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Small Business Administration (SBA) Funding: Overview and Recent Trends

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Summary

This report examines the Small Business Administration's (SBA's) appropriations (new budget authority, minus rescissions and sequestration) over time, focusing on developments and trends since FY2000. It also provides total available funding (which includes carryover from the prior fiscal year, carryover into the next fiscal year, account transfers, rescissions, and sequestration) and, for entrepreneurial development noncredit programs, actual and anticipated expenditures for comparative purposes.

SBA appropriations, as a whole, have varied significantly from year to year since FY2000 and across all three of the agency's major spending categories: disaster assistance, business loan credit subsidies, and "other programs," a category that includes salaries and expenses, business loan administration, the Office of Inspector General, the Office of Advocacy, and entrepreneurial development programs. Overall, the SBA's appropriations have ranged from a high of $761.4 billion in FY2020 to a low of $571.8 million in FY2007. Much of this volatility is due to significant variation in supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance to address damages caused by major hurricanes and for SBA lending program enhancements to help small businesses access capital during and immediately following recessions. For example, in FY2020, the SBA has received $760.4 billion in supplemental appropriations to assist small businesses adversely affected by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Appropriations for SBA business loan credit subsidies—needed to pay for unanticipated increases in the cost of loan defaults—have also varied since FY2000, primarily due to the impact of changing economic conditions on the SBA's guaranteed loan portfolios. During good economic times, revenue from SBA fees and collateral liquidation is typically sufficient to cover the costs of purchasing guaranteed loans that have defaulted. During and immediately following recessions, however, that revenue is typically insufficient to cover the costs of purchasing guaranteed loans that have defaulted.

Appropriations for the SBA's other programs, as a collective, have also varied since FY2000, ranging from $455.6 million in FY2007 to $691.1 billion in FY2020. This variation is primarily due to congressional response to changing economic conditions. For example, in FY2009 and FY2010 and again in FY2020, Congress approved significant, temporary increases in appropriations for the SBA's "other programs" spending category to address (1) the economic slowdown during and immediately following the Great Recession (2007-2009) and (2) the adverse economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. Overall, since FY2000, appropriations for SBA's other programs, excluding supplemental appropriations, have increased at a pace that exceeds inflation.

This report provides appropriations for all five major components of the other programs spending category, including the SBA's entrepreneurial development programs.

The SBA's appropriations for FY1954 through FY1999 are provided in the **Appendix**.

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Introduction

The Small Business Administration (SBA) currently administers several types of programs to support small businesses, including loan guaranty and venture capital programs to enhance small businesses' access to capital; contracting programs to increase small businesses' opportunities in federal contracting; direct loan programs for businesses, homeowners, and renters to aid in their recovery from natural disasters; and small business management and technical assistance training programs to assist in business formation and expansion. Congressional interest in these programs has increased in recent years and has become especially acute during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, because small businesses are viewed as a means to stimulate economic activity and create jobs. Many Members of Congress also regularly receive constituent inquiries about the SBA's programs.

This report examines appropriations for the SBA (new budget authority, minus rescissions and sequestration) over time, focusing on developments and trends since FY2000, including the Trump Administration's FY2021 budget request for the SBA.

Total available funding (which includes carryover from the prior fiscal year, carryover into the next fiscal year, account transfers, rescissions, and sequestration) and, for comparative purposes, actual and anticipated expenditures for the SBA's entrepreneurial development noncredit programs are also presented.

SBA appropriations, as a whole, have varied significantly from year to year since FY2000 and across the following three major SBA spending categories:

- disaster assistance,
- business loan credit subsidies, and
- "other programs."

Other programs include appropriations for salaries and expenses, business loan administration, the Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Office of Advocacy, entrepreneurial development noncredit programs, and supplemental appropriations for business loan credit subsides to expand, as opposed to maintain, SBA lending.

The variation in appropriations for disaster assistance since FY2000—ranging from $0 in FY2009 to $70.2 billion in FY2020—is largely due to supplemental appropriations provided to address disaster needs arising from the impact of major hurricanes and, in FY2020, to address the adverse economic impact of COVID-19.

Business loan credit subsidies represent the net present value of cash flows to and from the SBA over the life of the agency's loan portfolios.[1] For guaranteed loans, the net present value of cash

[1] The U.S. Small Business Administration's (SBA's) Office of Financial Analysis and Modeling is responsible for ensuring that the computation of subsidy rates for the SBA's credit programs are in compliance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA). As indicated on the office's website,

> The FCRA requires all credit agencies, including the SBA, to budget and account for the cost of credit programs by determining the net present value of cash flows to and from the Government over the life of the portfolio and expressing the net amount as a credit subsidy rate. The process to develop a subsidy rate is lengthy and complex, requiring unique data collection techniques and analysis efforts. SBA develops its subsidy rates by creating models that incorporate data on loan maturity, borrowers' interest rates, fees, grace periods, interest subsidies, delinquencies, purchases or defaults, recoveries, prepayments, advances and borrower characteristics.

See SBA, Office of Financial Analysis and Modeling, "Summary of Responsibilities," at http://www.sba.gov/offices/

flows is affected by several factors, but it is primarily the difference between the cost of purchasing loans that have defaulted and the revenue generated from fees and collateral liquidation. For direct (Microloan) lending, it is primarily the cost of offering below-market interest rates to Microloan intermediaries.[2]

The variation in appropriations for SBA business loan credit subsidies since FY2000—ranging from $1.3 million in FY2006 and FY2007 to $319.7 million in FY2013 ($337.3 million before sequestration and rescission)—is primarily due to the impact of changing economic conditions on the SBA's guaranteed loan portfolios.

During good economic times, revenue from SBA fees and collateral liquidation is typically sufficient to cover the SBA's cost of purchasing guaranteed loans that have defaulted. During and immediately following economic slowdowns, however, revenue from SBA fees and collateral liquidation is typically insufficient to cover the SBA's cost of purchasing guaranteed loans that have defaulted. The shortfall occurs because the SBA's cost of purchasing guaranteed loans tends to increase when the economy slows (primarily because guaranteed loans are more likely to default during and immediately following recessions) and revenue from loan liquidation tends to be constrained during slow economic times (primarily because commercial real estate values typically fall during and immediately following recessions). As a result, additional appropriations are needed to cover these expenses, which are guaranteed by the "full faith and credit of the United States." Otherwise, the SBA would be required to stop issuing new loans.

Since FY2000, the variation in appropriations for the other programs spending category—ranging from $455.6 million in FY2007 to $691.1 billion in FY2020—is attributable primarily to supplemental funding provided to address recessions.

As the report will discuss, appropriations for the SBA's other programs spending category, excluding supplemental appropriations, have generally increased at a pace that exceeds inflation.[3] In addition, Congress approved significant, temporary increases in appropriations for the SBA's other programs spending category in FY2009 and FY2010 and again in FY2020. These temporary increases were provided to enhance small businesses' access to capital, which had become constrained during and immediately following the Great Recession (December 2007 to June 2009) and, more recently, to assist small businesses adversely affected by COVID-19.[4]

The SBA's appropriations for FY1954 through FY1999 are provided in the **Appendix**.

headquarters/ocfo/resources/13299.

[2] Fees and collateral collections have less impact on Microloan credit subsides than on guaranteed loan credit subsidies because the SBA does not charge intermediaries fees and Microloan intermediaries are required to maintain a loss reserve fund to help defray the SBA's cost of purchasing Microloans that default.

[3] The SBA's FY2020 appropriation of $717.3 million for other programs (excluding supplemental funding related to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)) is $487.2 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than the SBA's FY2000 appropriation of $459.5 million for other programs. Congressional Research Service (CRS) calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

[4] Recessions are determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), which defines a recession as "a significant decline in economic activity [that] spreads across the economy and can last from a few months to more than a year." See NBER, "Statement of the NBER Business Cycle Dating Committee on the Determination of the Dates of Turning Points in the U.S. Economy," at http://www.nber.org/cycles/general_statement.html.

SBA Funding Trends: FY2000-FY2020

As shown in **Table 1**, the SBA's appropriations have varied significantly since FY2000, ranging from $571.8 million in FY2007 to $761.4 billion in FY2020.[5] Much of this volatility is due to significant variation in supplemental appropriations for (1) disaster assistance, typically to address damages caused by major hurricanes, and (2) SBA program enhancements to help small businesses access capital during and immediately following recessions. For example, in FY2020, the SBA has received over $760.4 billion in supplemental funding to assist small businesses adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. These funds were provided to help small businesses sustain operations and retain employees.

Appropriations for business loan credit subsidies have also varied significantly since FY2000, ranging from $1.3 million in FY2006 and FY2007 to $319.7 million in FY2013 ($337.3 million before sequestration and rescission). As mentioned, this variation results primarily from the impact of changing economic conditions on the SBA's loan portfolios. During good economic times, revenue from fees and collateral liquidation is typically sufficient to cover the costs of purchasing defaulted loans. During and immediately following recessions, revenue from fees and collateral liquidation is typically not sufficient to cover those costs.

Appropriations for the other programs category have also varied since FY2000, ranging from $455.6 million in FY2007 to $691.1 billion in FY2020. Much of this variation resulted from significant, temporary increases in appropriations for the SBA's other programs category in FY2009 ($724 million), FY2010 ($962.5 million), and FY2020 ($690.4 billion). These additional appropriations were provided to enhance small businesses' access to capital, which had become constrained during and immediately following the Great Recession and, more recently, to assist small businesses adversely affected by COVID-19.[6] As mentioned, from FY2000 to FY2020, appropriations for the SBA's other programs spending category, as a whole, excluding supplemental funding, have exceeded the rate of inflation.

The Trump Administration's FY2021 budget request for the SBA is also provided in **Table 1**. For comparative purposes, **Table 1** also presents the SBA's total available funds. As indicated, the SBA's carryovers and account transfers tend to reduce variation in its budget from one fiscal year to the next. Much of this "evening out" process is due to disaster assistance appropriations, which are provided in one fiscal year and typically spent over several fiscal years.

[5] Program costs and expenditures typically differ from new budget authority provided by appropriations due to the carryover of budget authority either from the previous fiscal year or into the next fiscal year or to program transfers.

[6] For further information and analysis concerning congressional action in recent Congresses to address small business access to capital, see CRS Report R40985, *Small Business: Access to Capital and Job Creation*, by Robert Jay Dilger; and CRS Report R46284, *COVID-19 Stimulus Assistance to Small Businesses: Issues and Policy Options*, by Robert Jay Dilger, Bruce R. Lindsay, and Sean Lowry.

