

the Pool Loan collateral documents, Pool Loan underwriting documents, and any other documents SBA may require in writing within 15 calendar days of a written request from SBA (which SBA will review in connection with its efforts to determine if Seller is obligated to reimburse SBA pursuant to this subpart). A Seller's failure to provide the requested documentation may constitute a material failure to comply with the Program Rules and Regulations and may lead to an action for recovery under §120.1719. SBA will also evaluate a Seller's continued participation in the Program and may restrict further sales under the Program until SBA determines that the Seller has provided sufficient documentation.

§ 120.1721 SBA's right to investigate.

SBA may undertake such investigation as it deems necessary to determine whether it is entitled to seek recovery from the Seller and Seller agrees to take whatever actions are necessary to facilitate such investigation.

§ 120.1722 SBA's offset rights.

SBA shall have the right to offset any amount owed by Lender to SBA, including, without limitation, an offset against CSA's obligation to pay Lender pursuant to any Section 504 First Mortgage Loan Pool Guarantee Agreement.

§ 120.1723 Pool Loan receivables received by Seller.

Any Pool Loan Receivables received by Seller in connection with obligations under Seller's Pool Loan must be forwarded by Seller to CSA within two business days of receipt of collected funds.

§ 120.1724 Servicing and liquidation expenses.

All ordinary and reasonable expenses of servicing and liquidating Seller's Pool Loan shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, Obligor, and all such ordinary and reasonable expenses incurred by Seller or SBA which are not recoverable from Obligor shall be shared ratably by Seller, SBA, and the Pool Originator pursuant to the applicable percentages set forth in the First Lien

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§ 120.1725 No Program Preference by Seller or Pool Originator.

The Seller and the Pool Originator must not establish a Program Preference, which is defined in 13 CFR 120.10.

§ 120.1726 Pool Certificates a Seller cannot purchase.

Neither a Seller, nor any of its Program Associates or Affiliates, may purchase a Pool Certificate that is backed by a Loan Interest in a Pool Loan that the Seller, or any of its Program Associates or Affiliates, originated or owned, and, in the event such purchase occurs, SBA's guarantee shall not be in effect with respect to any such Pool Certificate.

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

SOURCE: 61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 121 appear at 72 FR 50039 and 50040, Aug. 30, 2007.

Subpart A—Size Eligibility Provisions and Standards

PROVISIONS OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY

§ 121.101 What are SBA size standards?

(a) SBA's size standards define whether a business entity is small and, thus, eligible for Government programs and preferences reserved for "small business" concerns. Size standards have been established for types of economic activity, or industry, generally under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(b) NAICS is described in the North American Industry Classification Manual—United States, which is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161; by calling 1(800) 553-6847 or 1(703) 605-6000; or via the Internet at <http://www.ntis.gov/products/naics.aspx>. The manual includes definitions for each industry, tables showing relationships between 1997 NAICS and 1987 SICs, and a comprehensive index. NAICS assigns codes to all economic activity within twenty broad sectors. Section 121.201 provides a full table of small business size standards matched to the U.S. NAICS industry codes. A full table matching a size standard with each NAICS Industry or U.S. Industry code is also published annually by SBA in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[65 FR 30840, May 15, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 52602, Aug. 13, 2002; 74 FR 46313, Sept. 9, 2009]

§ 121.102 How does SBA establish size standards?

(a) SBA considers economic characteristics comprising the structure of an industry, including degree of competition, average firm size, start-up costs and entry barriers, and distribution of

firms by size. It also considers technological changes, competition from other industries, growth trends, historical activity within an industry, unique factors occurring in the industry which may distinguish small firms from other firms, and the objectives of its programs and the impact on those programs of different size standard levels.

(b) As part of its review of a size standard, SBA will investigate if any concern at or below a particular standard would be dominant in the industry. SBA will take into consideration market share of a concern and other appropriate factors which may allow a concern to exercise a major controlling influence on a national basis in which a number of business concerns are engaged. Size standards seek to ensure that a concern that meets a specific size standard is not dominant in its field of operation.

(c) As part of its review of size standards, SBA's Office of Size Standards will examine the impact of inflation on monetary-based size standards (e.g., receipts, net income, assets) at least once every five years and submit a report to the Administrator or designee. If SBA finds that inflation has significantly eroded the value of the monetary-based size standards, it will issue a proposed rule to increase size standards.

(d) Please address any requests to change existing size standards or establish new ones for emerging industries to the Division Chief, Office of Size Standards, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20416.

(e) When SBA publishes a final rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER revising, modifying, or establishing a size standard, SBA will include in the final rule, an instruction that interested persons may file a petition for reconsideration of a revised, modified, or established size standard at SBA's Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) within 30 calendar days after publication of the final rule in accordance with 15 U.S.C. 632(a)(9) and part 134, subpart I of this chapter. The instruction will provide the mailing address, facsimile number, and email address of OHA.

(f) Within 14 calendar days after a petition for reconsideration of a size

standard is filed, unless it appears OHA will dismiss the petition for reconsideration, SBA will publish a document in the FEDERAL REGISTER announcing the size standard or standards that have been challenged, the FEDERAL REGISTER citation of the final rule, the assigned OHA docket number, and the date of the close of record. The document will further state that interested parties may contact OHA to intervene in the dispute pursuant to §134.906 of this chapter.

(g) Where OHA grants a petition for reconsideration of a size standard that had been revised or modified, OHA will remand the case to SBA's Office of Size Standards for further action in accordance with §134.916(a) of this chapter.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 3045, Jan. 23, 2002; 82 FR 25506, June 2, 2017]

§ 121.103 How does SBA determine affiliation?

(a) *General Principles of Affiliation.* (1) Concerns and entities are affiliates of each other when one controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. It does not matter whether control is exercised, so long as the power to control exists.

(2) SBA considers factors such as ownership, management, previous relationships with or ties to another concern, and contractual relationships, in determining whether affiliation exists.

(3) Control may be affirmative or negative. Negative control includes, but is not limited to, instances where a minority shareholder has the ability, under the concern's charter, by-laws, or shareholder's agreement, to prevent a quorum or otherwise block action by the board of directors or shareholders.

(4) Affiliation may be found where an individual, concern, or entity exercises control indirectly through a third party.

(5) In determining whether affiliation exists, SBA will consider the totality of the circumstances, and may find affiliation even though no single factor is sufficient to constitute affiliation.

(6) In determining the concern's size, SBA counts the receipts, employees, or other measure of size of the concern

whose size is at issue and all of its domestic and foreign affiliates, regardless of whether the affiliates are organized for profit.

(7) For SBA's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs, the bases for affiliation are set forth in § 121.702.

(8) For applicants in SBA's Business Loan, Disaster Loan, and Surety Bond Guarantee Programs, the size standards and bases for affiliation are set forth in § 121.301.

(b) *Exceptions to affiliation coverage.*

(1) Business concerns owned in whole or substantial part either by investment companies licensed, or by development companies qualifying, under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, or by investment companies to which a Reinvestor SBIC (within the meaning of 13 CFR 107.720(a)(2)) has provided a meaningful percentage of Equity Capital are not considered affiliates of such investment companies or development companies.

(2)(i) Business concerns owned and controlled by Indian Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs) organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), Community Development Corporations (CDCs) authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9805, or wholly-owned entities of Indian Tribes, ANCs, NHOs, or CDCs are not considered affiliates of such entities.

(ii) Business concerns owned and controlled by Indian Tribes, ANCs, NHOs, CDCs, or wholly-owned entities of Indian Tribes, ANCs, NHOs, or CDCs, are not considered to be affiliated with other concerns owned by these entities because of their common ownership or common management. In addition, affiliation will not be found based upon the performance of common administrative services so long as adequate payment is provided for those services. Affiliation may be found for other reasons.

(A) Common administrative services which are subject to the exception to affiliation include, bookkeeping, payroll, recruiting, other human resource support, cleaning services, and other duties which are otherwise unrelated

to contract performance or management and can be reasonably pooled or otherwise performed by a holding company, parent entity, or sister business concern without interfering with the control of the subject firm.

(B) Contract administration services include both services that could be considered "common administrative services" under the exception to affiliation and those that could not.

(I) Contract administration services that encompass actual and direct day-to-day oversight and control of the performance of a contract/project are not shared common administrative services, and would include tasks or functions such as negotiating directly with the government agency regarding proposal terms, contract terms, scope and modifications, project scheduling, hiring and firing of employees, and overall responsibility for the day-to-day and overall project and contract completion.

(2) Contract administration services that are administrative in nature may constitute administrative services that can be shared, and would fall within the exception to affiliation. These administrative services include tasks such as record retention not related to a specific contract (*e.g.*, employee time and attendance records), maintenance of databases for awarded contracts, monitoring for regulatory compliance, template development, and assisting accounting with invoice preparation as needed.

(C) Business development may include both services that could be considered "common administrative services" under the exception to affiliation and those that could not. Efforts at the holding company or parent level to identify possible procurement opportunities for specific subsidiary companies may properly be considered "common administrative services" under the exception to affiliation. However, at some point the opportunity identified by the holding company's or parent entity's business development efforts becomes concrete enough to assign to a subsidiary and at that point the subsidiary must be involved in the business development efforts for such opportunity. At the proposal or bid preparation stage of business development,

the appropriate subsidiary company for the opportunity has been identified and a representative of that company must be involved in preparing an appropriate offer. This does not mean to imply that one or more representatives of a holding company or parent entity cannot also be involved in preparing an offer. They may be involved in assisting with preparing the generic part of an offer, but the specific subsidiary that intends to ultimately perform the contract must control the technical and contract specific portions of preparing an offer. In addition, once award is made, employee assignments and the logistics for contract performance must be controlled by the specific subsidiary company and should not be performed at a holding company or parent entity level.

(3) Business concerns which are part of an SBA approved pool of concerns for a joint program of research and development or for defense production as authorized by the Small Business Act are not affiliates of one another because of the pool.

(4) Business concerns which lease employees from concerns primarily engaged in leasing employees to other businesses or which enter into a co-employer arrangement with a Professional Employer Organization (PEO) are not affiliated with the leasing company or PEO solely on the basis of a leasing agreement.

(5) For financial, management or technical assistance under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, (an applicant is not affiliated with the investors listed in paragraphs (b)(5) (i) through (vi) of this section.

(i) Venture capital operating companies, as defined in the U.S. Department of Labor regulations found at 29 CFR 2510.3–101(d);

(ii) Employee benefit or pension plans established and maintained by the Federal government or any state, or their political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, for the benefit of employees;

(iii) Employee benefit or pension plans within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (29 U.S.C. 1001, *et seq.*);

(iv) Charitable trusts, foundations, endowments, or similar organizations exempt from Federal income taxation under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C. 501(c));

(v) Investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act) (15 U.S.C. 80a-1, *et seq.*); and

(vi) Entities determined by SBA to be Traditional Investment Companies under 13 CFR 107.150(b)(2) and private funds exempt from registration under section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

(6) A firm that has an SBA-approved mentor-protégé agreement authorized under §125.9 of this chapter is not affiliated with its mentor or protégé firm solely because the protégé firm receives assistance from the mentor under the agreement. Similarly, a protégé firm is not affiliated with its mentor solely because the protégé firm receives assistance from the mentor under a federal mentor-protégé program where an exception to affiliation is specifically authorized by statute or by SBA under the procedures set forth in §121.903. Affiliation may be found in either case for other reasons as set forth in this section.

(7) The member shareholders of a small agricultural cooperative, as defined in the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C. 1141j), are not considered affiliated with the cooperative by virtue of their membership in the cooperative.

(8) These exceptions to affiliation and any others set forth in §121.702 apply for purposes of SBA's SBIR and STTR programs.

(9) In the case of a solicitation for a bundled contract or a Multiple Award Contract with a value in excess of the agency's substantial bundling threshold, a small business contractor may enter into a Small Business Teaming Arrangement with one or more small business subcontractors and submit an offer as a small business without regard to affiliation, so long as each team member is small for the size standard assigned to the contract or subcontract. The agency shall evaluate the offer in the same manner as other offers with due consideration of the capabilities of the subcontractors.

(10)(i) The relationship of a faith-based organization to another organization is not considered an affiliation with the other organization under this subpart if the relationship is based on a religious teaching or belief or otherwise constitutes a part of the exercise of religion. In addition, the eligibility criteria set forth in 15 U.S.C. 636(a)(36)(D) are satisfied for any faith-based organization having not more than 500 employees (including individuals employed on a full-time, part-time, or other basis) that pays Federal payroll taxes using its own Internal Revenue Service Employer Identification Number (EIN) or that would support a deduction under the second sentence of 26 U.S.C. 512(b)(12) if the organization generated unrelated business taxable income. For purposes of this paragraph (b)(10), the term “faith-based organization” includes, but is not limited to, any organization associated with a church or convention or association of churches within the meaning of 26 U.S.C. 414(e)(3)(D). The term “organization” has the meaning given in 26 U.S.C. 414(m)(6)(A). The terms “church” and “convention or association of churches” have the same meaning that they have in 26 U.S.C. 414.

(ii) No specific process or filing is necessary to claim the benefit of the exemption in paragraph (b)(10)(i) of this section. In applying for a loan under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), a faith-based organization may make all necessary certifications with respect to common ownership or management or other eligibility criteria based upon affiliation, if the organization would be an eligible borrower but for application of SBA affiliation rules and if the organization falls within the terms of the exemption described in paragraph (b)(10)(i) of this section. If a faith-based organization indicates any relationship that may pertain to affiliation, such as ownership of, ownership by, or common management with any other organization, on or in connection with a loan application, and if the faith-based organization applying for a loan falls within the terms of the exemption described in paragraph (b)(10)(i) of this section with respect to that relationship, the faith-based organization may indicate on a

separate sheet that it is entitled to the exemption. That sheet may be identified as addendum A, and no further listing of the other organization or description of the relationship to that organization is required. See appendix A to this part for a sample “Addendum A”, but the format need not be used as long as the substance is the same.

(c) *Affiliation based on stock ownership.* (1) A person (including any individual, concern or other entity) that owns, or has the power to control, 50 percent or more of a concern's voting stock, or a block of voting stock which is large compared to other outstanding blocks of voting stock, controls or has the power to control the concern.

(2) If two or more persons (including any individual, concern or other entity) each owns, controls, or has the power to control less than 50 percent of a concern's voting stock, and such minority holdings are equal or approximately equal in size, and the aggregate of these minority holdings is large as compared with any other stock holding, SBA presumes that each such person controls or has the power to control the concern whose size is at issue. This presumption may be rebutted by a showing that such control or power to control does not in fact exist.

(3) If a concern's voting stock is widely held and no single block of stock is large as compared with all other stock holdings, the concern's Board of Directors and CEO or President will be deemed to have the power to control the concern in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

(d) *Affiliation arising under stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge.* (1) In determining size, SBA considers stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge (including agreements in principle) to have a present effect on the power to control a concern. SBA treats such options, convertible securities, and agreements as though the rights granted have been exercised.

(2) Agreements to open or continue negotiations towards the possibility of a merger or a sale of stock at some later date are not considered “agreements in principle” and are thus not given present effect.

(3) Options, convertible securities, and agreements that are subject to conditions precedent which are incapable of fulfillment, speculative, conjectural, or unenforceable under state or Federal law, or where the probability of the transaction (or exercise of the rights) occurring is shown to be extremely remote, are not given present effect.

(4) An individual, concern or other entity that controls one or more other concerns cannot use options, convertible securities, or agreements to appear to terminate such control before actually doing so. SBA will not give present effect to individuals', concerns' or other entities' ability to divest all or part of their ownership interest in order to avoid a finding of affiliation.

(e) *Affiliation based on common management.* Affiliation arises where one or more officers, directors, managing members, or partners who control the board of directors and/or management of one concern also control the board of directors or management of one or more other concerns.

(f) *Affiliation based on identity of interest.* Affiliation may arise among two or more persons with an identity of interest. Individuals or firms that have identical or substantially identical business or economic interests (such as family members, individuals or firms with common investments, or firms that are economically dependent through contractual or other relationships) may be treated as one party with such interests aggregated. Where SBA determines that such interests should be aggregated, an individual or firm may rebut that determination with evidence showing that the interests deemed to be one are in fact separate.

(1) Firms owned or controlled by married couples, parties to a civil union, parents, children, and siblings are presumed to be affiliated with each other if they conduct business with each other, such as subcontracts or joint ventures or share or provide loans, resources, equipment, locations or employees with one another. This presumption may be overcome by showing a clear line of fracture between the concerns. Other types of familial relationships are not grounds for affiliation on family relationships.

(2) SBA may presume an identity of interest based upon economic dependence if the concern in question derived 70% or more of its receipts from another concern over the previous three fiscal years.

(i) This presumption may be rebutted by a showing that despite the contractual relations with another concern, the concern at issue is not solely dependent on that other concern, such as where the concern has been in business for a short amount of time and has only been able to secure a limited number of contracts or where the contractual relations do not restrict the concern in question from selling the same type of products or services to another purchaser.

(ii) A business concern owned and controlled by an Indian Tribe, ANC, NHO, CDC, or by a wholly-owned entity of an Indian Tribe, ANC, NHO, or CDC, is not considered to be affiliated with another concern owned by that entity based solely on the contractual relations between the two concerns.

Example 1 to paragraph (f). Firm A has been in business for 9 months and has two contracts. Contract 1 is with Firm B and is valued at \$900,000 and Contract 2 is with Firm C and is valued at \$200,000. Thus, Firm B accounts for over 70% of Firm A's receipts. Absent other connections between A and B, the presumption of affiliation between A and B is rebutted because A is a new firm.

Example 2 to paragraph (f). Firm A has been in business for five years and has approximately 200 contracts. Of those contracts, 195 are with Firm B. The value of Firm A's contracts with Firm B is greater than 70% of its revenue over the previous three years. Unless Firm A can show that its contractual relations with Firm B do not restrict it from selling the same type of products or services to another purchaser, SBA would most likely find the two firms affiliated.

(g) *Affiliation based on the newly organized concern rule.* Except as provided in §124.109(c)(4)(iii), affiliation may arise where former or current officers, directors, principal stockholders, managing members, or key employees of one concern organize a new concern in the same or related industry or field of operation, and serve as the new concern's officers, directors, principal stockholders, managing members, or key employees, and the one concern is

furnishing or will furnish the new concern with contracts, financial or technical assistance, indemnification on bid or performance bonds, and/or other facilities, whether for a fee or otherwise. A concern may rebut such an affiliation determination by demonstrating a clear line of fracture between the two concerns. A “key employee” is an employee who, because of his/her position in the concern, has a critical influence in or substantive control over the operations or management of the concern.

(h) *Affiliation based on joint ventures.* A joint venture is an association of individuals and/or concerns with interests in any degree or proportion intending to engage in and carry out business ventures for joint profit over a two-year period, for which purpose they combine their efforts, property, money, skill, or knowledge, but not on a continuing or permanent basis for conducting business generally. This means that a specific joint venture generally may not be awarded contracts beyond a two-year period, starting from the date of the award of the first contract, without the partners to the joint venture being deemed affiliated for the joint venture. However, a joint venture may be issued an order under a previously awarded contract beyond the two-year period. Once a joint venture receives a contract, it may submit additional offers for a period of two years from the date of that first award. An individual joint venture may be awarded one or more contracts after that two-year period as long as it submitted an offer prior to the end of that two-year period. SBA will find joint venture partners to be affiliated, and thus will aggregate their receipts and/or employees in determining the size of the joint venture for all small business programs, where the joint venture submits an offer after two years from the date of the first award. The same two (or more) entities may create additional joint ventures, and each new joint venture may submit offers for a period of two years from the date of the first contract to the joint venture without the partners to the joint venture being deemed affiliates. At some point, however, such a long-standing inter-relationship or contrac-

tual dependence between the same joint venture partners may lead to a finding of general affiliation between and among them. SBA may also determine that the relationship between a prime contractor and its subcontractor is a joint venture pursuant to paragraph (h)(3) of this section. For purposes of this paragraph (h), contract refers to prime contracts, novations of prime contracts, and any subcontract in which the joint venture is treated as a similarly situated entity as the term is defined in part 125 of this chapter.

Example 1 to paragraph (h) introductory text. Joint Venture AB receives a contract on April 2, year 1. Joint Venture AB may receive additional contracts through April 2, year 3. On June 6, year 2, Joint Venture AB submits an offer for Solicitation 1. On July 13, year 2, Joint Venture AB submits an offer for Solicitation 2. On May 27, year 3, Joint Venture AB is found to be the apparent successful offeror for Solicitation 1. On July 22, year 3, Joint Venture AB is found to be the apparent successful offeror for Solicitation 2. Even though the award of the two contracts emanating from Solicitations 1 and 2 would occur after April 2, year 3, Joint Venture AB may receive those awards without causing general affiliation between its joint venture partners because the offers occurred prior to the expiration of the two-year period.

Example 2 to paragraph (h) introductory text. Joint Venture XY receives a contract on August 10, year 1. It may receive two additional contracts through August 10, year 3. On March 19, year 3, XY receives its fifth contract. It receives no other contract awards through August 10, year 3 and has submitted no additional offers prior to August 10, year 3. Because two years have passed since the date of the first contract award, after August 10, year 3, XY cannot receive an additional contract award. The individual parties to XY must form a new joint venture if they want to seek and be awarded additional contracts as a joint venture.

Example 3 to paragraph (h) introductory text. Joint Venture XY receives a contract on December 15, year 1. On May 22, year 3 XY submits an offer for Solicitation S. On December 8, year 3, XY submits a novation package for contracting officer approval for Contract C. In January, year 4 XY is found to be the apparent successful offeror for Solicitation S and the relevant contracting officer seeks to novate Contract C to XY. Because both the offer for Solicitation S and the novation package for Contract C were submitted prior to December 15 year 3, both contract award relating to Solicitation S and novation of Contract C may occur without a finding of general affiliation.

(1) *Form of joint venture.* A joint venture: must be in writing; must do business under its own name and be identified as a joint venture in the System for Award Management (SAM) for the award of a prime contract or agreement; and may be in the form of a formal or informal partnership or exist as a separate limited liability company or other separate legal entity.

(i) If a joint venture exists as a formal separate legal entity, it cannot be populated with individuals intended to perform contracts awarded to the joint venture for any contract or agreement which is set aside or reserved for small business, unless all parties to the joint venture are similarly situated as that term is defined in part 125 of this chapter (*i.e.*, the joint venture may have its own separate employees to perform administrative functions, including one or more Facility Security Officer(s), but may not have its own separate employees to perform contracts awarded to the joint venture).

(ii) A populated joint venture that is not comprised entirely of similarly situated entities will be ineligible for any contract or agreement which is set aside or reserved for small business.

(iii) In determining the size of a populated joint venture (whether one involving similarly situated entities or not), SBA will aggregate the revenues or employees of all partners to the joint venture.

(2) *Size of joint ventures.* (i) A joint venture of two or more business concerns may submit an offer as a small business for a Federal procurement, subcontract or sale so long as each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the contract. For a competitive 8(a) procurement, a joint venture between an 8(a) Participant and one or more other small business concerns (including two firms approved by SBA to be a mentor and protégé under §125.9 of this chapter) must also meet the requirements of §124.513(c) and (d) of this chapter as of the date of the final proposal revision for negotiated acquisitions and final bid for sealed bidding in order to be eligible for award.

(ii) Two firms approved by SBA to be a mentor and protégé under §125.9 of this chapter may joint venture as a

small business for any Federal government prime contract or subcontract, provided the protégé qualifies as small for the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the procurement, and the joint venture meets the requirements of §124.513 (c) and (d), §125.8(b) and (c), §128.402(c) and (d), §126.616(c) and (d), or §127.506(c) and (d) of this chapter, as appropriate. Except for sole source 8(a) awards, the joint venture must meet the requirements of §124.513(c) and (d), §125.8(b) and (c), §125.18(b)(2) and (3), §126.616(c) and (d), or §127.506(c) and (d) of this chapter, as appropriate, as of the date of the final proposal revision for negotiated acquisitions and final bid for sealed bidding. For a sole source 8(a) award, the joint venture must demonstrate that it meets the requirements of §124.513(c) and (d) prior to the award of the contract.

(3) *Ostensible subcontractors.* A contractor and its ostensible subcontractor are treated as joint venturers for size determination purposes. An ostensible subcontractor is a subcontractor that is not a similarly situated entity, as that term is defined in §125.1 of this chapter, and performs primary and vital requirements of a contract, or of an order, or is a subcontractor upon which the prime contractor is unusually reliant. As long as each concern is small under the size standard corresponding to the NAICS code assigned to the contract (or the prime contractor is small if the subcontractor is the SBA-approved mentor to the prime contractor), the arrangement will qualify as a small business.

(i) All aspects of the relationship between the prime and subcontractor are considered, including, but not limited to, the terms of the proposal (such as contract management, transfer of the subcontractor's incumbent managers, technical responsibilities, and the percentage of subcontracted work), agreements between the prime and subcontractor (such as bonding assistance or the teaming agreement), whether the subcontractor is the incumbent contractor and is ineligible to submit a proposal because it exceeds the applicable size standard for that solicitation, and whether the prime contractor

relies solely on the subcontractor's experience because it lacks any relevant experience of its own. No one factor is determinative.

(ii) A prime contractor may use the experience and past performance of a subcontractor to enhance or strengthen its offer, including that of an incumbent contractor. It is only where that subcontractor will perform primary and vital requirements of a contract or order, or the prime contractor is unusually reliant on the subcontractor, that SBA will find the subcontractor to be an ostensible subcontractor.

(iii) In the case of a contract or order set-aside or reserved for small business for services, specialty trade construction or supplies, SBA will find that a small business prime contractor is performing the primary and vital requirements of the contract or order, and is not unduly reliant on one or more subcontractors that are not small businesses, where the prime contractor can demonstrate that it, together with any subcontractors that qualify as small businesses, will meet the limitations on subcontracting provisions set forth in § 125.6 of this chapter.

(iv) In a general construction contract, the primary and vital requirements of the contract are the management, supervision and oversight of the project, including coordinating the work of various subcontractors, not the actual construction work performed.

(4) *Receipts/employees attributable to joint venture partners.* For size purposes, a concern must include in its receipts its proportionate share of joint venture receipts. Proportionate receipts do not include proceeds from transactions between the concern and its joint ventures (e.g., subcontracts from a joint venture entity to joint venture partners) already accounted for in the concern's tax return. In determining the number of employees, a concern must include in its total number of employees its proportionate share of individuals employed by the joint venture. For the calculation of receipts, the appropriate proportionate share is the same percentage of receipts or employees as the joint venture partner's percentage share of the work performed by the joint venture. For a populated joint

venture (where work is performed by the joint venture entity itself and not by the individual joint venture partners) the appropriate share is the same percentage as the joint venture partner's percentage ownership share in the joint venture. For the calculation of employees, the appropriate share is the same percentage of employees as the joint venture partner's percentage ownership share in the joint venture, after first subtracting any joint venture employee already accounted for in one of the partner's employee counts.

(5) *Facility security clearances.* A joint venture may be awarded a contract requiring a facility security clearance where either the joint venture itself or the individual partner(s) to the joint venture that will perform the necessary security work has (have) a facility security clearance.

(i) Where a facility security clearance is required to perform primary and vital requirements of a contract, the lead small business partner to the joint venture must possess the required facility security clearance.

(ii) Where the security portion of the contract requiring a facility security clearance is ancillary to the principal purpose of the procurement, the partner to the joint venture that will perform that work must possess the required facility security clearance.

(i) *Affiliation based on franchise and license agreements.* The restraints imposed on a franchisee or licensee by its franchise or license agreement relating to standardized quality, advertising, accounting format and other similar provisions, generally will not be considered in determining whether the franchisor or licensor is affiliated with the franchisee or licensee provided the franchisee or licensee has the right to profit from its efforts and bears the risk of loss commensurate with ownership. Affiliation may arise, however, through other means, such as common ownership, common management or excessive restrictions upon the sale of the franchise interest.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 121.103, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

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EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Amendments to § 121.103 were published at 89 FR 102485, Dec. 17, 2024, effective Jan. 16, 2025.

