Congressional Research Service
Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Small Business Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs

Updated March 29, 2018

Congressional Research Service
https://crsreports.congress.gov
R41352

CRS REPORT
Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

Summary

The Small Business Administration (SBA) has provided technical and managerial assistance to small businesses since it began operations in 1953. Initially, the SBA provided its own small business management and technical assistance training programs. Over time, the SBA has relied increasingly on third parties to provide that training.

Congressional interest in the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs has increased in recent years, primarily because these programs are viewed as a means to assist small businesses in creating and retaining jobs. The SBA anticipates spending about $225.6 million on these programs in FY2018. These programs fund about "14,000 resource partners," including 63 lead small business development centers (SBDCs) and more than 900 SBDC local outreach locations, 109 women's business centers (WBCs), and 320 chapters of the mentoring program, SCORE. The SBA reports that more than 1 million aspiring entrepreneurs and small business owners receive training from an SBA-supported resource partner each year. The SBA argues that these programs contribute "to the long-term success of these businesses and their ability to grow and create jobs."

The Department of Commerce also provides management and technical assistance training for small businesses. For example, its Minority Business Development Agency provides training to minority business owners to assist them in obtaining contracts and financial awards.

Some have argued that the SBA could improve program efficiency by eliminating the duplication of services or increasing cooperation and coordination both within and among SCORE, WBCs, and SBDCs. Congress has also explored ways to improve the SBA's measurement of the programs' effectiveness.

This report examines the historical development of federal small business management and technical assistance training programs; describes their current structures, operations, and budgets; and assesses their administration and oversight and the measures used to determine their effectiveness. It also discusses legislation to improve program performance, including the following:

- P.L. 114-88, the Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015 (RISE After Disaster Act of 2015), which, among other things, authorizes the SBA to provide up to two years of additional funding to its resource partners to assist small businesses located in a presidentially declared major disaster area and authorizes SBDCs to provide assistance outside the SBDC's state, without regard to geographical proximity to the SBDC, if the small business is in a presidentially declared major disaster area. This assistance can be provided "for a period of not more than two years after the date on which the President" has declared the area a major disaster.
- P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, among other provisions, relaxed requirements that Microloan intermediaries may spend no more than 25% of Microloan technical assistance grant funds on prospective borrowers and no more than 25% of those funds on contracts with third parties to provide that technical assistance by increasing those percentages to no more than 50% (originally in H.R. 2056, the Microloan Modernization Act of 2017, and S. 526, the Microloan Modernization Act of 2018).
- H.R. 1774, the Developing the Next Generation of Small Businesses Act of 2017, which includes legislative language from the Small Business Development

Centers Improvement Act of 2017 (H.R. 1702), the Women's Business Centers Improvements Act of 2017 (H.R. 1680), and the SCORE for Small Business Act of 2017 (H.R. 1700). The bill would require the SBA to use only authorized entrepreneurial development programs (SCORE, WBCs, SBDCs, etc.) to deliver specified entrepreneurial development services; add data collection and reporting requirements for SBDCs; authorize to be appropriated $21.75 million for WBCs for each of FY2018-FY2021 (WBCs currently receive $18.0 million); increase the WBC annual grant award from not more than $150,000 to not more than $185,000 (adjusted annually to reflect change in inflation); authorize the award of an additional $65,000 to WBCs under specified circumstances; authorize the SBA to waive, in whole or in part, the WBC nonfederal matching requirement for up to two consecutive fiscal years under specified circumstances; modify SCORE program requirements with respect to the role of participating volunteers, program plans and goals, and reporting; and add language concerning the provision and reporting of online counseling by SCORE.

Contents

Federal Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs 1
SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs 5
Small Business Development Centers 5
Legislation 8
Microloan Technical Assistance Program 8
Legislation 10
Women's Business Centers 11
Legislation 13
Veterans Business Development Programs 14
SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives) 16
Legislation 19
Program for Investment in Micro-entrepreneurs (PRIME) 19
7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program 21
Native American Outreach Program 23
SBA Initiatives 23
Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters) 23
Entrepreneurial Education 25
Growth Accelerators 26
Department of Commerce Small Business Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs 27
The Minority Business Development Agency 28
The EDA Local Technical Assistance Program 28
Congressional Issues 29
Program Administration 30
Program Evaluation 34
Concluding Observations 35

Tables

Table 1. SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs, Specified and Recommended Appropriations, FY2014-FY2018 2
Table 2. Small Business Development Center Assistance, FY2014-FY2017 7
Table 3. Microloan Technical Assistance, FY2014-FY2017 10
Table 4. Women Business Center Assistance, FY2014-FY2017 12
Table 5. Office of Veterans Business Development Assistance, By Program, FY2014-FY2017 16
Table 6. SCORE Assistance, FY2014-FY2017 18
Table 7. PRIME Grant Funding, FY2014-FY2017 21
Table 8. 7(j) Assistance, FY2014-FY2017 22

Table A-1. Brief Descriptions of SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs 38

Appendixes

Appendix. Brief Descriptions of SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs 38

Contacts

Author Information..... 39

Federal Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs

The Small Business Administration (SBA) administers several programs to support small businesses, including loan guaranty programs to enhance small business access to capital; programs to increase small business opportunities in federal contracting; direct loans for businesses, homeowners, and renters to assist their recovery from natural disasters; and access to entrepreneurial education to assist with business formation and expansion. The SBA has provided "technical and managerial aides to small-business concerns, by advising and counseling on matters in connection with government procurement and on policies, principles and practices of good management" since it began operations in 1953.[1]

Initially, the SBA provided its own management and technical assistance training programs. Over time, the SBA has relied increasingly on third parties to provide that training. More than 1 million aspiring entrepreneurs and small business owners receive training from an SBA-supported resource partner each year.[2]

The SBA has argued that its support of management and technical assistance training for small businesses has contributed "to the long-term success of these businesses and their ability to grow and create jobs."[3] It currently provides financial support to about 14,000 resource partners, including 63 small business development centers (SBDCs) and more than 900 SBDC local outreach locations, 109 women's business centers (WBCs), and 320 chapters of the mentoring program, SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives).[4]

The SBA receives an annual appropriation for entrepreneurial development/noncredit programs collectively (currently $247.1 million). The SBA uses these funds for its management and training programs ($226.1 million), administration of the HUBZone program ($3.0 million), and the State Trade and Export Promotion program ($18.0 million).[5] Congress specifies the appropriation amount for SBDCs (currently $130.0 million) and the Microloan Technical Assistance Program (currently $31.0 million) in its annual appropriation act and includes recommended appropriation amounts for the SBA's other management and training programs in either the explanatory statement or the committee report accompanying the appropriations act. The SBA is not legally required to adhere to the recommended amounts but has traditionally done so in the past.

---

[1] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, *Extension of the Small Business Act of 1953*, report to accompany S. 2127, 84th Cong., 1st sess., July 22, 1955, S.Rept. 84-1350 (Washington: GPO, 1955), p. 17.

[2] U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 20, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[3] SBA, *Fiscal Year 2011 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2009 Annual Performance Report*, p. 4, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/Congressional_Budget_Justification.pdf.

[4] SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 3, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf; SBA, "Women's Business Centers Directory," at http://www.sba.gov/about-offices-content/1/2895/resources/13729; and SCORE, "About SCORE," at https://www.score.org/about-score.

[5] For additional information and analysis of the SBA's HUBZone program, see CRS Report R41268, *Small Business Administration HUBZone Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger. For additional information and analysis concerning the STEP program see CRS Report R43155, *Small Business Administration Trade and Export Promotion Programs*, by Sean Lowry.

Table 1 shows the appropriation amounts Congress specified for SBDCs and the Microloan Technical Assistance Program and the appropriation amounts Congress recommended for the SBA's other management and training programs in FY2014 ($185.9 million), FY2015 ($198.6 million), FY2016 ($210.1 million), FY2017 ($224.1 million), and FY2018 ($226.1 million).

Table 1. SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs, Specified and Recommended Appropriations, FY2014-FY2018

($ in millions)

Training Program	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Small Business Development Center Grants Program	$113.625	$115.000	$117.000	$125.000	$130.000
Microloan Technical Assistance Program	$20.000	$22.300	$25.000	$31.000	$31.000
Women's Business Center Grants Program	$14.000	$15.000	$17.000	$18.000	$18.000
Veterans Outreach (Veterans Business Outreach Centers, Boots to Business Initiative, Boots to Business Reboot Initiative, Veteran-Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship [V-Wise], and Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities [EBV])	$9.500[a]	$10.500[b]	$12.300	$12.300	$12.300
SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives)	$7.000	$8.000	$10.500	$10.500	$11.500
Entrepreneurial Education Initiative	$5.000	$7.000	$10.000	$10.000	$6.000
Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters)	$5.000	$6.000	$6.000	$5.000	$5.000
PRIME Technical Assistance Program	$3.500	$5.000	$5.000	$5.000	$5.000
7(j) Technical Assistance Program	$2.790	$2.800	$2.800	$2.800	$2.800
Native American Outreach Program	$2.000	$2.000	$2.000	$2.000	$2.000
National Women's Business Council	$1.000	$1.000	$1.500	$1.500	$1.500
Growth Accelerators Initiative	$2.500	$4.000	$1.000	$1.000	$1.000
Total	**$185.915**	**$198.600**	**$210.100**	**$224.100**	**$226.100**

Sources: P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; "Explanatory Statement" accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Division E - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2014), pp. 37-39, at http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-D-F.pdf; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; Rep. Harold Rogers, "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment on H.R. 83," *Congressional Record*, vol. 160, part 151 (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; P.L. 114-113, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; Rep. Harold Rogers, "Explanatory Statement Submitted By Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding House Amendment No. 1 to the Senate Amendment on H.R. 2029 Consolidated Appropriations Act," *Congressional Record*, vol. 161, no. 184-Book II (December 17, 2015), p. H10139; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen, "Explanatory Statement Submitted By Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendments on H.R. 244 [the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017]," *Congressional Record*, vol. 163, no. 76-Book II (May 3, 2017), p. H3786; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendments on H.R. 1625 [the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018] (Division E – Financial

Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2018)," p. 87, at http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20180319/DIV%20E%20FSGG%20SOM%20FY18%20OMNI.OCR.pdf.

a. Includes $2.5 million for Veterans Business Outreach Centers and $7.0 million for the Boots to Business Initiative. Funding for other veterans outreach activities was provided through the SBA's salaries and expenses account.

b. Includes $3.0 million for Veterans Business Outreach Centers and $7.5 million for the Boots to Business Initiative. Funding for other veterans outreach activities was provided through the SBA's salaries and expenses account.

The Department of Commerce also provides management and technical assistance training for small businesses. For example, the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) provides training to minority business owners to assist them in obtaining contracts and financial awards.[6] In addition, the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration's Local Technical Assistance Program promotes efforts to build and expand local organizational capacity in economically distressed areas. As part of that effort, it funds projects that focus on technical or market feasibility studies of economic development projects or programs, which often include consultation with small businesses.[7]

For many years, a recurring theme at congressional hearings concerning the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs has been the perceived need to improve program efficiency by eliminating duplication of services and increasing cooperation and coordination both within and among its training resource partners. For example, the Obama Administration recommended in its FY2012-FY2017 budget recommendations that funding for the PRIME technical assistance program end. The Administration argued that PRIME overlaps and duplicates "the technical assistance provided by SBA's microlending intermediaries."[8] The Trump Administration has also requested the program's elimination.[9]

The House Committee on Small Business has argued that the SBA's various management and technical assistance training programs should be "folded into the mission of the SBDC program or their responsibilities should be taken over by other agencies" because they "overlap each other and duplicate the educational services provided by other agencies."[10] Congress has also explored ways to improve the SBA's measurement of these programs' effectiveness.

---

[6] U.S. Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), "Annual Performance Report, Fiscal Year 2015," pp. 1, 2, at https://www.mbda.gov/sites/mbda.gov/files/migrated/files-attachments/2015AnnualPerformanceReport.pdf.

[7] 13 C.F.R. §306.

[8] SBA, *FY2012 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2010 Annual Performance Report*, p. 4, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL%20FY%202012%20CBJ%20FY%202010%20APR_0.pdf. Also, see SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 22, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/1-508-Compliant-FY-2014-CBJ%20FY%202012%20APR.pdf; and SBA, *FY2017 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2015 Annual Performance Report*, p. 19, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/FY17-CBJ_FY15-APR.pdf.

[9] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[10] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, "Views and Estimates of the Committee on Small Business on Matters to be set forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY2014," communication to the Chairman, House Committee on the Budget, 113th Cong., 1st sess., February 27, 2013, at http://smallbusiness.house.gov/uploadedfiles/revised_2014_views_and_estimates_document.pdf. Previously, the House Committee on Small Business had recommended that funding for Women Business Centers, PRIME technical assistance, HUBZone outreach, and the Offices of Native American Affairs and International Trade be eliminated; and funding for 7(j) technical assistance, Microloan technical assistance, and the National Women's Business Council be reduced. See U.S. Congress, House (continued...)

This report examines the historical development of federal small business management and technical assistance training programs; describes their current structures, operations, and budgets; and assesses their administration and oversight, including the measures used to determine their effectiveness.