Table 1. Small Business Administration, FY2000-FY2021

(appropriations and available funds; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Disaster Assistance	Disaster Assistance Supplemental	Business Loan Credit Subsidies	Other Programs	Appropriation	Total Available Funds
2021 request	$168.0	$0.0	$4.0	$647.1	$819.1	NA
2020 including supple-mentals	$177.1	$70,020.0	$104.0	$691,117.3	$761,418.5	$761,593.6[a]
2020 initial	$177.1	$0.0	$104.0	$717.3	$998.5	$1,173.6
2019	$10.0	$0.0	$4.0	$701.4	$715.4	$1,253.0[b]
2018	$0.0	$1,659.0	$3.4	$697.4	$2,359.8	$1,828.7[c]
2017	$186.0	$450.0	$4.3	$696.5	$1,336.8	$1,123.0[d]
2016	$186.9	$0.0	$3.3	$680.8	$871.0	$1,058.1
2015	$186.9	$0.0	$47.5	$653.2	$887.6	$921.2
2014	$191.9	$0.0	$111.6	$625.4	$928.9	$951.2
2013	$111.2	$740.0	$319.7	$583.6	$1,754.5[e]	$1,375.0
2012	$117.3	$0.0	$210.8	$590.7	$918.8	$1,039.3
2011	$45.4	$0.0	$82.8	$601.5	$729.7[f]	$1,002.9
2010	$78.2	$0.0	$83.0	$1,625.3[g]	$1,786.5	$966.7
2009	$0.0[h]	$0.0	$8.5[i]	$1,336.7[j]	$1,345.2	$980.8
2008	$0.0	$1,052.8	$2.0	$579.9	$1,634.7	$928.2
2007	$114.9	$0.0	$1.3	$455.6	$571.8[k]	$1,053.6
2006	$0.0	$1,700.0	$1.3	$532.1	$2,233.4[l]	$2,308.0
2005	$111.8	$929.0	$1.4	$498.0	$1,540.2[m]	$907.7
2004	$198.9	$0.0	$80.2	$507.1	$786.2[n]	$808.6
2003	$190.3	$0.0	$88.5	$507.5	$786.3[o]	$893.6
2002	$209.7	$75.0	$154.9	$478.4	$918.0[p]	$973.5
2001	$184.1	$100.0	$165.0	$550.4	$999.5[q]	$947.6
2000	$276.4	$40.9	$137.8	$459.5	$914.6[r]	$906.0

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; P.L. 106-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000; P.L. 106-554, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001; P.L. 107-206, the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States; P.L. 108-7, the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003; P.L. 108-199, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004; P.L. 108-447, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005; P.L. 109-108, the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; P.L. 110-5, the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007; P.L. 110-161, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008; P.L. 110-252, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008; P.L. 110-329, the Consolidated Security, Disaster

Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009; P.L. 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; P.L. 111-118, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 111-144, the Temporary Extension Act of 2010; P.L. 111-157, the Continuing Extension Act of 2010; P.L. 111-240, the Small Business Jobs and Credit Act of 2010; P.L. 111-150, to permit the use of previously appropriated funds to extend the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012; P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017; P.L. 115-56, the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 and Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2017; P.L. 115-123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018; P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; P.L. 116-6, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019; P.L. 116-93, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020; P.L. 116-123, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020; P.L. 116-136, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act); and P.L. 116-139, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act.

a. This figure takes into account the rescission of $16.369 million in unobligated balances from the business loans program account (see P.L. 116-93); $20 million in supplemental funding for disaster assistance (see P.L. 116-123); $376.965 billion in supplemental funding to address COVID-19 ($349 billion for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), $10 billion for Emergency Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) grants, $675 million for salaries and expenses, $25 million for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), $265 million for entrepreneurial development programs, and $17 billion for borrower debt relief) (see P.L. 116-136); and an additional $383.435 billion to address COVID-19 ($321.335 billion for the PPP, $50 billion for disaster loans, $10 billion for Emergency EIDL grants, and $2.1 billion for salaries and expenses) (see P.L. 116-139).

b. This figure takes into account the rescission of $50 million in unobligated balances available for the 504/CDC loan guaranty program (see P.L. 116-6).

c. This figure takes into account the rescission of $2.6 million in unobligated balances available for the Immediate Disaster Assistance Program and the Expedited Disaster Assistance Loan Program (see P.L. 115-141).

d. This figure takes into account the rescission of $55 million in unobligated balances available for the 504/CDC loan guaranty program (see P.L. 115-31).

e. Implementation of P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission in FY2013. The SBA's FY2013 appropriation was reduced by $92.681 million under sequestration and $2.091 million by the rescission. Prior to these reductions, the SBA's FY2013 appropriation was $897.3 million for disaster assistance, $337.3 million for loan credit subsidies, $615.7 million for other programs, and $1,850.3 million in total.

f. The SBA's FY2011 appropriation of $731.201 million ($45.5 million for SBA disaster assistance, $83 million for business loan subsidies, and $602.7 million for other SBA programs) was reduced to $729.738 million by a 0.2% across-the-board rescission imposed on most appropriations accounts by P.L. 112-10.

g. The initial appropriation for other programs in FY2010 was $662.8 million. An additional $962.5 million was provided: $775 million in temporary funding for 7(a) and 504/Certified Development Company (CDC) loan guaranty program fee subsidies and loan modifications and $187.5 million for other SBA programs. P.L. 111-118 provided $125 million; P.L. 111-144 provided $60 million; P.L. 111-157 provided $80 million; and P.L. 111-240 provided $510 million to provide temporary fee subsidies for the SBA's 7(a) and 504/CDC loan guaranty programs and to temporarily increase the 7(a) program's maximum loan guaranty percentage from up to 85% of loans of $150,000 or less and up to 75% of loans exceeding $150,000 to 90% for all 7(a) loans. P.L. 111-240 extended the subsidies and 90% loan guaranty through December 31, 2010, and provided $187.5 million for other SBA programs that remained available through FY2011. Also, P.L. 111-150 authorized the SBA to use $40 million in previously appropriated funds for fee subsidies and the 7(a) loan modification.

h. SBA disaster assistance funding in FY2009 was carried over from the previous fiscal year.

i. The initial appropriation for business loan credit subsidies in FY2009 was $2.5 million for direct (Microloan) lending. P.L. 111-5 provided another $6 million for credit subsidies for the Microloan program to remain available through September 30, 2010.

j. The initial appropriation for other programs in FY2009 was $612.7 million. P.L. 111-5 provided $6 million for Microloan credit subsidies and $724 million for other SBA programs, including $375 million for loan fee

subsidies and loan modifications for the 7(a) and 504/CDC programs and $255 million for a new, temporary small business stabilization program, later named the America's Recovery Capital (ARC) Loan program.

k. Includes reductions by P.L. 109-108 and P.L. 110-5, which rescinded $13.5 million of unobligated balances from the SBA ($6.192 million from unobligated disaster assistance administrative expenses, $5.031 million from unobligated balances in the (7a) general business loan guaranty program, and $2.323 million from unobligated balances in the direct loans program).

l. Includes reductions by P.L. 109-148, which imposed a rescission of 1.0% on federal agencies, resulting in a $6.992 million reduction from the SBA ($0.017 million from business loan subsidies, $5.160 million from salaries and expenses, $1.6 from business loan administration, $0.178 million from the OIG, and $0.037 million from the surety bond program).

m. Includes reductions by P.L. 108-447, which imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $8.277 million reduction from the SBA ($1.395 million from disaster assistance, $0.019 million from business loan subsidies, $4.951 million from salaries and expenses, $1.692 from business loan administration, $0.181 million from the OIG, and $0.039 million from the surety bond program).

n. Includes reductions by P.L. 108-199, which imposed a rescission of 0.59% on federal agencies, resulting in a $8.042 million reduction from the SBA ($1.7 million from disaster assistance, $0.853 million from business loan subsidies, $4.001 million from salaries and expenses, $1.347 from business loan administration, and $0.141 million from the OIG).

o. Includes reductions by P.L. 108-7, which imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $5.144 million reduction from the SBA ($1.244 million from disaster assistance, $0.579 million from business loan subsidies, $2.401 million from salaries and expenses, $0.839 from business loan administration, and $0.081 million from the OIG).

p. Includes reductions by P.L. 107-206, which imposed a rescission on federal agencies' administrative and travel accounts, resulting in a $0.485 million reduction from the SBA ($0.164 million from disaster assistance, $0.315 million from salaries and expenses, and $0.006 million from the OIG).

q. Includes reductions by P.L. 106-554, which imposed a rescission of 0.22% on federal agencies, resulting in a $1.983 million reduction from the SBA ($0.406 million from disaster assistance, $0.364 million from business loan subsidies, $0.903 million from salaries and expenses, $0.284 million from business loan administration, and $0.026 million from the OIG).

r. Includes reductions by P.L. 106-113, which imposed a rescission of 0.38% on federal agencies, resulting in a $3.280 million reduction from the SBA ($3.185 million from salaries and expenses and $0.095 million from the OIG).

SBA Funding Within the Other Programs Category

The following section examines appropriations and total available funding for FY2000-FY2020 for the five main components of the SBA's other programs spending category: (1) salaries and expenses, (2) business loan administration, (3) the OIG, (4) the Office of Advocacy (Advocacy), and (5) entrepreneurial development (ED) noncredit programs.

Salaries and Expenses

The SBA's salaries and expenses account currently provides funding for the following:

- office operating budgets, which are used by program and administrative offices for daily operations, such as travel, supplies, and contracted services;
- agency-wide costs, such as rent and telecommunications, which are managed centrally;
- employee compensation and benefits, which are also managed centrally; and
- reimbursable expenses for programs for which the SBA receives reimbursable budget authority from other federal government agencies.

Several adjustments were made to the SBA's reported appropriations for its salaries and expenses account to enable meaningful comparisons over time. For example, prior to FY2014,

appropriations for the SBA's ED programs were included in the salaries and expenses account. They now have their own, separate appropriations account. Therefore, to allow for meaningful comparisons with current appropriations, **Table 2** lists and deducts the reported appropriations for ED programs prior to FY2014 from the reported appropriations for salaries and expenses.

In addition, the SBA previously included appropriations for congressional initiatives (earmarks) under the salaries and expenses account. Therefore, to allow for meaningful comparisons with current appropriations and focus the comparison on administrative expenses, appropriations for earmarks are deducted from the reported appropriations for salaries and expenses.

Prior to FY2012, Advocacy was funded through the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount. Advocacy now has its own, separate appropriations account. To allow for meaningful comparisons with current appropriations, **Table 2** lists Advocacy's funding provided through the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount prior to FY2012 and deducts that amount from the reported appropriations for salaries and expenses.

As discussed in greater detail below (see "Office of Advocacy"), data concerning Advocacy's funding provided through the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount are not available for FY2006-FY2010. However, in FY2003, FY2004, and FY2005, Advocacy's funding provided through the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount was 79% of its reported total cost. The estimates provided in the table for FY2006-FY2010 were derived by multiplying Advocacy's total program cost reported for each of those fiscal years by 79%.

The Trump Administration's FY2021 budget request for the SBA's salaries and expenses account is also provided in the table.

