preponderance of an industry's economic activity is attributable to smaller firms, this generally indicates that small businesses are competitive in that industry, which would support

adopting a smaller size standard. A higher size standard would be supported for an industry in which the distribution of firms indicates that most of the economic activity is concentrated among the largest firms.

Concentration is a measure of inequality of distribution. To determine the degree of inequality of distribution in an industry, SBA computes the Gini coefficient, using the Lorenz curve. The Lorenz curve presents the cumulative percentages of units (firms) along the horizontal axis and the cumulative percentages of receipts (or other measures of size) along the vertical axis. (For further detail, see the SBA's Methodology on its website at www.sba.gov/size or www.regulations.gov.) Gini coefficient values vary from zero to one. If receipts are distributed equally among all the firms in an industry, the value of the Gini coefficient will equal zero. If an industry's total receipts are attributed to a single firm, the Gini coefficient will equal one.

SBA compares the degree of inequality of distribution for an industry under review with other industries with the same type of size standards. If an industry shows a higher degree of inequality of distribution (hence a higher Gini coefficient value) compared to most other industries in the group this would, all else being equal, warrant a size standard that is higher than the size standards assigned to most other industries. Conversely, an industry with lower degree of inequality (*i.e.*, a lower Gini coefficient value) than most others will be assigned a lower size standard relative to others.

5. Federal contracting. Besides the industry factors discussed above, for industries averaging \$20 million dollars or more in total Federal contract dollars annually, SBA considers a Federal contracting factor as one of the five primary factors when establishing, reviewing, or revising size standards. SBA examines the success small businesses are having in winning Federal contracts under the current size standard as well as the possible impact a size standard change may have on Federal small business contracting opportunities. The Small Business Act requires the Federal government to ensure that small businesses receive a "fair share" of Federal contracts. The legislative history also discusses the importance of size standards in Federal contracting.

The Federal contracting factor captures the extent to which small businesses are getting a "fair share" of Federal contracts under the current size standards. Under the current

Methodology, a "fair share" is assessed in terms of two measures. One is the proportion of total contracts awarded to small businesses in relation to the proportion of small businesses in the total population of "ready, willing, and able" firms that are available to bid on or perform Federal contracts. The second one is the small business share of Federal contract obligations in an industry relative to the small business share of that industry's total receipts. Under the current Methodology, SBA accounts for these measuring using two disparity ratios, as described below.

As discussed in greater detail in the Revised Methodology available at www.sba.gov/size, a disparity ratio is defined as the ratio between the utilization ratio and the availability ratio. Representing the two measures to assess the extent to which small businesses are receiving a "fair share" of Federal procurements described above, SBA computes a disparity ratio using two methods. Under the first method (Disparity Ratio—Method 1), the utilization ratio is defined in terms of the small business share of total Federal contracts and the availability ratio is defined in terms of the proportion of small firms in the total population of "ready, willing, and able" firms that are available to bid on or perform Federal contracts. Under the second method (Disparity Ratio—Method 2), the utilization ratio is defined in terms of the small business share total contract obligations and the availability ratio is defined in terms of the small business share of total industry's receipts.⁷

If the disparity ratio is equal to 1.0, then there is no disparity (or there is parity) and small businesses are said to have been awarded Federal contracts in the same proportion as their representation in the industry. If the disparity ratio for an industry is 0.8 or higher ("close to or at parity" or "substantially above parity"), small businesses are said to be represented well in the Federal market, SBA considers that the current size standard for that industry as adequate. Small

⁷ This is a refinement to the 2019 Methodology, where SBA compared the small business share of total contract dollars in each industry with small business share of that industry's total receipts. If the small business share of an industry total receipts exceeded the small business share of total contract dollars by ten percentage points or more, SBA determined that small businesses were underrepresented in the Federal marketplace under the current size standard and a justification existed to increase that industry's current size standard. If that difference was less than ten percentage points, SBA considered that small businesses under the current size standard were represented well in the Federal market and the current size standard was considered adequate with respect to the Federal contracting factor.

businesses are said to be “materially underrepresented” in industries in which the disparity ratio is between 0.5 and 0.8 and “substantially underrepresented” in industries in which the disparity ratio is less than 0.5. If the disparity ratio for an industry is less than 0.8 (“materially below parity” or “substantially below parity”), SBA considers the current size standard for that industry as inadequate, thereby warranting an upward adjustment of the current size standard.

Besides the impact on Federal contracting, SBA also examines impacts on SBA’s loan programs both under the current and revised size standards.

Sources of Industry and Program Data

SBA’s primary source of industry data used in this proposed rule for evaluating industry characteristics and developing proposed size standards is a special tabulation of the Economic Census from the U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/econ/census). The tabulation based on the 2017 Economic Census is the latest available. The special tabulation provides industry data on the number of firms, number of establishments, number of employees, annual payroll, and annual receipts of companies by Industry (6-digit level), Industry Group (4-digit level), Subsector (3-digit level), and Sector (2-digit level). These data are arrayed by various classes of firms’ size based on the overall number of employees and receipts of the entire enterprise (all establishments and affiliated firms) from all industries. The special tabulation also contains information for different levels of NAICS categories on average and median firm size in terms of both receipts and employment, total receipts generated by the four and eight largest firms, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) for the 50 largest firms, the Gini coefficient, and size distributions of firms by various receipts and employment size groupings.

In some cases, where data were not available due to disclosure prohibitions in the Census Bureau’s tabulation, SBA either estimated missing values using available relevant data or examined data at a higher level of industry aggregation, such as at the NAICS 2-digit (Sector), 3-digit (Subsector), or 4-digit (Industry Group) level. In some instances, SBA’s analysis was based only on those factors for which data were available or estimates of missing values were possible.

To evaluate industries that are not covered by the Economic Census, SBA used a similar special tabulation of the latest County Business Patterns (CBP) published by the U.S. Census Bureau

(www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp.html). Similarly, to evaluate industries in NAICS Sector 11 that are also not covered by the Economic Census and CBP, SBA evaluated a similar special tabulation based on the 2017 Census of Agriculture (www.nass.usda.gov) from the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Similarly, to evaluate certain financial industries that have assets based size standards SBA examined the data from the Statistics on Depository Institutions (SDI) database and (https://www7.fdic.gov/sdi/download_large_list_outside.asp) of the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) data and data from National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) (<https://ncua.gov/analysis/credit-union-corporate-call-report-data/quarterly-data>).

To calculate average assets, SBA used sales to total assets ratios from the Risk Management Association’s (RMA) Annual Statement Studies, 2021–2023 (www.rmahq.org/estatement-studies/). To evaluate the Federal contracting factor (*i.e.*, disparity ratios) and exceptions and to determine impacts of size standards changes on small business access to Federal contracting, SBA examined the data on Federal prime contract awards from the FPDS (www.fpds.gov) for fiscal years 2021–2023. To assess the impact on financial assistance to small businesses, SBA examined its internal data on 7(a), CDC/504, micro, and economic injury disaster (EID) loan programs for fiscal years 2021–2023. SBA also evaluated the data from the SAM (www.sam.gov) to determine disparity ratios, industry factors for some exceptions, and impacts of size standards changes.

Data sources and estimation procedures SBA uses in its size standards analysis are documented in greater detail in the SBA’s Revised Methodology, which is available at www.sba.gov/size and on www.regulations.gov.

Dominance in Field of Operation

Section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)) defines a small business concern as one that is: (1) independently owned and operated; (2) not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) within a specific small business definition or size standard established by SBA Administrator. SBA considers as part of its evaluation whether a business concern at a proposed or revised size standard would be dominant in its field of operation. For this, SBA generally examines the industry’s market share of firms at the proposed or revised size standard as

well as the distribution of firms by size. Market share and size distribution may indicate whether a firm can exercise a major controlling influence on a national basis in an industry where a significant number of business concerns are engaged. If a contemplated size standard is found to include a dominant firm, SBA will consider a lower size standard to exclude the dominant firm from being defined as small.

Selection of Size Standards

In the 2009 Methodology that SBA applied to the first five-year comprehensive review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA adopted a fixed number of size standards levels as part of its effort to simplify size standards. In response to public comments to the 2009 Methodology, and the 2013 amendment to the Small Business Act (section 3(a)(8)) under section 1661 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (NDAA 2013) (Pub. L. 112–239, January 2, 2013), in the 2019 Methodology, SBA relaxed the limitation on the number of small business size standards. Specifically, section 1661 of NDAA 2013 states “SBA cannot limit the number of size standards, and shall assign the appropriate size standard to each industry identified by NAICS.”

As in the 2019 Methodology, in the Revised Methodology, SBA calculates a separate size standard for each 6-digit NAICS industry. However, to account for errors and limitations associated with various data SBA evaluates in the size standards analysis, SBA rounds the calculated size standard value for a receipts based size standard to the nearest \$500,000, except for agricultural industries in Subsectors 111 and 112 for which the calculated size standards will be rounded to the nearest \$250,000. This rounding procedure is applied both in calculating a size standard for each of the five primary factors and in calculating the overall size standard for the industry.

As a policy decision, SBA continues to maintain the minimum and maximum levels for both receipts based and employee based size standards. Accordingly, SBA will not generally propose or adopt a size standard that is either below the minimum level or above the maximum, even though the calculations yield values below the minimum or above the maximum. The minimum size standard reflects the size an established small business should be to have adequate capabilities and resources to be able to compete for and perform Federal contracts (but does not account for small businesses that are newly formed or just starting

operations). On the other hand, the maximum size standard represents the size above which businesses, if qualified as small, would outcompete much smaller businesses when accessing Federal assistance.

With respect to receipts based size standards, SBA has established \$8 million and \$47 million, respectively, as the minimum and maximum size standard levels (except for most agricultural industries in NAICS Subsectors 111 and 112). These levels reflect the current minimum of \$8 million and the current maximum of \$47 million. The industry data suggests that the \$8 million minimum and \$47 million maximum size standards would be too high for agricultural industries. Accordingly, SBA has established \$2.25 million as the minimum size standard and \$5.5 million as the maximum size standard for industries in Subsector 111 (Crop Production) and Subsector 112 (Animal Production and Aquaculture).

Evaluation of Industry Factors

As mentioned earlier, to assess the appropriateness of the current size standards, SBA evaluates the structure of each industry in terms of four economic characteristics or factors, namely average firm size, average assets

size as a proxy for startup costs and entry barriers, the four-firm concentration ratio as a measure of industry competition, and size distribution of firms using the Gini coefficient. For each size standard type (*i.e.*, receipts based or employee based), SBA ranks industries both in terms of each of the four industry factors and in terms of the existing size standard and computes the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values for both. SBA then evaluates each industry by comparing its value for each industry factor to the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values for the corresponding factor for industries under a particular type of size standard.

If the characteristics of an industry under review within a particular size standard type are similar to the average characteristics of industries within the same size standard type in the 20th percentile, SBA will consider adopting as an appropriate size standard for that industry the 20th percentile value of size standards for those industries. For each size standard type, if the industry's characteristics are similar to the average characteristics of industries in the 80th percentile, SBA will assign a size standard that corresponds to the 80th percentile in the size standard rankings

of industries. A separate size standard is established for each factor based on the amount of differences between the factor value for an industry under a particular size standard type and 20th percentile and 80th percentile values for the corresponding factor for all industries in the same type.

Specifically, the actual level of the new size standard for each industry factor is derived by a linear interpolation using the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of that factor and corresponding percentiles of size standards. Each calculated size standard is bounded between the minimum and maximum size standards levels, as discussed before. As noted earlier, the calculated value for a receipts based size standard for each industry factor is rounded to the nearest \$500,000, except for industries in Subsectors 111 and 112 for which a calculated size standard is rounded to the nearest \$250,000.

Table 2, 20th and 80th Percentiles of Industry Factors for Receipts Based Size Standards, shows the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values for average firm size (simple and weighted), average assets size, four-firm concentration ratio, and Gini coefficient for industries with receipts based size standards.

Table 2
20th and 80th Percentiles of Industry Factors for Receipts Based Size Standards

Industries/Percentiles	Simple Average Receipts Size (\$ million)	Weighted Average Receipts Size (\$ million)	Average Assets Size (\$ million)	Four-Firm Concentration Ratio (%)	Gini Coefficient
Industries, excluding Subsectors 111 and 112					
20 th percentile	\$1.09	\$26.82	\$0.49	8.0	0.697
80 th percentile	\$8.34	\$1,155.04	\$6.28	41.9	0.835
Industries in Subsectors 111 and 112					
20 th percentile	\$0.09	\$1.41	\$0.08	2.1	0.591
80 th percentile	\$0.91	\$16.94	\$0.81	14.9	0.921

Estimation of Size Standards Based on Industry Factors

An estimated size standard supported by each industry factor is derived by comparing its value for a specific industry to the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values for that factor. If an industry's value for a particular factor is near the 20th percentile value in the distribution, the supported size standard will be one that is close to the 20th percentile value of size standards for industries in the size standards group, which is \$13.5 million. If a factor

for an industry is close to the 80th percentile value of that factor, it would support a size standard that is close to the 80th percentile value in the distribution of size standards, which is \$40 million. For a factor that is within, above, or below the 20–80th percentile range, the size standard is calculated using linear interpolation based on the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values for that factor and the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of size standards.

For example, if an industry's simple average receipts are \$1.9 million, that would support a size standard of \$16.5 million. According to Table 2, the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of average receipts are \$1.09 million and \$8.34 million, respectively. The \$1.9 million is 11.2 percent between the 20th percentile value (\$1.09 million) and the 80th percentile value (\$8.34 million) of simple average receipts ($(\$1.9 \text{ million} - \$1.09 \text{ million}) \div (\$8.34 \text{ million} - \$1.09 \text{ million}) = 0.112$ or 11.2%). Applying this percentage to the

difference between the 20th percentile value (\$13.5 million) and 80th percentile (\$40 million) value of size standards and then adding the result to the 20th percentile size standard value (\$13.5 million) yields a calculated size standard value of \$16.46 million ($\{ \$40 \text{ million} - \$13.5 \text{ million} \} * 0.112 \} + \$13.5 \text{ million} = \$16.46 \text{ million}$). The final step is to round the calculated \$16.46 million size standard to the nearest \$500,000, which in this example yields \$16.5 million. This procedure was applied to calculate size standards supported by other industry factors.

Detailed formulas involved in these calculations are presented in the SBA’s Revised Methodology, which is available on its website at www.sba.gov/size and on www.regulations.gov.

Derivation of Size Standards Based on Federal Contracting Factor

As discussed above, besides industry structure, SBA also evaluates Federal

contracting data to assess the success of small businesses in getting Federal contracts under the existing size standards. For each industry with \$20 million or more in annual Federal contract dollars, SBA computes two disparity ratios to account for the Federal contracting factor. The first disparity ratio (Disparity Ratio—Method (1) captures the extent to which small businesses are receiving a “fair share” of contracts relative to total number of Federal contracts in an industry. The second disparity ratio (Disparity Ratio—Method (2) measures the extent to which small businesses are receiving a “fair share” of Federal contract obligations relative to total obligations in an industry. All other factors being equal, if the disparity ratio is less than 0.8, either materially or substantially below parity, a justification would exist for considering a size standard higher than the current size standard.

Conversely, if the disparity ratio is 0.8 or higher, close to or at parity or substantially above parity, this will support the current size standard.

SBA increases the existing size standards by certain percentages when the disparity ratio is materially below parity (*i.e.*, ≥ 0.5 to < 0.8) or substantially below parity (*i.e.*, < 0.5). The amount of increases to size standards based on disparity ratios is contingent upon (1) whether the ratio is materially or substantially below parity, and (2) the level of current size standards. These proposed percentage increases for receipts-based size standards are given in Table 3, Proposed Adjustments to Receipts Based Size Standards Based on Disparity Ratio. As explained previously, adjusted receipts based size standards are rounded to the nearest \$500,000 (or nearest \$250,000 for receipts based size standards in Subsectors 111 and 112).

Table 3

Proposed Adjustments to Receipts Based Size Standards Based on Disparity Ratio

Size Standards	Disparity Ratio		
	≥ 0.8	≥ 0.5 to < 0.8	≥ 0 to < 0.5
Receipts based standards			
< \$20 million	No change	Increase 30%	Increase 60%
\$20 million to < \$35 million	No change	Increase 20%	Increase 40%
\$35 million to < \$47 million*	No change	Increase 15%	Increase 25%

Adjusted receipts based standards will be capped at \$47 million (\$5.5 million for industries in Subsectors 111 and 112).

For example, if an industry with the current size standard of \$19.5 million had disparity ratios of 0.6174 (*i.e.*, materially below parity) and 0.3006 (*i.e.*, substantially below parity) for Method 1 and Method 2, respectively. According to the above rule in Table 3, the new size standard for the first disparity ratio (Method 1) for that industry would be set by multiplying the current \$19.5 million standard by 1.3 (*i.e.*, 30% increase) and then by rounding the result to the nearest \$500,000, yielding a size standard of \$25.5 million. Similarly, the new size standard for the second disparity ratio would be set by multiplying the current \$19.5 million standard by 1.6 (*i.e.*, 60% increase) and then by rounding the result to the nearest \$500,000, yielding a size standard of \$31 million. By averaging the size standards supported by the two

disparity ratios and then by rounding the result to the nearest \$500,000 would yield a size standard \$28.5 million for the Federal contracting factor.

Of the 513 industries or subindustries (“exceptions”) reviewed in this proposed rule, SBA evaluated the disparity ratios for 207 industries/subindustries that had \$20 million or more in average annual Federal contract dollars during fiscal years 2021–2023. Based on Method 1, the disparity ratio value was 0.8 or higher for 69 industries/subindustries, between 0.5 and 0.8 for 67 industries/subindustries, and less than 0.5 for 63 industries/subindustries. According to Method 2, the disparity ratio value was 0.8 or higher for 129 industries/subindustries, between 0.5 and 0.8 for 21 industries/subindustries, and less than 0.5 for 54 industries/subindustries. These results

by NAICS sector are shown in Table 4, Number of Industries with Receipts Based Size Standards by Values of Disparity Ratios (NAICS 2022). Due to the lack of relevant data, SBA could not compute the disparity ratio(s) for a few industries. Based on the disparity ratio results, the Federal contracting factor resulted in increases to size standards for 122 industries/subindustries and no change to size standards for 81 industries/subindustries.

Derivation of Overall Industry Size Standard

The SBA’s Revised Methodology presented above results in five separate size standards based on evaluation of the five primary factors (*i.e.*, four industry factors and one Federal contracting factor). SBA typically derives an industry’s overall size

standard by assigning equal weights to size standards supported by each of these five factors. However, if necessary, SBA's Revised Methodology would allow assigning different weights to

some of these factors for certain industries in response to its policy decisions and other considerations. For detailed calculations, see the SBA's Revised Methodology, available on its

website at www.sba.gov/size and on www.regulations.gov.

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Table 4
Number of Industries with Receipts Based Size Standards by Values of Disparity Ratios (NAICS 2022)

NAICS Sector	NAICS Sector Title	No. of Industries or Subindustries Reviewed	No. of Industries or Subindustries with \$20 Million or More in Federal Contracts	Disparity Ratio – Method 1		Disparity Ratio – Method 2	
				>= 0.8	>= 0.5 to < 0.8	>= 0.8	>= 0.5 to < 0.8
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	64	6	5	1	5	1
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	1	1	1	1	
22	Utilities	3	2				2
23	Construction	33	25	17	4	19	4
44-45*	Retail Trade	55	---	---	---	---	---
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	43	21	6	7	13	1
51	Information	16	7	1		6	1
52	Finance and Insurance	33	15		3	4	10
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28	18	2	10	6	14
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	48	33	8	17	8	16
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2	0	---	---	---	---
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	44	28	17	7	4	20
61	Education Services	18	12	1	7	4	7
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	39	24	8	6	10	10
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25	2		1	1	2
72	Accommodation and Food Services	15	3	1	2	---	3
81	Other Services	43	10	3	1	6	3
	Total	513	207	69	67	63	129
							21
							6
							54

* The disparity ratios are not calculated for industries within Sector 44-45 as those industries do not apply to Federal contracting.

Calculated Size Standards Based on Industry and Federal Contracting Factors

Table 5, Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Each Industry (Receipts), below, shows the results of analyses of industry and Federal contracting factors for each industry and subindustry (exception) covered by this proposed rule. NAICS industries in columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 show two numbers. The upper number is the value for the industry or Federal contracting factor shown on the top of

the column and the lower number is the size standard supported by that factor. Column 10 shows a calculated new size standard for each industry. This is the average of the size standards supported by each factor. The size standard for average firm size is an average of size standards supported by simple average firm size and weighted average firm size. Similarly, the size standard for the Federal contracting factor is an average of size standards supported by two disparity ratios (Methods 1 and 2). The calculated size standards for each factor

and overall size standards are rounded to the nearest \$500,000 for non-agriculture industries and rounded to the nearest \$250,000 for agriculture industries. Analytical details involved in the averaging procedure are described in SBA's Revised Methodology, which is available on its website at www.sba.gov/size and on www.regulations.gov. For comparison with the calculated new size standards, the current size standards are in column 11 of Table 5.

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Table 5
Receipts Based Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Each Industry (\$ Million)
 Upper Value = Calculated Factor, Lower Value = Size Standard Supported

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	Type	Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four- Firm Ratio %	Gini Coefficient	Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
111110	Factor	\$0.19	\$1.04	\$0.12	0.3	0.676				
Soybean Farming	Size Std.	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$3.00			\$2.75	\$2.25
111120	Factor	\$0.30	\$1.05	\$0.17	6.5	0.577				
Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$2.50			\$2.75	\$2.25
111130	Factor	\$0.25	\$0.96	\$0.15	5.6	0.600				
Dry Pea and Bean Farming	Size Std.	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$2.50			\$2.75	\$2.75
111140	Factor	\$0.17	\$0.58	\$0.10	0.5	0.608				
Wheat Farming	Size Std.	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$2.50			\$2.50	\$2.25
111150	Factor	\$0.35	\$1.36	\$0.36	0.3	0.581				
Corn Farming	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$2.50			\$2.75	\$2.50
111160	Factor	\$0.71	\$1.81	\$0.42	2.1	0.484				
Rice Farming	Size Std.	\$3.50	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$2.50	\$2.25			\$2.75	\$2.50
111190	Factor	\$0.48	\$1.45	\$0.28	0.3	0.502				
Other Grain Farming (includes NAICS 111191 and 111199)	Size Std.	\$3.25	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$2.25			\$2.75	\$2.25
111211	Factor	\$1.79	\$12.61	\$1.12	5.5	0.754				
Potato Farming	Size Std.	\$5.50	\$3.50	\$4.75	\$3.00	\$3.25			\$4.00	\$4.25
111219	Factor	\$0.36	\$23.10	\$0.18	5.7	0.946				
Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$4.00			\$3.50	\$3.75
111310	Factor	\$0.35	\$8.00	\$0.41	8.5	0.831				
Orange Groves	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.50			\$3.25	\$4.00
111320	Factor	\$0.47	\$15.50	\$0.54	16.2	0.886				
Citrus (except Orange) Groves	Size Std.	\$3.25	\$3.75	\$3.50	\$4.25	\$3.75			\$3.75	\$4.25
111331	Factor	\$0.35	\$24.27	\$0.40	14.6	0.917				
Apple Orchards	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$4.75	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.00			\$3.75	\$4.50
111332	Factor	\$0.34	\$10.85	\$0.44	4.0	0.877				

(1) NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	(2) Type	(3) Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(4) Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(5) Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	(6) Four- Firm Ratio %	(7) Gini Coefficient	(8) Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	(9) Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	(10) Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	(11) Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
Grape Vineyards	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$2.75	\$3.75			\$3.25	\$4.00
111333	Factor	\$1.45	\$26.92	\$1.61	18.2	0.923				
Strawberry Farming	Size Std.	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.50	\$4.50	\$4.00			\$4.75	\$5.50
111334	Factor	\$0.12	\$11.08	\$0.14	14.9	0.910				
Berry (except Strawberry) Farming	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$4.00			\$3.50	\$3.75
111335	Factor	\$0.35	\$17.97	\$0.50	7.4	0.897				
Tree Nut Farming	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$4.00			\$3.50	\$3.75
111336	Factor	\$0.35	\$19.24	\$0.39	32.1	0.966				
Fruit and Tree Nut Combination Farming	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$4.25	\$3.25	\$5.50	\$4.25			\$4.25	\$5.00
111339	Factor	\$0.15	\$12.27	\$0.17	10.9	0.899				
Other Noncitrus Fruit Farming	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$2.75	\$3.50	\$4.00			\$3.25	\$3.50
111410	Factor	\$0.50	\$23.26	\$0.31	14.8	0.946				
Food Crops Grown Under Cover (includes NAICS 111411 and 111419)	Size Std.	\$3.25	\$4.50	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$4.00			\$3.75	\$4.50
111421	Factor	\$0.31	\$8.67	\$0.20	2.8	0.889				
Nursery and Tree Production	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$3.75			\$3.00	\$3.25
111422	Factor	\$0.41	\$15.91	\$0.26	8.3	0.884				
Floriculture Production	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.75			\$3.25	\$3.75
111910	Factor	\$0.38	\$1.58	\$0.31	2.6	0.605				
Tobacco Farming	Size Std.	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.50			\$2.75	\$2.50
111920	Factor	\$0.68	\$6.14	\$0.66	3.8	0.512				
Cotton Farming	Size Std.	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$3.75	\$2.75	\$2.25			\$3.00	\$3.25
111930	Factor	\$2.07	\$29.70	\$1.73	37.1	0.679				
Sugarcane Farming	Size Std.	\$5.50	\$5.25	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$3.00			\$5.00	\$5.00
111940	Factor	\$0.02	\$1.21	\$0.02	1.1	0.826				
Hay Farming	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$3.50			\$2.75	\$2.50
111990	Factor	\$0.04	\$4.40	\$0.04	2.2	0.971				
All Other Crop Farming (includes NAICS 111991, 111992 and 111998)	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$4.25			\$3.00	\$2.50
112111	Factor	\$0.05	\$2.93	\$0.06	0.9	0.854				

(1) NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	(2) Type	(3) Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(4) Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(5) Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	(6) Four- Firm Ratio %	(7) Gini Coefficient	(8) Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	(9) Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	(10) Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	(11) Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$3.75			\$2.75	\$2.50
112112	Factor	\$2.92	\$65.25	\$1.82	4.2	0.893				
Cattle Feedlots	Size Std.	10.50	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$8.00	\$8.00			\$8.50	22.00
112120	Factor	\$1.12	\$11.13	\$1.46	1.2	0.710				
Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	Size Std.	\$4.50	\$3.50	\$5.25	\$2.50	\$3.00			\$3.75	\$3.75
112200	Factor	\$1.18	\$12.11	\$0.95	2.8	0.800				
Hog and Pig Farming	Size Std.	\$4.50	\$3.50	\$4.25	\$2.50	\$3.50			\$3.50	\$4.00
112310	Factor	\$0.45	\$19.29	\$0.36	6.1	0.914				
Chicken Egg Production	Size Std.	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00			\$8.00	19.00
112320	Factor	\$1.99	\$7.30	\$1.61	2.9	0.406				
Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production	Size Std.	\$5.50	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$2.50	\$2.25			\$3.75	\$3.50
112330	Factor	\$2.37	\$7.82	\$1.92	3.3	0.516				
Turkey Production	Size Std.	\$5.50	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$2.75	\$2.25			\$3.75	\$3.75
112340	Factor	\$12.89	\$20.26	\$10.45	5.7	0.419				
Poultry Hatcheries	Size Std.	\$5.50	\$4.25	\$5.50	\$3.00	\$2.25			\$4.00	\$4.00
112390	Factor	\$0.13	\$7.40	\$0.11	15.1	0.939				
Other Poultry Production	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$4.00			\$3.25	\$3.75
112410	Factor	\$0.01	\$5.58	\$0.01	17.3	0.919				
Sheep Farming	Size Std.	\$2.25	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$4.00			\$3.25	\$3.50
112420	Factor	\$0.01	\$0.21	\$0.00	3.4	0.850				
Goat Farming	Size Std.	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$3.75			\$2.75	\$2.50
112500	Factor	\$0.45	\$8.32	\$0.37	9.0	0.809				
Aquaculture (includes NAICS 112511, 112512 and 112519)	Size Std.	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.50			\$3.25	\$3.75
112910	Factor	\$0.03	\$1.29	\$0.03	8.7	0.912				
Apiculture	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00			\$3.00	\$3.25
112920	Factor	\$0.01	\$4.40	\$0.01	8.8	0.941				
Horses and Other Equine Production	Size Std.	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$2.25	\$3.25	\$4.00			\$3.00	\$2.75
112930	Factor	\$0.18	\$2.84	\$0.15	22.5	0.851				

(1) NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	(2) Type	(3) Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(4) Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(5) Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	(6) Four- Firm Ratio %	(7) Gini Coefficient	(8) Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	(9) Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	(10) Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	(11) Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production	Size Std.	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$3.75			\$3.50	\$3.75
112990	Factor	\$0.05	\$6.31	\$0.04	6.4	0.967	0.502	0.189		
All Other Animal Production	Size Std.	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$4.25	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$3.25	\$2.75
113110	Factor	\$2.36	\$119.97	\$1.28	41.6	0.777				
Timber Tract Operations	Size Std.	\$18.0	\$15.5	\$17.0	\$40.0	\$29.0			\$26.0	\$19.0
113210	Factor	\$1.12	\$10.93	\$0.50	42.3	0.725				
Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$13.0	\$13.5	\$40.5	\$19.0			\$21.5	\$20.5
114111	Factor	\$1.45	\$52.62	\$1.36	31.3	0.759				
Finfish Fishing	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$14.0	\$17.5	\$31.5	\$25.5			\$22.5	\$25.0
114112	Factor	\$0.61	\$17.80	\$0.56	22.9	0.620				
Shellfish Fishing	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$14.0	\$25.0	\$8.0			\$15.0	\$14.0
114119	Factor	\$1.10	\$20.98	\$1.00	61.7	0.758				
Other Marine Fishing	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$47.0	\$25.0			\$25.5	\$11.5
114210	Factor	\$0.66	\$5.06	\$0.60	19.9	0.665				
Hunting and Trapping	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$23.0	\$8.0			\$14.5	\$8.5
115111	Factor	\$4.70	\$10.17	\$2.93	9.0	0.537				
Cotton Ginning	Size Std.	\$26.5	\$13.0	\$24.5	\$14.5	\$8.0			\$17.0	\$16.0
115112	Factor	\$1.43	\$11.83	\$0.80	7.9	0.674	0.953	1.329		
Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$13.0	\$15.0	\$13.5	\$9.0	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$12.0	\$9.5
115113	Factor	\$2.07	\$38.65	\$1.29	32.1	0.740				
Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$14.0	\$17.0	\$32.5	\$21.5			\$21.5	\$13.5
115114	Factor	\$8.30	\$163.50	\$6.23	24.5	0.753				
Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)	Size Std.	\$40.0	\$16.5	\$39.5	\$26.5	\$24.0			\$29.5	\$34.0
115115	Factor	\$2.82	\$24.95	\$1.76	20.0	0.735				
Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	Size Std.	\$20.0	\$13.5	\$19.5	\$23.0	\$21.0			\$20.0	\$19.0
115116	Factor	\$1.90	\$29.28	\$1.02	25.6	0.783				
Farm Management Services	Size Std.	\$16.5	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$27.5	\$30.0			\$22.0	\$15.5
115210	Factor	\$0.60	\$25.63	\$0.26	14.8	0.708	0.930	1.250		

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Support Activities for Animal Production	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$12.5	\$19.0	\$15.5	\$11.0	\$11.0	\$14.0	\$11.0
115310	Factor	\$1.14	\$10.37	\$0.56	9.7	0.701	1.009	1.121		
Support Activities for Forestry	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$15.0	\$14.5	\$11.5	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$11.5
213112	Factor	\$7.71	\$2,701.65	\$6.08	32.0	0.855	0.554	2.389		
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	Size Std.	\$37.5	\$47.0	\$39.0	\$32.5	\$44.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$41.0	\$47.0
213113	Factor	\$5.74	\$32.91	\$3.91	26.2	0.742				
Support Activities for Coal Mining	Size Std.	\$30.5	\$13.5	\$29.0	\$27.5	\$22.0			\$25.0	\$27.5
213114	Factor	\$8.16	\$121.58	\$5.57	54.7	0.841				
Support Activities for Metal Mining	Size Std.	\$39.5	\$15.5	\$36.5	\$47.0	\$41.0			\$38.0	\$41.0
213115	Factor	\$4.11	\$58.25	\$2.80	45.5	0.743				
Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels) Mining	Size Std.	\$24.5	\$14.0	\$24.0	\$43.0	\$22.0			\$27.0	\$20.5
221310	Factor	\$3.55	\$1,141.17	\$7.61	47.1	0.836	0.346	0.371		
Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	Size Std.	\$22.5	\$39.5	\$46.0	\$44.0	\$40.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$41.5	\$41.0
221320	Factor	\$4.50	\$139.09	\$2.54	51.8	0.824	0.487	0.488		
Sewage Treatment Facilities	Size Std.	\$26.0	\$16.0	\$23.0	\$47.0	\$38.0	\$44.0	\$44.0	\$34.5	\$35.0
221330	Factor	\$29.81	\$127.95	\$16.87	55.0	0.719				
Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$16.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$17.5			\$36.0	\$30.0
236115	Factor	\$1.41	\$207.92	\$0.76	8.2	0.760	0.286	0.402		
New Single-Family Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$18.0	\$14.5	\$13.5	\$25.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$23.5	\$45.0
236116	Factor	\$14.96	\$311.90	\$5.54	10.0	0.840	0.466	0.650		
New Multifamily Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$20.0	\$36.5	\$15.0	\$41.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$34.5	\$45.0
236117	Factor	\$9.05	\$3,085.93	\$5.90	24.6	0.855	0.947	3.671		
New Housing For-Sale Builders	Size Std.	\$42.5	\$47.0	\$38.0	\$26.5	\$44.0	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$39.5	\$45.0
236118	Factor	\$0.76	\$23.53	\$0.23	2.4	0.723	0.323	0.420		
Residential Remodelers	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$13.5	\$12.5	\$9.0	\$18.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$20.0	\$45.0
236210	Factor	\$8.53	\$288.28	\$3.32	15.4	0.814	1.018	0.874		
Industrial Building Construction	Size Std.	\$40.5	\$19.5	\$26.5	\$19.5	\$36.0	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$31.5	\$45.0
236220	Factor	\$11.43	\$936.34	\$4.03	5.8	0.814	1.064	1.488		

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Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$35.0	\$29.5	\$12.0	\$36.0	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$32.5	\$45.0
237110 Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	Factor	\$4.17	\$65.00	\$2.27	4.0	0.764	1.073	0.954		
	Size Std.	\$24.5	\$14.5	\$21.5	\$10.5	\$26.5	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$24.5	\$45.0
237120 Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	Factor	\$26.49	\$1,129.89	\$13.94	22.2	0.829	0.798	1.675		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$39.5	\$47.0	\$24.5	\$39.0	\$47.0	\$45.0	\$40.0	\$45.0
237130 Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	Factor	\$12.75	\$975.57	\$6.37	19.0	0.837	0.888	2.513		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$36.0	\$40.5	\$22.0	\$40.5	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$38.0	\$45.0
237210 Land Subdivision	Factor	\$1.96	\$67.99	\$3.92	12.9	0.805				
	Size Std.	\$16.5	\$14.5	\$29.0	\$17.5	\$34.5			\$24.0	\$34.0
237310 Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	Factor	\$14.26	\$506.82	\$7.92	8.9	0.789	1.055	1.888		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$25.0	\$47.0	\$14.0	\$31.5	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$34.5	\$45.0
237990 Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	Factor	\$5.67	\$234.54	\$3.15	14.5	0.811	0.867	0.764		
	Size Std.	\$30.0	\$18.5	\$25.5	\$18.5	\$35.5	\$45.0	\$47.0	\$30.0	\$45.0
238110 Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	Factor	\$2.56	\$63.51	\$1.04	3.7	0.770	1.099	1.732		
	Size Std.	\$19.0	\$14.5	\$16.0	\$10.0	\$27.5	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$18.0	\$19.0
238120 Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	Factor	\$4.41	\$57.07	\$2.21	8.0	0.739	0.828	0.566		
	Size Std.	\$25.5	\$14.0	\$21.5	\$13.5	\$21.5	\$19.0	\$24.5	\$19.5	\$19.0
238130 Framing Contractors	Factor	\$1.41	\$27.49	\$0.42	4.5	0.775				
	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$13.5	\$13.0	\$11.0	\$28.5			\$16.5	\$19.0
238140 Masonry Contractors	Factor	\$1.29	\$20.73	\$0.57	3.0	0.758	0.838	1.325		
	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$13.5	\$14.0	\$9.5	\$25.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$16.5	\$19.0
238150 Glass and Glazing Contractors	Factor	\$2.50	\$34.52	\$1.09	6.5	0.734				
	Size Std.	\$18.5	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$12.5	\$20.5			\$16.5	\$19.0
238160 Roofing Contractors	Factor	\$2.13	\$42.39	\$0.74	4.5	0.748	0.958	1.321		
	Size Std.	\$17.5	\$14.0	\$14.5	\$11.0	\$23.5	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$17.0	\$19.0
238170 Siding Contractors	Factor	\$0.85	\$18.45	\$0.34	6.9	0.738				
	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$13.5	\$13.0	\$12.5	\$21.5			\$15.0	\$19.0

