



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ROUNDTABLE

NOVEMBER 18, 2021

Hosted by the Assembly
Committee on Jobs, Economic
Development, and the Economy
Assemblymember Sabrina
Cervantes, Chair

HAPPY GEOGRAPHY AWARENESS WEEK!

New materials from the US Census Bureau could be adapted to support inclusive economic recovery.

- [Getting To Know Your Neighbor](#) – Provides an online tool (QuickFacts) to find census data on demographic characteristics of the US, a state, county, city, or zip code.
- [What Role Does Geography Play?](#) – Defines census terms and then illustrates how data from different census geographic entities might be useful in analyzing public policy questions.





WELCOME AND OVERVIEW

Agenda Item I

REVIEW THE AGENDA

- I. Welcome and Overview
- II. Economic Data
- III. Association Updates
- IV. Implementation of Economic Recovery Programs
- V. Information Sharing of Economic Recovery Proposals
- VI. Final Comments and Adjournment

JEDE CHAIR ASSEMBLYMEMBER SABRINA CERVANTES

- Elected to the Assembly in 2016.
- Has served on the JEDE Committee for three terms, including two as Chair.
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, Sabrina is focusing the Assembly Jobs Committee on tracking and disseminating information to stakeholders about resources available to help keep small businesses open and workers employed.
- The Assembly Jobs Committee regularly convenes stakeholder groups to exchange information, collaborates on small business outreach projects, and maintains a webpage with information about resources, free webinars, and recovery activities in California. <https://ajed.assembly.ca.gov/content/covid-19-resources>



THANK YOU FOR YOUR WORK AND COMMITMENT

It has been a challenging 20 months.

Working together — we have helped to sustain our communities through the economic, as well as the health impacts of COVID-19.

Many of us have lost family members, friends, and valuable community partners.

Our communities have endured the significant layoff of workers, the closure of businesses, and then the struggles of reopening in a changed marketplace.

Throughout these disastrous events, we have also forged new partnerships and innovations. JEDE recognizes that each of you have consistently gone above and beyond your official “job description.”

We say thank you for always trying to do your best and being a **JEDE Friend**.





ECONOMIC DATA

Agenda Item II

REFLECTIONS ON CALIFORNIA'S COVID-19 RECOVERY

Immediate Economic Impact:

- CA experienced a 1.6 million drop in jobs between the first and second quarters of 2020.
- Lower-wage workers and small businesses were most impacted by business closures, including workers and businesses owned by people of color, as well as women.
- It is estimated that 19,000 businesses in CA permanently closed their doors during the pandemic.

Reopening:

- CA experienced a level of job growth between April 2020 to July 2021 not seen previously in the official data series that began in 1990.
- Recovery is supported by vaccines – over 74.8% of CAs over the age of 5 have had at least one shot.
- CA has had an unequal recovery, and many areas of the state and industry sectors are still in distress.

DATA POINTS

FEDERAL Unemployment – 4.8% (September 2021)

- ❖ US nonfarm payroll employment increased by 526,000 in **September 2021**, and the unemployment rate was 4.6% with 7.6 million people unemployed.
- ❖ In **October 2021**, employment in the US increased by 531,000, resulting in an unemployment rate of 4.3%. Greatest job growth in October 2021 occurred in leisure and hospitality, in professional and business services, in manufacturing, and in transportation and warehousing.
- ❖ The October 2021 unemployment rates: 11.9% for Teenagers, 4.4% Adult Women, 4.3% Adult Men, 7.9% Blacks, 5.9% Hispanics, 4.2% Asians, and 4.0% Whites.
- ❖ The labor force participation rate was 61.6% in October 2021, which is essentially a return to the level in February 2020.
- ❖ There were 6 million persons not in the US labor force in October 2021 who currently wanted a job, 968,000 higher than in February 2020.

CALIFORNIA Unemployment – 7.5% (September 2021)

- ❖ Total nonfarm employment in CA for September 2021 was 17.5 million, reflecting an increase of 44,000 jobs from the prior month, up 7.1% from the prior year.
- ❖ CA reported over 1.4 million unemployed individuals for the month of September 2021, -531,000 lower than in September 2020. The labor participation rate of 61.1% represents an increase of 1.9% from the prior year.
- ❖ September 2021 unemployment rates: 17.4% for Teenagers, 12.3% for Blacks, 9.3% for Hispanics, and 7.8% for Whites. Comparable unemployment rate is 8.1%.
- ❖ 33.7% of the people who filed for some form of unemployment-related benefit in the week ending November 6, 2021, had at most a GED or high school diploma.
- ❖ \$178 billion paid to out-of-work Californians since start of pandemic.
- ❖ Over 891,000 people (5.1% of all workers) worked part time involuntarily, also called “for economic reasons.” This is a -9% (88,000 people) decrease from September 2020.