As shown in **Table 2**, the SBA's appropriations for salaries and expenses have varied from year to year, with increases in some years and decreases in others. Overall, appropriations for the SBA's salaries and expenses have increased from $176.49 million in FY2000 to $270.157 million in FY2020 (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19). This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[7]

The SBA has statutory authorization to transfer appropriations from the business loan administration account into the salaries and expenses account. As evidenced by the amounts listed in the total available funds column in **Table 2**, the SBA exercised that authority in every fiscal year from FY2000 to FY2019 (and is expected to do so in FY2020), transferring the entire

[7] The SBA's FY2020 appropriation of $270.157 million for salaries and expenses (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19) is $183.508 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than the SBA's FY2000 appropriation of $176.490 million for salaries and expenses. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

The salaries and expenses account includes appropriations for congressional initiatives (earmarks). Congress no longer provides appropriations for congressional initiatives. If those appropriations are excluded, the increase in appropriations for the salaries and expenses account further exceeds the rate of inflation. Appropriations for congressional initiatives were $30 million in FY2000; $40 million in FY2001; $30 million in FY2002; $58.45 million in FY2003; $45.9 million in FY2004; $41 million in FY2005; $91 million in FY2006; $0.0 in FY2007 (the SBA was funded by a continuing resolution in FY2007, meaning no new congressional initiatives were specified in the language accompanying the appropriations act); $69.451 million in FY2008; $65.654 million in FY2009; and $59 million in FY2010 (available until September 30, 2011). The Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, Section 1566, eliminated appropriations earmarked for congressional initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship in FY2011. The SBA spent $10.865 million on congressional initiatives in FY2011, presumably using appropriations made available in FY2010 until September 30, 2011.

appropriation for business loan administration into the salaries and expenses account in each of those fiscal years.

Table 2. Salaries and Expenses, FY2000-FY2021

(appropriations and available funds; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Minus Entrepreneurial Development Programs[a]	Minus Office of Advocacy[b]	Other Modifications	Final	Total Available Funds[c]
2021 request	$287.947	—	—	—	NA	NA
2020	$270.157	—	—	$2,775.000[d]	$3,045.157	$3,231.557
2019	$267.500	—	—	—	$267.500	$449.100
2018	$268.500	—	—	—	$268.500	$449.340
2017	$269.500	—	—	—	$269.500	$451.330
2016	$268.000	—	—	—	$268.000	$435.101
2015	$257.000	—	—	—	$257.000	$427.126
2014	$250.000	—	—	—	$250.000	$430.881
2013	$417.348[e]	($172.348)	—	($21.830)[f]	$223.170	$380.642
2012	$417.348	($172.348)	—	—	$245.000	$401.701
2011	$433.438	($185.350)	($9.120)	($0.867)[g]	$238.101	$427.162
2010	$492.438	($185.350)	($7.361 est.)	$31.500[h]	$331.227	$487.687
2009	$455.503	($162.288)	($8.421 est.)	$45.000[i]	$329.794	$482.196
2008	$423.574	($140.946)	($7.215 est.)	—	$275.413	$426.116
2007	$327.592	($128.500)	($7.788 est.)	—	$191.304	$339.168
2006	$404.029	($128.500)	($7.398 est.)	($5.160)[j]	$262.971	$412.705
2005	$362.335	($134.463)	($7.481)	($4.951)[k]	$215.440	$361.321
2004	$371.650	($139.650)	($7.394)	($4.001)[l]	$220.605	$362.823
2003	$369.457	($136.475)	($6.857)	($2.401)[m]	$223.724	$379.544
2002	$338.476	($145.894)	($5.019)	($0.315)[n]	$187.248	$339.278
2001	$410.635	($200.994)	($5.443)	($0.903)[o]	$203.295	$321.743
2000	$322.800	($167.505)	($5.620)	($3.185)[p]	$176.490	$326.361

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; SBA, Performance and Accountability Report [FY2003-FY2005]; P.L. 106-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For

Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 108-7, the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; P.L. 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; P.L. 111-117, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 111-240, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012; P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017; P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; P.L. 116-6, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019; P.L. 116-93, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020; P.L. 116-136, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act); and P.L. 116-139, the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act.

a. From FY2000 to FY2005, Congress recommended appropriations for Advocacy's research program in its discussion of the SBA's entrepreneurial development (ED) programs. These recommended appropriations were deducted from the total for ED programs to avoid double counting. Advocacy's funding totals include its research program.

b. Advocacy's funding from the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount for FY2006-FY2010 is not available. The figures reported here for FY2006-FY2010 were estimated by CRS using the three previous fiscal year allocations (each were 79% of Advocacy's reported total program cost).

c. Appropriations prior to FY2014 for the SBA's ED programs were deducted from total available funds for comparative purposes. Appropriations prior to FY2012 for Advocacy were deducted from total available funds for comparative purposes. Reported total available funds already accounted for rescissions.

d. In FY2020, P.L. 116-136 appropriated $675 million and P.L. 116-139 appropriated $2.1 billion for salaries and expenses for expenses related to COVID-19.

e. P.L. 113-2 appropriated $20 million for salaries and expenses to provide technical assistance related to disaster recovery. The $20 million is not included in the table for comparative purposes.

f. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed a federal government-wide sequestration process and a 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $21.830 million reduction for salaries and expenses.

g. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.867 million reduction for salaries and expenses.

h. In FY2010, P.L. 111-240 appropriated $155 million for salaries and expenses ($123.5 million of that amount was for ED programs and is not included in the table for comparative purposes).

i. In FY2009, P.L. 111-5 appropriated $69 million for salaries and expenses ($24 million of that amount was for the Microloan Technical Assistance program and is not included in the table for comparative purposes).

j. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $5.16 million reduction from salaries and expenses.

k. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $4.951 million reduction from salaries and expenses.

l. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $4.001 million reduction from salaries and expenses.

m. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a 0.65% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $2.401 million reduction from salaries and expenses.

n. In FY2002, P.L. 107-206 imposed a rescission on federal agency administrative and travel accounts, resulting in a $0.315 million reduction from salaries and expenses.

o. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies in FY2001, resulting in a $0.903 million reduction from salaries and expenses.

p. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 imposed a 0.38% rescission on federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $3.185 million reduction from salaries and expenses.

Business Loan Administration

Appropriations for the SBA's business loan administration account have varied since FY2000, increasing in some years and decreasing in others (see **Table 3**).[8] Overall, appropriations for SBA business loan administration increased from $129 million in FY2000 to $155.15 million in FY2020. The program's recommended appropriations have not kept pace with inflation.[9]

The Trump Administration's FY2021 budget request for the SBA's business loan administration account is also provided in the table.

As evidenced by the $0.0 balance in the total funds available column for the business loan administration account, the SBA has routinely transferred all business loan administration appropriations to the salaries and expenses account. The combined appropriations for SBA salaries and expenses and business loan administration increased from $305.49 million in FY2000 to $425.307 million in FY2020. This increase has not kept pace with inflation.[10]

Table 3. Business Loan Administration, FY2000-FY2021

(appropriations and available funds; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Modifications	Final Appropriation	Total Available Funds
2021 request	$160.300	—	NA	$0.0
2020	$155.150	—	$155.150	$0.0
2019	$155.150	—	$155.150	$0.0
2018	$152.782	—	$152.782	$0.0
2017	$152.726	—	$152.726	$0.0
2016	$152.726	—	$152.726	$0.0

[8] The SBA's business loan administration account provides funding for administrative expenses to carry out the SBA's direct (Microloan) and guarantied business loan programs (e.g., the 7(a) and 504/Certified Development Company programs).

[9] The SBA's FY2020 appropriation of $155.15 million for business loan administration is $107.532 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is lower than the SBA's FY2000 appropriation of $129 million for business loan administration. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

[10] The SBA's FY2020 combined appropriations of $425.307 million for salaries and expenses and business loan administration is $288.896 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is lower than the SBA's FY2000 combined appropriations for these accounts of $305.490 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Modifications	Final Appropriation	Total Available Funds
2015	$147.726	—	$147.726	$0.0
2014	$151.560	—	$151.560	$0.0
2013	$147.958	($7.739)[a]	$140.219	$0.0
2012	$147.958	—	$147.958	$0.0
2011	$153.000	($0.306)[b]	$152.694	$0.0
2010	$153.000	$6.500[c]	$159.500	$0.0
2009	$138.480	—	$138.480	$0.0
2008	$135.414	—	$135.414	$0.0
2007	$124.862	—	$124.862	$0.0
2006	$125.307	($1.600)[d]	$123.707	$0.0
2005	$126.653	($1.692)[e]	$124.961	$0.0
2004	$128.000	($1.347)[f]	$126.653	$0.0
2003	$129.000	($0.839)[g]	$128.161	$0.0
2002	$129.000	—	$129.000	$0.0
2001	$129.000	($0.284)[h]	$128.716	$0.0
2000	$129.000	—	$129.000	$0.0

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; P.L. 106-554, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 108-199, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 108-447, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; P.L. 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; P.L. 111-117, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 111-240, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012; P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017;

P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; P.L. 116-6, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019: and P.L. 116-93, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25, and P.L. 113-6 imposed a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $7.739 million reduction from business loan administration.

b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.306 million reduction from business loan administration.

c. In FY2010, P.L. 111-240 appropriated $6.5 million for business loan administration (for costs associated with the Small Business Intermediary Lending Pilot Program).

d. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $1.6 million reduction from business loan administration.

e. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $1.692 million reduction from business loan administration.

f. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $1.347 million reduction from business loan administration.

g. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a 0.65% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.839 million reduction from business loan administration.

h. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies in FY2001, resulting in a $0.284 million reduction from business loan administration.

Office of Inspector General[11]

According to the SBA, the OIG's mission is to "provide independent, objective oversight to improve the integrity, accountability, and performance of the SBA and its programs for the benefit of the American people."[12] The office was created within the SBA by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-452, as amended). The inspector general, who is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, directs the office. The Inspector General Act provides the OIG with the following responsibilities:

- promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the management of SBA programs and supporting operations;
- conduct and supervise audits, investigations, and reviews relating to the SBA's programs and support operations;
- detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse;
- review existing and proposed legislation and regulations and make appropriate recommendations;
- maintain effective working relationships with other governmental agencies and nongovernmental entities regarding the inspector general's mandated duties;
- keep the SBA administrator and Congress informed of serious problems and recommend corrective actions and implementation measures;
- comply with the comptroller general's audit standards;
- avoid duplication of Government Accountability Office activities; and

[11] For further information and analysis concerning the SBA's Office of Inspector General (OIG), see CRS Report R44589, *SBA's Office of Inspector General: Overview, Impact, and Relationship with Congress*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[12] SBA, OIG, "Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2012-2017," p. 3, at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/oig/SBA-OIG%202012-2017%20Strategic%20Plan%20.pdf (hereinafter SBA, OIG, "Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2012-2017").