§ 121.104 How does SBA calculate annual receipts?

(a) *Receipts* means all revenue in whatever form received or accrued from whatever source, including from the sales of products or services, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, fees, or commissions, reduced by returns and allowances. Generally, receipts are considered “total income” (or in the case of a sole proprietorship “gross income”) plus “cost of goods sold” as these terms are defined and reported on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax return forms (such as Form 1120 for corporations; Form 1120S for S corporations; Form 1120, Form 1065 or Form 1040 for LLCs; Form 1065 for partnerships; Form 1040, Schedule F for farms; Form 1040, Schedule C for other sole proprietorships). Receipts do not include net capital gains or losses; taxes collected for and remitted to a taxing authority if included in gross or total income, such as sales or other taxes collected from customers and excluding taxes levied on the concern or its employees; proceeds from transactions between a concern and its domestic or foreign affiliates; and amounts collected for another by a travel agent, real estate agent, advertising agent, conference management service provider, freight forwarder or customs broker. For size determination purposes, the only exclusions from receipts are those specifically provided for in this paragraph. All other items, such as subcontractor costs, reimbursements for purchases a contractor makes at a customer’s request, investment income, and employee-based costs such as payroll taxes, may not be excluded from receipts.

(1) The Federal income tax return and any amendments filed with the IRS on or before the date of self-certification must be used to determine the size status of a concern. SBA will not use tax returns or amendments filed with the IRS after the initiation of a size determination.

(2) When a concern has not filed a Federal income tax return with the IRS for a fiscal year which must be included in the period of measurement,

SBA will calculate the concern’s annual receipts for that year using any other available information, such as the concern’s regular books of account, audited financial statements, or information contained in an affidavit by a person with personal knowledge of the facts.

(b) *Completed fiscal year* means a taxable year including any short year. “Taxable year” and “short year” have the meanings attributed to them by the IRS.

(c) *Period of measurement.* (1) Except for the Business Loan, Disaster Loan, Surety Bond Guarantee, and Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) Programs, annual receipts of a concern that has been in business for 5 or more completed fiscal years means the total receipts of the concern over its most recently completed 5 fiscal years divided by 5.

(2) Except for the Business Loan, Disaster Loan Programs, Surety Bond Guarantee, and SBIC Programs, annual receipts of a concern which has been in business for less than 5 complete fiscal years means the total receipts for the period the concern has been in business divided by the number of weeks in business, multiplied by 52.

(3) Except for the Business Loan, Disaster Loan, Surety Bond Guarantee, and SBIC Programs, where a concern has been in business 5 or more complete fiscal years but has a short year as one of the years within its period of measurement, annual receipts means the total receipts for the short year and the 4 full fiscal years divided by the total number of weeks in the short year and the 4 full fiscal years, multiplied by 52.

(4) For the Business Loan, Disaster Loan, Surety Bond Guarantee, and SBIC Programs, a concern that has been in business for three or more completed fiscal years may elect to calculate annual receipts using either the total receipts of the concern over its most recently completed 5 fiscal years divided by 5, or the total receipts of the concern over its most recently completed 3 fiscal years divided by 3. Annual receipts of a concern which has been in business for less than three complete fiscal years means the total receipts for the period the concern has

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been in business divided by the number of weeks in business, multiplied by 52. Where a concern has been in business three or more complete fiscal years but has a short year as one of the years within its period of measurement, annual receipts means the total receipts for the short year and the two full fiscal years divided by the total number of weeks in the short year and the two full fiscal years, multiplied by 52. For the purposes of this subsection, the Business Loan Programs consist of the 7(a) Loan Program, the Microloan Program, the Intermediary Lending Pilot Program, and the Development Company Loan Program (“504 Loan Program”). The Disaster Loan Programs consist of Economic Injury Disaster Loans, Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loans, and Immediate Disaster Assistance Program loans.

(d) *Annual receipts of affiliates.* (1) The average annual receipts size of a business concern with affiliates is calculated by adding the average annual receipts of the business concern with the average annual receipts of each affiliate.

(2) If a concern has acquired an affiliate or been acquired as an affiliate during the applicable period of measurement or before the date on which it self-certified as small, the annual receipts used in determining size status includes the receipts of the acquired or acquiring concern. This aggregation applies for the entire period of measurement, not just the period after the affiliation arose. However, if a concern has acquired a segregable division of another business concern during the applicable period of measurement or before the date on which it self-certified as small, the annual receipts used in determining size status do not include the receipts of the acquired division prior to the acquisition.

(3) Except for the Business Loan and Disaster Loan Programs, if the business concern or an affiliate has been in business for a period of less than 5 years, the receipts for the fiscal year with less than a 12-month period are annualized in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Receipts are determined for the concern and its affiliates in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section even though this

may result in using a different period of measurement to calculate an affiliate’s annual receipts.

(4) The annual receipts of a former affiliate are not included if affiliation ceased before the date used for determining size. This exclusion of annual receipts of such former affiliate applies during the entire period of measurement, rather than only for the period after which affiliation ceased. However, if a concern has sold a segregable division to another business concern during the applicable period of measurement or before the date on which it self-certified as small, the annual receipts used in determining size status will continue to include the receipts of the division that was sold.

(e) Unless otherwise defined in this section, all terms shall have the meaning attributed to them by the IRS.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 48604, Aug. 9, 2000; 69 FR 29203, May 21, 2004; 81 FR 34258, May 31, 2016; 84 FR 66578, Dec. 5, 2019; 87 FR 34120, June 6, 2022]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Amendments to § 121.104 were published at 89 FR 102485, Dec. 17, 2024, effective Jan. 16, 2025.

§ 121.105 How does SBA define “business concern or concern”?

(a)(1) Except for small agricultural cooperatives, 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, and which operates primarily within the United States or which makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials or labor.

(2) A small agricultural cooperative is an association (corporate or otherwise) acting pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C.A. 1141j) whose size does not exceed the size standard established by SBA for other similar agricultural small business concerns. A small agricultural cooperative’s member shareholders are not considered to be affiliates of the cooperative by virtue of their membership in the cooperative. However, a business concern or cooperative that does not qualify as small under this part may not be a member of a small agricultural cooperative.

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(b) A business concern may be in the legal form of an individual proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, joint venture, association, trust or cooperative, except that where the form is a joint venture there can be no more than 49 percent participation by foreign business entities in the joint venture.

(c) A firm will not be treated as a separate business concern if a substantial portion of its assets and/or liabilities are the same as those of a predecessor entity. In such a case, the annual receipts and employees of the predecessor will be taken into account in determining size.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 70 FR 51248, Aug. 30, 2005]

§ 121.106 How does SBA calculate number of employees?

(a) In determining a concern's number of employees, SBA counts all individuals employed on a full-time, part-time, or other basis. This includes employees obtained from a temporary employee agency, professional employee organization or leasing concern. SBA will consider the totality of the circumstances, including criteria used by the IRS for Federal income tax purposes, in determining whether individuals are employees of a concern. Volunteers (*i.e.*, individuals who receive no compensation, including no in-kind compensation, for work performed) are not considered employees.

(b) Where the size standard is number of employees, the method for determining a concern's size includes the following principles:

(1) The average number of employees of the concern is used (including the employees of its domestic and foreign affiliates) based upon numbers of employees for each of the pay periods for the preceding completed 24 calendar months.

(2) Part-time and temporary employees are counted the same as full-time employees.

(3) If a concern has not been in business for 24 months, the average number of employees is used for each of the pay periods during which it has been in business.

(4)(i) The average number of employees of a business concern with affiliates

is calculated by adding the average number of employees of the business concern with the average number of employees of each affiliate. If a concern has acquired an affiliate or been acquired as an affiliate during the applicable period of measurement or before the date on which it self-certified as small, the employees counted in determining size status include the employees of the acquired or acquiring concern. Furthermore, this aggregation applies for the entire period of measurement, not just the period after the affiliation arose.

(ii) The employees of a former affiliate are not counted if affiliation ceased before the date used for determining size. This exclusion of employees of a former affiliate applies during the entire period of measurement, rather than only for the period after which affiliation ceased. However, if a concern has sold a segregable division to another business concern during the applicable period of measurement or before the date on which it self-certified as small, the employees used in determining size status will continue to include the employees of the division that was sold.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 29203, May 21, 2004; 84 FR 66579, Dec. 5, 2019; 87 FR 34120, June 6, 2022]

§ 121.107 How does SBA determine a concern's "primary industry"?

In determining the primary industry in which a concern or a concern combined with its affiliates is engaged, SBA considers the distribution of receipts, employees and costs of doing business among the different industries in which business operations occurred for the most recently completed fiscal year. SBA may also consider other factors, such as the distribution of patents, contract awards, and assets.

§ 121.108 What are the penalties for misrepresentation of size status?

(a) *Presumption of Loss Based on the Total Amount Expended.* In every contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, cooperative research and development agreement, or grant which is set aside, reserved, or otherwise classified as intended for award to small

business concerns, there shall be a presumption of loss to the United States based on the total amount expended on the contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, cooperative research and development agreement, or grant whenever it is established that a business concern other than a small business concern willfully sought and received the award by misrepresentation.

(b) *Deemed Certifications.* The following actions shall be deemed affirmative, willful and intentional certifications of small business size and status:

(1) Submission of a bid, proposal, application or offer for a Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, or cooperative research and development agreement reserved, set aside, or otherwise classified as intended for award to small business concerns.

(2) Submission of a bid, proposal, application or offer for a Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement or cooperative research and development agreement which in any way encourages a Federal agency to classify the bid or proposal, if awarded, as an award to a small business concern.

(3) Registration on any Federal electronic database for the purpose of being considered for award of a Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, or cooperative research and development agreement, as a small business concern.

(c) *Signature Requirement.* Each offer, proposal, bid, or application for a Federal contract, subcontract, or grant shall contain a certification concerning the small business size and status of a business concern seeking the Federal contract, subcontract or grant. An authorized official must sign the certification on the same page containing the size status claimed by the concern.

(d) *Limitation of Liability.* Paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section may be determined not to apply in the case of unintentional errors, technical malfunctions, and other similar situations that demonstrate that a misrepresentation of size was not affirmative, intentional, willful or actionable under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729,

et seq. A prime contractor acting in good faith should not be held liable for misrepresentations made by its subcontractors regarding the subcontractors' size. Relevant factors to consider in making this determination may include the firm's internal management procedures governing size representation or certification, the clarity or ambiguity of the representation or certification requirement, and the efforts made to correct an incorrect or invalid representation or certification in a timely manner. An individual or firm may not be held liable where government personnel have erroneously identified a concern as small without any representation or certification having been made by the concern and where such identification is made without the knowledge of the individual or firm.

(e) *Penalties for Misrepresentation.* (1) *Suspension or debarment.* The SBA suspension and debarment official or the agency suspension and debarment official may suspend or debar a person or concern for misrepresenting a firm's size status pursuant to the procedures set forth in 48 CFR subpart 9.4.

(2) *Civil Penalties.* Persons or concerns are subject to severe penalties under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733, the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812 and any other applicable laws or regulations, including 13 CFR part 142.

(3) *Criminal Penalties.* Persons or concerns are subject to severe criminal penalties for knowingly misrepresenting the small business size status of a concern in connection with procurement programs pursuant to section 16(d) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(d), as amended, 18 U.S.C. 1001, 18 U.S.C. 287, and any other applicable laws. Persons or concerns are subject to criminal penalties for knowingly making false statements or misrepresentations to SBA for the purpose of influencing any actions of SBA pursuant to section 16(a) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(a), as amended, including failure to correct “continuing representations” that are no longer true.

(4) *Limitation on Liability.* An individual or business concern will not be subject to the penalties imposed under 15 U.S.C. 645(a) where it acted in good

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faith reliance on a small business status advisory opinion accepted by SBA under § 121.109.

[78 FR 38816, June 28, 2013, as amended at 80 FR 7536, Feb. 11, 2015; 81 FR 31491, May 19, 2016]

§ 121.109 What is a small business status advisory opinion?

(a) *Defined.* A small business status advisory opinion is a written opinion issued by either a Small Business Development Center (SBDC) operating under part 130 of this chapter or a Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC) operating under 10 U.S.C. chapter 142 which concludes that a firm is entitled to represent itself as a small business concern for purposes of federal government procurement opportunities.

(b) *Submission.* An SBDC or PTAC must submit a copy of each small business status advisory opinion it issues to the following Agency official for review: Associate General Counsel, Office of Procurement Law, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 Third Street SW., Washington, DC 20416 or by fax to (202) 205-6390 marked Attn: Small Business Status Advisory Opinion. A small business status advisory opinion must:

(1) Provide a written analysis explaining the reasoning underlying the SBDC or PTAC's determination that the covered concern, along with its affiliates, either does or does not exceed the size standard(s). This analysis must be dated and signed by an SBDC or PTAC business counselor or similarly qualified individual.

(2) Include, as an attachment, a completed copy of an SBA Form 355 for the covered concern and its affiliates.

(3) Include, as an attachment, copies of the evidence (such as payroll records, time sheets, federal income tax returns, etc.) provided by the covered concern to the SBDC or PTAC clearly documenting its annual receipts and/or number of employees as those terms are defined by §§ 121.104 and 121.106.

(c) *Review.* Unless a referral is made under paragraph (e) of this section, SBA will decide within 10 business days of receiving a small business status advisory opinion to accept or reject it based on its consistency with part 121.

SBA will provide written notification of that decision to the SBDC or PTAC that issued the small business status advisory opinion as well as to the covered concern.

(d) *Reliance.* A concern that receives a small business status advisory opinion holding that it does not exceed the applicable size standard(s) may rely upon that determination for purposes of responding to Federal procurement opportunities from the date it is issued unless and until that advisory opinion is rejected by SBA in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section or the concern undergoes a significant change in its ownership, management, or other factors bearing on its status as a small business concern. However, the firm's size may be protested by interested parties in connection with a specific procurement.

(e) *Referral for size determination.* Nothing in this section precludes the Associate General Counsel, Office of Procurement Law from requesting a formal size determination for a concern that is the subject of a small business status advisory opinion pursuant to § 121.1001(b)(9).

(f) *Penalties for misrepresentation—(1) Suspension or debarment.* The SBA suspension and debarment official may suspend or debar a person or concern for misrepresenting a concern's size for purposes of obtaining a small business size status advisory opinion pursuant to the procedures set forth in 48 CFR subpart 9.4.

(2) *Civil penalties.* Persons or concerns are subject to severe penalties under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733, and under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, 331 U.S.C. 3801–3812, and any other applicable laws.

(3) *Criminal Penalties.* Persons or concerns are subject to severe criminal penalties for knowingly misrepresenting the small business size status of a concern in connection with procurement programs pursuant to section 16(d) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(d), as amended, 18 U.S.C. 1001, 18 U.S.C. 287, and any other applicable laws. Persons or concerns are subject to criminal penalties for knowingly making false statements or misrepresentations for the purpose of influencing any actions of SBA pursuant

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to section 16(a) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(a), as amended, including failure to correct “continuing representations” that are no longer true.

[80 FR 7536, Feb. 11, 2015]

§ 121.110 What must a concern do in order to be identified as a small business concern in any Federal procurement databases?

(a) In order to be identified as a small business concern in the System for Award Management (SAM) database (or any successor thereto), a concern must certify its size in connection with specific size standards at least annually.

(b) If a firm identified as a small business concern in SAM fails to certify its size within one year of a size certification, the firm will not be listed as a small business concern in SAM,

unless and until the firm recertifies its size.

[78 FR 38817, June 28, 2013. Redesignated at 80 FR 7536, Feb. 11, 2015]

SIZE STANDARDS USED TO DEFINE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS

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

The size standards described in this section apply to all SBA programs unless otherwise specified in this part. The size standards themselves are expressed either in number of employees or annual receipts in millions of dollars, unless otherwise specified. The number of employees or annual receipts indicates the maximum allowed for a concern and its affiliates to be considered small.

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY

NAICS codes	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	\$2.25	
111120	Oilseed (except Soybean) Farming	\$2.25	
111130	Dry Pea and Bean Farming	\$2.75	
111140	Wheat Farming	\$2.25	
111150	Corn Farming	\$2.5	
111160	Rice Farming	\$2.5	
111191	Oilseed and Grain Combination Farming	\$2.25	
111199	All Other Grain Farming	\$2.25	
111211	Potato Farming	\$4.25	
111219	Other Vegetable (except Potato) and Melon Farming	\$3.75	
111310	Orange Groves	\$4.0	
111320	Citrus (except Orange) Groves	\$4.25	
111331	Apple Orchards	\$4.5	
111332	Grape Vineyards	\$4.0	
111333	Strawberry Farming	\$5.5	
111334	Berry (except Strawberry) Farming	\$3.75	
111335	Tree Nut Farming	\$3.75	
111336	Fruit and Tree Nut Combination Farming	\$5.0	
111339	Other Noncitrus Fruit Farming	\$3.5	
111411	Mushroom Production	\$4.5	
111419	Other Food Crops Grown Under Cover	\$4.5	
111421	Nursery and Tree Production	\$3.25	
111422	Floriculture Production	\$3.75	
111910	Tobacco Farming	\$2.5	
111920	Cotton Farming	\$3.25	
111930	Sugarcane Farming	\$5.0	
111940	Hay Farming	\$2.5	
111991	Sugar Beet Farming	\$2.5	
111992	Peanut Farming	\$2.5	
111998	All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming	\$2.5	
Subsector 112—Animal Production and Aquaculture			
112111	Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	\$2.5	
112112	Cattle Feedlots	\$22.0	
112120	Dairy Cattle and Milk Production	\$3.75	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
112210	Hog and Pig Farming	\$4.0	
112310	Chicken Egg Production	\$19.0	
112320	Broilers and Other Meat Type Chicken Production	\$3.5	
112330	Turkey Production	\$3.75	
112340	Poultry Hatcheries	\$4.0	
112390	Other Poultry Production	\$3.75	
112410	Sheep Farming	\$3.5	
112420	Goat Farming	\$2.5	
112511	Finfish Farming and Fish Hatcheries	\$3.75	
112512	Shellfish Farming	\$3.75	
112519	Other Aquaculture	\$3.75	
112910	Apiculture	\$3.25	
112920	Horse and Other Equine Production	\$2.75	
112930	Fur-Bearing Animal and Rabbit Production	\$3.75	
112990	All Other Animal Production	\$2.75	
Subsector 113—Forestry and Logging			
113110	Timber Tract Operations	\$19.0	
113210	Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products	\$20.5	
113310	Logging		500
Subsector 114—Fishing, Hunting and Trapping			
114111	Finfish Fishing	\$25.0	
114112	Shellfish Fishing	\$14.0	
114119	Other Marine Fishing	\$11.5	
114210	Hunting and Trapping	\$8.5	
Subsector 115—Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry			
115111	Cotton Ginning	\$16.0	
115112	Soil Preparation, Planting, and Cultivating	\$9.5	
115113	Crop Harvesting, Primarily by Machine	\$13.5	
115114	Postharvest Crop Activities (except Cotton Ginning)	\$34.0	
115115	Farm Labor Contractors and Crew Leaders	\$19.0	
115116	Farm Management Services	\$15.5	
115210	Support Activities for Animal Production	\$11.0	
115310	Support Activities for Forestry	\$11.5	
115310 (Exception 1).	Forest Fire Suppression ¹	\$34.0 ¹	
115310 (Exception 2).	Fuels Management Services ¹	\$34.0 ¹	
Sector 21—Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction			
Subsector 211—Oil and Gas Extraction			
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction		1,250
211130	Natural Gas Extraction		1,250
Subsector 212—Mining (except Oil and Gas)			
212114	Surface Coal Mining		1,250
212115	Underground Coal Mining		1,500
212210	Iron Ore Mining		1,400
212220	Gold Ore and Silver Ore Mining		1,500
212230	Copper, Nickel, Lead, and Zinc Mining		1,400
212290	Other Metal Ore Mining		1,250
212311	Dimension Stone Mining and Quarrying		500
212312	Crushed and Broken Limestone Mining and Quarrying		750
212313	Crushed and Broken Granite Mining and Quarrying		850
212319	Other Crushed and Broken Stone Mining and Quarrying		550
212321	Construction Sand and Gravel Mining		500
212322	Industrial Sand Mining		750
212323	Kaolin, Clay, and Ceramic and Refractory Minerals Mining		650
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying		600
Subsector 213—Support Activities for Mining			
213111	Drilling Oil and Gas Wells		1,000

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
213112	Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations	\$47.0	
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	\$27.5	
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	\$41.0	
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals (except Fuels)	\$20.5	
Sector 22—Utilities			
Subsector 221—Utilities			
221111	Hydroelectric Power Generation		750
221112	Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation		950
221113	Nuclear Electric Power Generation		1,150
221114	Solar Electric Power Generation		500
221115	Wind Electric Power Generation		1,150
221116	Geothermal Electric Power Generation		250
221117	Biomass Electric Power Generation		550
221118	Other Electric Power Generation		650
221121	Electric Bulk Power Transmission and Control		950
221122	Electric Power Distribution		1,100
221210	Natural Gas Distribution		1,150
221310	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	\$41.0	
221320	Sewage Treatment Facilities	\$35.0	
221330	Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	\$30.0	
Sector 23—Construction			
Subsector 236—Construction of Buildings			
236115	New Single-family Housing Construction (Except For-Sale Builders)	\$45.0	
236116	New Multifamily Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders)	\$45.0	
236117	New Housing For-Sale Builders	\$45.0	
236118	Residential Remodelers	\$45.0	
236210	Industrial Building Construction	\$45.0	
236220	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	\$45.0	
Subsector 237—Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction			
237110	Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	\$45.0	
237120	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	\$45.0	
237130	Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	\$45.0	
237210	Land Subdivision	\$34.0	
237310	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	\$45.0	
237990	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	\$45.0	
237900 (Exception).	Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities ²	\$37.0 ²	
Subsector 238—Specialty Trade Contractors			
238110	Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	\$19.0	
238120	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	\$19.0	
238130	Framing Contractors	\$19.0	
238140	Masonry Contractors	\$19.0	
238150	Glass and Glazing Contractors	\$19.0	
238160	Roofing Contractors	\$19.0	
238170	Siding Contractors	\$19.0	
238190	Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	\$19.0	
238210	Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors	\$19.0	
238220	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors	\$19.0	
238290	Other Building Equipment Contractors	\$22.0	
238310	Drywall and Insulation Contractors	\$19.0	
238320	Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	\$19.0	
238330	Flooring Contractors	\$19.0	
238340	Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	\$19.0	
238350	Finish Carpentry Contractors	\$19.0	
238390	Other Building Finishing Contractors	\$19.0	
238910	Site Preparation Contractors	\$19.0	
238990	All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	\$19.0	
238990 (Exception).	Building and Property Specialty Trade Services ¹³	\$19.0 ¹³	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
Sectors 31–33—Manufacturing			
Subsector 311—Food Manufacturing			
311111	Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
311119	Other Animal Food Manufacturing .....	.....	650
311211	Flour Milling .....	.....	1,050
311212	Rice Milling .....	.....	750
311213	Malt Manufacturing .....	.....	500
311221	Wet Corn Milling and Starch Manufacturing .....	.....	1,300
311224	Soybean and Other Oilseed Processing .....	.....	1,250
311225	Fats and Oils Refining and Blending .....	.....	1,100
311230	Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing .....	.....	1,300
311313	Beet Sugar Manufacturing .....	.....	1,150
311314	Cane Sugar Manufacturing .....	.....	1,050
311340	Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
311351	Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing from Cacao Beans .....	.....	1,250
311352	Confectionery Manufacturing from Purchased Chocolate .....	.....	1,000
311411	Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
311412	Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
311421	Fruit and Vegetable Canning ³ .....	.....	1,000 ³
311422	Specialty Canning .....	.....	1,400
311423	Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing .....	.....	750
311511	Fluid Milk Manufacturing .....	.....	1,150
311512	Creamery Butter Manufacturing .....	.....	750
311513	Cheese Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
311514	Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Product Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
311520	Ice Cream and Frozen Dessert Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
311611	Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering .....	.....	1,150
311612	Meat Processed from Carcasses .....	.....	1,000
311613	Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing .....	.....	750
311615	Poultry Processing .....	.....	1,250
311710	Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging .....	.....	750
311811	Retail Bakeries .....	.....	500
311812	Commercial Bakeries .....	.....	1,000
311813	Frozen Cakes, Pies, and Other Pastries Manufacturing .....	.....	750
311821	Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
311824	Dry Pasta, Dough, and Flour Mixes Manufacturing from Purchased Flour ..	.....	850
311830	Tortilla Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
311911	Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing .....	.....	750
311919	Other Snack Food Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
311920	Coffee and Tea Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
311930	Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
311941	Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared Sauce Manufacturing .....	.....	850
311942	Spice and Extract Manufacturing .....	.....	650
311991	Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing .....	.....	700
311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing .....	.....	700
Subsector 312—Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing			
312111	Soft Drink Manufacturing .....	.....	1,400
312112	Bottled Water Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
312113	Ice Manufacturing .....	.....	750
312120	Breweries .....	.....	1,250
312130	Wineries .....	.....	1,000
312140	Distilleries .....	.....	1,100
312230	Tobacco Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
Subsector 313—Textile Mills			
313110	Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills .....	.....	1,250
313210	Broadwoven Fabric Mills .....	.....	1,000
313220	Narrow Fabric Mills and Schiffli Machine Embroidery .....	.....	550
313230	Nonwoven Fabric Mills .....	.....	850
313240	Knit Fabric Mills .....	.....	500
313310	Textile and Fabric Finishing Mills .....	.....	1,000
313320	Fabric Coating Mills	1,000
Subsector 314—Textile Product Mills			
314110	Carpet and Rug Mills	1,500