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238190 Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$1.68 \$15.5	\$33.39 \$13.5	\$0.67 \$14.5	8.8 \$14.0	0.757 \$25.0	0.963 \$19.0	1.493 \$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238210 Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$2.38 \$18.0	\$182.59 \$17.0	\$0.95 \$15.5	4.6 \$11.0	0.789 \$31.0	0.844 \$19.0	1.139 \$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
238220 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$2.03 \$17.0	\$169.99 \$17.0	\$0.72 \$14.5	4.2 \$10.5	0.768 \$27.0	0.952 \$19.0	1.541 \$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238290 Other Building Equipment Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$5.35 \$29.0	\$721.85 \$30.0	\$2.23 \$21.5	27.6 \$29.0	0.803 \$34.0	0.726 \$26.5	1.787 \$22.0	\$27.5	\$22.0
238310 Drywall and Insulation Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$2.53 \$19.0	\$99.30 \$15.0	\$0.95 \$15.5	7.2 \$13.0	0.788 \$31.0			\$19.0	\$19.0
238320 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$0.72 \$12.0	\$24.30 \$13.5	\$0.24 \$12.5	4.7 \$11.0	0.740 \$22.0	0.676 \$24.5	0.981 \$19.0	\$16.0	\$19.0
238330 Flooring Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$1.15 \$13.5	\$32.84 \$13.5	\$0.40 \$13.0	5.1 \$11.0	0.792 \$31.5	0.954 \$19.0	1.448 \$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238340 Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$0.95 \$13.0	\$11.83 \$13.0	\$0.38 \$13.0	3.7 \$10.0	0.747 \$23.0			\$15.0	\$19.0
238350 Finish Carpentry Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$0.94 \$13.0	\$29.01 \$13.5	\$0.29 \$12.5	4.9 \$11.0	0.754 \$24.5			\$15.5	\$19.0
238390 Other Building Finishing Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$1.61 \$15.5	\$16.72 \$13.5	\$0.56 \$14.0	4.3 \$10.5	0.732 \$20.5	0.499 \$30.5	0.763 \$24.5	\$17.5	\$19.0
238910 Site Preparation Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$2.78 \$19.5	\$49.34 \$14.0	\$1.55 \$18.5	2.0 \$9.0	0.768 \$27.0	1.025 \$19.0	1.533 \$19.0	\$18.0	\$19.0
238990 All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	Factor Size Std.	\$1.53 \$15.0	\$291.18 \$19.5	\$0.63 \$14.0	9.9 \$15.0	0.740 \$21.5	0.958 \$19.0	1.283 \$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
441120 Used Car Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$4.26 \$25.0	\$2,891.53 \$47.0	\$1.09 \$16.5	21.9 \$24.5	0.742 \$22.0			\$25.0	\$30.5
441210 Recreational Vehicle Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$11.97 \$47.0	\$705.98 \$29.5	\$4.49 \$32.0	24.0 \$26.0	0.750 \$23.5			\$30.0	\$40.0

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441222 Boat Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$4.33 \$25.5	\$123.18 \$16.0	\$1.73 \$19.0	15.0 \$19.0	0.694 \$13.0			\$18.0	\$40.0
441227 Motorcycle, ATV, and All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$5.16 \$28.5	\$82.48 \$15.0	\$1.94 \$20.0	6.2 \$12.0	0.657 \$8.0			\$15.5	\$40.0
441330 Automotive Parts and Accessories Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.99 \$24.0	\$4,104.76 \$47.0	\$1.73 \$19.0	35.5 \$35.0	0.781 \$29.5			\$30.0	\$28.5
441340 Tire Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.67 \$23.0	\$1,202.30 \$41.0	\$1.21 \$17.0	23.6 \$25.5	0.761 \$25.5			\$25.0	\$25.5
444110 Home Centers	Factor Size Std.	\$107.71 \$47.0	\$66,807.38 \$47.0	\$40.39 \$47.0	96.3 \$47.0	0.892 \$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0
444120 Paint and Wallpaper Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$7.12 \$35.5	\$4,489.43 \$47.0	\$2.81 \$24.0	75.1 \$47.0	0.844 \$41.5			\$38.5	\$34.0
444140 Hardware Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.10 \$21.0	\$1,045.28 \$37.5	\$1.43 \$18.0	23.4 \$25.5	0.699 \$14.0			\$22.0	\$16.5
444180 Other Building Material Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$5.06 \$28.0	\$282.35 \$19.5	\$1.85 \$19.5	6.7 \$12.5	0.729 \$19.5			\$19.0	\$25.0
444230 Outdoor Power Equipment Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$2.79 \$19.5	\$26.20 \$13.5	\$1.23 \$17.0	6.1 \$12.0	0.642 \$8.0			\$13.5	\$9.5
444240 Nursery, Garden Center, and Farm Supply Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.76 \$23.0	\$1,611.32 \$47.0	\$1.46 \$18.0	23.0 \$25.0	0.744 \$22.5			\$25.0	\$21.5
445110 Supermarkets and Other Grocery Retailers (except Convenience Retailers)	Factor Size Std.	\$15.21 \$47.0	\$30,829.82 \$47.0	\$3.31 \$26.5	36.1 \$35.5	0.864 \$45.5			\$38.5	\$40.0
445131 Convenience Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.17 \$14.0	\$88.19 \$15.0	\$0.20 \$12.0	7.6 \$13.0	0.573 \$8.0			\$12.0	\$36.5
445132 Vending Machine Operators	Factor Size Std.	\$2.27 \$18.0	\$629.02 \$27.5	\$0.64 \$14.0	41.8 \$40.0	0.816 \$36.5			\$28.5	\$21.0
445230 Fruit and Vegetable Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.62 \$15.5	\$20.72 \$13.5	\$0.45 \$13.5	10.7 \$15.5	0.694 \$13.0			\$14.0	\$9.0

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445240 Meat Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.74 \$16.0	\$14.12 \$13.0	\$0.39 \$13.0	4.1 \$10.5	0.582 \$8.0			\$11.5	\$9.0
445250 Fish and Seafood Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.50 \$15.0	\$7.92 \$13.0	\$0.49 \$13.5	5.5 \$11.5	0.614 \$8.0			\$12.0	\$9.0
445291 Baked Goods Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$0.78 \$12.5	\$75.10 \$14.5	\$0.33 \$13.0	29.7 \$30.5	0.676 \$9.5			\$16.5	\$16.0
445292 Confectionery and Nut Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.08 \$13.5	\$88.27 \$15.0	\$0.39 \$13.0	34.9 \$34.5	0.747 \$23.0				
445298 All Other Specialty Food Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.39 \$14.5	\$16.10 \$13.0	\$0.46 \$13.5	4.6 \$11.0	0.656 \$8.0			\$11.5	\$10.0
445320 Beer, Wine, and Liquor Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.78 \$16.0	\$287.88 \$19.5	\$0.57 \$14.0	10.8 \$15.5	0.602 \$8.0			\$14.0	\$10.0
449110 Furniture Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$5.02 \$28.0	\$1,014.76 \$36.5	\$2.12 \$21.0	16.5 \$20.0	0.790 \$31.5			\$26.5	\$25.0
449121 Floor Covering Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$2.81 \$20.0	\$154.31 \$16.5	\$0.96 \$15.5	10.6 \$15.5	0.656 \$8.0			\$14.5	\$9.0
449122 Window Treatment Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.40 \$14.5	\$20.80 \$13.5	\$0.53 \$13.5	12.0 \$16.5	0.619 \$8.0			\$13.0	\$11.5
449129 All Other Home Furnishings Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$4.29 \$25.0	\$3,523.39 \$47.0	\$1.89 \$20.0	43.9 \$41.5	0.842 \$41.5			\$35.0	\$33.5
449210 Electronics and Appliance Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$5.89 \$31.0	\$14,377.74 \$47.0	\$2.18 \$21.0	39.7 \$38.5	0.841 \$41.0			\$35.0	\$40.0
455110 Department Stores	Factor Size Std.	\$175.70 \$47.0	\$11,238.70 \$47.0	\$67.58 \$47.0	46.7 \$44.0	0.587 \$8.0			\$36.5	\$40.0
455211 Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	Factor Size Std.	\$1,943.42 \$47.0	\$244,321.46 \$47.0	\$711.01 \$47.0	81.3 \$47.0	0.951 \$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0
455219 All Other General Merchandise Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$5.08 \$28.0	\$13,788.67 \$47.0	\$1.93 \$20.0	47.2 \$44.0	0.877 \$47.0			\$37.0	\$40.0

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456110 Pharmacies and Drug Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$13.18 \$47.0	\$49,844.26 \$47.0	\$2.89 \$24.5	57.8 \$47.0	0.804 \$34.0			\$38.0	\$37.5
456120 Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.34 \$21.5	\$2,379.64 \$47.0	\$1.43 \$18.0	42.8 \$40.5	0.825 \$38.0			\$33.0	\$34.0
456130 Optical Goods Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$2.85 \$20.0	\$1,493.35 \$47.0	\$0.82 \$15.0	41.1 \$39.5	0.782 \$30.0			\$29.5	\$29.5
456191 Food (Health) Supplement Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.63 \$15.5	\$501.54 \$24.5	\$0.68 \$14.5	28.2 \$29.5	0.729 \$19.5			\$21.0	\$22.5
456199 All Other Health and Personal Care Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$2.35 \$18.0	\$46.28 \$14.0	\$0.98 \$16.0	6.0 \$12.0	0.707 \$15.5			\$15.0	\$9.5
457110 Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	Factor Size Std.	\$6.61 \$33.5	\$4,702.36 \$47.0	\$1.54 \$18.5	18.2 \$21.5	0.736 \$21.0			\$25.5	\$36.5
457120 Other Gasoline Stations	Factor Size Std.	\$9.80 \$45.5	\$7,107.24 \$47.0	\$2.12 \$21.0	47.1 \$44.0	0.788 \$31.0			\$35.5	\$33.5
458110 Clothing and Clothing Accessories Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$5.18 \$28.5	\$5,776.97 \$47.0	\$2.39 \$22.0	25.3 \$27.0	0.859 \$44.5			\$33.0	\$47.0
458210 Shoe Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$6.76 \$34.0	\$1,668.93 \$47.0	\$3.12 \$25.5	29.8 \$30.5	0.848 \$42.5			\$35.0	\$34.0
458310 Jewelry Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$2.31 \$18.0	\$958.74 \$35.5	\$1.36 \$17.5	21.0 \$23.5	0.761 \$26.0			\$23.5	\$20.5
458320 Luggage and Leather Goods Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$7.74 \$38.0	\$1,336.12 \$44.5	\$4.47 \$31.5	59.7 \$47.0	0.864 \$45.5			\$41.5	\$38.0
459110 Sporting Goods Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.21 \$21.5	\$2,519.76 \$47.0	\$1.30 \$17.0	32.8 \$33.0	0.786 \$30.5			\$29.0	\$26.5
459120 Lobby, Toy, and Game Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.98 \$24.0	\$3,332.79 \$47.0	\$1.41 \$17.5	61.0 \$47.0	0.849 \$42.5			\$35.5	\$35.0
459130 Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.37 \$14.5	\$1,359.13 \$45.0	\$0.59 \$14.0	34.8 \$34.5	0.767 \$27.0			\$26.5	\$34.0

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459140 Musical Instrument and Supplies Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$2.10 \$17.0	\$523.31 \$25.0	\$1.43 \$18.0	29.2 \$30.0	0.745 \$22.5			\$23.0	\$22.5
459210 Book Retailers and News Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.25 \$21.5	\$1,566.83 \$47.0	\$1.25 \$17.0	51.6 \$47.0	0.841 \$41.5			\$35.0	\$36.0
459310 Florists	Factor Size Std.	\$0.55 \$11.5	\$1.62 \$13.0	\$0.20 \$12.0	0.9 \$8.0	0.528 \$8.0			\$10.0	\$9.0
459410 Office Supplies and Stationery Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$5.55 \$30.0	\$3,976.28 \$47.0	\$2.11 \$21.0	41.9 \$40.0	0.851 \$43.0			\$35.5	\$40.0
459420 Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.25 \$14.0	\$328.37 \$20.5	\$0.55 \$14.0	19.3 \$22.5	0.740 \$22.0			\$19.0	\$13.5
459510 Used Merchandise Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.46 \$15.0	\$83.99 \$15.0	\$0.78 \$15.0	7.8 \$13.5	0.754 \$24.5			\$17.0	\$14.0
459910 Pet and Pet Supplies Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$4.22 \$25.0	\$3,844.85 \$47.0	\$1.38 \$17.5	48.2 \$45.0	0.817 \$36.5			\$34.0	\$32.0
459920 Art Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$2.29 \$18.0	\$283.90 \$19.5	\$0.86 \$15.0	24.3 \$26.0	0.808 \$35.0			\$24.0	\$16.5
459930 Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers	Factor Size Std.	\$4.19 \$25.0	\$525.28 \$25.0	\$2.33 \$22.0	37.9 \$37.0	0.732 \$20.0			\$26.0	\$19.0
459991 Tobacco, Electronic Cigarette, and Other Smoking Supplies Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.29 \$14.0	\$13.36 \$13.0	\$0.43 \$13.5	2.5 \$9.0	0.630 \$8.0			\$11.0	\$11.5
459999 All Other Miscellaneous Retailers	Factor Size Std.	\$3.07 \$20.5	\$24,369.44 \$47.0	\$1.05 \$16.0		0.827 \$38.5			\$29.5	\$11.5
481219 Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$4.31 \$25.5	\$84.97 \$15.0	\$3.40 \$27.0	32.9 \$33.0	0.805 \$34.0	1.051 \$25.0	2.367 \$25.0	\$28.0	\$25.0
484110 General Freight Trucking, Local	Factor Size Std.	\$1.09 \$13.5	\$15.26 \$13.0	\$0.43 \$13.0	2.0 \$9.0	0.722 \$18.0			\$13.5	\$34.0
484121 General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	Factor Size Std.	\$3.52 \$22.5	\$996.63 \$36.5	\$1.71 \$19.0	15.4 \$19.5	0.832 \$39.5			\$27.0	\$34.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	Type	Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four- Firm Ratio %	Gini Coefficient	Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
484122 General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	Factor	\$10.47	\$2,643.81	\$5.42	40.3	0.879				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$36.0	\$38.5	\$47.0			\$42.0	\$43.0
484210 Used Household and Office Goods Moving	Factor	\$2.04	\$269.46	\$0.69	23.2	0.778	0.834	1.251		
	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$19.0	\$14.5	\$25.5	\$29.0	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$24.0	\$34.0
484220 Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	Factor	\$1.45	\$18.92	\$0.68	1.9	0.722	0.993	0.835		
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$13.5	\$14.5	\$8.5	\$18.5	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$18.0	\$34.0
484230 Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	Factor	\$4.43	\$277.61	\$2.42	13.0	0.822	0.541	1.553		
	Size Std.	\$25.5	\$19.5	\$22.5	\$17.5	\$37.5	\$41.0	\$34.0	\$27.5	\$34.0
485111 Mixed Mode Transit Systems	Factor	\$2.27	\$34.58	\$1.36	86.3	0.809				
	Size Std.	\$18.0	\$13.5	\$17.5	\$47.0	\$35.0			\$29.0	\$29.0
485112 Commuter Rail Systems	Factor	\$90.24	\$309.99	\$54.15	96.5	0.859				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$20.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$44.5			\$43.0	\$47.0
485113 Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	Factor	\$11.15	\$402.25	\$6.69	54.8	0.856	0.794	3.782		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$22.5	\$42.0	\$47.0	\$44.0	\$39.0	\$32.5	\$41.0	\$32.5
485119 Other Urban Transit Systems	Factor	\$6.32	\$41.77	\$3.79	59.0	0.789				
	Size Std.	\$32.5	\$14.0	\$28.5	\$47.0	\$31.5			\$32.5	\$37.5
485210 Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	Factor	\$5.07	\$317.10	\$3.04	57.9	0.835				
	Size Std.	\$28.0	\$20.5	\$25.0	\$47.0	\$40.0			\$34.0	\$32.0
485310 Taxi and Ridesharing Services	Factor	\$3.34	\$4,615.78	\$2.00	77.2	0.869				
	Size Std.	\$21.5	\$47.0	\$20.5	\$47.0	\$46.5			\$37.0	\$19.0
485320 Limousine Service	Factor	\$0.90	\$28.48	\$0.53	12.6	0.757				
	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$17.0	\$25.0			\$17.5	\$19.0
485410 School and Employee Bus Transportation	Factor	\$4.22	\$528.03	\$3.33	34.5	0.824	0.589	2.400		
	Size Std.	\$25.0	\$25.5	\$26.5	\$34.0	\$38.0	\$36.0	\$30.0	\$31.5	\$30.0
485510 Charter Bus Industry	Factor	\$3.09	\$30.27	\$3.31	14.2	0.715				
	Size Std.	\$21.0	\$13.5	\$26.5	\$18.5	\$17.0			\$20.0	\$19.0
485991 Special Needs Transportation	Factor	\$1.76	\$71.13	\$0.96	19.2	0.752	0.918	1.736		
	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$14.5	\$15.5	\$22.5	\$24.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.5	\$19.0

(1) NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	(2) Type	(3) Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(4) Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(5) Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	(6) Four- Firm Ratio %	(7) Gini Coefficient	(8) Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	(9) Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	(10) Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	(11) Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
485999 All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$1.17 \$14.0	\$26.82 \$13.5	\$0.54 \$13.5	18.3 \$21.5	0.779 \$29.0	0.841 \$19.0	1.333 \$19.0	\$19.5	\$19.0
486210 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	Factor Size Std.	\$217.41 \$47.0	\$2,311.30 \$47.0	\$135.88 \$47.0	50.4 \$46.5	0.852 \$43.5			\$46.0	\$41.5
486990 All Other Pipeline Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$24.81 \$47.0	\$249.23 \$18.5	\$14.59 \$47.0	95.5 \$47.0	0.824 \$38.0			\$41.5	\$46.0
487110 Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land	Factor Size Std.	\$1.78 \$16.0	\$23.82 \$13.5	\$0.80 \$15.0	22.6 \$25.0	0.762 \$26.0			\$20.5	\$20.5
487210 Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water	Factor Size Std.	\$1.21 \$14.0	\$27.67 \$13.5	\$0.54 \$13.5	17.7 \$21.0	0.746 \$23.0			\$18.0	\$14.0
487990 Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other	Factor Size Std.	\$3.26 \$21.5	\$52.08 \$14.0	\$1.46 \$18.0	46.6 \$43.5	0.780 \$29.5			\$27.5	\$25.0
488111 Air Traffic Control	Factor Size Std.	\$15.06 \$47.0	\$61.14 \$14.5	\$15.58 \$47.0	90.9 \$47.0	0.738 \$21.5	0.885 \$40.0	0.377 \$47.0	\$38.0	\$40.0
488119 Other Airport Operations	Factor Size Std.	\$7.82 \$38.0	\$266.10 \$19.0	\$9.77 \$47.0	29.4 \$30.0	0.814 \$36.0	0.404 \$47.0	1.716 \$40.0	\$37.0	\$40.0
488190 Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$5.38 \$29.0	\$242.11 \$18.5	\$3.36 \$26.5	15.7 \$19.5	0.830 \$39.0	0.786 \$46.0	0.319 \$47.0	\$31.0	\$40.0
488210 Support Activities for Rail Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$10.63 \$47.0	\$154.87 \$16.5	\$6.38 \$40.5	24.7 \$26.5	0.813 \$36.0			\$34.0	\$34.0
488310 Port and Harbor Operations	Factor Size Std.	\$11.81 \$47.0	\$214.67 \$18.0	\$11.07 \$47.0	45.9 \$43.0	0.822 \$37.5	0.448 \$47.0	3.661 \$47.0	\$41.5	\$47.0
488320 Marine Cargo Handling	Factor Size Std.	\$36.04 \$47.0	\$740.70 \$30.5	\$36.04 \$47.0	46.6 \$43.5	0.838 \$40.5	0.184 \$47.0	0.498 \$47.0	\$43.5	\$47.0
488330 Navigational Services to Shipping	Factor Size Std.	\$5.00 \$28.0	\$72.99 \$14.5	\$5.36 \$36.0	17.8 \$21.0	0.817 \$36.5	0.766 \$47.0	1.001 \$47.0	\$32.5	\$47.0
488390 Other Support Activities for Water Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$2.39 \$18.0	\$30.04 \$13.5	\$2.39 \$22.0	20.8 \$23.5	0.771 \$27.5	0.325 \$47.0	0.604 \$47.0	\$27.0	\$47.0

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488410 Motor Vehicle Towing	Factor Size Std.	\$0.81 \$12.5	\$3.81 \$13.0	\$0.43 \$13.0	2.2 \$9.0	0.608 \$8.0			\$11.0	\$9.0
488490 Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$1.99 \$17.0	\$113.72 \$15.5	\$1.00 \$16.0	28.2 \$29.5	0.802 \$34.0			\$24.0	\$18.0
488510 Freight Transportation Arrangement	Factor Size Std.	\$4.30 \$25.0	\$403.15 \$22.5	\$1.12 \$16.5	12.2 \$17.0	0.794 \$32.0	0.011 \$28.0		\$23.5	\$20.0
488991 Packing and Crating	Factor Size Std.	\$1.40 \$14.5	\$17.70 \$13.5	\$0.56 \$14.0	12.5 \$17.0	0.717 \$17.5			\$15.5	\$34.0
488999 All Other Support Activities for Transportation	Factor Size Std.	\$7.85 \$38.0	\$32.43 \$13.5	\$3.57 \$27.5	78.8 \$47.0	0.722 \$18.5	0.126 \$35.0	0.012 \$35.0	\$31.0	\$25.0
491110 Postal Service	Factor Size Std.						0.370		\$14.5	\$9.0
492210 Local Messengers and Local Delivery	Factor Size Std.	\$1.47 \$15.0	\$75.83 \$14.5	\$0.42 \$13.0	20.1 \$23.0	0.742 \$22.0			\$18.5	\$34.0
493110 General Warehousing and Storage	Factor Size Std.	\$4.11 \$24.5	\$320.65 \$20.5	\$2.42 \$22.5	17.7 \$21.0	0.831 \$39.5	0.726 \$41.0	1.427 \$34.0	\$28.5	\$34.0
493120 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	Factor Size Std.	\$8.87 \$42.0	\$340.63 \$21.0	\$8.58 \$47.0	42.3 \$40.5	0.802 \$34.0	0.669 \$42.0	0.147 \$45.5	\$39.5	\$36.5
493130 Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	Factor Size Std.	\$2.13 \$17.5	\$12.29 \$13.0	\$1.16 \$16.5	16.5 \$20.0	0.718 \$17.5			\$17.5	\$34.0
493190 Other Warehousing and Storage	Factor Size Std.	\$5.17 \$28.5	\$485.91 \$24.5	\$3.88 \$29.0	41.3 \$39.5	0.859 \$44.5	0.257 \$45.5	1.053 \$36.5	\$36.0	\$36.5
512110 Motion Picture and Video Production	Factor Size Std.	\$4.77 \$27.0	\$3,924.89 \$47.0	\$2.60 \$23.0	43.7 \$41.5	0.863 \$45.5	0.857 \$40.0	4.508 \$40.0	\$37.5	\$40.0
512120 Motion Picture and Video Distribution	Factor Size Std.	\$4.19 \$25.0	\$49.31 \$14.0	\$2.67 \$23.5	29.9 \$30.5	0.780 \$29.5			\$26.0	\$39.0
512131 Motion Picture Theaters (except Drive-Ins)	Factor Size Std.	\$8.34 \$40.0	\$1,698.31 \$47.0	\$9.62 \$47.0	57.4 \$47.0	0.845 \$42.0			\$45.0	\$47.0

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512132 Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	Factor Size Std.	\$0.75 \$12.0	\$7.78 \$13.0	\$0.48 \$13.5	40.9 \$39.0	0.660 8.0			\$18.5	\$12.5
512191 Teleproduction and Other Postproduction Services	Factor Size Std.	\$2.05 \$17.0	\$145.88 \$16.5	\$1.31 \$17.5	30.5 \$31.0	0.826 \$38.5			\$26.0	\$39.0
512199 Other Motion Picture and Video Industries	Factor Size Std.	\$1.34 \$14.5	\$13.01 \$13.0	\$0.86 \$15.0	39.6 \$38.0	0.741 \$22.0			\$22.5	\$28.5
512240 Sound Recording Studios	Factor Size Std.	\$0.51 \$11.5	\$8.12 \$13.0	\$0.34 \$13.0	12.0 \$16.5	0.689 \$12.0			\$13.5	\$11.0
512290 Other Sound Recording Industries	Factor Size Std.	\$1.45 \$15.0	\$65.25 \$14.5	\$0.96 \$15.5	50.7 \$47.0	0.790 \$31.5			\$27.5	\$22.5
513210 Software Publishers	Factor Size Std.	\$27.63 \$47.0	\$12,803.65 \$47.0	\$28.58 \$47.0	32.4 \$32.5	0.877 \$47.0	0.432	1.795	\$44.0	\$47.0
516110 Radio Broadcasting Stations	Factor Size Std.	\$4.29 \$25.0	\$1,049.37 \$37.5	\$4.51 \$32.0	45.8 \$43.0	0.836 \$40.0			\$36.5	\$47.0
516120 Television Broadcasting Stations	Factor Size Std.	\$81.04 \$47.0	\$5,591.23 \$47.0	\$101.29 \$47.0	OFL OFL	0.886 \$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0
516210 Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers	Factor Size Std.	\$66.45 \$47.0	\$12,289.75 \$47.0	\$62.30 \$47.0	27.5 \$28.5	0.891 \$47.0	0.252	7.880	\$43.5	\$47.0
517410 Satellite Telecommunications	Factor Size Std.	\$16.08 \$47.0	\$615.94 \$27.5	\$9.46 \$47.0	50.6 \$47.0	0.865 \$46.0	0.080	0.661	\$45.0	\$44.0
517810 All Other Telecommunications	Factor Size Std.	\$12.81 \$47.0	\$1,990.43 \$47.0	\$6.86 \$42.5	56.0 \$47.0	0.875 \$47.0	0.319	1.171	\$45.5	\$40.0
518210 Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	Factor Size Std.	\$14.50 \$47.0	\$2,208.11 \$47.0	\$8.53 \$47.0	17.2 \$20.5	0.858 \$44.5	0.475	1.988	\$40.5	\$40.0
519210 Libraries and Archives	Factor Size Std.	\$1.15 \$13.5	\$94.19 \$15.0	\$0.56 \$14.0	34.7 \$34.5	0.792 \$32.0	0.333	0.930	\$24.0	\$21.0
522220	Factor	\$48.35	\$4,969.26	\$161.17	31.9	0.888				

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Sales Financing	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$32.0	\$47.0			\$43.5	\$47.0
522291	Factor	\$12.11	\$2,577.61	\$40.37	50.7	0.876				
Consumer Lending	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0
522292	Factor	\$27.49	\$5,772.85	\$54.99	33.6	0.868				
Real Estate Credit	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$33.5	\$46.5			\$43.5	\$47.0
522299	Factor	\$41.26	\$75,051.01	\$206.29	43.7	0.891				
International, Secondary Market, and All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$41.5	\$47.0			\$45.5	\$47.0
522310	Factor	\$1.50	\$228.34	\$2.50	25.4	0.775				
Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$18.0	\$22.5	\$27.0	\$28.5			\$23.5	\$15.0
522320	Factor	\$25.73	\$3,705.55	\$22.06	35.7	0.888	0.274	4.447		
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$35.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$44.5	\$47.0
522390	Factor	\$5.10	\$465.88	\$8.06	22.5	0.866	0.222	0.169		
Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	Size Std.	\$28.0	\$24.0	\$47.0	\$25.0	\$46.0	\$40.0	\$40.0	\$37.0	\$28.5
523150	Factor	\$24.94	\$6,509.93	\$16.62	20.0	0.888	0.700	0.198		
Investment Banking and Securities Intermediation	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$23.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$42.0	\$47.0
523160	Factor	\$8.69	\$371.85	\$4.20	20.8	0.859				
Commodity Contracts Intermediation	Size Std.	\$41.5	\$21.5	\$30.5	\$23.5	\$45.0			\$32.5	\$47.0
523210	Factor	\$909.77	\$3,016.44	\$514.96	98.8	0.717				
Securities and Commodity Exchanges	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$17.0			\$39.5	\$47.0
523910	Factor	\$3.61	\$417.29	\$9.02	18.1	0.831	0.075	1.372		
Miscellaneous Intermediation	Size Std.	\$22.5	\$22.5	\$47.0	\$21.5	\$39.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$35.5	\$47.0
523940	Factor	\$6.86	\$2,378.43	\$4.20	10.7	0.863	0.480	1.143		
Portfolio Management and Investment Advice	Size Std.	\$34.5	\$47.0	\$30.5	\$15.5	\$45.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$36.0	\$47.0
523991	Factor	\$8.57	\$1,519.67	\$7.14	51.7	0.875				
Trust, Fiduciary, and Custody Activities	Size Std.	\$41.0	\$47.0	\$44.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$45.5	\$47.0
523999	Factor	\$8.78	\$980.00	\$17.56	62.7	0.880	0.282	0.033		
Miscellaneous Financial Investment Activities	Size Std.	\$41.5	\$36.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$45.5	\$47.0
524113	Factor	\$837.71	\$17,303.50	\$761.55	26.8	0.888				

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Direct Life Insurance Carriers	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$28.0	\$47.0			\$42.5	\$47.0
524114 Direct Health and Medical Insurance Carriers	Factor	\$1,167.72	\$36,868.15	\$547.37	33.8	0.873	0.058	3.048		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$33.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$44.5	\$47.0
524127 Direct Title Insurance Carriers	Factor	\$19.21	\$3,055.05	\$48.02	83.6	0.886				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0
524128 Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	Factor	\$45.19	\$1,504.63	\$112.97	50.7	0.884				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0
524130 Reinsurance Carriers	Factor	\$482.89	\$6,966.63	\$371.45	56.6	0.853				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$43.5			\$46.0	\$47.0
524210 Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	Factor	\$1.11	\$535.23	\$0.69	9.9	0.747	0.029	0.050		
	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$25.5	\$14.5	\$15.0	\$23.0	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$19.0	\$15.0
524291 Claims Adjusting	Factor	\$2.41	\$180.11	\$0.94	25.4	0.827				
	Size Std.	\$18.5	\$17.0	\$15.5	\$27.0	\$38.5			\$25.0	\$25.0
524292 Pharmacy Benefit Management and Other Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds	Factor	\$64.00	\$32,481.05	\$31.47	78.0	0.887	0.611	6.467		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$45.5	\$47.0	\$45.5
524298 All Other Insurance Related Activities	Factor	\$3.48	\$416.50	\$2.32	41.2	0.849	0.628	1.259		
	Size Std.	\$22.0	\$22.5	\$22.0	\$39.5	\$43.0	\$36.5	\$30.5	\$32.0	\$30.5
525110 Pension Funds	Factor	.	.	.	.	.
	Size Std.	.	.	.	.	.			.	\$40.0
525120 Health and Welfare Funds	Factor	.	.	.	.	.	0.051			
	Size Std.	.	.	.	.	.	\$47.0		\$47.0	\$40.0
525190 Other Insurance Funds	Factor	.	.	.	.	.
	Size Std.	.	.	.	.	.			.	\$40.0
525910 Open-End Investment Funds	Factor	\$2.60	\$29.55	\$17.33	49.7	0.810				
	Size Std.	\$19.0	\$13.5	\$47.0	\$46.0	\$35.5			\$36.5	\$40.0
525920 Trusts, Estates, and Agency Accounts	Factor				
	Size Std.	\$40.0

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525990 Other Financial Vehicles	Factor Size Std.	\$1.76 \$16.0	\$32.11 \$13.5	\$8.78 \$47.0	23.5 \$25.5	0.814 \$36.0			\$31.0	\$40.0
531110 Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings	Factor Size Std.	\$2.26 \$18.0	\$452.72 \$23.5	\$11.30 \$47.0	9.2 \$14.5	0.783 \$30.0	0.719 \$41.0	1.456 \$34.0	\$30.0	\$34.0
531120 Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses)	Factor Size Std.	\$3.92 \$24.0	\$726.67 \$30.0	\$39.16 \$47.0	9.8 \$15.0	0.831 \$39.5	0.403 \$47.0	1.920 \$34.0	\$34.0	\$34.0
531130 Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self-Storage Units	Factor Size Std.	\$1.36 \$14.5	\$862.56 \$33.0	\$6.80 \$42.5	44.8 \$42.5	0.742 \$22.0			\$33.0	\$34.0
531190 Lessors of Other Real Estate Property	Factor Size Std.	\$1.06 \$13.5	\$86.55 \$15.0	\$6.37 \$40.5	16.7 \$20.5	0.693 \$12.5	0.372 \$47.0	0.159 \$47.0	\$27.0	\$34.0
531210 Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.06 \$13.5	\$608.22 \$27.0	\$0.51 \$13.5	12.4 \$17.0	0.764 \$26.5			\$19.5	\$15.0
531311 Residential Property Managers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.28 \$14.0	\$100.64 \$15.0	\$1.48 \$18.0	6.9 \$12.5	0.758 \$25.0	0.549 \$16.5		\$17.5	\$12.5
531312 Nonresidential Property Managers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.76 \$16.0	\$775.59 \$31.0	\$8.82 \$47.0	29.8 \$30.5	0.783 \$30.0	0.480 \$31.0	0.090 \$31.0	\$32.5	\$19.5
531320 Offices of Real Estate Appraisers	Factor Size Std.	\$0.52 \$11.5	\$81.45 \$15.0	\$0.44 \$13.5	17.3 \$21.0	0.705 \$15.0			\$16.0	\$9.5
531390 Other Activities Related to Real Estate	Factor Size Std.	\$1.10 \$13.5	\$138.81 \$16.0	\$5.48 \$36.5	14.9 \$19.0	0.776 \$28.5	0.292 \$31.0	1.033 \$19.5	\$25.0	\$19.5
532111 Passenger Car Rental	Factor Size Std.	\$15.53 \$47.0	\$9,167.91 \$47.0	\$17.26 \$47.0	89.5 \$47.0	0.889 \$47.0	0.117 \$47.0	0.762 \$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
532112 Passenger Car Leasing	Factor Size Std.	\$27.11 \$47.0	\$1,751.63 \$47.0	\$73.95 \$47.0	68.0 \$47.0	0.880 \$47.0	0.603 \$47.0	6.077 \$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
532120 Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing	Factor Size Std.	\$13.50 \$47.0	\$2,022.97 \$47.0	\$22.50 \$47.0	54.7 \$47.0	0.872 \$47.0	0.922 \$47.0	5.455 \$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
532210 Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental	Factor Size Std.	\$13.14 \$47.0	\$2,349.37 \$47.0	\$8.21 \$47.0	80.1 \$47.0	0.873 \$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0

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532281 Formal Wear and Costume Rental	Factor	\$1.16	\$40.70	\$0.76	39.3	0.772				
	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$14.0	\$14.5	\$38.0	\$28.0			\$23.5	\$25.0
532282 Video Tape and Disc Rental	Factor	\$2.46	\$821.17	\$1.60	87.0	0.864				
	Size Std.	\$18.5	\$32.0	\$18.5	\$47.0	\$45.5			\$34.0	\$35.0
532283 Home Health Equipment Rental	Factor	\$6.77	\$411.41	\$4.41	53.4	0.796	0.644	1.900		
	Size Std.	\$34.5	\$22.5	\$31.5	\$47.0	\$32.5	\$47.0	\$41.0	\$36.5	\$41.0
532284 Recreational Goods Rental	Factor	\$0.63	\$11.55	\$0.45	16.3	0.679				
	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$13.5	\$20.0	\$10.0			\$14.0	\$9.0
532289 All Other Consumer Goods Rental	Factor	\$1.38	\$21.76	\$0.94	9.0	0.720				
	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$13.5	\$15.5	\$14.5	\$18.0			\$15.5	\$12.5
532310 General Rental Centers	Factor	\$1.42	\$10.82	\$1.33	7.3	0.658				
	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$13.0	\$17.5	\$13.0	\$8.0			\$13.0	\$9.0
532411 Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing	Factor	\$23.13	\$2,161.38	\$53.37	62.4	0.881	0.161	8.109		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$45.5	\$47.0	\$45.5
532412 Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	Factor	\$9.75	\$1,722.75	\$11.69	39.0	0.828	0.940	2.751		
	Size Std.	\$45.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$37.5	\$38.5	\$40.0	\$40.0	\$42.0	\$40.0
532420 Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	Factor	\$6.76	\$149.82	\$8.45	37.9	0.833	0.670	2.831		
	Size Std.	\$34.0	\$16.5	\$47.0	\$37.0	\$39.5	\$46.0	\$40.0	\$38.5	\$40.0
532490 Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	Factor	\$6.28	\$739.77	\$6.98	24.2	0.824	0.607	1.738		
	Size Std.	\$32.5	\$30.0	\$43.0	\$26.0	\$38.0	\$46.0	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
533110 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	Factor	\$18.73	\$1,537.49	\$31.22	26.8	0.875				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$28.0	\$47.0			\$42.5	\$47.0
541110 Offices of Lawyers	Factor	\$1.73	\$291.10	\$0.49	3.1	0.776	0.367	0.254		
	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$19.5	\$13.5	\$9.5	\$28.5	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$19.0	\$15.5
541191 Title Abstract and Settlement Offices	Factor	\$1.40	\$107.86	\$0.68	17.4	0.749				
	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$15.5	\$14.5	\$21.0	\$23.5			\$18.5	\$19.5
541199	Factor	\$1.25	\$207.12	\$0.42	31.1	0.795	0.268	0.184		