- report violations of federal criminal law to the U.S. attorney general.[13]

As shown in **Table 4**, the OIG's appropriations have increased from $11.405 million in FY2000 to $23.5 million in FY2020 (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19). This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[14]

The OIG typically receives a transfer of appropriations from the disaster assistance account for auditing expenses. It was also provided additional appropriations in FY2006, FY2013, and FY2018 for expenses related to the review of SBA disaster loans following major hurricanes (e.g., Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma in 2005, Hurricane Sandy in 2012, and Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria in 2018). In FY2009, the OIG was provided an additional $10 million to conduct reviews and audits of $730 million provided to the SBA by P.L. 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. In FY2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act; P.L. 116-136) provided the OIG $25 million in additional funding to conduct reviews and audits of the $1.331 billion provided to the SBA to assist small businesses adversely affected by COVID-19.

The Trump Administration's FY2021 budget request for the SBA's OIG is also provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Office of Inspector General (OIG), FY2000-FY2021

(appropriations and available funds; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Transfer from the Disaster Account	Other Modifications	Final Appropriation	Total Available Funds
2021 request	$22.011	$1.600	—	NA	NA
2020	$21.900	$1.600	$25.000[a]	$48.500	$49.490
2019	$21.900	$1.000	—	$22.900	$22.706
2018	$19.900	$0.000	$7.000[b]	$26.900	$21.700
2017	$19.900	$1.000	—	$20.900	$20.839
2016	$19.900	$1.000	—	$20.900	$22.012
2015	$19.400	$1.000	—	$20.400	$19.895
2014	$19.000	$1.000	—	$20.000	$17.713
2013	$16.267	$1.000	$5.000 ($1.101)[c]	$21.166	$16.524
2012	$16.267	$1.000	—	$17.267	$17.874
2011	$16.300	$1.000	($0.033)[d]	$17.267	$18.189
2010	$16.300	$1.000	—	$17.300	$18.579

[13] SBA, OIG, "Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2012-2017," p. 3.

[14] The OIG's FY2020 appropriation of $23.5 million (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19) is $15.962 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2000 appropriation of $11.405 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Transfer from the Disaster Account	Other Modifications	Final Appropriation	Total Available Funds
2009	$16.750	$0.000	$10.000[e]	$26.750	$26.750
2008	$18.000	$1.000	—	$19.000	$17.374
2007	$13.835	$1.985	—	$15.820	$16.278
2006	$13.900	$1.500	$5.000 ($0.178)[f]	$20.222	$14.953
2005	$13.014	$0.500	($0.181)[g]	$13.333	$13.488
2004	$13.000	$0.500	($0.141)[h]	$13.359	$13.359
2003	$12.422	$0.497	($0.081)[i]	$12.838	$12.635
2002	$11.464	$0.500	($0.006)[j]	$11.958	$12.428
2001	$11.953	$0.500	($0.026)[k]	$12.427	$12.368
2000	$11.000	$0.500	($0.095)[l]	$11.405	$11.338

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; P.L. 106-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000; P.L. 106-554, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001; P.L. 107-206, the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States; P.L. 108-7, the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003; P.L. 108-199, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004; P.L. 108-447, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; P.L. 110-5, the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007; P.L. 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; P.L. 111-117, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017; P.L. 115-123, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018; P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; P.L. 116-6, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019: 2020; P.L. 116-93, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020; and P.L. 116-136, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act).

a. In FY2020, P.L. 116-136 provided the OIG $25 million for oversight and audit of the CARES Act's programs to assist small businesses adversely affected by COVID-19.

b. In FY2018, P.L. 115-123. the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, provided the OIG $7 million to remain available until expended for expenses related to several hurricanes.

c. In FY2013, P.L. 113-2 provided the OIG $5 million to remain available until expended for expenses related to Hurricane Sandy. In addition, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $1.101 million reduction from the OIG.

d. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.033 million reduction from the OIG.

e. In FY2009, P.L. 111-5 provided the OIG $10 million for oversight and audit of ARRA programs, grants, and projects to remain available through September 30, 2013.

f. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 provided the OIG $5 million "for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005." The act also imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.178 million reduction from the OIG.

g. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.181 million reduction from the OIG.

h. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.141 million reduction from the OIG.

i. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.081 million reduction from the OIG.

j. In FY2002, P.L. 107-206 imposed a rescission on federal agency administrative and travel accounts, resulting in a $0.006 million reduction from the OIG.

k. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.026 million reduction from the OIG.

l. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $0.095 million reduction from the OIG.

Office of Advocacy[15]

The SBA indicates that its Office of Advocacy is "an independent voice for small business within the federal government" that is responsible for advancing the views and concerns of small businesses before Congress, the White House, federal agencies, the federal courts, and state and local policymakers.[16] The chief counsel for Advocacy, who is nominated by the President from civilian life and confirmed by the Senate, directs the office. Advocacy's mission is to "encourage policies that support the development and growth of American small businesses" by

- serving as a focal point for the receipt of complaints, criticisms, and suggestions concerning the policies and activities of the Administration and any other federal agency that affects small businesses;
- counsel small businesses on how to resolve questions and problems concerning the relationship of the small business to the federal government;
- developing proposals for changes in the policies and activities of any federal agency that will better fulfill the purposes of the Small Business Act and communicate such proposals to the appropriate federal agencies;
- intervening early in federal agencies' regulatory development processes on proposals that affect small businesses and providing Regulatory Flexibility Act compliance training to federal agency policymakers and regulatory development officials;[17]
- producing research to inform policymakers and other stakeholders on the impact of federal regulatory burdens on small businesses, document the vital role of small businesses in the economy, and explore and explain the wide variety of issues of concern to the small business community; and
- fostering two-way communication between federal agencies and the small business community.[18]

As shown in **Table 5**, Advocacy's funding has increased from $5.62 million in FY2000 to $9.12 million in FY2020. This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[19] The Trump

[15] For further information and analysis concerning the Office of Advocacy, see CRS Report R43625, *SBA Office of Advocacy: Overview, History, and Current Issues*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[16] SBA, "Office of Advocacy: About Us," at https://www.sba.gov/about-sba.

[17] P.L. 93-386, the Small Business Amendments of 1974.

[18] SBA, Office of Advocacy, *FY2013 Congressional Budget Justification*, p. 2, at http://www.sba.gov/about-sba-info/46741.

[19] Advocacy's FY2020 appropriation of $9.12 million is $6.194 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for

Administration's FY2021 budget request for the SBA's Office of Advocacy is also provided in the table.

Table 5. Office of Advocacy, FY2000-FY2021

(appropriations and available funds; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Modifications	Final Appropriation	Total Available Funds
2021 request	$9.190	—	NA	NA
2020	$9.120	—	$9.120	$9.109
2019	$9.120	—	$9.120	$10.698
2018	$9.120	—	$9.120	$9.344
2017	$9.220	—	$9.220	$8.113
2016	$9.120	—	$9.120	$9.157
2015	$9.120	—	$9.120	$9.120
2014	$8.750	—	$8.750	$8.628
2013	$9.120	($0.477)[a]	$8.643	$8.644
2012	$9.120	—	$9.120	$8.440
2011	—	—	—	$9.120
2010	—	—	—	$7.361 est.[b]
2009	—	—	—	$8.421 est.[b]
2008	—	—	—	$7.215 est.[b]
2007	—	—	—	$7.788 est.[b]
2006	—	—	—	$7.398 est.[b]
2005	—	—	—	$7.481
2004	—	—	—	$7.394
2003	—	—	—	$6.857
2002	—	—	—	$5.019
2001	—	—	—	$5.443
2000	—	—	—	$5.620

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; SBA, Office of Advocacy, *Congressional Budget Justification, Fiscal Year 2013*, p. 3, at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/3-508%20Compliant%20FY%202013%20Office%20of%20Advocacy%20CBJ(1).pdf; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012; P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the

inflation), which is higher than Advocacy's FY2000 funding from the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount of $5.620 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017; P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; P.L. 116-6, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019: and P.L. 116-93, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

a. In FY3013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.477 million reduction for Advocacy.

b. Estimate of the funding provided from the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount, assuming that 79% of Advocacy's reported total program cost was provided from the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount, as it was in FY2003, FY2004, and FY2005.

P.L. 111-240, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, enhanced Advocacy's independence by ending the practice of funding Advocacy through the SBA's salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount. Instead, P.L. 111-240 requires the President to provide a separate statement of the appropriations request for Advocacy, "which shall be designated in a separate account in the General Fund of the Treasury." The act also requires the SBA administrator to provide Advocacy with "appropriate and adequate office space at central and field office locations, together with such equipment, operating budget, and communications facilities and services as may be necessary, and ... necessary maintenance services for such offices and the equipment and facilities located in such offices." In addition, Congress has provided Advocacy its own, separate appropriations amount since FY2012.

As mentioned, prior to FY2012, the SBA reported Advocacy's total program cost, which includes funding provided through the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount, agency-wide overhead costs (rent, telecommunications, etc.), and other support costs (e.g., management and administrative support, including human resources support). From FY2000 to FY2005, the SBA provided relatively detailed information concerning Advocacy's budget, including the amount of funding Advocacy received through the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount. Also, Advocacy's FY2013 congressional budget justification document included the amount of funding Advocacy received through the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount in FY2011. However, those data are not available for FY2006-FY2010, and it was therefore necessary to estimate Advocacy's funding from the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount for those years. The estimates provided in the table were derived by multiplying Advocacy's total program cost for each of those fiscal years by 79%, which was the proportion of Advocacy's total program costs provided from the salaries and expenses' executive direction subaccount in FY2003, FY2004, and FY2005.

Entrepreneurial Development Noncredit Programs[20]

The SBA's entrepreneurial development (ED) noncredit programs provide a variety of management and training services to small businesses. Congress provides appropriations for

- eight management and technical assistance training programs: Small Business Development Centers, the Microloan Technical Assistance Program, Women Business Centers, SCORE, the Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME), Veterans Programs (including Veterans Business Outreach Centers, Boots to Business, Boots to Business: Reboot, Veteran Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship [VWISE], and Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities), the 7(j) Technical Assistance Program, and the Native American Outreach Program;

[20] For further information and analysis concerning the SBA's entrepreneurial development noncredit programs, see CRS Report R41352, *Small Business Management and Technical Assistance Training Programs*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

- two relatively long-standing nontraining programs: the National Women's Business Council and HUBZone administration;
- three initiatives: the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Clusters), the Entrepreneurship Education Initiative, and Growth Accelerators; and
- the Step Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) Pilot Grant program.[21]

Initially, the SBA provided its own management and technical assistance training programs. Over time, however, the SBA has increasingly relied on third parties to provide that training. The SBA reports that more than 1 million aspiring entrepreneurs and small business owners receive training from an SBA-supported resource partner each year.[22]

Congress specifies appropriations in appropriations acts for the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program, the Microloan Technical Assistance program, and the STEP program. Congress provides an overall appropriation for the SBA's ED programs and recommends appropriations for the SBA's other ED programs, typically in the conference agreement or "Explanatory Statement" accompanying the appropriations act. As a result, the following tables refer to appropriations for the SBDC and Microloan Technical Assistance programs and recommended appropriations for other ED programs. Although not legally binding, the SBA has traditionally adhered to these recommended funding amounts.