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
314120	Curtain and Linen Mills .....	.....	750
314910	Textile Bag and Canvas Mills .....	.....	500
314994	Rope, Cordage, Twine, Tire Cord, and Tire Fabric Mills .....	.....	1,000
314999	All Other Miscellaneous Textile Product Mills .....	.....	550
Subsector 315—Apparel Manufacturing			
315120	Apparel Knitting Mills .....	.....	850
315210	Cut and Sew Apparel Contractors .....	.....	750
315250	Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing (except Contractors) .....	.....	750
315990	Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing .....	.....	600
Subsector 316—Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing			
316110	Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing .....	.....	800
316210	Footwear Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
316990	Other Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing .....	.....	500
Subsector 321—Wood Product Manufacturing			
321113	Sawmills .....	.....	550
321114	Wood Preservation .....	.....	550
321211	Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing .....	.....	600
321212	Softwood Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
321215	Engineered Wood Member Manufacturing .....	.....	500
321219	Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing .....	.....	750
321911	Wood Window and Door Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing .....	.....	500
321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring) .....	.....	500
321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing .....	.....	500
321991	Manufactured Home (Mobile Home) Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
321992	Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing .....	.....	500
321999	All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing .....	.....	500
Subsector 322—Paper Manufacturing			
322110	Pulp Mills .....	.....	1,050
322120	Paper Mills .....	.....	1,250
322130	Paperboard Mills .....	.....	1,250
322211	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Box Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
322212	Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing .....	.....	750
322219	Other Paperboard Container Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
322220	Paper Bag and Coated and Treated Paper Manufacturing .....	.....	750
322230	Stationery Product Manufacturing .....	.....	750
322291	Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
322299	All Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing .....	.....	500
Subsector 323—Printing and Related Support Activities			
323111	Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books) .....	.....	650
323113	Commercial Screen Printing .....	.....	500
323117	Books Printing .....	.....	1,250
323120	Support Activities for Printing .....	.....	550
Subsector 324—Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing			
324110	Petroleum Refineries ⁴ .....	.....	1,500 ⁴
324121	Asphalt Paving Mixture and Block Manufacturing .....	.....	500
324122	Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
324191	Petroleum Lubricating Oil and Grease Manufacturing .....	.....	900
324199	All Other Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing .....	.....	950
Subsector 325—Chemical Manufacturing			
325110	Petrochemical Manufacturing .....	.....	1,300
325120	Industrial Gas Manufacturing .....	.....	1,200
325130	Synthetic Dye and Pigment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,050
325180	Other Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
325193	Ethyl Alcohol Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
325194	Cyclic Crude, Intermediate, and Gum and Wood Chemical Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
325199	All Other Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
325211	Plastics Material and Resin Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
325212	Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
325220	Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing .....	.....	1,050
325311	Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing .....	.....	1,050
325312	Phosphatic Fertilizer Manufacturing .....	.....	1,350
325314	Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing .....	.....	550
325315	Compost Manufacturing .....	.....	550
325320	Pesticide and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing .....	.....	1,150
325411	Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
325412	Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing .....	.....	1,300
325413	In-Vitro Diagnostic Substance Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
325414	Biological Product (except Diagnostic) Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
325520	Adhesive Manufacturing .....	.....	550
325611	Soap and Other Detergent Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
325612	Polish and Other Sanitation Good Manufacturing .....	.....	900
325613	Surface Active Agent Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
325620	Toilet Preparation Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
325910	Printing Ink Manufacturing .....	.....	750
325920	Explosives Manufacturing .....	.....	750
325991	Custom Compounding of Purchased Resins .....	.....	600
325992	Photographic Film, Paper, Plate, Chemical, and Copy Toner Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
325998	All Other Miscellaneous Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing .....	.....	650
Subsector 326—Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing			
326111	Plastics Bag and Pouch Manufacturing .....	.....	750
326112	Plastics Packaging Film and Sheet (including Laminated) Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
326113	Unlaminated Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing ....	.....	750
326121	Unlaminated Plastics Profile Shape Manufacturing .....	.....	600
326122	Plastics Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing .....	.....	750
326130	Laminated Plastics Plate, Sheet (except Packaging), and Shape Manufac- turing.	.....	650
326140	Polystyrene Foam Product Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
326150	Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing ....	.....	750
326160	Plastics Bottle Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
326191	Plastics Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing .....	.....	750
326199	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing .....	.....	750
326211	Tire Manufacturing (except Retreading) ⁵ .....	.....	1,500 ⁵
326212	Tire Retreading .....	.....	500
326220	Rubber and Plastics Hoses and Belting Manufacturing .....	.....	800
326291	Rubber Product Manufacturing for Mechanical Use .....	.....	750
326299	All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing .....	.....	650
Subsector 327—Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing			
327110	Pottery, Ceramics, and Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
327120	Clay Building Material and Refractories Manufacturing .....	.....	750
327211	Flat Glass Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
327212	Other Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
327213	Glass Container Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
327215	Glass Product Manufacturing Made of Purchased Glass .....	.....	1,000
327310	Cement Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
327320	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing .....	.....	500
327331	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing .....	.....	500
327332	Concrete Pipe Manufacturing .....	.....	750
327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing .....	.....	500
327410	Lime Manufacturing .....	.....	1,050
327420	Gypsum Product Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
327910	Abrasive Product Manufacturing .....	.....	900
327991	Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing .....	.....	500
327992	Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing .....	.....	600
327993	Mineral Wool Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing .....	.....	750
Subsector 331—Primary Metal Manufacturing			
331110	Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
331210	Iron and Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing from Purchased Steel .....	.....	1,000
331221	Rolled Steel Shape Manufacturing	1,000
331222	Steel Wire Drawing	1,000

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
331313	Alumina Refining and Primary Aluminum Production .....	.....	1,300
331314	Secondary Smelting and Alloying of Aluminum .....	.....	750
331315	Aluminum Sheet, Plate, and Foil Manufacturing .....	.....	1,400
331318	Other Aluminum Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding .....	.....	750
331410	Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Smelting and Refining .....	.....	1,000
331420	Copper Rolling, Drawing, Extruding, and Alloying .....	.....	1,050
331491	Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding .....	.....	900
331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) .....	.....	850
331511	Iron Foundries .....	.....	1,000
331512	Steel Investment Foundries .....	.....	1,050
331513	Steel Foundries (except Investment) .....	.....	700
331523	Nonferrous Metal Die-Casting Foundries .....	.....	700
331524	Aluminum Foundries (except Die-Casting) .....	.....	550
331529	Other Nonferrous Metal Foundries (except Die-Casting) .....	.....	500
Subsector 332—Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing			
332111	Iron and Steel Forging .....	.....	750
332112	Nonferrous Forging .....	.....	950
332114	Custom Roll Forming .....	.....	600
332117	Powder Metallurgy Part Manufacturing .....	.....	550
332119	Metal Crown, Closure, and Other Metal Stamping (except Automotive) .....	.....	500
332215	Metal Kitchen Cookware, Utensil, Cutlery, and Flatware (except Precious) Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
332216	Saw Blade and Handtool Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332311	Prefabricated Metal Building and Component Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332312	Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing .....	.....	500
332313	Plate Work Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332321	Metal Window and Door Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing .....	.....	500
332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing .....	.....	500
332410	Power Boiler and Heat Exchanger Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332420	Metal Tank (Heavy Gauge) Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332431	Metal Can Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
332439	Other Metal Container Manufacturing .....	.....	600
332510	Hardware Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332613	Spring Manufacturing .....	.....	600
332618	Other Fabricated Wire Product Manufacturing .....	.....	500
332710	Machine Shops .....	.....	500
332721	Precision Turned Product Manufacturing .....	.....	500
332722	Bolt, Nut, Screw, Rivet, and Washer Manufacturing .....	.....	600
332811	Metal Heat Treating .....	.....	750
332812	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to Manufacturers .....	.....	600
332813	Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing and Coloring .....	.....	500
332911	Industrial Valve Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332912	Fluid Power Valve and Hose Fitting Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
332913	Plumbing Fixture Fitting and Trim Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
332919	Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing .....	.....	750
332991	Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
332992	Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing .....	.....	1,300
332993	Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
332994	Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
332996	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing .....	.....	550
332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing .....	.....	750
Subsector 333—Machinery Manufacturing⁶			
333111	Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
333112	Lawn and Garden Tractor and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
333120	Construction Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
333131	Mining Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	900
333132	Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
333241	Food Product Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333242	Semiconductor Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
333243	Sawmill, Woodworking, and Paper Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	550
333248	All Other Industrial Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	750
333310	Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
333413	Industrial and Commercial Fan and Blower and Air Purification Equipment Manufacturing.	.....	500
333414	Heating Equipment (except Warm Air Furnaces) Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333415	Air-Conditioning and Warm Air Heating Equipment and Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturing.	.....	1,250
333511	Industrial Mold Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333514	Special Die and Tool, Die Set, Jig and Fixture Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333515	Cutting Tool and Machine Tool Accessory Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333517	Machine Tool Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333519	Rolling Mill and Other Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333611	Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Units Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
333612	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drive, and Gear Manufacturing .....	.....	750
333613	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	750
333618	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
333912	Air and Gas Compressor Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
333914	Measuring, Dispensing, and Other Pumping Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	750
333921	Elevator and Moving Stairway Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
333922	Conveyor and Conveying Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333923	Overhead Traveling Crane, Hoist, and Monorail System Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
333924	Industrial Truck, Tractor, Trailer, and Stacker Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	900
333991	Power-Driven Hand Tool Manufacturing .....	.....	950
333992	Welding and Soldering Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
333993	Packaging Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	600
333994	Industrial Process Furnace and Oven Manufacturing .....	.....	500
333995	Fluid Power Cylinder and Actuator Manufacturing .....	.....	800
333996	Fluid Power Pump and Motor Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
333998	All Other Miscellaneous General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing .....	.....	700
Subsector 334—Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing⁶			
334111	Electronic Computer Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
334112	Computer Storage Device Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
334118	Computer Terminal and Other Computer Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing.	.....	1,000
334210	Telephone Apparatus Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
334220	Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing.	.....	1,250
334290	Other Communications Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	800
334310	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	750
334412	Bare Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing .....	.....	750
334413	Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
334416	Capacitor, Resistor, Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductor Manufacturing ..	.....	550
334417	Electronic Connector Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
334418	Printed Circuit Assembly (Electronic Assembly) Manufacturing .....	.....	750
334419	Other Electronic Component Manufacturing .....	.....	750
334510	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
334511	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System and Instrument Manufacturing.	.....	1,350
334512	Automatic Environmental Control Manufacturing for Residential, Commercial, and Appliance Use.	.....	650
334513	Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and Controlling Industrial Process Variables.	.....	750
334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing .....	.....	850
334515	Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical Signals.	.....	750
334516	Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
334517	Irradiation Apparatus Manufacturing .....	.....	1,200
334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing .....	.....	600
334610	Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media .....	.....	1,250
Subsector 335—Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing⁶			
335131	Residential Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing .....	.....	750
335132	Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Electric Lighting Fixture Manufacturing.	.....	600
335139	Electric Lamp Bulb and Other Lighting Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
335210	Small Electrical Appliance Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
335220	Major Household Appliance Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
335311	Power, Distribution, and Specialty Transformer Manufacturing .....	.....	800
335312	Motor and Generator Manufacturing	1,250
335313	Switchgear and Switchboard Apparatus Manufacturing	1,250

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
335314	Relay and Industrial Control Manufacturing .....	.....	750
335910	Battery Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
335921	Fiber Optic Cable Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
335929	Other Communication and Energy Wire Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
335931	Current-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing .....	.....	600
335932	Noncurrent-Carrying Wiring Device Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
335991	Carbon and Graphite Product Manufacturing .....	.....	900
335999	All Other Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing.	.....	600
Subsector 336—Transportation Equipment Manufacturing⁶			
336110	Automobile and Light Duty Motor Vehicle Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336120	Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
336212	Truck Trailer Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
336213	Motor Home Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
336310	Motor Vehicle Gasoline Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing .....	.....	1,050
336320	Motor Vehicle Electrical and Electronic Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
336330	Motor Vehicle Steering and Suspension Components (except Spring) Manufacturing.	.....	1,000
336340	Motor Vehicle Brake System Manufacturing .....	.....	1,250
336350	Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336360	Motor Vehicle Seating and Interior Trim Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336370	Motor Vehicle Metal Stamping .....	.....	1,000
336390	Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
336411	Aircraft Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336412	Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336413	Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing ⁷ .....	.....	1,250 ⁷
336414	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Manufacturing .....	.....	1,300
336415	Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Propulsion Unit and Propulsion Unit Parts Manufacturing.	.....	1,250
336419	Other Guided Missile and Space Vehicle Parts and Auxiliary Equipment Manufacturing.	.....	1,050
336510	Railroad Rolling Stock Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336611	Ship Building and Repairing .....	.....	1,300
336612	Boat Building .....	.....	1,000
336991	Motorcycle, Bicycle, and Parts Manufacturing .....	.....	1,050
336992	Military Armored Vehicle, Tank, and Tank Component Manufacturing .....	.....	1,500
336999	All Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
Subsector 337—Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing			
337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing .....	.....	750
337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
337122	Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing .....	.....	750
337126	Household Furniture (except Wood and Upholstered) Manufacturing .....	.....	950
337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing .....	.....	500
337211	Wood Office Furniture Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
337212	Custom Architectural Woodwork and Millwork Manufacturing .....	.....	500
337214	Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing .....	.....	1,100
337215	Showcase, Partition, Shelving, and Locker Manufacturing .....	.....	500
337910	Mattress Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
337920	Blind and Shade Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
Subsector 339—Miscellaneous Manufacturing			
339112	Surgical and Medical Instrument Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
339113	Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing .....	.....	800
339114	Dental Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing .....	.....	750
339115	Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
339116	Dental Laboratories .....	.....	500
339910	Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturing .....	.....	700
339920	Sporting and Athletic Goods Manufacturing .....	.....	750
339930	Doll, Toy, and Game Manufacturing .....	.....	700
339940	Office Supplies (except Paper) Manufacturing .....	.....	750
339950	Sign Manufacturing .....	.....	500
339991	Gasket, Packing, and Sealing Device Manufacturing .....	.....	600
339992	Musical Instrument Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
339993	Fastener, Button, Needle, and Pin Manufacturing .....	.....	750

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
339994	Broom, Brush, and Mop Manufacturing .....	.....	750
339995	Burial Casket Manufacturing .....	.....	1,000
339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing .....	.....	550

Sector 42—Wholesale Trade

(These NAICS codes shall not be used to classify Government acquisitions for supplies. They also shall not be used by Federal Government contractors when subcontracting for the acquisition for supplies. The applicable manufacturing NAICS code shall be used to classify acquisitions for supplies. A Wholesale Trade or Retail Trade business concern submitting an offer or a quote on a supply acquisition is categorized as a nonmanufacturer and deemed small if it has 500 or fewer employees and meets the requirements of 13 CFR 121.406.)

Subsector 423—Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods

423110	Automobile and Other Motor Vehicle Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	250
423120	Motor Vehicle Supplies and New Parts Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423130	Tire and Tube Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423140	Motor Vehicle Parts (Used) Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	125
423210	Furniture Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100
423220	Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100
423310	Lumber, Plywood, Millwork, and Wood Panel Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	150
423320	Brick, Stone, and Related Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	150
423330	Roofing, Siding, and Insulation Material Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	225
423390	Other Construction Material Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100
423410	Photographic Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423420	Office Equipment Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423430	Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	250
423440	Other Commercial Equipment Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100
423450	Medical, Dental, and Hospital Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423460	Ophthalmic Goods Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	175
423490	Other Professional Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	150
423510	Metal Service Centers and Other Metal Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423520	Coal and Other Mineral and Ore Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423610	Electrical Apparatus and Equipment, Wiring Supplies, and Related Equipment Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423620	Household Appliances, Electric Housewares, and Consumer Electronics Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	225
423690	Other Electronic Parts and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	250
423710	Hardware Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	150
423720	Plumbing and Heating Equipment and Supplies (Hydronics) Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
423730	Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	175
423740	Refrigeration Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	125
423810	Construction and Mining (except Oil Well) Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	250
423820	Farm and Garden Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	125
423830	Industrial Machinery and Equipment Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100
423840	Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	125
423850	Service Establishment Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	125
423860	Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	175
423910	Sporting and Recreational Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100
423920	Toy and Hobby Goods and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	175
423930	Recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	125
423940	Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, and Precious Metal Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	125
423990	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100

Subsector 424—Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods

424110	Printing and Writing Paper Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	225
424120	Stationery and Office Supplies Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	150
424130	Industrial and Personal Service Paper Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	150
424210	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	250
424310	Piece Goods, Notions, and Other Dry Goods Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	100
424340	Footwear Merchant Wholesalers .....	.....	200
424350	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Merchant Wholesalers	150
424410	General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers	250

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
424420	Packaged Frozen Food Merchant Wholesalers		200
424430	Dairy Product (except Dried or Canned) Merchant Wholesalers		200
424440	Poultry and Poultry Product Merchant Wholesalers		150
424450	Confectionery Merchant Wholesalers		225
424460	Fish and Seafood Merchant Wholesalers		100
424470	Meat and Meat Product Merchant Wholesalers		150
424480	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Merchant Wholesalers		100
424490	Other Grocery and Related Products Merchant Wholesalers		250
424510	Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers		200
424520	Livestock Merchant Wholesalers		125
424590	Other Farm Product Raw Material Merchant Wholesalers		175
424610	Plastics Materials and Basic Forms and Shapes Merchant Wholesalers		150
424690	Other Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers		175
424710	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals		225
424720	Petroleum and Petroleum Products Merchant Wholesalers (except Bulk Stations and Terminals)		200
424810	Beer and Ale Merchant Wholesalers		200
424820	Wine and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers		250
424910	Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		200
424920	Book, Periodical, and Newspaper Merchant Wholesalers		200
424930	Flower, Nursery Stock, and Florists' Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		100
424940	Tobacco Product and Electronic Cigarette Merchant Wholesalers		250
424950	Paint, Varnish, and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers		150
424990	Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers		100
Subsector 425—Wholesale Trade Agents and Brokers			
425120	Wholesale Trade Agents and Brokers		125
Sector 44—Retail Trade			
(These NAICS codes shall not be used to classify Government acquisitions for supplies. They also shall not be used by Federal Government contractors when subcontracting for the acquisition for supplies. The applicable manufacturing NAICS code shall be used to classify acquisitions for supplies. A Wholesale Trade or Retail Trade business concern submitting an offer or a quote on a supply acquisition is categorized as a nonmanufacturer and deemed small if it has 500 or fewer employees and meets the requirements of 13 CFR 121.406.)			
Subsector 441—Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers			
441110	New Car Dealers		200
441120	Used Car Dealers	\$30.5	
441210	Recreational Vehicle Dealers	\$40.0	
441222	Boat Dealers	\$40.0	
441227	Motorcycle, ATV, and All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	\$40.0	
441330	Automotive Parts and Accessories Retailers	\$28.5	
441340	Tire Dealers	\$25.5	
Subsector 444—Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers			
444110	Home Centers	\$47.0	
444120	Paint and Wallpaper Retailers	\$34.0	
444140	Hardware Retailers	\$16.5	
444180	Other Building Material Dealers	\$25.0	
444230	Outdoor Power Equipment Retailers	\$9.5	
444240	Nursery, Garden Center, and Farm Supply Retailers	\$21.5	
Subsector 445—Food and Beverage Stores			
445110	Supermarkets and Other Grocery Retailers (except Convenience Retailers)	\$40.0	
445131	Convenience Retailers	\$36.5	
445132	Vending Machine Operators	\$21.0	
445230	Fruit and Vegetable Retailers	\$9.0	
445240	Meat Retailers	\$9.0	
445250	Fish and Seafood Retailers	\$9.0	
445291	Baked Goods Retailers	\$16.0	
445292	Confectionery and Nut Retailers	\$19.5	
445298	All Other Specialty Food Retailers	\$10.0	
445320	Beer, Wine, and Liquor Retailers	\$10.0	
Subsector 449—Furniture, Home Furnishings, Electronics, and Appliance Retailers			
449110	Furniture Retailers	\$25.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
449121	Floor Covering Retailers	\$9.0	
449122	Window Treatment Retailers	\$11.5	
449129	All Other Home Furnishings Retailers	\$33.5	
449210	Electronics and Appliance Retailers	\$40.0	
Subsector 455—General Merchandise Retailers			
455110	Department Stores	\$40.0	
455211	Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	\$47.0	
455219	All Other General Merchandise Retailers	\$40.0	
Subsector 456—Health and Personal Care Retailers			
456110	Pharmacies and Drug Retailers	\$37.5	
456120	Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, and Perfume Retailers	\$34.0	
456130	Optical Goods Retailers	\$29.5	
456191	Food (Health) Supplement Retailers	\$22.5	
456199	All Other Health and Personal Care Retailers	\$9.5	
Subsector 457—Gasoline Stations and Fuel Dealers			
457110	Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	\$36.5	
457120	Other Gasoline Stations	\$33.5	
457210	Fuel Dealers		100
Subsector 458—Clothing, Clothing Accessories, Shoe, and Jewelry Retailers			
458110	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Retailers	\$47.0	
458210	Shoe Retailers	\$34.0	
458310	Jewelry Retailers	\$20.5	
458320	Luggage and Leather Goods Retailers	\$38.0	
Subsector 459—Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, Book, and Miscellaneous Retailers			
459110	Sporting Goods Retailers	\$26.5	
459120	Hobby, Toy, and Game Retailers	\$35.0	
459130	Sewing, Needlework, and Piece Goods Retailers	\$34.0	
459140	Musical Instrument and Supplies Retailers	\$22.5	
459210	Book Retailers and News Dealers	\$36.0	
459310	Florists	\$9.0	
459410	Office Supplies and Stationery Retailers	\$40.0	
459420	Gift, Novelty, and Souvenir Retailers	\$13.5	
459510	Used Merchandise Retailers	\$14.0	
459910	Pet and Pet Supplies Retailers	\$32.0	
459920	Art Dealers	\$16.5	
459930	Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers	\$19.0	
459991	Tobacco, Electronic Cigarette, and Other Smoking Supplies Retailers	\$11.5	
459999	All Other Miscellaneous Retailers	\$11.5	
Sectors 48–49—Transportation and Warehousing			
Subsector 481—Air Transportation			
481111	Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation		1,500
481112	Scheduled Freight Air Transportation		1,500
481211	Nonscheduled Chartered Passenger Air Transportation		1,500
481212	Nonscheduled Chartered Freight Air Transportation		1,500
481219	Other Nonscheduled Air Transportation	\$25.0	
Subsector 482—Rail Transportation			
482111	Line-Haul Railroads		1,500
482112	Short Line Railroads		1,500
Subsector 483—Water Transportation			
483111	Deep Sea Freight Transportation		1,050
483112	Deep Sea Passenger Transportation		1,500
483113	Coastal and Great Lakes Freight Transportation		800
483114	Coastal and Great Lakes Passenger Transportation		550
483211	Inland Water Freight Transportation		1,050

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
483212	Inland Water Passenger Transportation .....	.....	550
Subsector 484—Truck Transportation			
484110	General Freight Trucking, Local	\$34.0	
484121	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	\$34.0	
484122	General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Less Than Truckload	\$43.0	
484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving	\$34.0	
484220	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local	\$34.0	
484230	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance	\$34.0	
Subsector 485—Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation			
485111	Mixed Mode Transit Systems	\$29.0	
485112	Commuter Rail Systems	\$47.0	
485113	Bus and Other Motor Vehicle Transit Systems	\$32.5	
485119	Other Urban Transit Systems	\$37.5	
485210	Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	\$32.0	
485310	Taxi and Ridesharing Services	\$19.0	
485320	Limousine Service	\$19.0	
485410	School and Employee Bus Transportation	\$30.0	
485510	Charter Bus Industry	\$19.0	
485991	Special Needs Transportation	\$19.0	
485999	All Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	\$19.0	
Subsector 486—Pipeline Transportation			
486110	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil .....	.....	1,500
486210	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas	\$41.5	
486910	Pipeline Transportation of Refined Petroleum Products .....	.....	1,500
486990	All Other Pipeline Transportation	\$46.0	
Subsector 487—Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation			
487110	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land	\$20.5	
487210	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water	\$14.0	
487990	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other	\$25.0	
Subsector 488—Support Activities for Transportation			
488111	Air Traffic Control	\$40.0	
488119	Other Airport Operations	\$40.0	
488190	Other Support Activities for Air Transportation	\$40.0	
488210	Support Activities for Rail Transportation	\$34.0	
488310	Port and Harbor Operations	\$47.0	
488320	Marine Cargo Handling	\$47.0	
488330	Navigational Services to Shipping	\$47.0	
488390	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation	\$47.0	
488410	Motor Vehicle Towing	\$9.0	
488490	Other Support Activities for Road Transportation	\$18.0	
488510	Freight Transportation Arrangement ¹⁰	\$20.0 ¹⁰	
488510 (Excep- tion).	Non-Vessel Owning Common Carriers and Household Goods Forwarders	\$34.0	
488991	Packing and Crating	\$34.0	
488999	All Other Support Activities for Transportation	\$25.0	
Subsector 491—Postal Service			
491110	Postal Service	\$9.0	
Subsector 492—Couriers and Messengers			
492110	Couriers and Express Delivery Services .....	.....	1,500
492210	Local Messengers and Local Delivery	\$34.0	
Subsector 493—Warehousing and Storage			
493110	General Warehousing and Storage	\$34.0	
493120	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	\$36.5	
493130	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage	\$34.0	
493190	Other Warehousing and Storage	\$36.5	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
Sector 51—Information			
Subsector 512—Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries			
512110	Motion Picture and Video Production	\$40.0	
512120	Motion Picture and Video Distribution	\$39.0	
512131	Motion Picture Theaters (except Drive-Ins)	\$47.0	
512132	Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters	\$12.5	
512191	Teleproduction and Other Postproduction Services	\$39.0	
512199	Other Motion Picture and Video Industries	\$28.5	
512230	Music Publishers		900
512240	Sound Recording Studios	\$11.0	
512250	Record Production and Distribution		900
512290	Other Sound Recording Industries	\$22.5	
Subsector 513—Publishing Industries			
513110	Newspaper Publishers		1,000
513120	Periodical Publishers		1,000
513130	Book Publishers		1,000
513140	Directory and Mailing List Publishers		1,000
513191	Greeting Card Publishers		1,000
513199	All Other Publishers		1,000
513210	Software Publishers ¹⁵	\$47.0 ¹⁵	
Subsector 516—Broadcasting and Content Providers			
516110	Radio Broadcasting Stations	\$47.0	
516120	Television Broadcasting Stations	\$47.0	
516210	Media Streaming Distribution Services, Social Networks, and Other Media Networks and Content Providers.	\$47.0	
Subsector 517—Telecommunications			
517111	Wired Telecommunications Carriers		1,500
517112	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)		1,500
517121	Telecommunications Resellers		1,500
517122	Agents for Wireless Telecommunications Services		1,500
517410	Satellite Telecommunications	\$44.0	
517810	All Other Telecommunications	\$40.0	
Subsector 518—Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services			
518210	Computing Infrastructure Providers, Data Processing, Web Hosting, and Related Services.	\$40.0	
Subsector 519—Web Search Portals, Libraries, Archives, and Other Information Services			
519210	Libraries and Archives	\$21.0	
519290	Web Search Portals and All Other Information Services		1,000
Sector 52—Finance and Insurance			
Subsector 522—Credit Intermediation and Related Activities			
522110	Commercial Banking ^a	\$850 million in assets ^a	
522130	Credit Unions ^a	\$850 million in assets ^a	
522180	Savings Institutions and Other Depository Credit Intermediation ^a	\$850 million in assets ^a	
522210	Credit Card Issuing ^a	\$850 million in assets ^a	
522220	Sales Financing	\$47.0	
522291	Consumer Lending	\$47.0	
522292	Real Estate Credit	\$47.0	
522299	International, Secondary Market, and All Other Nondepository Credit Inter- mediation.	\$47.0	
522310	Mortgage and Nonmortgage Loan Brokers	\$15.0	
522320	Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	\$47.0	
522390	Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	\$28.5	