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All Other Legal Services	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$17.5	\$13.0	\$31.5	\$32.5	\$28.5	\$28.5	\$24.5	\$20.5
541211 Offices of Certified Public Accountants	Factor	\$1.95	\$5,172.39	\$0.80	42.8	0.806	0.550	0.298		
541213 Tax Preparation Services	Size Std.	\$16.5	\$47.0	\$15.0	\$40.5	\$34.5	\$32.0	\$37.0	\$31.5	\$26.5
541214 Payroll Services	Factor	\$0.42	\$1,307.82	\$0.20	47.3	0.728				
541219 Other Accounting Services	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$43.5	\$12.0	\$44.0	\$19.5			\$26.0	\$25.0
541310 Architectural Services	Factor	\$5.10	\$2,893.12	\$4.25	49.8	0.837				
541320 Landscape Architectural Services	Size Std.	\$28.0	\$47.0	\$30.5	\$46.0	\$40.5			\$38.5	\$39.0
541330 Engineering Services	Factor	\$0.51	\$81.84	\$0.20	9.8	0.733	0.802	0.505		
541340 Drafting Services	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$15.0	\$12.0	\$15.0	\$20.5	\$25.0	\$30.0	\$17.5	\$25.0
541350 Building Inspection Services	Factor	\$1.81	\$67.52	\$0.73	5.8	0.749	0.957	0.647		
541360 Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$14.5	\$14.5	\$12.0	\$23.5	\$12.5	\$16.5	\$16.0	\$12.5
541370 Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services	Factor	\$0.84	\$7.02	\$0.34	4.8	0.660	0.967	0.704		
541380 Testing Laboratories and Services	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$11.0	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$11.5	\$11.0	\$9.0
541410 Interior Design Services	Factor	\$5.15	\$1,360.32	\$2.42	12.0	0.834	0.651	0.929	\$29.0	\$25.5
541420	Size Std.	\$28.5	\$45.0	\$22.5	\$16.5	\$40.0	\$30.5	\$25.5	\$29.0	\$25.5
	Factor	\$0.45	\$4.85	\$0.21	8.1	0.677				
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$13.5	\$9.5			\$12.0	\$9.0
	Factor	\$0.43	\$7.40	\$0.20	7.5	0.685	0.826	0.104		
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$11.0	\$11.5	\$18.5	\$12.5	\$11.5
	Factor	\$2.07	\$96.07	\$0.97	40.1	0.824	0.601	0.489		
	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$15.0	\$15.5	\$38.5	\$38.0	\$34.0	\$40.0	\$29.0	\$28.5
	Factor	\$0.96	\$91.78	\$0.47	15.7	0.720	1.063	0.425		
	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$15.0	\$13.5	\$19.5	\$18.0	\$19.0	\$30.5	\$18.0	\$19.0
	Factor	\$3.90	\$210.28	\$2.44	16.0	0.786	0.617	0.612		
	Size Std.	\$24.0	\$18.0	\$22.5	\$20.0	\$30.5	\$24.5	\$24.5	\$23.5	\$19.0
	Factor	\$0.94	\$15.71	\$0.35	5.3	0.661				
	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$11.5	\$8.0			\$11.5	\$9.0
	Factor	\$1.42	\$34.89	\$0.61	18.7	0.766				

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Industrial Design Services	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$13.5	\$14.0	\$22.0	\$27.0			\$19.5	\$17.0
541430	Factor	\$0.55	\$8.55	\$0.28	3.5	0.700	1.012	1.063		
Graphic Design Services	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.0	\$12.5	\$10.0	\$14.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$11.5	\$9.0
541490	Factor	\$0.83	\$18.22	\$0.38	15.0	0.741				
Other Specialized Design Services	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$13.5	\$13.0	\$19.0	\$22.0			\$17.0	\$13.5
541511	Factor	\$3.13	\$1,629.83	\$1.22	15.0	0.836	0.760	1.280		
Custom Computer Programming Services	Size Std.	\$21.0	\$47.0	\$17.0	\$19.0	\$40.0	\$41.0	\$34.0	\$29.5	\$34.0
541512	Factor	\$4.65	\$3,627.65	\$1.64	21.4	0.861	0.611	1.222		
Computer Systems Design Services	Size Std.	\$26.5	\$47.0	\$19.0	\$24.0	\$45.0	\$41.0	\$34.0	\$32.5	\$34.0
541513	Factor	\$3.72	\$362.16	\$1.26	21.3	0.827	0.709	1.102		
Computer Facilities Management Services	Size Std.	\$23.0	\$21.5	\$17.0	\$24.0	\$38.5	\$42.5	\$37.0	\$28.5	\$37.0
541519	Factor	\$2.70	\$448.35	\$1.00	24.3	0.844	0.826	1.680		
Other Computer Related Services	Size Std.	\$19.5	\$23.5	\$16.0	\$26.0	\$42.0	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$28.0	\$34.0
541611	Factor	\$1.79	\$2,095.81	\$0.71	22.2	0.828	0.717	1.162		
Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$47.0	\$14.5	\$24.5	\$38.5	\$29.5	\$24.5	\$27.0	\$24.5
541612	Factor	\$2.61	\$598.11	\$0.76	32.8	0.839	0.715	1.225		
Human Resources Consulting Services	Size Std.	\$19.0	\$27.0	\$14.5	\$33.0	\$41.0	\$35.0	\$29.0	\$28.5	\$29.0
541613	Factor	\$1.19	\$128.80	\$0.47	8.3	0.782	0.598	0.743		
Marketing Consulting Services	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$16.0	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$30.0	\$24.5	\$24.5	\$19.5	\$19.0
541614	Factor	\$2.19	\$65.77	\$0.81	8.8	0.810	0.018	1.155		
Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services	Size Std.	\$17.5	\$14.5	\$15.0	\$14.0	\$35.5	\$28.0	\$20.0	\$21.0	\$20.0
541618	Factor	\$0.64	\$38.50	\$0.25	11.7	0.734	0.557	0.320		
Other Management Consulting Services	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$14.0	\$12.5	\$16.5	\$20.5	\$24.5	\$30.5	\$18.0	\$19.0
541620	Factor	\$1.83	\$49.10	\$0.87	7.1	0.777	0.867	1.134		
Environmental Consulting Services	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$14.0	\$15.5	\$13.0	\$29.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$18.5	\$19.0
541690	Factor	\$1.18	\$113.67	\$0.46	8.3	0.781	0.617	0.657		
Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$15.5	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$29.5	\$24.5	\$24.5	\$19.0	\$19.0
541720	Factor	\$4.13	\$256.74	\$2.34	32.4	0.838	0.428	0.293		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
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Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities	Size Std.	\$24.5	\$19.0	\$22.0	\$32.5	\$40.5	\$39.0	\$39.0	\$31.0	\$28.0
541810	Factor	\$3.76	\$1,164.16	\$1.36	29.9	0.823	0.639	0.460		
Advertising Agencies	Size Std.	\$23.5	\$40.0	\$17.5	\$30.5	\$37.5	\$30.5	\$35.5	\$30.0	\$25.5
541820	Factor	\$1.59	\$146.45	\$0.58	18.6	0.766	0.798	1.451		
Public Relations Agencies	Size Std.	\$15.5	\$16.5	\$14.0	\$22.0	\$27.0	\$24.5	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$19.0
541830	Factor	\$11.07	\$453.52	\$4.43	41.9	0.849				
Media Buying Agencies	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$23.5	\$31.5	\$40.0	\$43.0			\$37.5	\$32.5
541840	Factor	\$2.84	\$165.46	\$1.14	35.0	0.830				
Media Representatives	Size Std.	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$16.5	\$34.5	\$39.0			\$27.0	\$21.0
541850	Factor	\$3.85	\$708.73	\$2.82	54.0	0.841				
Indoor and Outdoor Display Advertising	Size Std.	\$23.5	\$29.5	\$24.0	\$47.0	\$41.0			\$34.5	\$34.5
541860	Factor	\$4.18	\$118.75	\$2.09	16.8	0.783				
Direct Mail Advertising	Size Std.	\$25.0	\$15.5	\$21.0	\$20.5	\$30.0			\$23.0	\$22.0
541870	Factor	\$5.80	\$770.35	\$2.32	60.3	0.865				
Advertising Material Distribution Services	Size Std.	\$30.5	\$31.0	\$22.0	\$47.0	\$46.0			\$36.5	\$28.5
541890	Factor	\$2.18	\$109.76	\$0.95	14.3	0.779				
Other Services Related to Advertising	Size Std.	\$17.5	\$15.5	\$15.5	\$18.5	\$29.5			\$20.0	\$19.0
541910	Factor	\$4.63	\$627.75	\$1.67	25.5	0.829	0.408	1.734		
Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling	Size Std.	\$26.5	\$27.5	\$19.0	\$27.0	\$39.0	\$31.5	\$22.5	\$28.0	\$22.5
541921	Factor	\$0.50	\$461.20	\$0.19	38.4	0.750				
Photography Studios, Portrait	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$23.5	\$12.0	\$37.5	\$23.5			\$22.5	\$16.0
541922	Factor	\$0.51	\$7.09	\$0.20	8.5	0.678				
Commercial Photography	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$14.0	\$9.5			\$12.0	\$9.0
541930	Factor	\$1.79	\$131.90	\$0.67	29.7	0.832	0.649	0.971		
Translation and Interpretation Services	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$14.5	\$30.5	\$39.5	\$27.0	\$22.5	\$25.0	\$22.5
541940	Factor	\$1.47	\$343.50	\$0.48	13.3	0.579	0.350	0.384		
Veterinary Services	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$21.0	\$13.5	\$17.5	\$8.0	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$14.5	\$10.0
541990	Factor	\$0.97	\$63.26	\$0.38	9.0	0.769	0.617	0.301		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
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All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$14.5	\$13.0	\$14.5	\$27.5	\$25.5	\$31.0	\$19.5	\$19.5
551111	Factor	\$6.47	\$59.44	\$4.13	8.4	0.729				
Offices of Bank Holding Companies	Size Std.	\$33.0	\$14.5	\$30.0	\$14.0	\$19.5			\$22.0	\$38.5
551112	Factor	\$8.58	\$71.80	\$17.15	1.9	0.792				
Offices of Other Holding Companies	Size Std.	\$41.0	\$14.5	\$47.0	\$8.5	\$31.5			\$29.0	\$45.5
561110	Factor	\$1.89	\$29.39	\$0.98	2.0	0.763	0.970	1.742		
Office Administrative Services	Size Std.	\$16.5	\$13.5	\$15.5	\$9.0	\$26.0	\$12.5	\$12.5	\$15.5	\$12.5
561210	Factor	\$13.41	\$639.42	\$4.73	22.6	0.837	0.938	0.676		
Facilities Support Services	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$28.0	\$33.0	\$25.0	\$40.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$36.5	\$47.0
561311	Factor	\$2.30	\$135.34	\$0.59	17.2	0.789				
Employment Placement Agencies	Size Std.	\$18.0	\$16.0	\$14.0	\$20.5	\$31.0			\$20.5	\$34.0
561312	Factor	\$1.21	\$89.95	\$0.34	20.7	0.745				
Executive Search Services	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$15.0	\$13.0	\$23.5	\$23.0			\$18.5	\$34.0
561320	Factor	\$12.47	\$1,835.46	\$3.40	15.7	0.829	0.900	2.534		
Temporary Help Services	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$27.0	\$19.5	\$39.0	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$33.5	\$34.0
561330	Factor	\$61.62	\$16,921.17	\$16.22	55.0	0.875				
Professional Employer Organizations	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$47.0	\$41.5
561410	Factor	\$0.92	\$52.59	\$0.39	20.4	0.791	0.980	1.690		
Document Preparation Services	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$13.0	\$23.0	\$31.5	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$19.0
561421	Factor	\$2.09	\$50.47	\$0.87	25.4	0.762	0.464	1.275		
Telephone Answering Services	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$14.0	\$15.0	\$27.0	\$26.0	\$30.5	\$19.0	\$21.5	\$19.0
561422	Factor	\$7.05	\$308.39	\$2.94	20.0	0.825	0.642	0.223		
Telemarketing Bureaus and Other Contact Centers	Size Std.	\$35.5	\$20.0	\$24.5	\$23.0	\$38.0	\$30.5	\$35.5	\$29.5	\$25.5
561431	Factor	\$0.65	\$69.39	\$0.28	21.1	0.552				
Private Mail Centers	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$14.5	\$12.5	\$23.5	\$8.0			\$14.5	\$19.0
561439	Factor	\$2.91	\$661.57	\$1.25	53.0	0.822				
Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	Size Std.	\$20.0	\$28.5	\$17.0	\$47.0	\$37.5			\$31.5	\$26.5
561440	Factor	\$4.70	\$284.64	\$2.71	22.1	0.806	0.241	0.371		

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Collection Agencies	Size Std.	\$26.5	\$19.5	\$23.5	\$24.5	\$34.5	\$31.0	\$31.0	\$27.5	\$19.5
561450	Factor	\$33.07	\$1,210.46	\$14.17	62.9	0.881	0.604	0.199		
Credit Bureaus	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$41.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$46.5	\$41.0
561491	Factor	\$1.41	\$11.18	\$0.58	15.8	0.670				
Repossession Services	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$19.5	\$8.5			\$14.0	\$19.0
561492	Factor	\$0.79	\$78.28	\$0.33	29.1	0.773	0.949	1.494		
Court Reporting and Stenotype Services	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$14.5	\$13.0	\$30.0	\$28.0	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$20.5	\$19.0
561499	Factor	\$2.78	\$168.44	\$1.35	22.6	0.825	0.444	0.477		
All Other Business Support Services	Size Std.	\$19.5	\$17.0	\$17.5	\$25.0	\$38.0	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$26.0	\$21.5
561510	Factor	\$2.97	\$2,527.93	\$1.78	47.9	0.839	0.641	1.282		
Travel Agencies	Size Std.	\$20.5	\$47.0	\$19.5	\$44.5	\$41.0	\$30.0	\$25.0	\$33.5	\$25.0
561520	Factor	\$3.13	\$110.74	\$1.84	19.7	0.763				
Tour Operators	Size Std.	\$21.0	\$15.5	\$19.5	\$22.5	\$26.5			\$22.0	\$25.0
561591	Factor	\$2.43	\$25.75	\$1.35	15.1	0.754				
Convention and Visitors Bureaus	Size Std.	\$18.5	\$13.5	\$17.5	\$19.0	\$24.5			\$19.5	\$25.0
561599	Factor	\$9.99	\$400.71	\$5.87	24.1	0.832	0.638	1.868		
All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	Size Std.	\$46.0	\$22.5	\$38.0	\$26.0	\$39.5	\$39.0	\$32.5	\$35.0	\$32.5
561611	Factor	\$1.50	\$105.51	\$0.43	20.8	0.822	0.858	0.727		
Investigation and Personal Background Check Services	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$15.5	\$13.0	\$23.5	\$37.5	\$25.0	\$30.0	\$23.5	\$25.0
561612	Factor	\$4.41	\$1,598.90	\$1.14	40.7	0.845	0.252	0.872		
Security Guards and Patrol Services	Size Std.	\$25.5	\$47.0	\$16.5	\$39.0	\$42.0	\$40.5	\$29.0	\$34.0	\$29.0
561613	Factor	\$32.73	\$688.95	\$9.35	91.2	0.876				
Armored Car Services	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$29.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$45.0	\$43.0
561621	Factor	\$3.87	\$1,155.04	\$2.07	33.9	0.811	0.612	1.062		
Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)	Size Std.	\$23.5	\$40.0	\$21.0	\$33.5	\$35.5	\$30.0	\$25.0	\$30.0	\$25.0
561622	Factor	\$0.53	\$4.95	\$0.28	7.2	0.605				
Locksmiths	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.0	\$12.5	\$13.0	\$8.0			\$11.5	\$25.0
561710	Factor	\$1.06	\$334.82	\$0.35	26.7	0.743	0.865	1.484		

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Exterminating and Pest Control Services	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$20.5	\$13.0	\$28.0	\$22.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$19.5	\$17.5
561720 Janitorial Services	Factor	\$0.89	\$207.83	\$0.29	9.5	0.786	0.908	1.528		
	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$18.0	\$12.5	\$14.5	\$30.5	\$22.0	\$22.0	\$19.0	\$22.0
561730 Landscaping Services	Factor	\$0.75	\$209.13	\$0.30	9.4	0.697	0.989	1.310		
	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$18.0	\$12.5	\$14.5	\$13.5	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$13.0	\$9.5
561740 Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	Factor	\$0.47	\$15.40	\$0.19	9.2	0.665				
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$14.5	\$8.0			\$11.5	\$8.5
561790 Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	Factor	\$0.58	\$16.43	\$0.21	6.0	0.648	0.984	1.078		
	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$12.0	\$12.0	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$9.0
561910 Packaging and Labeling Services	Factor	\$5.03	\$94.94	\$2.40	17.7	0.784				
	Size Std.	\$28.0	\$15.0	\$22.0	\$21.0	\$30.0			\$23.5	\$19.5
561920 Convention and Trade Show Organizers	Factor	\$3.25	\$295.20	\$1.68	21.1	0.809	0.844	1.444		
	Size Std.	\$21.5	\$20.0	\$19.0	\$23.5	\$35.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$23.5	\$20.0
561990 All Other Support Services	Factor	\$1.90	\$132.87	\$1.08	11.6	0.785	0.638	0.370		
	Size Std.	\$16.5	\$16.0	\$16.0	\$16.5	\$30.5	\$21.5	\$26.5	\$20.5	\$16.5
562111 Solid Waste Collection	Factor	\$7.26	\$3,180.55	\$4.63	43.7	0.828	0.847	2.611		
	Size Std.	\$36.0	\$47.0	\$32.5	\$41.5	\$38.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$40.0	\$47.0
562112 Hazardous Waste Collection	Factor	\$6.93	\$56.62	\$4.33	25.1	0.754	0.932	1.641		
	Size Std.	\$35.0	\$14.0	\$31.0	\$27.0	\$24.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$31.0	\$47.0
562119 Other Waste Collection	Factor	\$2.58	\$101.89	\$1.38	39.7	0.771	0.788	1.674		
	Size Std.	\$19.0	\$15.5	\$17.5	\$38.5	\$28.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$29.5	\$47.0
562211 Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	Factor	\$20.94	\$854.17	\$16.11	51.7	0.857	0.987	0.465		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$33.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$44.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$45.0	\$47.0
562212 Solid Waste Landfill	Factor	\$11.38	\$919.90	\$11.77	61.5	0.835				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$34.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$40.0			\$44.0	\$47.0
562213 Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	Factor	\$33.54	\$338.88	\$25.16	75.7	0.802				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$21.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$33.5			\$40.5	\$47.0
562219	Factor	\$3.62	\$26.95	\$2.72	27.2	0.736				

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Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	Size Std.	\$23.0	\$13.5	\$23.5	\$28.5	\$21.0			\$23.0	\$47.0
562910 Remediation Services	Factor	\$4.14	\$101.22	\$2.30	11.3	0.767	1.077	0.822		
	Size Std.	\$24.5	\$15.0	\$22.0	\$16.0	\$27.0	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$22.0	\$25.0
562920 Materials Recovery Facilities	Factor	\$5.91	\$215.41	\$3.05	25.1	0.740			\$24.5	\$25.0
	Size Std.	\$31.0	\$18.0	\$25.0	\$27.0	\$22.0				
562991 Septic Tank and Related Services	Factor	\$1.14	\$22.59	\$0.69	11.4	0.655	1.282	1.371		
	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$14.5	\$16.0	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$9.0
562998 All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services	Factor	\$1.90	\$29.73	\$1.05	16.7	0.703	1.072	1.233		
	Size Std.	\$16.5	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$20.5	\$14.5	\$16.5	\$16.5	\$16.5	\$16.5
611110 Elementary and Secondary Schools	Factor	\$4.16	\$32.56	\$7.34	1.9	0.679	0.171	0.018		
	Size Std.	\$24.5	\$13.5	\$45.0	\$8.5	\$10.0	\$28.0	\$28.0	\$22.0	\$20.0
611210 Junior Colleges	Factor	\$13.27	\$101.35	\$26.53	18.1	0.747				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$15.5	\$47.0	\$21.5	\$23.0			\$31.0	\$32.5
611310 Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	Factor	\$105.05	\$2,161.96	\$242.43	10.5	0.808	0.037	0.664		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$15.5	\$35.0	\$47.0	\$41.5	\$38.0	\$34.5
611410 Business and Secretarial Schools	Factor	\$2.42	\$19.69	\$1.69	51.9	0.733				
	Size Std.	\$18.5	\$13.5	\$19.0	\$47.0	\$20.5			\$25.5	\$20.5
611420 Computer Training	Factor	\$1.83	\$57.17	\$1.28	26.4	0.797	0.607	1.152		
	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$14.0	\$17.0	\$28.0	\$33.0	\$21.0	\$16.0	\$22.5	\$16.0
611430 Professional and Management Development Training	Factor	\$1.47	\$31.66	\$1.07	7.3	0.764	0.662	0.879		
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$13.0	\$26.5	\$19.5	\$15.0	\$17.5	\$15.0
611511 Cosmetology and Barber Schools	Factor	\$1.24	\$16.91	\$0.95	14.8	0.655				
	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$13.5	\$15.5	\$19.0	\$8.0			\$14.0	\$13.0
611512 Flight Training	Factor	\$4.14	\$382.94	\$3.03	56.6	0.834	0.541	1.177		
	Size Std.	\$24.5	\$22.0	\$25.0	\$47.0	\$40.0	\$41.0	\$34.0	\$34.5	\$34.0
611513 Apprenticeship Training	Factor	\$1.52	\$11.38	\$1.11	10.7	0.683	0.382	0.362		
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$13.0	\$16.5	\$15.5	\$10.5	\$18.5	\$18.5	\$15.0	\$11.5

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611519 Other Technical and Trade Schools	Factor	\$1.81	\$58.91	\$1.29	13.7	0.780	0.609	0.785		
	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$14.5	\$17.0	\$18.0	\$29.5	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$21.0	\$21.0
611610 Fine Arts Schools	Factor	\$0.37	\$2.60	\$0.28	2.2	0.590				
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.5	\$9.0	\$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0
611620 Sports and Recreation Instruction	Factor	\$0.49	\$37.13	\$0.30	11.4	0.636				
	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$12.5	\$16.0	\$8.0			\$12.5	\$9.0
611630 Language Schools	Factor	\$1.06	\$42.15	\$0.59	30.4	0.778	0.539	1.440		
	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$31.0	\$29.0	\$24.5	\$20.5	\$22.0	\$20.5
611691 Exam Preparation and Tutoring	Factor	\$0.64	\$43.43	\$0.36	14.4	0.732	0.483	0.336		
	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$14.0	\$13.0	\$18.5	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$17.0	\$12.5
611692 Automobile Driving Schools	Factor	\$0.36	\$4.64	\$0.20	12.0	0.637				
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$16.5	\$8.0			\$12.0	\$10.0
611699 All Other Miscellaneous Schools and Instruction	Factor	\$0.61	\$27.73	\$0.48	14.8	0.714	0.855	0.868		
	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$19.0	\$17.0	\$16.5	\$16.5	\$15.5	\$16.5
611710 Educational Support Services	Factor	\$2.05	\$462.48	\$1.99	28.8	0.830	0.629	1.215		
	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$23.5	\$20.5	\$30.0	\$39.0	\$29.0	\$24.0	\$27.5	\$24.0
62111 Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	Factor	\$2.91	\$489.61	\$0.60	3.5	0.772	0.971	0.117		
	Size Std.	\$20.0	\$24.5	\$14.0	\$10.0	\$28.0	\$16.0	\$25.5	\$19.0	\$16.0
62112 Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists	Factor	\$0.56	\$7.66	\$0.14	4.6	0.609	0.932	0.370		
	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$11.0	\$8.0	\$13.5	\$21.5	\$12.0	\$13.5
621210 Offices of Dentists	Factor	\$1.00	\$36.56	\$0.44	2.6	0.506	0.824	0.850		
	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$9.5	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$9.0
621310 Offices of Chiropractors	Factor	\$0.35	\$1.32	\$0.11	0.9	0.470				
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$8.0	\$8.0			\$10.0	\$9.0
621320 Offices of Optometrists	Factor	\$0.79	\$9.58	\$0.26	3.4	0.531				
	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$13.0	\$12.5	\$10.0	\$8.0			\$11.0	\$9.0
621330 Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	Factor	\$0.37	\$5.19	\$0.10	2.9	0.659				
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$11.5	\$9.5	\$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0

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621340 Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists	Factor	\$1.17	\$136.33	\$0.32	10.2	0.742	0.910	0.580		
	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$16.0	\$12.5	\$15.0	\$22.0	\$12.5	\$16.5	\$16.0	\$12.5
621391 Offices of Podiatrists	Factor	\$0.63	\$3.63	\$0.12	3.7	0.526				
	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$10.0	\$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0
621399 Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	Factor	\$0.54	\$189.27	\$0.15	21.0	0.701	0.923	1.297		
	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$17.5	\$12.0	\$23.5	\$14.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$15.0	\$10.0
621410 Family Planning Centers	Factor	\$2.05	\$43.06	\$0.87	16.7	0.805				
	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$14.0	\$15.0	\$20.5	\$34.0			\$21.5	\$19.0
621420 Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	Factor	\$3.29	\$32.76	\$2.15	4.3	0.747	0.651	1.005		
	Size Std.	\$21.5	\$13.5	\$21.0	\$10.5	\$23.0	\$24.5	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
621491 HMO Medical Centers	Factor	\$2,022.63	\$8,171.96	\$854.63	88.9	0.715				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$17.0			\$39.5	\$44.5
621492 Kidney Dialysis Centers	Factor	\$57.93	\$8,181.45	\$33.42	87.7	0.881	5.959	0.150		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
621493 Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	Factor	\$6.98	\$475.90	\$3.61	22.9	0.729				
	Size Std.	\$35.0	\$24.0	\$28.0	\$25.0	\$19.5			\$25.5	\$19.0
621498 All Other Outpatient Care Centers	Factor	\$8.65	\$189.81	\$5.29	6.2	0.799	0.334	0.621		
	Size Std.	\$41.0	\$17.5	\$35.5	\$12.0	\$33.0	\$35.5	\$30.5	\$28.5	\$25.5
621511 Medical Laboratories	Factor	\$10.55	\$2,927.11	\$5.28	44.8	0.842	0.162	0.368		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$35.5	\$42.5	\$41.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$42.5	\$41.5
621512 Diagnostic Imaging Centers	Factor	\$4.30	\$111.94	\$2.15	10.5	0.790	0.795	2.310		
	Size Std.	\$25.0	\$15.5	\$21.0	\$15.5	\$31.5	\$24.5	\$19.0	\$22.0	\$19.0
621610 Home Health Care Services	Factor	\$3.54	\$433.68	\$1.36	10.3	0.804	0.588	1.830		
	Size Std.	\$22.5	\$23.0	\$17.5	\$15.5	\$34.0	\$24.5	\$19.0	\$22.5	\$19.0
621910 Ambulance Services	Factor	\$5.12	\$609.74	\$3.20	33.4	0.789	0.723	1.026		
	Size Std.	\$28.0	\$27.0	\$26.0	\$33.5	\$31.5	\$27.0	\$22.5	\$28.5	\$22.5
621991 Blood and Organ Banks	Factor	\$35.77	\$520.24	\$20.63	33.4	0.811	0.033	0.148		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$25.0	\$47.0	\$33.5	\$35.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$40.0	\$40.0

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621999 All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	Factor Size Std.	\$3.27 \$21.5	\$102.28 \$15.5	\$1.69 \$19.0	12.2 \$17.0	0.816 \$36.5	0.876 \$20.5	0.987 \$20.5		\$20.5
622110 General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	Factor Size Std.	\$397.01 \$47.0	\$4,659.02 \$47.0	\$410.70 \$47.0	8.3 \$13.5	0.755 \$24.5	0.496 \$47.0	30.578 \$47.0		\$47.0
622210 Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	Factor Size Std.	\$56.41 \$47.0	\$608.02 \$27.0	\$41.28 \$47.0	19.6 \$22.5	0.577 \$8.0				\$47.0
622310 Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	Factor Size Std.	\$149.04 \$47.0	\$1,444.24 \$47.0	\$109.05 \$47.0	28.4 \$29.5	0.741 \$22.0				\$47.0
623110 Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	Factor Size Std.	\$12.88 \$47.0	\$434.88 \$23.0	\$11.04 \$47.0	8.9 \$14.0	0.688 \$11.5	0.558 \$41.0	1.092 \$34.0		\$34.0
623210 Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities	Factor Size Std.	\$4.04 \$24.5	\$106.90 \$15.5	\$3.03 \$25.0	9.3 \$14.5	0.757 \$25.0				\$19.0
623220 Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	Factor Size Std.	\$3.86 \$23.5	\$47.28 \$14.0	\$3.13 \$25.5	7.7 \$13.5	0.713 \$16.5	0.107 \$30.5	0.091 \$30.5		\$19.0
623311 Continuing Care Retirement Communities	Factor Size Std.	\$9.12 \$43.0	\$150.93 \$16.5	\$22.80 \$47.0	9.8 \$15.0	0.744 \$22.5				\$34.0
623312 Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	Factor Size Std.	\$2.10 \$17.0	\$468.22 \$24.0	\$4.20 \$30.5	20.1 \$23.0	0.777 \$29.0				\$23.5
623990 Other Residential Care Facilities	Factor Size Std.	\$2.49 \$18.5	\$26.66 \$13.5	\$2.41 \$22.5	7.3 \$13.0	0.731 \$20.0	0.090 \$25.5	0.140 \$25.5		\$16.0
624110 Child and Youth Services	Factor Size Std.	\$1.85 \$16.5	\$31.70 \$13.5	\$1.54 \$18.5	4.4 \$10.5	0.760 \$25.5	0.301 \$25.0	0.021 \$25.0		\$15.5
624120 Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	Factor Size Std.	\$1.99 \$17.0	\$61.81 \$14.5	\$1.46 \$18.0	3.7 \$10.0	0.752 \$24.0				\$15.0
624190 Other Individual and Family Services	Factor Size Std.	\$1.64 \$15.5	\$202.70 \$17.5	\$1.30 \$17.0	10.3 \$15.5	0.781 \$29.5	0.762 \$21.0	0.263 \$25.5		\$16.0
624210	Factor	\$3.36	\$54.01	\$2.14	5.7	0.821				

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Community Food Services	Size Std.	\$22.0	\$14.0	\$21.0	\$11.5	\$37.5			\$22.0	\$19.5
624221 Temporary Shelters	Factor	\$1.73	\$17.86	\$2.36	7.5	0.650	0.178	0.311		
	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$13.5	\$22.0	\$13.0	\$8.0	\$21.5	\$21.5	\$16.0	\$13.5
624229 Other Community Housing Services	Factor	\$2.08	\$39.79	\$5.19	11.8	0.688	0.102	0.231		
	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$14.0	\$35.0	\$16.5	\$11.5	\$30.5	\$30.5	\$22.0	\$19.0
624230 Emergency and Other Relief Services	Factor	\$20.80	\$886.38	\$26.01	45.4	0.876	0.434	1.341		
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$33.5	\$47.0	\$42.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$41.5	\$44.5	\$41.5
624310 Vocational Rehabilitation Services	Factor	\$3.19	\$40.81	\$2.74	6.7	0.729	0.814	0.506		
	Size Std.	\$21.0	\$14.0	\$24.0	\$12.5	\$19.5	\$15.0	\$19.5	\$18.0	\$15.0
624410 Child Care Services	Factor	\$0.67	\$106.45	\$0.37	8.2	0.682				
	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$15.5	\$13.0	\$13.5	\$10.5			\$13.0	\$9.5
711110 Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	Factor	\$2.45	\$52.29	\$4.60	10.4	0.787				
	Size Std.	\$18.5	\$14.0	\$32.5	\$15.5	\$30.5			\$24.0	\$25.0
711120 Dance Companies	Factor	\$1.44	\$18.08	\$0.96	21.3	0.787				
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$13.5	\$15.5	\$24.0	\$31.0			\$21.5	\$18.0
711130 Musical Groups and Artists	Factor	\$1.25	\$25.12	\$1.78	7.2	0.771				
	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$13.5	\$19.5	\$13.0	\$28.0			\$18.5	\$15.0
711190 Other Performing Arts Companies	Factor	\$9.43	\$427.53	\$6.28	80.7	0.876				
	Size Std.	\$44.0	\$23.0	\$40.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$42.0	\$34.0
711211 Sports Teams and Clubs	Factor	\$48.03	\$346.25	\$46.48	8.3	0.842				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$21.0	\$47.0	\$13.5	\$41.5			\$34.0	\$47.0
711212 Racetracks	Factor	\$15.99	\$331.64	\$11.42	29.7	0.867				
	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$20.5	\$47.0	\$30.5	\$46.0			\$39.5	\$47.0
711219 Other Spectator Sports	Factor	\$1.47	\$45.27	\$1.05	17.8	0.767				
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$14.0	\$16.0	\$21.0	\$27.0			\$19.5	\$16.5
711310 Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events with Facilities	Factor	\$4.68	\$291.62	\$6.10	23.5	0.828				
	Size Std.	\$26.5	\$19.5	\$39.0	\$25.5	\$38.5			\$31.5	\$40.0
711320	Factor	\$3.27	\$1,166.93	\$2.11	42.4	0.819				

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Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events without Facilities	Size Std.	\$21.5	\$40.5	\$21.0	\$40.5	\$37.0			\$32.5	\$22.0
711410	Factor	\$2.01	\$174.21	\$1.47	25.6	0.776				
Agents and Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, and Other Public Figures	Size Std.	\$17.0	\$17.0	\$18.0	\$27.5	\$28.5			\$23.0	\$17.5
711510	Factor	\$0.70	\$11.06	\$0.43	2.0	0.702	0.283	0.852		
Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$9.0	\$14.5	\$14.5	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$9.0
712110	Factor	\$2.64	\$108.99	\$9.90	13.8	0.824	0.597	0.881		
Museums	Size Std.	\$19.0	\$15.5	\$47.0	\$18.0	\$38.0	\$41.0	\$34.0	\$31.5	\$34.0
712120	Factor	\$1.16	\$19.71	\$2.32	20.7	0.755				
Historical Sites	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$13.5	\$22.0	\$23.5	\$24.5			\$21.0	\$13.0
712130	Factor	\$7.15	\$67.99	\$23.85	16.6	0.777				
Zoos and Botanical Gardens	Size Std.	\$35.5	\$14.5	\$47.0	\$20.0	\$29.0			\$30.5	\$34.0
712190	Factor	\$1.61	\$24.46	\$3.23	28.2	0.727				
Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	Size Std.	\$15.5	\$13.5	\$26.0	\$29.5	\$19.5			\$22.5	\$19.5
713110	Factor	\$62.73	\$4,420.12	\$62.73	79.1	0.874				
Amusement and Theme Parks	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0			\$47.0	\$47.0
713120	Factor	\$1.27	\$361.27	\$1.36	42.0	0.755				
Amusement Arcades	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$21.5	\$17.5	\$40.0	\$24.5			\$25.0	\$9.0
713210	Factor	\$83.95	\$406.76	\$81.25	22.4	0.719				
Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$22.5	\$47.0	\$25.0	\$18.0			\$31.5	\$34.0
713290	Factor	\$5.60	\$224.80	\$5.25	24.0	0.821				
Other Gambling Industries	Size Std.	\$30.0	\$18.0	\$35.5	\$26.0	\$37.5			\$31.0	\$40.0
713910	Factor	\$2.34	\$81.82	\$3.50	9.2	0.692				
Golf Courses and Country Clubs	Size Std.	\$18.0	\$15.0	\$27.5	\$14.5	\$12.5			\$18.0	\$19.0
713920	Factor	\$9.74	\$379.04	\$11.69	48.9	0.806				
Skiing Facilities	Size Std.	\$45.0	\$22.0	\$47.0	\$45.5	\$34.5			\$40.0	\$35.0
713930	Factor	\$1.29	\$7.08	\$2.27	4.4	0.614				
Marinas	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$13.0	\$21.5	\$10.5	\$8.0			\$13.5	\$11.0
713940	Factor	\$1.10	\$336.38	\$1.27	19.1	0.757				