This report also examines legislation to improve SBA program performance and oversight, including the following:

- P.L. 114-88, the Recovery Improvements for Small Entities After Disaster Act of 2015 (RISE After Disaster Act of 2015), which, among other things, authorizes the SBA to provide up to two years of additional financial assistance, on a competitive basis, to SBDCs, WBCs, SCORE, or any proposed consortium of such individuals or entities to assist small businesses located in a presidentially declared major disaster area and authorizes SBDCs to provide assistance to small businesses outside the SBDC's state, without regard to geographical proximity to the SBDC, if the small business is in a presidentially declared major disaster area. This assistance can be provided "for a period of not more than two years after the date on which the President" has declared the area a major disaster.[11]
- P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, among other provisions, relaxed requirements that Microloan intermediaries may spend no more than 25% of Microloan technical assistance grant funds on prospective borrowers and no more than 25% of those funds on contracts with third parties to provide that technical assistance by increasing those percentages to no more than 50% (originally in H.R. 2056, the Microloan Modernization Act of 2017, and S. 526, the Microloan Modernization Act of 2018).
- H.R. 1774, the Developing the Next Generation of Small Businesses Act of 2017, which includes legislative language from the Small Business Development Centers Improvement Act of 2017 (H.R. 1702), the Women's Business Centers Improvements Act of 2017 (H.R. 1680), and the SCORE for Small Business Act of 2017 (H.R. 1700). The bill would require the SBA to only use authorized entrepreneurial development programs (SCORE, WBCs, SBDCs, etc.) to deliver specified entrepreneurial development services; add data collection and reporting requirements for SBDCs; authorize to be appropriated $21.75 million for WBCs for each of FY2018-FY2021 (WBCs were appropriated $18.0 million in FY2018); increase the WBC annual grant award from not more than $150,000 to not more than $185,000 (adjusted annually to reflect change in inflation); authorize the award of an additional $65,000 to WBCs under specified circumstances; authorize the SBA to waive, in whole or in part, the WBC nonfederal matching requirement for up to two consecutive fiscal years under

(...continued)

Committee on Small Business, "Views and Estimates of the Committee on Small Business on Matters to be set forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY2013," communication to the Chairman, House Committee on the Budget, 112th Cong., 2nd sess., March 7, 2012, at http://smallbusiness.house.gov/uploadedfiles/views_and_estimates_fy_2013.pdf.

[11] P.L. 114-88 also, among other things, increases, for three years, the minimum disaster loan amount for which the SBA may require collateral, from $14,000 to $25,000 (or, as under existing law, any higher amount the SBA determines appropriate in the event of a disaster); provides a contracting preference for small businesses located in a disaster area if the small business concern will perform the work required under the contract in the disaster area; and doubles the value of the contract for purposes of determining agency compliance with federal small business procurement goals.

specified circumstances; modify SCORE program requirements with respect to the role of participating volunteers, program plans and goals, and reporting; and add language concerning the provision and reporting of online counseling by SCORE.

SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs

The SBA supports a number of management and technical assistance training programs, including the following:

- Small Business Development Center Grants Program,
- Microloan Technical Assistance Program,
- Women's Business Center Grants Program,
- Veterans Business Development Programs,
- SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives),
- PRIME Technical Assistance Program,
- 7(j) Technical Assistance Program,
- Native American Outreach Program, and
- Several initiatives, including the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters), Boots to Business, Entrepreneurial Education, and Growth Accelerators.

The legislative history and current operating structures, functions, and budget for each of these programs is presented in this report. In addition, if the data are available, the program's performance based on outcome-based measures, such as their effect on small business formation, survivability, and expansion, and on job creation and retention, is also presented. Also, a brief description of each of these programs is provided in the **Appendix**.

Small Business Development Centers

In 1976, the SBA created the University Business Development Center pilot program to establish small business centers within universities to provide counseling and training for small businesses. The first center was founded at California State Polytechnic University at Pomona in December 1976. Seven more centers were funded over the next six months at universities in seven different states. By 1979, 16 SBDCs received SBA funding and were providing management and technical training assistance to small businesses.[12]

The SBDC program was provided statutory authorization by P.L. 96-302, the Small Business Development Center Act of 1980.[13] SBDCs were to "rely on the private sector primarily, and the university community, in partnership with the SBA and its other programs, to fill gaps in making

[12] Association of Small Business Development Centers, "A Brief History of America's Small Business Development Center Network," Burke, VA, at http://www.asbdc-us.org/About_Us/aboutus_history.html.

[13] Ibid.; and U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Small Business, *Oversight of the Small Business Administration's Small Business Development Center Program*, 98th Cong., 1st sess., February 8, 1983, S.Hrg. 98-31 (Washington: GPO, 1983), p. 2.

quality management assistance available to the small business owner."[14] Although most SBDCs continued to be affiliated with universities, the legislation authorized the SBA to provide funding

> to any State government or any agency thereof, any regional entity, any State-chartered development, credit or finance corporation, any public or private institution of higher education, including but not limited to any land-grant college or university, any college or school of business, engineering, commerce, or agriculture, community college or junior college, or to any entity formed by two or more of the above entities.[15]

SBDC funding is allocated on a pro rata basis among the states (defined to include the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa) by a statutory formula "based on the percentage of the population of each State, as compared to the population of the United States."[16] If, as is currently the case, SBDC funding exceeds $90 million, the minimum funding level is "the sum of $500,000, plus a percentage of $500,000 equal to the percentage amount by which the amount made available exceeds $90 million."[17]

In 1984, P.L. 98-395, the Small Business Development Center Improvement Act of 1984, required SBDCs, as a condition of receiving SBA funding, to contribute a matching amount equal to the grant amount, and that the match must be provided by nonfederal sources and be comprised of not less than 50% cash and not more than 50% of indirect costs and in-kind contributions.[18] It also required SBDCs to have an advisory board and a full-time director who has authority to make expenditures under the center's budget. It also required the SBA to implement a program of onsite evaluations for each SBDC and to make those evaluations at least once every two years.

Today, the SBA provides grants to SBDCs that are "hosted by leading universities, colleges, and state economic development agencies" to deliver management and technical assistance training "to small businesses and nascent entrepreneurs (pre-venture) in order to promote growth, expansion, innovation, increased productivity and management improvement."[19] These services are delivered, in most instances, on a nonfee, one-on-one confidential counseling basis and are administered by 63 lead service centers, one located in each state (four in Texas and six in California), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.[20] These lead centers manage more than 900 service centers located throughout the United States and the territories.[21]

---

[14] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Small Business, *Oversight of the Small Business Administration's Small Business Development Center Program*, 98th Cong., 1st sess., February 8, 1983, S.Hrg. 98-31 (Washington: GPO, 1983), p. 2.

[15] Ibid., p. 4.

[16] 15 U.S.C. 648(a)(4)(C).

[17] Ibid., and P.L. 106-554, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001.

[18] For American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the SBA is required to waive the matching requirements on awards less than $200,000 and has discretion to waive the match for awards exceeding $200,000. See 48 U.S.C. Section 1469a. Also, there is one exception to the disallowance of federal funds as a cash match. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds received from the Department of Housing and Urban Development are allowed when: (1) the SBDC activities are consistent with the authorized CDBG activities for which the funds were granted; and (2) the CDBG activities are identified in the Consolidated Plan of the CDBG grantee or in the agreement between the CDBG grantee and the subrecipient of the funds.

[19] SBA, "Small Business Development Center Fy/Cy 2011 Program Announcement for Renewal of the Cooperative Agreement for Current Recipient Organizations," p. 3, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/2011%20Program%20Announcement.pdf.

[20] Ibid.

[21] Association of Small Business Development Centers, "Welcome," Burke, Virginia, at http://www.asbdc-us.org/.

As shown in **Table 2**, SBDCs provided technical assistance training services to 433,554 clients in FY2017 (245,329 clients received training and 188,225 clients were advised), and assisted in forming 14,491 new businesses.

Table 2. Small Business Development Center Assistance, FY2014-FY2017

FY	# of Clients Trained or Advised	# of Businesses Created with SBDC Assistance
2017	433,554	14,491
2016	453,427	14,419
2015	454,898	13,123
2014	485,487	13,415

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 83, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

SBDCs received an appropriation of $113.625 million in FY2014, $115.0 million in FY2015, $117.0 million in FY2016, $125.0 million in FY2017, and $130.0 million in FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $110.0 million for the program in FY2018 and $110.0 million in FY2019.[22]

In addition, as mentioned earlier, P.L. 114-88 expanded the role of SBDCs by, among other things

- authorizing the SBA to provide up to two years of additional financial assistance, on a competitive basis, to SBDCs, WBCs, SCORE, or any proposed consortium of such individuals or entities to assist small businesses located in a presidentially declared major disaster area;[23] and
- authorizing SBDCs to provide assistance to small businesses outside the SBDC's state, without regard to geographical proximity to the SBDC, if the small business is located in a presidentially declared major disaster area. This assistance can be provided "for a period of not more than two years after the date on which the President" has declared the area a major disaster.[24]

As part of its legislative mandate to evaluate each SBDC, in 2003, the SBA's Office of Entrepreneurial Development designed "a multi-year time series study to assess the impact of the programs it offers to small businesses."[25] The survey has been administered annually in partnership with a private firm.

The 2014 survey was sent to 70,262 SBDC clients who had received five or more hours of counseling assistance in calendar year 2012. The survey was administered in the spring and

[22] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[23] P.L. 114-88, §2101. The SBA administrator may make one extension of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this paragraph for a period of not more than one year, upon a showing of good cause and need for the extension.

[24] P.L. 114-88, §2103. The SBA administrator is authorized to extend the two-year limitation.

[25] SBA, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, "Impact Study of Entrepreneurial Development Resources," September 10, 2009, p. 2.

summer of 2013.[26] A total of 10,407 surveys (14.8% return rate) were completed either by mail, email, or the internet.[27]

The 2014 survey indicated that, of the SBDC clients

- 90.7% reported that the services they received from SBDC counselors were beneficial;[28]
- 87.8% reported that the knowledge and expertise of their SBDC counselor was excellent (66.0%) or above average (21.8%);[29]
- 86.2% reported that their overall working relationship with their SBDC counselor was excellent (68.9%) or above average (17.3%);[30] and
- 94.4% reported that they would recommend that other businesspersons contact the SBDC.[31]

Legislation

As mentioned previously, P.L. 114-88, among other things, authorizes the SBA to provide up to two years of additional funding to its management and training resource partners to assist small businesses located in a presidentially declared major disaster area and authorizes SBDCs to provide assistance outside the SBDC's state, without regard to geographical proximity to the SBDC, if the small business is in a presidentially declared major disaster area. This assistance can be provided "for a period of not more than two years after the date on which the President" has declared the area a major disaster.

H.R. 1774, the Developing the Next Generation of Small Businesses Act of 2017, would, among other provisions, require the SBA to only use authorized entrepreneurial development programs (SCORE, WBCs, SBDCs, etc.) "to deliver entrepreneurial development services, entrepreneurial education, support for the development and maintenance of clusters, or business training" and would add SBDC data collection and reporting requirements. Similar legislation was introduced during the 114th Congress (H.R. 207 and S. 999).[32]

Microloan Technical Assistance Program

Congress authorized the SBA's Microloan lending program in 1991 (P.L. 102-140, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992) to address the perceived disadvantages faced by women, low-income, veteran, and

[26] SBA, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, "Correspondence with the author," November 4, 2015.

[27] Ibid.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Ibid. 8.7% of SBDC clients reported that the knowledge and expertise of their SBDC counselor was average, 1.5% of SBDC clients reported that the knowledge and expertise of their SBDC counselor was below average, and 1.9% of SBDC clients reported that the knowledge and expertise of their SBDC counselor was poor.

[30] Ibid. 9.3% of SBDC clients reported that their overall working relationship with their SBDC counselor was average, 2.0% of SBDC clients reported that their overall working relationship with their SBDC counselor was below average, and 2.4% of SBDC clients reported that their overall working relationship with their SBDC counselor was poor.

[31] Ibid.

[32] The House-passed version of H.R. 2810, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, included provisions similar to those concerning WBCs, SBDCs, and SCORE in H.R. 1774. These provisions were not included in the Senate-passed version of H.R. 2810 or in the bill's final version (P.L. 115-91, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018).

minority entrepreneurs and business owners gaining access to capital for starting or expanding their business. The program became operational in 1992. Its stated purpose is

> to assist women, low-income, veteran ... and minority entrepreneurs and business owners and other individuals possessing the capability to operate successful business concerns; to assist small business concerns in those areas suffering from a lack of credit due to economic downturns; ... to make loans to eligible intermediaries to enable such intermediaries to provide small-scale loans, particularly loans in amounts averaging not more than $10,000, to start-up, newly established, or growing small business concerns for working capital or the acquisition of materials, supplies, or equipment; [and] to make grants to eligible intermediaries that, together with non-Federal matching funds, will enable such intermediaries to provide intensive marketing, management, and technical assistance to microloan borrowers.[33]

Initially, the SBA's Microloan program was authorized as a five-year demonstration project. It was made permanent, subject to reauthorization, by P.L. 105-135, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997.