The Trump Administration's FY2021 budget request for each of these programs is also provided in **Table 6**.

Small Business Development Centers

SBDCs provide free or low-cost assistance to small businesses using programs customized to local conditions. SBDCs support small business in marketing and business strategy, finance, technology transfer, government contracting, management, manufacturing, engineering, sales, accounting, exporting, and other topics. They are funded by grants from the SBA and matching funds. There are 63 lead SBDC service centers, at least one in each state (with four in Texas and six in California), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. These lead SBDC service centers manage more than 900 SBDC outreach locations.

As shown in **Table 6**, appropriations for SBDCs have increased from $84.179 million in FY2000 to $135 million in FY2020 (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19). This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[23] In addition, as shown in the table, SBDCs received an

[21] P.L. 111-240, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, authorized the Step Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) Pilot Grant program for three years and appropriated $30 million for the program both in FY2011 and FY2012. The SBA awarded STEP grants to states with the goal of assisting eligible small businesses with exporting in FY2011 and FY2012. The STEP program's authorization expired at the end of FY2013. STEP was subsequently appropriated $8 million FY2014, $17.4 million in FY2015, $18 million in FY2016-FY2019, and $19 million in FY2020. For additional information and analysis, see CRS Report R43155, *Small Business Administration Trade and Export Promotion Programs*, by Sean Lowry.

[22] SBA, *FY2020 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2018 Annual Performance Report*, p. 82, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report.

[23] The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program's FY2020 appropriation of $135 million (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19) is $91.7 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2000 appropriation of $84.179 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

additional $50 million in FY2010, which was spent over two fiscal years, and an additional $192 million in FY2020.[24]

The SBA reports actual and anticipated expenditures for its ED programs in its annual budget justification document. SBDC expenditures in FY2000-FY2019 and anticipated SBDC expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 6. Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs), FY2000-FY2021

(appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Modifications	Final Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$87.860	—	NA	NA
2020	$135.000	$192.000[a]	$327.000	$327.000
2019	$131.000	—	$131.000	$131.069
2018	$130.000	—	$130.000	$131.394
2017	$125.000	—	$125.000	$126.532
2016	$117.000	—	$117.000	$121.200
2015	$115.000	—	$115.000	$114.895
2014	$113.625	—	$113.625	$110.510
2013	$112.500	($9.060)[b]	$103.440	$104.854
2012	$112.500	—	$112.500	$114.558
2011	$113.000	($0.226) $33.800[c]	$146.574	$153.716
2010	$113.000	$16.200[d]	$129.200	$128.824
2009	$110.000	—	$110.000	$116.068
2008	$97.120	—	$97.120	$97.321
2007	$89.000	—	$89.000	$88.973
2006	$89.000	($0.890)[e]	$88.110	$88.424
2005	$89.000	($0.712)[f]	$88.288	$88.576
2004	$89.000	($0.525)[g]	$88.475	$89.161
2003	$89.000	($0.578)[h]	$88.422	$85.791
2002	$88.000	—	$88.000	$90.100
2001	$88.000	($0.194)[i]	$87.806	$85.993
2000	$84.500	($0.321)[j]	$84.179	$84.074

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the

[24] In recent years, SBDCs and their advocates have indicated an interest in receiving additional funding to implement several of the Obama Administration's management and training initiatives in lieu of (or in combination with) those initiatives receiving their own, separate appropriations.

Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017; P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; P.L. 116-6, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019: P.L. 116-93, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020; and P.L. 116-136, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act).

a. In FY2020, P.L. 116-136 provided the SBDC program $192 million. The act also provided $25 million for SBA resource partners, including SBDCs, to provide online information and training to assist small businesses adversely affected by COVID-19.
b. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $9.060 million reduction from SBDCs.
c. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.226 million reduction from SBDCs.
d. In FY2010, P.L. 111-240 provided the SBDC program $50 million to remain available until September 30, 2012. The SBA provided $16.2 million of this amount to the SBDC program in FY2010 and the remaining $33.8 million in FY2011.
e. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.890 million reduction from SBDCs.
f. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.712 million reduction from SBDCs.
g. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.525 million reduction from SBDCs.
h. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.578 million reduction from SBDCs.
i. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.194 million reduction from SBDCs.
j. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies, resulting in a $0.321 million reduction from SBDCs.

Microloan Technical Assistance Program

The SBA's Microloan lending program is designed to address the perceived disadvantages faced by women, low-income, veteran, and minority entrepreneurs and business owners in gaining access to capital for starting or expanding their business (see P.L. 102-140, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1992). Under the Microloan program, the SBA provides direct loans to qualified nonprofit intermediary Microloan lenders who, in turn, provide "microloans" of up to $50,000 to small business owners, entrepreneurs, and nonprofit child care centers.

The SBA's Microloan Technical Assistance program is part of the SBA's Microloan program but receives a separate appropriation. It provides grants to Microloan intermediaries to offer management and technical training assistance to Microloan program borrowers and prospective borrowers.[25] There are currently 147 active Microloan intermediaries, serving 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.[26]

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

[26] SBA, *FY2020 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2018 Annual Performance Report*, p. 38, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report. 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.

As shown in **Table 7**, the Microloan Technical Assistance program's appropriations have varied over the years. Overall, Microloan Technical Assistance Program appropriations have increased from $23.112 million in FY2000 to $34.5 million in FY2020. This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[27]

Microloan Technical Assistance expenditures in FY2000-FY2019 and anticipated Microloan Technical Assistance expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 7. Microloan Technical Assistance Program, FY2000-FY2021

(appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Appropriation	Modifications	Final Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$25.000	—	NA	NA
2020	$34.500	—	$34.500	$34.500
2019	$31.000	—	$31.000	$34.019
2018	$31.000	—	$31.000	$31.567
2017	$31.000	—	$31.000	$23.535
2016	$25.000	—	$25.000	$24.340
2015	$22.300	—	$22.300	$22.247
2014	$20.000	—	$20.000	$19.267
2013	$20.000	($0.191)[a]	$19.809	$19.985
2012	$20.000	—	$20.000	$19.446
2011	$22.000	($0.044)[b]	$21.956	$24.603
2010	$22.000	$24.000[c]	$46.000	$43.220
2009	$20.000	—	$20.000	$19.813
2008	$15.000	—	$15.000	$14.816
2007	$13.000	—	$13.000	$12.800
2006	$13.000	($0.130)[d]	$12.870	$12.792
2005	$14.000	($0.112)[e]	$13.888	$13.813
2004	$15.000	($0.089)[f]	$14.911	$14.655
2003	$15.000	($0.098)[g]	$14.902	$14.899
2002	$17.500	—	$17.500	$17.742
2001	$20.000	($0.044)[h]	$19.956	$18.385
2000	$23.200	($0.088)[i]	$23.112	$19.243

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-

[27] The Microloan Technical Assistance program's FY2020 appropriation of $34.5 million is $23.435 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is less than its FY2000 appropriation of $23.112 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

budget-justification-annual-performance-report; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; P.L. 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; P.L. 113-235, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015; P.L. 114-113, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016; P.L. 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017; P.L. 115-141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018; P.L. 116-6, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019: and P.L. 116-93, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.191 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.
b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.044 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.
c. In FY2009, P.L. 111-5 provided the Microloan Technical Assistance Program an additional $24 million to remain available until September 30, 2010. The funds were awarded in FY2010.
d. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.130 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.
e. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.112 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.
f. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.089 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.
g. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.098 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.
h. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.044 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.
i. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $0.088 million reduction from the Microloan Technical Assistance program.

Women 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 providing 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.[28] 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.

Currently, there are 115 WBCs located throughout most of the United States and the territories.[29]

As shown in **Table 8**, WBC's recommended appropriations have increased from $8.966 million in FY2000 to $22.5 million in FY2020 (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19). This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[30] WBC expenditures in FY2000-FY2019 and

[28] 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.

[29] SBA, "Women's Business Centers Directory," at https://www.sba.gov/local-assistance/find/?type=Women%27s%20Business%20Center&pageNumber=1.

[30] The WBC program's FY2020 recommended appropriation of $22.5 million (excluding supplemental funding related to COVID-19) is $15.283 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2000

anticipated WBC expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 8. Women Business Centers (WBCs), FY2000-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$17.400	—	NA	NA
2020	$22.500	$48.000[a]	$70.500	$22.500
2019	$18.500	—	$18.500	$16.696
2018	$18.000	—	$18.000	$17.302
2017	$18.000	—	$18.000	$15.849
2016	$17.000	—	$17.000	$17.335
2015	$15.000	—	$15.000	$14.500
2014	$14.000	—	$14.000	$13.982
2013	$14.000	($1.112)[b]	$12.888	$12.887
2012	$14.000	—	$14.000	$13.721
2011	$14.000	($0.028)[c]	$13.972	$13.866
2010	$14.000	—	$14.000	$13.997
2009	$13.750	—	$13.750	$13.750
2008	$13.000	—	$13.000	$12.981
2007	$12.500	—	$12.500	$12.340
2006	$12.500	($0.125)[d]	$12.375	$12.197
2005	$12.500	($0.100)[e]	$12.400	$12.205
2004	$12.500	($0.074)[f]	$12.426	$12.245
2003	$12.500	($0.081)[g]	$12.419	$12.298
2002	$12.000	—	$12.000	$12.000
2001	$12.000	($0.026)[h]	$11.974	$11.989
2000	$9.000	($0.034)[i]	$8.966	$8.926

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10,

recommended appropriation of $8.966 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38; and P.L. 116-136, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act).

a. In FY2020, P.L. 116-136 provided WBCs $48 million. The act also provided $25 million for SBA resource partners, including WBCs, to provide online information and training to assist small businesses adversely affected by COVID-19.

b. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $1.112 million reduction from WBCs.

c. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.028 million reduction from WBCs.

d. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.125 million reduction from WBCs.

e. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.100 million reduction from WBCs.

f. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.074 million reduction from WBCs.

g. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.081 million reduction from WBCs.

h. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.026 million reduction from WBCs.

i. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $0.034 million reduction from WBCs.