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Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$21.0	\$17.0	\$22.0	\$25.0			\$20.5	\$17.5
713950	Factor	\$1.11	\$110.13	\$0.95	23.5	0.641				
Bowling Centers	Size Std.	\$13.5	\$15.5	\$15.5	\$25.5	\$8.0			\$16.0	\$12.5
713990	Factor	\$0.67	\$33.90	\$0.54	6.9	0.669				
All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.5	\$14.0	\$12.5	\$8.0			\$12.0	\$9.0
721110	Factor	\$4.30	\$2,950.78	\$10.76	19.1	0.790	0.582	1.623		
Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	Size Std.	\$25.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$22.0	\$31.5	\$46.0	\$40.0	\$36.0	\$40.0
721120	Factor	\$253.51	\$2,769.33	\$292.51	31.8	0.726				
Casino Hotels	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$32.0	\$19.0			\$36.5	\$40.0
721191	Factor	\$0.37	\$1.37	\$0.61	3.6	0.558				
Bed-and-Breakfast Inns	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$10.0	\$8.0			\$11.0	\$9.0
721199	Factor	\$0.65	\$10.81	\$0.67	17.1	0.647				
All Other Traveler Accommodation	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$14.5	\$20.5	\$8.0			\$14.0	\$9.0
721211	Factor	\$0.73	\$14.30	\$1.22	10.9	0.604				
RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Campgrounds	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$17.0	\$16.0	\$8.0			\$13.5	\$10.0
721214	Factor	\$1.19	\$8.02	\$1.62	6.2	0.630				
Recreational and Vacation Camps (except Campgrounds)	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$13.0	\$18.5	\$12.0	\$8.0			\$13.0	\$9.0
721310	Factor	\$1.02	\$41.60	\$2.56	27.0	0.681				
Rooming and Boarding Houses, Dormitories, and Workers' Camps	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$23.0	\$28.5	\$10.5			\$19.0	\$14.0
722310	Factor	\$12.77	\$6,294.91	\$4.40	65.4	0.880	0.643	2.191		
Food Service Contractors	Size Std.	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$31.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$44.0	\$47.0
722320	Factor	\$0.97	\$9.57	\$0.58	3.2	0.673	1.006	1.185		
Caterers	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$9.5	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$9.0
722330	Factor	\$0.23	\$1.46	\$0.10	4.2	0.602				
Mobile Food Services	Size Std.	\$10.5	\$13.0	\$11.5	\$10.5	\$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0
722410	Factor	\$0.61	\$12.02	\$0.30	3.6	0.588				
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.0	\$12.5	\$10.0	\$8.0			\$11.0	\$9.0
722511	Factor	\$1.37	\$471.07	\$0.53	6.1	0.643				

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Full-Service Restaurants	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$24.0	\$13.5	\$12.0	\$8.0			\$13.5	\$11.5
722513 Limited-Service Restaurants	Factor	\$1.61	\$305.81	\$0.65	5.3	0.725				
	Size Std.	\$15.5	\$20.0	\$14.5	\$11.5	\$19.0			\$16.0	\$13.5
722514 Cafeterias, Grill Buffets, and Buffets	Factor	\$1.34	\$48.98	\$0.54	14.6	0.670				
	Size Std.	\$14.5	\$14.0	\$13.5	\$18.5	\$8.5			\$14.0	\$34.0
722515 Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars	Factor	\$0.83	\$2,901.99	\$0.39	30.9	0.702				
	Size Std.	\$12.5	\$47.0	\$13.0	\$31.5	\$14.5			\$22.5	\$22.5
811111 General Automotive Repair	Factor	\$0.64	\$11.60	\$0.20	2.1	0.546	1.045	0.167		
	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$9.0	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$14.5	\$10.5	\$9.0
811114 Specialized Automotive Repair	Factor	\$0.54	\$4.61	\$0.23	2.4	0.530				
	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.0	\$12.5	\$9.0	\$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0
81121 Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance	Factor	\$1.18	\$189.85	\$0.37	12.8	0.649				
	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$17.5	\$13.0	\$17.5	\$8.0			\$13.5	\$9.0
81122 Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	Factor	\$0.91	\$544.22	\$0.28	39.8	0.710				
	Size Std.	\$13.0	\$25.5	\$12.5	\$38.5	\$16.0			\$21.5	\$17.5
811191 Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	Factor	\$1.26	\$54.11	\$0.74	15.0	0.684				
	Size Std.	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.5	\$19.0	\$11.0			\$14.5	\$11.0
811192 Car Washes	Factor	\$0.70	\$33.63	\$1.00	9.1	0.655				
	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$14.5	\$8.0			\$13.0	\$9.0
811198 All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	Factor	\$0.59	\$26.04	\$0.19	18.7	0.666				
	Size Std.	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$12.0	\$22.0	\$8.0			\$13.5	\$10.0
81210 Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance	Factor	\$1.53	\$371.28	\$0.70	23.5	0.797	0.463	0.378		
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$21.5	\$14.5	\$25.5	\$32.5	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$27.5	\$34.0
81310 Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	Factor	\$1.97	\$289.58	\$0.90	11.1	0.763	0.748	0.899		
	Size Std.	\$16.5	\$19.5	\$15.5	\$16.0	\$26.0	\$16.5	\$12.5	\$18.0	\$12.5
81411 Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance	Factor	\$0.34	\$1.89	\$0.11	6.9	0.547				
	Size Std.	\$11.0	\$13.0	\$12.0	\$12.5	\$8.0			\$11.0	\$9.0

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811412 Appliance Repair and Maintenance	Factor Size Std.	\$0.82 \$12.5	\$749.83 \$30.5	\$0.25 \$12.5	49.9 \$46.5	0.731 \$20.0			\$25.0	\$19.0
811420 Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	Factor Size Std.	\$0.31 \$10.5	\$1.17 \$13.0	\$0.10 \$11.5	2.8 \$9.5	0.563 \$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0
811430 Footwear and Leather Goods Repair	Factor Size Std.	\$0.22 \$10.5	\$1.30 \$13.0	\$0.07 \$11.5	12.5 \$17.0	0.537 \$8.0			\$12.0	\$9.0
811490 Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance	Factor Size Std.	\$0.40 \$11.0	\$20.20 \$13.5	\$0.13 \$12.0	9.4 \$14.5	0.638 \$8.0			\$12.0	\$9.0
812111 Barber Shops	Factor Size Std.	\$0.23 \$10.5	\$8.26 \$13.0	\$0.10 \$11.5	13.2 \$17.5	0.654 \$8.0			\$12.5	\$9.5
812112 Beauty Salons	Factor Size Std.	\$0.34 \$11.0	\$110.36 \$15.5	\$0.17 \$12.0	9.9 \$15.0	0.646 \$8.0			\$12.0	\$9.5
812113 Nail Salons	Factor Size Std.	\$0.25 \$10.5	\$0.59 \$13.0	\$0.10 \$11.5	0.6 \$8.0	0.473 \$8.0			\$10.0	\$9.0
812191 Diet and Weight Reducing Centers	Factor Size Std.	\$1.37 \$14.5	\$299.68 \$20.0	\$0.65 \$14.5	55.8 \$47.0	0.791 \$31.5			\$27.5	\$27.5
812199 Other Personal Care Services	Factor Size Std.	\$0.40 \$11.0	\$7.17 \$13.0	\$0.20 \$12.0	4.4 \$10.5	0.661 \$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0
812210 Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	Factor Size Std.	\$1.30 \$14.5	\$313.33 \$20.0	\$0.97 \$15.5	16.5 \$20.0	0.559 \$8.0			\$15.5	\$12.5
812220 Cemeteries and Crematories	Factor Size Std.	\$1.08 \$13.5	\$232.88 \$18.5	\$0.75 \$14.5	33.9 \$33.5	0.787 \$30.5			\$23.5	\$25.0
812310 Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners	Factor Size Std.	\$0.45 \$11.0	\$183.59 \$17.0	\$0.42 \$13.0	30.9 \$31.5	0.639 \$8.0			\$16.5	\$13.0
812320 Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)	Factor Size Std.	\$0.44 \$11.0	\$3.53 \$13.0	\$0.28 \$12.5	2.2 \$9.0	0.563 \$8.0	0.900 \$8.0	0.787 \$10.5	\$10.0	\$8.0
812331 Linen Supply	Factor Size Std.	\$8.44 \$40.5	\$217.00 \$18.0	\$5.50 \$36.5	36.1 \$35.5	0.783 \$30.0			\$33.0	\$40.0

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812332 Industrial Launderers	Factor Size Std.	\$24.36 \$47.0	\$2,638.69 \$47.0	\$14.06 \$47.0	79.4 \$47.0	0.857 \$44.5	0.855 \$47.0	4.506 \$47.0		\$47.0
812910 Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services	Factor Size Std.	\$0.30 \$10.5	\$2.10 \$13.0	\$0.17 \$12.0	2.6 \$9.5	0.570 \$8.0			\$10.5	\$9.0
812921 Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)	Factor Size Std.	\$3.80 \$23.5	\$584.40 \$26.5	\$1.58 \$18.5	75.6 \$47.0	0.844 \$42.0			\$33.0	\$29.5
812922 One-Hour Photofinishing	Factor Size Std.	\$0.24 \$10.5	\$0.45 \$13.0	\$0.10 \$11.5	14.6 \$18.5	0.450 \$8.0			\$12.5	\$19.0
812930 Parking Lots and Garages	Factor Size Std.	\$3.34 \$21.5	\$284.39 \$19.5	\$3.03 \$25.0	29.6 \$30.5	0.819 \$37.0	0.433 \$47.0	1.584 \$47.0		\$47.0
812990 All Other Personal Services	Factor Size Std.	\$0.66 \$12.0	\$332.70 \$20.5	\$0.29 \$12.5	30.2 \$31.0	0.763 \$26.0	0.033 \$24.0	0.035 \$24.0	\$22.0	\$15.0
813110 Religious Organizations	Factor Size Std.	\$0.80 \$12.5	\$72.28 \$14.5	\$2.68 \$23.5	3.4 \$10.0	0.711 \$16.0			\$16.0	\$13.0
813211 Grantmaking Foundations	Factor Size Std.	\$7.24 \$36.0	\$700.34 \$29.5	\$18.10 \$47.0	14.1 \$18.5	0.830 \$39.0			\$34.5	\$40.0
813212 Voluntary Health Organizations	Factor Size Std.	\$6.48 \$33.0	\$386.67 \$22.0	\$5.11 \$34.5	20.9 \$23.5	0.837 \$40.5			\$31.5	\$34.0
813219 Other Grantmaking and Giving Services	Factor Size Std.	\$4.35 \$25.5	\$118.09 \$15.5	\$4.35 \$31.0	11.1 \$16.0	0.812 \$35.5			\$26.0	\$47.0
813311 Human Rights Organizations	Factor Size Std.	\$3.66 \$23.0	\$449.93 \$23.5	\$3.33 \$26.5	37.2 \$36.5	0.825 \$38.0	0.002 \$47.0	0.000 \$47.0		\$34.0
813312 Environment, Conservation and Wildlife Organizations	Factor Size Std.	\$2.09 \$17.0	\$136.19 \$16.0	\$3.30 \$26.5	14.6 \$18.5	0.776 \$28.5	0.495 \$31.0	0.137 \$31.0	\$24.0	\$19.5
813319 Other Social Advocacy Organizations	Factor Size Std.	\$1.91 \$16.5	\$146.00 \$16.5	\$1.91 \$20.0	17.8 \$21.0	0.788 \$31.0			\$22.0	\$18.0
813410 Civic and Social Organizations	Factor Size Std.	\$0.74 \$12.0	\$15.43 \$13.0	\$1.38 \$17.5	3.3 \$10.0	0.688 \$12.0			\$13.0	\$9.5

(1) NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	(2) Type	(3) Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(4) Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	(5) Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	(6) Four- Firm Ratio %	(7) Gini Coefficient	(8) Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	(9) Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	(10) Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	(11) Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
813910 Business Associations	Factor	\$1.79	\$58.89	\$2.07	5.7	0.774				
	Size Std.	\$16.0	\$14.5	\$20.5	\$11.5	\$28.5			\$19.0	\$15.5
813920 Professional Organizations	Factor	\$3.44	\$110.79	\$5.16	9.5	0.798	0.053	0.077		
	Size Std.	\$22.0	\$15.5	\$35.0	\$14.5	\$33.0	\$33.0	\$33.0	\$27.0	\$23.5
813930 Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations	Factor	\$1.45	\$44.72	\$2.55	4.5	0.795				
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$14.0	\$23.0	\$11.0	\$32.5			\$20.5	\$16.5
813940 Political Organizations	Factor	\$0.68	\$13.01	\$0.58	14.4	0.729				
	Size Std.	\$12.0	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$18.5	\$19.5			\$16.0	\$14.0
813990 Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations)	Factor	\$1.48	\$185.50	\$1.70	12.7	0.735				
	Size Std.	\$15.0	\$17.0	\$19.0	\$17.0	\$21.0			\$18.5	\$13.5

Methodology for Agricultural Size Standards

As stated elsewhere in this rule, NDAA 2017 directed SBA to establish the size standards for agricultural industries in NAICS Subsectors 111 and 112 in the same manner that the Agency establishes the size standards for other industries and to include them in the five-year rolling review under the Jobs Act. Accordingly, in this proposed rule, SBA has evaluated those industries using the same industry and Federal contracting factors that it uses in evaluating characteristics of all other industries and their size standards. However, the industry data from the 2017 Agricultural Census tabulation reveals that firms in agricultural industries are much smaller than those in all other industries with receipts based size standards. Therefore, as stated earlier, based on the data, SBA has established \$2.25 million and \$5.5 million as the minimum and maximum receipts based size standard levels, respectively, for agricultural industries,

as opposed to \$8 million as the minimum and \$47 million as the maximum receipts based size standard levels for all other industries. As shown in Table 2 (above), except for the Gini coefficient, the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors are much lower for agricultural industries in Subsectors 111 and 112 (except NAICS 112112 and 112310) than those for other industries with receipts based size standards. Similarly, SBA rounds a calculated receipts based size standard for agricultural industries to the nearest \$250,000 instead of rounding it to the nearest \$500,000 as for other industries.

Of the 46 NAICS 6-digit industries in Subsectors 111 and 112, the special tabulation of the 2017 Census of Agriculture provided data for 36 industries at the NAICS 6-digit level. Of the remaining ten (10), seven (7) were aggregated at three different 5-digit NAICS levels and three (3) were aggregated at one 4-digit NAICS level. SBA ranked these 40 industry categories (*i.e.*, thirty-six (36) 6-digit, three (3) 3-digit, and one (1) 4-digit) in terms of

each industry factor and obtained the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values for each factor. The results are shown in Table 2. Based on the current size standards for industries in Subsectors 111 and 112, SBA computed \$2.5 million as the 20th percentile and \$4 million as 80th percentile values of size standards for agricultural industries. Combining these results with the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors for agricultural industries in Table 2, SBA computed a size standard for each factor for each industry. These results are provided in Table 5, above.

For the 10 industries for which the data did not exist at the 6-digit NAICS level, SBA estimated the size standard at the 5- or 4-digit NAICS level at which the data were available and applied the same results to the relevant 6-digit NAICS levels. These results are shown, below, in Table 7, Calculated Agricultural Size Standards at the 4- or 5-Digit NAICS Level Matched to the 6-Digit Level.

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Table 6
Calculated Agricultural Size Standards at the 4- or 5-Digit NAICS Level Matched to the 6-Digit Level

4- or 5-digit NAICS Code/Title	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million) (see Table 5)	6-digit NAICS Code/Title	Calculated Size standard (\$ Million)
11119 Other Grain Farming	\$2.75	111191 Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	\$2.75
		111199 All Other Grain Farming	\$2.75
11141 Food Crops Grown Under Cover	\$3.75	111411 Mushroom Production	\$3.75
		111419 Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	\$3.75
11199 All Other Crop Farming	\$3.0	111991 Sugar Beet Farming	\$3.0
		111992 Peanut Farming	\$3.0
		111998 All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	\$3.0
1125 Aquaculture	\$3.25	112511 Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries	\$3.25
		112512 Shellfish Farming	\$3.25
		112519 Other Aquaculture	\$3.25

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Evaluation of Size Standards for Subindustry Categories or “Exceptions”

The SBA’s table of size standards contains 13 receipts based size standards for subindustry categories below the six-digit NAICS level, which are commonly referred to as “exceptions” and used specifically for Federal Government contracting purposes. The data from the Census Bureau’s 2017 Economic Census special tabulation are limited to the six-digit

NAICS industry level and therefore do not provide information on economic characteristics of firms at the subindustry level. In accordance with SBA’s approach to evaluating size standards for subindustry categories (or “exceptions”), SBA has evaluated the 13 exceptions covered by this rule using the procedures described in the SBA’s Revised Methodology. Specifically, SBA uses data from FPDS and SAM to derive the industry and Federal contracting factors to evaluate size standards at the subindustry levels. Under the Revised

Methodology, the Agency also uses the same data sources to derive the 20th and 80th percentile values of industry factors to evaluate exceptions. Based on the FPDS/SAM data for fiscal years 2021–2023, the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors for receipts based exceptions are shown in Table 7, 20th and 80th Percentiles of Industry Factors for Receipts Based Exceptions, below. The results from the analyses of receipts based exceptions are discussed in the following subsections.

Table 7
20th and 80th Percentiles of Industry Factors for Receipts Based Exceptions⁸

Percentiles*	Simple Average Receipts Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Receipts Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four-firm Concentration Ratio (%)	Gini Coefficient
20 th percentile	\$2.8	\$11.8	\$1.9	66.8	0.640
80 th percentile	\$181.8	\$6,218.4	\$119.8	99.9	0.887

* Excludes NAICS industries in Subsectors 111 and 112, and Sectors 44-45 industries with receipts based size standards.

Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services Exceptions

Forest Fire Suppression and Fuels Management Services are two subindustry categories or “exceptions” under NAICS 115310 (Support Activities for Forestry), each with the current size standard of \$34 million in average annual receipts. In 2003, SBA established a different size standard for these subindustry activities (68 FR 33348, June 4, 2003). In 2013, as part of the first five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA maintained the then existing \$17.5 million as the size standard for these exceptions (78 FR 37398; June 20, 2013), and subsequently, as part of the 2014 adjustment to monetary based size standards for inflation, the Agency increased the size standard from \$17.5 million to \$19 million (79 FR 33647, June 12, 2014), and as part of the 2019 inflationary adjustment of monetary based size standards, it was increased from \$19 million to \$20.5 million (84 FR 34261, July 18, 2019).

In 2020, as part of the second five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA proposed \$25 million as the size standard for both Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services exceptions. The data supported \$23.5 million but SBA proposed a higher \$25 million for the reasons discussed in the October 2020 proposed rule (85 FR 62239; October 2, 2020). In the final rule, in response to public comments and results from more recent data, SBA adopted a \$30 million size standard for these exceptions (87 FR 18607; March 31, 2022), which was subsequently increased to \$34 million as part of the 2022 adjustment of monetary based size standards for inflation (87 FR 69118; November 17, 2022).

The data from the 2017 Census Bureau and NASS special tabulations are limited to the 6-digit NAICS industry level, and hence, do not

provide separate data to evaluate a size standard at the subindustry level. As such, SBA relied upon data from other sources to evaluate the current \$34 million size standard for both exceptions.

Firms engaged in the Forest Fire Suppression and Fuels Management Services subindustries or exceptions were identified from the contracting data reported in FPDS during fiscal years 2021–2023 and data obtained from the USDA Forest Service. Specifically, the contracts under Forest Fire Suppression and Fuels Management Services exceptions can be identified as those classified within NAICS 115310 under the Product and Services Code (PSC) F003 (Natural Resources/Conservation—Forest-Range Fire Suppression/Presuppression). SBA also evaluated the contract data from the USDA Forest Service National Interagency Fire Center (<https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/fire> and <http://www.fs.fed.us/business/incident/vipr.php>). SBA also evaluated the description of requirements of the contracts for Forest Fire Suppression and Fuels Management Services in FPDS to identify principal activities related to forest fire suppression and fuel management services and to differentiate them from other support activities for forestry. SBA identified activities associated with specialized crews, equipment and engines with trained personnel that are critical to perform the tasks of suppressing or managing fires as principal activities and other activities, such as leases of equipment, machinery and transportation vehicles, or provision of services that do not require specialized personnel or training as supporting activities. Since most firms involved in Fire Suppression Services were also found to be involved in Fuels Management Services and vice versa, SBA analyzed the two exceptions as one subindustry category.

Additionally, SBA obtained receipts and employment data on forest fire suppression contractors for the fiscal years 2021–2023 from FPDS and SAM to develop industry and Federal contracting factors for evaluating the size standard for the two exceptions. SBA chose firms with receipts greater than zero and less than \$1 billion. For the forest fire suppression industry, firms with receipts over \$1 billion are outliers and their revenues would skew the data. For firms with receipts over \$1 billion, Federal forest suppression contracts contributed to less than 0.01 percent of their total receipts. Similarly, firms with receipts at or below zero have insignificant contributions to total Federal contract dollars obligated to the fire suppression industry.

Finally, SBA also excluded from analysis firms with more than 1,500 employees, as fire suppression is not the primary activity for enterprises with over 1,500 employees. For example, for companies with over 1,500 employees, fire suppression contract dollars accounted for less than 0.01 percent of their total receipts.

Table 8, below, shows the results from the analysis of these subindustries, which support a \$20 million receipts based size standard for Forest Fire Suppression and Management Services exceptions compared to the current \$34 million. SBA also evaluated information from agencies that deal with fire suppression activity, and analyzed the effects of the time and intensity increases of the wildfire activity. Given the inherent uncertainty of forest fires and recent surges in forest fire incidents and significantly extended fire seasons in recent years, SBA believes that contracting officers need flexibility to hire enough small businesses, especially in the worst-case scenario. In a very busy fire season, it is plausible to assume fire seasons of 180 days of shifts of 14 hours. A crew generally consists of 18–20 firefighters. Therefore, for 6 crews (*i.e.*, the average number of crews

among a sample of firefighting contractors during 2021–2024) with 20 firefighters each at 61 dollars per person per hour (the average hourly rate estimated from a sample of fire suppression contracts for 2021 to 2024), for a season of 180 days and shifts of 14 hours, the total revenue is about \$18 million. For firms with 11 crews, the total revenue could easily reach \$34 million. These estimates consider only the revenue from firefighting activities during the fire seasons, not the revenue from non-firefighting activities during the off-seasons. The hourly forest fire suppression costs have increased about 42 percent since the last review of the Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services exception size standard, mainly due to increases in hourly wages, equipment, and material costs. The hourly rates include only payments to firefighters that relate to direct fire suppression activities, including wages, materials, equipment, vehicles, insurance, etc. These amounts do not include payments for fire engines, water tenders, food caterers, etc., which are classified under different NAICS codes.

SBA methodological analysis supports a \$20 million size standard for Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services exceptions. Nevertheless, given the recent increases to the wildfire activity and fire suppression costs and its proposed policy of not diminishing any size standards even if analytical results might support decreases to size standards, SBA proposes to keep the size standard for the Forest Fire Suppression and Fuels Management Services exceptions at \$34 million, and seeks comments on this proposal.

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Table 8
Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services Exceptions to NAICS 115310 (\$ Million)
Upper Value = Calculated Factor, Lower Value = Size Standard Supported

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	Type	Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four- Firm Ratio %	Gini Coefficient	Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
115310 Forest Fire Suppression Services Exception Fuel Management Services Exception	Factor Size Std.	\$2.9 \$14.0	\$112.1 \$14.0	\$1.4 \$13.0	16.7 \$8.0	0.807 \$31.0	0.952 \$34.0	12.900 \$34.0	\$20.0	\$34.0

Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities

The Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities (Dredging) size standard is an exception established by SBA within NAICS 237990 (Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction). As stated previously, the data from the Census Bureau’s special tabulation of the Economic Census is limited to the 6-digit NAICS industry level, and hence, does not provide separate data at the subindustry level to evaluate exceptions. Accordingly, SBA relied upon the data from other sources to evaluate the current \$37 million size standard for Dredging.

SBA identified firms engaged in the Dredging subindustry using the contract awards data within NAICS 237990 in FPDS for fiscal years 2021–2023. Specifically, dredging contracts were identified as those classified under one of the following Product and Service Codes (PSCs): C1KF—Architect and Engineering Construction—Dredging Facilities; M1KF—Operation of Dredging Facilities; X1KF—Lease/Rental of Dredging Facilities; Y1KF—Construction of Dredging Facilities; Y216—Construction of Dredging; Z1KF—Maintenance of Dredging Facilities; Z2KF—Repair or Alteration of Dredging Facilities; Z216—Maintenance, Repair or Alteration of Dredging; and 1955—Dredges.

SBA obtained receipts and employment data for the identified Dredging firms from SAM and FPDS to develop industry and Federal contracting factors for Dredging. Contracting data from the US Army Corps of Engineers’ Navigation and Civil Works Decision Support Center (NDC) and annual reports from Dredging Contractors of America (DCA) were also considered, but not included in the analysis as neither provide business size and have lower Dredging firm coverage than FPDS. Firms with extreme observations, firms with joint venture contracts, and those for which Dredging Federal contracts dollars accounted for a very small percentage of their average annual receipts were excluded from the analysis. Following these data cleaning steps, SBA evaluated 128 resultant Dredging firms that have received Federal contracts under NAICS 237990 and the above PSCs during fiscal years 2021–2023.

Recently adopted methodological changes that impact calculated size standards include: (1) Replacing the 2019 Methodology for computing the Federal contracting factor with the disparity ratio approach to evaluate all industries and subindustries or “exceptions,” and (2) Using standardized FPDS/SAM data in place of Economic Census data for computation of the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors to evaluate exceptions. The 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors for receipts based exceptions can be found on Table 7, above. The disparity ratio thresholds and amounts of size standards adjustments can be found on Table 3, above.

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Table 9
Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Dredging Exception to NAICS 237990 (\$ Million)
Upper Value = Calculated Factor, Lower Value = Size Standard Supported

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	Type	Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four- Firm Ratio %	Gini Coefficient	Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
237990 Dredging Exception	Factor Size Std.	\$80.2 \$26.0	\$305.0 \$15.0	\$44.6 \$23.5	22.6 \$8.0	0.743 \$24.0	0.588 \$42.5	6.385 \$37.0	\$21.5	\$37.0

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Table 9, Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Dredging Exception to NAICS 237990 (\$ Million), above, shows

the results from the analysis of the Dredging subindustry that support lowering the current \$37 million size standard for the Dredging exception to \$21.5 million. As shown in Table 5, the results for overall NAICS 237990 also yields a smaller calculated size standard of \$30 million, as compared to the current size standard of \$45 million. Thus, while the latest available industry and Federal contracting data support lowering the size standards for both overall NAICS 237990 and Dredging, the results still support maintaining a distinct, lower size standard for Dredging.

Of the 128 Dredging firms that received Federal contracts during fiscal years 2021–2023, 110 (or 85.9%) would be considered small under the current \$37 million size standard. Under the calculated \$21.5 million size standard, 97 firms (or 75.8%) would be considered small. Thus, 11.8 percent of currently small Dredging firms receiving Federal contracts would be impacted if SBA were to adopt the calculated \$21.5 million size standard for Dredging.

For the reasons for not decreasing size standards discussed elsewhere in this proposed rule, SBA is proposing to maintain the current size standard of \$45 million for the overall NAICS 237990 and the current size standard of \$37 million for the Dredging exception even if the data suggested that both size standards might be decreased. However, SBA is seeking comments on whether Dredging should continue to be treated as an exception to NAICS 237990 or if it should be eliminated and subject it to the same overall NAICS 237990 industry size standard.

Non-Vessel Owning Common Carriers and Household Goods Forwarders

Non-Vessel Owning Common Carriers and Household Good Forwarders (NVOCC/GF) is an “exception” or subindustry under NAICS 488510 (Freight Transportation Arrangement), with the size standard of \$34 million in average annual receipts. As stated above, the data that SBA receives from the Census Bureau’s Economic Census special tabulation are limited to the 6-digit NAICS industry level and therefore do not provide information on economic characteristics of firms at the sub-industry level. Thus, for reviewing or modifying size standards at the subindustry levels (“exceptions”), SBA normally evaluates the data from FPDS and SAM using a two-step procedure. First, using FPDS, SBA identifies Product and Service Codes (PSCs) that correspond to specific exceptions. SBA then identifies firms that have received Federal contracts under those PSCs and

evaluates their receipts and employee data from SAM and FPDS to derive the values for industry and Federal contracting factors.

Contracting activity for NAICS 488510 including the NVOCCHGF exception is distributed over 70 different PSCs. Using FPDS data for fiscal years 2021–2023, SBA identified five primary PSCs that correspond to the overall industry including the exception, accounting for 97.8 percent of total dollars obligated on NAICS 488510. These PSCs are V119 (Transportation/Travel/Relocation—

Transportation: Other), V111 (Transportation/Travel/Relocation—Transportation: Air Freight), V112 (Transportation/Travel/Relocation—Transportation: Motor Freight), R706 (Support—Management: Logistics Support), and V115 (Transportation/Travel/Relocation—Transportation: Vessel Freight). The top PSC, V119, alone accounts for nearly 80 percent of total dollars obligated to NAICS 488510. Table 10, Top Five PSCs of NAICS 488510 and Average Dollars Obligated,

Fiscal Years 2021–2023, below, identifies these five PSCs and their average annual total dollars obligated for the fiscal years 2021–2023.

SBA analyzed the contracting activities under these PSCs, but the Agency was unable to reliably differentiate the level of activity corresponding to the NVOCCHGF exception versus the overall NAICS 488510 industry, and hence to identify any PSCs that would correspond uniquely to the exception.

Table 10
Top Five PSCs of NAICS 488510 and Average Total Dollars Obligated,
Fiscal Years 2021-2023

PSC	PSC Description	Average Annual Dollars Obligations in Fiscal Years 2021-2023 (\$ Million)	% of Total DO under NAICS 488510
V119	Transportation/Travel/Relocation - Transportation: Other	\$296.7	79.4%
V111	Transportation/Travel/Relocation - Transportation: Air Freight	\$44.9	12.0%
V112	Transportation/Travel/Relocation - Transportation: Motor Freight	\$17.0	4.6%
R706	Support Management: Logistic Support	\$4.6	1.0%
V115	Transportation/Travel/Relocation - Transportation: Vessel Freight	\$2.2	0.6%
	All PSCs: NAICS 488510	\$373.6	100.0%

SBA also reviewed the distribution of Federal contracts awarded to small and other than small businesses in the overall NAICS 488510 industry for fiscal years 2022–2023. SBA found that only about \$6 million or 1.4 percent of the \$422 million obligated to the overall NAICS 488510 industry went to small businesses. Thus, while the total contracting dollars obligated to all firms in the industry is significant, the total dollars obligated to small firms is not. Additionally, the top agencies using NAICS 488510 are Departments of Army and Navy, which account for 92.4 percent of total dollars obligated during the period evaluated.

To differentiate the NVOCCHGF exception from the overall NAICS 488510 industry and to determine its

economic characteristics, as part of the second five-year review of size standards, in the 2020 proposed rule (85 FR 62372, October 2, 2020), SBA evaluated the 2012 Economic Census subindustry data found in the U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder. The 2012 Economic Census data divided NAICS 488510 in two sub-components identified with an additional digit (such break down was not available in the 2017 Economic Census data). The first 7-digit NAICS 4885101 corresponded to Freight Forwarders and the second 7-digit NAICS 4885102 corresponded to Arrangement of Transportation of Freight and Cargo. The NAICS 4885101 includes non-vessel operating common carrier (NVOCC) service as one of the

principal activities. SBA understood that NAICS 4885101 corresponds to the activity classified as an exception to the general NAICS 6-digit 488510. NAICS 4885101 includes multimodal activities supporting transportation, and the firms assume responsibility for delivery of the goods.⁹

In the 2020 proposed rule, SBA compared the economic characteristics of NAICS 4885101 to those for the

⁹The Census definition is: “This U.S. Census Bureau NAICS-based industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in undertaking the transportation of goods from shippers to receivers for a charge covering the entire transportation, and in turn making use of the services of various freight carriers in affecting delivery, paying transportation charges, and assuming responsibility for delivery of the goods. There is no relationship between shippers and the various freight carriers delivering the goods.”

overall industry and found them to be similar. The results are provided in Table 6 of the 2020 proposed rule (p. 62382), Industry Comparison NAICS 488510 and NAICS 4885101. Despite the similarities between the overall NAICS 488510 industry and the NVOCCHGF exception, in light of important distinctions between freight forwarders and NVOCCs, as discussed in the 2020 proposed rule, SBA proposed to retain the exception with a higher \$30 million size standard than the proposed \$17.5 million size standard for the overall industry, which SBA adopted in the final rule (87 FR 18627, March 31, 2022).

Nevertheless, in this proposed rule, considering similarities in economic characteristics between the NVOCCHGF exception and the overall NAICS 488510 industry, absence of uniquely identifiable PSCs corresponding to the exception, and a lack of other industry data to adequately evaluate the exception industry, SBA is proposing to eliminate the NVOCCHGF exception to NAICS 488510. Furthermore, considering very low utilization of small businesses in Federal contracting under the current size standard, SBA proposes to apply to the general NAICS 488510 industry a higher \$34 million size standard that currently applies to the NVOCCHGF exception. The evaluation of the most industry and Federal contracting factors of firms receiving Federal contracts under the above mentioned top five PSCs in NAICS 488510 using the FPDS data also suggests that a size standard that is significantly higher than the current \$20 million standard is warranted for NAICS 488510. Additionally, the proposed higher \$34 million size standard would enable firms that currently qualify as small under the NVOCCHGF exception size standard to continue their eligibility for small business assistance.

Finally, this is also consistent with SBA's proposed policy of not decreasing any size standards except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small.

SBA invites comments, along with supporting information, on this proposal as well as suggestions on whether the proposed elimination of the NVOCCHGF exception to NAICS 488510 and the application of the proposed \$34 million for the overall NAICS 488510 industry are appropriate, even though the analytical results support a lower \$23.5 million size standard for that industry.

Exception to NAICS Industry Group 5311 (Lessors of Real Estate): Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners

The current size standard for Federal contracts for Leasing of Building Space to Federal Government by Owners ("exception" to NAICS Industry Group 5311 (NAICS 531110, 531120, 531130, and 531190)) is \$47 million in average annual receipts. This size standard applies only to certain Federal contracting opportunities that meet specific criteria. Footnote 9 of SBA's table of size standards (13 CFR 121.201) reads: "For Government procurement, a size standard of \$47 million in gross receipts applies to the owners of building space leased to the Federal Government. This size standard does not apply to an agent."

To determine if the current \$47 million size standard to the exception is appropriate, SBA evaluated average firm size, average assets size, market concentration, and size distribution of firms involved in Leasing of Building Space to Federal Government by Owners. SBA used data from FPDS and SAM and followed the two-step procedure described in Revised Methodology. Based on the data for

fiscal years 2021–2023, Federal contracts awarded to NAICS 531110, 531120, 531130, and 531190 averaged about \$203 million annually, with the largest percentage going to NAICS 531120 (55.2%). First, SBA chose to analyze firms that were awarded contracts to the following Product and Service Codes (PSCs): X111/X1AA (Lease/Rental of Office Buildings), X1FA (Lease/Rental of Family Housing Facilities), X1AZ (Lease/Rental of Other Administrative Facilities and Service Buildings), X1FZ (Lease/Rental of Other Residential Buildings), and X1GZ/X179 (Lease/Rental of Other Warehouse Buildings) across the four industries within NAICS Industry Group 5311. As shown in Table 11, Selected PSCs in NAICS Industry Group 5311 and Average Total Dollars Obligated, Fiscal Years 2021–2023, below, dollars obligated to these PSCs averaged \$97 million annually in fiscal years 2021–2023, which represents 47.9 percent of total dollars obligated to these four NAICS 6-digit industries. The Lease/Rental of Office Buildings, X111/X1AA, alone, accounted for 30.3 percent. Then, SBA evaluated the size and contract data on those firms from FPDS and SAM to obtain industry and Federal contracting factors. The results, as shown in Table 12, Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners Exception to NAICS 5311 (\$ Million), below, support a size standard of \$43.5 million.

However, for reasons for not decreasing size standards as explained elsewhere in this proposed rule, SBA is retaining the current \$47 million size standard for Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners, even though the analytical results support a lower \$43.5 million size standard.

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Table 11
Selected PSCs in NAICS Industry Group 5311 and Average Total Dollars Obligated, Fiscal Years 2021-2023

PSC	PSC Description	Annual Average Dollars Obligated in Fiscal Years 2021-2023 (\$ Million)	% of Total Dollars Obligations in NAICS 5311 in Fiscal Years 2021-2023
X111/X1AA	Lease/Rental of Office Buildings	\$61.3	30.3%
X1FA	Lease/Rental of Family Housing Facilities	\$17.9	8.8%
X1AZ	Lease/Rental of Other Administrative Facilities and Service Buildings	\$12.1	6.0%
X1FZ	Lease/Rental of Other Residential Buildings	\$5.1	2.5%
X1GZ/X179	Lease/Rental of Other Warehouse Buildings	\$0.7	0.4%
	All PSCs in NAICS 5311	\$202.5	100.0%

Table 12
Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners Exception to NAICS 5311 (\$ Million)

Upper Value = Calculated Factor, Lower Value = Size Standard Supported

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	Type	Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four-Firm Ratio %	Gini Coefficient	Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
5311 (531110, 531120, 531130, and 531190) Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners	Factor Size Std.	\$867.0 \$47.0	\$49,832.3 \$47.0	\$5,191.3 \$47.0	94.5 \$35.5	0.897 \$41.0	0.819 \$47.0	48.9 \$47.0	\$43.5 \$47.0	\$47.0

Exceptions to NAICS 541330: Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons; Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992; Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Currently, NAICS 541330 (Engineering Services) has four size standards that apply to Federal contracts for different classifications of engineering services. In addition to general Engineering Services with a size standard of \$25.5 million in average annual receipts, there are three subindustry groups or “exceptions”, each with a size standard of \$47 million: Exception 1—Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons (MAEMW), Exception 2—Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992, and Exception 3—Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture (MENA).

SBA’s recent changes to its size standards methodology that impact calculated size standards for the exceptions include: (1) Replacing the 2019 Methodology for computing the Federal contracting factor with the disparity ratio approach, and (2) Using standardized FPDS/SAM data to compute the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors to evaluate exceptions. Table 3, above, shows the disparity ratio thresholds and size standard adjustment amounts. Table 7, above, shows the 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors for receipts based exceptions.