The SBA's Microloan Technical Assistance Program, which is affiliated with the SBA's Microloan lending program but receives a separate appropriation, provides grants to Microloan intermediaries to provide management and technical training assistance to Microloan program borrowers and prospective borrowers.[34] There are currently 144 active Microloan intermediaries serving 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.[35]

Intermediaries are eligible to receive a Microloan technical assistance grant "of not more than 25% of the total outstanding balance of loans made to it" under the Microloan program.[36] Grant funds may be used only to provide marketing, management, and technical assistance to Microloan borrowers, except that no more than 50% of the funds may be used to provide such assistance to prospective Microloan borrowers and no more than 50% of the funds may be awarded to third-parties to provide that technical assistance. Grant funds also may be used to attend required training.[37]

In most instances, intermediaries must contribute, solely from nonfederal sources, an amount equal to 25% of the grant amount.[38] In addition to cash or other direct funding, the contribution may include indirect costs or in-kind contributions paid for under nonfederal programs.[39]

The SBA does not require Microloan borrowers to participate in the Microloan Technical Assistance Program. However, intermediaries typically require Microloan borrowers to participate in the training program as a condition of the receipt of a microloan. Combining loan

[33] 15 U.S.C. §636 7(m)(1)(A).

[34] For further analysis of the SBA's Microloan program, see CRS Report R41057, *Small Business Administration Microloan Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[35] SBA, *Fiscal Year 2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 37, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_19_508Final5_1.pdf. For a list of all Microloan intermediaries, regardless of lending volume, see SBA, *Microloan Program: Partner Identification & Management System Participating Intermediary Microlenders Report*, June 21, 2017, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/articles/microlenderrpt5_20170621.pdf.

[36] 15 U.S.C. §636(m)(4)(A).

[37] 13 C.F.R. §120.712.

[38] Ibid.

[39] Ibid. Intermediaries may not borrow their contribution.

and intensive management and technical assistance training is one of the Microloan program's distinguishing features.[40]

As shown in **Table 3**, the Microloan Technical Assistance Program provided counseling services to 19,600 small businesses in FY2017.

Table 3. Microloan Technical Assistance, FY2014-FY2017

FY	# of Clients Advised	# of Grant Eligible Microlenders
2017	19,600	144
2016	17,948	140
2015	17,200	137
2014	15,668	137

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 37, 38, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

The program was appropriated $20.0 million in FY2014, $22.3 million in FY2015, $25.0 million in FY2016, $31.0 million in FY2017, and $31.0 million in FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $25.0 million for the program in FY2018 and $25.0 million in FY2019.[41]

Legislation

As mentioned previously, P.L. 115-141, among other provisions, relaxed requirements that Microloan intermediaries may spend no more than 25% of Microloan technical assistance grant funds on prospective borrowers and no more than 25% of those funds on contracts with third parties to provide that technical assistance by increasing those percentages to no more than 50%. These provisions were originally in H.R. 2056 and S. 526.[42]

During the 114th Congress, H.R. 2670 and S. 1857 (its Senate companion bill) would have required the SBA administrator to establish a rule enabling intermediaries to apply for a waiver to the requirement that no more than 25% of Microloan technical assistance grant funds may be used to provide technical assistance to prospective borrowers.[43]

[40] Intermediaries that make at least 25% of their loans to small businesses located in or owned by residents of an Economically Distressed Area (defined as having 40% or more of its residents with an annual income that is at or below the poverty level), or have a portfolio of loans made under the program that averages not more than $10,000 during the period of the intermediary's participation in the program are eligible to receive an additional training grant equal to 5% of the total outstanding balance of loans made to the intermediary. Intermediaries are not required to make a matching contribution as a condition of receiving these additional grant funds. See 13 C.F.R. §120.712; and 15 U.S.C. §636(m)(4)(C)(i).

[41] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[42] The bills would also increase the Microloan program's aggregate loan limit for intermediaries after their first year of participation in the program from $5 million to $6 million.

[43] H.R. 2670 was passed by the House on July 13, 2015. S. 1857 was ordered to be reported by the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship on July 29, 2015, and subsequently reported and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders on September 15, 2015. The bills would have also increased the Microloan (continued...)

Women's Business Centers

The Women's Business Center (WBC) Renewable Grant Program was initially established by P.L. 100-533, the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988, as the Women's Business Demonstration Pilot Program. The act directed the SBA to provide financial assistance to private, nonprofit organizations to conduct demonstration projects giving financial, management, and marketing assistance to small businesses, including start-up businesses, owned and controlled by women. Since its inception, the program has targeted the needs of socially and economically disadvantaged women.[44] The WBC program was expanded and provided permanent legislative status by P.L. 109-108, the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006.

Since the program's inception, the SBA has awarded WBCs a grant of up to $150,000 per year. Initially, the grant was awarded for one year, with the possibility of being renewed twice, for a total of up to three years. As a condition of the receipt of funds, the WBC was required to raise at least one nonfederal dollar for each two federal dollars during the grant's first year (1:2), one nonfederal dollar for each federal dollar during year two (1:1), and two nonfederal dollars for each federal dollar during year three (2:1).[45] Over the years, Congress has extended the length of the WBC program's grant award and reduced the program's matching requirement.

Today, WBC initial grants are awarded for up to five years, consisting of a base period of 12 months from the date of the award and four 12-month option periods.[46] The SBA determines if the option periods are exercised and makes that determination subject to the continuation of program authority, the availability of funds, and the recipient organization's compliance with federal law, SBA regulations, and the terms and conditions specified in a cooperative agreement. WBCs that successfully complete the initial five-year grant period may apply for an unlimited number of three-year funding intervals.[47]

(...continued)

program's aggregate loan limit for intermediaries after their first year of participation in the program from $5 million to $6 million and the program's repayment terms from not more than 6 years to not more than 10 years for loans greater than $10,000. For additional information, see CRS Report R41057, *Small Business Administration Microloan Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[44] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Review of Women's Business Center Program*, 106th Cong., February 11, 1999, Serial No. 106-2 (Washington: GPO, 1999), p. 4.

[45] Matching contributions must come from nonfederal sources such as state and local governments, private individuals, corporations and foundations, and program income. Community Development Block Grant funds, when permissible under the terms of that program, may also be used as a match. At least half of the nonfederal match must be in the form of cash. SBA, "Women's Business Center (Initial Grant), FY2011" at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/Program%20Announcement%20OWBO-2011-01-1%20-%20New%20WBC%20in%20Idaho.pdf.

[46] P.L. 105-135, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997, authorized the SBA to award grants to WBCs for up to five years—one base year and four option years. P.L. 106-165, the Women's Business Centers Sustainability Act of 1999, provided WBCs that had completed the initial five-year grant an opportunity to apply for an additional five-year sustainability grant. Thus, the act allowed successful WBCs to receive SBA funding for a total of 10 years. Because the program has permitted permanent three-year funding intervals since 2007, the sustainability grants would be phased out by FY2012, leaving the initial five-year grants with the continuous three-year option. See SBA, *FY2012 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2010 Annual Performance Report*, p. 49, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL%20FY%202012%20CBJ%20FY%202010%20APR_0.pdf.

[47] P.L. 110-28, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007, allowed WBCs that successfully completed the initial five-year grant to apply for an unlimited number of three-year funding renewals.

During their initial five-year grant period, WBCs are now required to provide a nonfederal match of one nonfederal dollar for each two federal dollars in years one and two (1:2), and one nonfederal dollar for each federal dollar in years three, four and five (1:1).[48] After the initial five-year grant period, the matching requirement in subsequent three-year funding intervals is not more than 50% of federal funding (1:1).[49] The nonfederal match may consist of cash, in-kind, and program income.[50]

Today, there are 109 WBCs located throughout most of the United States and the territories.[51] As shown in **Table 4**, WBCs provided assistance to 140,628 clients in FY2017 (114,310 clients received technical assistance training services and 26,318 clients were advised), and assisted in the formation of 17,438 new businesses.[52]

Table 4. Women Business Center Assistance, FY2014-FY2017

FY	# of Clients Trained or Advised	# of Businesses Created with WBC Assistance
2017	140,628	17,438
2016	145,415	17,435
2015	140,716	NA
2014	140,037	NA

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 85, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

Notes: The number of businesses created with WBC assistance in FY2014 and FY2015 was determined using a different methodology than what was used for FY2016 and FY2017. The data for FY2014 and FY2015 (708 and 766 new business starts, respectively) are omitted from the table because the data are not comparable to the FY2016 and FY2017 data.

Congress recommended that the WBC program receive $14.0 million in FY2014, $15.0 million in FY2015, $17.0 million in FY2016, $18.0 million in FY2017, and $18.0 million in FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $16.0 million for the program for FY2018 and $16.0 million for FY2019.[53]

[48] P.L. 105-135 reduced the program's matching to one nonfederal dollar for each two federal dollars in years one through three rather than just during the first year (1:2), one nonfederal dollar for each federal dollar in year four rather than during year two (1:1), and two nonfederal dollars for each federal dollar in year five rather than in year three (2:1). P.L. 106-17, the Women's Business Center Amendments Act of 1999, reduced the program's matching requirement to one nonfederal dollar for each two federal dollars in years one and two (1:2), and one nonfederal dollar for each federal dollar in years three, four and five (1:1).

[49] P.L. 110-28 reduced the federal share to not more than 50% for all grant years (1:1) following the initial five-year grant.

[50] P.L. 105-135 specified that not more than one-half of the nonfederal sector matching assistance may be in the form of in-kind contributions that are budget line items only, including office equipment and office space.

[51] SBA, "Women's Business Centers Directory," at https://www.sba.gov/tools/local-assistance/wbc.

[52] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 52, 53, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf.

[53] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

P.L. 105-135 required the SBA to "develop and implement an annual programmatic and financial examination of each" WBC.[54] As part of its legislative mandate to implement an annual programmatic and financial examination of each WBC, the SBA's Office of Entrepreneurial Development includes WBCs in its previously mentioned multiyear time series study of its programs.

Data from the SBA's 2014 client survey concerning WBCs are not yet available. The firm administering the 2013 survey of SBA management and training clients contacted 2,997 WBC clients and received 529 completed surveys (17.7% return rate).[55] The survey indicated that

- 80% of WBC clients reported that the services they received from counselors were useful or very useful, 2% had no opinion, and 18% reported that the services they received from counselors were somewhat useful or not useful;[56]
- 61% of WBC clients reported that they changed their management practices/strategies as a result of the assistance they received;[57] and
- the top five changes to management practices involved their business plan (56%), marketing plan (46%), general management (36%), cash flow analysis (31%), and financial strategy (30%).[58]

Legislation

As mentioned earlier, P.L. 114-88 expanded the role of WBCs by authorizing the SBA to provide up to two years of additional financial assistance, on a competitive basis, to SBDCs, WBCs, SCORE, or any proposed consortium of such individuals or entities to assist small businesses located in a presidentially declared major disaster area.[59]

In addition, H.R. 1774 would, among other provisions, require the SBA to use only authorized entrepreneurial development programs (SCORE, WBCs, SBDCs, etc.) to deliver specified entrepreneurial development services; authorize to be appropriated $21.75 million for WBCs for each of FY2018-FY2021 (WBCs currently receive $18.0 million); increase the WBC annual grant award from not more than $150,000 to not more than $185,000 (adjusted annually to reflect change in inflation); authorize the award of an additional $65,000 to WBCs under specified circumstances; and authorize the SBA to waive, in whole or in part, the WBC nonfederal matching requirement for up to two consecutive fiscal years under specified circumstances.[60] Similar legislation was introduced during the 114th Congress (H.R. 207 and S. 2126).

---

[54] P.L. 105-135, §29. Women's Business Center Program.

[55] SBA, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, "Impact Study of Entrepreneurial Dynamics: Office of Entrepreneurial Development Resource Partners' Face-to-Face Counseling," September 2013, p. 8, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/OED_ImpactReport_09302013_Final.pdf.

[56] Ibid., p. 19.

[57] Ibid., p. 20.

[58] Ibid., p. 21.

[59] P.L. 114-88, §2101. The SBA administrator may make one extension of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this paragraph for a period of not more than one year, upon a showing of good cause and need for the extension.

[60] The specified circumstances include the consideration of the economic conditions affecting the recipient organization; the waiver's impact on the women's business center program's credibility; the recipient organization's demonstrated ability to raise nonfederal funds; and the recipient organization's performance. The House-passed version of H.R. 2810, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, included provisions similar to those concerning WBCs, SBDCs, and SCORE in H.R. 1774. These provisions were not included in the Senate-passed version of H.R. 2810 or in the bill's final version (P.L. 115-91, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (continued...)