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
Subsector 523—Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities			
523150	Investment Banking and Securities Intermediation	\$47.0	
523160	Commodity Contracts Intermediation	\$41.5	
523210	Securities and Commodity Exchanges	\$47.0	
523910	Miscellaneous Intermediation	\$47.0	
523940	Portfolio Management and Investment Advice	\$47.0	
523991	Trust, Fiduciary and Custody Activities	\$47.0	
523999	Miscellaneous Financial Investment Activities	\$47.0	
Subsector 524—Insurance Carriers and Related Activities			
524113	Direct Life Insurance Carriers	\$47.0	
524114	Direct Health and Medical Insurance Carriers	\$47.0	
524126	Direct Property and Casualty Insurance Carriers		1,500
524127	Direct Title Insurance Carriers	\$47.0	
524128	Other Direct Insurance (except Life, Health and Medical) Carriers	\$47.0	
524130	Reinsurance Carriers	\$47.0	
524210	Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	\$15.0	
524291	Claims Adjusting	\$25.0	
524292	Pharmacy Benefit Management and Other Third Party Administration of Insurance and Pension Funds	\$45.5	
524298	All Other Insurance Related Activities	\$30.5	
Subsector 525—Funds, Trusts and Other Financial Vehicles			
525110	Pension Funds	\$40.0	
525120	Health and Welfare Funds	\$40.0	
525190	Other Insurance Funds	\$40.0	
525910	Open-End Investment Funds	\$40.0	
525920	Trusts, Estates, and Agency Accounts	\$40.0	
525990	Other Financial Vehicles	\$40.0	
Sector 53—Real Estate and Rental and Leasing			
Subsector 531—Real Estate			
531110	Lessors of Residential Buildings and Dwellings ⁹	\$34.0 ⁹	
531120	Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses) ⁹	\$34.0 ⁹	
531130	Lessors of Miniwarehouses and Self-Storage Units ⁹	\$34.0 ⁹	
531190	Lessors of Other Real Estate Property ⁹	\$34.0 ⁹	
531210	Offices of Real Estate Agents and Brokers ¹⁰	\$15.0 ¹⁰	
531311	Residential Property Managers	\$12.5	
531312	Nonresidential Property Managers	\$19.5	
531320	Offices of Real Estate Appraisers	\$9.5	
531390	Other Activities Related to Real Estate	\$19.5	
Subsector 532—Rental and Leasing Services			
532111	Passenger Car Rental	\$47.0	
532112	Passenger Car Leasing	\$47.0	
532120	Truck, Utility Trailer, and RV (Recreational Vehicle) Rental and Leasing	\$47.0	
532210	Consumer Electronics and Appliances Rental	\$47.0	
532281	Formal Wear and Costume Rental	\$25.0	
532282	Video Tape and Disc Rental	\$35.0	
532283	Home Health Equipment Rental	\$41.0	
532284	Recreational Goods Rental	\$9.0	
532289	All Other Consumer Goods Rental	\$12.5	
532310	General Rental Centers	\$9.0	
532411	Commercial Air, Rail, and Water Transportation Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$45.5	
532412	Construction, Mining and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$40.0	
532420	Office Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$40.0	
532490	Other Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	\$40.0	
Subsector 533—Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)			
533110	Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	\$47.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
Sector 54—Professional, Scientific and Technical Services			
Subsector 541—Professional, Scientific and Technical Services			
541110	Offices of Lawyers	\$15.5	
541191	Title Abstract and Settlement Offices	\$19.5	
541199	All Other Legal Services	\$20.5	
541211	Offices of Certified Public Accountants	\$26.5	
541213	Tax Preparation Services	\$25.0	
541214	Payroll Services	\$39.0	
541219	Other Accounting Services	\$25.0	
541310	Architectural Services	\$12.5	
541320	Landscape Architectural Services	\$9.0	
541330	Engineering Services	\$25.5	
541330 (Excep- tion 1).	Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons	\$47.0	
541330 (Excep- tion 2).	Contracts and Subcontracts for Engineering Services Awarded Under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992.	\$47.0	
541330 (Excep- tion 3).	Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture	\$47.0	
541340	Drafting Services	\$9.0	
541350	Building Inspection Services	\$11.5	
541360	Geophysical Surveying and Mapping Services	\$28.5	
541370	Surveying and Mapping (except Geophysical) Services	\$19.0	
541380	Testing Laboratories and Services	\$19.0	
541410	Interior Design Services	\$9.0	
541420	Industrial Design Services	\$17.0	
541430	Graphic Design Services	\$9.0	
541490	Other Specialized Design Services	\$13.5	
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services	\$34.0	
541512	Computer Systems Design Services	\$34.0	
541513	Computer Facilities Management Services	\$37.0	
541519	Other Computer Related Services	\$34.0	
541519 (Excep- tion).	Information Technology Value Added Resellers ¹⁸		150 ¹⁸
541611	Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Serv- ices.	\$24.5	
541612	Human Resources Consulting Services	\$29.0	
541613	Marketing Consulting Services	\$19.0	
541614	Process, Physical Distribution and Logistics Consulting Services	\$20.0	
541618	Other Management Consulting Services	\$19.0	
541620	Environmental Consulting Services	\$19.0	
541690	Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	\$19.0	
541713	Research and Technology in Nanotechnology ¹¹		1,000 ¹¹
541714	Research and Technology in Biotechnology (except Nanobiotechnology) ¹¹		1,000 ¹¹
541715	Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Nanotechnology and Biotechnology) ¹¹ .		¹¹ 1,000
541715 (Excep- tion 1).	Aircraft, Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts ¹¹		¹¹ 1,500
541715 (Excep- tion 2).	Other Aircraft Parts and Auxiliary Equipment ¹¹		¹¹ 1,250
541715 (Excep- tion 3).	Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles, Their Propulsion Units and Propul- sion Parts ¹¹ .		¹¹ 1,300
541720	Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities	\$28.0	
541810	Advertising Agencies ¹⁰	\$25.5 ¹⁰	
541820	Public Relations Agencies	\$19.0	
541830	Media Buying Agencies	\$32.5	
541840	Media Representatives	\$21.0	
541850	Indoor and Outdoor Display Advertising	\$34.5	
541860	Direct Mail Advertising	\$22.0	
541870	Advertising Material Distribution Services	\$28.5	
541890	Other Services Related to Advertising	\$19.0	
541910	Marketing Research and Public Opinion Polling	\$22.5	
541921	Photography Studios, Portrait	\$16.0	
541922	Commercial Photography	\$9.0	
541930	Translation and Interpretation Services	\$22.5	
541940	Veterinary Services	\$10.0	
541990	All Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$19.5	

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
Sector 55—Management of Companies and Enterprises			
Subsector 551—Management of Companies and Enterprises			
551111	Offices of Bank Holding Companies	\$38.5	
551112	Offices of Other Holding Companies	\$45.5	
Sector 56—Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services			
Subsector 561—Administrative and Support Services			
561110	Office Administrative Services	\$12.5	
561210	Facilities Support Services ¹²	\$47.0 ¹²	
561311	Employment Placement Agencies	\$34.0	
561312	Executive Search Services	\$34.0	
561320	Temporary Help Services	\$34.0	
561330	Professional Employer Organizations	\$41.5	
561410	Document Preparation Services	\$19.0	
561421	Telephone Answering Services	\$19.0	
561422	Telemarketing Bureaus and Other Contact Centers	\$25.5	
561431	Private Mail Centers	\$19.0	
561439	Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	\$26.5	
561440	Collection Agencies	\$19.5	
561450	Credit Bureaus	\$41.0	
561491	Repossession Services	\$19.0	
561492	Court Reporting and Stenotype Services	\$19.0	
561499	All Other Business Support Services	\$21.5	
561510	Travel Agencies ¹⁰	\$25.0 ¹⁰	
561520	Tour Operators ¹⁰	\$25.0 ¹⁰	
561591	Convention and Visitors Bureaus	\$25.0	
561599	All Other Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	\$32.5	
561611	Investigation and Personal Background Check Services	\$25.0	
561612	Security Guards and Patrol Services	\$29.0	
561613	Armored Car Services	\$43.0	
561621	Security Systems Services (except Locksmiths)	\$25.0	
561622	Locksmiths	\$25.0	
561710	Exterminating and Pest Control Services	\$17.5	
561720	Janitorial Services	\$22.0	
561730	Landscaping Services	\$9.5	
561740	Carpet and Upholstery Cleaning Services	\$8.5	
561790	Other Services to Buildings and Dwellings	\$9.0	
561910	Packaging and Labeling Services	\$19.5	
561920	Convention and Trade Show Organizers ¹⁰	\$20.0 ¹⁰	
561990	All Other Support Services	\$16.5	
Subsector 562—Waste Management and Remediation Services			
562111	Solid Waste Collection	\$47.0	
562112	Hazardous Waste Collection	\$47.0	
562119	Other Waste Collection	\$47.0	
562211	Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	\$47.0	
562212	Solid Waste Landfill	\$47.0	
562213	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	\$47.0	
562219	Other Nonhazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal	\$47.0	
562910	Remediation Services	\$25.0	
562910 (Exception).	Environmental Remediation Services ¹⁴		¹⁴ 1,000
562920	Materials Recovery Facilities	\$25.0	
562991	Septic Tank and Related Services	\$9.0	
562998	All Other Miscellaneous Waste Management Services	\$16.5	
Sector 61—Educational Services			
Subsector 611—Educational Services			
611110	Elementary and Secondary Schools	\$20.0	
611210	Junior Colleges	\$32.5	
611310	Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools	\$34.5	
611410	Business and Secretarial Schools	\$20.5	
611420	Computer Training	\$16.0	
611430	Professional and Management Development Training	\$15.0	
611511	Cosmetology and Barber Schools	\$13.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
611512	Flight Training	\$34.0	
611513	Apprenticeship Training	\$11.5	
611519	Other Technical and Trade Schools	\$21.0	
611519 (Excep- tion).	Job Corps Centers ¹⁶	\$47.0 ¹⁶	
611610	Fine Arts Schools	\$9.0	
611620	Sports and Recreation Instruction	\$9.0	
611630	Language Schools	\$20.5	
611691	Exam Preparation and Tutoring	\$12.5	
611692	Automobile Driving Schools	\$10.0	
611699	All Other Miscellaneous Schools and Instruction	\$16.5	
611710	Educational Support Services	\$24.0	
Sector 62—Health Care and Social Assistance			
Subsector 621—Ambulatory Health Care Services			
621111	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	\$16.0	
621112	Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists	\$13.5	
621210	Offices of Dentists	\$9.0	
621310	Offices of Chiropractors	\$9.0	
621320	Offices of Optometrists	\$9.0	
621330	Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)	\$9.0	
621340	Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists and Audiologists	\$12.5	
621391	Offices of Podiatrists	\$9.0	
621399	Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	\$10.0	
621410	Family Planning Centers	\$19.0	
621420	Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers	\$19.0	
621491	HMO Medical Centers	\$44.5	
621492	Kidney Dialysis Centers	\$47.0	
621493	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	\$19.0	
621498	All Other Outpatient Care Centers	\$25.5	
621511	Medical Laboratories	\$41.5	
621512	Diagnostic Imaging Centers	\$19.0	
621610	Home Health Care Services	\$19.0	
621910	Ambulance Services	\$22.5	
621991	Blood and Organ Banks	\$40.0	
621999	All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	\$20.5	
Subsector 622—Hospitals			
622110	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	\$47.0	
622210	Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	\$47.0	
622310	Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	\$47.0	
Subsector 623—Nursing and Residential Care Facilities			
623110	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Facilities)	\$34.0	
623210	Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities	\$19.0	
623220	Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities	\$19.0	
623311	Continuing Care Retirement Communities	\$34.0	
623312	Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly	\$23.5	
623990	Other Residential Care Facilities	\$16.0	
Subsector 624—Social Assistance			
624110	Child and Youth Services	\$15.5	
624120	Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	\$15.0	
624190	Other Individual and Family Services	\$16.0	
624210	Community Food Services	\$19.5	
624221	Temporary Shelters	\$13.5	
624229	Other Community Housing Services	\$19.0	
624230	Emergency and Other Relief Services	\$41.5	
624310	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	\$15.0	
624410	Child Care Services	\$9.5	
Sector 71—Arts, Entertainment and Recreation			
Subsector 711—Performing Arts, Spectator Sports and Related Industries			
711110	Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	\$25.0	
711120	Dance Companies	\$18.0	
711130	Musical Groups and Artists	\$15.0	

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SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
711190	Other Performing Arts Companies	\$34.0	
711211	Sports Teams and Clubs	\$47.0	
711212	Racetracks	\$47.0	
711219	Other Spectator Sports	\$16.5	
711310	Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports and Similar Events with Facilities	\$40.0	
711320	Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports and Similar Events without Facilities	\$22.0	
711410	Agents and Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers and Other Public Figures	\$17.5	
711510	Independent Artists, Writers, and Performers	\$9.0	
Subsector 712—Museums, Historical Sites and Similar Institutions			
712110	Museums	\$34.0	
712120	Historical Sites	\$13.0	
712130	Zoos and Botanical Gardens	\$34.0	
712190	Nature Parks and Other Similar Institutions	\$19.5	
Subsector 713—Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries			
713110	Amusement and Theme Parks	\$47.0	
713120	Amusement Arcades	\$9.0	
713210	Casinos (except Casino Hotels)	\$34.0	
713290	Other Gambling Industries	\$40.0	
713910	Golf Courses and Country Clubs	\$19.0	
713920	Skiing Facilities	\$35.0	
713930	Marinas	\$11.0	
713940	Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	\$17.5	
713950	Bowling Centers	\$12.5	
713990	All Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	\$9.0	
Sector 72—Accommodation and Food Services			
Subsector 721—Accommodation			
721110	Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels	\$40.0	
721120	Casino Hotels	\$40.0	
721191	Bed-and-Breakfast Inns	\$9.0	
721199	All Other Traveler Accommodation	\$9.0	
721211	RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Campgrounds	\$10.0	
721214	Recreational and Vacation Camps (except Campgrounds)	\$9.0	
721310	Rooming and Boarding Houses, Dormitories, and Workers' Camps	\$14.0	
Subsector 722—Food Services and Drinking Places			
722310	Food Service Contractors	\$47.0	
722320	Caterers	\$9.0	
722330	Mobile Food Services	\$9.0	
722410	Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	\$9.0	
722511	Full-Service Restaurants	\$11.5	
722513	Limited-Service Restaurants	\$13.5	
722514	Cafeterias, Grill Buffets, and Buffets	\$34.0	
722515	Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars	\$22.5	
Sector 81—Other Services (Except Public Administration)			
Subsector 811—Repair and Maintenance			
811111	General Automotive Repair	\$9.0	
811114	Specialized Automotive Repair	\$9.0	
811121	Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair and Maintenance	\$9.0	
811122	Automotive Glass Replacement Shops	\$17.5	
811191	Automotive Oil Change and Lubrication Shops	\$11.0	
811192	Car Washes	\$9.0	
811198	All Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	\$10.0	
811210	Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance	\$34.0	
811310	Commercial and Industrial Machinery and Equipment (except Automotive and Electronic) Repair and Maintenance	\$12.5	
811411	Home and Garden Equipment Repair and Maintenance	\$9.0	
811412	Appliance Repair and Maintenance	\$19.0	
811420	Reupholstery and Furniture Repair	\$9.0	
811430	Footwear and Leather Goods Repair	\$9.0	

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS BY NAICS INDUSTRY—Continued

NAICS codes	NAICS U.S. industry title	Size standards in millions of dollars	Size standards in number of employees
811490	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance	\$9.0	
Subsector 812—Personal and Laundry Services			
812111	Barber Shops	\$9.5	
812112	Beauty Salons	\$9.5	
812113	Nail Salons	\$9.0	
812191	Diet and Weight Reducing Centers	\$27.5	
812199	Other Personal Care Services	\$9.0	
812210	Funeral Homes and Funeral Services	\$12.5	
812220	Cemeteries and Crematories	\$25.0	
812310	Coin-Operated Laundries and Drycleaners	\$13.0	
812320	Drycleaning and Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)	\$8.0	
812331	Linen Supply	\$40.0	
812332	Industrial Launderers	\$47.0	
812910	Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services	\$9.0	
812921	Photofinishing Laboratories (except One-Hour)	\$29.5	
812922	One-Hour Photofinishing	\$19.0	
812930	Parking Lots and Garages	\$47.0	
812990	All Other Personal Services	\$15.0	
Subsector 813—Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional and Similar Organizations			
813110	Religious Organizations	\$13.0	
813211	Grantmaking Foundations	\$40.0	
813212	Voluntary Health Organizations	\$34.0	
813219	Other Grantmaking and Giving Services	\$47.0	
813311	Human Rights Organizations	\$34.0	
813312	Environment, Conservation and Wildlife Organizations	\$19.5	
813319	Other Social Advocacy Organizations	\$18.0	
813410	Civic and Social Organizations	\$9.5	
813910	Business Associations	\$15.5	
813920	Professional Organizations	\$23.5	
813930	Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations	\$16.5	
813940	Political Organizations	\$14.0	
813990	Other Similar Organizations (except Business, Professional, Labor, and Political Organizations).	\$13.5	
Sector 92—Public Administration ¹⁷			

(Small business size standards are not established for this sector. Establishments in the Public Administration sector are Federal, state, and local government agencies which administer and oversee government programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments.)

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 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.

3. *NAICS code 311421*—For purposes of Government procurement for food canning and preserving, the standard of 1,000 employees excludes agricultural labor as defined in 3306(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 3306(k).

4. *NAICS code 324110*—To qualify as small for purposes of Government procurement, the petroleum refiner, including its affiliates, must be a concern that has either no more than 1,500 employees or no more than 200,000 barrels per calendar day total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation capacity. Capacity includes all domestic and foreign affiliates, all owned or leased facilities, and all facilities under a processing agreement or an arrangement such as an exchange agreement or a throughput. To qualify under the capacity size standard, the

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firm, together with its affiliates, must be primarily engaged in refining crude petroleum into refined petroleum products. A firm's "primary industry" is determined in accordance with 13 CFR 121.107.

5. *NAICS code 326211*—For Government procurement, a firm is small for bidding on a contract for pneumatic tires within Census NAICS Product Classification codes 3262111 and 3262113, provided that:

(a) The value of tires within Census NAICS Product Classification codes 3262111 and 3262113 that it manufactured in the United States during the previous calendar year is more than 50 percent of the value of its total worldwide manufacture,

(b) The value of pneumatic tires within Census NAICS Product Classification codes 3262111 and 3262113 comprising its total worldwide manufacture during the preceding calendar year was less than 5 percent of the value of all such tires manufactured in the United States during that period, and

(c) The value of the principal product that it manufactured, produced, or sold worldwide during the preceding calendar year is less than 10 percent of the total value of such products manufactured or otherwise produced or sold in the United States during that period.

6. *NAICS Subsectors 333, 334, 335 and 336*—For rebuilding machinery or equipment on a factory basis, or equivalent, use the NAICS code for a newly manufactured product. Concerns performing major rebuilding or overhaul activities do not necessarily have to meet the criteria for being a "manufacturer" although the activities may be classified under a manufacturing NAICS code. Ordinary repair services or preservation are not considered rebuilding.

7. *NAICS code 336413*—Contracts for the rebuilding or overhaul of aircraft ground support equipment on a contract basis are classified under NAICS code 336413.

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 (excluding the exception), 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 revenue.

11. *NAICS code 541713, 541714, and 541715*—

(a) Research and Development" means laboratory or other physical research and development. It does not include economic, educational, engineering, operations, systems, or other nonphysical research; or computer programming, data processing, commercial and/or medical laboratory testing.

(b) For research and development contracts requiring the delivery of a manufactured product, the appropriate size standard is that of the manufacturing industry.

(c) For purposes of the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Transfer Technology (STTR) programs, the term "research" or "research and development" means any activity which is (A) a systematic, intensive study directed toward greater knowledge or understanding of the subject studied; (B) a systematic study directed specifically toward applying new knowledge to meet a recognized need; or (C) a systematic application of knowledge toward the production of useful materials, devices, and systems or methods, including design, development, and improvement of prototypes and new processes to meet specific requirements. See 15 U.S.C. 638(e)(5) and section 3 of the SBIR and STTR policy directives available at www.sbir.gov. For size eligibility requirements for the SBIR and STTR programs, see § 121.702 of this part.

(d) "Research and Development" for guided missiles and space vehicles includes evaluations and simulation, and other services requiring thorough knowledge of complete missiles and spacecraft.

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.

14. *NAICS 562910*—Environmental Remediation Services:

(a) For SBA assistance as a small business concern in the industry of Environmental Remediation Services, other than for Government procurement, a concern must be engaged primarily in furnishing a range of services for the remediation of a contaminated environment to an acceptable condition including, but not limited to, preliminary assessment, site inspection, testing, remedial investigation, feasibility studies, remedial design, containment, remedial action, removal of contaminated materials, storage of contaminated materials and security and site closeouts. If one of such activities accounts for 50 percent or more of a concern's total revenues, employees, or other related factors, the concern's primary industry is that of the particular industry and not the Environmental Remediation Services Industry.

(b) For purposes of classifying a Government procurement as Environmental Remediation Services, the general purpose of the procurement must be to restore or directly support the restoration of a contaminated environment (such as, preliminary assessment, site inspection, testing, remedial investigation, feasibility studies, remedial design, remediation services, containment, removal of contaminated materials, storage of contaminated materials or security and site closeouts), although the general purpose of the procurement need not necessarily include remedial actions. Also, the procurement must be composed of activities in three or more separate industries with separate NAICS codes or, in some instances (*e.g.*, engineering), smaller sub-components of NAICS codes with separate, distinct size standards. These activities may include, but are not limited to, separate activities in industries such as: Heavy Construction; Specialty Trade Contractors; Engineering Services; Architectural Services; Management Consulting Services; Hazardous and Other Waste Collection; Remediation Services, Testing Laboratories; and Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences. If any activity in the procurement can be identified with a separate NAICS

code, or component of a code with a separate distinct size standard, and that industry accounts for 50 percent or more of the value of the entire procurement, then the proper size standard is the one for that particular industry, and not the Environmental Remediation Service size standard.

15. *NAICS code 513210*—For purposes of Government procurement, the purchase of software subject to potential waiver of the non-manufacturer 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.

17. *NAICS Sector 92*—Small business size standards are not established for this sector. Establishments in the Public Administration sector are Federal, State, and local government agencies which administer and oversee government programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments. Concerns performing operational services for the administration of a government program are classified under the NAICS private sector industry based on the activities performed. Similarly, procurements for these types of services are classified under the NAICS private sector industry that best describes the activities to be performed. For example, if a government agency issues a procurement for law enforcement services, the requirement would be classified using one of the NAICS industry codes under 56161, Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services.

18. *NAICS code 541519*—An Information Technology Value Added Reseller (ITVAR) provides a total solution to information technology acquisitions by providing multi-vendor hardware and software along with significant value added services. Significant value added services consist of, but are not limited to, configuration consulting and design, systems integration, installation of multi-vendor computer equipment, customization of hardware or software, training, product technical support, maintenance, and end user support. For purposes of Government procurement, an information technology procurement classified under this exception and 150-employee size standard must consist of at least 15% and not more

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than 50% of value added services, as measured by the total contract price. In addition, the offeror must comply with the manufacturing performance requirements, or comply with the non-manufacturer rule by supplying the products of small business concerns, unless SBA has issued a class or contract specific waiver of the non-manufacturer rule. If the contract consists of less than 15% of value added services, then it must be classified under a NAICS manufacturing industry. If the contract consists of more than 50% of value added services, then it must be classified under the NAICS industry that best describes the predominate service of the procurement.

[65 FR 30840, May 15, 2000]

EDITORIAL NOTES: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 121.201, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

SIZE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SBA FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

§ 121.301 What size standards and affiliation principles are applicable to financial assistance programs?

The Small Business Act defines a small business concern as one which is independently owned and operated, and which is not dominant in its field of operation. SBA interprets this statutory definition to require, in certain circumstances, the inclusion of other entities (“Affiliates”) owned by the applicant or an owner of the applicant in determining the size of the applicant.

(a) For Business Loans (other than for 7(a) Business Loans) and for Disaster Loans (other than physical disaster loans), an applicant business concern must satisfy two criteria:

(1) The size of the applicant alone (without affiliates) must not exceed the size standard designated for the industry in which the applicant is primarily engaged; and

(2) The size of the applicant combined with its affiliates must not exceed the size standard designated for either the primary industry of the applicant alone or the primary industry of the applicant and its affiliates, whichever is higher. These size standards are set forth in § 121.201.

(b) For 7(a) Business Loans and Development Company programs, an applicant business concern must meet one of the following standards:

(1) The same standards applicable under paragraph (a) of this section; or

(2) Including its affiliates, tangible net worth not in excess of \$20 million, and average net income after Federal income taxes (excluding any carry over losses) for the preceding two completed fiscal years not in excess of \$6.5 million.

(i) If the applicant is not required by law to pay State (and local, if any) income taxes at the enterprise level, multiply its net income by the marginal State income tax rate (or by the combined State and local income tax rates, as applicable) that would have applied if it were a taxable corporation.

(ii) Multiply the applicant’s net income, less any deduction for State and local income taxes calculated under paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, by the marginal Federal income tax rate that would have applied if the applicant were a taxable corporation.

(iii) Sum the results obtained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(ii) of this section.

(c) For the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program, an applicant must meet one of the following standards:

(1) The same standards applicable under paragraph (a) of this section; or

(2) Including its affiliates, tangible net worth not in excess of \$24 million, and average net income after Federal income taxes (excluding any carry-over losses) for the preceding two completed fiscal years not in excess of \$8 million. If the applicant is not required by law to pay Federal income taxes at the enterprise level, but is required to pass income through to its shareholders, partners, beneficiaries, or other equitable owners, the applicant’s “net income after Federal income taxes” will be its net income reduced by an amount computed as follows:

(i) If the applicant is not required by law to pay State (and local, if any) income taxes at the enterprise level, multiply its net income by the marginal State income tax rate (or by the combined State and local income tax rates, as applicable) that would have applied if it were a taxable corporation.

(ii) Multiply the applicant's net income, less any deduction for State and local income taxes calculated under paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, by the marginal Federal income tax rate that would have applied if the applicant were a taxable corporation.

(iii) Add the results obtained in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

(d) For Surety Bond Guarantee assistance—a business concern, combined with its affiliates, must meet the size standard for the primary industry in which such business concern, combined with its affiliates, is engaged.

(e) The applicable size standards for purposes of SBA's financial assistance programs, excluding the Surety Bond Guarantee assistance program, are increased by 25 percent whenever the applicant agrees to use all of the financial assistance within a labor surplus area. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) issues the Labor Surplus Area (LSA) list on a fiscal year basis on its website at www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/lsa.

(f) *Affiliation.* Any of the circumstances described below establishes affiliation for applicants of SBA's Business Loan, Disaster Loan, and Surety Bond Programs. For this rule, the Business Loan Programs consist of the 7(a) Loan Program (Direct and Guaranteed Loans), the Microloan Program, the Intermediary Lending Pilot Program, and the Development Company Loan Program ("504 Loan Program"). The Disaster Loan Programs consist of Physical Disaster Business Loans, Economic Injury Disaster Loans, Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loans, and Immediate Disaster Assistance Program loans. The following principles apply for the Business Loan, Disaster Loan, and Surety Bond Guarantee Programs:

(1) *Ownership.* (i) When the Applicant owns more than 50 percent of another business, the Applicant and the other business are affiliated.

(ii) When a business owns more than 50 percent of an Applicant, the business that owns the Applicant is affiliated with the Applicant. Additionally, if the business entity owner that owns more than 50 percent of the Applicant also owns more than 50 percent of another business that operates in the same 3-

digit NAICS subsector as the Applicant, then the business entity owner, the other business and the Applicant are all affiliated.

(iii) When an individual owns more than 50 percent of the Applicant and the individual also owns more than 50 percent of another business entity that operates in the same 3-digit NAICS subsector as the Applicant, the Applicant and the individual owner's other business entity are affiliated.

(iv) When the Applicant does not have an owner that owns more than 50 percent of the Applicant, if an owner of 20 percent or more of the Applicant is a business that operates in the same 3-digit NAICS subsector as the Applicant, the Applicant and the owner are affiliated.

(v) When the Applicant does not have an owner that owns more than 50 percent of the Applicant, if an owner of 20 percent or more of the Applicant also owns more than 50 percent of another business entity that operates in the same 3-digit NAICS subsector as the Applicant, the Applicant and the owner's other business entity are affiliated.

(vi) Ownership interests of spouses and minor children must be combined when determining amount of ownership interest.

(vii) When determining the percentage of ownership that an individual owns in a business, SBA considers the pro rata ownership of entities. For example, John Smith, Jane Doe, and Jane Doe, Inc., each own an interest in the Applicant. Jane Doe owns 15 percent of the Applicant, and she also owns 100 percent of Jane Doe, Inc. Jane Doe, Inc. owns 50 percent of the Applicant. SBA considers Jane Doe to own 65 percent of the Applicant.

(2) *Stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge.* (i) For purposes of this subparagraph, SBA considers stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge (including agreements in principle) to have a present effect on the ownership of the entity. SBA treats such options, convertible securities, and agreements as though the rights granted have been exercised.

(ii) Agreements to open or continue negotiations towards the possibility of a merger or a sale of stock at a later

date are not considered “agreements in principle” and are thus not given present effect.

(iii) Options, convertible securities, and agreements that are subject to conditions precedent which are incapable of fulfillment, speculative, conjectural, or unenforceable under state or Federal law, or where the probability of the transaction (or exercise of the rights) occurring is shown to be extremely remote, are not given present effect.

(iv) SBA will not give present effect to individuals’, concerns’, or other entities’ ability to divest all or part of their ownership interest to avoid a finding of affiliation.