SCORE

The SBA provides financial assistance to SCORE (formerly the Service Corps of Retired Executives) to provide in-person mentoring and online training to small business owners and prospective owners.[31] 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."[32]

As shown in **Table 9**, SCORE's recommended appropriations have increased from $3.487 million in FY2000 to $11.700 in FY2020. This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[33] SCORE expenditures in FY2000-FY2019 and anticipated SCORE expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 9. SCORE, FY2000-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$8.000	—	NA	NA
2020	$11.700	—	$11.700	$11.700
2019	$11.700	—	$11.700	$11.700
2018	$11.500	—	$11.500	$11.500
2017	$10.500	—	$10.500	$10.500
2016	$10.500	—	$10.500	$10.500
2015	$8.000	—	$8.000	$8.000
2014	$7.000	—	$7.000	$7.000
2013	$7.000	($0.556)[a]	$6.444	$6.440
2012	$7.000	—	$7.000	$7.000
2011	$7.000	($0.014)[b]	$6.986	$6.986
2010	$7.000	—	$7.000	$7.000

[31] 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; 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; and SBA, *FY2013 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2011 Annual Performance Report*, p. 45, at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/FY%202013%20CBJ%20FY%202011%20APR.pdf.

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

[33] SCORE's FY2020 recommended appropriation of $11.7 million is $7.947 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2000 recommended appropriation of $3.487 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2009	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.000
2008	$4.950	—	$4.950	$4.950
2007	$5.000	—	$5.000	$4.936
2006	$5.000	($0.050)[c]	$4.950	$4.936
2005	$5.000	($0.040)[d]	$4.960	$4.933
2004	$5.000	($0.030)[e]	$4.970	$4.958
2003	$5.000	($0.033)[f]	$4.967	$4.977
2002	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.010
2001	$3.750	($0.008)[g]	$3.742	$3.750
2000	$3.500	($0.013)[h]	$3.487	$3.471

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated

Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.556 million reduction from SCORE.
b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.014 million reduction from SCORE.
c. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.050 million reduction from SCORE.
d. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.040 million reduction from SCORE.
e. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.030 million reduction from SCORE.
f. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.033 million reduction from SCORE.
g. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.008 million reduction from SCORE.
h. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $0.013 million reduction from SCORE.

Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs

The Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME) provides grants to nonprofit microenterprise development organizations or programs that have "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."[34]

As shown in **Table 10**, PRIME's recommended appropriations have varied, starting at $14.964 million in FY2001 (the program's first recommended appropriation) and falling to $2 million in FY2006 and FY2007. PRIME received a recommended appropriation of $5.5 million in FY2020. PRIME expenditures in FY2001-FY2019 and anticipated PRIME expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

The Obama Administration argued that PRIME overlaps and duplicates the SBA's Microloan Technical Assistance program and recommended in its FY2012-FY2017 budget requests that PRIME receive no appropriations. As shown in the table, in FY2013, the Obama Administration eliminated PRIME's appropriation as part of the SBA's sequestration process.

The Trump Administration recommended in its FY2018, FY2019, FY2020, and FY2021 budget requests that the PRIME program receive no appropriations for the same reasons that the Obama Administration had presented.[35]

[34] P.L. 106-102, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, Section 173. Establishment of Program and Section 175. Qualified Organizations.

[35] 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; 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; SBA, *FY2020 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2018 Annual Performance Report*, p. 11, 39, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; and SBA, *FY2021 Congressional Budget Justification*

Table 10. Program for Investment in Microentrepreneurs (PRIME), FY2001-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$0.000	—	NA	NA
2020	$5.500	—	$5.500	$5.500
2019	$5.000	—	$5.000	$4.878
2018	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.296
2017	$5.000	—	$5.000	$4.700
2016	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.000
2015	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.000
2014	$3.500	—	$3.500	$3.500
2013	$3.500	($3.500)[a]	$0.000	$0.000
2012	$3.500	—	$3.500	$3.343
2011	$8.000	($0.016)[b]	$7.984	$7.983
2010	$8.000	—	$8.000	$8.000
2009	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.000
2008	$3.000	—	$3.000	$2.715
2007	$2.000	—	$2.000	$1.835
2006	$2.000	($0.020)[c]	$1.980	$1.920
2005	$5.000	($0.040)[d]	$4.960	$4.903
2004	$5.000	($0.030)[e]	$4.970	$4.947
2003	$5.000	($0.033)[f]	$4.964	$4.537
2002	$5.000	—	$5.000	$4.500
2001	$15.000	($0.033)[g]	$14.964	$15.000

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency

and FY2019 Annual Performance Report, pp. 11, 37, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report.

Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $3.5 million reduction from PRIME.
b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.016 million reduction from PRIME.
c. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.020 million reduction from PRIME.
d. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.040 million reduction from PRIME.
e. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.030 million reduction from PRIME.
f. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.033 million reduction from PRIME.
g. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.033 million reduction from PRIME.

Veterans Programs

The SBA's Office of Veterans Business Development (OVBD) administers several management and training programs to assist veteran-owned businesses, including

- the Entrepreneurship Bootcamp for Veterans with Disabilities Consortium of Universities, which provides "experiential training in entrepreneurship and small business management to post-9/11 veterans with disabilities" at eight universities;[36]

[36] Syracuse University, "About the EBV," Syracuse, NY, at http://whitman.syr.edu/ebv/about/; 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.

- the Veteran Women Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship (V-WISE) program, which is administered through a cooperative agreement with Syracuse University, offers women veterans a 15-day, online course focused 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;[37]
- the Operation Endure and Grow Program, which is administered through a cooperative agreement with Syracuse University, offers an eight-week online training program "focused on the fundamentals of launching and/or growing a small business" and is available to National Guard and reservists and their family members;[38]
- 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";[39]
- the Boots to Business Reboot program (started in 2014), which assists veterans who have already transitioned to civilian life; and
- the Veterans Business Outreach Centers (VBOC) program, which provides veterans and their spouses management and technical assistance training at 22 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.[40]

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[37] Syracuse University, "Women Veterans Igniting the Spirit of Entrepreneurship (V-WISE)," Syracuse, NY, at http://whitman.syr.edu/vwise/about.aspx; 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.

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

[39] 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.

[40] SBA, "Veterans Business Outreach Centers," at https://www.sba.gov/local-assistance/find/?type=Veterans%20Business%20Outreach%20Center&pageNumber=1. 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 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,

Prior to FY2016, Congress recommended appropriations for VBOCs and, in FY2014 and FY2015, for the Boots to Business initiative ($7 million in FY2014 and $7.5 million in FY2015). Funding for the OVBD's other veterans assistance programs were provided through the SBA's salaries and expenses account.

Starting in FY2016, Congress has recommended appropriations for OVBD's programs as a whole: $12.3 million in FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018, $12.7 million in FY2019, and $14 million in FY2020. This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[41] OVBD expenditures in FY2015-FY2019 and anticipated OVBD expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 11. Veterans Outreach Programs, FY2015-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$12.840	—	NA	NA
2020	$14.000	—	$14.000	$14.000
2019	$12.700	—	$12.700	$12.224
2018	$12.300	—	$12.300	$12.558
2017	$12.300	—	$12.300	$12.572
2016	$12.300	—	$12.300	$12.808
2015	$10.500	—	$10.500	$10.733

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2016-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; P.L. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated

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.

[41] The Office of Veterans Business Development's FY2020 recommended appropriation of $14 million is $12.928 million in constant FY2016 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2016 recommended appropriation of $12.3 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

Recommended appropriations for VBOCs from FY2000-FY2015 are presented in **Table 12** for historical comparisons. As the data indicate, recommended appropriations for VBOCs increased from $0.613 million in FY2000 to $3 million in FY2015. This increase exceeded the rate of inflation.[42] OVBD expenditures in FY2000-FY2015 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 12. Veterans Business Outreach Centers (VBOC) Program, FY2000-FY2015

(recommended appropriations and expenditures, $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2015	$3.000	—	$3.000	$3.000
2014	$2.500	—	$2.500	$2.500
2013	$2.500	($0.003)[a]	$2.497	$2.497
2012	$2.500	—	$2.500	$2.500
2011	$2.500	($0.005)[b]	$2.495	$2.495
2010	$2.500	—	$2.500	$2.500
2009	$1.200	—	$1.200	$1.200
2008	$0.743	—	$0.743	$0.743
2007	$0.750	—	$0.750	$0.741
2006	$0.750	($0.008)[c]	$0.742	$0.738
2005	$0.750	($0.006)[d]	$0.744	$0.731
2004	$0.750	($0.004)[e]	$0.746	$0.737
2003	$0.750	($0.005)[f]	$0.745	$0.667
2002	$0.750	—	$0.750	$0.617
2001	$0.000[g]	—	$0.000	NA
2000	$0.615	($0.002)[h]	$0.613	$0.615

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2016], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related

[42] The Veterans Business Outreach Centers Program's FY2015 recommended appropriation of $3 million is $2.254 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2000 recommended appropriation of $0.613 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2017: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2021," at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-2017-TAB/pdf/BUDGET-2017-TAB.pdf.

Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; and 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25, and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.003 million reduction from the VBOC program.
b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.005 million reduction from the VBOC program.
c. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.008 million reduction from the VBOC program.
d. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.006 million reduction from the VBOC program.
e. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.004 million reduction from the VBOC program.
f. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.005 million reduction from the VBOC program.
g. In FY2001, Congress recommended an appropriation of $4 million to establish the National Veterans Business Development Corporation. The SBA funded the four VBOCs operating in FY2001 from the salaries and expenses account.
h. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $0.002 million reduction from the VBOC program.

7(j) Technical Assistance Program

The SBA's 7(j) Technical Assistance Program provides "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."[43] 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."[44]

As shown in **Table 13**, recommended appropriations for the 7(j) Technical Assistance Program have varied since FY2000, with increases in some years and decreases in others. Overall, the SBA's 7(j) Technical Assistance Program's recommended appropriations have decreased from $3.584 million in FY2000 to $2.8 million in FY2020. The 7(j) Technical Assistance Program

[43] 13 C.F.R. §124.702.

[44] SBA, *FY2017 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2015 Annual Performance Report*, p. 50, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/FY17-CBJ_FY15-APR.pdf.

expenditures in FY2000-FY2019 and anticipated 7(j) Technical Assistance Program expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 13. 7(j) Technical Assistance Program, FY2000-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$0.500	—	NA	NA
2020	$2.800	—	$2.800	$2.800
2019	$2.800	—	$2.800	$3.466
2018	$2.800	—	$2.800	$3.085
2017	$2.800	—	$2.800	$1.796
2016	$2.800	—	$2.800	$1.407
2015	$2.800	—	$2.800	$2.441
2014	$2.790	—	$2.790	$2.723
2013	$3.100	($0.246)[a]	$2.854	$3.080
2012	$3.100	—	$3.100	$4.768
2011	$3.400	($0.007)[b]	$3.393	$6.354
2010	$3.400	—	$3.400	$3.275
2009	$2.380	—	$2.380	$2.380
2008	$2.300	—	$2.300	$2.300
2007	$1.500	—	$1.500	$1.481
2006	$1.500	($0.015)[c]	$1.485	$1.481
2005	$1.500	($0.012)[d]	$1.488	$1.479
2004	$2.000	($0.012)[e]	$1.988	$1.963
2003	$1.500	($0.010)[f]	$1.490	$1.171
2002	$3.600	—	$3.600	$3.189
2001	$3.600	($0.008)[g]	$3.592	$3.241
2000	$3.600	($0.014)[h]	$3.584	$3.950

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006;

H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.246 million reduction from the 7(j) program.
b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.007 million reduction from the 7(j) program.
c. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.015 million reduction from the 7(j) program.
d. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.012 million reduction from the 7(j) program.
e. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.012 million reduction from the 7(j) program.
f. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.010 million reduction from the 7(j) program.
g. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.008 million reduction from the 7(j) program.
h. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $0.014 million reduction from the 7(j) program.