Veterans Business Development Programs

The SBA has supported management and technical assistance training for veteran-owned small businesses since its formation as an agency. However, during the 1990s, some in Congress noted that a direct loan program for veterans was eliminated by the SBA in 1995 and that the "training and counseling for veterans dropped from 38,775 total counseling sessions for veterans in 1993 to 29,821 sessions in 1998."[61] Concerned that "the needs of veterans have been diminished systematically at the SBA," Congress adopted P.L. 106-50, the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999.[62]

The act reemphasized the SBA's responsibility "to reach out to and include veterans in its programs providing financial and technical assistance."[63] It also included veterans as a target group for the SBA's 7(a), 504/CDC, and Microloan programs. In addition, it required the SBA to enter into a memorandum of understanding with SCORE to, among other things, establish "a program to coordinate counseling and training regarding entrepreneurship to veterans through the chapters of SCORE throughout the United States."[64] The act also directed the SBA to enter into a memorandum of understanding with SBDCs, the Department of Veteran Affairs, and the National Veterans Business Development Corporation "with respect to entrepreneurial assistance to veterans, including service-disabled veterans."[65] It specified, among other things, that the SBA conduct and distribute studies on the formation, management, financing, marketing, and operation of small business concerns by veterans; provide training and counseling on these topics to veterans; assist veterans regarding procurement opportunities with federal, state, and local agencies, especially agencies funded in whole or in part with federal funds; and provide internet or other distance-learning academic instruction for veterans in business subjects, including accounting, marketing, and business fundamentals.[66]

The SBA's Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD) was established to address these statutory requirements.[67] The OVBD currently administers several management and training programs to assist veteran-owned businesses, including the following:

- The Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities Consortium of Universities provides "experiential training in entrepreneurship and small business management to post-9/11 veterans with disabilities" at eight universities.[68]

(...continued)

2018).

[61] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999*, report to accompany H.R. 1568, 106th Cong., 1st sess., June 29, 1999, H.Rept. 106-206 (Washington: GPO, 1999), pp. 14, 15.

[62] Ibid.

[63] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999*, report to accompany H.R. 1568, 106th Cong., 1st sess., June 29, 1999, H.Rept. 106-206 (Washington: GPO, 1999), p. 14.

[64] P.L. 106-50, §301. Score Program.

[65] Ibid., §302. Entrepreneurial Assistance.

[66] Ibid.

[67] SBA, *FY2016 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2014 Annual Performance Report*, p. 97, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/1-FY%202016%20CBJ%20FY%202014%20APR.PDF.

[68] Syracuse University, "About the EBV," Syracuse, NY, at http://ebv.vets.syr.edu/; and SBA, "SBA Expands Entrepreneurship Boot Camp for Vets: Announces Two New Programs for Women Vets, Guard, Reservists and (continued...)

- The Veteran Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship (V-WISE) program, administered through a cooperative agreement with Syracuse University, offers women veterans a 15-day, online course on entrepreneurship skills and the "language of business," followed by a 3-day conference (offered twice a year at varying locations) in which participants "are exposed to successful entrepreneurs and CEOs of Fortune 500 companies and leaders in government" and participate in courses on business planning, marketing, accounting and finance, operations and production, human resources, and work-life balance.[69]
- The Operation Endure and Grow Program, administered through a cooperative agreement with Syracuse University, offers an eight-week online training program on "the fundamentals of launching and/or growing a small business" and is available to National Guard and reservists and their family members.[70]
- The Boots to Business program (started in 2012), which is "an elective track within the Department of Defense's revised Training Assistance Program called Transition Goals, Plans, Success (Transition GPS) and has three parts: the Entrepreneurship Track Overview—a 10-minute introductory video shown during the mandatory five-day Transition GPS course which introduces entrepreneurship as a post-service career option; Introduction to Entrepreneurship—a two-day classroom course on entrepreneurship and business fundamentals offered as one of the three Transition GPS elective tracks; and Foundations of Entrepreneurship—an eight-week, instructor-led online course that offers in-depth instruction on the elements of a business plan and tips and techniques for starting a business."[71]
- The Boots to Business Reboot program (started in 2014) assists veterans who have already transitioned to civilian life.[72]
- The Veterans Business Outreach Centers (VBOC) program provides veterans and their spouses management and technical assistance training at 21 locations, including assistance with the Boots to Business program, the development and maintenance of a five-year business plan, and referrals to other SBA resource partners when appropriate for additional training or mentoring services.[73]

(...continued)

Families," November 10, 2010, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/news_release_10-63.pdf.

[69] Syracuse University, "Women Veterans Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship (V-WISE)," Syracuse, NY, at http://vwise.vets.syr.edu/; and SBA, "SBA Expands Entrepreneurship Boot Camp for Vets: Announces Two New Programs for Women Vets, Guard, Reservists and Families," November 10, 2010, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/news_release_10-63.pdf.

[70] Syracuse University, "About Operation Endure and Grow," Syracuse, NY, at http://vets.syr.edu/education/endure-grow/.

[71] SBA, "Operation Boots to Business: From Service to Startup," at https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ovbd/resources/160511; and SBA, "Operation Boots to Business: Fact Sheet," at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/B2B_Fact%20Sheet.pdf.

[72] Ibid., pp. 90, 99.

[73] SBA, "Veterans Business Outreach Centers," at https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ovbd/resources/1548576. There were 14 VBOCs in 2015 and 20 in 2017. VBOC grants, starting at $180,000, "are made for up to a three-year period of performance, consisting of a base period of 12 months from the date of award and up to two renewal option periods of 12 months each. Exercise of the option periods will be solely at SBA's discretion and is subject to continuing program authority, the availability of funds, and the recipient's continued satisfactory performance and compliance." Also, "funding per VBOC will vary based on proposed Boots to Business (B2B) program delivery and (continued...)

Prior to FY2016, Congress recommended appropriations for VBOCs ($2.5 million in FY2014 and $3.0 million in FY2015) and, in FY2014 and FY2015, for the Boots to Business initiative ($7.0 million in FY2014 and $7.5 million in FY2015). Funding for the OVBD's other veterans assistance programs was provided through the SBA's salaries and expenses account.

Starting in FY2016, Congress has recommended a single amount for all OVBD programs (currently $12.3 million) (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $11.25 million for these programs in FY2018 and $11.25 million in FY2019.[74]

As shown in **Table 5**, VBOCs trained or advised 48,839 veterans in FY2016 and 17,320 veterans participated in the Boots to Business Initiative.

Table 5. Office of Veterans Business Development Assistance, By Program, FY2014-FY2017

FY	Veterans Business Outreach Centers	Boots to Business Initiative
2017	48,839	17,320
2016	47,342	17,966
2015	62,117	14,457
2014	78,124	14,684

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 92, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives)

The SBA has partnered with various voluntary business and professional service organizations to provide management and technical assistance training to small businesses since the 1950s. On October 5, 1964, using authority under the Small Business Act to provide "technical and managerial aids to small business concerns" in cooperation with "educational and other nonprofit organizations, associations, and institutions," then-SBA Administrator Eugene P. Foley officially launched SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives) as a national, volunteer organization with 2,000 members, uniting more than 50 independent nonprofit organizations into a single, national nonprofit organization.[75] Since then, the SBA has provided financial assistance to SCORE to provide training to small business owners and prospective owners.[76]

(...continued)

associated outreach." See SBA, Office of Veterans Business Development, "FY 2015 Program Announcement No. VBOC-2015-02," pp. 6-7, at https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ovbd/spotlight. In FY2013, the Veterans Business Outreach Centers Program conducted its ninth annual "Customer Satisfaction Survey." The FY2013 survey found that 91% of the clients using the centers were satisfied or highly satisfied with the quality, relevance, and timeliness of the assistance provided. See SBA, *FY2015 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2013 Annual Performance Report*, p. 81, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/FY%202015%20CBJ%20FY%202013%20APR%20FINAL%20508(1).pdf.

[74] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[75] P.L. 83-163, the Small Business Act of 1953; and U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Small Business, *Small*

(continued...)

Over the years, Congress has authorized the SBA to take certain actions relating to SCORE. For example, P.L. 89-754, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, authorized the SBA to permit members of nonprofit organizations use of the SBA's office facilities and services. P.L. 90-104, the Small Business Act Amendments of 1967, added the authority to pay travel and subsistence expenses "incurred at the request of the Administration in connection with travel to a point more than fifty miles distant from the home of that individual in providing gratuitous services to small businessmen" or "in connection with attendance at meetings sponsored by the Administration."[77] P.L. 93-113, the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, was the first statute to mention SCORE directly, providing the Director of ACTION authority to work with SCORE to "expand the application of their expertise beyond Small Business Administration clients."[78] P.L. 95-510, a bill to amend the Small Business Act, provided the SBA explicit statutory authorization to work with SCORE (Section 8(b)(1)(B)). P.L. 106-554, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Section 1(a)(9)—the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000) authorized SCORE to solicit cash and in-kind contributions from the private sector to be used to carry out its functions.

The SBA currently provides grants to SCORE to provide in-person mentoring, online training, and "nearly 9,000 local training workshops annually" to small businesses.[79] SCORE's 320 chapters and more than 800 branch offices are located throughout the United States and partner with more than 11,000 volunteer counselors, who are working or retired business owners, executives and corporate leaders, to provide management and training assistance to small businesses "at no charge or at very low cost."[80]

As shown in **Table 6**, SCORE's volunteer network of business professionals provided assistance to 646,260 clients in FY2017 (519,368 clients received technical assistance training services and 126,892 client received counseling services).

(...continued)

Business Administration - 1965, 89th Cong., 1st sess., May 19, 1965 (Washington: GPO, 1965), pp. 21, 45; and SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives), "Milestones in SCORE History," Washington, DC, at https://www.score.org/node/147953.

[76] U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Small Business and House Select Committee on Small Business, *1966 Federal Handbook for Small Business: A Survey of Small Business Programs in the Federal Government Agencies*, committee print, 89th Cong., 3rd sess., January 31, 1966 (Washington: GPO, 1966), p. 5; and U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Entrepreneurship, and Trade, *Subcommittee Hearing on Legislative Initiatives to Modernize SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., April 2, 2009 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 6.

[77] U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Small Business, *Small Business Act*, 90th Cong., 1st sess., November 22, 1967 (Washington: GPO, 1967), pp. 13, 14.

[78] P.L. 93-113, the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, §302. Authority to Establish, Coordinate, and Operate Programs. ACTION was created on July 1, 1971, by President Richard M. Nixon (Reorganization Plan Number One and Executive Order 11603) to oversee several federal volunteer agencies, including the Peace Corps, VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America); and SCORE. P.L. 103-82, the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, directed that ACTION be merged with the Commission on National and Community Service to form the Corporation for National and Community Service, which became operational in 1994. See Corporation for National and Community Service, "National Service Timeline," Washington, DC, at http://www.nationalservice.gov/about/role_impact/history_timeline.asp.

[79] SBA, *FY2013 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2011 Annual Performance Report*, p. 45, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/1-508%20Compliant%20FY%202013%20CBJ%20FY%202011%20APR(1).pdf.

[80] SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives), "About SCORE," Washington, DC, at https://www.score.org/about-score.

Table 6. SCORE Assistance, FY2014-FY2017

FY	# of Clients Trained or Counseled	# of Businesses Created with SCORE Assistance
2017	646,260	NA
2016	433,394	54,027
2015	349,539	39,495
2014	442,374	NA

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 86, 87, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

Notes: The number of businesses created with SCORE assistance in FY2014 was determined using a different methodology than what was used for FY2015 and FY2016. The data for FY2014 (628 new business starts) are omitted from the table because the data are not comparable to the FY2015 and FY2016 data.

Congress recommended that SCORE receive $7.0 million in FY2014, $8.0 million in FY2015, $10.5 million in FY2016 and FY2017, and $11.5 million in FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $9.9 million for the program in FY2018 and FY2019.[81]

The SBA Office of Entrepreneurial Development includes SCORE in its multiyear time series study to assess its programs' effectiveness. The 2014 survey was sent to 124,612 SCORE clients who had a valid email address and received at least one mentoring session in any form (telephone, online/email, in-person, or other form) during FY2013 (October 2012-September 2013). The survey was initially distributed by email, and telephone calls were used as a follow-up to ensure at least 30 responses were received from each responding SCORE chapter. The survey was administered between October 2013 and December 2013.[82] A total of 13,548 surveys (10.9% return rate) were completed either by email or telephone, representing 318 of SCORE's then-330 chapters.[83]

The 2014 survey indicated that, of the SCORE clients

- 60.9% reported that they strongly agreed (32.2%) or agreed (28.7%) with the following statement: SCORE is important to my success;[84]
- 44.8% reported that they strongly agreed (18.4%) or agreed (26.4%) with the following statement: As a result of working with SCORE, I have changed my business strategies or practices;[85]

[81] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[82] SBA, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, "Correspondence with the author," November 4, 2015.

[83] Ibid.

[84] Ibid. 23.8% reported that they were neutral in response to the following statement: SCORE is important to my success; 7.2% disagreed, and 8.1% strongly disagreed.

[85] Ibid. 20.9% reported that they were neutral in response to the following statement: As a result of working with SCORE, I have changed my business strategies or practices; 8.2% disagreed, 9.8% strongly disagreed, and 6.4% did not reply or indicated they don't know.