(3) *Determining the concern’s size.* In determining the concern’s size, SBA counts the receipts, employees (see § 121.201), or the alternate size standard (if applicable) of the concern whose size is at issue and all of its domestic and foreign affiliates, regardless of whether the affiliates are organized for profit.

(4) *Exceptions to affiliation.* For exceptions to affiliation, see § 121.103(b).

(g) For COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster (COVID EIDL) loans, an “affiliated business” or “affiliate” is a business in which an eligible entity has an equity interest or right to profit distributions of not less than 50 percent, or in which an eligible entity has the contractual authority to control the direction of the business, provided that such affiliation shall be determined as of any arrangements or agreements in existence as of January 31, 2020. For exceptions to affiliation, see § 121.103(b).

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 30648, June 7, 2001; 67 FR 3056, Jan. 23, 2002; 69 FR 29204, May 21, 2004; 70 FR 69047, 69052, Nov. 14, 2005; 70 FR 72594, Dec. 6, 2005; 71 FR 62208, Oct. 24, 2006; 73 FR 41254, July 18, 2008; 74 FR 20580, May 5, 2009; 74 FR 36110, July 22, 2009; 75 FR 48550, Aug. 11, 2010; 79 FR 33669, June 12, 2014; 79 FR 71296, Dec. 2, 2014; 81 FR 41428, June 27, 2016; 85 FR 7651, Feb. 10, 2020; 85 FR 80588, Dec. 14, 2020; 86 FR 50218, Sept. 8, 2021; 87 FR 69154, Nov. 17, 2022; 88 FR 21086, Apr. 10, 2023; 89 FR 11712, Feb. 15, 2024]

§ 121.302 When does SBA determine the size status of an applicant?

(a) The size status of an applicant for SBA financial assistance is determined as of the date the application for finan-

cial assistance is accepted for processing by SBA, except for applications under the Preferred Lenders Program (PLP), the Disaster Loan program, the SBIC program, and the New Markets Venture Capital (NMCV) program.

(b) For the Preferred Lenders Program, size is determined as of the date of approval of the loan by the Preferred Lender.

(c) For disaster loan assistance (other than physical disaster loans), size status is determined as of the date the disaster commenced, as set forth in the Disaster Declaration. For pre-disaster mitigation loans, size status is determined as of the date SBA accepts a complete Pre-Disaster Mitigation Small Business Loan Application for processing. Refer to § 123.408 of this chapter to find out what SBA considers to be a complete Pre-Disaster Mitigation Small Business Loan Application.

(d) For financial assistance from an SBIC licensee or an NMVC company, size is determined as of the date a concern’s application is accepted for processing by the SBIC or the NMVC company.

(e) Changes in size after the applicable date when size is determined will not disqualify an applicant for assistance.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 48276, Sept. 3, 1999; 67 FR 11880, Mar. 15, 2002; 67 FR 62337, Oct. 7, 2002; 69 FR 29204, May 21, 2004; 70 FR 72594, Dec. 6, 2005; 73 FR 41254, July 18, 2008; 75 FR 48550, Aug. 11, 2010; 79 FR 33669, June 12, 2014; 85 FR 7652, Feb. 10, 2020; 85 FR 80589, Dec. 14, 2020]

§ 121.303 What size procedures are used by SBA before it makes a formal size determination?

(a) A concern that submits an application for financial assistance is deemed to have certified that it is small under the applicable size standard. SBA may question the concern’s status based on information supplied in the application or from any other source.

(b) A small business investment company, a development company, a surety bond company, or a preferred lender may accept as true the size information provided by an applicant, unless credible evidence to the contrary is apparent.

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(c) Size is initially considered by the individual with final financial assistance authority. This is not a formal size determination. A formal determination may be requested prior to a denial of eligibility based on size.

(d) An applicant may request a formal size determination when assistance has been denied for size ineligibility. Except for disaster loan eligibility, a request for a formal size determination must be made to the Government Contracting Area Director serving the area in which the headquarters of the applicant is located, regardless of the location of the parent company or affiliates. For disaster loan assistance, the request for a size determination must be made to the Area Director for the Disaster Area Office which denied the assistance.

(e) There are no time limitations for making a formal size determination for purposes of financial assistance. The official making the formal size determination must provide a copy of the determination to the applicant, to the requesting SBA official, and to other interested SBA program officials.

§ 121.304 What are the size requirements for refinancing an existing SBA loan?

(a) A concern that applies to refinance an existing SBA loan or guarantee will be considered small for the refinancing even though its size has increased since the date of the original financing to exceed its applicable size standard, provided that:

(1) The increase in size is due to natural growth (as distinguished from merger, acquisition or similar management action); and

(2) SBA determines that refinancing is necessary to protect the Government's financial interest.

(b) If a concern's size has increased other than by natural growth, the concern and its affiliates must be small at the time the application for refinancing is accepted for processing by SBA.

§ 121.305 What size eligibility requirements exist for obtaining financial assistance relating to particular procurements?

A concern qualified as small for a particular procurement, including an

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8(a) subcontract, is small for financial assistance directly and primarily relating to the performance of the particular procurement.

SIZE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

§ 121.401 What procurement programs are subject to size determinations?

The rules set forth in §§ 121.401 through 121.412 apply to all Federal procurement programs for which status as a small business is required or advantageous, including the small business set-aside program, SBA's Certificate of Competency program, SBA's 8(a) Business Development program, SBA's HUBZone program, the Women Owned Small Business (WOSB) Federal Contract Program, SBA's Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business program, the Small Business Subcontracting program, and the Federal Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB) program.

[75 FR 62280, Oct. 7, 2010, as amended at 88 FR 26200, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.402 What size standards are applicable to Federal Government Contracting programs?

(a) A concern must not exceed the size standard for the NAICS code specified in the solicitation. The contracting officer must specify the size standard in effect on the date the solicitation is issued. If SBA amends the size standard and it becomes effective before the date initial offers (including price) are due, the contracting officer may amend the solicitation and use the new size standard.

(b) The procuring agency contracting officer, or authorized representative, designates the proper NAICS code and corresponding size standard in a solicitation, selecting the single NAICS code which best describes the principal purpose of the product or service being acquired. Except for multiple award contracts as set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, every solicitation, including a request for quotations, must contain only one NAICS code and only one corresponding size standard.

(1) Primary consideration is given to the industry descriptions in the U.S. NAICS Manual, the product or service

description in the solicitation and any attachments to it, the relative value and importance of the components of the procurement making up the end item being procured, and the function of the goods or services being purchased.

(2) A procurement is generally classified according to the component which accounts for the greatest percentage of contract value. Acquisitions for supplies must be classified under the appropriate manufacturing or supply NAICS code, not under a Wholesale Trade or Retail Trade NAICS code. A concern that submits an offer or quote for a contract, order, or subcontract where the NAICS code assigned to the contract, order, or subcontract is one for supplies, and furnishes a product it did not itself manufacture or produce, is categorized as a nonmanufacturer and deemed small if it has 500 or fewer employees and meets the requirements of § 121.406(b).

(c) *Multiple Award Contracts* (see definition at § 125.1).

(1) For a Multiple Award Contract, the contracting officer must:

(i) Assign the solicitation a single NAICS code and corresponding size standard which best describes the principal purpose of the acquisition as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, only if the NAICS code will also best describe the principal purpose of each order to be placed under the Multiple Award Contract; or

(ii) Divide the solicitation into discrete categories (such as Contract Line Item Numbers (CLINs), Special Item Numbers (SINs), Sectors, Functional Areas (FAs), or the equivalent), and assign each discrete category the single NAICS code and corresponding size standard that best describes the principal purpose of the goods or services to be acquired under that category (CLIN, SIN, Sector, FA or equivalent) as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. A concern must meet the applicable size standard for each category (CLIN, SIN, Sector, FA or equivalent) for which it seeks an award as a small business concern.

(2)(i) The contracting officer must assign a single NAICS code for each order issued against a Multiple Award Contract. The NAICS code assigned to an

order must be a NAICS code included in the underlying Multiple Award Contract. When placing an order under a Multiple Award Contract with multiple NAICS codes, the contracting officer must assign the NAICS code and corresponding size standard that best describes the principal purpose of each order. In cases where an agency can issue an order against multiple SINs with different NAICS codes, the contracting officer must select the single NAICS code that best represents the acquisition. If the NAICS code corresponding to the principal purpose of the order is not contained in the underlying Multiple Award Contract, the contracting officer may not use the Multiple Award Contract to issue that order.

(ii) With respect to an order issued against a multiple award contract, an agency will receive small business credit for goaling only if the business concern awarded the order has represented its status as small for the underlying multiple award contract for the same NAICS code as that assigned to the order, provided recertification has not been required or occurred for the contract or order.

(d) The NAICS code assigned to a procurement and its corresponding size standard is final unless timely appealed to SBA's Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA), or unless SBA assigns an NAICS code or size standard as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) When a NAICS code designation or size standard in a solicitation is unclear, incomplete, missing, or prohibited, SBA may clarify, complete, or supply a NAICS code designation or size standard, as appropriate, in connection with a formal size determination or size appeal.

(f) Any offeror or other interested party adversely affected by an NAICS code designation or size standard designation may appeal the designations to OHA under part 134 of this chapter.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000; 69 FR 29205, May 21, 2004; 75 FR 61604, Oct. 6, 2010; 76 FR 5683, Feb. 2, 2011; 76 FR 8252, Feb. 11, 2011; 78 FR 61130, Oct. 2, 2013; 81 FR 34259, May 31, 2016; 85 FR 66180, Oct. 16, 2020]

§ 121.403 Are SBA size determinations and NAICS code designations binding on parties?

Formal size determinations and NAICS code designations made by authorized SBA officials are binding upon the parties. Opinions otherwise provided by SBA officials to contracting officers or others are advisory in nature, and are not binding or appealable.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000]

§ 121.404 When is the size status of a business concern determined?

(a) *Time of size.* SBA determines the size status of a concern, including its affiliates, as of the date the concern submits a written self-certification that it is small to the procuring activity as part of its initial offer or response which includes price.

(1) *Multiple award contracts.* With respect to Multiple Award Contracts, orders issued against a Multiple Award Contract, and Blanket Purchase Agreements issued against a Multiple Award Contract:

(i) *Single NAICS.* If a single NAICS code is assigned as set forth in § 121.402(c)(1)(i), SBA determines size status for the underlying Multiple Award Contract at the time of initial offer (or other formal response to a solicitation), which includes price, based upon the size standard set forth in the solicitation for the Multiple Award Contract, unless the concern was required to recertify under paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section.

(A) *Unrestricted Multiple Award Contracts.* For an unrestricted Multiple Award Contract, if a business concern (including a joint venture) is small at the time of offer and contract-level recertification for the Multiple Award Contract, it is small for goaling purposes for each order issued against the contract, unless a contracting officer requests a size recertification for a specific order or Blanket Purchase Agreement. Except for orders and Blanket Purchase Agreements issued under any Federal Supply Schedule contract, if an order or a Blanket Purchase Agreement under an unrestricted Multiple Award Contract is set-aside exclusively for small business (*i.e.*, small business set-aside, 8(a) small business, service-

disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, or women-owned small business), a concern must recertify its size status and qualify as a small business at the time it submits its initial offer, which includes price, for the particular order or Blanket Purchase Agreement. However, where the underlying Multiple Award Contract has been awarded to a pool of concerns for which small business status is required, if an order or a Blanket Purchase Agreement under that Multiple Award Contract is set-aside exclusively for concerns in the small business pool, concerns need not recertify their status as small business concerns (unless a contracting officer requests size certifications with respect to a specific order or Blanket Purchase Agreement).

(B) *Set-aside Multiple Award Contracts.* Except as set forth in § 124.503(i)(1)(iv) for sole source 8(a) orders, for a Multiple Award Contract that is set aside or reserved for small business (*i.e.*, small business set-aside, 8(a) small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, or women-owned small business), if a business concern (including a joint venture) is small at the time of offer and contract-level recertification for the Multiple Award Contract, it is small for each order or Blanket Purchase Agreement issued against the contract, unless a contracting officer requests a size recertification for a specific order or Blanket Purchase Agreement.

(ii) *Multiple NAICS.* If multiple NAICS codes are assigned as set forth in § 121.402(c)(1)(ii), SBA determines size status at the time a business concern submits its initial offer (or other formal response to a solicitation) which includes price for a Multiple Award Contract based upon the size standard set forth for each discrete category (*e.g.*, CLIN, SIN, Sector, FA or equivalent) for which the business concern submits an offer and represents that it qualifies as small for the Multiple Award Contract, unless the business concern was required to recertify under paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section. If the business concern (including a joint venture) submits an offer for the entire Multiple

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Award Contract, SBA will determine whether it meets the size standard for each discrete category (CLIN, SIN, Sector, FA or equivalent).

(A) *Unrestricted Multiple Award Contracts.* For an unrestricted Multiple Award Contract, if a business concern (including a joint venture) is small at the time of offer and contract-level recertification for discrete categories on the Multiple Award Contract, it is small for goaling purposes for each order issued against any of those categories, unless a contracting officer requests a size recertification for a specific order or Blanket Purchase Agreement. Except for orders or Blanket Purchase Agreements issued under any Federal Supply Schedule contract, if an order or Blanket Purchase Agreement for a discrete category under an unrestricted Multiple Award Contract is set-aside exclusively for small business (*i.e.*, small business set, 8(a) small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, or women-owned small business), a concern must recertify its size status and qualify as a small business at the time it submits its initial offer, which includes price, for the particular order or Agreement. However, where the underlying Multiple Award Contract for discrete categories has been awarded to a pool of concerns for which small business status is required, if an order or a Blanket Purchase Agreement under that Multiple Award Contract is set-aside exclusively for concerns in the small business pool, concerns need not recertify their status as small business concerns (unless a contracting officer requests size certifications with respect to a specific order or Blanket Purchase Agreement).

(B) *Set-aside Multiple Award Contracts.* Except as set forth in §124.503(i)(1)(iv) for sole source 8(a) orders, for a Multiple Award Contract that is set aside or reserved for small business (*i.e.*, small business set-aside, 8(a) small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, or women-owned small business), if a business concern (including a joint venture) is small at the time of offer and contract-level recertification for discrete categories on the Multiple Award Contract, it is small for each

order or Agreement issued against any of those categories, unless a contracting officer requests a size recertification for a specific order or Blanket Purchase.

(iii) SBA will determine size at the time of initial offer (or other formal response to a solicitation), which includes price, for an order or Agreement issued against a Multiple Award Contract if the contracting officer requests a new size certification for the order or Agreement.

(iv) For a Multiple Award Contract, where concerns are not required to submit price as part of the offer for the contract, size for the contract will be determined as of the date of initial offer, which may not include price. Size for set-aside orders will be determined in accordance with subparagraphs (i)(A), (i)(B), (ii)(A), or (ii)(B), as appropriate.

(2) *Agreements.* With respect to “Agreements” including Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) (except for BPAs issued against a GSA Schedule Contract), Basic Agreements, Basic Ordering Agreements, or any other Agreement that a contracting officer sets aside or reserves awards to any type of small business, a concern must qualify as small at the time of its initial offer (or other formal response to a solicitation), which includes price, for the Agreement. Because an Agreement is not a contract, the concern must also qualify as small for each order issued pursuant to the Agreement in order to be considered small for the order and for an agency to receive small business goaling credit for the order.

(b) *Eligibility for SBA programs.* A concern applying to be certified as a Participant in SBA’s 8(a) Business Development program (under part 124, subpart A, of this chapter), as a HUBZone small business (under part 126 of this chapter), or as a women-owned small business concern (under part 127 of this chapter) must qualify as a small business for its primary industry classification as of the date of its application and, where applicable, the date the SBA program office requests a formal size determination in connection with a concern that otherwise appears eligible for program certification.

(c) *Certificates of competency.* The size status of an applicant for a Certificate of Competency (COC) relating to an unrestricted procurement is determined as of the date of the concern's application for the COC.

(d) *Nonmanufacturer rule, ostensible subcontractor rule, and joint venture agreements.* Compliance with the non-manufacturer rule set forth in § 121.406(b)(1), the ostensible subcontractor rule set forth in § 121.103(h)(3), and the joint venture agreement requirements in § 124.513(c) and (d), § 125.8(b) and (c), § 128.402(c) and (d), § 126.616(c) and (d), or § 127.506(c) and (d) of this chapter, as appropriate, is determined as of the date of the final proposal revision for negotiated acquisitions and final bid for sealed bidding.

(e) *Subcontracting.* For subcontracting purposes, a concern must qualify as small as of the date that it certifies that it is small for the subcontract. The applicable size standard is that which is set forth in § 121.410 and which is in effect at the time the concern self-certifies that it is small for the subcontract. A prime contractor may rely on the self-certification of subcontractor provided it does not have a reason to doubt the concern's self-certification.

(f) *Two-step procurements.* For purposes of architect-engineering, design/build or two-step sealed bidding procurements, a concern must qualify as small as of the date that it certifies that it is small as part of its initial bid or proposal (which may or may not include price).

(g) *Effect of size certification and recertification.* A concern that represents itself as a small business and qualifies as small at the time it submits its initial offer (or other formal response to a solicitation) which includes price is generally considered to be a small business throughout the life of that contract. Similarly, a concern that represents itself as a small business and qualifies as small after a required recertification under paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section is generally considered to be a small business throughout the life of that contract. Where a concern grows to be other than small, the procuring agency may exercise options and still count the

award as an award to a small business, except that a required recertification as other than small under paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section changes the firm's status for future options and orders. The following exceptions apply to this paragraph (g):

(1) Within 30 days of an approved contract novation, a contractor must recertify its small business size status to the procuring agency, or inform the procuring agency that it is other than small. If the contractor is other than small, the agency can no longer count the options or orders issued pursuant to the contract, from that point forward, towards its small business goals.

(2)(i) In the case of a merger, acquisition, or sale which results in a change in controlling interest under § 121.103, where contract novation is not required, the contractor must, within 30 days of the transaction becoming final, recertify its small business size status to the procuring agency, or inform the procuring agency that it is other than small. If the contractor is other than small, the agency can no longer count the options or orders issued pursuant to the contract, from that point forward, towards its small business goals. The agency and the contractor must immediately revise all applicable Federal contract databases to reflect the new size status.

(ii) Recertification is required:

(A) When a concern, or an affiliate of the concern, acquires or is acquired by another concern;

(B) From both the acquired concern and the acquiring concern if each has been awarded a contract as a small business; and

(C) In the context of a joint venture that has been awarded a contract or order as a small business, from any partner to the joint venture that has been acquired, is acquiring, or has merged with another business entity.

(iii) If the merger, sale or acquisition occurs after offer but prior to award, the offeror must recertify its size to the contracting officer prior to award. If the merger, sale or acquisition (including agreements in principle) occurs within 180 days of the date of an offer relating to the award of a contract, order or agreement and the offeror is unable to recertify as small, it will not

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be eligible as a small business to receive the award of the contract, order or agreement. If the merger, sale or acquisition (including agreements in principal) occurs more than 180 days after the date of an offer, award can be made, but it will not count as an award to small business.

(iv) Recertification is not required when the ownership of a concern that is at least 51% owned by an entity (*i.e.*, tribe, Alaska Native Corporation, or Community Development Corporation) changes to or from a wholly-owned business concern of the same entity, as long as the ultimate owner remains that entity.

Example 1 to paragraph (g)(2)(iii). Indian Tribe X owns 100% of small business ABC. ABC wins an award for a small business set-aside contract. In year two of contract performance, X changes the ownership of ABC so that X owns 100% of a holding company XYZ, Inc., which in turn owns 100% of ABC. This restructuring does not require ABC to recertify its status as a small business because it continues to be 100% owned (indirectly rather than directly) by Indian Tribe X.

(3) For the purposes of contracts (including Multiple Award Contracts) with durations of more than five years (including options), a contracting officer must request that a business concern recertify its small business size status no more than 120 days prior to the end of the fifth year of the contract, and no more than 120 days prior to exercising any option thereafter. If the contractor certifies that it is other than small, the agency can no longer count the options or orders issued pursuant to the contract towards its small business prime contracting goals. A contracting officer may also request size recertification, as he or she deems appropriate, prior to the 120-day point in the fifth year of a long-term multiple award contract. The agency and the contractor must immediately revise all applicable Federal contract databases to reflect the new size status.

(i) A business concern that certified itself as other than small, either initially or prior to an option being exercised, may recertify itself as small for a subsequent option period if it meets the applicable size standard.

(ii) Re-certification does not change the terms and conditions of the contract. The limitations on subcontracting, non-manufacturer and subcontracting plan requirements in effect at the time of contract award remain in effect throughout the life of the contract. However, a contracting officer may require a subcontracting plan if a prime contractor's size status changes from small to other than small as a result of a size recertification.

(iii) A request for a size re-certification shall include the size standard in effect at the time of re-certification that corresponds to the NAICS code that that was initially assigned to the contract.

(iv) A contracting officer must assign a NAICS code and size standard to each order under a long-term contract. The NAICS code and size standard assigned to an order must correspond to a NAICS code and size standard assigned to the underlying long-term contract and must be assigned in accordance with §§ 121.402(b) and (c). A concern will be considered small for that order only if it certified itself as small under the same or lower size standard.

(v) Where the contracting officer explicitly requires concerns to recertify their size status in response to a solicitation for an order, SBA will determine size as of the date the concern submits its self-representation as part of its response to the solicitation for the order.

(4) The requirements in paragraphs (g)(1), (2), and (3) of this section apply to Multiple Award Contracts. However, if the Multiple Award Contract was set-aside for small businesses, partially set-aside for small businesses, or reserved for small business, then in the case of a contract novation, or merger or acquisition where no novation is required, where the resulting contractor is now other than small, the agency cannot count any new or pending orders issued pursuant to the contract, from that point forward, towards its small business goals. This includes set-asides, partial set-asides, and reserves for 8(a) BD Participants, certified HUBZone small business concerns, SDVO SBCs, and ED/WOSBs.

(5) If during contract performance a subcontractor that is not a similarly situated entity performs primary and

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vital requirements of a contract, the contractor and its ostensible subcontractor will be treated as joint venturers. *See* § 121.103(h)(3).

(6) Where a joint venture must recertify its small business size status under paragraph (g), the joint venture can recertify as small where all parties to the joint venture qualify as small at the time of recertification, or the protégé small business in a still active mentor-protégé joint venture qualifies as small at the time of recertification. A joint venture can recertify as small even though the date of recertification occurs more than two years after the joint venture received its first contract award (*i.e.*, recertification is not considered a new contract award under § 121.103(h)).

(h) *Follow-on contracts.* A follow-on or renewal contract is a new contracting action. As such, size is determined as of the date the concern submits a written self-certification that it is small to the procuring agency as part of its initial offer including price for the follow-on or renewal contract.

[69 FR 29205, May 21, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 19813, Apr. 18, 2006; 71 FR 66443, Nov. 15, 2006; 76 FR 5683, Feb. 2, 2011; 76 FR 8252, Feb. 11, 2011; 78 FR 42403, July 16, 2013; 78 FR 38817, June 28, 2013; 78 FR 61131, Oct. 2, 2013; 81 FR 34259, May 31, 2016; 81 FR 48578, July 25, 2016; 83 FR 12851, Mar. 26, 2018; 84 FR 65239, Nov. 26, 2019; 84 FR 65661, Nov. 29, 2019; 85 FR 66180, Oct. 16, 2020; 85 FR 72917, Nov. 16, 2020; 86 FR 2959, Jan. 14, 2021; 86 FR 10732, Feb. 23, 2021; 86 FR 38538, July 22, 2021; 87 FR 73412, Nov. 29, 2022; 88 FR 26200, Apr. 27, 2023]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Amendments to § 121.404 were published at 89 FR 102485, Dec. 17, 2024, effective Jan. 16, 2025.

§ 121.405 May a business concern self-certify its small business size status?

(a) A concern must self-certify it is small under the size standard specified in the solicitation, or as clarified, completed or supplied by SBA pursuant to § 121.402(d).

(b) A contracting officer may accept a concern's self-certification as true for the particular procurement involved in the absence of a written protest by other offerors or other credible information which causes the contracting officer or SBA to question the size of the concern.

(c) Procedures for protesting the self-certification of an offeror are set forth in §§ 121.1001 through 121.1009.

§ 121.406 How does a small business concern qualify to provide manufactured products or other supply items under a small business set-aside, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone, WOSB or EDWOSB, or 8(a) contract?

(a) *General.* In order to qualify as a small business concern for a small business set-aside, service-disabled veteran-owned small business set-aside or sole source contract, HUBZone set-aside or sole source contract, WOSB or EDWOSB set-aside or sole source contract, 8(a) set-aside or sole source contract, partial set-aside, or set aside of an order against a multiple award contract to provide manufactured products or other supply items, an offeror must either:

(1) Be the manufacturer or producer of the end item being procured (and the end item must be manufactured or produced in the United States); or

(2) Comply with the requirements of paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of this section as a nonmanufacturer, a kit assembler or a supplier under Simplified Acquisition Procedures.

(b) *Nonmanufacturers.* (1) A firm may qualify as a small business concern for a requirement to provide manufactured products or other supply items as a nonmanufacturer if it:

(i) Does not exceed 500 employees (or 150 employees for the Information Technology Value Added Reseller exception to NAICS Code 541519, which is found at § 121.201, footnote 18);

(ii) Is primarily engaged in the retail or wholesale trade and normally sells the type of item being supplied;

(iii) Takes ownership or possession of the item(s) with its personnel, equipment or facilities in a manner consistent with industry practice; and

(iv) Will supply the end item of a small business manufacturer, processor or producer made in the United States, or obtains a waiver of such requirement pursuant to paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(2) For size purposes, there can be only one manufacturer of the end item being acquired. The manufacturer is

the concern which, with its own facilities, performs the primary activities in transforming inorganic or organic substances, including the assembly of parts and components, into the end item being acquired. The end item must possess characteristics which, as a result of mechanical, chemical or human action, it did not possess before the original substances, parts or components were assembled or transformed. The end item may be finished and ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be semifinished as a raw material to be used in further manufacturing. Firms which perform only minimal operations upon the item being procured do not qualify as manufacturers of the end item. Firms that add substances, parts, or components to an existing end item to modify its performance will not be considered the end item manufacturer where those identical modifications can be performed by and are available from the manufacturer of the existing end item:

(i) SBA will evaluate the following factors in determining whether a concern is the manufacturer of the end item:

(A) The proportion of total value in the end item added by the efforts of the concern, excluding costs of overhead, testing, quality control, and profit;

(B) The importance of the elements added by the concern to the function of the end item, regardless of their relative value; and

(C) The concern's technical capabilities; plant, facilities and equipment; production or assembly line processes; packaging and boxing operations; labeling of products; and product warranties.

(ii) Firms that provide computer and other information technology equipment primarily consisting of component parts (such as motherboards, video cards, network cards, memory, power supplies, storage devices, and similar items) who install components totaling less than 50% of the value of the end item are generally not considered the manufacturer of the end item.

(3) The nonmanufacturer rule applies only to procurements that have been assigned a manufacturing or supply NAICS code, or the Information Technology Value Added Resellers (ITVAR)

exception to NAICS code 541519. The nonmanufacturer rule does not apply to contracts that have been assigned a service (except for the ITVAR exception to NAICS code 541519), construction, or specialty trade construction NAICS code.

(4) The nonmanufacturer rule applies only to the supply component of a requirement classified as a manufacturing, supply, or ITVAR contract. If a requirement is classified as a service contract, but also has a supply component, the nonmanufacturer rule does not apply to the supply component of the requirement. The rental of an item(s) is a service and should be treated as such in the application of the nonmanufacturer rule and the limitation on subcontracting.