Native American Outreach Program

The SBA's Native American Outreach (NAO) program 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."[45] The

[45] SBA, *FY2011 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2009 Annual Performance Report*, p. 65, at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/Congressional_Budget_Justification.pdf (hereinafter SBA, *FY2011 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2009 Annual Performance Report*).

program's management and technical assistance services are available to members of these groups living in most areas of the nation.[46]

As shown in **Table 14**, the NAO program's recommended appropriations have varied somewhat since FY2003 (the first year it received recommended appropriations), ranging from $1 million to $2 million. The program's recommended appropriations have not kept pace with inflation.[47] NAO program expenditures in FY2003-FY2019 and anticipated NAO expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 14. Native American Outreach (NAO) Program, FY2003-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$1.500	—	NA	NA
2020	$2.000	—	$2.000	$2.000
2019	$2.000	—	$2.000	$2.179
2018	$2.000	—	$2.000	$0.695
2017	$2.000	—	$2.000	$1.541
2016	$2.000	—	$2.000	$1.778
2015	$2.000	—	$2.000	$1.924
2014	$2.000	—	$2.000	$1.859
2013	$1.250	($0.318)[a]	$0.932	$0.915
2012	$1.250	—	$1.250	$1.245
2011	$1.250	($0.003)[b]	$1.247	$1.132
2010	$1.250	—	$1.250	$1.243
2009	$1.033	—	$1.033	$1.027
2008	$1.000	—	$1.000	$0.933
2007	$1.000	—	$1.000	$0.884
2006	$1.000	($0.010)[c]	$0.990	$0.978
2005	$1.000	($0.008)[d]	$1.092	$0.902
2004	$2.000	($0.012)[e]	$1.988	$1.964
2003	$2.000	($0.013)[f]	$1.987	$1.778

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District

[46] SBA, *FY2011 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2009 Annual Performance Report*, p 65.

[47] The SBA's FY2020 recommended appropriation of $2 million for the Native American Outreach Program is $1.438 million in constant FY2003 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is lower than its initial FY2003 recommended appropriation of $1.987 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.318 million reduction from the NAO program.

b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.003 million reduction from the NAO program.

c. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.010 million reduction from the NAO program.

d. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.008 million reduction from the NAO program.

e. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.012 million reduction from the NAO program.

f. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.013 million reduction from the NAO program.

National Women's Business Council

The National Women's Business Council (NWBC) is a bipartisan federal advisory council created to serve as an independent source of advice and counsel to the President, Congress, and the SBA on economic issues of importance to women business owners. The council's mission "is to promote bold initiatives, policies, and programs designed to support women's business

enterprises at all stages of development in the public and private sector marketplaces—from start-up to success to significance."[48]

As shown in **Table 15**, the recommended appropriation for the NWBC has increased from $0.598 million in FY2000 to $1.5 million in FY2020. This increase has exceeded the rate of inflation.[49] NWBC expenditures in FY2000-FY2019 and NWBC anticipated expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 15. National Business Women's Council (NWBC), FY2000-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$1.500	—	NA	NA
2020	$1.500	—	$1.500	$1.500
2019	$1.500	—	$1.500	$0.819
2018	$1.500	—	$1.500	$0.485
2017	$1.500	—	$1.500	$1.337
2016	$1.500	—	$1.500	$1.286
2015	$1.000	—	$1.000	$0.958
2014	$1.000	—	$1.000	$0.980
2013	$0.998	($0.080)[a]	$0.918	$0.736
2012	$0.998	—	$0.998	$0.875
2011	$1.000	($0.002)[b]	$0.998	$0.954
2010	$1.000	—	$1.000	$0.920
2009	$0.775	—	$0.775	$0.751
2008	$0.743	—	$0.743	$0.714
2007	$0.750	—	$0.750	$0.712
2006	$0.750	($0.008)[c]	$0.742	$0.675
2005	$0.750	($0.006)[d]	$0.744	$0.550
2004	$0.750	($0.004)[e]	$0.746	$0.731
2003	$0.750	($0.005)[f]	$0.745	$0.699
2002	$0.750	—	$0.750	$0.729
2001	$0.750	($0.002)[g]	$0.748	$0.714
2000	$0.600	($0.002)[h]	$0.598	$0.600

[48] The National Women's Business Council, "About the Council," Washington, DC, at https://www.nwbc.gov/about/.

[49] The SBA's FY2020 recommended appropriation of $1.5 million for the National Women's Business Council is $1.018 million in constant FY2000 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2000 recommended appropriation of $0.598 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.080 million reduction from the NWBC.

b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.002 million reduction from the NWBC.

c. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.008 million reduction from the NWBC.

d. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.006 million reduction from the NWBC.

e. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.004 million reduction from the NWBC.

f. In FY2003, P.L. 108-7 imposed a rescission of 0.65% on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.005 million reduction from the NWBC.

g. In FY2001, P.L. 106-554 imposed a 0.22% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.002 million reduction from the NWBC.

h. In FY2000, P.L. 106-113 required a 0.38% across-the-board rescission for federal agencies in FY2000, resulting in a $0.002 million reduction from the NWBC.

HUBZone Administration

The HUBZone program helps small businesses located in designated Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZones) to compete for federal contracts. Federal agencies may award contracts directly to HUBZone-certified small businesses through a sole-source contract, limit contact competitions to HUBZone-certified firms through a contract set-aside, or provide HUBZone-certified firms a price evaluation preference in full and open competitions.[50]

The HUBZone program was initially funded through the SBA's salary and expenses account. As shown in **Table 16**, Congress started recommending an appropriation for the program in FY2004. This recommended appropriation remained relatively stable until FY2015, when it increased to $3 million. With this increase, the HUBZone program's recommended appropriations have exceeded the rate of inflation.[51] The HUBZone program's expenditures in FY2000-FY2019 and the HUBZone program's anticipated expenditures in FY2020 are presented in the table's last column for comparative purposes.

Table 16. Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZone) Program, FY2000-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$2.500	—	NA	NA
2020	$3.000	—	$3.000	$3.000
2019	$3.000	—	$3.000	$2.455
2018	$3.000	—	$3.000	$2.563
2017	$3.000	—	$3.000	$2.792
2016	$3.000	—	$3.000	$3.184
2015	$3.000	—	$3.000	$2.561
2014	$2.250	—	$2.250	$2.248
2013	$2.500	($0.524)[a]	$1.976	$1.952
2012	$2.500	—	$2.500	$2.155
2011	$2.200	($0.004)[b]	$2.196	$2.194
2010	$2.200	—	$2.200	$2.189
2009	$2.150	—	$2.150	$2.150

[50] For additional information and analysis concerning the HUBZone program, see CRS Report R41268, *Small Business Administration HUBZone Program*, by Robert Jay Dilger.

[51] The SBA's FY2020 recommended appropriation of $3 million for the HUBZone program is $2.209 million in constant FY2004 dollars (adjusted for inflation), which is higher than its FY2004 recommended appropriation of $1.988 million. CRS calculation using inflation data from U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Budget of the United States Government, FY2020: Historical Tables, Table 10.1 – Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2024," at https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2020-TAB/xls/BUDGET-2020-TAB-11-1.xlsx.

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2008	$2.100	—	$2.100	$1.924
2007	$2.000	—	$2.000	$1.931
2006	$2.000	($0.020)[c]	$1.980	$1.974
2005	$1.979	($0.016)[d]	$1.963	$1.892
2004	$2.000	($0.012)[e]	$1.988	$1.974
2003	—	—	—	$1.807
2002	—	—	—	$1.618
2001	—	—	—	$1.791
2000	—	—	—	$1.978

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2002-FY2010]; SBA, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 106-479, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2000, and for other Purposes; H.Rept. 106-1005, Making Appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and Other Activities Chargeable in Whole or in Part Against Revenues of Said District for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2001, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 107-278, Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-10, Making Further Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 2003, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-401, Making Appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and For Other Purposes; H.Rept. 108-792, Making Appropriations for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2005, and For Other Purposes; P.L. 109-148, the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006; H.Rept. 109-272, Making Appropriations for Science, the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and For Other Purposes; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2008), committee print, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), p. 908; U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009* (Division D - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009), committee print, 111th Cong., 2nd sess., January 1, 2010 (Washington: GPO, 2010), p. 996; H.Rept. 111-366, Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; P.L. 112-74, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012, P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the

House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $0.520 million reduction from the HUBZone program.
b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.004 million reduction from the HUBZone program.
c. In FY2006, P.L. 109-148 imposed a 1.0% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.020 million reduction from the HUBZone program.
d. In FY2005, P.L. 108-447 imposed a 0.8% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.016 million reduction from the HUBZone program.
e. In FY2004, P.L. 108-199 imposed a 0.59% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.012 million reduction from the HUBZone program.

The Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters)

The SBA reports that "regional innovation clusters are 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."[52] The SBA has supported regional innovative clusters since FY2009, and the initiative has received recommended appropriations from Congress since FY2010.

As shown in **Table 17**, funding for the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters) has been reduced from a recommended appropriation of $10 million in FY2010 to $5 million in FY2020. The table's last column indicates that the SBA's expenditures for the initiative have often been less than the amount appropriated.

The Trump Administration recommended in its FY2018, FY2019, FY2020, and FY2021 budget requests that the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative receive no appropriations, arguing that it duplicates other federal programs.[53]

[52] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 60, at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/1-FY%202014%20CBJ%20FY%202012%20APR.PDF.

[53] SBA, *FY2018 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2016 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 12, 57, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/FINAL_SBA_FY_2018_CBJ_May_22_2017c.pdf; SBA, *FY2019 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2017 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 13, 90, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/aboutsbaarticle/SBA_FY_2019_CBJ_APR_2_12_post.pdf; SBA, *FY2020 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2018 Annual Performance Report*, p. 11, 95, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; and SBA, *FY2021 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2019 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 11, 93, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report.