As stated previously, the data in the 2017 Economic Census special tabulation is limited to the 6-digit NAICS industry level; subindustry level data to evaluate exceptions are not available. FPDS/SAM is the primary data source to evaluate exceptions, including the current \$47 million size standard for the three exceptions under NAICS 541330. The Economic Census data for NAICS 541330 are aggregates of both general engineering services and specialized engineering services that fall under the three exceptions. Thus, the results based on the Economic Census data for NAICS 541330 may not accurately reflect the characteristics of businesses providing specialized services included under those exceptions. The lack of relevant data at the subindustry level makes it challenging to determine whether the current \$47 million size standard for the three exceptions should be revised or left unchanged.

To determine whether the Agency should consider revising the current \$47 million size standard for three exceptions under NAICS 541330, SBA evaluated the FY 2021–2023 data from FPDS/SAM using a two-step procedure. First, using FPDS, SBA identified Product and Service Codes (PSCs) that correspond to the MAEMW and MENA exceptions. SBA then identified firms that have received Federal contracts under those PSCs and evaluated their size data from FPDS/SAM to derive the values of industry and Federal contracting factors for evaluating those exceptions.

Using the FPDS data for fiscal years 2021–2023, SBA identified 91 PSCs that correspond to the MAEMW exception. A total of 304 unique firms were found to have received contracts under those 91 PSCs. SBA analyzed the size and contracting data of these firms to derive the industry and Federal contracting factors for the MAEMW exception. As shown in Table 13, below, the results supported a \$41 million size standard for the MAEMW exception, as compared to the current \$47 million size standard.

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Table 13
Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Three Exceptions to NAICS 541330 (\$ Million)
Upper Value = Calculated Factor, Lower Value = Size Standard Supported

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	Type	Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four- Firm Ratio %	Gini Coefficient	Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
541330 Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons	Factor Size Std.	\$447.3 \$47.0	\$38,338.0 \$47.0	\$209.7 \$47.0	81.0 \$25.0	0.886 \$40.0	0.22 \$47.0	1.57 \$47.0	\$41.0 \$41.0	\$47.0 \$47.0
541330 Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992	Factor Size Std.	\$60.6 \$23.0	\$995.5 \$18.0	\$28.4 \$20.0	56.2 \$8.0	0.836 \$34.5	1.26 \$47.0	0.48 \$47.0	\$41.0 \$26.0	\$47.0 \$47.0
541330 Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture	Factor Size Std.	\$60.6 \$23.0	\$995.5 \$18.0	\$28.4 \$20.0	56.2 \$8.0	0.836 \$34.5	1.26 \$47.0	0.48 \$47.0	\$41.0 \$26.0	\$47.0 \$47.0

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Of the 304 firms that received Federal contracts for engineering services under the MAEMW exception, 245 or 80.6 percent were classified as small under the current \$47 million size standard. The calculated \$41 million size standard would classify 243 firms, or 79.9 percent, as “small”. Thus, if SBA were to adopt a lower \$41 million calculated size standard for the MAEMW exception, it would cause only two currently small MAEMW firms, or 0.7 percent, to lose their small business

status. Those two firms received about \$63.2 million in annual small business contract dollars during fiscal years 2021–2023, accounting for less than 1 percent of total contract dollars that were awarded to all firms under the MAEMW exception. Causing those firms to lose their small business status would put about 286 engineering jobs at risk. Such a proposal would also run counter to SBA’s proposed policy of not lowering size standards, except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small.

Similarly, SBA identified 42 PSCs that correspond to the scope of work under the MENA exception, covering a total of 129 unique firms. SBA analyzed the size and contracting data of these firms to derive the industry and Federal contracting factors for the MENA exception. As shown in Table 13, above, the results supported a \$26 million size standard for the MENA exception.

Of the 129 firms that received Federal contracts for engineering services under the MENA exception, 108 or 83.7 percent were classified as small under the current \$47 million size standard. The calculated \$26 million size standard would classify 98 firms, or 76.0 percent, as “small”. Thus, if SBA were to adopt a lower \$26 million calculated size standard for the MENA exception, it would cause 10 currently small MENA firms, or 7.8 percent, to lose their small business status. Those 10 firms received about \$301.7 million in annual small business contract dollars, accounting for more than 4.6 percent of total contract dollars that were awarded to all firms under the MENA exception. Causing those firms to lose their small business status would put about 1,365 engineering jobs at risk. As stated above with respect to decreasing the size standard for the MAEMW exception, such a proposal would also run counter to SBA’s proposed policy of not lowering size standards, except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small.

As shown in Table 5, above, the results support a \$29 million size standard for the general NAICS 541330 engineering industry. Thus, with a \$41 million calculated size standard for the MAEMW exception and a \$26 million calculated size standard for the MENA exception, the results continue to support maintaining MAEMW, but not MENA as separate exception categories under NAICS 541330 with a higher size standard. Moreover, although the analytical results suggest decreases from the current \$47 million to the calculated \$41 million for the MAEMW exception and to \$26 million for the MENA

exception, consistent with SBA's policy of not lowering any size standards, SBA proposes to maintain the current \$47 million size standard for both exceptions.

The FPDS showed very few actions involving Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992. However, section 3021 of the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 provides that for purposes of contracts and sub-contracts requiring engineering services, the applicable size standard shall be that established for military and aerospace equipment and military weapons (106 Stat. 2776; Pub. L. 102-486 (October 24, 1992)). Accordingly, SBA also proposes to retain the same \$47 million receipts based size standard for the exception that applies to Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Definitions of Engineering Services Exceptions

Based on its review of PSCs designated under NAICS 541330, using FPDS/SAM information, SBA found imprecise use of PSCs by agencies in applying the MAEMW and MENA exceptions to engineering contracts. For example, agencies have applied certain PSCs (e.g., R425—Support-Professional: Engineering/Technical) that seem to pertain to general engineering services as opposed to specialized engineering services under those exceptions. SBA attributes this imprecision in PSC selection by agencies to the lack of definitions of these exceptions. Accordingly, based on reviews of pertinent SBA Office of Hearings of Appeal (OHA) NAICS code appeal cases, the NAICS 541330 industry definition, descriptions of PSCs, and descriptions of contracts that clearly pertain to the exceptions, SBA is proposing to include the following definitions for engineering services exceptions to its table of size standards in 13 CFR 121.201 as Footnotes 19 and seeking comment on whether the proposed definitions are appropriate.

19. NAICS code 541330—(a) “Engineering Services” means applying physical laws and principles of engineering in the design, development, and utilization of machines, materials, instruments, structures, processes, and systems. These may involve any of the following activities: provision of advice, preparation of feasibility studies, preparation of preliminary and final

plans and designs, provision of technical services during the construction or installation phase, inspection and evaluation of engineering projects, and related services.

(b) Exception 1—Military Equipment, Aerospace Equipment, and Military Weapons:

This exception applies when agencies procure highly specialized engineering services that are specifically and directly related to military and aerospace platforms, systems, and technologies. This includes work on military equipment, such as tanks, armored vehicles, drones, missile systems, C4ISR systems, radar and sonar systems, and other tactical or ground-based technologies. It also includes aerospace systems, such as satellites, launch vehicles, spacecraft, navigation and propulsion systems, and defense-related aeronautical engineering. Additionally, the exception covers military weapons and weapon systems, including guns, torpedoes, ballistic missile defense, nuclear weapons systems, and emerging technologies like directed energy weapons (e.g., lasers). Associated specialized services, such as systems integration, sustainment engineering, testing and evaluation, tech refreshes, and modeling/simulation designed for military or aerospace purposes also qualify. This exception is not limited to military contracts; it can also apply to civilian agencies or commercial efforts that involve defense-related equipment or applications. However, it excludes standard civil and commercial engineering services (e.g., roads, bridges, utilities, and facilities), and non-defense aerospace projects.

(c) Exception 2—Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992: This exception applies to contracts and subcontracts for engineering services, as defined in (a) above, awarded under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 (NEPA). Section 3021 of NEPA provides that for purposes of contracts and sub-contracts requiring engineering services, the applicable size standard shall be that established for military and aerospace equipment and military weapons (106 Stat. 2776; Pub. L. 102-486 (October 24, 1992)).

(d) Exception 3—Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture under NAICS 541330: This exception applies when work involves highly specialized engineering services that are specifically

and directly related to marine vessels and naval systems. Covered areas include ship and vessel design, such as Navy ships, submarines, Coast Guard cutters, commercial or military cargo vessels, and special-purpose vessels like icebreakers and autonomous ships. It also includes marine engineering, such as propulsion and steering systems, HVAC, electrical, fuel, ballast, and onboard fluid handling systems, as well as the integration of weapons systems and onboard system modeling. Naval architectural services, such as hull form development, hydrodynamic performance, buoyancy and stability analysis, weight distribution, seakeeping, and propulsion system design are also included. Also covered are support services, such as ship modification, modernization, damage control, survivability engineering, sea trials instrumentation, and assistance with regulatory certifications. Excluded from this exception are general civil marine structures (e.g., docks, piers, canals), environmental engineering not related to ships, and architectural services for shipyards or administrative buildings.

Exception to NAICS 611519: Job Corps Centers

The current size standard for Federal contracts for Job Corps Centers (“exception” to NAICS 611519, Other Technical and Trade Schools) is \$47 million in average annual receipts. This size standard applies to Federal contracts that meet specific criteria. The criteria required of a Job Corps Center contract or SBA-recognized operator are detailed in Footnote 16 to SBA's table of size standards (13 CFR 121.201), which reads: “For classifying a Federal procurement, the purpose of the solicitation must be for the management and operation of a U.S. Department of Labor Job Corps Center. The activities involved include admissions activities, life skills training, educational activities, comprehensive career preparation activities, career development activities, career transition activities, as well as the management and support functions and services needed to operate and maintain the facility. For SBA assistance as a small business concern, other than for Federal Government procurements, a concern must be primarily engaged in providing the services to operate and maintain Federal Job Corps Centers.”

As noted previously, the data from the 2017 Economic Census special tabulation are limited to the 6-digit NAICS industry level and hence do not provide data to assess economic characteristics at the subindustry level. For example, the Economic Census data for NAICS 611519 are aggregates of both Other Technical and Trade Schools and the more specialized establishments under the Job Corps Centers (JCC) exception. Thus, the results based on the Economic Census data alone may not accurately reflect the characteristics of businesses providing specialized services included under the exception. The lack of relevant data at the subindustry level is a challenge to determining whether the size standard for the JCC exception should be revised or left unchanged.

To determine whether the Agency should propose revising the size standard for the JCC exception under NAICS 611519, SBA analyzed data from the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) website which includes a list of Job Corps Centers and their respective operators (available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/jobcorps/contact>). SBA found a total of 24 unique entities (including two government-

owned entities and one joint venture) listed on the DOL website that support the operations of about 120 Job Corps Centers around the country. SBA evaluated the data from FPDS and SAM to obtain size information of those 21 non-governmental operators. Two governmental entities and a joint venture were excluded from the analysis. From FPDS, SBA first identified firms that have a principal NAICS code of 611519. SBA then identified Product and Service Codes (PSCs) that correspond to the JCC exception by filtering the data for contracts awarded to private firms providing job corps services. SBA identified five PSCs from this search, namely: M1CZ—*Operation of Other Educational Buildings*, U006—*Education/Training—Vocational/Technical*, M139—*Operation of Govt Other Educational Buildings*, U099—*Education/Training—Other*, and U009—*Education/Training—General*. Using this method, SBA identified 219 unique firms that had a principal NAICS code of 611519 (including the 21 non-governmental JCC operators found on the DOL website) and were active in Federal contracting involving the above identified PSCs. For fiscal years 2021–

2023, the total annual average contract dollars obligated to all PSCs under NAICS 611519 was \$1,476.3 million. The total annual average contract dollars obligated under the above five PSCs was \$1,437.9 million, which represents 97.4 percent of the total dollars obligated to NAICS 611519 during fiscal years 2021–2023. Among the five PSCs, M1CZ, alone, accounted for 80.1 percent of total dollars obligated to all PSCs under NAICS 611519.

The results from SBA's analysis are presented in Table 12, Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Job Corps Centers Exception to NAICS 611519 (\$ Million), below. The results support decreasing the current size standard for the JCC exception to \$36 million. However, for reasons discussed below in the "Justification for Not Decreasing Size Standards" section of this proposed rule, below, SBA proposes to retain the current \$47 million receipts base size standard for the JCC exception and seeks comment, along with supporting information, on whether the SBA's proposal is appropriate or the Agency should adopt the calculated size standard of \$36 million.

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Table 12
Size Standards Supported by Each Factor for Job Corps Centers Exception to NAICS 611519 (\$ Million)
Upper Value = Calculated Factor, Lower Value = Size Standard Supported

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NAICS Code/ NAICS Industry Title	Type	Simple Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Weighted Average Firm Size (\$ Million)	Average Assets Size (\$ Million)	Four- Firm Ratio %	Gini Coefficient	Disparity Ratio (Method 1)	Disparity Ratio (Method 2)	Calculated Size Standard (\$ Million)	Current Size Standard (\$ Million)
611519 Job Corps Centers Exception	Factor Size Std.	\$158.0 \$37.0	\$9,348.8 \$47.0	\$112.9 \$39.0	65.6 \$13.0	0.89 \$40.0	0.60 \$47.0	16.92 \$47.0	\$36.0	\$47.0

Evaluation of Size Standard for NAICS 491110, Postal Service

NAICS 491110 is one of a few industries that are not covered by both Economic Census and County Business Patterns Reports. Because of the lack of industry data to review the industry structure, SBA is proposing to leave the size standard for NAICS 491110 at the current level of \$9 million in average annual revenue. However, one of the disparity ratios (Disparity Ratio—Method 1) supported a \$14.5 million size standard. SBA invites comments on this proposal as well as suggestions, along with supporting information, if the \$14.5 million or a different size standard would be more appropriate.

Evaluation of Size Standards for NAICS Subsector 525, Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles

NAICS Subsector 525 includes six 6-digit codes. Of those six, the 2017 Economic Census special tabulation includes data only for two NAICS codes within NAICS Subsector 525: NAICS 525910, Open-End Investment Funds, and NAICS 525990, Other Financial Vehicles, for which calculated receipts based size standards are, as shown in Table 5 (above), \$36.5 million and \$31.5 million, respectively. For NAICS 525120, Health and Welfare Funds, the Federal contracting factor (Disparity ratio—Method 1), supports a receipts based size standard of \$47 million. All industries in that Subsector currently share the same \$40 million receipts based size standard. In the previous reviews, SBA applied the results for NAICS 525910 and 525990, specifically the largest size standard between the two industries (*i.e.*, \$36.5 million), to all remaining industries within Subsector 525. However, doing so with the current results would mean decreases to size standards for all industries in that Subsector, which would run counter to SBA's proposed policy of not decreasing any size standards, even though the data suggests some size standards might be decreased. Thus, for SBA's reasons for not decreasing size standards as discussed elsewhere in this proposed rule, the Agency is proposing to maintain the size standards for those industries at their current \$40 million level. SBA seeks comments on this proposal as well as suggestion on alternative data sources, if any, to evaluate size standards for those industries.

Evaluation of the Assets Based Size Standards

In 1984, SBA published a **Federal Register** notice allowing financial

services that prime contractors procure from small minority owned and controlled financial institutions to qualify as subcontracts for purposes of meeting subcontracting goals and credits (49 FR 13091, April 2, 1984). Concurrently, SBA also published a proposed rule that a financial institution with total assets of not more than \$100 million would be considered small (49 FR 13052, April 2, 1984). SBA adopted the \$100 million in total assets as the size standard for financial institutions (49 FR 49398, October 16, 1984). Over time, the definition of small depository institutions was extended to all financial institutions within NAICS Industry Group 5221, Depository Credit Intermediation. Since then, along with other monetary based size standards, SBA periodically adjusted the assets based size standard for inflation, reaching \$175 million with the 2008 inflation adjustment (73 FR 41237, July 18, 2008). As part of the first five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, in 2013, SBA increased the financial institutions' size standard to \$500 million in assets (78 FR 37409, June 20, 2013), which was subsequently increased to \$550 million as part of the 2014 adjustment for inflation (79 FR 33647, June 12, 2014). It was further increased to \$600 million with inflation adjustment in 2019 (84 FR 34261, July 18, 2019), to \$750 million as part of the second five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act (87 FR 18627, March 31, 2022), and finally to \$850 million with the latest inflation adjustment in 2022 (87 FR 69118, November 17, 2022).

Currently, the \$850 million assets based size standard applies to three industries within NAICS Industry Group 5221 (Depository Credit Intermediation) and one industry within NAICS Industry Group 5222 (Nondepository Credit Intermediation). These include NAICS 522110 (Commercial Banking), NAICS 522130 (Credit Unions), NAICS 522180 (Savings Institutions and Other Depository Credit Intermediation), and NAICS 522210 (Credit Card Issuing).

Because only a small number of industries have assets based size standards, no 20th percentile and 80th percentile values of industry factors could be developed to assess differing characteristics of individual industries based on total assets. Thus, most of the SBA's current size standards methodology is not applicable to analyzing the assets based size standards for financial institutions. Consequently, in this proposed rule, SBA examined the changes since 2018 (the latest year for which the financial

institution data were available when the assets based size standard was reviewed as part of the second five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act) in financial industry factors and small business assets shares to assess whether the current \$850 million assets based size standard is adequate or should it be modified to reflect today’s financial industry structure. Specifically, for industry factors, SBA evaluated changes from 2018 to 2023 (the latest year for which the financial institution data are available) in average firm size, industry concentration, and distribution of firms by size (i.e., Gini coefficient) for financial institutions. SBA also examined the changes in shares of total assets held by small businesses between 2018 and 2023. As in the first and second five-year reviews of size standards under the Jobs Act, in this

proposed rule as part of the current third five-year review of size standards, SBA both evaluated all depository institutions as a whole and the minority owned and controlled depository institutions separately.

Depository Institutions

SBA evaluated all depository institutions using the Statistics on Depository Institutions (SDI) data from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The SDI data does not provide the NAICS definition for every firm included in the database. However, it has a field called Asset Concentration Hierarchy, which can be used to identify each institution’s primary specialization in terms of asset concentration, such as credit card services. Another field, Bank Charter Class, identifies the institutions as

banks or thrifts. SDI does not include data on Credit Unions (NAICS 522130). Because the data are not separated by NAICS code, and the differences among services offered by different financial institutions (such as commercial banks, saving institutions, and credit card issuing companies) have greatly diminished over the recent decades, SBA has analyzed these financial institutions as one industry group.

The number of all depository institutions, total assets and calculated industry factors for 2018 and 2023 are shown on Table 13, Calculated Industry Factors for Depository Institutions. All data were collected at the end of the corresponding calendar year. For comparability, all monetary values are expressed in 2023 dollars, using the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) GDP price index.

Table 13
Calculated Industry Factors for Depository Institutions
(All monetary values are in billions of 2023 dollars)

Year	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Simple Average Firm Size	Weighted Average Firm Size	Four-Firm Ratio (%)	Gini Coefficient
2018	5,415	\$21,578.4	\$4.0	\$942.9	39.4	0.818
2023	4,596	\$23,775.7	\$5.2	\$1,116.0	39.3	0.818
% change	-15.1%	10.2%	29.8%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: SDI/FDIC (https://www7.fdic.gov/sdi/download_large_list_outside.asp). Data correspond to fourth quarter of calendar year 2023 and deflated using GDP price index)

During the 2018 to 2023 period, as shown on Table 13, the financial industry continued to show a decrease in the total number of depository institutions. The total number of depository institutions decreased by 15.1 percent from 5,415 in 2018 to 4,596 in 2023, while their average firm size (measured in total assets in 2023 dollars) increased by 10.2 percent. The simple average firm size increased by a factor of about 1.3, while the weighted average firm size increased by a factor of about 1.2. On the other hand, the four largest institutions’ share of total assets (also referred to as four-firm concentration ratio or CR4) decreased slightly (from 39.4% to 39.3%), and the Gini coefficient value decreased slightly from 0.818 in 2018 to 0.817 in 2023. Overall, the changes in values of these factors suggest a size standard of \$840 million,¹⁰ a slight reduction from

current size standard of \$850 million for the depository institutions. On the other hand, the share of small businesses in 2018 under the size standard of \$750 million was 78.1 percent in terms of the number of institutions, and of 4.8 percent in terms of their assets; while for 2023, the respective shares under the current size standard of \$850 million were 74.5 percent and 4.1 percent. To increase the 2023 share of small businesses assets to the same level of 2018, the size standard should be increased to about \$1 billion in assets. Averaging both results, one based on industry factors and the other based on the small business assets shares, the suggested size standard would be about

it to the \$750 million size standard, we reached the value of \$840 million. The financial industry data for 2018 supported a size standard of \$750 million that SBA adopted as part of the second five-year review of size standard in April 2022 (87 FR 18627, March 31, 2022) which was increased to \$850 million by inflation adjustment in December 2022 (87 FR 69118, November 17, 2022).

\$920 million for the Depository Institutions.

NAICS 522130, Credit Unions

A credit union is a cooperative, not-for-profit financial institution owned and controlled by its members. Credit unions are established and operated for the purpose of promoting thrift and providing credit at competitive rates and other financial services to their membership. Generally, they could be corporate credit unions, Federal, or State credit unions. Because this industry includes only not-for-profit institutions, SBA does not consider them small business concerns for Federal government assistance. The small business regulations state that a business concern eligible for assistance from SBA as a small business is a business entity organized for profit, with a place of business located in the United States (see 13 CFR 121.05(a)(1)). However, SBA has established a size standard for this industry because it is useful for other purposes, such as

¹⁰ Getting the average of percentage changes for each of the four factors (i.e., simple average, weighted average, CR4 and Gini coefficient) between 2018 and 2023 in Table 13 and applying

rulemaking. Table 15, Calculated Industry Factors for Credit Unions, below, provides the calculated factors for Credit Unions. Between 2018 and 2023, the total number of concerns diminished by 14.4 percent, but at the same time the total assets increased by 29.5 percent. The simple average increased by 51.2 percent between 2018 and 2023 in real terms, and the weighted average grew by 54.3 percent. The four-firm concentration ratio

increased by a factor of 1.04. Gini coefficient did not change much during the period. Changes in these factors would support an increase of size standard for Credit Unions from \$850 million to \$960 million in assets.¹¹ Moreover, in 2018 the share of total Credit Unions assets held by small businesses under the \$750 million size standard (which SBA adopted as part of the second five-year review of size standards) were 26.4 percent, and that

in 2023 this ratio diminished to 21.3 percent under the current \$850 million size standard. In order to increase this ratio to the 2018 level, the size standard would need to be increased to about \$940 million. Averaging both results, one based on industry factors and the other based on the small business assets shares, the suggested size standard for Credit Unions would be about \$950 million.

Table 14
Calculated Industry Factors for Credit Unions
(All monetary values are in billions of 2023 dollars)

Year	Number of Institutions	Total Assets	Simple Average Firm Size	Weighted Average Firm Size	Four-Firm Ratio (%)	Gini Coefficient
2018	5,492	\$1,759.9	\$0.32	\$12.6	12.2	0.801
2023	4,702	\$2,278.3	\$0.48	\$19.4	12.7	0.808
% change	-14.4%	29.5%	51.2%	54.3%	4.1%	0.8%

Source: NCUA, <https://www.ncua.gov/analysis/credit-union-corporate-call-report-data/quarterly-data>.

Federal Contracting Factor

For the four assets based industries listed above, Federal contracting dollars averaged about \$164 million per year during fiscal years 2021–2023. This reflects a large increase in dollars awarded to those industries as compared to fiscal years 2016–2018, when the average total dollars obligated to them was about \$130 million. Of those four industries, NAICS 522110, Commercial Banking, accounts for 99.0 percent of the average total dollars obligated during fiscal years 2021–2023. Thus, under the SBA's Revised Methodology, Federal contracting is a significant factor for reviewing the assets based size standard for the financial industries. The data yields the disparity ratios of 0.23 under Method 1 and 17.78 under Method 2. The disparity ratio under Method 1 would support a size standard of \$1,063 million (*i.e.*, increasing the current \$850 million size standard by 25% as per Table 3 (above)) and disparity ratio under Method 2 would support the current \$850 million. The average of the two values equals to \$956 million, which is the size standard supported by Federal contracting factor.

Summary of Calculated Size Standards for Depository Institutions and Credit Unions

Based on the analyses of industry factors and differences of the shares of small businesses in total assets between 2018 and 2023, the calculated size standard for depository institutions is \$918 million in assets, which would apply to the following three industries within NAICS Subsector 522, Credit Intermediation and Related Activities: NAICS 522110 (Commercial Banking), NAICS 522180 (Savings Institutions and Other depository Credit Intermediation), and NAICS 522210 (Credit Card Issuing). Based on the similar results, the calculated size standard for NAICS 522130 (Credit Unions) is \$948 million in assets. The weighted average of the calculated size standards for depository institutions and credit unions is \$921 million. These results are shown in Table 15, Summary of Calculated Size Standards for Depository Institutions and Credit Unions, below.

As discussed above, Federal contracting factor (*i.e.*, disparity ratio analysis) supports a size standard of \$956 million and industry factors support a size standard of \$921 million. In calculating the overall industry size

standard, the SBA's methodology assigns a weight of 0.8 to four industry factors combined and a weight of 0.2 to the Federal contracting factor. The weighted average of the two calculated size standards using these weights gives an overall size standard of \$928 million (*i.e.*, $(0.8 * 921) + (0.2 * 956) = 928$), which is rounded to \$925 million.

Accordingly, consistent with its historical practice of maintaining the same size standard for all financial industries, SBA is proposing to increase the size standard for all four financial industries from the current \$850 million to \$925 million in assets. If adopted, the proposed size standard would apply to the following industries: NAICS 522110 (Commercial Banking), NAICS 522180 (Savings Institutions and Other depository Credit Intermediation), NAICS 522210 (Credit Card Issuing), and NAICS 522130 (Credit Unions). SBA is seeking comment on whether SBA should consider establishing separate size standards for each of the four industries or continue using a common size standard.

¹¹ Getting the average of percentage changes for each factor (*i.e.*, simple average, weighted average, CR4, and Gini Coefficient between 2018 and 2023

from Table 15 and applying it to the inflation preadjusted size standard (*i.e.* \$750 million), we reached the value of \$960 million. The financial

industry data for 2018 supported a size standard of \$750 million, which was increased to \$850 million by inflation adjustment in December 2022.

Table 15
Summary of the Calculated Size Standards for Depository Institutions
and Credit Unions

	Current Size Standards (\$ Millions of Assets)	Calculated Size Standards			Proposed Size Standard (\$ Millions of Assets)
		Size Standards Based on Industry Factors (\$ Millions of Assets)	Size Standards Based on Small Business Assets Shares (\$ Millions of Assets)	Average Size Standards (\$ Millions of Assets)	
Institutions					
Depository Institutions	\$850	\$840	\$997	\$918	\$925
Credit Unions	\$850	\$960	\$935	\$948	\$925
Weighted Average*	\$850	\$850	\$992	\$921	\$925

* Weighted by depository institutions' and credit unions' shares of total assets combined, where their shares are 0.913 and 0.087, respectively.

Summary of Calculated Size Standards

Of 500 industries and thirteen (13) subindustries ("exceptions") reviewed in this proposed rule, the results from analyses of the latest available data on the five primary factors from Table 5

(above), along with similar results for various exceptions and assets based size standards in subsequent tables, would support increasing size standards for 263 industries (259 receipts based and four assets based) and decreasing size standards for 203 industries and nine (9)

subindustries or exceptions. The results supported retaining current size standards for 38 receipts-based industries. Table 16, Summary of Calculated Size Standards, summarizes these results by NAICS sector.

Table 16
Summary of Calculated Size Standards

NAICS Code	NAICS Sector Title	No. of Size Standards Reviewed	Calculated Size Standards		
			Increased	Decreased	Unchanged
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	64	29	30	5
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	1	3	0
22	Utilities	3	2	1	0
23	Construction	33	2	29	2
44-45	Retail Trade	55	32	19	4
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	43	16	22	5
51	Information	16	7	8	1
52	Finance and Insurance	33	9	20	4
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28	10	13	5
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	48	31	14	3
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2	0	2	0
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	44	23	20	1
61	Education Services	18	14	3	1
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	39	29	7	3
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25	15	9	1
72	Accommodation and Food Services	15	10	4	1
81	Other Services	43	33	9	1
Total		513	263	213	37

Evaluation of SBA Loan Data

Before proposing or deciding on an industry's size standard revision, SBA also considers the impact of size standards revisions on SBA's loan programs. Accordingly, SBA examined its internal 7(a) and 504 loan data for fiscal years 2021–2023 to assess whether the calculated size standards in Table 5 (above) need further adjustments to ensure credit opportunities for small businesses through those programs. For the industries reviewed in this rule, the data shows that it is mostly businesses much smaller than the current or proposed size standards that receive SBA's 7(a) and 504 loans. For example,

for industries covered by this rule, 98.0 percent of 7(a) and 504 loans in fiscal years 2021–2023 went to businesses at or below the current or calculated size standards. The data suggests that no calculated size standards need further adjustments based on evaluation of the loan data.

Justification for Not Decreasing Size Standards

Decreasing size standards would cause many businesses that are small under the current size standards, especially those that are larger, more experienced and capable small businesses just below the current size standards, to lose their small business

status and eligibility for Federal small business assistance. SBA believes that decreasing size standards under the current economic environment could stifle the ongoing economic growth following the COVID–19 pandemic by causing many currently qualified and capable small firms to become ineligible for SBA's financial assistance and Federal contracting programs. SBA is meeting the continued need for increased SBA's support for small businesses to support ongoing economic growth and job creation by not decreasing size standards, even though analytical results suggest that some size standards might be decreased.

As discussed below in greater detail, reducing the number of small businesses may lead to fewer set-aside opportunities for small businesses overall as it would reduce the pool of eligible qualified firms that the Federal Government could select from when setting aside procurements for small businesses. SBA believes that decreasing size standards would run counter to its mission to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns, preserve free competitive enterprise, and maintain and strengthen the overall economy of our Nation. For these and other reasons, discussed below in a greater detail, SBA believes that it has the discretion to propose a policy of not decreasing any size standards because the only Congressionally mandated requirement is that SBA exclude dominant firms from qualifying small, even though the data suggests some size standards might be decreased.

As discussed below, decreasing small business size standards, which would lower the threshold for what qualifies as a small business, could have negative impacts on many aspects of the economy, including Government contracting, subcontracting and supply chains, access to capital, competition and industry consolidation, innovation and entrepreneurship, job creation, economic growth, defense industrial base and national security, and small business industrial base.

Government Contracting: Decreasing small business size standards can have a significant impact on Government contracting, particularly in terms of access, competition, contract fulfillment, and the Federal Government's ability to meet its Congressionally mandated small business procurement goals. Businesses that no longer qualify as small may lose preference and access to Federal set-aside contracts, thereby forcing them to compete with large companies with significantly more resources and extensive qualifications for contracting opportunities. Businesses that would lose small business status, were the size standards reduced according to analytical results, based on the procurement data for fiscal years 2021–2023, would lose more than \$2 billion annually in Federal contracts for small businesses. Larger small companies that lose access to small business set-aside contracts and will be forced to compete with large corporations may face difficulties securing Government contracts under full and open competition. This can reduce their revenue streams from Government contracts and limit their ability to grow

and create jobs, with potentially far-reaching implications in the broader economy. The exclusion of larger small firms from the small business category may reduce the overall pool of companies available to compete for Federal contracts, thereby limiting the number of qualified suppliers in some industries, particularly those that are highly dependent on Government contracts, such as defense, construction, and IT services. This could lead to fewer competitive bids, especially for contracts requiring specialized skills or capabilities that smaller small businesses may not possess, potentially driving up costs to consumers and Government agencies, especially in industries where larger small businesses are key players. Losing small business status and associated advantage could make it harder for these firms to participate in large projects, especially in industries like construction, technology, and defense. As stated previously, larger small businesses that lose their small business status will no longer qualify for certain set-aside contracts, which may lead to a shift in contract awards from these firms to smaller small businesses. However, smaller small businesses may lack the necessary resources, qualifications, or capacity to handle larger or more complex Government projects. If too many larger small firms lose access to small business set-asides, the pool of contractors capable of fulfilling high-value or technically demanding contracts may shrink, potentially leading to delays or lower-quality work in certain sectors, such as defense, construction, and IT, where performance and scale are critical. With fewer businesses qualifying as small, the Government may have to work harder to find qualified contractors capable of fulfilling certain requirements. This could complicate the process of meeting Government's small business procurement goals, particularly for larger or more complex projects.

Subcontracting and Supply Chains: Businesses that lose their small business status may struggle to secure subcontracting work from large companies, as prime contractors may prefer to work with businesses that still qualify as small to meet their small business subcontracting goals. This could reduce the number of viable small business subcontractors for large Government contracts, potentially affecting the overall supply chain and project execution. With fewer businesses qualifying as small, large prime contractors will face difficulties

meeting their small business subcontracting goals.

Access to Capital and Other Benefits: Businesses that lose their small business status could face difficulties accessing capital through SBA-backed loans and benefits from other support programs, potentially slowing their growth. They may struggle to secure favorable loans and financing options, especially if they have relied on SBA-backed loan programs in the past. Without SBA loans, or loan guarantees, they might struggle to invest in growth, equipment, technology, or workforce development. This could result in a slowdown in expansion and economic activity for these businesses. As firms that lose their small business status may no longer be eligible for SBA-backed loans or other forms of small business financing, these firms might be forced to turn to more expensive financing options. Businesses losing small business status would also lose other benefits such as lower taxes and exemptions from certain compliance and paperwork requirements.

Competition and Industry Consolidation: Businesses that lose their small business status may now be forced to compete directly against larger corporations for unrestricted Government contracts, which could put them at a significant competitive disadvantage. Some of these companies will struggle to survive or even be forced to merge with larger corporations or exit the market altogether, contributing to increased industry consolidation and reduced competition and market diversity. The loss of small business status for many small businesses could lead to increased mergers and acquisitions as these businesses seek ways to survive and remain competitive. This could result in reduction in the number of independent businesses in key sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing, construction and IT, leading to less innovation, greater industry consolidation, reducing diversity and consumer choices in the marketplace, and potentially leading to monopolistic practices in some sectors dominated by large players. This would run counter to Executive Order 14267 (90 FR 15629, April 9, 2025), which directs Federal agencies to reduce anticompetitive regulatory Barriers.

Job Creation and Employment: Small businesses are significant job creators, accounting for two-thirds of total new job creation in the U.S. and nearly half of the private sector workforce. Larger small businesses that lose their small business status might be forced to reduce hiring, downsize, or even lay off

employees as they lose access to revenue streams from Government contracts and SBA's loans that helped them start and expand. Larger small firms could become less willing to hire from smaller subcontractors, reducing opportunities for growth and employment. Job losses could occur in industries where small businesses are a significant part of the overall labor market. As stated earlier, decreasing size standards for 213 industries/subindustries, solely based on analytical results, would force about 7,900 businesses to lose their small business designation in industries covered by this proposed rule. These businesses are estimated to support about 604,850 employees, which would be at risk of being laid off if they lose their small business status and associated benefits, in particular access to Government contracts and SBA financial assistance intended for small businesses.

Economic Growth: According to SBA's Office of Advocacy, small businesses contribute approximately 44 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP). Companies on the higher end of the size spectrum, which might lose their small business status because of decreases to size standards, could face financial challenges, stalling their growth and possibly impacting broader economic activity. Businesses that lose their small business status may struggle to compete with large corporations with significantly more resources and capabilities and could face slower growth, stagnation, or even downsizing. This may particularly affect firms in industries, such as manufacturing, construction, and IT, where larger small firms often play a crucial role. If small businesses are forced to downsize or shut down due to the loss of small business status, it could negatively affect local economies that rely on these companies for jobs, taxes, and local commerce. In regions where small businesses are a major source of employment, this could lead to higher unemployment, economic stagnation or decline. If a significant number of small businesses lose access to Government contracts, capital, and other resources intended for small businesses, it could result in slower growth, fewer investments, and reduced job creation. These firms often serve as critical growth engines in the economy, and their struggle to adapt could have a ripple effect on sectors that rely on a healthy and competitive small business ecosystem.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Larger small businesses which often have the resources to invest in research and development (R&D) may lose their

small business status and access to Government contracts and SBA programs. This will slow growth of these companies and the Government will miss out on cutting-edge technologies and approaches that these firms can provide. This could result in a reduction of their R&D investments and innovation efforts, limiting innovation in key economic sectors, including technology, and engineering, and other high-growth industries. This could stifle competition in high-tech industries where mid-sized and larger small firms are often the most innovative. This could lead to a slowdown in innovation, potentially weakening the overall competitiveness of the economy.