Example 1 to paragraph (b)(4). A procuring agency seeks to acquire computer integration and maintenance services. Included within that requirement, the agency also seeks to acquire some computer hardware. If the procuring agency determines that the principal nature of the procurement is services and classifies the procurement as a services procurement, the nonmanufacturer rule does not apply to the computer hardware portion of the requirement. This means that while a contractor must meet the applicable performance of work requirement set forth in §125.6 for the services portion of the contract, the contractor does not have to supply the computer hardware of a small business manufacturer.

Example 2 to paragraph (b)(4). A procuring agency seeks to acquire computer hardware, as well as computer integration and maintenance services. If the procuring agency determines that the principal nature of the procurement is for supplies and classifies the procurement as a supply procurement, the nonmanufacturer rule applies to the computer hardware portion of the requirement. A firm seeking to qualify as a small business nonmanufacturer must supply the computer hardware manufactured by a small business. Because the requirement is classified as a supply contract, the contractor does not have to meet the performance of work requirement set forth in §125.6 for the services portion of the contract.

(5) The Administrator or designee may waive the requirement set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of this section under the following two circumstances:

(i) The contracting officer has determined that no small business manufacturer or processor reasonably can be expected to offer a product meeting the

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specifications (including period for performance) required by a particular solicitation and SBA reviews and accepts that determination; or

(ii) SBA determines that no small business manufacturer or processor of the product or class of products is available to participate in the Federal procurement market.

(6) The two waiver possibilities identified in paragraph (b)(5) of this section are called “individual” and “class” waivers respectively, and the procedures for requesting and granting them are contained in § 121.1204.

(7) SBA’s waiver of the nonmanufacturer rule means that the firm can supply the product of any size business without regard to the place of manufacture. However, SBA’s waiver of the nonmanufacturer rule has no effect on requirements external to the Small Business Act which involve domestic sources of supply, such as the Buy American Act or the Trade Agreements Act.

(c) The limitations on subcontracting (performance of work) requirements, the ostensible subcontracting rule, and the nonmanufacturer rule do not apply to small business set-aside acquisitions with an estimated value between the micro-purchase threshold and the simplified acquisition threshold (as both terms are defined in the FAR at 48 CFR 2.101).

(d) *Multiple item acquisitions.* (1) If at least 50% of the estimated contract value is composed of items that are manufactured by small business concerns, then a waiver of the nonmanufacturer rule is not required. There is no requirement that each and every item acquired in a multiple-item procurement be manufactured by a small business.

(2) If more than 50% of the estimated contract value is composed of items manufactured by other than small concerns, then a waiver is required. SBA may grant a contract specific waiver for one or more items in order to ensure that at least 50% of the value of the products to be supplied by the nonmanufacturer comes from domestic small business manufacturers or are subject to a waiver.

(3) If a small business is both a manufacturer of item(s) and a nonmanufac-

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turer of other item(s), the manufacturer size standard should be applied.

(e) These requirements do not apply to small business concern subcontractors.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996; 61 FR 7986, Mar. 1, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000; 69 FR 29205, May 21, 2004; 76 FR 8252, Feb. 11, 2011; 78 FR 61132, Oct. 2, 2013; 81 FR 4469, Jan. 26, 2016; 81 FR 34259, May 31, 2016; 81 FR 48579, July 25, 2016; 83 FR 12851, Mar. 26, 2018; 84 FR 65661, Nov. 29, 2019; 85 FR 66182, Oct. 16, 2020; 88 FR 26201, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.407 What are the size procedures for multiple item procurements?

If a procurement calls for two or more specific end items or types of services with different size standards and the offeror may submit an offer on any or all end items or types of services, the offeror must meet the size standard for each end item or service item for which it submits an offer. If the procurement calls for more than one specific end item or type of service and an offeror is required to submit an offer on all items, the offeror may qualify as a small business for the procurement if it meets the size standard of the item which accounts for the greatest percentage of the total contract value.

§ 121.408 What are the size procedures for SBA’s Certificate of Competency Program?

(a) A firm which applies for a COC must file an “Application for Small Business Size Determination” (SBA Form 355). If the initial review of SBA Form 355 indicates the applicant, including its affiliates, is small for purposes of the COC program, SBA will process the application for COC. If the review indicates the applicant, including its affiliates is other than small SBA will initiate a formal size determination as set forth in § 121.1001(b)(3)(ii). In such a case, SBA will not further process the COC application until a formal size determination is made.

(b) A concern is ineligible for a COC if a formal SBA size determination finds the concern other than small.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 81 FR 34259, May 31, 2016]

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§ 121.409 What size standard applies in an unrestricted procurement for Certificate of Competency purposes?

For the purpose of receiving a Certificate of Competency in an unrestricted procurement, the applicable size standard is that corresponding to the NAICS code set forth in the solicitation. The offeror need not be the manufacturer of any of the items acquired.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000; 81 FR 34259, May 31, 2016]

§ 121.410 What are the size standards for SBA's Section 8(d) Subcontracting Program?

For subcontracting purposes pursuant to sections 8(d) of the Small Business Act, a concern is small for subcontracts which relate to Government procurements if it does not exceed the size standard for the NAICS code that the prime contractor believes best describes the product or service being acquired by the subcontract. However, subcontracts for engineering services awarded under the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 have the same size standard as Military and Aerospace Equipment and Military Weapons under NAICS code 541330.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000; 69 FR 29205, May 21, 2004; 74 FR 46313, Sept. 9, 2009]

§ 121.411 What are the size procedures for SBA's Section 8(d) Subcontracting Program?

(a) Prime contractors may rely on the information contained in the System for Award Management (SAM) (or any successor system or equivalent database maintained or sanctioned by SBA) as an accurate representation of a concern's size and ownership characteristics for purposes of maintaining a small business source list.

(b) Even if a concern is on a small business source list, it must still qualify and self-certify as a small business at the time it submits its offer as a section 8(d) subcontractor. Prime contractors (or subcontractors) may accept paper self-certifications as to size and socioeconomic status or a subcontractor's electronic self-certification as to

size or socioeconomic status, if the solicitation for the subcontract contains a clause which provides that the subcontractor verifies by submission of the offer that the size or socioeconomic representations and certifications are accurate and complete. Electronic submission may include any method acceptable to the prime contractor (or subcontractor) including, but not limited to, size representations and certifications made in SAM (or any successor system) and electronic conveyance of subcontractor certifications in prime contractor systems in connection with an offer for a subcontract. Prime contractors or subcontractors may not require the use of SAM (or any successor system) for purposes of representing size or socioeconomic status in connection with a subcontract.

(c) Upon determination of the successful subcontract offeror for a competitive subcontract over the simplified acquisition threshold, but prior to award, the prime contractor must inform each unsuccessful subcontract offeror in writing of the name and location of the apparent successful offeror.

(d) The self-certification of a concern subcontracting or proposing to subcontract under section 8(d) of the Small Business Act may be protested by the contracting officer, the prime contractor, the appropriate SBA official or any other interested party.

(e) *Presumption of Loss Based on the Total Amount Expended.* In every contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, cooperative research and development agreement, or grant which is set aside, reserved, or otherwise classified as intended for award to small business concerns, there shall be a presumption of loss to the United States based on the total amount expended on the contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, cooperative research and development agreement, or grant whenever it is established that a business concern other than a small business concern willfully sought and received the award by misrepresentation.

(f) *Deemed Certifications.* The following actions shall be deemed affirmative, willful and intentional certifications of small business size and status:

(1) Submission of a bid, proposal, application or offer for a Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, or cooperative research and development agreement reserved, set aside, or otherwise classified as intended for award to small business concerns.

(2) Submission of a bid, proposal, application or offer for a Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement or cooperative research and development agreement which in any way encourages a Federal agency to classify the bid or proposal, if awarded, as an award to a small business concern.

(3) Registration on any Federal electronic database for the purpose of being considered for award of a Federal grant, contract, subcontract, cooperative agreement, or cooperative research and development agreement, as a small business concern.

(g) *Signature Requirement.* Each offer, proposal, bid, or application for a Federal contract, subcontract, or grant shall contain a certification concerning the small business size and status of a business concern seeking the Federal contract, subcontract or grant. An authorized official must sign the certification on the same page containing the size status claimed by the concern.

(h) *Limitation of Liability.* Paragraphs (d) through (f) of this section may be determined not to apply in the case of unintentional errors, technical malfunctions, and other similar situations that demonstrate that a misrepresentation of size was not affirmative, intentional, willful or actionable under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§3729, et seq. A prime contractor acting in good faith should not be held liable for misrepresentations made by its subcontractors regarding the subcontractors' size. Relevant factors to consider in making this determination may include the firm's internal management procedures governing size representation or certification, the clarity or ambiguity of the representation or certification requirement, and the efforts made to correct an incorrect or invalid representation or certification in a timely manner. An individual or firm may not be held liable where govern-

ment personnel have erroneously identified a concern as small without any representation or certification having been made by the concern and where such identification is made without the knowledge of the individual or firm.

(i) *Penalties for Misrepresentation.* (1) *Suspension or debarment.* The SBA suspension and debarment official or the agency suspension and debarment official may suspend or debar a person or concern for misrepresenting a firm's size status pursuant to the procedures set forth in 48 CFR subpart 9.4.

(2) *Civil Penalties.* Persons or concerns are subject to severe penalties under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733, the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812 and any other applicable laws or regulations, including 13 CFR part 142.

(3) *Criminal Penalties.* Persons or concerns are subject to severe criminal penalties for knowingly misrepresenting the small business size status of a concern in connection with procurement programs pursuant to section 16(d) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(d), as amended, 18 U.S.C. 1001, 18 U.S.C. 287, and any other applicable laws. Persons or concerns are subject to criminal penalties for knowingly making false statements or misrepresentations to SBA for the purpose of influencing any actions of SBA pursuant to section 16(a) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(a), as amended, including failure to correct “continuing representations” that are no longer true.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 29205, May 21, 2004; 78 FR 42403, July 16, 2013; 78 FR 38817, June 28, 2013; 79 FR 29661, May 23, 2014; 81 FR 31491, May 19, 2016; 81 FR 94250, Dec. 23, 2016; 88 FR 26201, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.412 What are the size procedures for partial small business set-asides?

A firm is required to meet size standard requirements only for the small business set-aside portion of a procurement, and is not required to qualify as a small business for the unrestricted portion.

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SIZE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SALES OR LEASE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

§ 121.501 What programs for sales or leases of Government property are subject to size determinations?

Sections 121.501 through 121.512 apply to small business size determinations for the purpose of the sale or lease of Government property, including the Timber Sales Program, the Special Salvage Timber Sales Program, and the sale of Government petroleum, coal and uranium.

§ 121.502 What size standards are applicable to programs for sales or leases of Government property?

(a) Unless otherwise specified in this part—

(1) A concern primarily engaged in manufacturing is small for sales or leases of Government property if it does not exceed 500 employees;

(2) A concern not primarily engaged in manufacturing is small for sales or leases of Government property if it has annual receipts not exceeding \$9 million.

(b) Size status for such sales and leases is determined by the primary industry of the applicant business concern.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 3056, Jan. 23, 2002; 70 FR 72594, Dec. 6, 2005; 73 FR 41254, July 18, 2008; 79 FR 33669, June 12, 2014; 84 FR 34281, July 18, 2019; 87 FR 69154, Nov. 17, 2022]

§ 121.503 Are SBA size determinations binding on parties?

Formal size determinations based upon a specific Government sale or lease, or made in response to a request from another Government agency under § 121.901, are binding upon the parties. Other SBA opinions provided to contracting officers or others are only advisory, and are not binding or appealable.

§ 121.504 When does SBA determine the size status of a business concern?

SBA determines the size status of a concern (including its affiliates) as of the date the concern submits a written self-certification that it is small to the Government as part of its initial offer

including price where there is a specific sale or lease at issue, or as set forth in § 121.903 if made in response to a request of another Government agency.

§ 121.505 What is the effect of a self-certification?

(a) A contracting officer may accept a concern's self-certification as true for the particular sale or lease involved, in the absence of a written protest by other offerors or other credible information which would cause the contracting officer or SBA to question the size of the concern.

(b) Procedures for protesting the self-certification of an offeror are set forth in §§ 121.1001 through 121.1009.

§ 121.506 What definitions are important for sales or leases of Government-owned timber?

(a) *Computation of Market Share* means the small business share, expressed as a percentage for a market area, based on the purchase by small business over the preceding 5-year period. The computation is done every five years.

(b) *Forest product industry* means logging, wood preserving, and the manufacture of lumber and wood related products such as veneer, plywood, hardboard, particle board, or wood pulp, and of products of which lumber or wood related products are the principal raw materials.

(c) *Integrated Resource Timber Contracts* means contracts that combine product removal and service work when the value of included timber exceeds the value of services.

(d) *Logging of timber* means felling and bucking, yarding, and/or loading. It does not mean hauling.

(e) *Manufacture of logs* means, at a minimum, breaking down logs into rough cuts of the finished product.

(f) *Sell* means, in addition to its usual and customary meaning, the exchange of sawlogs for sawlogs on a product-for-product basis with or without monetary adjustment, and an indirect transfer, such as the sale of the assets of a concern after it has been awarded one or more set-aside sales of timber.

(g) *Significant logging of timber* means that a concern uses its own employees

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to perform at least two of the following: felling and bucking, yarding, and loading.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 88 FR 26201, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.507 What are the size standards and other requirements for the purchase of Government-owned timber (other than Special Salvage Timber)?

(a) To be small for purposes of the sale of Government-owned timber (other than Special Salvage Timber) a concern must:

(1) Be primarily engaged in the logging or forest products industry;

(2) Not exceed 500 employees, taking into account its affiliates; and

(3) If it does not intend at the time of the offer to resell the timber—

(i) Agree that it will manufacture the logs with its own facilities or those of another business which meets the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section;

(ii) Agree that if it eventually resells the timber, it will resell no more than 30% of the sawtimber volume to other businesses which do not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section; and

(iii) Agree that if it becomes acquired or controlled by a business which does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, it will require as a condition of the acquisition or change of control that the acquiring or controlling business resell at least 70% of the sawtimber volume to businesses which do meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section; or

(4) If it intends at the time of offer to resell the timber—

(i) Agree that it will not sell more than 30% of such timber (50% of such timber if the concern is an Alaskan business) to a business which does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section; and

(ii) Agree that if it becomes acquired or controlled by a business which does not meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, it will require as a condition of the acquisition or change of control that the acquiring or controlling business resell at least 70% of the sawtimber volume

(or at least 50% of the sawtimber volume, if it is an Alaskan business) to businesses which meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(b) For a period of three years following the date upon which a concern purchases timber under a small business set-aside (other than through the Special Salvage Timber Sale program), it must maintain a record of:

(1) The name, address and size status of every concern to which it sells the timber or sawlogs; and

(2) The species, grades and volumes of sawlogs sold.

(c) For a period of three years following the date upon which a concern purchases timber, it must by contract require all small business repurchasers of the sawlogs or timber it purchased under the small business set-aside to maintain the records described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The Director of Government Contracting may waive one or more of the requirements set forth in paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section in limited circumstances where conditions make the requirement(s) impractical or prohibitive. A request for waiver must be made to the Director of Government Contracting and contain facts, arguments, and any appropriate supporting documentation as to why a waiver should be granted.

(e) Sawtimber volume from Integrated Resource Timber Contracts shall be included in the Computation of Market Share and set-aside trigger.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 88 FR 26201, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.508 What are the size standards and other requirements for the purchase of Government-owned Special Salvage Timber?

(a) In order to purchase Government-owned Special Salvage Timber from the United States Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management as a small business, a concern must:

(1) Be primarily engaged in the logging or forest product industry;

(2) Have, together with its affiliates, no more than twenty-five employees during any pay period for the last twelve months; and

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(3) If it does not intend at the time of offer to resell the timber—

(i) Agree that it will manufacture a significant portion of the logs with its own employees; and

(ii) Agree that it will log the timber only with its own employees or with employees of another business which is eligible for award of a Special Salvage Timber sales contract; or

(4) If it intends at the time of offer to resell the timber, agree that it will perform a significant portion of timber logging with its own employees and that it will subcontract the remainder of the timber logging to a concern which is eligible for award of a Special Salvage Timber sales contract.

§ 121.509 What is the size standard for leasing of Government land for coal mining?

A concern is small for this purpose if it:

(a) Together with its affiliates, does not have more than 250 employees;

(b) Maintains management and control of the actual mining operations of the tract; and

(c) Agrees that if it subleases the Government land, it will be to another small business, and that it will require its sublessors to agree to the same.

§ 121.510 What is the size standard for leasing of Government land for uranium mining?

A concern is small for this purpose if it, together with its affiliates, does not have more than 100 employees.

§ 121.511 What is the size standard for buying Government-owned petroleum?

A concern is small for this purpose if it is primarily engaged in petroleum refining and meets the size standard for a petroleum refining business.

§ 121.512 What is the size standard for stockpile purchases?

A concern is small for this purpose if:

(a) It is primarily engaged in the purchase of materials which are not domestic products; and

(b) Its annual receipts, together with its affiliates, do not exceed \$76.5 million.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 3056, Jan. 23, 2002; 70 FR 72594, Dec. 6, 2005; 73 FR 41254, July 18, 2008; 79 FR 33669, June 12, 2014; 84 FR 34281, July 18, 2019; 87 FR 69154, Nov. 17, 2022]

SIZE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 8(a) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

§ 121.601 What is a small business for purposes of admission to SBA's 8(a) Business Development program?

An applicant must not exceed the size standard corresponding to its primary industry classification in order to qualify for admission to SBA's 8(a) Business Development Program.

[69 FR 29205, May 21, 2004]

§ 121.602 At what point in time must a 8(a) BD applicant be small?

A 8(a) BD applicant must be small for its primary industry at the time SBA certifies it for admission into the program.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 29206, May 21, 2004]

§ 121.603 How does SBA determine whether a Participant is small for a particular 8(a) BD subcontract?

(a) *Self certification by Participant.* A 8(a) BD Participant must certify that it qualifies as a small business under the NAICS code assigned to a particular 8(a) BD subcontract as part of its initial offer including price to the procuring agency. The Participant also must submit a copy of its offer, including its self-certification as to size, to the appropriate SBA district office at the same time it submits the offer to the procuring agency. *See* § 121.404 for the time at which size is determined for, and § 121.406 for the applicability of the nonmanufacturer rule to, 8(a) BD procurements.

(b) *Verification of size by SBA.* Within 30 days of its receipt of a Participant's size self-certification for a particular 8(a) BD subcontract, the SBA district office serving the geographic area in which the Participant's principal office is located will review the Participant's self-certification and determine if it is

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small for purposes of that subcontract. The SBA district office will review the Participant's most recent financial statements and other relevant data and then notify the Participant of its decision.

(c) *Changes in size between date of self-certification and date of award.* (1) Where SBA verifies that the selected Participant is small for a particular procurement, subsequent changes in size up to the date of award, except those due to merger with or acquisition by another business concern, will not affect the firm's size status for that procurement.

(2) Where a Participant has merged with or been acquired by another business concern between the date of its self-certification and the date of award, the concern must recertify its size status, and SBA must verify the new certification before award can occur.

(3) Recertification is not required when the ownership of a concern that is at least 51% owned by an entity (*i.e.*, tribe, Alaska Native Corporation, or Community Development Corporation) changes to or from a wholly-owned business concern of the same entity, as long as the ultimate owner remains that entity.

(d) *Finding Participant to be other than small.* (1) A Participant may request a formal size determination (pursuant to §§ 121.1001 through 121.1009) with the SBA Government Contracting Area Office serving the geographic area in which the principal office of the Participant is located within 5 working days of its receipt of notice from the SBA district office that it is not small for a particular 8(a) BD subcontract.

(2) Where the Participant does not timely request a formal size determination, SBA may accept the procurement in support of another Participant, or may rescind its acceptance of the offer for the 8(a) BD program, as appropriate.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000; 69 FR 29206, May 21, 2004; 85 FR 66182, Oct. 16, 2020]

§ 121.604 Are 8(a) BD Participants considered small for purposes of other SBA assistance?

A concern which SBA determines to be a small business for the award of a

8(a) BD subcontract will be considered to have met applicable size eligibility requirements of other SBA programs where that assistance directly and primarily relates to the performance of the 8(a) BD subcontract in question.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 29206, May 21, 2004]

SIZE AND ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH (SBIR) AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (STTR) PROGRAMS

§ 121.701 What SBIR and STTR programs are subject to size and eligibility determinations and what definitions are important?

(a) These sections apply to SBA's SBIR and STTR programs, 15 U.S.C. 638.

(b) *Definitions*—(1) *Funding agreement officer* means a contracting officer, a grants officer, or a cooperative agreement officer.

(2) *Funding agreement* means any contract, grant or cooperative agreement entered into between any Federal agency and any small business for the purposes of the SBIR or STTR program.

(3) *Hedge fund* has the meaning given that term in section 13(h)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1851(h)(2)). The hedge fund must have a place of business located in the United States and be created or organized in the United States, or under the law of the United States or of any State.

(4) *Portfolio company* means any company that is owned in whole or part by a venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firm.

(5) *Private equity firm* has the meaning given the term "private equity fund" in section 13(h)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1851(h)(2)). The private equity firm must have a place of business located in the United States and be created or organized in the United States, or under the law of the United States or of any State.

(6) *Venture capital operating company* means an entity described in § 121.103(b)(5)(i), (v), or (vi). The venture capital operating company must have a place of business located in the United

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States and be created or organized in the United States, or under the law of the United States or of any State.

[77 FR 76225, Dec. 27, 2012]

§ 121.702 What size and eligibility standards are applicable to the SBIR and STTR programs?

To be eligible for award of funding agreements in SBA's SBIR and STTR programs, a business concern must meet the requirements below at the time of award of an SBIR or STTR Phase I or Phase II funding agreement:

(a) *Ownership and control for the SBIR program.* (1) An SBIR awardee must:

(i) Be a concern which is more than 50% directly owned and controlled by one or more individuals (who are citizens or permanent resident aliens of the United States), other small business concerns (each of which is more than 50% directly owned and controlled by individuals who are citizens or permanent resident aliens of the United States), an Indian tribe, ANC or NHO (or a wholly owned business entity of such tribe, ANC or NHO), or any combination of these;

(ii) Be a concern which is more than 50% owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, private equity firms, or any combination of these (for agencies electing to use the authority in 15 U.S.C. 638(dd)(1)); or

(iii) Be a joint venture in which each entity to the joint venture must meet the requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or (a)(1)(ii) of this section. A joint venture that includes one or more concerns that meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section must comply with § 121.705(b) concerning registration and proposal requirements.

(2) No single venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firm may own more than 50% of the concern unless that single venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firm qualifies as a small business concern that is more than 50% directly owned and controlled by individuals who are citizens or permanent resident aliens of the United States.

(3) If an Employee Stock Ownership Plan owns all or part of the concern,

each stock trustee and plan member is considered an owner.

(4) If a trust owns all or part of the concern, each trustee and trust beneficiary is considered an owner.

(b) *Ownership and control for the STTR program.* (1) An STTR awardee must:

(i) Be a concern which is more than 50% directly owned and controlled by one or more individuals (who are citizens or permanent resident aliens of the United States), other small business concerns (each of which is more than 50% directly owned and controlled by individuals who are citizens or permanent resident aliens of the United States), an Indian tribe, ANC or NHO (or a wholly owned business entity of such tribe, ANC or NHO), or any combination of these; or

(ii) Be a joint venture in which each entity to the joint venture must meet the requirements set forth in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) If an Employee Stock Ownership Plan owns all or part of the concern, each stock trustee and plan member is considered an owner.

(3) If a trust owns all or part of the concern, each trustee and trust beneficiary is considered an owner.

(c) *Size and affiliation.* An SBIR or STTR awardee, together with its affiliates, must not have more than 500 employees. Concerns and entities are affiliates of each other when one controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both. It does not matter whether control is exercised, so long as the power to control exists. For the purposes of the SBIR and STTR programs, the following bases of affiliation apply:

(1) *Affiliation based on ownership.* For determining affiliation based on equity ownership, a concern is an affiliate of an individual, concern, or entity that owns or has the power to control more than 50 percent of the concern's voting equity. However, SBA may find a concern an affiliate of an individual, concern, or entity that owns or has the power to control 40% or more of the voting equity based upon the totality of circumstances. If no individual, concern, or entity is found to control, SBA will deem the Board of Directors to be in control of the concern.

(2) *Affiliation arising under stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge.* In determining size, SBA considers stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge (including agreements in principle) to have a present effect on the power to control a concern. SBA treats such options, convertible securities, and agreements as though the rights granted have been exercised.

(i) Agreements to open or continue negotiations towards the possibility of a merger or a sale of stock at some later date are not considered “agreements in principle” and are thus not given present effect.

(ii) Options, convertible securities, and agreements that are subject to conditions precedent which are incapable of fulfillment, speculative, conjectural, or unenforceable under state or Federal law, or where the probability of the transaction (or exercise of the rights) occurring is shown to be extremely remote, are not given present effect.

(iii) An individual, concern or other entity that controls one or more other concerns cannot use options, convertible securities, or agreements to appear to terminate such control before actually doing so. SBA will not give present effect to individuals’, concerns’ or other entities’ ability to divest all or part of their ownership interest in order to avoid a finding of affiliation.

(3) *Affiliation based on common management.* Affiliation arises where the CEO or President of a concern (or other officers, managing members, or partners who control the management of the concern) also controls the management of one or more other concerns. Affiliation also arises where a single individual, concern, or entity that controls the board of directors of one concern also controls the board of directors or management of one or more other concerns.

(4) *Affiliation based on identity of interest.* Affiliation may arise among two or more persons (including any individual, concern or other entity) with an identity of interest. An individual, concern or entity may rebut a determination of identity of interest with evidence showing that the interests deemed to be one are in fact separate.

(i) SBA may presume an identity of interest between family members with identical or substantially identical business or economic interests (such as where the family members operate concerns in the same or similar industry in the same geographic area).

(ii) SBA may presume an identity of interest based upon economic dependence if the SBIR/STTR awardee relies upon another concern or entity for 70% or more of its receipts.

(iii) An SBIR or STTR awardee is not affiliated with a portfolio company of a venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firm, solely on the basis of one or more shared investors, though affiliation may be found for other reasons.

(5) *Affiliation based on the newly organized concern rule.* Affiliation may arise where former or current officers, directors, principal stockholders, managing members, general partners, or key employees of one concern organize a new concern in the same or related industry or field of operation, and serve as the new concern’s officers, directors, principal stockholders, managing members, general partners, or key employees, and the one concern is furnishing or will furnish the new concern with contracts, financial or technical assistance, indemnification on bid or performance bonds, and/or other facilities, whether for a fee or otherwise. A concern may rebut such an affiliation determination by demonstrating a clear line of fracture between the two concerns. A “key employee” is an employee who, because of his/her position in the concern, has a critical influence in or substantive control over the operations or management of the concern. A concern will be considered “new” for the purpose of this rule if it has been actively operating continuously for less than one year.

(6) *Size requirement for joint ventures.* Two or more small business concerns may submit an application as a joint venture. The joint venture will qualify as small as long as each concern is small under the size standard for the SBIR program, found at §121.702(c), or the joint venture meets the exception at §121.103(h)(3)(ii) for two firms approved to be a mentor and protégé

under SBA's All Small Mentor-Protégé Program.

(7) *Affiliation based on the ostensible subcontractor rule.* A concern and its ostensible subcontractor are treated as joint venturers. As such, they are affiliates for size determination purposes and must meet the ownership and control requirements applicable to joint ventures. An ostensible subcontractor is a subcontractor or subgrantee that performs primary and vital requirements of a funding agreement (*i.e.*, those requirements associated with the principal purpose of the funding agreement), or a subcontractor or subgrantee upon which the concern is unusually reliant. All aspects of the relationship between the concern and subcontractor are considered, including, but not limited to, the terms of the proposal (such as management, technical responsibilities, and the percentage of subcontracted work) and agreements between the concern and subcontractor or subgrantee (such as bonding assistance or the teaming agreement). To determine whether a subcontractor performs primary and vital requirements of a funding agreement, SBA will consider whether the concern's proposal complies with the performance requirements of the SBIR or STTR program.