- 32.6% reported that they strongly agreed (12.1%) or agreed (20.5%) with the following statement: Working with SCORE helped me add employees in the past year;[86] and
- 51.8% reported that they strongly agreed (17.0%) or agreed (34.8%) with the following statement: Working with SCORE helped me grow my business revenue.[87]

Legislation

As mentioned earlier, P.L. 114-88 expanded SCORE's role by authorizing the SBA to provide up to two years of additional financial assistance, on a competitive basis, to SBDCs, WBCs, SCORE, or any proposed consortium of such individuals or entities to assist small businesses located in a presidentially declared major disaster area.[88]

In addition, H.R. 1774 would, among other provisions, require the SBA to use only authorized entrepreneurial development programs (SCORE, WBCs, SBDCs, etc.) to deliver specified entrepreneurial development services; modify SCORE program requirements with respect to the role of participating volunteers, program plans and goals, and reporting; and add language concerning the provision and reporting of online counseling by SCORE. Similar legislation was introduced during the 114th Congress (H.R. 207, H.R. 4788, and S. 1000).[89]

Program for Investment in Micro-entrepreneurs (PRIME)

P.L. 106-102, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (of 1999) (Subtitle C—Microenterprise Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Program), amended P.L. 103-325, the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994, to authorize the SBA to "establish a microenterprise technical assistance and capacity building grant program."[90] The program was to "provide assistance from the Administration in the form of grants" to

> nonprofit microenterprise development organizations or programs (or a group or collaborative thereof) that has a demonstrated record of delivering microenterprise services to disadvantaged entrepreneurs; an intermediary; a microenterprise development organization or program that is accountable to a local community, working in conjunction with a state or local government or Indian tribe; or an Indian tribe acting on its own, if the Indian tribe can certify that no private organization or program referred to in this paragraph exists within its jurisdiction."[91]

[86] Ibid. 27.0% reported that they were neutral in response to the following statement: Working with SCORE helped me add employees in the past year; 17.4% disagreed, and 13.6% strongly disagreed.

[87] Ibid. 26.9% reported that they were neutral in response to the following statement: Working with SCORE helped me grow my business revenue; 10.1% disagreed, and 11.2% strongly disagreed.

[88] P.L. 114-88, §2101. The SBA administrator may make one extension of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this paragraph for a period of not more than one year, upon a showing of good cause and need for the extension.

[89] The House-passed version of H.R. 2810, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, included provisions similar to those concerning WBCs, SBDCs, and SCORE in H.R. 1774. These provisions were not included in the Senate-passed version of H.R. 2810 or in the bill's final version (P.L. 115-91, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018).

[90] P.L. 106-102, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, §173. Establishment of Program.

[91] P.L. 106-102, §173. Establishment of Program and §175. Qualified Organizations.

The SBA was directed "to ensure that not less than 50% of the grants … are used to benefit very low-income persons, including those residing on Indian reservations."[92] It was also directed to

> (1) provide training and technical assistance to disadvantaged entrepreneurs; (2) provide training and capacity building services to microenterprise development organizations and programs and groups of such organizations to assist such organizations and programs in developing microenterprise training and services; (3) aid in researching and developing the best practices in the field of microenterprise and technical assistance programs for disadvantaged entrepreneurs; and (4) for such other activities as the Administrator determines are consistent with the purposes of this subtitle.[93]

The SBA's PRIME program was designed to meet these legislative requirements by providing assistance to organizations that "help low-income entrepreneurs who lack sufficient training and education to gain access to capital to establish and expand their small businesses."[94] The program offers four types of grants:

- *Technical Assistance Grants* support training and technical assistance to disadvantaged microentrepreneurs,
- *Capacity Building Grants* support training and capacity building services to microenterprise development organizations and programs to assist them in developing microenterprise training and services,
- *Research and Development Grants* support the development and sharing of best practices in the field of microenterprise development and technical assistance programs for disadvantaged microentrepreneurs, and
- *Discretionary Grants* support other activities determined to be consistent with these purposes.[95]

Grants are awarded on an annual basis. Applicants may be approved for option year funding for up to four subsequent years. Award amounts vary depending on the availability of funds. However, no single grantee may receive more than $250,000 or 10% of the total funds made available for the program in a single fiscal year, whichever is less. The minimum grant award for technical assistance and capacity building grants is $50,000. There is no minimum grant award amount for research and development or discretionary grants.[96] The SBA typically awards at least 75% of the grant funds for technical assistance, at least 15% for capacity building, and the remainder for research and development or discretionary activities.[97]

Recipients must match 50% of the funding from nonfederal sources. Revenue from fees, grants, and gifts; income from loan sources; and in-kind resources from nonfederal public or private sources may be used to comply with the matching requirement.[98] SBA regulations indicate that

[92] P.L. 106-102, §176. Allocation of Assistance; Subgrants.

[93] P.L. 106-102, §174. Uses of Assistance.

[94] SBA, "What is PRIME?" at https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/oca/resources/11416.

[95] Ibid.

[96] Ibid.

[97] Ibid. For Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Grants, after the initial grant, funding for additional year(s) must be no more than 67% of the initial grant amount. For Research and Development and Discretionary Grants, after the initial grant, funding for additional year(s) will be approved at the SBA's discretion.

[98] SBA, "Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs Act ("PRIME"): Microenterprise and Technical Assistance Programs to Disadvantaged Entrepreneurs, Fiscal Year 2010," June 2010, pp. 2, 8, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/serv_fa_2010_primetrack123.pdf.

"applicants or grantees with severe constraints on available sources of matching funds may request that the Administrator or designee reduce or eliminate the matching requirements."[99] Any reductions or eliminations must not exceed 10% of the aggregate of all PRIME grant funds made available by SBA in any fiscal year.[100]

Table 7 provides the number and amount of PRIME awards from FY2014 to FY2017.

Table 7. PRIME Grant Funding, FY2014-FY2017

($ in millions)

FY	# of Grants	$ Awarded	Range of Awards
2017	34	$5.0	$55,000 to $250,000
2016	37	$5.0	$75,000 to $230,000
2015	39	$5.0	$35,000 to $200,000
2014	24	$3.5	$94,000 to $250,000

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration, "SBA PRIME Grantees (by State), Fiscal Year 2014," at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/prime_grantees_2014.pdf; U.S. Small Business Administration, "SBA Awards $5 Million in PRIME Grants," September 18, 2015, at https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-awards-5-million-prime-grants; U.S. Small Business Administration, "SBA Awards $5 Million in PRIME Grants," September 16, 2016, at https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-awards-5-million-prime-grants-5; and U.S. Small Business Administration, "SBA Awards $5 Million in PRIME Grants to Help Emerging Micro-entrepreneurs Gain Access to Capital," September 7, 2017, at https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-newsroom/press-releases-media-advisories/sba-awards-5-million-prime-grants-help-emerging-micro-entrepreneurs-gain-access-capital.

Congress recommended that the PRIME program receive $3.5 million in FY2014 and $5.0 million in FY2015, FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 (see **Table 1**).

As mentioned previously, the Obama Administration recommended in its FY2012-FY2017 budget requests that funding for the PRIME program be eliminated. It argued that the PRIME program overlaps and duplicates the SBA's Microloan Technical Assistance Program.[101] The Trump Administration requested that the program receive no funding in FY2018 and FY2019.[102]

7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program

Using what it viewed as broad statutory powers granted under Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, the SBA issued regulations in 1970 creating the 8(a) contracting program to "assist small concerns owned by disadvantaged persons to become self-sufficient,

[99] 13 C.F.R. §119.8.

[100] Ibid.

[101] SBA, *FY2012 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2010 Annual Performance Report*, p. 4, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL%20FY%202012%20CBJ%20FY%202010%20APR_0.pdf; SBA, *FY2013 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2011 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 8, 15, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/1-508%20Compliant%20FY%202013%20CBJ%20FY%202011%20APR(1).pdf; SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 22, 27, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/1-508-Compliant-FY-2014-CBJ%20FY%202012%20APR.pdf; and SBA, *FY2017 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2015 Annual Performance Report*, p. 19, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/FY17-CBJ_FY15-APR.pdf.

[102] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

viable businesses capable of competing effectively in the market place."[103] Using its statutory authority under Section 7(j) of the Small Business Act to provide management and technical assistance through contracts, grants, and cooperative agreement to qualified service providers, the regulations specified that "the SBA may provide technical and management assistance to assist in the performance of the subcontracts."[104]

On October 24, 1978, P.L. 95-507, to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, provided the SBA explicit statutory authority to extend financial, management, technical, and other services to socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses. The SBA's current regulations indicate that the 7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program, named after the section of the Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, authorizing the SBA to provide management and technical assistance training, will, "through its private sector service providers" deliver "a wide variety of management and technical assistance to eligible individuals or concerns to meet their specific needs, including: (a) counseling and training in the areas of financing, management, accounting, bookkeeping, marketing, and operation of small business concerns; and (b) the identification and development of new business opportunities."[105] Eligible individuals and businesses include "8(a) certified firms, small disadvantaged businesses, businesses operating in areas of high unemployment, or low income or firms owned by low income individuals."[106]

As shown on **Table 8**, the 7(j) program assisted 4,100 small business owners in FY2017.

Table 8. 7(j) Assistance, FY2014-FY2017

FY	# of Clients Trained or Counseled
2017	4,100
2016	5,245
2015	5,360
2014	4,104

Source: U.S. Small Business Administration *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 74, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

Congress recommended that the 7(j) program receive $2.79 million in FY2014 and $2.8 million in FY2015, FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $2.8 million for the program in FY2018 and FY2019.[107]

[103] 13 C.F.R. §124.8-1(b) (1970); and Notes, "Minority Enterprise, Federal Contracting, and the SBA's 8(a) Program: A New Approach to an Old Problem," *Michigan Law Review*, vol. 71, no. 2 (December 1972), pp. 377, 378. For further analysis of the Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program, also known as the 8(a) program, see CRS Report R44844, *SBA's "8(a) Program": Overview, History, and Current Issues*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[104] 13 C.F.R. §124.8-1(d) (1970).

[105] 13 C.F.R. §124.702.

[106] SBA, *FY2012 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2010 Annual Performance Report*, p. 75, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL%20FY%202012%20CBJ%20FY%202010%20APR_0.pdf.

[107] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at (continued...)

Native American Outreach Program

The SBA established the Office of Native American Affairs in 1994 to "address the unique needs of America's First people."[108] It oversees the Native American Outreach Program, which provides management and technical educational assistance to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and "the indigenous people of Guam and American Samoa … to promote entity-owned and individual 8(a) certification, government contracting, entrepreneurial education, and capital access."[109] The program's management and technical assistance services are available to members of these groups living in most areas of the nation.[110] However, "for Native Americans living in much of Indian Country, actual reservations communities where the land is held in trust by the U.S. federal government, SBA loan guaranties and technical assistance services are not available."[111]

In FY2017, the SBA's Office of Native American Affairs assisted 3,192 small businesses. It provided workshops on business development and financial literacy, training webinars, incubator training, and online classes for Native American entrepreneurs.[112]

Congress recommended that the Native American Outreach Program receive $2.0 million in FY2014, FY2015, FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $1.5 million for the program in FY2018 and FY2019.[113]

SBA Initiatives

In addition to the Boots to Business initiative discussed under "Veterans Business Development Programs," Congress has recommended appropriations for the following three Obama Administration management and training initiatives: the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters), Entrepreneurial Education, and Growth Accelerators.

Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters)

The SBA has supported regional innovative clusters since FY2009, when it partnered with small business suppliers working in the field of robotics in Michigan. In FY2010, the SBA was

(...continued)

https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[108] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Workforce, Empowerment, and Government Programs, *Oversight of the Small Business Administration's Entrepreneurial Development Programs*, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., March 2, 2006, Serial No. 109-40 (Washington: GPO, 2006), pp. 5, 37. H.R. 2352, the Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009, would have provided statutory authorization for the Office of Native American Affairs. It was passed by the House on May 20, 2009.

[109] SBA, *FY2011 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2009 Annual Performance Report*, p. 65, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/Congressional_Budget_Justification.pdf.

[110] Ibid.

[111] Ibid.

[112] SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 96, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[113] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

involved in the rollouts of two additional clusters: another robotics cluster in southeast Virginia and a cluster involving a partnership with the Department of Energy and several other federal agencies with the goal of developing a regional cluster in energy efficiency homes and businesses.[114] In FY2011, SBA awarded funds to 10 regional innovative clusters. In FY2012, these clusters "spurred $48 million in private capital raised through venture and angel capital sources, $6.5 million in early stage investment from SBIR [Small Business Innovation Research program] and STTR [Small Business Technology Transfer program] awards, and over $217 million in contracts or subcontracts from the federal government."[115]

President Obama requested, and Congress recommended, an appropriation of $5.0 million for the SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters) in FY2014. Congress recommended that the program receive $6.0 million in FY2015, $6.0 million in FY2016, $5.0 million in FY2017, and $5.0 million in FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested that the program receive no funds in FY2018 and in FY2019.[116]

The SBA reports that there are currently 56 federally supported regional innovation clusters, with the SBA directly involved in 40 of them.[117]

The SBA describes regional innovation clusters as "on-the-ground collaborations between business, research, education, financing and government institutions that work to develop and grow a particular industry or related set of industries in a particular geographic region."[118] Targeted activities for the 40 clusters currently being supported by the SBA include "business development, intellectual property matters, export and import development, finance, marketing, commercialization of new technology and federal and private-sector supply chain opportunities."[119]

---

[114] SBA, *FY2011 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2009 Annual Performance Report*, p. 59, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/Congressional_Budget_Justification.pdf.