Defense Industrial Base and National Security: According to the Department of Defense (DoD), small businesses make up 73 percent of companies in the U.S. defense industrial base (<https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3279279/>). In 2024, small business vendors accounted for 79 percent of total DoD vendor count. In 2023, small businesses accounted for 25.2 percent of all DoD prime contracts, amounting to \$92 billion. The DoD's total small business vendor count decreased 49 percent between 2010 and 2024. A reduction in SBA size standards would disqualify firms that currently qualify as small for DoD contracts, thereby shrinking the pool of eligible and qualified defense contractors and exacerbating the ongoing contraction of the DoD small business vendor base. This could lead to fewer options for DoD, especially for contracts that require specialized skills and capabilities offered by larger and more qualified small firms. Larger small businesses that lose their small business status may no longer be viable defense suppliers and may not be able to compete against much larger defense contractors with significantly more resources and extensive qualifications and experiences. This could limit the number of companies that can deliver on certain high-value or specialized contracts, especially in areas like defense technology, manufacturing, and cybersecurity. This could weaken the defense supply chain, as fewer firms would be able to meet the stringent requirements of the DoD, especially for specialized or high-tech products and services. As stated earlier, many larger small firms that invest heavily in R&D would lose access to defense contracts, thereby reducing overall investment in defense-related R&D, stifling innovation in critical areas such as advanced weapons systems, communications, and

logistics. If larger small businesses lose their small business status, the defense industrial base could lose a segment of highly capable, strategically important firms. This could limit the DoD's access to critical technologies and reduce the overall competitiveness of U.S. defense capabilities. Decreasing size standards might reduce the number of capable defense suppliers, as larger small businesses lose their status and may be unable to compete with large prime contractors, thereby reducing competition, increasing costs, and reducing innovation. Companies that lose small business status might be forced to reduce their workforce, consolidate, or even close. This could result in job losses, particularly in industries and regions where the defense sector plays a significant role in the local economy. Firms that lose small business status may struggle to secure subcontracts from large prime contractors. This could impact the lower tiers of the defense supply chain, where specialized larger small firms are often critical subcontractors for large defense projects. Reducing the number of eligible contractors by lowering size standards could lead to a consolidation of the industrial base, concentrating power in the hands of a few large firms and reducing the flexibility, resilience, and diversity that are critical to long-term health of the defense industrial base.

Small Business Industrial Base: Decreasing small business size standards can have wide-ranging impacts on the small business industrial base, which includes the businesses that support Government projects and health of various key industrial sectors, including professional services, manufacturing, and construction.

Total small business vendor count in the Federal market decreased 49 percent from 119,341 in 2010 to 60,952 in 2024. The share of small business in total vendor count decreased from 80% to 73% during the same period. Lowering small business size standards, thereby causing about 7,900 small businesses under the current size standards to lose their small business status, would exacerbate this trend when the Federal Government, through various initiatives and strategies (e.g., strengthening small business supply chains, workforce readiness, and simplified and flexible acquisition, etc.), is trying to reverse this worrisome trend and strengthen the Federal small business industrial base.

If size standards were decreased based on analytical results, many businesses may lose their small business status, meaning they will no longer be eligible for small business set-asides contracts,

grants, and other SBA programs. Without small business status, they could also face difficulties in competing with large companies. The loss of small business status could reduce competitiveness of larger small businesses, especially when vying for contracts or business opportunities with large corporations. These firms may face increased pressure to merge or consolidate to survive, thereby reducing market competition. Loss of small business eligibility could hurt small business ability to stay competitive in the Federal marketplace. Certain industries, like manufacturing and construction, where economies of scale matter, could be negatively impacted. Larger small companies that lose small business status may find it hard to compete against larger, more established firms, leading to industry consolidation or potential closures in these sectors. Decreasing size standards may hurt the competitiveness of mid-sized firms that are still growing but are no longer eligible for small business benefits. These businesses may not yet be large enough to compete with major corporations, which could lead to stagnation or a slowing of their growth.

Evaluation of Calculated Size Standards for Dominance in Field of Operation

As part of the review, SBA further evaluates calculated size standards to ensure that dominant or potentially

dominant firms are excluded from qualifying as small. For this, as stated earlier, SBA examines the industry's market share of firms at the calculated size standard as well as the distribution of firms by size. SBA generally considers such market share of more than 40 percent as suggesting that a firm qualifying as small could be dominant in its industry. Among the industries with monetary based size standards reviewed in this proposed rule, the firm's market shares at the calculated and current size standards exceed 40 percent for two industries, namely NAICS 485111 (Mixed Mode Transit Systems) and 812922 (One-Hour Photofinishing). For NAICS 485111, both the current and calculated size standard is \$29 million, with the firm's market share at that level being equal to 42.6 percent. To reduce that share to below the 40 percent threshold, the size standard for NAICS 485111 should be lowered to \$27 million. For NAICS 812922, the firm's market share at the \$19 million current standard is 67.8 percent and at the \$12.5 million calculated size standard is 44.6 percent. To lower that share to below 40%, the size standard should be decreased to \$11 million. However, the evaluation of distributions of firms by size using the Economic Census and SAM data shows no firms between \$27 million and \$29 million for NAICS 485111 and between \$11 million and \$19 million for NAICS 812922 to exert the dominance in both

industries. Accordingly, SBA proposes to retain the current size standards for both industries. For the remaining industries, the firm's market share at the calculated size standards averaged 0.8 percent, varying from a minimum of 0.004 percent to a maximum of 21.6 percent. These levels of market shares preclude any businesses qualifying as small under the calculated size standards from exerting dominance in their industries.

Proposed Size Standards Changes

Based on the analytical results in Table 5 (above) and considering impacts of calculated size standards in terms of access by currently small businesses to SBA's loans, results from dominant analysis of calculated size standards, and SBA's proposed policy of not decreasing any size standards (except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small) even if the analytical results support decreasing some size standards, of a total of 513 monetary based size standards (including nine "exceptions") that are reviewed in this proposed rule, SBA proposes to increase 263 size standards, retain 249, and remove one exception. Proposed changes to size standards for each NAICS industry are presented in Table 17, Proposed Size Standards Changes by Industry. Also shown in Table 17 are current and calculated size standards.

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Table 17
Proposed Size Standards Changes by Industry

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
111110	Soybean Farming	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$2.75
111120	Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$2.75
111130	Dry Pea and Bean Farming	\$2.75	\$2.75	\$2.75
111140	Wheat Farming	\$2.25	\$2.5	\$2.5
111150	Corn Farming	\$2.5	\$2.75	\$2.75
111160	Rice Farming	\$2.5	\$2.75	\$2.75
111191	Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$2.75
111199	All Other Grain Farming	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$2.75
111211	Potato Farming	\$4.25	\$4.0	\$4.25
111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming	\$3.75	\$3.5	\$3.75
111310	Orange Groves	\$4.0	\$3.25	\$4.0
111320	Citrus (except Orange) Groves	\$4.25	\$3.75	\$4.25
111331	Apple Orchards	\$4.5	\$3.75	\$4.5
111332	Grape Vineyards	\$4.0	\$3.25	\$4.0
111333	Strawberry Farming	\$5.5	\$4.75	\$5.5
111334	Berry (except Strawberry) Farming	\$3.75	\$3.5	\$3.75
111335	Tree Nut Farming	\$3.75	\$3.5	\$3.75
111336	Fruit and Tree Nut Combination Farming	\$5.0	\$4.25	\$5.0
111339	Other Noncitrus Fruit Farming	\$3.5	\$3.25	\$3.5
111411	Mushroom Production	\$4.5	\$3.75	\$4.5
111419	Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	\$4.5	\$3.75	\$4.5
111421	Nursery and Tree Production	\$3.25	\$3.0	\$3.25
111422	Floriculture Production	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$3.75
111910	Tobacco Farming	\$2.5	\$2.75	\$2.75
111920	Cotton Farming	\$3.25	\$3.0	\$3.25
111930	Sugarcane Farming	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0
111940	Hay Farming	\$2.5	\$2.75	\$2.75
111991	Sugar Beet Farming	\$2.5	\$3.0	\$3.0
111992	Peanut Farming	\$2.5	\$3.0	\$3.0
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	\$2.5	\$3.0	\$3.0
112111	Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	\$2.5	\$2.75	\$2.75
112112	Cattle Feedlots	\$22.0	\$8.5	\$22.0
112120	Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	\$3.75	\$3.75	\$3.75

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
112210	Hog and Pig Farming	\$4.0	\$3.5	\$4.0
112310	Chicken Egg Production	\$19.0	\$8.0	\$19.0
112320	Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production	\$3.5	\$3.75	\$3.75
112330	Turkey Production	\$3.75	\$3.75	\$3.75
112340	Poultry Hatcheries	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$4.0
112390	Other Poultry Production	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$3.75
112410	Sheep Farming	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.50
112420	Goat Farming	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.75
112511	Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$3.75
112512	Shellfish Farming	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$3.75
112519	Other Aquaculture	\$3.75	\$3.25	\$3.75
112910	Apiculture	\$3.25	\$3.0	\$3.25
112920	Horses and Other Equine Production	\$2.75	\$3.0	\$3.0
112930	Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production	\$3.75	\$3.50	\$3.75
112990	All Other Animal Production	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.25
113110	Timber Tract Operations	\$19.0	\$26.0	\$26.0
113210	Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products	\$20.5	\$21.5	\$21.5
114111	Finfish Fishing	\$25.0	\$22.5	\$25.0
114112	Shellfish Fishing	\$14.0	\$15.0	\$15.0
114119	Other Marine Fishing	\$11.5	\$25.5	\$25.5
114210	Hunting and Trapping	\$8.5	\$14.5	\$14.5
115111	Cotton Ginning	\$16.0	\$17.0	\$17.0
115112	Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating	\$9.5	\$12.0	\$12.0
115113	Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	\$13.5	\$21.5	\$21.5
115114	Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)	\$34.0	\$29.5	\$34.0
115115	Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
115116	Farm Management Services	\$15.5	\$22.0	\$22.0
115210	Support Activities for Animal Production	\$11.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
115310	Support Activities for Forestry	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$13.5
115310 (Exception 1)	Forest Fire Suppression	\$34.0	\$20.0	\$34.0
115310 (Exception 2)	Fuel Management Services	\$34.0	\$20.0	\$34.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
213112	Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	\$47.0	\$41.0	\$47.0
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	\$27.5	\$25.0	\$27.5
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	\$41.0	\$38.0	\$41.0
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels) Mining	\$20.5	\$27.0	\$27.0
221310	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	\$41.0	\$41.5	\$41.5
221320	Sewage Treatment Facilities	\$35.0	\$34.5	\$35.0
221330	Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	\$30.0	\$36.0	\$36.0
236115	New Single-Family Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)	\$45.0	\$23.5	\$45.0
236116	New Multifamily Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)	\$45.0	\$34.5	\$45.0
236117	New Housing For-Sale Builders	\$45.0	\$39.5	\$45.0
236118	Residential Remodelers	\$45.0	\$20.0	\$45.0
236210	Industrial Building Construction	\$45.0	\$31.5	\$45.0
236220	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	\$45.0	\$32.5	\$45.0
237110	Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	\$45.0	\$24.5	\$45.0
237120	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	\$45.0	\$40.0	\$45.0
237130	Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	\$45.0	\$38.0	\$45.0
237210	Land Subdivision	\$34.0	\$24.0	\$34.0
237310	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	\$45.0	\$34.5	\$45.0
237990	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$45.0	\$30.0	\$45.0
237990 (Exception)	Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities	\$37.0	\$24.0	\$37.0
238110	Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	\$19.0	\$18.0	\$19.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
238120	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	\$19.0	\$19.5	\$19.5
238130	Framing Contractors	\$19.0	\$16.5	\$19.0
238140	Masonry Contractors	\$19.0	\$16.5	\$19.0
238150	Glass and Glazing Contractors	\$19.0	\$16.5	\$19.0
238160	Roofing Contractors	\$19.0	\$17.0	\$19.0
238170	Siding Contractors	\$19.0	\$15.0	\$19.0
238190	Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238210	Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
238220	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238290	Other Building Equipment Contractors	\$22.0	\$27.5	\$27.5
238310	Drywall and Insulation Contractors	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
238320	Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	\$19.0	\$16.0	\$19.0
238330	Flooring Contractors	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238340	Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	\$19.0	\$15.0	\$19.0
238350	Finish Carpentry Contractors	\$19.0	\$15.5	\$19.0
238390	Other Building Finishing Contractors	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238910	Site Preparation Contractors	\$19.0	\$18.0	\$19.0
238990	All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
238990 (Exception)	Building and Property Specialty Trade Services	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
441120	Used Car Dealers	\$30.5	\$24.5	\$30.5
441210	Recreational Vehicle Dealers	\$40.0	\$29.5	\$40.0
441222	Boat Dealers	\$40.0	\$18.0	\$40.0
441227	Motorcycle, ATV, and All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	\$40.0	\$15.5	\$40.0
441330	Automotive Parts and Accessories Retailers	\$28.5	\$29.5	\$29.5
441340	Tire Dealers	\$25.5	\$25.0	\$25.5
444110	Home Centers	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
444120	Paint and Wallpaper Retailers	\$34.0	\$38.5	\$38.5
444140	Hardware Retailers	\$16.5	\$22.0	\$22.0
444180	Other Building Material Dealers	\$25.0	\$19.0	\$25.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
444230	Outdoor Power Equipment Retailers	\$9.5	\$13.5	\$13.5
444240	Nursery, Garden Center, and Farm Supply Retailers	\$21.5	\$25.0	\$25.0
445110	Supermarkets and Other Grocery Retailers (except Convenience Retailers)	\$40.0	\$38.5	\$40.0
445131	Convenience Retailers	\$36.5	\$12.0	\$36.5
445132	Vending Machine Operators	\$21.0	\$28.5	\$28.5
445230	Fruit and Vegetable Retailers	\$9.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
445240	Meat Retailers	\$9.0	\$11.5	\$11.5
445250	Fish and Seafood Retailers	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
445291	Baked Goods Retailers	\$16.0	\$16.5	\$16.5
445292	Confectionery and Nut Retailers	\$19.5	\$21.5	\$21.5
445298	All Other Specialty Food Retailers	\$10.0	\$11.5	\$11.5
445320	Beer, Wine, and Liquor Retailers	\$10.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
449110	Furniture Retailers	\$25.0	\$26.0	\$26.0
449121	Floor Covering Retailers	\$9.0	\$14.5	\$14.5
449122	Window Treatment Retailers	\$11.5	\$13.0	\$13.0
449129	All Other Home Furnishings Retailers	\$33.5	\$34.5	\$34.5
449210	Electronics and Appliance Retailers	\$40.0	\$34.5	\$40.0
455110	Department Stores	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
455211	Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
455219	All Other General Merchandise Retailers	\$40.0	\$37.0	\$40.0
456110	Pharmacies and Drug Retailers	\$37.5	\$38.0	\$38.0
456120	Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Retailers	\$34.0	\$33.0	\$34.0
456130	Optical Goods Retailers	\$29.5	\$29.5	\$29.5
456191	Food (Health) Supplement Retailers	\$22.5	\$20.5	\$22.5
456199	All Other Health and Personal Care Retailers	\$9.5	\$15.0	\$15.0
457110	Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	\$36.5	\$25.5	\$36.5
457120	Other Gasoline Stations	\$33.5	\$36.0	\$36.0
458110	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Retailers	\$47.0	\$33.0	\$47.0
458210	Shoe Retailers	\$34.0	\$34.5	\$34.5

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
458310	Jewelry Retailers	\$20.5	\$23.5	\$23.5
458320	Luggage and Leather Goods Retailers	\$38.0	\$41.5	\$41.5
459110	Sporting Goods Retailers	\$26.5	\$28.5	\$28.5
459120	Hobby, Toy, and Game Retailers	\$35.0	\$35.5	\$35.5
459130	Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Retailers	\$34.0	\$26.5	\$34.0
459140	Musical Instrument and Supplies Retailers	\$22.5	\$22.5	\$22.5
459210	Book Retailers and News Dealers	\$36.0	\$35.0	\$36.0
459310	Florists	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
459410	Office Supplies and Stationery Retailers	\$40.0	\$35.0	\$40.0
459420	Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Retailers	\$13.5	\$19.0	\$19.0
459510	Used Merchandise Retailers	\$14.0	\$17.0	\$17.0
459910	Pet and Pet Supplies Retailers	\$32.0	\$33.5	\$33.5
459920	Art Dealers	\$16.5	\$24.0	\$24.0
459930	Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers	\$19.0	\$26.0	\$26.0
459991	Tobacco, Electronic Cigarette, and Other Smoking Supplies Retailers	\$11.5	\$11.0	\$11.5
459999	All Other Miscellaneous Retailers	\$11.5	\$34.0	\$34.0
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	\$25.0	\$28.0	\$28.0
484110	General Freight Trucking, Local	\$34.0	\$13.5	\$34.0
484121	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	\$34.0	\$27.0	\$34.0
484122	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	\$43.0	\$42.0	\$43.0
484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving	\$34.0	\$24.0	\$34.0
484220	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	\$34.0	\$18.0	\$34.0
484230	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	\$34.0	\$27.5	\$34.0
485111	Mixed Mode Transit Systems	\$29.0	\$29.0	\$29.0
485112	Commuter Rail Systems	\$47.0	\$43.0	\$47.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
485113	Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	\$32.5	\$41.0	\$41.0
485119	Other Urban Transit Systems	\$37.5	\$32.5	\$37.5
485210	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	\$32.0	\$34.0	\$34.0
485310	Taxi and Ridesharing Services	\$19.0	\$37.0	\$37.0
485320	Limousine Service	\$19.0	\$17.5	\$19.0
485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation	\$30.0	\$31.5	\$31.5
485510	Charter Bus Industry	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
485991	Special Needs Transportation	\$19.0	\$19.5	\$19.5
485999	All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	\$19.0	\$19.5	\$19.5
486210	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	\$41.5	\$46.0	\$46.0
486990	All Other Pipeline Transportation	\$46.0	\$41.5	\$46.0
487110	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land	\$20.5	\$20.5	\$20.5
487210	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water	\$14.0	\$18.0	\$18.0
487990	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other	\$25.0	\$27.5	\$27.5
488111	Air Traffic Control	\$40.0	\$38.0	\$40.0
488119	Other Airport Operations	\$40.0	\$37.0	\$40.0
488190	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	\$40.0	\$31.0	\$40.0
488210	Support Activities for Rail Transportation	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$34.0
488310	Port and Harbor Operations	\$47.0	\$41.5	\$47.0
488320	Marine Cargo Handling	\$47.0	\$43.5	\$47.0
488330	Navigational Services to Shipping	\$47.0	\$32.5	\$47.0
488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation	\$47.0	\$27.0	\$47.0
488410	Motor Vehicle Towing	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	\$18.0	\$24.0	\$24.0
488510	Freight Transportation Arrangement	\$20.0	\$23.5	\$34.0
488510 (Exception)	Non-Vessel Owing Common Carriers and Household Goods Forwarders	\$34.0	NA	Eliminated
488991	Packing and Crating	\$34.0	\$15.5	\$34.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
488999	All Other Support Activities for Transportation	\$25.0	\$31.0	\$31.0
491110	Postal Service	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$9.0
492210	Local Messengers and Local Delivery	\$34.0	\$18.5	\$34.0
493110	General Warehousing and Storage	\$34.0	\$28.5	\$34.0
493120	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	\$36.5	\$39.5	\$39.5
493130	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	\$34.0	\$17.5	\$34.0
493190	Other Warehousing and Storage	\$36.5	\$36.0	\$36.5
512110	Motion Picture and Video Production	\$40.0	\$37.5	\$40.0
512120	Motion Picture and Video Distribution	\$39.0	\$26.0	\$39.0
512131	Motion Picture Theaters (except Drive-Ins)	\$47.0	\$45.0	\$47.0
512132	Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	\$12.5	\$18.5	\$18.5
512191	Teleproduction and Other Postproduction Services	\$39.0	\$26.0	\$39.0
512199	Other Motion Picture and Video Industries	\$28.5	\$22.5	\$28.5
512240	Sound Recording Studios	\$11.0	\$13.5	\$13.5
512290	Other Sound Recording Industries	\$22.5	\$27.5	\$27.5
513210	Software Publishers	\$47.0	\$44.0	\$47.0
516110	Radio Broadcasting Stations	\$47.0	\$36.5	\$47.0
516120	Television Broadcasting Stations	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
516210	Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers	\$47.0	\$43.5	\$47.0
517410	Satellite Telecommunications	\$44.0	\$45.0	\$45.0
517810	All Other Telecommunications	\$40.0	\$45.5	\$45.5
518210	Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services	\$40.0	\$40.5	\$40.5
519210	Libraries and Archives	\$21.0	\$24.0	\$24.0
522110	Commercial Banking	\$850 million in assets	\$925 million in assets	\$925 million in assets

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
522130	Credit Unions	\$850 million in assets	\$925 million in assets	\$925 million in assets
522180	Savings Institutions and Other Depository Credit Intermediation	\$850 million in assets	\$925 million in assets	\$925 million in assets
522210	Credit Card Issuing	\$850 million in assets	\$925 million in assets	\$925 million in assets
522220	Sales Financing	\$47.0	\$43.5	\$47.0
522291	Consumer Lending	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
522292	Real Estate Credit	\$47.0	\$43.5	\$47.0
522299	International, Secondary Market, and All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation	\$47.0	\$45.5	\$47.0
522310	Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers	\$15.0	\$23.5	\$23.5
522320	Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	\$47.0	\$44.5	\$47.0
522390	Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	\$28.5	\$37.0	\$37.0
523150	Investment Banking and Securities Intermediation	\$47.0	\$42.0	\$47.0
523160	Commodity Contracts Intermediation	\$47.0	\$32.5	\$47.0
523210	Securities and Commodity Exchanges	\$47.0	\$39.5	\$47.0
523910	Miscellaneous Intermediation	\$47.0	\$35.5	\$47.0
523940	Portfolio Management and Investment Advice	\$47.0	\$36.0	\$47.0
523991	Trust, Fiduciary, and Custody Activities	\$47.0	\$45.5	\$47.0
523999	Miscellaneous Financial Investment Activities	\$47.0	\$45.5	\$47.0
524113	Direct Life Insurance Carriers	\$47.0	\$42.5	\$47.0
524114	Direct Health and Medical Insurance Carriers	\$47.0	\$44.5	\$47.0
524127	Direct Title Insurance Carriers	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
524128	Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health, and Medical) Carriers	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
524130	Reinsurance Carriers	\$47.0	\$46.0	\$47.0
524210	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	\$15.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
524291	Claims Adjusting	\$25.0	\$25.0	\$25.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
524292	Pharmacy Benefit Management and Other Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds	\$45.5	\$47.0	\$47.0
524298	All Other Insurance Related Activities	\$30.5	\$32.0	\$32.0
525110	Pension Funds	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
525120	Health and Welfare Funds	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
525190	Other Insurance Funds	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
525910	Open-End Investment Funds	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
525920	Trusts, Estates, and Agency Accounts	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
525990	Other Financial Vehicles	\$40.0	\$31.0	\$40.0
531110	Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings	\$34.0	\$30.0	\$34.0
531110 (Exception)	Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners	\$47.0		\$47.0
531120	Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses)	\$34.0	\$34.0	\$34.0
531120 (Exception)	Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners	\$47.0		\$47.0
531130	Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self-Storage Units	\$34.0	\$33.0	\$34.0
531130 (Exception)	Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners	\$47.0		\$47.0
531190	Lessors of Other Real Estate Property	\$34.0	\$27.0	\$34.0
531190 (Exception)	Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners	\$47.0		\$47.0
531210	Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers	\$15.0	\$19.5	\$19.5
531311	Residential Property Managers	\$12.5	\$17.5	\$17.5
531312	Nonresidential Property Managers	\$19.5	\$32.5	\$32.5
531320	Offices of Real Estate Appraisers	\$9.5	\$16.0	\$16.0
531390	Other Activities Related to Real Estate	\$19.5	\$25.0	\$25.0
532111	Passenger Car Rental	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
532112	Passenger Car Leasing	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
532120	Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
532210	Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
532281	Formal Wear and Costume Rental	\$25.0	\$23.5	\$25.0
532282	Video Tape and Disc Rental	\$35.0	\$34.0	\$35.0
532283	Home Health Equipment Rental	\$41.0	\$36.5	\$41.0
532284	Recreational Goods Rental	\$9.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
532289	All Other Consumer Goods Rental	\$12.5	\$15.5	\$15.5
532310	General Rental Centers	\$9.0	\$13.0	\$13.0
532411	Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$45.5	\$47.0	\$47.0
532412	Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$40.0	\$42.0	\$42.0
532420	Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$40.0	\$38.5	\$40.0
532490	Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
533110	Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	\$47.0	\$42.5	\$47.0
541110	Offices of Lawyers	\$15.5	\$19.0	\$19.0
541191	Title Abstract and Settlement Offices	\$19.5	\$18.5	\$19.5
541199	All Other Legal Services	\$20.5	\$24.5	\$24.5
541211	Offices of Certified Public Accountants	\$26.5	\$31.5	\$31.5
541213	Tax Preparation Services	\$25.0	\$26.0	\$26.0
541214	Payroll Services	\$39.0	\$38.5	\$39.0
541219	Other Accounting Services	\$25.0	\$17.5	\$25.0
541310	Architectural Services	\$12.5	\$16.0	\$16.0
541320	Landscape Architectural Services	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
541330	Engineering Services	\$25.5	\$29.0	\$29.0
541330 (Exception 1)	Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons	\$47.0	\$41.0	\$47.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
541330 (Exception 2)	Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992	\$47.0	\$41.0	\$47.0
541330 (Exception 3)	Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture	\$47.0	\$26.0	\$47.0
541340	Drafting Services	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
541350	Building Inspection Services	\$11.5	\$12.5	\$12.5
541360	Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services	\$28.5	\$29.0	\$29.0
541370	Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services	\$19.0	\$18.0	\$19.0
541380	Testing Laboratories and Services	\$19.0	\$23.5	\$23.5
541410	Interior Design Services	\$9.0	\$11.5	\$11.5
541420	Industrial Design Services	\$17.0	\$19.5	\$19.5
541430	Graphic Design Services	\$9.0	\$11.5	\$11.5
541490	Other Specialized Design Services	\$13.5	\$17.0	\$17.0
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services	\$34.0	\$29.5	\$34.0
541512	Computer Systems Design Services	\$34.0	\$32.5	\$34.0
541513	Computer Facilities Management Services	\$37.0	\$28.5	\$37.0
541519	Other Computer Related Services	\$34.0	\$28.0	\$34.0
541611	Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	\$24.5	\$27.0	\$27.0
541612	Human Resources Consulting Services	\$29.0	\$28.5	\$29.0
541613	Marketing Consulting Services	\$19.0	\$19.5	\$19.5
541614	Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services	\$20.0	\$21.0	\$21.0
541618	Other Management Consulting Services	\$19.0	\$18.0	\$19.0
541620	Environmental Consulting Services	\$19.0	\$18.5	\$19.0
541690	Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
541720	Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities	\$28.0	\$31.0	\$31.0
541810	Advertising Agencies	\$25.5	\$30.0	\$30.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
541820	Public Relations Agencies	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
541830	Media Buying Agencies	\$32.5	\$37.5	\$37.5
541840	Media Representatives	\$21.0	\$27.0	\$27.0
541850	Indoor and Outdoor Display Advertising	\$34.5	\$34.5	\$34.5
541860	Direct Mail Advertising	\$22.0	\$23.0	\$23.0
541870	Advertising Material Distribution Services	\$28.5	\$36.5	\$36.5
541890	Other Services Related to Advertising	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
541910	Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling	\$22.5	\$28.0	\$28.0
541921	Photography Studios, Portrait	\$16.0	\$22.5	\$22.5
541922	Commercial Photography	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
541930	Translation and Interpretation Services	\$22.5	\$25.0	\$25.0
541940	Veterinary Services	\$10.0	\$14.5	\$14.5
541990	All Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$19.5
551111	Offices of Bank Holding Companies	\$38.5	\$22.0	\$38.5
551112	Offices of Other Holding Companies	\$45.5	\$29.0	\$45.5
561110	Office Administrative Services	\$12.5	\$15.5	\$15.5
561210	Facilities Support Services	\$47.0	\$36.5	\$47.0
561311	Employment Placement Agencies	\$34.0	\$20.5	\$34.0
561312	Executive Search Services	\$34.0	\$18.5	\$34.0
561320	Temporary Help Services	\$34.0	\$33.5	\$34.0
561330	Professional Employer Organizations	\$41.5	\$47.0	\$47.0
561410	Document Preparation Services	\$19.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
561421	Telephone Answering Services	\$19.0	\$21.5	\$21.5
561422	Telemarketing Bureaus and Other Contact Centers	\$25.5	\$29.5	\$29.5
561431	Private Mail Centers	\$19.0	\$14.5	\$19.0
561439	Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	\$26.5	\$31.5	\$31.5
561440	Collection Agencies	\$19.5	\$27.5	\$27.5
561450	Credit Bureaus	\$41.0	\$46.5	\$46.5

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
561491	Repossession Services	\$19.0	\$14.0	\$19.0
561492	Court Reporting and Stenotype Services	\$19.0	\$20.5	\$20.5
561499	All Other Business Support Services	\$21.5	\$26.0	\$26.0
561510	Travel Agencies	\$25.0	\$33.5	\$33.5
561520	Tour Operators	\$25.0	\$22.0	\$25.0
561591	Convention and Visitors Bureaus	\$25.0	\$19.5	\$25.0
561599	All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	\$32.5	\$35.0	\$35.0
561611	Investigation and Personal Background Check Services	\$25.0	\$23.5	\$25.0
561612	Security Guards and Patrol Services	\$29.0	\$34.0	\$34.0
561613	Armored Car Services	\$43.0	\$45.0	\$45.0
561621	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)	\$25.0	\$30.0	\$30.0
561622	Locksmiths	\$25.0	\$11.5	\$25.0
561710	Exterminating and Pest Control Services	\$17.5	\$19.5	\$19.5
561720	Janitorial Services	\$22.0	\$19.0	\$22.0
561730	Landscaping Services	\$9.5	\$13.0	\$13.0
561740	Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	\$8.5	\$11.5	\$11.5
561790	Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
561910	Packaging and Labeling Services	\$19.5	\$23.5	\$23.5
561920	Convention and Trade Show Organizers	\$20.0	\$23.5	\$23.5
561990	All Other Support Services	\$16.5	\$20.5	\$20.5
562111	Solid Waste Collection	\$47.0	\$40.0	\$47.0
562112	Hazardous Waste Collection	\$47.0	\$31.0	\$47.0
562119	Other Waste Collection	\$47.0	\$29.5	\$47.0
562211	Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	\$47.0	\$45.0	\$47.0
562212	Solid Waste Landfill	\$47.0	\$44.0	\$47.0
562213	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	\$47.0	\$40.5	\$47.0
562219	Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	\$47.0	\$23.0	\$47.0
562910	Remediation Services	\$25.0	\$22.0	\$25.0
562920	Materials Recovery Facilities	\$25.0	\$24.5	\$25.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
562991	Septic Tank and Related Services	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
562998	All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services	\$16.5	\$16.5	\$16.5
611110	Elementary and Secondary Schools	\$20.0	\$22.0	\$22.0
611210	Junior Colleges	\$32.5	\$31.0	\$32.5
611310	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	\$34.5	\$38.0	\$38.0
611410	Business and Secretarial Schools	\$20.5	\$25.5	\$25.5
611420	Computer Training	\$16.0	\$22.5	\$22.5
611430	Professional and Management Development Training	\$15.0	\$17.5	\$17.5
611511	Cosmetology and Barber Schools	\$13.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
611512	Flight Training	\$34.0	\$34.5	\$34.5
611513	Apprenticeship Training	\$11.5	\$15.0	\$15.0
611519	Other Technical and Trade Schools	\$21.0	\$21.0	\$21.0
611519 (Exception)	Job Corps Centers	\$47.0	\$36.0	\$47.0
611610	Fine Arts Schools	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
611620	Sports and Recreation Instruction	\$9.0	\$12.5	\$12.5
611630	Language Schools	\$20.5	\$22.0	\$22.0
611691	Exam Preparation and Tutoring	\$12.5	\$17.0	\$17.0
611692	Automobile Driving Schools	\$10.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
611699	All Other Miscellaneous Schools and Instruction	\$16.5	\$15.5	\$16.5
611710	Educational Support Services	\$24.0	\$27.5	\$27.5
621111	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	\$16.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
621112	Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists	\$13.5	\$12.0	\$13.5
621210	Offices of Dentists	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
621310	Offices of Chiropractors	\$9.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
621320	Offices of Optometrists	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
621330	Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
621340	Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists	\$12.5	\$16.0	\$16.0
621391	Offices of Podiatrists	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
621399	Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	\$10.0	\$15.0	\$15.0
621410	Family Planning Centers	\$19.0	\$21.5	\$21.5
621420	Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	\$19.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
621491	HMO Medical Centers	\$44.5	\$39.5	\$44.5
621492	Kidney Dialysis Centers	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
621493	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	\$19.0	\$25.5	\$25.5
621498	All Other Outpatient Care Centers	\$25.5	\$28.5	\$28.5
621511	Medical Laboratories	\$41.5	\$42.5	\$42.5
621512	Diagnostic Imaging Centers	\$19.0	\$22.0	\$22.0
621610	Home Health Care Services	\$19.0	\$22.5	\$22.5
621910	Ambulance Services	\$22.5	\$28.5	\$28.5
621991	Blood and Organ Banks	\$40.0	\$40.0	\$40.0
621999	All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$20.5	\$22.5	\$22.5
622110	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	\$47.0	\$36.0	\$47.0
622210	Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	\$47.0	\$28.5	\$47.0
622310	Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	\$47.0	\$36.5	\$47.0
623110	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	\$34.0	\$29.0	\$34.0
623210	Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities	\$19.0	\$21.0	\$21.0
623220	Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	\$19.0	\$21.0	\$21.0
623311	Continuing Care Retirement Communities	\$34.0	\$28.5	\$34.0
623312	Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	\$23.5	\$26.0	\$26.0
623990	Other Residential Care Facilities	\$16.0	\$19.5	\$19.5

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
624110	Child and Youth Services	\$15.5	\$19.0	\$19.0
624120	Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	\$15.0	\$17.0	\$17.0
624190	Other Individual and Family Services	\$16.0	\$20.5	\$20.5
624210	Community Food Services	\$19.5	\$22.0	\$22.0
624221	Temporary Shelters	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$16.0
624229	Other Community Housing Services	\$19.0	\$22.0	\$22.0
624230	Emergency and Other Relief Services	\$41.5	\$44.5	\$44.5
624310	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	\$15.0	\$18.0	\$18.0
624410	Child Care Services	\$9.5	\$13.0	\$13.0
711110	Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	\$25.0	\$24.0	\$25.0
711120	Dance Companies	\$18.0	\$21.5	\$21.5
711130	Musical Groups and Artists	\$15.0	\$18.5	\$18.5
711190	Other Performing Arts Companies	\$34.0	\$42.0	\$42.0
711211	Sports Teams and Clubs	\$47.0	\$34.0	\$47.0
711212	Racetracks	\$47.0	\$39.5	\$47.0
711219	Other Spectator Sports	\$16.5	\$19.5	\$19.5
711310	Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events with Facilities	\$40.0	\$31.5	\$40.0
711320	Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events without Facilities	\$22.0	\$32.5	\$32.5
711410	Agents and Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, and Other Public Figures	\$17.5	\$23.0	\$23.0
711510	Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
712110	Museums	\$34.0	\$31.5	\$34.0
712120	Historical Sites	\$13.0	\$21.0	\$21.0
712130	Zoos and Botanical Gardens	\$34.0	\$30.5	\$34.0
712190	Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	\$19.5	\$22.5	\$22.5
713110	Amusement and Theme Parks	\$47.0	\$47.0	\$47.0
713120	Amusement Arcades	\$9.0	\$25.0	\$25.0
713210	Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	\$34.0	\$31.5	\$34.0
713290	Other Gambling Industries	\$40.0	\$31.0	\$40.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
713910	Golf Courses and Country Clubs	\$19.0	\$18.0	\$19.0
713920	Skiing Facilities	\$35.0	\$40.0	\$40.0
713930	Marinas	\$11.0	\$13.5	\$13.5
713940	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	\$17.5	\$20.5	\$20.5
713950	Bowling Centers	\$12.5	\$16.0	\$16.0
713990	All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
721110	Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	\$40.0	\$36.0	\$40.0
721120	Casino Hotels	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$40.0
721191	Bed-and-Breakfast Inns	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
721199	All Other Traveler Accommodation	\$9.0	\$14.0	\$14.0
721211	RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Campgrounds	\$10.0	\$13.5	\$13.5
721214	Recreational and Vacation Camps (except Campgrounds)	\$9.0	\$13.0	\$13.0
721310	Rooming and Boarding Houses, Dormitories, and Workers' Camps	\$14.0	\$19.0	\$19.0
722310	Food Service Contractors	\$47.0	\$44.0	\$47.0
722320	Caterers	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
722330	Mobile Food Services	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
722410	Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
722511	Full-Service Restaurants	\$11.5	\$13.5	\$13.5
722513	Limited-Service Restaurants	\$13.5	\$16.0	\$16.0
722514	Cafeterias, Grill Buffets, and Buffets	\$34.0	\$14.0	\$34.0
722515	Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars	\$22.5	\$22.5	\$22.5
811111	General Automotive Repair	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
811114	Specialized Automotive Repair	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
811121	Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance	\$9.0	\$13.5	\$13.5
811122	Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	\$17.5	\$21.5	\$21.5
811191	Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	\$11.0	\$14.5	\$14.5
811192	Car Washes	\$9.0	\$13.0	\$13.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
811198	All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	\$10.0	\$13.5	\$13.5
811210	Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance	\$34.0	\$27.5	\$34.0
811310	Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	\$12.5	\$18.0	\$18.0
811411	Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance	\$9.0	\$11.0	\$11.0
811412	Appliance Repair and Maintenance	\$19.0	\$25.0	\$25.0
811420	Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
811430	Footwear and Leather Goods Repair	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance	\$9.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
812111	Barber Shops	\$9.5	\$12.5	\$12.5
812112	Beauty Salons	\$9.5	\$12.0	\$12.0
812113	Nail Salons	\$9.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
812191	Diet and Weight Reducing Centers	\$27.5	\$27.5	\$27.5
812199	Other Personal Care Services	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
812210	Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	\$12.5	\$15.5	\$15.5
812220	Cemeteries and Crematories	\$25.0	\$23.5	\$25.0
812310	Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners	\$13.0	\$16.5	\$16.5
812320	Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)	\$8.0	\$10.0	\$10.0
812331	Linen Supply	\$40.0	\$33.0	\$40.0
812332	Industrial Launderers	\$47.0	\$46.5	\$47.0
812910	Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services	\$9.0	\$10.5	\$10.5
812921	Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)	\$29.5	\$33.0	\$33.0
812922	One-Hour Photofinishing	\$19.0	\$12.5	\$19.0
812930	Parking Lots and Garages	\$47.0	\$32.0	\$47.0
812990	All Other Personal Services	\$15.0	\$22.0	\$22.0
813110	Religious Organizations	\$13.0	\$16.0	\$16.0

NAICS Code	NAICS Industry Title	Current Size Standard (\$ million)	Calculated Size Standard (\$million)	Proposed Size Standard (\$ million)
813211	Grantmaking Foundations	\$40.0	\$34.5	\$40.0
813212	Voluntary Health Organizations	\$34.0	\$31.5	\$34.0
813219	Other Grantmaking and Giving Services	\$47.0	\$26.0	\$47.0
813311	Human Rights Organizations	\$34.0	\$34.5	\$34.5
813312	Environment, Conservation and Wildlife Organizations	\$19.5	\$24.0	\$24.0
813319	Other Social Advocacy Organizations	\$18.0	\$22.0	\$22.0
813410	Civic and Social Organizations	\$9.5	\$13.0	\$13.0
813910	Business Associations	\$15.5	\$19.0	\$19.0
813920	Professional Organizations	\$23.5	\$27.0	\$27.0
813930	Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations	\$16.5	\$20.5	\$20.5
813940	Political Organizations	\$14.0	\$16.0	\$16.0
813990	Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations)	\$13.5	\$18.5	\$18.5

Table 18
Summary of Proposed Size Standards Revisions by Sector

NAICS Sector	Sector Title	No. of Size Standards Reviewed	No. Size Standards Proposed		
			Increased	Decreased/ Eliminated	Unchanged
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	64	29		35
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	4	1		3
22	Utilities	3	2		1
23	Construction	33	2		31
44-45	Retail Trade	55	32		23
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	43	16	1 (Eliminated)	26
51	Information	16	7		9
52	Finance and Insurance	33	9		24
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28	10		18
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	48	31		17
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2	0		2
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	44	23		21
61	Education Services	18	14		4
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	39	29		10
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	25	15		10
72	Accommodation and Food Services	15	10		5
81	Other Services	43	33		10
Total		513	263	1 (Eliminated)	249

BILLING CODE 8026-09-C**Evaluation of Proposed Size Standards for Dominance in Field of Operation**

SBA has determined that for the industries which it has evaluated in this proposed rule, no individual firm at or below the proposed size standard would be large enough to dominate its field of operation. At the proposed size

standards levels, if adopted, the small business share of total industry receipts among those industries (excluding NAICS 485111 and 812922 discussed earlier) would be, on average, 0.7 percent, varying from 0.004 percent to 21.6 percent. These market shares effectively preclude a firm at or below the proposed size standards from

exerting control on any of the industries.