(8) *Affiliation based on license agreements.* SBA will consider whether there is a license agreement concerning a product or trademark which is critical to operation of the licensee. The license agreement will not cause the licensor to be affiliated with the licensee if the licensee has the right to profit from its efforts and bears the risk of loss. Affiliation may arise, however, through other means, such as common ownership or common management.

(9) *Exception to affiliation for portfolio companies.* If a venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firm that is determined to be affiliated with an awardee is a minority investor in the awardee, the awardee is not affiliated with a portfolio company of the venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firm, unless:

(i) The venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity

firm owns a majority of the portfolio company; or

(ii) The venture capital operating company, hedge fund, or private equity firms holds a majority of the seats of the board of directors of the portfolio company.

(10) *Totality of the circumstances.* In determining whether affiliation exists, SBA may consider the totality of the circumstances, and may find affiliation even though no single factor is sufficient to constitute affiliation.

(11) *Exception to affiliation for certain investment companies.* There is an exception to affiliation for Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) that invest in SBIR or STTR awardees, in accordance with 13 CFR 121.103(b)(1).

(d) *Calculating ownership and control.* SBA will review the small business' equity ownership on a fully diluted basis for purposes of determining ownership, control and affiliation in the SBIR and STTR programs. This means that SBA will consider the total number of shares or equity that would be outstanding if all possible sources of conversion were exercised, including, but not limited to: Outstanding common stock or equity, outstanding preferred stock (on a converted to common basis) or equity, outstanding warrants (on an as exercised and converted to common basis), outstanding options and options reserved for future grants, and any other convertible securities on an as converted to common basis.

[77 FR 76225, Dec. 27, 2012; 78 FR 11745, Feb. 20, 2013, as amended at 81 FR 34259, May 31, 2016; 81 FR 48579, July 25, 2016; 81 FR 71983, Oct. 19, 2016; 85 FR 66182, Oct. 16, 2020; 88 FR 26201, Apr. 27, 2023]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Amendments to § 121.702 were published at 89 FR 102486, Dec. 17, 2024, effective Jan. 16, 2025.

§ 121.703 Are formal size determinations binding on parties?

Size determinations by authorized SBA officials are formal actions based upon a specific funding agreement, and are binding upon the parties. Other SBA opinions provided to funding agreement officers or others, are only advisory, and are not binding or appealable.

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§ 121.704 When does SBA determine the size and eligibility status of a business concern?

(a) The size and eligibility status of a concern for the purpose of a funding agreement award under the SBIR and STTR programs is determined at the time of award for both Phase I and Phase II SBIR and STTR awards, or on the date of the request for a size determination, if an award is pending.

(b) A concern that qualified as a small business at the time it receives an SBIR or STTR funding agreement is considered a small business throughout the life of that specific funding agreement. Where a concern grows to be other than small, the funding agreement agency may exercise the options on the award that is a contract, grant or cooperative agreement or issue a continuation on a grant or cooperative agreement and still count the award as an award to a small business under the SBIR or STTR program. However, the following exceptions apply:

(1) In the case of a merger or acquisition, the awardee must, within 30 days of the transaction becoming final (or the approved funding agreement novation if a novation is required), recertify its small business size status to the funding agreement agency or inform the funding agreement agency that it is other than small. If the awardee is other than small, the agency can no longer fund the options or issue a continuation pursuant to the funding agreement, from that point forward, with SBIR or STTR funds. Funding agreement novations for reasons other than a merger or acquisition do not necessarily require re-certification. The funding agreement agency and the awardee must immediately revise all applicable Federal contract and grant databases to reflect the new size status from that point forward.

(2) For the purposes of SBIR and STTR funding agreements with durations of more than five years, a funding agreement officer must request that a business concern re-certify its small business size status no more than 120 days prior to the end of the fifth year of the funding agreement, and no more than 120 days prior to exercising any option or issuing any continuation. If the awardee certifies that it is other

than small, the funding agreement agency can no longer fund the options or issue a continuation pursuant to the funding agreement with SBIR or STTR funds. The funding agreement agency and the awardee must immediately revise all applicable Federal contract and grant databases to reflect the new size status from that point forward.

(c) Re-certification does not change the terms and conditions of the funding agreement. The requirements in effect at the time of award remain in effect throughout the life of the funding agreement.

(d) A request for a size re-certification shall include the size standard in effect at the time of re-certification.

[77 FR 76226, Dec. 27, 2012]

§ 121.705 Must a business concern self-certify its size and eligibility status?

(a) A business concern must self-certify that it meets the eligibility requirements set forth in § 121.702 for a Phase I or Phase II SBIR or STTR funding agreement.

(b) A business concern that is more than 50% owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms and a joint venture where one or more parties to the joint venture is more than 50% owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms must be registered with SBA as of the date it submits its initial proposal (or other formal response) to a Phase I or Phase II SBIR announcement or solicitation. The concern must indicate in any SBIR proposal or application that it is registered with SBA as majority-owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms.

(c) A small business concern that did not meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section at the time of its SBIR proposal or application must notify the funding agreement officer if, on the date of award, the concern is more than 50% owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms.

(1) The concern is still eligible to receive the award if it becomes majority-

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owned by multiple venture capital operating companies, hedge funds, or private equity firms after the time it submitted its initial proposal (or other formal response) to a Phase I or Phase II SBIR announcement or solicitation if the agency makes the award on or after the date that is 9 months from the end of the period for submitting applications under the SBIR solicitation.

(2) This small business, known as a covered small business concern, would have to certify that it meets the requirements of the SBIR program set forth in §§ 121.702(a)(1)(ii) or 121.702(a)(1)(iii), and 121.702(a)(2) and 121.702(c) at the time of award of the funding agreement.

(d) A funding agreement officer may accept a concern's self-certification as true for the particular funding agreement involved in the absence of a written protest or other credible information which would cause the funding agreement officer or SBA to question the size or eligibility of the concern.

(e) Procedures for protesting an awardee's self-certification are set forth in §§ 121.1001 through 121.1009. In adjudicating a protest, SBA may address both the size status and eligibility of the SBIR or STTR awardee.

[77 FR 76227, Dec. 27, 2012]

SIZE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PAYING REDUCED PATENT FEES

§ 121.801 May patent fees be reduced if a concern is small?

These sections apply to size status for the purpose of paying reduced patent fees authorized by Pub. L. 97-247, 96 Stat. 317. The eligibility requirements for independent inventors and non-profit organizations for the purpose of paying reduced patent fees are set forth in regulations of the Patent and Trademark Office of the Department of Commerce, 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28.

§ 121.802 What size standards are applicable to reduced patent fees programs?

A concern eligible for reduced patent fees is one:

(a) Whose number of employees, including affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons; and

(b) Which has not assigned, granted, conveyed, or licensed (and is under no obligation to do so) any rights in the invention to any person who made it and could not be classified as an independent inventor, or to any concern which would not qualify as a non-profit organization or a small business concern under this section.

§ 121.803 Are formal size determinations binding on parties?

Size determinations by authorized SBA officials are formal actions, based upon a specific patent application pursuant to the rules of the Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, and are binding upon the parties. Other SBA opinions provided to patent applicants or others are only advisory, and are not binding or appealable.

§ 121.804 When does SBA determine the size status of a business concern?

Size status is determined as of the date of the patent applicant's written verification of size.

§ 121.805 May a business concern self-certify its size status?

(a) A concern verifies its size status with its submission of its patent application.

(b) Any attempt to establish small size status improperly (fraudulently, through gross negligence, or otherwise) may result in remedial action by the Patent and Trademark Office.

(c) In the absence of credible information indicating otherwise, the Patent and Trademark Office may accept the verification by the concern as a small business as true.

(d) Questions concerning the size verification are resolved initially by the Patent and Trademark Office. If not verified as small, the applicant may request a formal SBA size determination.

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SIZE ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH PROGRAMS OF OTHER AGENCIES

§ 121.901 Can other Government agencies obtain SBA size determinations?

Upon request by another Government agency, SBA will provide a size determination, under SBA rules, standards and procedures, for its use in determining compliance with small business requirements of its statutes, regulations or programs.

§ 121.902 What size standards are applicable to programs of other agencies?

SBA size standards. The size standards for compliance with programs of other agencies are those for SBA programs which are most comparable to the programs of such other agencies, unless the agency and SBA agree otherwise.

[67 FR 13716, Mar. 26, 2002]

§ 121.903 How may an agency use size standards for its programs that are different than those established by SBA?

(a) Federal agencies or departments promulgating regulations relating to small businesses usually use SBA size criteria. In limited circumstances, if they decide the SBA size standard is not suitable for their programs, then agency heads may establish a more appropriate small business definition for the exclusive use in such programs, but only when:

- (1) The size standard will determine:
 - (i) The size of a manufacturing concern by its average number of employees based on the preceding 24 calendar months, determined according to § 121.106;
 - (ii) The size of a services concern by its average annual receipts over a period of at least 5 years, determined according to § 121.104;
 - (iii) The size of other concerns on data over a period of at least 5 years, determined according to § 121.104; or,
 - (iv) Other factors approved by SBA;
- (2) The agency has consulted in writing with SBA's Division Chief, office of Size Standards at least fourteen (14) calendar days before publishing the proposed rule which is part of the rule-

making process. The written consultation will include:

- (i) What size standard the agency contemplates using;
- (ii) To what agency program it will apply;
- (iii) How the agency arrived at this particular size standard for this program; and,
- (iv) Why SBA's existing size standards do not satisfy the program requirements;

(3) The agency proposes the size standard for public comment pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553;

(4) The agency provides a copy of the proposed rule, when it publishes it for public comment as part of the rule-making process, to SBA's Division Chief, Office of Size Standards; and

(5) SBA's Administrator approves the size standard before the agency adopts a final rule or otherwise prescribes the size standard for its use. The agency's request for the SBA Administrator's approval must include:

- (i) Copies of all comments on the proposed size standard received in response to the proposed rule;
- (ii) A separate written justification for the intended size standard;
- (iii) A copy of the intended final rule if available at that time, or a copy of the intended final rule and preamble prior to its publication; and
- (iv) Other information SBA may request in connection with the request.

(b) When approving any size standard established pursuant to this section, SBA's Administrator will 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 relevant factors.

(c) Where the agency head is developing a size standard for the sole purpose of performing a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis pursuant to section 601(3) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the department or agency may, after consultation with the SBA Office of Advocacy, establish a size standard different from SBA's which is more appropriate for such analysis.

[67 FR 13716, Mar. 26, 2002, as amended at 84 FR 66579, Dec. 5, 2019; 87 FR 34120, June 6, 2022]

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§ 121.904 When does SBA determine the size status of a business concern?

For compliance with programs of other agencies, SBA will base its size determination on the size of the concern as of the date set forth in the request of the other agency.

[67 FR 13716, Mar. 26, 2002]

PROCEDURES FOR SIZE PROTESTS AND REQUESTS FOR FORMAL SIZE DETERMINATIONS

§ 121.1001 Who may initiate a size protest or request a formal size determination?

(a) *Size Status Protests.* (1) For SBA's Small Business Set-Aside Program, including the Property Sales Program, or any instance in which a procurement or order has been restricted to or reserved for small businesses or a particular group of small businesses (including a partial set-aside), the following entities may file a size protest in connection with a particular procurement, sale or order:

(i) Any offeror that the contracting officer has not eliminated from consideration for any procurement-related reason, such as non-responsiveness, technical unacceptability or outside of the competitive range;

(ii) The contracting officer;

(iii) The SBA Government Contracting Area Director having responsibility for the area in which the headquarters of the protested offeror is located, regardless of the location of a parent company or affiliates, the Director, Office of Government Contracting, or the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law; and

(iv) Other interested parties. Other interested parties include large businesses where only one concern submitted an offer for the specific procurement in question. A concern found to be other than small in connection with the procurement is not an interested party unless there is only one remaining offeror after the concern is found to be other than small.

(2) For competitive 8(a) contracts, the following entities may protest:

(i) Any offeror that the contracting officer has not eliminated from consideration for any procurement related

reason, such as non-responsiveness, technical unacceptability or outside of the competitive range;

(ii) The contracting officer; or

(iii) The SBA District Director, or designee, in either the district office serving the geographical area in which the procuring activity is located or the district office that services the apparent successful offeror, the Associate Administrator for Business Development, or the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

(3) For SBA's Subcontracting Program, the following entities may protest:

(i) The prime contractor;

(ii) The contracting officer;

(iii) Other potential subcontractors;

(iv) The responsible SBA Government Contracting Area Director or the Director, Office of Government Contracting, or the SBA's Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law; and

(v) Other interested parties.

(4) For SBA's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program, the following entities may protest:

(i) An offeror or applicant for that solicitation;

(ii) The funding agreement officer; and

(iii) The responsible SBA Government Contracting Area Director; the Director, Office of Government Contracting; the Associate Administrator, Investment Division, or the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

(5) For the Department of Defense's Small Disadvantaged Business (SDB) Program, and any other similar program of another Federal agency, the following entities may file a protest in connection with a particular SDB procurement:

(i) Any offeror for the specific SDB requirement whom the contracting officer has not eliminated for reasons unrelated to size;

(ii) The contracting officer; and

(iii) The responsible SBA Area Director for Government Contracting, the SBA Director, Office of Government Contracting, or the SBA Associate Administrator for Business Development;

(6) For SBA's HUBZone program, the following entities may protest in connection with a particular HUBZone procurement:

- (i) Any offeror for a specific HUBZone set-aside contract that the contracting officer has not eliminated from consideration for any procurement-related reason, such as non-responsiveness, technical unacceptability or outside of the competitive range;
- (ii) Any concern that submitted an offer in full and open competition and its opportunity for award will be affected by a price evaluation preference given a certified HUBZone small business concern;
- (iii) The contracting officer; and
- (iv) The SBA Director, Office of HUBZone, or designee, or the SBA Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

(7) For any unrestricted Government procurement in which a business concern has represented itself as a small business concern, the following entities may protest in connection with a particular procurement:

- (i) Any offeror;
- (ii) The contracting officer; and
- (iii) The responsible SBA Government Contracting Area Director, the Director, Office of Government Contracting, the Associate Administrator for Business Development, or the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

(8) For SBA's Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Concern program, the following entities may protest in connection with a particular service-disabled veteran-owned procurement:

- (i) Any offeror for a specific service-disabled veteran-owned small business set-aside contract that the contracting officer has not eliminated from consideration for any procurement-related reason, such as non-responsiveness, technical unacceptability or outside of the competitive range;
- (ii) The contracting officer;
- (iii) The SBA Government Contracting Area Director; and
- (iv) The Director, Office of Government Contracting, or designee, or the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

(9) For SBA's WOSB Federal Contracting Program, the following entities may protest:

- (i) Any offeror for a specific contract set aside for WOSBs or WOSBs owned by one or more women who are economically disadvantaged (EDWOSB) that the contracting officer has not eliminated from consideration for any procurement-related reason, such as non-responsiveness, technical unacceptability or outside of the competitive range;
- (ii) The contracting officer;
- (iii) The SBA Government Contracting Area Director; and
- (iv) The Director, Office of Government Contracting, or designee, or the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

(b) *Request for Size Determinations.* (1) For SBA's Financial Assistance Programs, the following entities may request a formal size determination:

- (i) The applicant for assistance; and
- (ii) The SBA official with authority to take final action on the assistance requested. That official may also request the appropriate Government Contracting Area Office to determine whether affiliation exists between an applicant for financial assistance and one or more other entities for purposes of determining whether the applicant would exceed the loan limit amount imposed by § 120.151 of this chapter.

(iii) The SBA Associate Administrator for Investment or designee may request a formal size determination for any purpose relating to the SBIC program (*see* part 107 of this chapter) or the NMVC program (*see* part 108 of this chapter). A formal size determination includes a request to determine whether or not affiliation exists between two or more entities for any purpose relating to the SBIC program.

(2) For SBA's 8(a) BD program:

- (i) Concerning initial or continued 8(a) BD eligibility, the following entities may request a formal size determination:
 - (A) The 8(a) BD applicant concern or Participant; or
 - (B) The Director of the Division of Program Certification and Eligibility or the Associate Administrator for Business Development.

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(ii) Concerning individual sole source and competitive 8(a) contract awards where SBA cannot verify the eligibility of the apparent successful offeror because SBA finds the concern to be other than small, the following entities may request a formal size determination:

(A) The Participant nominated for award of the particular sole source contract, or found to be ineligible for a competitive 8(a) contract due to its size;

(B) The SBA program official with authority to execute the 8(a) contract or, where applicable, the procuring activity contracting officer who has been delegated SBA's 8(a) contract execution functions; or

(C) The SBA District Director in the district office that services the Participant, the Associate Administrator for Business Development, or the Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law.

(3) For SBA's Certificate of Competency Program, the following entities may request a formal size determination:

(i) The offeror who has applied for a COC; and

(ii) The responsible SBA Government Contracting Area Director or the Director, Office of Government Contracting.

(4) For SBA's sale or lease of government property, the following entities may request a formal size determination:

(i) The responsible SBA Government Contracting Area Director or the Director, Office of Government Contracting; and

(ii) Authorized officials of other Federal agencies administering a property sales program.

(5) For eligibility to pay reduced patent fees, the following entities may request a formal size determination:

(i) The applicant for the reduced patent fees; and

(ii) The Patent and Trademark Office.

(6) For purposes of determining compliance with small business requirements of another Government agency program not otherwise specified in this section, an official with authority to

administer the program involved may request a formal size determination.

(7) In connection with initial or continued eligibility for the WOSB program, the following may request a formal size determination:

(i) The applicant or WOSB/EDWOSB; or

(ii) The Director of Government Contracting or the Deputy Director, Program and Resource Management, for the Office of Government Contracting.

(8) In connection with initial or continued eligibility for the HUBZone program, the following may request a formal size determination:

(i) The applicant or certified HUBZone small business concern; or

(ii) The Director, Office of HUBZone, or designee.

(9) For other purposes related to protecting the integrity of the Federal procurement process, including validating that firms listed in the System for Award Management database are small, the Government Contracting Area Director or the Director, Office of Government Contracting may initiate a formal size determination when sufficient information exists that calls into question a firm's small business status. The current date will be used to determine size, and SBA will initiate the process to remove from the database the small business designation of any firm found to be other than small.

(10) For purposes of the small business mentor-protégé program authorized pursuant to § 125.9 of this chapter (based on its status as a small business for its primary or identified secondary NAICS code), the business concern seeking to be a protégé or SBA may request a formal size determination.

(11) For purposes of determining compliance with small business requirements for firms relying upon small business status advisory opinions, the Associate General Counsel, Office of Procurement Law may request a formal size determination. Additionally, any firm that is the subject of a small business status advisory opinion holding that it is other than small may request a formal size determination.

(12) In connection with eligibility for the SDVO program, the following may request a formal size determination:

(i) The SDVO business concern; or

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(ii) The Director of Government Contracting or designee.

(13) The SBA Inspector General may request a formal size determination with respect to any of the programs identified in paragraph (b) of this section.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 31907, June 11, 1998; 63 FR 35739, June 30, 1998; 69 FR 25266, May 5, 2004; 69 FR 29206, May 21, 2004; 69 FR 29420, May 24, 2004; 69 FR 44461, July 26, 2004; 73 FR 56947, Oct. 1, 2008; 74 FR 45753, Sept. 4, 2009; 75 FR 62280, Oct. 7, 2010; 76 FR 8253, Feb. 11, 2011; 77 FR 76227, Dec. 27, 2012; 78 FR 61132, Oct. 2, 2013; 80 FR 7536, Feb. 11, 2015; 81 FR 34259, May 31, 2016; 81 FR 48579, July 25, 2016; 84 FR 65239, Nov. 26, 2019; 85 FR 66182, Oct. 16, 2020; 88 FR 26202, Apr. 27, 2023]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Amendments to § 121.1001 were published at 89 FR 102486, Dec. 17, 2024, effective Jan. 16, 2025.

§ 121.1002 Who makes a formal size determination?

The responsible Government Contracting Area Director or designee makes all formal size determinations in response to either a size protest or a request for a formal size determination, with the exception of size determinations for purposes of the Disaster Loan Program, which will be made by the Disaster Area Office Director or designee responsible for the area in which the disaster occurred.

§ 121.1003 Where should a size protest be filed?

A protest involving a government procurement or sale must be filed with the contracting officer for the procurement or sale, who must forward the protest to the SBA Government Contracting Area Office serving the area in which the headquarters of the protested concern is located, regardless of the location of any parent company or affiliates.

§ 121.1004 What time limits apply to size protests?

(a) *Protests by entities other than contracting officers or SBA—*(1) *Sealed bids or sales (including protests on partial set-asides and reserves of Multiple Award Contracts and set-asides of orders against Multiple Award Contracts).* (i) A protest must be received by the contracting officer prior to the close of business on

the 5th day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after bid opening for

(A) The contract;

(B) An order issued against a Multiple Award Contract if the contracting officer requested a new size certification in connection with that order; or

(C) Except for orders or Blanket Purchase Agreements issued under any Federal Supply Schedule contract, an order or Blanket Purchase Agreement set aside for small business (*i.e.*, small business set-aside, 8(a) small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, or women-owned small business) where the underlying Multiple Award Contract was awarded on an unrestricted basis.

(ii) Where the identified low bidder is determined to be ineligible for award, a protest of any other identified low bidder must be received prior to the close of business on the 5th day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the contracting officer has notified interested parties of the identity of that low bidder.

(2) *Negotiated procurement (including protests on partial set-asides and reserves of Multiple Award Contracts and set-asides of orders against Multiple Award Contracts).* A protest must be received by the contracting officer prior to the close of business on the 5th day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the contracting officer has notified the protestor of the identity of the prospective awardee for

(i) The contract; or

(ii) An order issued against a Multiple Award Contract if the contracting officer requested a size recertification in connection with that order; or

(iii) Except for orders or Blanket Purchase Agreements issued under any Federal Supply Schedule contract, an order or Blanket Purchase Agreement set-aside for small business (*i.e.*, small business set-aside, 8(a) small business, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, HUBZone small business, or women-owned small business) where the underlying Multiple Award Contract was awarded on an unrestricted basis without a reserve.

(3) *Long-Term Contracts.* For contracts with durations greater than five years (including options), including all existing long-term contracts, Multi-agency contracts, Governmentwide Acquisition Contracts and Multiple Award Contracts:

(i) Protests regarding size certifications made for contracts must be received by the contracting officer prior to the close of business on the 5th day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after receipt of notice (including notice received in writing, orally, or via electronic posting) of the identity of the prospective awardee or award.

(ii) Protests regarding size certifications made for an option period must be received by the contracting officer prior to the close of business on the 5th day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after receipt of notice (including notice received in writing, orally, or via electronic posting) of the size certification made by the protested concern.

(A) A contracting officer is not required to terminate a contract where a concern is found to be other than small pursuant to a size protest concerning a size certification made for an option period.

(B) [Reserved]

(iii) Protests relating to size certifications made in response to a contracting officer's request for size certifications in connection with an individual order must be received by the contracting officer prior to the close of business on the 5th day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after receipt of notice (including notice received in writing, orally, or via electronic posting) of the identity of the prospective awardee or award.

(4) *Electronic notification of award.* Where notification of award is made electronically, such as posting on the Internet under Simplified Acquisition Procedures, a protest must be received by the contracting officer before close of business on the fifth day, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, after the electronic posting.

(5) *No notice of award.* Where there is no requirement for written pre-award notice or notice of award, or where the contracting officer has failed to pro-

vide written notification of award, the 5-day protest period will commence upon oral notification by the contracting officer or authorized representative or another means (such as public announcements or other oral communications) of the identity of the apparent successful offeror.

(b) *Protests by contracting officers, funding agreement officers or SBA.* The time limitations in paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to contracting officers, funding agreement officers or SBA, and they may file protests before or after awards, except to the extent set forth in paragraph (e) of this section, including for purposes of the SBIR and STTR programs. Notwithstanding paragraph (e), for purposes of the SBIR and STTR programs the funding agreement officer or SBA may file a protest in anticipation of an award.

(c) *Effect of contract award.* A timely filed protest applies to the procurement in question even though a contracting officer awarded the contract prior to receipt of the protest.

(d) *Untimely protests.* A protest received after the allotted time limits must still be forwarded to SBA. SBA will dismiss untimely protests.

(e) *Premature protests.* A protest filed by any party, including the contracting officer, before bid opening or notification to offerors of the selection of the apparent successful offer will be dismissed as premature.

(f) *Apparent successful offeror.* A party with standing, as set forth in § 121.1001(a), may file a protest only against an apparent successful offeror or an offeror in line to receive an award.

(g) *Bid protest corrective action.* SBA will generally dismiss any size protest relating to an initial apparent successful offeror where an agency decides to reevaluate offers as a corrective action in response to a FAR subpart 33.1 bid protest.

(1) SBA will complete the size determination where the procuring agency makes a written request to SBA within two business days of the agency informing SBA of the corrective action and demonstrates that the corrective action will not result in a change of the apparent successful offeror, unless

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the protest involves size issues determined as of the date of final proposal revision per § 121.404(d).

(2) When the apparent successful offeror is announced after reevaluation, interested parties will again have the opportunity to protest the size of the new or same apparent successful offeror within five business days after such notification.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 29206, May 21, 2004; 71 FR 66444, Nov. 15, 2006; 77 FR 76227, Dec. 27, 2012; 78 FR 61132, Oct. 2, 2013; 85 FR 66182, Oct. 16, 2020; 88 FR 26202, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.1005 How must a protest be filed with the contracting officer?

A protest must be delivered to the contracting officer by hand, telegram, mail, facsimile, Federal Express or other overnight delivery service, e-mail, or telephone. If a protest is made by telephone, the contracting officer must later receive a confirming letter either within the 5-day period in § 121.1004(a)(1) or postmarked no later than one day after the date of the telephone protest.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 29206, May 21, 2004]

§ 121.1006 When will a size protest be referred to an SBA Government Contracting Area Office?

(a) A contracting officer who receives a protest (other than from SBA) must forward the protest promptly to the SBA Government Contracting Area Office serving the area in which the headquarters of the offeror is located.

(b) A contracting officer's referral must contain the following information:

(1) The protest and any accompanying materials;

(2) A copy of the self-certification as to size;

(3) Identification of the applicable size standard;

(4) A copy of the solicitation;

(5) Identification of the date of bid opening or notification provided to unsuccessful offerors;

(6) The date on which the protest was received; and

(7) A complete address and point of contact for the protested concern.

§ 121.1007 Must a protest of size status relate to a particular procurement and be specific?

(a) *Particular procurement.* A protest challenging the size of a concern which does not pertain to a particular procurement or sale will not be acted on by SBA.

(b) *A protest must include specific facts.* A protest must be sufficiently specific to provide reasonable notice as to the grounds upon which the protested concern's size is questioned. Some basis for the belief or allegation stated in the protest must be given. A protest merely alleging that the protested concern is not small or is affiliated with unnamed other concerns does not specify adequate grounds for the protest. No particular form is prescribed for a protest. Where materials supporting the protest are available, they should be submitted with the protest.

(c) *Non-specific protests will be dismissed.* Protests which do not contain sufficient specificity will be dismissed by SBA. The following are examples of allegation specificity:

Example 1: An allegation that concern X is large because it employs more than 500 employees (where 500 employees is the applicable size standard) without setting forth a basis for the allegation is non-specific.

Example 2: An allegation that concern X is large because it exceeds the 500 employee size standard (where 500 employees is the applicable size standard) because a higher employment figure was published in publication Y is sufficiently specific.

Example 3: An allegation that concern X is affiliated with concern Y without setting forth any basis for the allegation is non-specific.