[115] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 60, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/1-FY%202016%20CBJ%20FY%202014%20APR.PDF. The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program is a competitive program that encourages domestic small businesses to engage in federal research and development that has the potential for commercialization. For additional information and analysis concerning the SBIR program, see CRS Report R43695, *Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Programs*, by John F. Sargent Jr. The Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program is a competitive program that reserves a specific percentage of federal research and development funding for awards to small business and nonprofit research institutions. For additional information and analysis concerning the STTR program, see CRS Report RL33527, *Technology Transfer: Use of Federally Funded Research and Development*, by Wendy H. Schacht.

[116] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[117] The SBA is the lead agency supporting 10 SBA Pilot Contract-Based clusters; partners with the Economic Development Agency, Employment and Training Agency, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and Department of Energy to support 10 Jobs Accelerator Advanced Manufacturing clusters; and partners with the Economic Development Agency and Employment and Training Agency to support 20 Jobs Accelerator Collaboration Clusters. See SBA, "SBA Supports 56 Federally Funded Cluster Initiatives," at https://www.sba.gov/sba-clusters; and SBA, "56 Federally Supported Cluster Initiatives," at https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/SBA%2520Supports%252056%2520Federally%2520Funded%2520Cluster%2520Initiatives_1.pdf&sa=U&ved=0CBMQFjAHahUKEwjinvOB9rXIAhULPD4KHZ_ODFA&client=internal-uds-cse&usg=AFQjCNEcVUjShZkcIYqlUrIn7ma3IZBRQg.

[118] SBA, *FY2016 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2014 Annual Performance Report*, p. 63, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/1-FY%202016%20CBJ%20FY%202014%20APR.PDF.

[119] Ibid., p. 64.

Entrepreneurial Education

The SBA started its Entrepreneurship Education initiative in 2008. At that time, it was called the Emerging 200 Underserved initiative (E200), reflecting the initiative's provision of assistance to 200 inner city small businesses. In FY2009, it was renamed the Emerging Leaders initiative to reflect the SBA's decision to increase the number of small businesses participating in the initiative. It was renamed the Entrepreneurial Education initiative in FY2013, and it is funded under that name in appropriation acts, but the SBA, and others, often still call it the Emerging Leaders Initiative. The initiative currently

> offers high-growth small businesses in underserved communities a seven-month executive leader education series that elevates their growth trajectory, creates jobs, and contributes to the economic well-being of their local communities. Participants receive more than 100 hours of specialized training, technical resources, a professional networking system, and other resources to strengthen their business model and promote economic development within urban communities. At the conclusion of the training, participants produce a three-year strategic growth action plan with benchmarks and performance targets that help them access the necessary support and resources to move forward for the next stage of business growth.[120]

The Entrepreneurial Education initiative was initially offered in 10 communities (Albuquerque, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Des Moines, Memphis, Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Philadelphia) and provided training to 200 inner city small businesses. The program was funded through the SBA's Office of Entrepreneurship Education.[121] Since the initiative's inception, the SBA has requested separate appropriations to fund and expand the initiative. In FY2012, the initiative offered training in 27 communities, with more than 450 small businesses participating.[122]

The Obama Administration requested $40.0 million in its FY2014 budget request to sponsor entrepreneur training in 40 locations and to create an online entrepreneurship training program.[123] As mentioned previously, Congress included the Entrepreneurship Education initiative in its list of SBA entrepreneurial development/noncredit programs to be funded in FY2014. This was the first time that the initiative was included in the list. In the Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, Congress recommended that the initiative receive $5.0 million in FY2014.[124] Congress recommended that the program receive $7.0 million in FY2015, $10.0 million in FY2016 and FY2017, and $6.0 million in FY2018 (see **Table 1**). The Trump Administration requested $2.0 million for the program in FY2018 and FY2019.[125]

---

[120] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p.71, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/1-FY%202016%20CBJ%20FY%202014%20APR.PDF.

[121] SBA, *FY2010 Congressional Budget Justification*, p.67, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/Congressional_Budget_Justification_2010.pdf.

[122] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 71, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/1-FY%202016%20CBJ%20FY%202014%20APR.PDF.

[123] Ibid., p. 10.

[124] Recommended funding levels for the SBA's noncredit programs in FY2014 are provided in the "Explanatory Statement" accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Division E - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2014), pp. 37-39, at http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-D-F.pdf.

[125] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at
(continued...)

The Entrepreneurship Education initiative was offered in 57 cities in FY2017 and served more than 900 small business owners.[126] These owners are required to have been in business for at least three years, have annual revenue of at least $400,000, and have at least one employee, other than the owner, to participate in the initiative. There is no cost to the participants.[127]

Growth Accelerators

The SBA describes growth accelerators as "organizations that help entrepreneurs start and scale their businesses."[128] Growth accelerators are typically run by experienced entrepreneurs and help small businesses access seed capital and mentors. The SBA claims that growth accelerators "help accelerate a startup company's path towards success with targeted advice on revenue growth, job, and sourcing outside funding."[129]

In FY2012, the SBA sponsored several meetings with university officials and faculty, entrepreneurs, and representatives of growth accelerators to discuss mentoring and how to best assist "high-growth" entrepreneurs. These meetings "culminated with a White House event co-hosted by the SBA and the Department of Commerce to help formalize the network of universities and accelerators, provide a series of 'train the trainers' events on various government programs that benefit high-growth entrepreneurs, and provide a playbook of best practices on engaging universities on innovation and entrepreneurship."[130]

In FY2014, the Obama Administration requested $5.0 million, and Congress recommended an appropriation of $2.5 million, for the growth accelerator initiative. The Obama Administration proposed to use the funding to provide matching grants to universities and private sector accelerators "to start a new accelerator program (based on successful models) or scale an existing program."[131] The Obama Administration also indicated that it planned to request funding for five years ($25 million in total funding) and feature a required 4:1 private-sector match.[132] However, because it received half of its budget request ($2.5 million), the SBA decided to reconsider the program's requirements. As part of that reconsideration, the SBA decided to drop the 4:1 private-sector match in an effort to enable the program to have a larger effect.[133]

The SBA announced the availability of 50 growth accelerator grants of $50,000 each on May 12, 2014, and received more than 800 applications by the August 2, 2014, deadline. The 50 awards were announced in September 2014.[134]

(...continued)

https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[126] SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 89, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[127] SBA, "SBA Emerging Leaders Initiative," at https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba_initiatives/sba_emerging_leaders_initiative.

[128] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 75, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf.

[129] Ibid.

[130] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 60, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/1-FY%202016%20CBJ%20FY%202014%20APR.PDF.

[131] Ibid.

[132] Ibid.

[133] SBA, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, "Correspondence with the author," May 6, 2014.

[134] SBA, "SBA Launches Accelerator Competition to Award $2.5 million for Small Business Startups," May 12, 2014, at https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-launches-accelerator-competition-award-25-million-small-business-startups-0; (continued...)

Congress recommended that the program receive $4.0 million in FY2015, $1.0 million in FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 (see **Table 1**). Congress also directed the SBA in its explanatory statements accompanying P.L. 113-235 and P.L. 114-113 to "require $4 of matching funds for every $1 awarded under the growth accelerators program."[135] The Trump Administration requested that the program receive no funding in FY2018 and FY2019.[136]

The SBA announced the award of 80 growth accelerator grants of $50,000 each on August 4, 2015 ($4.0 million), 68 growth accelerator grants of $50,000 each on August 31, 2016 ($3.4 million), and 30 growth accelerator grants of $50,000 each on October 30, 2017 ($1 million).[137]

Department of Commerce Small Business Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs

As mentioned previously, the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) provides training to minority business owners to assist them in obtaining contracts and financial awards.[138] In addition, the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration's Local Technical Assistance Program promotes efforts to build and expand local organizational capacity in distressed areas. As part of that effort, it funds projects that focus on technical or market feasibility studies of economic development projects or programs, which often include consultation with small businesses.[139]

(...continued)

SBA, "More than 800 Small Business Startups Compete for 50 Cash Prizes in SBA's Growth Accelerator Competition," August 4, 2014, at https://www.sba.gov/content/more-800-small-business-startups-compete-50-cash-prizes-sbas-growth-accelerator-competition; and SBA, "SBA Spurs Economic Growth, Announces 50 Awards to Accelerators," September 4, 2014, at https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-spurs-economic-growth-announces-50-awards-accelerators.

[135] Rep. Harold Rogers, "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment on H.R. 83," *Congressional Record*, vol. 160, part 151 (December 11, 2014), p. H9741; and Rep. Harold Rogers, "Explanatory Statement Submitted By Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding House Amendment No. 1 to the Senate Amendment on H.R. 2029 Consolidated Appropriations Act," *Congressional Record*, vol. 161, no. 184-Book II (December 17, 2015), p. H10140.

[136] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 12, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; and SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, p. 13, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf.

[137] SBA, "SBA Boosts Economic Impact of Accelerators with $4.4 Million in Prizes," August 4, 2015, at https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-boosts-economic-impact-accelerators-44-million-prizes-0; SBA, "SBA Announces $3.4 Million for Small Business Startups," August 31, 2016, at https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-announces-34-million-small-business-startups; and SBA, "SBA Announces 20 Growth Accelerator Fund Competition Recipients," October 30, 2017, at https://www.sba.gov/node/1594788.

[138] U.S. Department of Commerce, MBDA, "Annual Performance Report, Fiscal Year 2011; America: Built to Last," p. 76, at https://www.mbda.gov/sites/mbda.gov/files/apr2011.pdf.

[139] 13 C.F.R. §306.

The Minority Business Development Agency

The MBDA was established by President Richard M. Nixon by Executive Order 11625, issued on October 13, 1971, and published in the *Federal Register* the next day. It clarified the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to

- implement federal policy in support of the minority business enterprise program,
- provide additional technical and management assistance to disadvantaged businesses,
- assist in demonstration projects, and
- coordinate the participation of all federal departments and agencies in an increased minority enterprise effort.[140]

The MBDA received an appropriation of $28.0 million in FY2014, $30.0 million in FY2015, $32.0 million in FY2016, $34.0 million in FY2017, and $39.0 million in FY2018.[141] The Trump Administration requested $6.0 million to close the agency in FY2018 and a reduction to $10.0 million in FY2019.[142]

As part of its mission, the MBDA seeks to train minority business owners to become first- or second-tier suppliers to private corporations and the federal government. Progress is measured in the business's increased gross receipts, number of employees, and size and scale of the firms associated with minority business enterprises.

The MBDA reported that in FY2015 it helped to create and retain 36,896 jobs and assisted minority-owned and operated businesses in obtaining more than $5.9 billion in contracts and capital awards.[143]

The EDA Local Technical Assistance Program

P.L. 89-186, the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, authorized the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration (EDA) to provide financial assistance to economically distressed areas in the United States that are characterized by high levels of unemployment and low per-capita income. The EDA currently administers seven Economic Development Assistance Programs (EDAPs) that award matching grants for public

[140] The Executive Office of the President, "Executive Order 11625," 36 *Federal Register* 11625, October 14, 1971; and 3 C.F.R., 1971-1975 Comp. 9. 616. The MBDA superseded the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, which was established by Executive Order 11458 signed by President Richard Nixon on March 5, 1969.

[141] P.L. 111-117; P.L. 112-10; P.L. 112-55, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012; P.L. 112-175; U.S. Department of Commerce, MBDA, "Budget Estimates, FY2014: Congressional Submission," p. 3, at http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/FY14CJ/MBDA_FY_2014_CJ_Final_508_Compliant.pdf; "Explanatory Statement" accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Division B – Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Industries Appropriations Act, 2014), p. 5, at http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf; P.L. 113-235; P.L. 114-113, P.L. 115-31; P.L. 115-56, and P.L. 115-141.

[142] U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Appendix: Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2018," p. 190, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/budget/fy2018/appendix.pdf; and OMB, "Appendix: Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2019," p. 189, at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-2019-APP/pdf/BUDGET-2019-APP.pdf.

[143] U.S. Department of Commerce, MBDA, "Annual Performance Report, Fiscal Year 2015," pp. 1, 2, at https://www.mbda.gov/sites/mbda.gov/files/migrated/files-attachments/2015AnnualPerformanceReport.pdf.

works, economic adjustment, planning, technical assistance, research and evaluation, trade adjustment assistance, and global climate change mitigation.[144]

Grants awarded under the EDA's Local Technical Assistance Program are designed to help solve specific economic development problems, respond to development opportunities, and build and expand local organizational capacity in distressed areas.[145] The majority of local technical assistance projects focus on technical or market feasibility studies of economic development projects or programs, including consultation with small businesses. The EDA's Local Technical Assistance Program received an appropriation of $11.0 million in FY2014 and FY2015, $10.5 million in FY2016, $9.0 million in FY2017, and $9.5 million in FY2018.[146] The Trump Administration requested $30.0 million to close the EDA in FY2018 and $14.9 million to close it in FY2019.[147]

Congressional Issues

For many years, a recurring theme at congressional hearings concerning the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs has been the perceived need to improve program efficiency by eliminating duplication of services or increasing cooperation and coordination both

[144] In addition, since 1970, Congress has periodically allocated supplemental funds for the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to assist with disaster mitigation and economic recovery. Also, EDA grant applicants must be designated by EDA as part of an EDD—a multijurisdictional consortium of county and local governments—to be eligible for EDA funding and grants. To be designated as an EDD, an area must meet the definition of economic distress, under 13 C.F.R. 303.3: "(i) An unemployment rate that is, for the most recent twenty-four (24) month period for which data are available, at least one (1) percentage point greater than the national average unemployment rate; (ii) Per capita income that is, for the most recent period for which data are available, eighty (80) percent or less of the national average per capita income; or (iii) A Special Need, as determined by Economic Development Administration (EDA)."