Alternatives Considered

By law, SBA is required to develop numerical size standards for establishing eligibility for Federal small business assistance programs and to review every five years all size

standards and make necessary adjustments to reflect the current industry structure and Federal market conditions. Other than varying the levels of size standards by industry and changing the measures of size standards (e.g., using annual receipts vs. the number of employees¹²), no practical alternatives exist to the systems of numerical size standards.

SBA is proposing to increase size standards where the data suggested increases are warranted, and to retain, for reasons discussed above, all current size standards at their current levels where the data suggested lowering or no change might be appropriate.

Nonetheless, as in the previous review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA considered two other alternatives. Alternative option one was to propose changes exactly as suggested by the analytical results. Alternative option two was to retain all current size standards.

By adopting the results as they are, alternative option one would cause about 7,900 currently small businesses to lose their small business status and hence to lose their access to Federal small business assistance, especially small business set-aside contracts and SBA's financial assistance in some cases. SBA provides a more detailed analysis of impacts of this alternative under the regulatory impact analysis section below.

Under alternative option two, SBA considered maintaining a status quo, *i.e.*, retaining all size standards at their current levels even though the latest available data may suggest changing them. This would prevent businesses from receiving benefits of increases to size standards for numerous industries for which the latest data warrant increases to their size standards. Doing nothing or maintaining the status quo would also run counter to the statutory mandate that SBA review all size standards every five years and make necessary adjustments to reflect current market conditions.

Request for Comments

SBA invites public comments on this proposed rule, especially on the following issues:

1. SBA seeks feedback on whether SBA's proposal to increase 263 monetary based size standards (259 receipts based and 4 assets based), retain 249, and eliminate one receipts based size standard is appropriate given

¹²This option is also quite limited because the law requires that the size of manufacturing firms be measured in terms of the number of employees and the size of services firms be measured in terms of the average annual revenue.

the results from the latest available industry and Federal contracting data of each industry and subindustry ("exception") reviewed in this proposed rule. SBA seeks suggestions, along with supporting facts and analysis, for alternative size standards for certain industries or a group of industries, if they would be more appropriate than the proposed size standards.

2. SBA seeks comments on its proposed policy of not lowering any standards even though analytical results suggest some size standards could be lowered, except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small. SBA believes that lowering size standards would run counter to SBA's mission to aid, counsel, assist and protect small businesses, to preserve free competitive enterprise, and to maintain and strengthen the nation's economy.

3. In calculating the overall industry size standard, SBA has assigned equal weight to each of the five primary factors in all industries and subindustries covered by this proposed rule. SBA seeks feedback on whether it should assign equal weight to each factor or on whether it should give more weight to one or more factors for certain industries or a group of industries. Recommendations to weigh some factors differently than others should include suggested weights for each factor along with supporting facts and analysis.

4. SBA seeks suggestions on data sources it used to evaluate size standards for the Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services subindustries ("exceptions") within NAICS 115310 and comments on its proposal to retain the current \$34 million size standard for both exceptions even if the analysis supported decreasing it to \$20 million. SBA is also interested in comments on the possible elimination of the Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services as "exceptions" to NAICS 115310, and the application of the same general size standard for NAICS 115310. Comments on applying the same NAICS 115310 size standard for Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel management Services exceptions should address why the same size standard is more suitable than separate size standards for Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel management Services or why firms engaged in Forest Fire Suppression and Fuel Management Services should continue to be treated as separate activities from the rest of NAICS 115310 for SBA's size standards purposes.

5. SBA seeks suggestions or comments on data it used to evaluate the size standard for the Dredging and Surface

Cleanup Activities (Dredging), a subindustry ("exception") category within NAICS code 237990 and its proposal to retain the current \$37 million size standard, even though the data supported a lower \$21.5 million size standard. SBA is also interested in comments on eliminating the subindustry category for Dredging and applying the same \$45 million size standard that currently applies to the overall NAICS 237990 industry. Comments on applying the same NAICS 237990 size standard for Dredging should address the basis for why that industry size standard is more suitable than a specific Dredging subindustry size standard or why dredging firms should continue to be evaluated as a discrete subindustry for SBA's size standards purposes.

Additionally, SBA seeks comments on its proposal to retain Footnote 2 in 13 CFR 121.201, which provides that "to be considered small for purposes of Government procurement, a firm or its similarly situated subcontractors must perform at least 40 percent of the volume dredged with their own equipment or equipment owned by another small dredging concern." Comments pertaining to this requirement should address on: (1) whether there continues to be a need to retain the current 40 percent equipment requirement under current industry practices; (2) whether the 40 percent equipment requirement should be revised, and if so, the rationale for an alternative percentage; and (3) whether a different and more verifiable requirement based on an alternative measure (such as value of contract or personnel involved) may achieve the same objective of ensuring that small businesses perform significant and meaningful work on dredging contracts set aside for small businesses.

6. SBA seeks comment on its proposal to eliminate Non-Vessel Owning Common Carriers and Household Good Forwarders (NVOCCGHF) as a subindustry or "exception" category from NAICS 488510, Freight Transportation Arrangement. Considering similarities in economic characteristics between the NVOCCGHF exception and the overall NAICS 488510 industry, absence of uniquely identifiable PSCs corresponding to the exception, and a lack of industry data to adequately evaluate the exception industry, SBA is proposing to eliminate the NVOCCGHF exception to NAICS 488510. Furthermore, considering very low utilization of small businesses in Federal contracting under the current size standard under NAICS 488510, SBA also seeks comment on its proposal

to apply to the general NAICS 488510 industry a higher \$34 million size standard that currently applies to the NVOCCGHF exception.

7. Because of the lack of data to review the industry structure, SBA is proposing to leave the size standard for Postal Service (NAICS 491110) at the current level of \$9 million in average annual revenue. SBA invites comments on this proposal as well as suggestions, along with supporting information, if a different size standard would be more appropriate. SBA seeks comment if it should adopt a higher \$14.5 million size standard suggested by one of the two disparity ratios.

8. The 2017 Economic Census special tabulation includes data only for two NAICS codes within NAICS Subsector 525: NAICS 525910, Open-End Investment Funds, and NAICS 525990, Other Financial Vehicles. Calculated receipts based size standards for those industries are, as shown in Table 5 (above), \$36.5 million and \$31.5 million, respectively. Because all industries in that Subsector 525 currently share the same \$40 million size standard, SBA applied the results based on data for NAICS 525910 and 525990 to all remaining industries within this Subsector. However, doing so would mean decreasing size standards for all industries in that Subsector. Consistent with SBA's proposed policy of not lowering any size standards, the Agency is proposing to maintain the size standards for those industries at their current \$40 million level. SBA seeks comments or suggestions along with supporting information on the following:

a. Whether SBA should adopt a common size standard for all industries in Subsector 525 or adopt a separate size standard for each industry, and

b. Whether a lower common size standard would be more appropriate for those industries and, if so, what that size standard should be.

9. SBA proposes to increase the size standard for three industries within NAICS Industry Group 5221, Depository Credit Intermediation (*i.e.*, NAICS 522110, 522130, and 522180) and on industry in NAICS 5222, Nondepository Credit Intermediation (*i.e.*, NAICS 522210) from \$850 million to \$925 million in assets. SBA also proposes to maintain the common size standard for the four industries even though the data supported a higher standard for NAICS 522130 (Credit Unions). SBA invites comments or suggestions, along with supporting information, with respect to whether the Agency should adopt the common size standard for those

industries or establish a separate size standard for each industry.

10. SBA proposes to retain Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture as one of separate subindustry categories ("exceptions") to NAICS 541330 (Engineering Services) with the current \$47 million size standard, even though the data supported a lower \$26 million calculated size standard, as compared to a \$29 million calculated/proposed size standard for overall NAICS 541330. Considering these results, SBA seeks comment on whether Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture should be eliminated as an exception to NAICS 541330 and subject to the same \$29 million proposed size standard applicable for the overall industry or it should be retained as an exception with a \$47 million size standard as proposed.

11. In this rule, SBA proposes detailed definitions for the three exceptions under NAICS 541330 (Engineering Services) as Footnote 19 to the SBA table of size standards and seeks comments on whether the proposed definitions are appropriate. SBA invites suggested changes if the proposed definitions are not appropriate.

12. Finally, SBA seeks comments on data sources it used to examine industry and Federal market conditions, as well as suggestions on relevant alternative data sources that the Agency should evaluate in reviewing or modifying size standards for industries covered by this proposed rule.

Public comments on the above issues are very valuable to SBA for validating its proposed size standards revisions in this proposed rule. Commenters addressing size standards for a specific industry or a group of industries should include relevant data and/or other information supporting their comments. If comments relate to the application of size standards for Federal procurement programs, SBA suggests that commenters provide information on the size of contracts in their industries, the size of businesses that can undertake the contracts, start-up costs, equipment and other asset requirements, the amount of subcontracting, other direct and indirect costs associated with the contracts, the use of mandatory sources of supply for products and services, and the degree to which contractors can mark up those costs.

Compliance With Executive Orders 12866, 12988, 13132, 13563 and 14192, the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), and the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Ch. 35)

Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that this proposed rule is not a "significant regulatory action" for purposes of Executive Order 12866. However, in the next section, SBA provides a Cost Benefit Analysis of this proposed rule, including: (1) a statement of the need for the proposed action, (2) an examination of alternative approaches, and (3) an evaluation of the benefits and costs—both quantitative and qualitative—of the proposed action and the alternatives considered.

Cost Benefit Analysis

1. What is the need for this regulatory action?

Under the Small Business Act (Act) (15 U.S.C. 632(a)), SBA's Administrator is responsible for establishing small business size definitions (or "size standards") and ensuring that such definitions vary from industry to industry to reflect differences among various industries. The Jobs Act requires SBA to review every five years all size standards and make necessary adjustments to reflect current industry and Federal market conditions. This proposed rule is part of the third five-year review of size standards in accordance with the Jobs Act. The first five-year review of size standards was completed in early 2016 and the second five-year review in early 2023. Such periodic reviews of size standards provide SBA with an opportunity to incorporate ongoing changes to industry structure and Federal market environment into size standards and to evaluate the impacts of prior revisions to size standards on small businesses. This also provides SBA with an opportunity to seek and incorporate public input to the size standards review and analysis. SBA believes that proposed size standards revisions for industries being reviewed in this rule will make size standards more reflective of the current economic characteristics of businesses in those industries and the latest trends in Federal marketplace.

SBA's mission is to aid and assist small businesses through a variety of financial, procurement, business development and counseling, and disaster assistance programs. To determine the actual intended beneficiaries of these programs, SBA establishes numerical size standards by

industry to identify businesses that are deemed small.

The proposed revisions to the existing monetary based size standards for 263 industries in various NAICS Sectors are consistent with SBA's statutory mandates to help small businesses grow and create jobs and to review and adjust size standards every five years. This regulatory action promotes the Administration's goals and objectives as well as meets the SBA's statutory responsibility. One of SBA's goals in support of promoting the Administration's objectives is to help small businesses succeed through fair and equitable access to capital and credit, Federal Government contracts and purchases, and management and technical assistance. Reviewing and modifying size standards, when appropriate, ensures that intended beneficiaries can access Federal small business programs that are designed to assist them to become competitive and create jobs.

2. What are the potential benefits and costs of this regulatory action?

Pursuant to Circular A-4 (September 17, 2003), OMB directs agencies to establish an appropriate baseline to evaluate any benefits, costs, or transfer impacts of regulatory actions and alternative approaches considered. The baseline should represent the agency's best assessment of what the world would look like absent the regulatory action. For a new regulatory action promulgating modifications to an existing regulation (such as modifying the existing size standards), a baseline assuming no change to the regulation (*i.e.*, making no changes to current size standards) generally provides an appropriate benchmark for evaluating benefits, costs, or transfer impacts of proposed regulatory changes and their alternatives.

Proposed Changes to Size Standards

Based on the results from analyses of latest industry and Federal contracting data and consideration of SBA's proposed policy of not lowering any size standards (except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small) even though the data support decreases to some size standards, of a total of 513 industries/subindustries with monetary based size standards (receipts and assets) that are reviewed in this proposed rule, SBA proposes to increase size standards for 263 industries (259 receipts based and 4 assets based), and maintain current size standards for remaining 250 industries/subindustries.

The Baseline

For purposes of this regulatory action, the baseline represents maintaining the "status quo," *i.e.*, making no changes to the current size standards. Using the number of small businesses and levels of benefits (such as set aside contracts, SBA's loans, disaster assistance, etc.) they receive under the current size standards as a baseline, one can examine the potential benefits, costs and transfer impacts of proposed changes to size standards on small businesses and on the overall economy.

Based on the 2017 Economic and Agricultural Census (the latest available), of a total of about 7.5 million businesses in industries reviewed in this proposed rule, 98.4 percent are considered small under the current size standards. Small businesses under current size standards account for 30 percent of total receipts and about 45 percent of total employment in those industries.¹³ Based on the data from

¹³ These figures do not include industries that are out of scope of the Economic and Agricultural Census, subindustries ("exceptions"), and industries with assets based size standards. As

FPDS for fiscal years 2021–2023, about 37,000 unique firms in those industries received at least one Federal contract during that period, of which 84.7 percent were small under the current size standards. A total of \$285.2 billion in average annual contract dollars were awarded to businesses in those industries during the period of evaluation, and 32.6 percent of the dollars awarded went to small businesses. For industries/subindustries reviewed in this proposed rule, providing contract dollars to small businesses through set asides is quite important. From the total small business contract dollars awarded during the period considered, 70.4 percent were awarded through various small business set-aside programs and 29.6 percent were awarded through non-set-aside contracts. Based on the SBA's internal data on its loan programs for fiscal years 2021–2023, small businesses in those industries received, on an annual basis, a total of approximately 52,400 7(a), 504/CDC, and micro loans in that period, totaling about \$28.7 billion in loan amount, of which 80.3 percent was issued through the 7(a) program, 19.5 percent was issued through the 504/CDC program, and 0.2 percent was issued through the micro loan program. During fiscal years 2021–2023, small businesses in those industries also received 5,150 loans through the SBA's Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program, totaling about \$223 million in loan amount on an annual basis. Table 19, Baseline for All Industries with Monetary Based Size Standards, provides these results.

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stated elsewhere in this rule, because the industry data in the Economic and Agricultural Census are limited to the 6-digit industry level, no data is available at the subindustry level.

Table 19
Baseline for All Industries with Monetary Based Size Standards

	Values
Baseline all industries (current size standards)	
Total firms (million) (2017 Economic and Agricultural Census)	7.46
Total small firms under current size standards (million) (2017 Economic and Agricultural Census)	7.34
Small firms as % of total firms	98.4%
Total receipts (\$ billion) (2017 Economic and Agricultural Census)	\$19,037
Total small business receipts under current size standards (\$ billion) (2017 Economic and Agricultural Census)	\$5,709
% of total receipts that are small	30.0%
Total employment (million) (2017 Economic and Agricultural Census)	102.3
Small business employment under current size standards(million) (2017 Economic and Agricultural Census)	45.6
% of total employment that is small (2017 Economic and Agricultural Census)	44.5%
Total contract dollars (\$ billion) (FPDS FY2021-2023)*	285.3
Total small business contract dollars under current standards (\$ billion) (FPDS FY2021-2023)*	92.9
Small business dollars as % of total dollars (FPDS FY2021-2023)	32.6%
Total no. of unique firms getting contracts (FPDS FY2021-2023)*	37,029
Total no. of unique small firms getting small business contracts (FPDS FY2021-2023)*	31,366
% of total firms getting contracts that are small*	84.7%
No. of 7(a), 504/CDC, and micro loans (FY 2021-23)	52,416
Amount of 7(a),504 and micro loans (\$ billion)	\$28.7
No. of EIDL loans (FY 2021-2023)	5,150
Amount of EIDL loans (\$ million)	\$223

*Excludes NAICS Sector 44-45.

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Increases to Size Standards

As stated above, of 513 monetary based size standards (including 13 exceptions) that are reviewed in this rule, based on the results from analyses of latest industry and Federal market data as well as impacts of size standards changes on small businesses, in this rule, SBA proposes to increase 263 size standards (259 receipts based and four assets based). Below are descriptions of the benefits, costs and transfer impacts of these proposed increases to size standards.

Benefits of Increases to Size Standards

The most significant benefit to businesses from proposed increases to size standards is gaining eligibility for Federal small business assistance programs or retaining that eligibility for

a longer period. These include SBA's business loan programs, EIDL program, and Federal procurement programs intended for small businesses. Federal procurement programs provide targeted, set-aside opportunities for small businesses under the SBA's various contracting and business development programs. These include the 8(a) Business Development (BD) Program, the Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZone) Program, the Women-Owned Small Businesses (WOSB) Program, the Economically Disadvantaged Women-Owned Small Businesses (EDWOSB) Program, and the Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSB) Program.

Based on the 2017 Economic and Agricultural Census (latest available), SBA estimates that more than 11,200 firms in 259 industries for which it has proposed to increase receipts based size

standards, (see Table 20, Impacts of Increases and Decreases to Receipts Based Size Standards, below), not small under the current size standards, will become small under the proposed size standards increases and therefore become eligible for the above programs. That represents about 0.2 percent of all firms classified as small under the current size standards in industries for which SBA has proposed increasing receipts based size standards. If adopted, proposed size standards would result in an increase in the small business share of total firms in those industries from 98.4 percent to 98.5 percent. Similarly, the small business share of total receipts would increase from 30 percent under current size standards to 30.6 percent under proposed size standards, if adopted. Finally, the small business share of total

employment would increase from 44.5 percent to 45.4 percent.

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Table 20.
Impacts of Increases and Decreases to Receipts Based Size Standards

	Increases to Size Standards	Decreases to Size Standards	Net Impact
No. of industries (including subindustries or “exceptions”) with increases/decreases to size standards	259	213	
Total current small businesses in industries with increases/decreases to size standards (2017 Economic/Agricultural Census)	5,038,902	2,017,022	
No of firms gaining/losing small business status under increases/decreases to standards (2017 Economic/Agricultural Census)	11,229	7,882	3,347
% of firms gaining/losing small business status relative to current small businesses in industries with increases/decreases to size standards	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
No. of current unique small firms getting small business contracts in industries with increases/decreases to size standards (FPDS FY2021-2023) ¹	15,540	17,607	
No. of small business firms gaining/losing small business status in industries with increases/decreases to size standards (FPDS FY2021-2023)	324	370	-46
% change to small businesses relative to current unique small firms getting small business contracts in industries with increases/decreases to size standards (FPDS FY2021-2023) ¹	2.1%	2.1%	-0.1%
Total small business contract dollars under current standards in industries with increases/decreases to size standards (\$ million) (FPDS FY2021-2023)	\$28,659	\$60,385	
Estimated small business dollars available/unavailable to firms gaining/losing small business status (Using avg dollars obligated to small businesses) (\$ million) FPDS FY 2021-2023) ¹	\$647	\$2,040	-\$1,393.0
% change to small business dollars relative to total small business contract dollars under current standards in industries with increases/decreases to size standards	2.3%	3.4%	-1.6%
Total no. of 7(a), 504 and micro loans to small business in industries with increases/decreases to size standards	32,874	17,095	
Total amount of 7(a), 504 and micro loans to small businesses in industries with increases/decreases to size standards (\$ million)	\$19,312	\$7,974	
Estimated no. of 7(a), 504 and micro loans available/unavailable to firms gaining/losing small business status	84	72	12
Estimated 7(a),504 and micro loan amount available/unavailable to firms gaining/losing small business status (\$ million)	\$49.0	\$35	\$14
% change to 7(a), 504 and micro loan amount relative to the total amount of 7(a), 504 and micro loans in industries with increases/decreases to size standards	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Total no. of EIDL loans to small businesses in industries with increases/decreases to size standards	3,220	1,624	
Total amount of EIDL loans to small businesses in industries with increases/decreases to size standards (\$ million)	\$137	\$75	

	Increases to Size Standards	Decreases to Size Standards	Net Impact
Estimated no. of EIDL loans available/unavailable to firms gaining/losing small business status	9	6	3
Estimated EIDL loan amount available/unavailable to firms gaining/losing small business status (\$ million)	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.1
% change to EIDL loan amount relative to the total amount of EIDL loans in industries with increases to size standards	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%

1. Additional dollars are calculated multiplying average small business dollars obligated per DUNS times change in number of firms. Numbers of firms are calculated using the SBA current size standard, not the CO Size Std. Baseline dollars obligated used the CO size determination.
2. Total impact represents total unique number of firms impacted to avoid double counting as some firms are participating in more than one industry.

industries, because of which about 110 additional financial firms (*i.e.*, depository institutions and credit unions) would qualify as small. If adopted, proposed assets based size standards would result in an increase in the small business share of total firms in those industries from 82 percent to 83.2 percent. Similarly, the small business share of total assets would increase from 5.6 percent under current size standards to 6.0 percent under proposed size standards, if adopted.

Based on the FPDS data for fiscal years 2021–2023, SBA estimates that 324 firms that are active in Federal contracting in those industries would gain small business status under the proposed size standards. Based on the same data, SBA estimates that those newly qualified small businesses under the proposed increases to size standards, if adopted, could receive Federal small business contracts totaling about \$647 million annually. That represents a 2.3 percent increase to small business dollars from the baseline.

Under SBA’s business loan programs, based on the data for fiscal years 2021–2023, SBA estimates up to 84 of SBA’s 7(a), CDC/504 and micro loans totaling about \$49 million could be made to these newly qualified small businesses in those industries under the proposed size standards. That represents a 0.3 percent increase to the loan amount compared to the baseline.

Newly qualified small businesses will also benefit from the SBA’s EIDL program. Since the benefit provided through this program is contingent on the occurrence and severity of a disaster in the future, SBA cannot make a meaningful estimate of this impact. However, based on the historical trends of the EIDL data, SBA estimates that, on an annual basis, the newly defined small businesses under the proposed increases to size standards, if adopted, could receive nine EIDL loans, totaling about \$0.4 million, representing a 0.3 percent increase from the baseline.

Besides set-aside contracting and financial assistance discussed above, small businesses also benefit through reduced fees, less paperwork, and fewer compliance requirements that are available to small businesses through Federal government. However, SBA has no data to estimate the number of small businesses receiving such benefits and monetary values of those benefits.

With more businesses qualifying as small under the proposed increases to size standards, Federal agencies will have a larger pool of small businesses from which to draw for their small business procurement programs. Growing small businesses that are close

to exceeding the current size standards will be able to retain their small business status for a longer period under the higher size standards, thereby enabling them to continue to benefit from the small business programs.

The added competition from more businesses qualifying as small can result in lower prices to the government for procurements set aside or reserved for small businesses, but SBA cannot quantify this impact. Costs could be higher when full and open contracts are awarded to HUBZone businesses that receive price evaluation preferences. However, with agencies likely setting aside more contracts for small businesses in response to the availability of a larger pool of small businesses under the proposed increases to size standards, HUBZone firms might actually end up getting more set-aside contracts and fewer full and open contracts, thereby resulting in some cost savings to agencies. While SBA cannot estimate such costs savings as it is impossible to determine the number and value of unrestricted contracts to be otherwise awarded to HUBZone firms will be awarded as set-asides, such cost savings are likely to be relatively small as only a small fraction of full and open contracts are awarded to HUBZone businesses.

Costs of Increases to Size Standards

Besides having to register in SAM to be able to participate in Federal contracting and update the SAM profile annually, small businesses incur no direct costs to gain or retain their small business status because of increases to size standards. All businesses willing to do business with Federal government must register in SAM and update their SAM profiles annually, regardless of their size status. SBA believes that a vast majority of businesses that are willing to participate in Federal contracting are already registered in SAM and update their SAM profiles annually. More importantly, this proposed rule does not establish the new size standards for the very first time; rather it intends to modify the existing size standards in accordance with a statutory requirement and the latest data and other relevant factors.

To the extent that the newly qualified small businesses could become active in Federal procurement, the proposed increases to size standards, if adopted, may entail some additional administrative costs to the government because of more businesses qualifying as small for Federal small business programs. For example, there will be more firms seeking SBA’s loans, more firms eligible for enrollment in the

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Besides proposing to increase receipts based size standards for 259 industries, SBA is proposing to increase assets based size standards for four financial

Dynamic Small Business Search (DSBS) database or in *certify.sba.gov*, more firms seeking certification as 8(a)/BD or HUBZone firms or qualifying for small business, WOSB, EDWOSB, and SDVOSB status, and more firms applying for SBA's 8(a)/BD and all small business mentor-protégé programs. However, SBA estimates such costs to be de minimis because necessary administrative processes and mechanisms are already in place.

With an expanded pool of small businesses, it is likely that Federal agencies would set aside more contracts for small businesses under the proposed increases to size standards. One may surmise that this might result in a higher number of small business size protests and additional processing costs to agencies. However, the SBA's historical data on size protests shows that the number of size protests decreased following the increases to receipts based size standards as part of the first and second five-year reviews of size standards under the Jobs Act. Specifically, on an annual basis, the number of size protests fell from about 500–600 during 2011–2016 to an average of about 300 during 2020–2024. Among those newly defined small businesses seeking SBA's loans, there could be some additional costs associated with verification of their small business status. However, small business lenders have an option of using the tangible net worth and net income based alternative size standard instead of using the industry-based size standards to establish eligibility for SBA's loans. For these reasons, SBA believes that these added administrative costs will be de minimis because necessary mechanisms are already in place to handle these added requirements.

Additionally, some Federal contracts may have higher costs. With a greater number of businesses defined as small due to the proposed increases to size standards, Federal agencies may choose to set aside more contracts for competition among small businesses only instead of using a full and open competition. The movement of contracts from unrestricted competition to small business set-aside contracts might result in competition among fewer total bidders, although there will be more small businesses eligible to submit offers under the proposed size standards. However, the additional costs associated with fewer bidders are expected to be de minimis since, by law, procurements may be set aside for small businesses under the 8(a)/BD, HUBZone, WOSB, EDWOSB, or SDVOSB programs only if awards are

expected to be made at fair and reasonable prices.

Costs may also be higher when full and open contracts are awarded to HUBZone businesses that receive price evaluation preferences. However, with agencies likely setting aside more contracts for small businesses in response to the availability of a larger pool of small businesses under the proposed increases to size standards, HUBZone firms might actually end up getting fewer full and open contracts, thereby resulting in some cost savings to agencies. However, such cost savings are likely to be minimal as only a small fraction of unrestricted contracts are awarded to HUBZone businesses.

Transfer Impacts of Increases to Size Standards

The proposed increases to size standards, if adopted, may result in some redistribution of Federal contracts between the newly qualified small businesses and large businesses and between the newly qualified small businesses and small businesses under the current standards. However, it would have no impact on the overall economic activity since total Federal contract dollars available for businesses to compete for will not change with changes to size standards. While SBA cannot quantify with certainty the actual outcome of the gains and losses from the redistribution contracts among different groups of businesses, it can identify several probable impacts in qualitative terms. With the availability of a larger pool of small businesses under the proposed increases to size standards, some unrestricted Federal contracts which would otherwise be awarded to large businesses may be set aside for small businesses. As a result, large businesses may lose some Federal contracting opportunities. Similarly, some small businesses under the current size standards may obtain fewer set aside contracts due to the increased competition from more advanced businesses qualifying as small under the proposed increases to size standards. This impact may be offset by a greater number of procurements being set aside for all small businesses. With larger businesses qualifying as small under higher size standards, smaller small businesses could face some disadvantage in competing for set-aside contracts against their larger counterparts. However, SBA cannot quantify these impacts.

3. What alternatives have been considered?

Under OMB's Circular A–4, SBA is required to consider regulatory alternatives to the proposed changes in

the proposed rule. In this section, SBA describes and analyzes two such alternatives to the proposed rule. Alternative Option One to the proposed rule, a more stringent alternative to the proposed rule, would propose adopting size standards based solely on the analytical results. In other words, the size standards of 263 industries for which the analytical results suggest raising size standards would be raised. However, the size standards of 212 industries/subindustries for which the analytical results suggest lowering size standards would be lowered. Alternative Option Two, would propose retaining all size standards for all industries. Below, SBA discusses and presents the net impacts of each option.

Alternative Option One: Adopting All Calculated Size Standards

As discussed elsewhere in this proposed rule, Alternative Option One would cause 7,882 currently small businesses to lose their small business status and hence to lose their access to Federal small business assistance, especially small business set-aside contracts and SBA's financial assistance in some cases. These consequences could be mitigated. For example, in response to the 2008 Financial Crisis and economic conditions that followed, in the first five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA adopted a general policy of not lowering any size standard (except to exclude dominant firms) even when the analytical results suggested some size standards might be lowered. In the second five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, in response to the economic impacts of the COVID–19 pandemic, SBA decided to adopt the same general policy of not lowering size standards, even if the analytical results suggested that some size standards might be lowered. For the reasons explained elsewhere in this proposed rule, in the current third five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA is proposing a general policy of not lowering any size standards, except for excluding dominant firms from qualifying as small.

The primary benefit of adopting this alternative is that SBA's procurement, management, technical and financial assistance resources would be targeted to the most appropriate beneficiaries of such programs according to the analytical results. Adopting the size standards suggested by the analytical results would also promote consistency with analytical results in SBA's exercise of its authority to determine size standards. However, SBA expects the

benefits of not lowering size standards to exceed the benefits of adopting size standards suggested by analytical results. SBA seeks public comment on the impact of adopting the size standard as suggested by the analytical results.

As explained in the Size Standards Methodology White Paper, in addition to adopting all results of the primary analysis, SBA evaluates other relevant factors as needed such as the impact of the reductions or increases of size standards on the distribution of contracts awarded to small businesses and may adopt different results with the intention of mitigating potential negative impacts.

We have discussed already the benefits and costs of increasing 263 size standards (259 receipts based and four assets based). Below we discuss the benefits and costs of decreasing size standards for 213 industries/subindustries.

Benefits of Decreases to Size Standards

The most significant benefit to businesses from decreases to size standards when the SBA's analysis suggests such decreases is to ensure that size standards are more reflective of latest industry structure and Federal market trends and that Federal small business assistance is more effectively targeted to its intended beneficiaries. These include SBA's business loan programs, EIDL program, and Federal procurement programs intended for small businesses. Federal procurement programs provide targeted, set-aside opportunities for small businesses under SBA's contracting and business development programs, such as small business, 8(a)/BD, HUBZone, WOSB, EDWOSB, and SDVOSB programs. The adoption of smaller size standards when the results support them diminishes the risk of awarding contracts to firms which are not small anymore.

Decreasing size standards may reduce the administrative costs of the government, because the risk of awarding contracts to other than small businesses may diminish when the size standards reflect better the structure of the market. The risks of providing SBA's loans to firms that are not needing them the most, or allowing firms that are not eligible for small business set-asides or to participate on the SBA procurement programs will provide for a better chance for smaller firms to grow and benefit from the opportunities available on the Federal market, and strengthen the small business industrial base for the Federal Government.

Costs of Decreases to Size Standards

With fewer businesses qualifying as small under the decreases to size standards, Federal agencies will have a smaller pool of small businesses from which to draw for their small business procurement programs. For example, under Alternative Option One, during fiscal years 2021–2023, agencies awarded, on an annual basis, about \$60.4 billion in small business contracts in those 213 industries/subindustries for which this Option considered decreasing size standards. Table 20, above, shows that lowering those 213 size standards would reduce Federal contract dollars awarded to small businesses by about \$2.0 billion or about 3.4 percent relative to the baseline level, of which 41.6 percent are accounted for by the Construction Sector (NAICS 23), followed by the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Sector (NAICS 54). Because of the importance of the construction and professional, scientific, and technical services sectors for the Federal procurement and the immediate impact on businesses that will see their status as small changed relatively fast, SBA could adopt certain mitigating measures to reduce the negative impact under the assumptions of Option One. SBA could adopt one or more of the following three actions: 1. to accept decreases in size standards as suggested by the analytical results, 2. to decrease size standards by a smaller amount than the calculated threshold, and 3. to retain the size standards at their current levels. Nevertheless, since Federal agencies are still required to meet the statutory small business contracting goal of 23 percent, actual impacts on the overall set aside activity is likely to be smaller as agencies are likely to award more set aside contracts to small businesses that continue to remain small under the reduced size standards.

With fewer businesses qualifying as small, the decreased competition can also result in higher prices to the Government for procurements set aside or reserved for small businesses, but SBA cannot quantify this impact. However, SBA estimates an almost null impact or non-significant reduction in dollars obligated to small businesses, if mitigation measures are adopted.

Decreases to size standards would have a very minor impact on small businesses applying for SBA's business loan programs because a vast majority of such loans are issued to businesses that are far below the reduced size standards. For example, based on the loan data for fiscal years 2021–2023, SBA estimates that about 72 of SBA's

7(a), CDC/504 and micro loans with total amounts of \$35 million could not be made to those small businesses that would lose eligibility under the reduced size standards (before mitigation). That represents about one 0.4 percent decrease in the loan amounts compared to the baseline. Table 20, above, shows these results. However, the actual impact could be much less as businesses losing small business eligibility under the decreases to industry based size standards could still qualify for SBA's loans under the tangible net worth and net income based alternative size standard.

Businesses losing small business status would also be impacted in terms of access to loans through the SBA's EIDL program. However, SBA expects such an impact to be minimal because the vast majority of EIDL recipients were well below the reduced size standards. As shown in Table 20 (above), based on EIDL data during fiscal years 2021–2023, only six loans, totaling \$0.3 million, could not be made to businesses losing small business status if SBA were to decrease size standards in those 213 industries/subindustries. Additionally, since this program is contingent on the occurrence and severity of a disaster in the future, SBA cannot make a meaningful estimate of this impact.

Small businesses becoming other than small if size standards were decreased might lose benefits through reduced fees, less paperwork, and fewer compliance requirements that are available to small businesses through Federal government, but SBA has no data to quantify this impact. However, if agencies determine that SBA's size standards do not adequately serve such purposes, they can establish a different size standard with an approval from SBA if they are required to use SBA's size standards for their programs.