Example 4: An allegation that concern X is affiliated with concern Y because Mr. A is the majority shareholder in both concerns is sufficiently specific.

Example 5: An allegation that concern X has revenues in excess of \$5 million (where \$5 million is the applicable size standard) without setting forth a basis for the allegation is non-specific.

Example 6: An allegation that concern X exceeds the size standard (where the applicable size standard is \$5 million) because it received Government contracts in excess of \$5 million last year is sufficiently specific.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 69 FR 29206, May 21, 2004]

§ 121.1008 What occurs after SBA receives a size protest or request for a formal size determination?

(a) When SBA receives a size protest, the SBA Area Director for Government Contracting, or designee, will notify the contracting officer, the protested concern, and the protestor that the protest has been received. If the protest pertains to a requirement involving SBA's HUBZone program, the Area Director will also notify the D/HUB of the protest. If the protest pertains to a requirement set aside for WOSBs or EDWOSBs, the Area Director will also notify SBA's Director for Government Contracting of the protest. If the protest pertains to a requirement involving SBA's SBIR or STTR programs, the Area Director will also notify the Associate Administrator, Investment Division. If the protest involves the size status of an SDB concern (see part 124, subpart B of this chapter) the Area Director will notify SBA's Associate Administrator for Business Development. If the protest pertains to a requirement that has been reserved for competition among eligible 8(a) BD program participants, the Area Director will notify the SBA district office servicing the 8(a) concern whose size status has been protested. SBA will provide a copy of the protest to the protested concern together with SBA Form 355, Application for Small Business Size Determination, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any overnight delivery service that provides proof of receipt. SBA will ask the protested concern to complete the form and respond to the allegations in the protest.

(b) When SBA receives a request for a formal size determination in accord with § 121.1001(b), SBA will provide a blank copy of SBA Form 355 to the concern whose size is at issue.

(c) The protested concern or concern whose size is at issue must return the completed SBA Form 355 and all other requested information to SBA within 3 working days from the date of receipt of the blank form from SBA. SBA has discretion to grant an extension of time to file the form. The firm must attach to the completed SBA Form 355 its answers to the allegations contained in the protest, where applicable, together with any supporting material.

(d) If a concern whose size status is at issue fails to submit a completed SBA Form 355, responses to the allegations of the protest, or other requested information within the time allowed by SBA, or if it submits incomplete information, SBA may presume that disclosure of the information required by the form or other missing information would demonstrate that the concern is other than a small business. A concern whose size status is at issue must furnish information about its alleged affiliates to SBA, despite any third party claims of privacy or confidentiality, because SBA will not disclose information obtained in the course of a size determination except as permitted by Federal law.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 31908, June 11, 1998; 69 FR 29207, May 21, 2004; 73 FR 56948, Oct. 1, 2008; 74 FR 45753, Sept. 4, 2009; 75 FR 62280, Oct. 7, 2010; 77 FR 76227, Dec. 27, 2012]

§ 121.1009 What are the procedures for making the size determination?

(a) *Time frame for making size determination.* (1) After receipt of a protest or a request for a formal size determination, if no protest is pending under FAR subpart 33.1, the SBA Area Office will issue a formal size determination within 15 business days, if possible;

(2) If a protest is pending under FAR subpart 33.1, the SBA Area Office will suspend processing a valid, timely and specific size protest. Once the procuring agency, GAO or the Court of Federal Claims issues a decision under FAR subpart 33.1, the SBA Area Office will recommence the size determination process.

(i) If the FAR subpart 33.1 decision denies the protest, SBA will issue a formal size determination within 15 business days of the decision, if possible.

(ii) If the decision results in a cancellation of the award or change of the apparent successful offeror, SBA will dismiss the size protest as moot.

(iii) If the decision requires re-evaluation of offers or other corrective action but the award is not cancelled, SBA will continue to suspend processing the protest.

(A) If after re-evaluation or other corrective action occurs the protested

concern remains the apparent successful offeror, SBA will issue a formal size determination within 15 business days after notification of the apparent successful offeror, if possible.

(B) If after re-evaluation or other corrective action occurs a different apparent successful offeror is identified, SBA will dismiss the size protest as moot. Interested parties may file a timely size protest with respect to the newly identified apparent successful offeror after the notification of award.

(3) The contracting officer may award a contract after receipt of a protest if the contracting officer determines in writing that an award must be made to protect the public interest. Notwithstanding such a determination, the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section apply to the procurement in question.

(4) If SBA does not issue its determination in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section (or request an extension that is granted), the contracting officer may award the contract if he or she determines in writing that there is an immediate need to award the contract and that waiting until SBA makes its determination will be disadvantageous to the Government. Notwithstanding such a determination, the provisions of paragraph (g) of this section apply to the procurement in question.

(b) *Basis for determination.* The size determination will be based primarily on the information supplied by the protestor or the entity requesting the size determination and that provided by the concern whose size status is at issue. The determination, however, may also be based on grounds not raised in the protest or request for size determination. SBA may use other information and may make requests for additional information to the protestor, the concern whose size status is at issue and any alleged affiliates, or other parties.

(c) *Burden of persuasion.* The concern whose size is under consideration has the burden of establishing its small business size.

(d) *Weight of evidence.* SBA will give greater weight to specific, signed, factual evidence than to general, unsupported allegations or opinions. In the

case of refusal or failure to furnish requested information within a required time period, SBA may assume that disclosure would be contrary to the interests of the party failing to make disclosure.

(e) *Formal size determination.* The SBA will base its formal size determination upon the record, including reasonable inferences from the record, and will state in writing the basis for its findings and conclusions.

(f) *Notification of determination.* SBA will promptly notify the contracting officer, the protester, and the protested concern. SBA will send the notification by verifiable means, which may include facsimile, electronic mail, or overnight delivery service.

(g) *Results of an SBA Size Determination.* (1) A contracting officer may award a contract to a protested concern after the SBA Area Office has determined either that the protested concern is an eligible small business or has dismissed all protests against it. If OHA subsequently overturns the Area Office's determination or dismissal, the contracting officer may apply the OHA decision to the procurement in question.

(2) A contracting officer shall not award a contract to a protested concern that the Area Office has determined is not an eligible small business for the procurement in question.

(i) If a contracting officer receives such a determination after contract award, and no OHA appeal has been filed, the contracting officer shall terminate the award.

(ii) If a timely OHA appeal is filed after contract award, the contracting officer must consider whether performance can be suspended until an appellate decision is rendered.

(iii) If OHA affirms the size determination finding the protested concern ineligible, the contracting officer shall either terminate the contract or not exercise the next option.

(3) The contracting officer must update the Federal Procurement Data System and other procurement reporting databases to reflect the final agency size decision (the formal size determination if no appeal is filed or the appellate decision).

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(4) Once SBA has determined that a concern is other than small for purposes of a particular procurement, the concern cannot later become eligible for the procurement by reducing its size.

(5) A concern determined to be other than small under a particular size standard is ineligible for any procurement or any assistance authorized by the Small Business Act or the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 which requires the same or a lower size standard, unless SBA recertifies the concern to be small pursuant to §121.1010 or OHA reverses the adverse size determination. After an adverse size determination, a concern cannot self-certify as small under the same or lower size standard unless it is first recertified as small by SBA. If a concern does so, it may be in violation of criminal laws, including section 16(d) of the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 645(d). If the concern has already certified itself as small under the same or a smaller size standard on a pending procurement or on an application for SBA assistance, the concern must immediately inform the contracting officer or responsible official of the adverse size determination.

(i) Not later than two days after the date on which SBA issues a final size determination finding a business concern to be other than small, such concern must update its size status in the System for Award Management (or any successor system).

(ii) If a business concern fails to update its size status in the System for Award Management (or any successor system) in response to an adverse size determination, SBA will make such update within two days of the business's failure to do so.

(h) *Limited reopening of size determinations.* SBA may, in its sole discretion, reopen a formal size determination to correct an error or mistake, provided it is within the appeal period and no appeal has been filed with OHA. Once the agency has issued a final decision (either a formal size determination that is not timely appealed or an appellate

decision), SBA cannot re-open the size determination.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 47245, July 18, 2002; 69 FR 29207, May 21, 2004; 76 FR 5683, Feb. 2, 2011; 78 FR 38818, June 28, 2013; 88 FR 26202, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.1010 How does a concern become recertified as a small business?

(a) A concern may request SBA to recertify it as small at any time by filing an application for recertification with the Government Contracting Area Office responsible for the area in which the headquarters of the applicant is located, regardless of the location of parent companies or affiliates. No particular form is prescribed for the application; however, the request for recertification must be accompanied by a current completed SBA Form 355 and any other information sufficient to show a significant change in its ownership, management, or other factors bearing on its status as a small concern.

(b) Recertification will not be required nor will the prohibition against future self-certification apply if the adverse SBA size determination is based solely on a finding of affiliation due to a joint venture (e.g., ostensible subcontracting) limited to a particular Government procurement or property sale, or is based on an ineligible manufacturer where the eligible small business bidder or offeror is a nonmanufacturer on a particular Government procurement.

(c) A denial of an application for recertification is a formal size determination and may be reviewed by OHA at the discretion of that office.

(d) The granting of an application for recertification has future effect only. While it is a formal size determination, notice of recertification is required to be given only to the applicant.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: Amendments to §121.1010 were published at 89 FR 102487, Dec. 17, 2024, effective Jan. 16, 2025.

APPEALS OF SIZE DETERMINATIONS AND NAICS CODE DESIGNATIONS

§ 121.1101 Are formal size determinations subject to appeal?

(a) Appeals from formal size determinations may be made to OHA. Unless

an appeal is made to OHA, the size determination made by a SBA Government Contracting Area Office or Disaster Area Office is the final decision of the agency. The procedures for appealing a formal size determination to OHA are set forth in part 134 of this chapter. The OHA appeal is an administrative remedy that must be exhausted before judicial review of a formal size determination may be sought in a court.

(b) OHA will review all timely appeals of size determinations.

[69 FR 29207, May 21, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 5683, Feb. 2, 2011]

§ 121.1102 Are NAICS code designations subject to appeal?

A NAICS code designation made by a procuring activity contracting officer may be appealed to OHA. The procedures governing OHA appeals are set forth in part 134 of this chapter. The OHA appeal is an administrative remedy that must be exhausted before judicial review of a NAICS code designation may be sought in a court.

[67 FR 47245, July 18, 2002]

§ 121.1103 What are the procedures for appealing a NAICS code or size standard designation?

(a)(1) Any interested party adversely affected by a NAICS code designation may appeal the designation to OHA. An interested party would include a business concern seeking to change the NAICS code designation in order to be considered a small business for the challenged procurement, regardless of whether the procurement is reserved for small businesses or unrestricted. The only exception is that, for a sole source contract reserved under SBA's 8(a) Business Development program (*see* part 124 of this chapter), only SBA's Associate Administrator for Business Development may appeal the NAICS code designation.

(2) A NAICS code appeal may include an appeal involving the applicable size standard, such as where more than one size standard corresponds to the selected NAICS code, or a question relating to the size standard in effect at the time the solicitation was issued or amended.

(b) The contracting officer's determination of the applicable NAICS code is final unless appealed as follows:

(1) An appeal from a contracting officer's NAICS code or size standard designation must be served and filed within 10 calendar days after the issuance of the solicitation or amendment affecting the NAICS code or size standard. However, SBA may file a NAICS code appeal at any time before offers are due. OHA will summarily dismiss an untimely NAICS code appeal.

(2)(i) The appeal petition must be in writing and must be sent to the Office of Hearings & Appeals, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Suite 5900, Washington, DC 20416.

(ii) There is no required format for a NAICS code appeal, but an appeal must include the following information: the solicitation or contract number; the name, address, and telephone number of the contracting officer; a full and specific statement as to why the NAICS code designation is erroneous, and argument in support thereof; and the name, address and telephone number of the appellant or its attorney.

(3) The appellant must serve the appeal petition upon the contracting officer who assigned the NAICS code to the acquisition and SBA's Office of General Counsel, Associate General Counsel for Procurement Law, 409 3rd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20416.

(c) *Procedure after a NAICS code appeal is filed and served.* (1) Upon receipt of the service copy of a NAICS code appeal, the contracting officer shall:

(i) Stay the date for the closing of receipt of offers;

(ii) Advise the public, by amendment to the solicitation or other method, of the existence of the NAICS code appeal and the procedures and deadline for interested parties to file and serve arguments concerning the appeal;

(iii) Send a copy of (or an electronic link to) the entire solicitation, including amendments, to OHA;

(iv) File and serve any response to the appeal prior to the close of the record; and

(v) Inform OHA of any amendments, actions or developments concerning the procurement in question.

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(2) Upon receipt of a NAICS code appeal, OHA shall:

(i) Notify the appellant, the contracting officer, the SBA and any other known party of the date OHA received the appeal and the date the record will close; and

(ii) Conduct the appeal in accordance with part 134 of this chapter.

(3) Any interested party may file and serve its response to the NAICS code appeal.

[69 FR 29207, May 21, 2004; 74 FR 45753, Sept. 4, 2009, as amended at 76 FR 5683, Feb. 2, 2011; 78 FR 61132, Oct. 2, 2013; 85 FR 66183, Oct. 16, 2020]

Subpart B—Other Applicable Provisions

WAIVERS OF THE NONMANUFACTURER RULE FOR CLASSES OF PRODUCTS AND INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS

§ 121.1201 What is the Nonmanufacturer Rule?

The Nonmanufacturer Rule is set forth in § 121.406(b).

§ 121.1202 When will a waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule be granted for a class of products?

(a) A waiver for a class of products (class waiver) will be granted when there are no small business manufacturers or processors available to participate in the Federal market for that class of products.

(b) *Federal market* means acquisitions by the Federal Government from offerors located in the United States, or such smaller area as SBA designates if it concludes that the class of products is not supplied on a national basis.

(1) When considering the appropriate market area for a product, SBA presumes that the entire United States is the relevant Federal market, unless it is clearly demonstrated that a class of products cannot be procured on a national basis. This presumption may be particularly difficult to overcome in the case of manufactured products, since such items typically have a market area encompassing the entire United States.

(2) When considering geographic segmentation of a Federal market, SBA will not necessarily use market defini-

tions dependent on airline radius, political, or SBA regional boundaries. Market areas typically follow established transportation routes rather than jurisdictional borders. SBA examines the following factors, among others, in cases where geographic segmentation for a class of products is urged:

(i) Whether perishability affects the area in which the product can practically be sold;

(ii) Whether transportation costs are high as a proportion of the total value of the product so as to limit the economic distribution of the product;

(iii) Whether there are legal barriers to transportation of the item;

(iv) Whether a fixed, well-delineated boundary exists for the purported market area and whether this boundary has been stable over time; and

(v) Whether a small business, not currently selling in the defined market area, could potentially enter the market from another area and supply the market at a reasonable price.

(c) *Available to participate* in the context of the Federal market means that contractors exist that have been awarded or have performed a contract to supply a specific class of products to the Federal Government within 24 months from the date of the request for waiver, either directly or through a dealer, or who have submitted an offer on a solicitation for that class of products within that time frame.

(d) *Class of products* is an individual subdivision within an NAICS Industry Number as established by the Office of Management and Budget in the NAICS Manual.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000]

§ 121.1203 When will a waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule be granted for an individual contract?

(a) Where appropriate, SBA will generally grant waivers for an individual contract or order prior to the issuance of a solicitation, or, where a solicitation has been issued, when the contracting officer provides all potential offerors additional time to respond.

(b) SBA may grant a waiver after contract award, where the contracting

officer has determined that the modification is within the scope of the contract and the agency followed the regulations prior to issuance of the solicitation and properly and timely requested a waiver for any other items under the contract, where required.

Example to paragraph (b): The Government seeks to buy spare parts to fix Item A. After conducting market research, the government determines that Items B, C, and D that are being procured may be eligible for waivers and requests and receives waivers from SBA for those items prior to issuing the solicitation. After the contract is awarded, the Government determines that it will need additional spare parts to fix Item A. The Government determines that adding the additional parts as a modification to the original contract is within scope. The contracting officer believes that one of the additional parts is also eligible for a waiver from SBA, and requests the waiver at the time of the modification. If all other criteria are met, SBA would grant the waiver, even though the contract has already been awarded.

(c) An individual waiver for an item in a solicitation will be approved when the SBA Director, Office of Government Contracting, reviews and accepts a contracting officer's determination that no small business manufacturer or processor can reasonably be expected to offer a product meeting the specifications of a solicitation, including the period of performance.

(d) An individual waiver applies only to the contract for which it is granted and does not apply to modifications outside the scope of the contract or other procurement actions (e.g., follow-on or bridge contracts).

(e) An individual waiver in connection with a long-term contract (*i.e.*, a contract with a duration of longer than five years, including options) cannot exceed five years. A procuring agency may seek a new waiver for an additional five years if, after conducting market research, it demonstrates that there are no available small business manufacturers and that a waiver remains appropriate.

(f) For a multiple item procurement, except those described in § 121.406(d)(1), a waiver must be sought and granted for each item that the procuring agency believes no small business manufacturer or processor can reasonably be expected to offer a product meeting the

specifications of the solicitation and which will bring the total value of items to be procured from small business or subject to a waiver to at least 50% of the estimated value of the contract.

(1) SBA's waiver applies only to the specific item(s) identified, not to the entire contract.

(2) The estimated aggregate value of all items manufactured by small business and those subject to a waiver must equal at least 50% of the value of the contract. A contracting officer need not seek a waiver for each item for which the procuring agency believes no small business manufacturer or processor can reasonably be expected to offer a product meeting the specifications of the solicitation.

(3) When a contracting officer seeks a waiver for an individual item, the term "item" can be a specific broad identifying thing (e.g., all spare parts related to aircraft X), but cannot be so broad as to have no real identification (e.g., all medical supplies).

(g) *Waivers for the purchase of software.* (1) SBA may grant an individual waiver for the procurement of software provided that the software being sought is an item that is of a type customarily used by the general public or by non-governmental entities for purposes other than governmental purposes, and the item:

(i) Has been sold, leased, or licensed to the general public, or has been offered for sale, lease, or license to the general public;

(ii) Is sold in substantial quantities in the commercial marketplace; and

(iii) Is offered to the Government, without modification, in the same form in which it is sold in the commercial marketplace.

(2) If the value of services provided related to the purchase of a supply item that meets the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section exceeds the value of the item itself, the procurement should be identified as a service procurement, even if the services are provided as part of the same license, lease, or sale terms. If a contracting officer cannot make a determination of the value of services being provided, SBA will assume that the value of the services is greater than

the value of items or supplies, and will not grant a waiver.

(3) Subscription services, remote hosting of software, data, or other applications on servers or networks of a party other than the U.S. Government are considered by SBA to be services and not the procurement of a supply item. Therefore SBA will not grant waivers of the nonmanufacturer rule for these types of services.

[81 FR 34260, May 31, 2016, as amended at 88 FR 26203, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.1204 What are the procedures for requesting and granting waivers?

(a) *Waivers for classes of products.* (1) SBA may, at its own initiative, examine a class of products for possible waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule.

(2) Any interested person, business, association, or Federal agency may submit a request for a waiver for a particular class of products. Requests should be addressed or hand-carried to the Director, Office of Government Contracting, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW., Washington, DC 20416.

(3) Requests for a waiver of a class of products need not be in any particular form, but should include a statement of the class of products to be waived, the applicable NAICS code, and detailed information on the efforts made to identify small business manufacturers or processors for the class.

(4) If SBA decides that there are small business manufacturers or processors in the Federal procurement market, it will deny the request for waiver, issue notice of the denial, and provide the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the sources found. If SBA does not initially confirm the existence of small business manufacturers or processors in the Federal market, it will:

(i) Publish notices in the Commerce Business Daily and the FEDERAL REGISTER seeking information on small business manufacturers or processors, announcing a notice of intent to waive the Nonmanufacturer Rule for that class of products and affording the public a 15-day comment period; and

(ii) If no small business sources are identified, publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER stating that no small

business sources were found and that a waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule for that class of products has been granted.

(5) An expedited procedure for issuing a class waiver may be used for emergency situations, but only if the contracting officer provides a determination to the Director, Office of Government Contracting that the procurement is proceeding under the authority of FAR § 6.302-2 (48 CFR 6.302-2) for “unusual and compelling urgency,” or provides a determination materially the same as one of unusual and compelling urgency. Under the expedited procedure, if a small business manufacturer or processor is not identified by a PASS search, the SBA will grant the waiver for the class of products and then publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The notice will state that a waiver has been granted, and solicit public comment for future procurements.

(6) The decision by the Director, Office of Government Contracting to grant or deny a waiver is the final decision by the Agency.

(7) A waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule for classes of products has no specific time limitation. SBA will, however, periodically review existing class waivers to the Nonmanufacturer Rule to determine if small business manufacturers or processors have become available to participate in the Federal market for the waived classes of products and the waiver should be terminated.

(i) Upon SBA’s receipt of evidence that a small business manufacturer or processor exists in the Federal market for a waived class of products, the waiver will be terminated by the Director, Office of Government Contracting. This evidence may be discovered by SBA during a periodic review of existing waivers or may be brought to SBA’s attention by other sources.

(ii) SBA will announce its intent to terminate a waiver for a class of products through the publication of a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, asking for comments regarding the proposed termination.

(iii) Unless public comment reveals that no small business manufacturer or processor in fact exists for the class of

products in question, SBA will publish a final Notice of Termination in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) *Individual waivers for specific solicitations.* (1) A contracting officer's request for a waiver of the Nonmanufacturer Rule for specific solicitations need not be in any particular form, but must, at a minimum, include:

(i) A definitive statement of each specific item sought to be waived and justification as to why the specific item is required;

(ii) The proposed solicitation number, NAICS code, dollar amount of the procurement, dollar amount of the item(s) for which a waiver is sought, and a brief statement of the procurement history;

(iii) A determination by the contracting officer that no small business manufacturer or processor reasonably can be expected to offer a product or products meeting the specifications (including period of performance) required by a particular solicitation. For a multiple item procurement, a contracting officer must determine that no small business manufacturer or processor reasonably can be expected to offer each item for which a waiver is sought. Include a narrative describing market research and supporting documentation; and

(iv) For contracts or orders expected to exceed \$500,000, a copy of the Statement of Work.

(2) Unless an agency has justified a brand-name acquisition, the market research conducted to support the waiver request should be tailored to attract the attention of potential small business manufacturers or processors, not resellers or distributors.

(3) Requests should be addressed to the Director, Office of Government Contracting, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20416.

(4) SBA will examine the contracting officer's determination and any other information it deems necessary to make an informed decision on the individual waiver request.

(i) If SBA's research verifies that no small business manufacturers or processors exist for the item, the Director, Office of Government Contracting will grant an individual, one-time waiver.

(ii) If a small business manufacturer or processor is found for the product in question, the Director, Office of Government Contracting will deny the request.

(iii) Where an agency requests a waiver for multiple items, SBA may grant a waiver for all items requested, deny a waiver for all items requested, or grant a waiver for some but not all of the items requested. SBA's determination will specifically identify the items for which a waiver is granted, and the procuring agency must then identify the specific items for which the waiver applies in its solicitation.

(iv) The Director, Office of Government Contracting's decision to grant or deny a waiver request represents the final agency decision by SBA.

(5) A nonmanufacturer rule waiver for a specific solicitation expires one year after SBA's determination to grant the waiver. This means that contract award must occur within one year of the date SBA granted the waiver. Where a contract is not awarded within one year, the procuring agency must come back to SBA with revised market research requesting that the waiver (or waivers in the case of a multiple item procurement) be extended.

[61 FR 3286, Jan. 31, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 30863, May 15, 2000; 78 FR 61132, Oct. 2, 2013; 81 FR 34260, May 31, 2016; 88 FR 26203, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.1205 How is a list of previously granted class waivers obtained?

A list of classes of products for which waivers for the Nonmanufacturer Rule have been granted is maintained in SBA Web site at: <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-non-manufacturer-rule-class-waiver-list> A list of such waivers may also be obtained by contacting the Office of Government Contracting, U.S. Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20416, or the nearest SBA Government Contracting Area Office.

[69 FR 29208, May 21, 2004, as amended at 74 FR 46313, Sept. 9, 2009; 88 FR 26204, Apr. 27, 2023]

§ 121.1206 How will potential offerors be notified of applicable waivers?

(a) Contracting officers must provide written notification to potential

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offerors of any waivers being applied to a specific acquisition, whether it is a class waiver or a contract specific waiver. This notification must be provided at the time a solicitation is issued. If the notification is provided after a solicitation is issued, the contracting officer must provide potential offerors a reasonable amount of additional time to respond to the solicitation.

(b) If a contracting officer does not provide notice, and additional reasonable time for responses when required, then the waiver cannot be applied to the solicitation. This applies to both class waivers and individual waivers.

[81 FR 34260, May 31, 2016]

APPENDIX A TO PART 121—PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM SAMPLE ADDENDUM A

[Sample]

ADDENDUM A

✓ The Applicant claims an exemption from all SBA affiliation rules applicable to Paycheck Protection Program loan eligibility because the Applicant has made a reasonable, good faith determination that the Applicant qualifies for a religious exemption under 13 CFR 121.103(b)(10), which says that “[t]he relationship of a faith-based organization to another organization is not considered an affiliation with the other organization . . . if the relationship is based on a religious teaching or belief or otherwise constitutes a part of the exercise of religion.”

[85 FR 20821, Apr. 15, 2020]

PART 123—DISASTER LOAN PROGRAM

Subpart A—Overview

Sec.

- 123.1 What do these rules cover?
- 123.2 What are disaster loans and disaster declarations?
- 123.3 How are disaster declarations made?
- 123.4 What is a disaster area and why is it important?
- 123.5 What kinds of loans are available?
- 123.6 What does SBA look for when considering a disaster loan applicant?
- 123.7 Are there restrictions on how disaster loans can be used?
- 123.8 Does SBA charge any fees for obtaining a disaster loan?
- 123.9 What happens if I don't use loan proceeds for the intended purpose?

- 123.10 What happens if I cannot use my insurance proceeds to make repairs?
- 123.11 Does SBA require collateral for any of its disaster loans?
- 123.12 Are books and records required?
- 123.13 What happens if my loan application is denied?
- 123.14 How does the Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act of 1990 apply?
- 123.15 What if I change my mind?
- 123.16 How are loans administered and serviced?
- 123.17 Do other Federal requirements apply?
- 123.18 Can I request an increase in the amount of a physical disaster loan?
- 123.19 May I request an increase in the amount of an economic injury loan?
- 123.20 How long do I have to request an increase in the amount of a physical disaster loan or an economic injury loan?
- 123.21 What is a mitigation measure?
- 123.22 Severability.

Subpart B—Home Disaster Loans

- 123.100 Am I eligible to apply for a home disaster loan?
- 123.101 When am I not eligible for a home disaster loan?
- 123.102 What circumstances would justify my relocating?
- 123.103 What happens if I am forced to move from my home?
- 123.104 What interest rate will I pay on my home disaster loan?
- 123.105 How much can I borrow with a home disaster loan and what limits apply on use of funds and repayment terms?
- 123.106 What is eligible refinancing?
- 123.107 How much can I borrow for post-disaster mitigation for my home?
- 123.108 How do the SBA disaster loan program and the FEMA grant programs interact?

Subpart C—Physical Disaster Business Loans

- 123.200 Am I eligible to apply for a physical disaster business loan?
- 123.201 When am I not eligible to apply for a physical disaster business loan?
- 123.202 How much can my business borrow with a physical disaster business loan?
- 123.203 What interest rate will my business pay on a physical disaster business loan and what are the repayment terms?
- 123.204 How much can your business borrow for post-disaster mitigation?

Subpart D—Economic Injury Disaster Loans

- 123.300 Is my business eligible to apply for an economic injury disaster loan?
- 123.301 When would my business not be eligible to apply for an economic injury disaster loan?