[145] 13 C.F.R. §306.

[146] U.S. Department of Commerce, EDA, *FY2012 Congressional Budget Request*, p. 33, at http://www.osec.doc.gov/bmi/budget/12CJ/EDA_FY_2012_Congressional_Submission.pdf; P.L. 111-117; P.L. 112-10; H.Rept. 112-284, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes; P.L. 113-6; U.S. Department of Commerce, *The Department of Commerce Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 2014*, p. 31, at http://osec.doc.gov/bmi/Budget/FY14BIB/ENTIREBIB.pdf; "Explanatory Statement" accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Division B – Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Industries Appropriations Act, 2014), p. 4, at http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf; Rep. Harold Rogers, "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment on H.R. 83," *Congressional Record*, vol. 160, part 151 (December 11, 2014), p. H9342; Rep. Harold Rogers, "Explanatory Statement Submitted By Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding House Amendment No. 1 to the Senate Amendment on H.R. 2029 Consolidated Appropriations Act," *Congressional Record*, vol. 161, no. 184-Book II (December 17, 2015), p. H9732; Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen, "Explanatory Statement Submitted By Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendments on H.R. 244 [the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017]," *Congressional Record*, vol. 163, no. 76-Book II (May 3, 2017), p. H3365; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendments on H.R. 1625 [the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018] (Division B – Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2018)," p. 2, at http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20180319/DIV%20B%20CJS%20SOM-%20FY18-OMNI.OCR.pdf.

[147] OMB, "Appendix: Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2018," pp. 181-183, at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2018-APP/pdf/BUDGET-2018-APP.pdf; and OMB, "Appendix: Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2019," pp. 182, 183, at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-2019-APP/pdf/BUDGET-2019-APP-1-6.pdf.

within and among SCORE, WBCs, and SBDCs.[148] For example, the House Committee on Small Business has argued that the SBA's various management and technical assistance training programs should be "folded into the mission of the SBDC program or their responsibilities should be taken over by other agencies" because they "overlap each other and duplicate the educational services provided by other agencies."[149]

In addition, as mentioned previously, the Obama Administration recommended that the PRIME program be eliminated, arguing that it overlaps and duplicates the SBA's Microloan Technical Assistance Program. The Trump Administration has also recommended that the PRIME program, the Growth Accelerators Initiative, and the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters) be eliminated because they overlap private-sector "mechanisms to foster local business development and investment" or are "duplicative of other federal programs."[150]

In contrast, Congress has approved continued funding for these programs and the Boots to Business and Boots to Business: Reboot initiatives. In recent years, Congress has also explored ways to improve the SBA's measurement of its management and training programs' effectiveness.

Program Administration

In 2007, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) was asked to assess the SBA's oversight of WBCs and the coordination and duplication of services among the SBA's management and technical training assistance programs. GAO found that

> As described in the terms of the SBA award, WBCs are required to coordinate with local SBDCs and SCORE chapters. In addition, SBA officials told us that they expected district offices to ensure that the programs did not duplicate each other. However, based on our review, WBCs lacked guidance and information from SBA on how to successfully carry out their coordination efforts. Most of the WBCs that we spoke with explained that

[148] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Full Committee Markup of* H.R. 2352 *The Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., May 13, 2009, Doc. No. 111-022 (Washington: GPO, 2009), pp. 2, 14; U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Small Business, *SBA's Management and Assistance Programs*, Roundtable before the Committee on Small Business United States Senate, 106th Cong., 1st sess., May 20, 1999, S. Hrg. 106-337 (Washington: GPO, 1999), pp. 69, 74, 82, 92; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *To Investigate the Legislation That Would Increase the Extent and Scope of the Services Provided By Small Business Development Centers*, 107th Cong., 1st sess., July 19, 2001, Serial No. 107-20 (Washington: GPO, 2001), pp. 13, 59, 60; and U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Small Business, *Oversight on the Small Business Administration's Small Business Development Center Program*, 100th Cong., 1st sess., October 15, 1987, S. Hrg. 100-339 (Washington: GPO, 1987), pp. 6, 165, 168, 230.

[149] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, "Views and Estimates of the Committee on Small Business on Matters to be set forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY2014," communication to the Chairman, House Committee on the Budget, 113th Cong., 1st sess., February 27, 2013, at http://smallbusiness.house.gov/uploadedfiles/revised_2014_views_and_estimates_document.pdf. Previously, the House Committee on Small Business had recommended that funding for Women Business Centers, PRIME technical assistance, HUBZone outreach, and the Offices of Native American Affairs and International Trade be eliminated; and funding for 7(j) technical assistance, Microloan technical assistance, and the National Women's Business Council be reduced. See U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, "Views and Estimates of the Committee on Small Business on Matters to be set forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY2013," communication to the Chairman, House Committee on the Budget, 112th Cong., 2nd sess., March 7, 2012, at http://smallbusiness.house.gov/uploadedfiles/views_and_estimates_fy_2013.pdf.

[150] OMB, "America First: A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again: Small Business Administration," p. 47, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/budget/fy2018/2018_blueprint.pdf; and SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, p. 58, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf.

> in some situations they referred clients to an SBDC or SCORE counselor, and some WBCs also took steps to more actively coordinate with local SBDCs and SCORE chapters to avoid duplication and leverage resources. We learned that WBCs used a variety of approaches to facilitate coordination, such as memorandums of understanding, information-sharing meetings, and co-locating staff and services. However, some WBCs told us that they faced challenges in coordinating services with SBDC and SCORE, in part because the programs have similar performance measures, and this could result in competition among the service providers in some locations. We also found that on some occasions SBA encouraged WBCs to provide services that were similar to services already provided by SBDCs in their district. Such challenges thwart coordination efforts and could increase the risk of duplication in some geographic areas.[151]

Some organizations have argued that the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs should be merged. For example, the U.S. Women's Chamber of Commerce argued that

> over the last 50 years, the SBA entrepreneurial development system has grown into a fragmented array of programs, which has resulted in a disorganized, overlapping, and [in] efficient delivery of service through a system that is ill-prepared to effectively address the challenges of our economy….
>
> if we are to serve the needs of American entrepreneurs, we must commit to a top to bottom restructuring of the delivery of the entrepreneurial services of the SBA. The myriad of entrepreneurial development programs should be unified into one centrally managed organization that has the flexibility to provide services when and where they are needed.[152]

These organizations argue that merging the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs would provide greater coordination of services and "one clear channel for assistance" that "is paramount to the average business owner seeking help."[153] Advocates of merging the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs often mention merging them into the SBDC Program because, in their view, it has the advantage of having a broader connection to mainstream resources and its locations are "greater and more diverse" than other SBA management and technical assistance training programs.[154]

Others argue that providing separate management and training assistance programs for specific groups is the best means to ensure that those groups' unique challenges are recognized and their unique needs are met.[155] For example, when asked at a congressional hearing about the rationale for having separate management and technical assistance training programs for specific groups, a representative of the Association of Women's Business Centers stated,

---

[151] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Small Business Administration: Opportunities Exist to Improve Oversight of Women's Business Centers and Coordination among SBA's Business Assistance Programs*, GAO-08-49, November 2007, pp. 6, 24-31, at http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0849.pdf.

[152] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Full Committee Hearing on the State of the SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs and Their Role in Promoting an Economic Recovery*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., February 11, 2009, Small Business Comm. Doc. No. 111-005 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 4.

[153] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Entrepreneurship, and Trade, *Subcommittee Hearing on Legislative Initiatives to Modernize SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., April 2, 2009 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 29.

[154] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Full Committee Hearing on the State of the SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs and Their Role in Promoting an Economic Recovery*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., February 11, 2009, Small Business Committee Doc. No. 111-005 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 26.

[155] Ibid., pp. 15, 17, 26, 29, 58-65, 72; and U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988*, report to accompany H.R. 5050, 100th Cong., 2nd sess., September 22, 1988, H.Rept. 100-955 (Washington: GPO, 1988), pp. 9, 10, 13, 14.

> I think that there is tremendous rationale for having different programs…. The women's business center programs really target a very different kind of population than the SBDCs.… We serve very different clientele…. We create a very different culture at the women's business center. We really have made it a welcoming place where … they feel comfortable.… And it's very important to me that the woman have a place where they feel comfortable … and where they see other women like themselves who are aspiring to reach their dreams.[156]

At another congressional hearing, the Association of Women's Business Centers' executive director argued that "the new three-year funding arrangement" for WBCs had enabled them to "concentrate on better serving their clients and growing their programs" and that WBCs should be provided continued and expanded funding because they provide effective services:

> We know that when our program performance is measured against any other enterprise assistance program, we will meet or exceed any performance measures. Indeed, the SBA's own client-based performance reviews have shown our clients to be just as satisfied or in some cases more satisfied with the services they have received compared to the SBA's other entrepreneurial development efforts.[157]

Instead of merging programs, some argue that improved communication among the SBA's management and technical assistance training resource partners and enhanced SBA program oversight is needed. For example, during the 111th Congress, the House passed H.R. 2352, the Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009, on May 20, 2009, by a vote of 406-15. The Senate did not take action on the bill. In its committee report accompanying the bill, the House Committee on Small Business concluded that

> Each ED [Entrepreneurial Development] program has a unique mandate and service delivery approach that is customized to its particular clients. However, as a network, the programs have established local connections and resources that benefit entrepreneurs within a region. Enhanced coordination among this network is critical to make the most of scarce resources available for small firms. It can also ensure that best practices are shared amongst providers that have similar goals but work within different contexts.[158]

In an effort to enhance the oversight and coordination of the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs, the Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009 would have required the SBA to

- create a new online, multilingual distance training and education program that was fully integrated into the SBA's existing management and technical assistance training programs and "allows entrepreneurs and small business owners the opportunity to exchange technical assistance through the sharing of information."[159]

---

[156] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Full Committee Legislative Hearing on Energy, Veterans Entrepreneurship, and the SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs*, 110th Cong., 1st sess., May 16, 2007, Serial Number 110-22 (Washington: GPO, 2007), p. 20.

[157] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Full Committee Hearing on the State of the SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs and Their Role in Promoting an Economic Recovery*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., February 11, 2009, Small Business Committee Doc. No. 111-005 (Washington: GPO, 2009), pp. 45, 47.

[158] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009*, report to accompany H.R. 2352, 111th Cong., 1st sess., May 15, 2009, H.Rept. 111-112 (Washington: GPO, 2009), pp. 17, 18.

[159] H.R. 2352, the Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009, §201. Educating Entrepreneurs Through Technology; and H.R. 2352, §601. Expanding Entrepreneurship.

- coordinate its management and technical assistance training programs "with State and local economic development agencies and other federal agencies as appropriate."[160]
- "report annually to Congress, in consultation with other federal departments and agencies as appropriate, on opportunities to foster coordination, limit duplication, and improve program delivery for federal entrepreneurial development activities."[161]

During the 112th Congress, S. 3442, the SUCCESS Act of 2012, and S. 3572, the Restoring Tax and Regulatory Certainty to Small Businesses Act of 2012, sought to address the coordination issue by requiring the SBA, in consultation with other federal departments and agencies, to submit an annual report to Congress "describing opportunities to foster coordination of, limit duplication among, and improve program delivery for federal entrepreneurial development programs."[162] The SUCCESS Act of 2012 was referred to the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, which held hearings on the bill.[163] The Restoring Tax and Regulatory Certainty to Small Businesses Act of 2012 was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

There has also been some discussion of merging SBA's small business management and training programs with business management and training programs offered by other federal agencies, both as a means to improve program performance and to achieve savings. For example, P.L. 111-139, Increasing the Statutory Limit on the Public Debt, requires GAO to "conduct routine investigations to identify programs, agencies, offices, and initiatives with duplicative goals and activities within Departments and governmentwide and report annually to Congress on the findings."[164] GAO identified 51 programmatic areas in its 2012 annual report on federal duplication "where programs may be able to achieve greater efficiencies or become more effective in providing government services."[165] GAO identified management and training assistance provided to businesses by the SBA and the Departments of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture as one of these areas.[166] GAO identified 53 business management and technical assistance programs sponsored by the SBA and these three departments. GAO reported that "the number of programs that support entrepreneurs—53—and the overlap among these programs raise questions about whether a fragmented system is the most effective way to support entrepreneurs. By exploring alternatives, agencies may be able to determine whether there are more efficient ways to continue to serve the unique needs of entrepreneurs, including consolidating various programs."[167]

---

[160] H.R. 2352, §601. Expanding Entrepreneurship.

[161] Ibid.

[162] S. 3442, the SUCCESS Act of 2012, §411. Expanding Entrepreneurship; and S. 3572, the Restoring Tax and Regulatory Certainty to Small Businesses Act of 2012, §411. Expanding Entrepreneurship.