Table 17. Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Regional Innovation Clusters), FY2010-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$0.000	—	NA	NA
2020	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.000
2019	$5.000	—	$5.000	$5.473
2018	$5.000	—	$5.000	$2.976
2017	$5.000	—	$5.000	$3.259
2016	$6.000	—	$6.000	$5.824
2015	$6.000	—	$6.000	$5.936
2014	$5.000	—	$5.000	$4.995
2013	$5.000	($1.311)[a]	$3.689	$3.590
2012	$5.000	—	$5.000	$3.325
2011	$10.000	($0.020)[b]	$9.980	$6.581
2010	$10.000	—	$10.000	$9.989

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 111-366, the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 111-117, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; H.Rept. 112-331, the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012); P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; SBA, "General Statement Regarding the Implications of Sequestration," provided to the author by the SBA, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, on May 5, 2013; 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. 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014," *Congressional Record*, vol. 160, part No 9-Book II (January 15, 2014), p. H908; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

a. In FY2013, P.L. 112-25 and P.L. 113-6 imposed in a federal government-wide sequestration process and a required 0.2% across-the-board rescission, resulting in a $1.311 million reduction from the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Clusters).

b. In FY2011, P.L. 112-10 imposed a 0.2% rescission on federal agencies, resulting in a $0.020 million reduction from the Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (Clusters).

Entrepreneurship Education Initiative

The SBA's Entrepreneurship Education initiative offers high-growth small businesses in underserved communities "a seven-month executive leader education series" consisting of "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."[54] 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."[55]

As shown in **Table 18**, the Entrepreneurship Education initiative received its first recommended appropriation from Congress in FY2014 ($5 million), $7 million in FY2015, $10 million in FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018, $3.5 million in FY2019, and $2.5 million in FY2020.

Table 18. Entrepreneurship Education Initiative, FY2014-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021 request	$2.500	—	$2.500	NA
2020	$2.500	—	$2.500	$2.500
2019	$3.500	—	$3.500	$5.863
2018	$6.000	—	$6.000	$9.293
2017	$10.000	—	$10.000	$2.442
2016	$10.000	—	$10.000	$7.219
2015	$7.000	—	$7.000	$6.711
2014	$5.000	—	$5.000	$4.953

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 111-366, the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 111-117, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; H.Rept. 112-331, the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012); P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; SBA, "General Statement Regarding the Implications of Sequestration," provided to the author by the SBA, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, on May 5, 2013; 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. 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014," *Congressional Record*, vol. 160, part No 9-Book II (January 15, 2014), p. H908; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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*,

[54] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p.71, at http://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/files/1-FY%202014%20CBJ%20FY%202012%20APR.PDF (hereinafter SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*).

[55] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 71.

vol. 160, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

Growth Accelerator Initiative

The SBA describes growth accelerators as "organizations that help entrepreneurs start and scale their businesses."[56] 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, employee growth, sourcing outside funding and avoiding pitfalls."[57]

As shown in **Table 19**, the Growth Accelerator initiative received its first recommended appropriation from Congress in FY2014 ($2.5 million), $4 million in FY2015, $1 million in FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018, $2 million in FY2019, and $2 million in FY2020. It provides $50,000 matching grants each year to universities and private sector accelerators "to support the development of accelerators and their support of startups in parts of the country where there are fewer conventional sources of access to capital (i.e., venture capital and other investors)."[58]

The Trump Administration recommended in its FY2018, FY2019, FY2020, and FY2021 budget requests that the Growth Accelerator Initiative receive no appropriations, arguing that the program is duplicative of other resources.[59]

[56] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 59.

[57] SBA, *FY2014 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2012 Annual Performance Report*, p. 59. See also Jonathan Porat, "Exploring the Policy Relevance of Startup Accelerators," SBA, Office of Advocacy, Issue Brief No. 4, November 17, 2014, at https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/advocacy/Issue%20Brief%204%20Accelerators%20FINAL.pdf.

[58] SBA, "SBA Growth Accelerator Fund Competition: The 2017 Growth Accelerator Fund Competition," at https://www.sba.gov/node/1428931/leadership/; and SBA, "SBA Announces $3 Million for 60 Growth Accelerator Fund Competition Recipients Supporting Startups and STEM Focused Entrepreneurs," September 26, 2019, at https://www.sba.gov/about-sba/sba-newsroom/press-releases-media-advisories/sba-announces-3-million-60-growth-accelerator-fund-competition-recipients-supporting-startups-and.

[59] U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *America First: A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again*, p. 45, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/omb/budget/fy2018/2018_blueprint.pdf; 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; SBA, *FY2020 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2018 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 11, 71, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; and SBA, *FY2021 Congressional Budget Justification and FY2019 Annual Performance Report*, pp. 11, 71, at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report.

Table 19. Growth Accelerator Initiative, FY2014-FY2021

(recommended appropriations and expenditures; $ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Initial Recommended Appropriation	Modifications	Final Recommended Appropriation	Expenditures
2021	$0.000	—	NA	NA
2020	$2.000	—	$2.000	$2.000
2019	$2.000	—	$2.000	$2.650
2018	$1.000	—	$1.000	$1.000
2017	$1.000	—	$1.000	$1.000
2016	$1.000	—	$1.000	$3.500
2015	$4.000	—	$4.000	$3.950
2014	$2.500	—	$2.500	$2.500

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, *Congressional Budget Justification* [FY2011-FY2021], at https://www.sba.gov/document/report--congressional-budget-justification-annual-performance-report; H.Rept. 111-366, the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 111-117, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010; P.L. 112-10, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; P.L. 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011; H.Rept. 112-331, the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012); P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013; P.L. 113-6, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013; SBA, "General Statement Regarding the Implications of Sequestration," provided to the author by the SBA, Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, on May 5, 2013; 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. 3547, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014," *Congressional Record*, vol. 160, part No 9-Book II (January 15, 2014), p. H908; P.L. 113-76, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014; 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, no. 151-Book II (December 11, 2014), p. H9740; 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. 114-223, the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies 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; "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; H.Rept. 116-9, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, p. 680; and "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Mrs. Lowey, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Appropriations Regarding the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Division C – Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020)," p. 38.

Appendix. SBA Appropriations, FY1954-FY1999

Table A-1. Small Business Administration Appropriations, FY1980-FY1999

($ in millions)

FY	Disaster Assistance	Business Loan Capital Appropriation	Other Programs	Total
FY1999	$293.3	$224.2	$302.5	$820.0
FY1998	$173.2	$181.2	$361.7	$716.1
FY1997	$326.9	$183.7	$341.8	$852.4
FY1996	$331.0	$160.7	$322.5	$814.2
FY1995	$130.2	$271.0	$390.8	$792.0
FY1994	$18.6	$223.4	$408.7	$650.7
FY1993	$401.7	$370.0	$436.4	$1,208.1
FY1992	$705.0	$348.3	$598.8	$1,652.1
FY1991	($129.3)	$157.0	$436.2	$463.9
FY1990	$342.3	$159.5	$426.5	$928.3
FY1989	$0.0	$168.6	$251.6	$420.2
FY1988	$0.0	$165.7	$262.6	$428.3
FY1987	$0.0	$378.2	$225.5	$603.7
FY1986	$0.0	$505.0	$209.4	$714.4
FY1985	$0.0	$511.6	$742.1	$1,253.7
FY1984	$0.0	$363.4	$234.5	$597.9
FY1983	$0.0	$742.7	$274.6	$1,017.3
FY1982	$0.0	$326.0	$243.9	$569.9
FY1981	$325.0	$609.0	$265.9	$1,199.9
FY1980	$1,237.0	$565.0	$194.1	$1,996.1

Sources: U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies, "Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for [various years]," hearings [various years]; U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *Budget of the United States Government, FY1986; Appendix: Small Business Administration*, pp. I-XI – IX9; and OMB, *Budget of the United States Government, FY1987; Appendix: Small Business Administration*, pp. I-XI – IX10.

Notes: In FY1985, an additional $524.96 million was appropriated to the Federal Financing Bank. In FY1995, there was a $6 million rescission, which was subtracted from the other programs column.

Table A-2. Small Business Administration Appropriations, FY1954-FY1979

($ in millions)

FY	Disaster Assistance	Capital Appropriation/ First Revolving Fund	Other Programs	Total
FY1979	$1,235.0	$520.5	$239.0	$1,994.5
FY1978	$2,640.8	$605.0	$230.0	$3,475.8
FY1977	$291.3	$601.6	$90.5	$983.4
FY1976	$100.0	$278.8	$29.4	$418.2
FY1975	$91.8	$307.5	$28.5	$445.8
FY1974	$1.6	$226.0	$23.0	$250.6
FY1973	$1,857.2	$397.0	$22.6	$2,276.8
FY1972	$172.4	$278.1	$22.8	$473.3
FY1971	$366.0	$267.4	$20.0	$653.4
FY1970	$180.0	$3.3	$17.5	$200.8
FY1969	$3.8	$6.0	$11.4	$21.2
FY1968	$2.0	$154.0	$9.9	$165.9
FY1967	$128.3	$722.6	$8.1	$859.0
FY1966	comingled	$310.0	$7.2	$317.2
FY1965	comingled	$145.0	$7.5	$152.5
FY1964	comingled	$90.0	$8.5	$98.5
FY1963	comingled	$300.0	$5.9	$305.9
FY1962	comingled	$220.0	$7.1	$227.1
FY1961	comingled	$50.0	$5.9	$55.9
FY1960	comingled	$150.0	$4.9	$154.9
FY1959	comingled	$200.0	$31.3	$231.3
FY1958	$8.0	$112.0	$2.3	$122.3
FY1957	$12.0	$83.0	$1.9	$96.9
FY1956	$35.0	$10.0	$2.1	$47.1
FY1955	$10.0	$15.0	$2.4	$27.4
FY1954	$5.0	$50.0	$2.7	$57.5

Sources: OMB, *Budget of the United States Government* [various years]; and Appropriations Acts [various years]: P.L. 83-207, P.L. 84-219, P.L. 84-533, P.L. 84-604, P.L.85-19, P.L. 85-170, P.L. 85-457, P.L. 85-766, P.L. 86-88, P.L. 86-451, P.L. 87-125, P.L. 87-332, P.L. 87-843, P.L. 88-245, and P.L. 89-164.

Notes: The SBA had a single revolving loan fund for both disaster and business loans until 1966 (P.L. 89-409). For FY1954 through FY1958, budgetary documents indicated the amount provided to the revolving loan fund, which was designated for disaster assistance, and the amount designated for business loans. For FY1959 through FY1966, budgetary documents no long provided this level of specificity. In FY1959, $27.5 million was provided for management and training grants, which were awarded through FY1960. The SBA reported that most of the increase in funding for other programs in FY1970 was due to an increase in funding for the SBA's minority management and technical assistance grant program. Most of the increase in funding for other programs in FY1977 was due to the provision of $36 million for the surety bond guarantee program and $15 million for the pollution control equipment guarantee revolving fund.

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