Transfer Impacts of Decreases to Size Standards

If the size standards were decreased under Alternative Option One, it may result in a redistribution of Federal contracts between small businesses losing the small business status and large businesses, and between small businesses losing the small business status and small businesses remaining small under the reduced size standards. However, as under the proposed increases to size standards, it would have no impact on the overall economic activity since total Federal contract dollars available for businesses to compete for will stay the same. While SBA cannot estimate with certainty the actual outcome of the gains and losses

among different groups of businesses from contract redistribution resulting from decreases to size standards, it can identify several probable impacts. With a smaller pool of small businesses under the decreases to size standards, some set-aside Federal contracts to be otherwise awarded to small businesses may be competed on an unrestricted basis. As a result, large businesses may have more Federal contracting opportunities. However, because agencies are still required by law to award 23 percent of dollars to small businesses, SBA expects the movement of set-aside contracts to unrestricted competition to be limited. For the same reason, small businesses remaining small under the reduced size standards are likely to obtain more set aside contracts due to the reduced competition from fewer businesses qualifying as small under the decreases to size standards. With some larger small businesses losing small business status under the decreases to size standards, smaller small businesses would likely become more competitive in obtaining set aside contracts. However, SBA cannot quantify these impacts.

Net Impacts of Alternative Option One

To estimate the net impacts of Alternative Option One, SBA followed the same methodology the Agency used to evaluate the impacts of the proposed increases to size standards (see Table 20, above). However, under Alternative Option One, SBA used the calculated size standards instead of the proposed ones to determine the net impacts of adopting changes to current thresholds. The impacts of the increases of size standards were already shown in Table 20 (above). Also presented in Table 20 are the impacts of the decreases in size standards, as well as the net impacts of adopting the calculated results under Alternative Option One.

Based on the 2017 Economic and Agricultural Census, SBA estimates that in 476 industries or subindustries (including 263 increases and 213 decreases) for which the analytical results suggested changing the size standards, about 3,350 firms (see Table 20, above) would become small under Alternative Option One. That represents less than 0.1 percent of all firms in those industries/subindustries classified as small under the current size standards.

Based on the FPDS data for fiscal years 2021–2023, SBA estimates that, in terms of net impact, about 46 active firms in Federal contracting in those industries, most of them from the construction sector, would lose small business status under Alternative

Option One. This represents a decrease of about 0.1 percent of the total number of small businesses participating in Federal contracting under the current size standards. Based on the same data, SBA estimates that about \$1.4 billion of Federal procurement dollars would not be available to firms losing their small status. This represents a decrease of 1.6 percent from the baseline. Again, a large amount of the losses are accounted for by the construction sector.

Based on the SBA's business loan data for fiscal years 2021–2023, the total number of 7(a), CDC/504 and micro loans may decrease by about 12 loans, and the loan amount will decrease by about \$14 million. This represents about 0.1 percent decrease in the SBA business loan amount relative to the baseline.

Firms' participation under the SBA's EIDL program will be affected as well. Since the benefit provided through this program is contingent on the occurrence and severity of a disaster in the future, SBA cannot make a meaningful estimate of this impact. However, based on the historical trends of the EIDL data, SBA estimates that, on an annual basis, the net impact of Alternative Option One on additional loans is three, and additional total loan amount of about \$0.1 million for the industries/subindustries for which analytical results suggested changes to size standards.

Alternative Option Two: Retaining All Current Size Standards

Under this option, as discussed elsewhere, SBA considered retaining the current levels of all size standards even though the analytical results may suggest changing them. SBA estimates a net impact of zero for this option, when compared to the baseline. However, if we compare the proposal of adopting 263 increases to size standards with this alternative approach, the benefits for small businesses of adopting the former will not be attained.

Executive Order 14192

E.O. 14192, titled "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation" (90 FR 9065; February 6, 2025), and the accompanying OMB guidance (OMB M–25–20), dated March 26, 2025, require agencies to identify at least 10 existing rules to be repealed for each new regulation. E.O. 14192 and OMB guidance require agencies to ensure the total incremental costs of new regulations, including repealed regulations, being finalized in fiscal year 2025, shall be significantly less than zero. E.O. 14192 and OMB guidance provide that any new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to

the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least 10 prior regulations being repealed.

This rule is not an E.O. 14192 "regulatory action," because this rule is not significant under E.O. 12866.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Act

According to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601–612, when an agency issues a rulemaking, it must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis to address the impact of the rule on small entities.

This proposed rule, if adopted, may have a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses in the industries and subindustries covered by this proposed rule. As described above, this rule may affect small businesses seeking Federal contracts, loans under SBA's 7(a), CDC/504, micro EIDL Loan Programs, and assistance under other Federal small business programs.

Immediately below, SBA sets forth an initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA) of this proposed rule addressing the following questions: (1) What are the need for and objective of the rule?; (2) What are SBA's description and estimate of the number of small businesses to which the rule will apply?; (3) What are the projected reporting, record keeping, and other compliance requirements of the rule?; (4) What are the relevant Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the rule?; and (5) What alternatives will allow the Agency to accomplish its regulatory objectives while minimizing the impact on small businesses?

1. What are the need for and objective of the rule?

Changes in industry structure, technological changes, productivity growth, mergers and acquisitions, and updated industry definitions have changed the structure of many of the industries covered by this proposed rule. Such changes can be enough to support revisions to current size standards for some industries. Based on the analysis of the latest data available, SBA believes that the revised standards in this proposed rule more appropriately reflect the size of businesses that need Federal assistance. The Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 also requires SBA to review every five years all size standards and make necessary adjustments to reflect market conditions. SBA completed the first five-year review of size standards in 2016 and the second five-year review in 2023. This rule is part of the ongoing third five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act.

2. What are SBA's description and estimate of the number of small businesses to which the rule will apply?

Based on data from the 2017 Economic and Agricultural Census (latest available when this proposed rule was prepared), SBA estimates that there are about 5.04 million small firms covered by this rulemaking under industries with proposed increases to size standards. If the proposed rule is adopted in its present form, SBA estimates that an additional 11,300 businesses will become small.

3. What are the projected reporting, record keeping and other compliance requirements of the rule?

The proposed size standard changes impose no additional reporting or record keeping requirements on small businesses. However, qualifying for Federal procurement and a number of other programs requires that businesses register in SAM and self-certify that they are small at least once annually. Therefore, businesses opting to participate in those programs must comply with SAM requirements. There are no costs associated with SAM registration or certification. Changing size standards alters the access to SBA's programs that assist small businesses but does not impose a regulatory burden because they neither regulate nor control business behavior.

4. What are the relevant Federal rules, which may duplicate, overlap or conflict with the rule?

Under section 3(a)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 632(a)(2)(c), Federal agencies must use SBA's size standards to define a small business, unless specifically authorized by statute to do otherwise. In 1995, SBA published in the **Federal Register** a list of statutory and regulatory size standards that identified the application of SBA's size standards as well as other size standards used by Federal agencies (60 FR 57988 (November 24, 1995)). SBA is not aware of any Federal rules that would duplicate or conflict with establishing size standards.

However, the Small Business Act and SBA's regulations allow Federal agencies to develop different size standards if they believe that SBA's size standards are not appropriate for their programs, with the approval of SBA's Administrator (13 CFR 121.903). The Regulatory Flexibility Act authorizes an Agency to establish an alternative small business definition, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration (5 U.S.C. 601(3)).

5. What alternatives will allow the Agency to accomplish its regulatory

objectives while minimizing the impact on small entities?

By law, SBA is required to develop numerical size standards for establishing eligibility for Federal small business assistance programs. Other than varying size standards by industry and changing the size measures, no practical alternative exists to the systems of numerical size standards.

Executive Order 13563

Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. A description of the need for this regulatory action and benefits and costs associated with this action including possible distributional impacts that relate to Executive Order 13563 is included above in the Regulatory Impact Analysis under Executive Order 12866. Additionally, Executive Order 13563, section 6, calls for retrospective analyses of existing rules.

The review of size standards in the industries covered by this proposed rule is consistent with section 6 of Executive Order 13563 and the Jobs Act which requires SBA to review all size standards and make necessary adjustments to reflect market conditions. Specifically, the Jobs Act requires SBA to review at least one-third of all size standards during every 18-month period from the date of its enactment (September 27, 2010) and to review all size standards not less frequently than once every five years, thereafter. In accordance with the Jobs Act, SBA completed the first five-year comprehensive review of size standards in 2016 and the second five-year comprehensive review in 2023. This proposed rule is part of the third five-year comprehensive review of size standards under the Jobs Act.

In conjunction with the third five-year review of size standards under the Jobs Act, SBA issued a White Paper entitled "Revised Size Standards Methodology" and published a notice in the December 11, 2023, edition of the **Federal Register** (88 FR 85852) to advise the public that the document is available for public review and comments. Pursuant to section 1344 of the Jobs Act, on June 23 and 25, 2023, SBA held two public forums on size standards to update the public on the status of the quinquennial reviews of size standards under the Jobs Act and seek public feedback on proposed revisions to the size standards methodology. The "Size Standards Methodology" White Paper explains how SBA establishes, reviews, or modifies its small business size

standards. SBA received 21 comments, including one received during the public forums on size standards. SBA considered all input, suggestions, recommendations, and relevant information obtained from industry groups, individual businesses, and Federal agencies in finalizing the Revised Methodology. Along with the publication of a notice in the September 12, 2024, **Federal Register** issue (89 FR 74109), on the same date, SBA issued the final Revised Methodology at its website at www.sba.gov/size. SBA has relied on the Revised Methodology to develop the proposed size standards changes in this proposed rule.

Executive Order 12988

This action meets applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden. The action does not have retroactive or preemptive effect.

Executive Order 13132

For purposes of Executive Order 13132, SBA has determined that this proposed rule will not have substantial, direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, SBA has determined that this proposed rule has no federalism implications warranting preparation of a federalism assessment.

Paperwork Reduction Act

For the purpose of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Ch. 35, SBA has determined that this rule will not impose any new reporting or record keeping requirements.

List of Subjects in 13 CFR Part 121

Administrative practice and procedure, Authority delegations (Government agencies), Government procurement, Government property, Grant programs—business, Individuals with disabilities, Intergovernmental relations, Investigations, Investment companies, Loan programs—business, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Small businesses.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, SBA proposes to amend 13 CFR part 121 as follows:

PART 121—SMALL BUSINESS SIZE REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 121 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 632, 634(b)(6), 636(a)(36) 662, and 694a(9).

- 2. In § 121.201, amend the table “Small Business Size Standards by NAICS Industry” by revising:
 - a. Under Subsector 111, the entries for “111110”, “111120”, “111140”, “111150”, “111160”, “111191”, “111199”, “111910”, “111940”, “111991”, “111992”, and “111998”;
 - b. Under Subsector 112, the entries for “112111”, “112320”, “112420”, “112920”, and “112990”;
 - c. Under Subsector 113, the entries for “113110” and “113210”;
 - d. Under Subsector 114, the entries for “114112”, “114119”, and “114210”;
 - e. Under Subsector 115, the entries for “115111”, “115112”, “115113”, “115115”, “115116”, “115210”, and “115310”;
 - f. Under Subsection 213, the entry for “213115”;
 - g. Under Subsector 221, the entries for “221310” and “221330”;
 - h. Under Subsector 238, the entry for “238290”;
 - i. Under Subsector 441, the entry for “441330”;
 - j. Under Subsector 444, the entries for “444120”, “444140”, “444230”, and “444240”;
 - k. Under Subsector 445, the entries for “445132”, “445230”, “445240”, “445250”, “445291”, “445292”, “445298”, and “445320”;
 - l. Under Subsector 449, the entries for “449110”, “449121”, “449122”, and “449129”;
 - m. Under Subsector 456, the entries for “456110” and “456199”;
 - n. Under Subsector 457, the entry for “457120”;
 - o. Under Subsector 458, the entries for “458210”, “458310”, and “458320”;
 - p. Under Subsector 459, the entries for “459110”, “459120”, “459310”, “459420”, “459510”, “459910”, “459920”, “459930”, and “459999”;
 - q. Under Subsector 481, the entry for “481219”;
 - r. Under Subsector 485, the entries for “485113”, “485210”, “485310”, “485410”, “485510”, “485991”, and “485999”;
 - s. Under Subsector 486, the entry for “486210”;
 - t. Under Subsector 487, the entries for “487210” and “487990”;

- u. Under Subsector 488, the entries for “488410”, “488490”, “488510”, and “488999”;
- v. Under Subsector 488, eliminate the entry “488510 (Exception)”;
- w. Under Subsector 493, the entry for “493120”;
- x. Under Subsector 512, the entries for “512132”, “512240”, and “512290”;
- y. Under Subsector 517, the entries for “517410” and “517810”;
- z. Under Subsector 518, the entry for “518210”;
- aa. Under Subsector 519, the entry for “519210”;
- bb. Under Subsector 522, the entries for “522110”, “522130”, “522180”, “522210”, “522310” and “522390”;
- cc. Under Subsector 524, the entries for “524210”, “524292”, and “524298”;
- dd. Under Subsector 531, the entries for “531210”, “531311”, “531312”, “531320”, and “531390”;
- ee. Under Subsector 532, the entries for “532284”, “532289”, “532310”, “532411”, and “532412”;
- ff. Under Subsector 541, the entries for “541110”, “541199”, “541211”, “541213”, “541310”, “541320”, “541330”, “541330 (Exception 1)”, “541330 (Exception 2)”, “541330 (Exception 3)”, “541340”, “541350”, “541360”, “541380”, “541410”, “541420”, “541430”, “541490”, “541611”, “541613”, “541614”, “541720”, “541810”, “541820”, “541830”, “541840”, “541860”, “541870”, “541890”, “541910”, “541921”, “541922”, “541930”, and “541940”;
- gg. Under Subsector 561, the entries for “561110”, “561330”, “561410”, “561421”, “561422”, “561439”, “561440”, “561450”, “561492”, “561499”, “561510”, “561599”, “561612”, “561613”, “561621”, “561710”, “561730”, “561740”, “561790”, “561910”, “561920”, and “561990”;
- hh. Under Subsector 562, the entry for “562991”;
- ii. Under Subsector 611, the entries for “611110”, “611310”, “611410”, “611420”, “611430”, “611511”, “611512”, “611513”, “611610”, “611620”, “611630”, “611691”, “611692”, and “611710”;

- jj. Under Subsector 621, the entries for “621111”, “621210”, “621310”, “621320”, “621330”, “621340”, “621391”, “621399”, “621410”, “621493”, “621498”, “621511”, “621512”, “621610”, “621910”, and “621999”;
- kk. Under Subsector 623, the entries for “623210”, “623220”, “623312”, and “623990”;
- ll. Under Subsector 624, the entries for “624110”, “624120”, “624190”, “624210”, “624221”, “624229”, “624230”, “624310”, and “624410”;
- mm. Under Subsector 711, the entries for “711120”, “711130”, “711190”, “711219”, “711320”, “711410”, and “711510”;
- nn. Under Subsector 712, the entries for “712120” and “712190”;
- oo. Under Subsector 713, the entries for “713120”, “713920”, “713930”, “713940”, “713950”, and “713990”;
- pp. Under Subsector 721, the entries for “721191”, “721199”, “721211”, “721214”, and “721310”;
- qq. Under Subsector 722, the entries for “722320”, “722330”, “722410”, “722511”, and “722513”;
- rr. Under Subsector 811, the entries for “811111”, “811114”, “811121”, “811122”, “811191”, “811192”, “811198”, “811310”, “811411”, “811412”, “811420”, “811430”, and “811490”;
- ss. Under Subsector 812, the entries for “812111”, “812112”, “812113”, “812199”, “812210”, “812310”, “812320”, “812910”, “812921”, and “812990”;
- tt. Under Subsector 813, the entries for “813110”, “813311”, “813312”, “813319”, “813410”, “813910”, “813920”, “813930”, “813940”, and “813990”.

- 3. Include a new footnote, Footnote 19, to entries “541330”, “541330 (Exception 1)”, “541330 (Exception 2)”, and “541330 Exception 3”).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 121.201 What size standards has SBA identified by North American Industry Classification System codes?

* * * * *

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
Sector 11—Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting			
Subsector 111—Crop Production			
111110	Soybean Farming	\$2.75	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
111120	Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming	2.75	
*	*	*	*
111140	Wheat Farming	2.5	
111150	Corn Farming	2.75	
111160	Rice Farming	2.75	
111191	Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	2.75	
111199	All Other Grain Farming	2.75	
*	*	*	*
111910	Tobacco Farming	2.75	
*	*	*	*
111940	Hay Farming	2.75	
111991	Sugar Beet Farming	3.0	
111992	Peanut Farming	3.0	
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	3.0	
Subsector 112—Animal Production and Aquaculture			
112111	Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	2.75	
*	*	*	*
112320	Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production	3.75	
*	*	*	*
112420	Goat Farming	2.75	
*	*	*	*
112920	Horses and Other Equine Production	3.0	
*	*	*	*
112990	All Other Animal Production	3.25	
Subsector 113—Forestry and Logging			
113110	Timber Tract Operations	26.0	
113210	Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products	21.5	
*	*	*	*
Subsector 114—Fishing, Hunting and Trapping			
114112	Shellfish Fishing	15.0	
114119	Other Marine Fishing	25.5	
114210	Hunting and Trapping	14.5	
Subsector 115—Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry			
115111	Cotton Ginning	17.0	
115112	Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating	12.0	
115113	Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	21.5	
*	*	*	*
115115	Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	20.0	
115116	Farm Management Services	22.0	
115210	Support Activities for Animal Production	14.0	
115310	Support Activities for Forestry	13.5	
*	*	*	*
Sector 21—Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction			
*	*	*	*
Subsector 213—Support Activities for Mining			

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
* * * * *		*	*
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels) Mining	27.0	
Sector 22—Utilities			
Subsector 221—Utilities			
* * * * *		*	*
221310	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	41.5	
* * * * *		*	*
221330	Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	36.0	
Sector 23—Construction			
* * * * *		*	*
Subsector 238—Specialty Trade Contractors			
* * * * *		*	*
238120	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	19.5	
* * * * *		*	*
238290	Other Building Equipment Contractors	27.5	
* * * * *		*	*
Sector 44–45—Retail Trade			
* * * * *		*	*
Subsector 441—Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers			
* * * * *		*	*
441330	Automotive Parts and Accessories Retailers	29.5	
* * * * *		*	*
Subsector 444—Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers			
* * * * *		*	*
444120	Paint and Wallpaper Retailers	38.5	
444140	Hardware Retailers	22.0	
* * * * *		*	*
444230	Outdoor Power Equipment Retailers	13.5	
444240	Nursery, Garden Center, and Farm Supply Retailers	25.0	
Subsector 445—Food and Beverage Stores			
* * * * *		*	*
445132	Vending Machine Operators	28.5	
445230	Fruit and Vegetable Retailers	14.0	
445240	Meat Retailers	11.5	
445250	Fish and Seafood Retailers	12.0	
445291	Baked Goods Retailers	16.5	
445292	Confectionery and Nut Retailers	21.5	
445298	All Other Specialty Food Retailers	11.5	
445320	Beer, Wine, and Liquor Retailers	14.0	
Subsector 449—Furniture, Home Furnishings, Electronics, and Appliance Retailers			
449110	Furniture Retailers	26.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
449121	Floor Covering Retailers	14.5	
449122	Window Treatment Retailers	13.0	
449129	All Other Home Furnishings Retailers	34.5	
*	*	*	*
Subsector 456—Health and Personal Care Retailers			
456110	Pharmacies and Drug Retailers	38.0	
*	*	*	*
456199	All Other Health and Personal Care Retailers	15.0	
Subsector 457—Gasoline Stations and Fuel Dealers			
*	*	*	*
457120	Other Gasoline Stations	36.0	
*	*	*	*
Subsector 458—Clothing, Clothing Accessories, Shoe, and Jewelry Retailers			
*	*	*	*
458210	Shoe Retailers	34.5	
458310	Jewelry Retailers	23.5	
458320	Luggage and Leather Goods Retailers	41.0	
Subsector 459—Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, Book, and Miscellaneous Retailers			
459110	Sporting Goods Retailers	28.5	
459120	Hobby, Toy, and Game Retailers	35.5	
*	*	*	*
459310	Florists	10.5	
*	*	*	*
459420	Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Retailers	19.0	
459510	Used Merchandise Retailers	17.0	
459910	Pet and Pet Supplies Retailers	33.5	
459920	Art Dealers	24.0	
459930	Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers	26.0	
*	*	*	*
459999	All Other Miscellaneous Retailers	34.0	
Sector 48–49—Transportation and Warehousing			
Subsector 481—Air Transportation			
*	*	*	*
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	28.0	
*	*	*	*
Subsector 485—Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation			
*	*	*	*
485113	Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	41.0	
*	*	*	*
485210	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	34.00	
485310	Taxi and Ridesharing Services	37.0	
*	*	*	*
485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation	31.5	
485510	Charter Bus Industry	20.0	
485991	Special Needs Transportation	19.5	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
485999	All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	19.5	
Subsector 486—Pipeline Transportation			
* * * * *			
486210	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	46.00	
* * * * *			
Subsector 487—Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation			
* * * * *			
487210	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water	18.0	
487990	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other	27.5	
Subsector 488—Support Activities for Transportation			
* * * * *			
488410	Motor Vehicle Towing	11.0	
488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	24.0	
488510	Freight Transportation Arrangement ¹⁰	¹⁰ 34.0	
* * * * *			
488999	All Other Support Activities for Transportation	31.0	
* * * * *			
Subsector 493—Warehousing and Storage			
* * * * *			
493120	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	39.5	
* * * * *			
Sector 51—Information			
Subsector 512—Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries			
* * * * *			
512132	Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	18.0	
* * * * *			
512240	Sound Recording Studios	13.5	
* * * * *			
512290	Other Sound Recording Industries	27.5	
* * * * *			
Subsector 517—Telecommunications			
* * * * *			
517410	Satellite Telecommunications	45.0	
517810	All Other Telecommunications	45.5	
Subsector 518—Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services			
518210	Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services.	40.5	
Subsector 519—Web Search Portals, Libraries, Archives, and Other Information Services			
519210	Libraries and Archives	24.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
*	*	*	*
Sector 52—Finance and Insurance			
Subsector 522—Credit Intermediation and Related Activities			
522110	Commercial Banking ⁸	⁸ 925 million in assets	*
522130	Credit Unions ⁸	⁸ 925 million in assets	*
522180	Savings Institutions and Other Depository Credit Intermediation ⁸	⁸ 925 million in assets	*
522210	Credit Card Issuing ⁸	⁸ 925 million in assets	*
*	*	*	*
522310	Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers	23.5	*
*	*	*	*
522390	Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	37.0	*
*	*	*	*
Subsector 524—Insurance Carriers and Related Activities			
*	*	*	*
524210	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	19.0	*
*	*	*	*
524292	Pharmacy Benefit Management and Other Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds.	47.0	*
524298	All Other Insurance Related Activities	32.0	*
*	*	*	*
Sector 53—Real Estate and Rental and Leasing			
Subsector 531—Real Estate			
*	*	*	*
531210	Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers ¹⁰	¹⁰ 19.5	*
531311	Residential Property Managers	17.5	*
531312	Nonresidential Property Managers	32.5	*
531320	Offices of Real Estate Appraisers	16.0	*
531390	Other Activities Related to Real Estate	25.0	*
Subsector 532—Rental and Leasing Services			
*	*	*	*
532284	Recreational Goods Rental	14.0	*
532289	All Other Consumer Goods Rental	15.5	*
532310	General Rental Centers	13.0	*
532411	Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing ...	47.0	*
532412	Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	42.0	*
*	*	*	*
Sector 54—Professional, Scientific and Technical Services			
Subsector 541—Professional, Scientific and Technical Services			
541110	Offices of Lawyers	19.0	*
*	*	*	*
541199	All Other Legal Services	24.5	*
541211	Offices of Certified Public Accountants	31.5	*
541213	Tax Preparation Services	26.0	*

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
* * * * *			
541310	Architectural Services	16.0	*
541320	Landscape Architectural Services	11.0	
541330	Engineering Services ¹⁹	29.0	
541330 (Exception 1).	Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons ¹⁹	47.0	
541330 (Exception 2).	Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 ¹⁹	47.0	
541330 (Exception 3).	Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture ¹⁹	47.0	
541340	Drafting Services	12.0	
541350	Building Inspection Services	12.5	
541360	Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services	29.0	
* * * * *			
541380	Testing Laboratories and Services	23.5	
541410	Interior Design Services	11.5	
541420	Industrial Design Services	19.5	
541430	Graphic Design Services	11.5	
541490	Other Specialized Design Services	17.0	
* * * * *			
541611	Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	27.0	
* * * * *			
541613	Marketing Consulting Services	19.5	
541614	Process, Physical Distribution, and Logistics Consulting Services	21.0	
* * * * *			
541720	Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities	31.0	
541810	Advertising Agencies ¹⁰	30.0	
541820	Public Relations Agencies	20.0	
541830	Media Buying Agencies	37.5	
541840	Media Representatives	27.0	
* * * * *			
541860	Direct Mail Advertising	23.0	
541870	Advertising Material Distribution Services	36.5	
541890	Other Services Related to Advertising	20.0	
541910	Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling	28.0	
541921	Photography Studios, Portrait	22.5	
541922	Commercial Photography	12.0	
541930	Translation and Interpretation Services	25.0	
541940	Veterinary Services	14.5	
* * * * *			
Sector 56—Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services			
Subsector 561—Administrative and Support Services			
561110	Office Administrative Services	15.5	
* * * * *			
561330	Professional Employer Organizations	47.0	
561410	Document Preparation Services	20.0	
561421	Telephone Answering Services	21.5	
561422	Telemarketing Bureaus and Other Contact Centers	29.5	
* * * * *			
561439	Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	31.5	
561440	Collection Agencies	27.5	
561450	Credit Bureaus	46.5	
* * * * *			
561492	Court Reporting and Stenotype Services	20.5	
561499	All Other Business Support Services	26.0	
561510	Travel Agencies ¹⁰	33.5	
* * * * *			
561599	All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	35.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
* * * * *		*	*
561612	Security Guards and Patrol Services	34.0	
561613	Armored Car Services	45.0	
561621	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)	30.0	
* * * * *		*	*
561710	Exterminating and Pest Control Services	19.5	
* * * * *		*	*
561730	Landscaping Services	13.0	
561740	Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	11.5	
561790	Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	10.5	
561910	Packaging and Labeling Services	23.5	
561920	Convention and Trade Show Organizers	23.5	
561990	All Other Support Services	20.5	
Subsector 562—Waste Management and Remediation Services			
* * * * *		*	*
562991	Septic Tank and Related Services	12.0	
* * * * *		*	*
Sector 61—Educational Services			
Subsector 611—Educational Services			
611110	Elementary and Secondary Schools	22.0	
* * * * *		*	*
611310	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	38.0	
611410	Business and Secretarial Schools	25.5	
611420	Computer Training	22.5	
611430	Professional and Management Development Training	17.5	
611511	Cosmetology and Barber Schools	14.0	
611512	Flight Training	34.5	
611513	Apprenticeship Training	15.0	
* * * * *		*	*
611610	Fine Arts Schools	10.5	
611620	Sports and Recreation Instruction	12.5	
611630	Language Schools	22.0	
611691	Exam Preparation and Tutoring	17.0	
611692	Automobile Driving Schools	12.0	
* * * * *		*	*
611710	Educational Support Services	27.5	
Sector 62—Health Care and Social Assistance			
Subsector 621—Ambulatory Health Care Services			
621111	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	19.0	
* * * * *		*	*
621210	Offices of Dentists	10.5	
621310	Offices of Chiropractors	10.0	
621320	Offices of Optometrists	11.0	
621330	Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	10.5	
621340	Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists	16.0	
621391	Offices of Podiatrists	10.5	
621399	Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	15.0	
621410	Family Planning Centers	21.5	
* * * * *		*	*
621493	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	25.5	
621498	All Other Outpatient Care Centers	28.5	
621511	Medical Laboratories	42.5	
621512	Diagnostic Imaging Centers	22.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
621610	Home Health Care Services	22.5	
621910	Ambulance Services	28.5	
* * * * *			*
621999	All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	22.5	
* * * * *			*
Subsector 623—Nursing and Residential Care Facilities			
* * * * *			*
623210	Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities	21.0	
623220	Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	21.0	
* * * * *			*
623312	Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	26.0	
623990	Other Residential Care Facilities	19.5	
Subsector 624—Social Assistance			
624110	Child and Youth Services	19.0	
624120	Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	17.0	
624190	Other Individual and Family Services	20.5	
624210	Community Food Services	22.0	
624221	Temporary Shelters	16.0	
624229	Other Community Housing Services	22.0	
624230	Emergency and Other Relief Services	44.5	
624310	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	18.0	
624410	Child Care Services	13.0	
Sector 71—Arts, Entertainment and Recreation			
Subsector 711—Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries			
* * * * *			*
711120	Dance Companies	21.5	
711130	Musical Groups and Artists	18.5	
711190	Other Performing Arts Companies	42.0	
* * * * *			*
711219	Other Spectator Sports	19.5	
* * * * *			*
711320	Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, and Similar Events without Facilities	32.5	
711410	Agents and Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, and Other Public Figures	23.0	
711510	Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	12.0	
Subsector 712—Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions			
* * * * *			*
712120	Historical Sites	21.0	
* * * * *			*
712190	Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	22.5	
Subsector 713—Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries			
* * * * *			*
713120	Amusement Arcades	25.0	
* * * * *			*
713920	Skiing Facilities	40.0	
713930	Marinas	13.5	
713940	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	20.5	
713950	Bowling Centers	16.0	
713990	All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	12.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
Sector 72—Accommodation and Food Services			
Subsector 721—Accommodation			
*	*	*	*
721191	Bed-and-Breakfast Inns	11.0	
721199	All Other Traveler Accommodation	14.0	
721211	RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Campgrounds	13.5	
721214	Recreational and Vacation Camps (except Campgrounds)	13.0	
721310	Rooming and Boarding Houses, Dormitories, and Workers' Camps	19.0	
Subsector 722—Food Services and Drinking Places			
*	*	*	*
722320	Caterers	11.0	
722330	Mobile Food Services	10.5	
722410	Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	11.0	
722511	Full-Service Restaurants	13.5	
722513	Limited-Service Restaurants	16.0	
*	*	*	*
Sector 81—Other Services (Except Public Administration)			
Subsector 811—Repair and Maintenance			
811111	General Automotive Repair	10.5	
811114	Specialized Automotive Repair	10.5	
811121	Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance	13.5	
811122	Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	21.5	
811191	Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	14.5	
811192	Car Washes	13.0	
811198	All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	13.5	
*	*	*	*
811310	Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	18.0	
811411	Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance	11.0	
811412	Appliance Repair and Maintenance	25.0	
811420	Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	10.5	
811430	Footwear and Leather Goods Repair	12.0	
811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance	12.0	
Subsector 812—Personal and Laundry Services			
812111	Barber Shops	12.5	
812112	Beauty Salons	12.0	
812113	Nail Salons	10.0	
*	*	*	*
812199	Other Personal Care Services	10.5	
812210	Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	15.5	
*	*	*	*
812310	Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners	16.5	
812320	Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)	10.0	
*	*	*	*
812910	Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services	10.5	
812921	Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)	33.0	
*	*	*	*
812990	All Other Personal Services	22.0	
Subsector 813—Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations			
813110	Religious Organizations	16.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS code	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
813311	Human Rights Organizations	34.5	
813312	Environment, Conservation and Wildlife Organizations	24.0	
813319	Other Social Advocacy Organizations	22.0	
813410	Civic and Social Organizations	13.0	
813910	Business Associations	19.0	
813920	Professional Organizations	27.0	
813930	Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations	20.5	
813940	Political Organizations	16.0	
813990	Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations).	18.5	

Footnotes:

¹ NAICS code 115310—Support Activities for Forestry—Forest Fire Suppression and Fuels Management Services are two components of Support Activities for Forestry. Forest Fire Suppression includes establishments which provide services to fight forest fires. These firms usually have fire-fighting crews and equipment. Fuels Management Services firms provide services to clear land of hazardous materials that would fuel forest fires. The treatments used by these firms may include prescribed fire, mechanical removal, establishing fuel breaks, thinning, pruning, and piling.

² NAICS code 237990—Dredging: To be considered small for purposes of Government procurement, a firm must perform at least 40 percent of the volume dredged with its own equipment or equipment owned by another small dredging concern.

⁸ NAICS codes 522110, 522130, 522180, and 522210—A financial institution’s assets are determined by averaging the assets reported on its four quarterly financial statements for the preceding year. “Assets” for the purposes of this size standard means the assets defined according to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council 041 call report form for NAICS codes 522110, 522180, and 522210 and the National Credit Union Administration 5300 call report form for NAICS code 522130.

⁹ NAICS codes 531110, 531120, 531130, and 531190—Leasing of Building Space to the Federal Government by Owners: For Government procurement, a size standard of \$47 million in gross receipts applies to the owners of building space leased to the Federal Government. The standard does not apply to an agent.

¹⁰ NAICS codes 488510, 531210, 541810, 561510, 561520, and 561920—As measured by total revenues, but excluding funds received in trust for an unaffiliated third party, such as bookings or sales subject to commissions. The commissions received are included as revenues.

¹² NAICS code 561210—Facilities Support Services:

(a) If one or more activities of Facilities Support Services as defined in paragraph (b) (below in this footnote) can be identified with a specific industry and that industry accounts for 50 percent or more of the value of an entire procurement, then the proper classification of the procurement is that of the specific industry, not Facilities Support Services.

(b) “Facilities Support Services” requires the performance of three or more separate activities in the areas of services or specialty trade contractors industries. If services are performed, these service activities must each be in a separate NAICS industry. If the procurement requires the use of specialty trade contractors (plumbing, painting, plastering, carpentry, etc.), all such specialty trade contractors activities are considered a single activity and classified as “Building and Property Specialty Trade Services.” Since “Building and Property Specialty Trade Services” is only one activity, two additional activities of separate NAICS industries are required for a procurement to be classified as “Facilities Support Services.”

¹³ NAICS code 238990—Building and Property Specialty Trade Services: If a procurement requires the use of multiple specialty trade contractors (i.e., plumbing, painting, plastering, carpentry, etc.), and no specialty trade accounts for 50 percent or more of the value of the procurement, all such specialty trade contractors activities are considered a single activity and classified as Building and Property Specialty Trade Services.

¹⁵ NAICS code 513210—For purposes of Government procurement, the purchase of software subject to potential waiver of the nonmanufacturer rule pursuant to § 121.1203(d) should be classified under this NAICS code.

¹⁶ NAICS code 611519—Job Corps Centers. For classifying a Federal procurement, the purpose of the solicitation must be for the management and operation of a U.S. Department of Labor Job Corps Center. The activities involved include admissions activities, life skills training, educational activities, comprehensive career preparation activities, career development activities, career transition activities, as well as the management and support functions and services needed to operate and maintain the facility. For SBA assistance as a small business concern, other than for Federal Government procurements, a concern must be primarily engaged in providing the services to operate and maintain Federal Job Corps Centers.

¹⁹ NAICS code 541330—

(a) “Engineering Services” means applying physical laws and principles of engineering in the design, development, and utilization of machines, materials, instruments, structures, processes, and systems. These may involve any of the following activities: provision of advice, preparation of feasibility studies, preparation of preliminary and final plans and designs, provision of technical services during the construction or installation phase, inspection and evaluation of engineering projects, and related services.

(b) Exception 1—Military Equipment, Aerospace Equipment, and Military Weapons: This exception applies when agencies procure highly specialized engineering services that are specifically and directly related to military and aerospace platforms, systems, and technologies. This includes work on military equipment, such as tanks, armored vehicles, drones, missile systems, C4ISR systems, radar and sonar systems, and other tactical or ground-based technologies. It also includes aerospace systems, such as satellites, launch vehicles, spacecraft, navigation and propulsion systems, and defense-related aeronautical engineering. Additionally, the exception covers military weapons and weapon systems, including guns, torpedoes, ballistic missile defense, nuclear weapons systems, and emerging technologies like directed energy weapons (e.g., lasers). Associated specialized services, such as systems integration, sustainment engineering, testing and evaluation, tech refreshes, and modeling/simulation designed for military or aerospace purposes also qualify. This exception is not limited to military contracts; it can also apply to civilian agencies or commercial efforts that involve defense-related equipment or applications. However, it excludes standard civil and commercial engineering services (e.g., roads, bridges, utilities, and facilities), and non-defense aerospace projects.

(c) Exception 2—Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992: This exception applies to contracts and subcontracts for engineering services, as defined in (a) above, awarded under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 (NEPA). Section 3021 of NEPA provides that for purposes of contracts and sub-contracts requiring engineering services, the applicable size standard shall be that established for military and aerospace equipment and military weapons (106 Stat. 2776; Pub. L. 102–486; October 24, 1992).

(d) Exception 3—Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture under NAICS 541330: This exception applies when work involves highly specialized engineering services that are specifically and directly related to marine vessels and naval systems. Covered areas include ship and vessel design, such as Navy ships, submarines, Coast Guard cutters, commercial or military cargo vessels, and special-purpose vessels like icebreakers and autonomous ships. It also includes marine engineering, such as propulsion and steering systems, HVAC, electrical, fuel, ballast, and onboard fluid handling systems, as well as the integration of weapons systems and onboard system modeling. Naval architectural services, such as hull form development, hydrodynamic performance, buoyancy and stability analysis, weight distribution, seakeeping, and propulsion system design are also included. Also covered are support services, such as ship modification, modernization, damage control, survivability engineering, sea trials instrumentation, and assistance with regulatory certifications. Excluded from this exception are general civil marine structures (e.g., docks, piers, canals), environmental engineering not related to ships, and architectural services for shipyards or administrative buildings.

Kelly Loeffler,

Administrator.

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