[163] U.S. Senate, Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, "Creating Jobs and Growing the Economy: Legislative Proposals to Strengthen the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem," November 29, 2012, at http://www.sbc.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?p=Hearings.

[164] P.L. 111-139, Increasing the statutory limit on the public debt, §21. Identification, Consolidation, and Elimination of Duplicative Government Programs.

[165] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *2012 Annual Report: Opportunities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap and Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and Enhance Results*, GAO-12-342SP, February 28, 2012, p. 1, http://www.gao.gov/assets/590/588818.pdf.

[166] Ibid., pp. 52-61.

[167] Ibid., p. 55.

As mentioned previously, the House Committee on Small Business has argued that "given tight budgetary constraints" the SBA's various management and technical assistance training programs "should be folded into the mission of the SBDC program or their responsibilities should be taken over by other agencies."[168] The House Committee on Small Business has also indicated its opposition to the Obama Administration's increased use of, and requests for increased funding for, management and training initiatives. For example, Representative Sam Graves, then-chair of the House Committee on Small Business, indicated in his opening remarks at a congressional hearing in April 2014 that

> Despite reports that the federal government is riddled with redundant [management and training] programs for entrepreneurs, the SBA has increasingly spawned its own entrepreneurial development initiatives. In doing so, the SBA has repeatedly requested increased funding for its own initiatives while allowing funding for statutorily authorized programs, such as SBDCs, to remain static.… I continue to question the necessity of these initiatives given the potential overlap with both private and public sector efforts already in existence.[169]

In addition, as mentioned previously, H.R. 1774 would, among other provisions, require the SBA to only use authorized entrepreneurial development programs (SCORE, WBCs, SBDCs, etc.) to deliver specified entrepreneurial development services.

Program Evaluation

GAO noted in its 2007 assessment of the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs that, in addition to its annual survey of WBC, SBDC, and SCORE participants, the SBA requires WBCs to provide quarterly performance reports that include "the WBCs' actual accomplishments, compared with their performance goals for the reporting period; actual budget expenditures, compared with an estimated budget; cost of client fees; success stories; and names of WBC personnel and board members."[170] GAO also noted that WBCs are also required to issue fourth quarter performance reports that "also include a summary of the year's activities and economic impact data that the WBCs collect from their clients, such as number of business start-ups, number of jobs created, and gross receipts."[171] SBDCs have similar reporting requirements.[172]

In recent years, Congress has considered requiring the SBA to expand its use of outcome-based measures to determine the effectiveness of its management and technical training assistance programs. For example, during the 111th Congress, the previously mentioned Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009 would have required the SBA to create "outcome-based

---

[168] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, "Views and Estimates of the Committee on Small Business on Matters to be set forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY2014," communication to the Chairman, House Committee on the Budget, 113th Cong., 1st sess., February 27, 2013, at http://smallbusiness.house.gov/uploadedfiles/revised_2014_views_and_estimates_document.pdf.

[169] Rep. Sam Graves, "Opening Statement of Chairman Sam Graves, Committee on Small Business Hearing: 'SBA-created Initiatives: Necessary or Redundant Spending," April 30, 214, at http://smallbusiness.house.gov/uploadedfiles/opening_statement-press_4-30-2014.pdf.

[170] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Small Business Administration: Opportunities Exist to Improve Oversight of Women's Business Centers and Coordination among SBA's Business Assistance Programs*, GAO-08-49, November 2007, p. 15, at http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0849.pdf.

[171] Ibid.

[172] SBA, "Small Business Development Center Fy/Cy 2011 Program Announcement for Renewal of the Cooperative Agreement for Current Recipient Organizations," pp. 27-38, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/2011%20Program%20Announcement.pdf.

measures of the amount of job creation or economic activity generated in the local community as a result of efforts made and services provided by each women's business center."[173] It would also have required the SBA to "develop and implement a consistent data collection process to cover all entrepreneurial development programs" including "data relating to job creation, performance, and any other data determined appropriate by the Administrator with respect to the Administration's entrepreneurial development programs."[174]

During the 112th Congress, the SUCCESS Act of 2012 and Restoring Tax and Regulatory Certainty to Small Businesses Act of 2012 would have required the SBA to "promulgate a rule to develop and implement a consistent data collection process for the entrepreneurial development programs" that included data "relating to job creation and performance and any other data determined appropriate by the Administrator."[175]

During the 114th Congress, H.R. 207 would have required the SBA to issue an annual report concerning "all entrepreneurial development activities undertaken in the current fiscal year." This report would include a description and operating details for each program and activity; operating circulars, manuals, and standard operating procedures for each program and activity; a description of the process used to award grants under each program and activity; a list of all awardees, contractors, and vendors and the amount of awards provided for the current fiscal year for each program and activity; the amount of funding obligated for the current fiscal year for each program and activity; and the names and titles for those individuals responsible for each program and activity. This legislative language was reintroduced during the 115th Congress in H.R. 1774, the Developing the Next Generation of Small Businesses Act of 2017.

Concluding Observations

Congressional interest in the federal government's small business management and technical assistance training programs has increased in recent years. One of the reasons for the heightened level of interest in these programs is that small business has led job formation and retention during previous economic recoveries.[176] It has been argued that effective small business management and technical assistance training programs are needed if small businesses are to lead job creation and retention during the current economic recovery. As then-Representative Heath Shuler stated during a congressional hearing in 2009:

> We often talk about the role that small business plays in the creation of jobs and with good reason. Small firms generate between 60 and 80 percent of new positions. Following the recession in the mid-1990s, they created 3.8 million jobs…. we could use that growth today. But unfortunately, many firms are struggling to make ends meet. Let's allow them to hire new workers. In the face of historic economic challenges, we should be investing in America's job creators. SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs, or ED, do just that. Of all the tools in the small business toolbox, these are some of the most

[173] H.R. 2352, §404. Performance and Planning.

[174] H.R. 2352, §601. Expanding Entrepreneurship.

[175] S. 3442, §411. Expanding Entrepreneurship; and S. 3572, §411. Expanding Entrepreneurship.

[176] SBA, Office of Advocacy, *Small Business Economic Indicators for 2003*, August 2004, p. 3; Brian Headd, "Small Businesses Most Likely to Lead Economic Recovery," *The Small Business Advocate*, vol. 28, no. 6 (July 2009), pp. 1, 2; and SBA, "Fiscal Year 2010 Congressional Budget Justification," p. 1, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/Congressional_Budget_Justification_2010.pdf.

> critical. They help small firms do everything from draft business plans to access capital.[177]

The general consensus is that federal management and technical assistance training programs serve an important purpose and, for the most part, are providing needed services that are not available elsewhere. As Karen Mills, then-SBA administrator, stated during a press interview in 2010:

> We find that our counseling operations are equally important as our credit operations because small businesses really need help and advice, and when they get it, they tend to have more sales and more profits and more longevity, and they hire more people. So we have looked forward and said, "How do we get all the tools small businesses need into their hands?" Maybe they want to export. Maybe they want to know how to use broadband. Maybe they are veterans who are coming back and want to start a business or grow their business. Our job is to make sure all that information and opportunity is accessible for small businesses so they can do what they do, which is keep our economy strong.[178]

There is also a general consensus that making federal management and technical assistance training programs more effective and responsive to the needs of small business would assist the national economic recovery. However, there are disagreements over how to achieve that goal.

Some advocate (1) increasing funding for existing programs to enable them to provide additional training opportunities for small businesses while, at the same time, maintaining separate training programs for specific demographic groups as a means to ensure that those groups' specific needs are met; (2) requiring the SBA to make more extensive use of outcome-based measures to better determine the programs' effect on small business formation and retention, job creation and retention, and the generation of wealth; and (3) temporarily reducing or eliminating federal matching requirements to enable SBA's management and technical assistance training resource partners to focus greater attention to service delivery and less to fund raising. Others argue for a merger of existing programs to reduce costs and improve program efficiency, to focus available resources on augmenting the capacity of SBDCs to meet the needs of all small business groups, and require the SBA to make more extensive use of outcome-based performance measures to determine program effectiveness.

No case studies or empirical data are available concerning the efficiencies that might be gained by merging the SBA's management and technical assistance training programs. Advocates argue that merging the programs would improve communications, reduce confusion by business owners seeking assistance by ensuring that all small business management and technical assistance training centers serve all small business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs, lead to more sustainable and predictable funding for the programs from nonfederal sources, and result in more consistent and standard operating procedures throughout the country.[179] Opponents argue that any

---

[177] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Entrepreneurship and Trade, *Subcommittee On Rural Development, Entrepreneurship And Trade Markup On Entrepreneurial Development Programs Legislation*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., April 30, 2009, Small Business Committee Document No. 111-118 [ERRATA – printing error, should be 111-018] (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 1.

[178] David Port, "But Where Is the Money?" *Entrepreneur Magazine*, August 2010, at http://www.entrepreneur.com/magazine/entrepreneur/2010/august/207500.html.

[179] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Full Committee Hearing on the State of the SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs and Their Role in Promoting an Economic Recovery*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., February 11, 2009, Small Business Committee Doc. No. 111-005 (Washington: GPO, 2009), pp. 3-5, 24-27, 29; and U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, *Full Committee Hearing on Legislation to Reauthorize and Modernize SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs*, 111th Cong., 1st sess., May 6, 2009 (Washington: GPO, (continued...)

gains in program efficiency that might be realized would be more than offset by the loss of targeted services for constituencies that often require different information and training to meet their unique challenges and needs.[180]

(...continued)

2009), pp. 3-5, 15, 27-34.

[180] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, Full Committee Hearing on the State of the SBA's Entrepreneurial Development Programs and Their Role in Promoting an Economic Recovery, 111th Cong., 1st sess., February 11, 2009, Small Business Committee Doc. No. 111-005 (Washington: GPO, 2009), pp. 44-49; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, Job Creation Through Entrepreneurship Act of 2009, report to accompany H.R. 2352, 111th Cong., 1st sess., May 15, 2009, H.Rept. 111-112 (Washington: GPO, 2009), pp. 16-31; and U.S. Congress, House Committee on Small Business, Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988, report to accompany H.R. 5050, 100th Cong., 2nd sess., September 22, 1988, H.Rept. 100-955 (Washington: GPO, 1988), pp. 9, 10, 13, 14.

Appendix. Brief Descriptions of SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs

Table A-1. Brief Descriptions of SBA Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs

Program Name	Authority	Brief Description	Number	Federal Matching Requirement
Small Business Development Center Grant Program	P.L. 96-302, 1980	Provides management and technical assistance training to small businesses through centers located in leading universities, colleges, and state economic development agencies.	63 lead centers and 900+ local centers	50% match from nonfederal sources comprised of not less than 50% cash and not more than 50% of indirect costs.
Women Business Center Grant Program	P.L. 100-533, 1988	Provides long-term training, counseling, networking, and mentoring to women entrepreneurs, especially those who are socially and economically disadvantaged.	109	50% match from nonfederal sources; not more than one-half of the nonfederal matching assistance may be in the form of in-kind contributions, including office equipment and office space.
SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives)	Section 8(b) of the Small Business Act; P.L. 89-754, 1966	Provides technical, managerial, and informational assistance to small business concerns through in-person mentoring by volunteer counselors who are working or, in most instances, retired business owners.	320 chapters and 800+ branch offices	None
7(j) Technical Assistance Program	Section 7(j) of the Small Business Act; Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act; P.L. 95-507, 1978	Provides management and technical assistance training to 8(a) certified firms, small disadvantaged businesses, businesses operating in areas of high unemployment or low-income and firms owned by low-income individuals.	10 service providers anticipated in FY2018	None
Microloan Technical Assistance Program	P.L. 102-140, 1992	Provides management and technical assistance training to Microloan borrowers and, within specified limits, to prospective Microloan borrowers.	144 actively lending intermediaries	25% from nonfederal sources; no matching requirement if the intermediary makes at least 50% of its loans in an Economically Distressed Area.

Program Name	Authority	Brief Description	Number	Federal Matching Requirement
Native American Outreach Program	Section 7(j) of the Small Business Act; SBA regulations, 1994	Provides management and technical assistance training to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and "the indigenous people of Guam and American Samoa … to promote entity-owned and individual 8(a) certification, government contracting, entrepreneurial education, and capital access."	7 $100,000 Native American Micro Enterprise Business Services grants were awarded in FY2016 for services to be provided in FY2017	None
PRIME Technical Assistance Program	P.L. 106-102, 1999	Provides assistance in the form of grants to nonprofit microenterprise development organizations or programs that have a demonstrated record of delivering microenterprise services to disadvantaged entrepreneurs.	34 service providers in FY2018	50% from nonfederal sources; sources such as fees, grants, gifts, income from loan sources, and in-kind resources from nonfederal public or private sources may be used to comply with the matching funds requirement
Veterans Business Development Programs	P.L. 106-50, 1999	The SBA's Office of Veterans Business Development mission is to (1) expand the provision of and improve access to technical assistance regarding entrepreneurship for the Nation's veterans; and (2) to assist veterans, including service-disabled veterans, with the formation and expansion of small business concerns by working with and organizing public and private resources, including those of the SBA.	21 Veterans Business Office Centers and other providers	None

Sources: Federal statutes cited in table.

Author Information

Robert Jay Dilger
Senior Specialist in American National Government

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.