INFLATION — IS IT A LONG TERM CONCERN

According to [Wendy Edelberg](#), Director of The Hamilton Project and Senior Fellow at Brookings:

“The strength and composition of consumer demand for goods since the pandemic began as well as supply constraints caused by the pandemic are the sources of the current spike. The clearly temporary nature of those factors suggests we should not extrapolate recent inflation pressure into the future. Key points:

- Goods inflation has indeed been extraordinarily high.
- The identifiable factors behind goods inflation—a surge in consumer demand and lagging supply—are primarily pandemic-related.
- Increasing vaccination rates and decreasing the health risks should rebalance spending patterns, leading to a decrease in demand for goods and an increase in demand for services.
- If increases in the supply of services lags behind increases in demand for services, we would see new and worrying inflation risks arise.”

The [article](#) provides additional data on the components of today’s increase in the costs of goods, the role inflation has played in economic recovery, and a summary of issues to track.

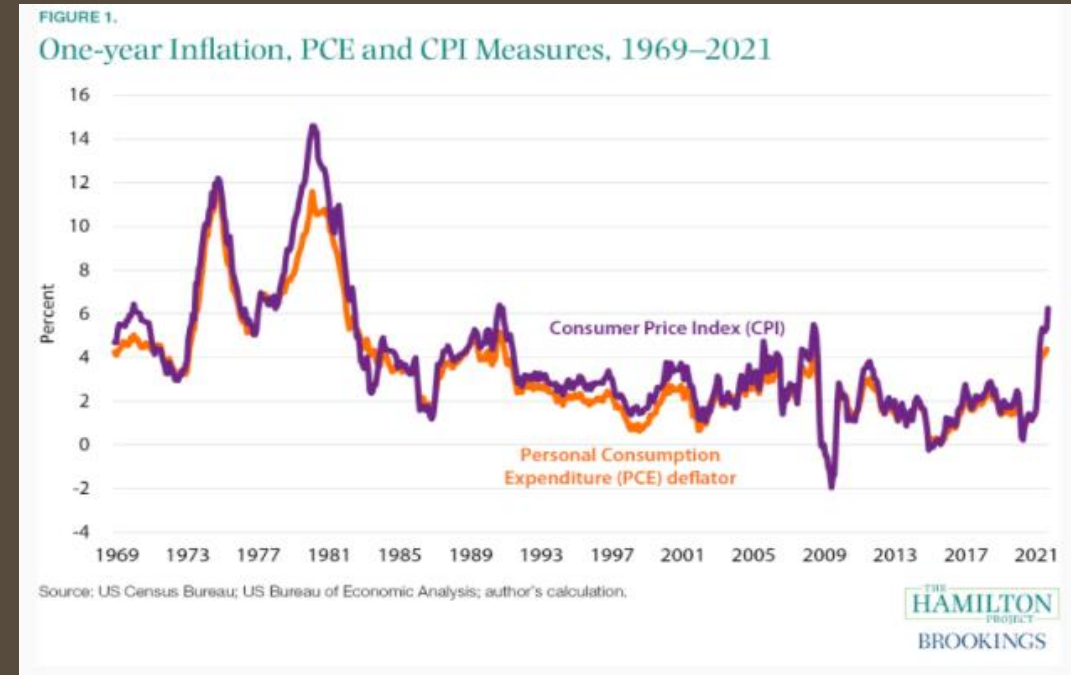


Figure 1 (above) shows inflation from 1969 to 2021, both by the consumer price index (CPI) and by the personal consumption expenditure (PCE) deflator. Some observers have tried to draw parallels between the current episode in inflation and the 1970s; this is incorrect. While inflation has increased relative to recent years, inflation is significantly below the levels seen in the 1970s.

CONGESTION AT THE PORTS OF LA AND LONG BEACH

The Challenge:

- In-coming freight volume is up, transportation reliability/capacity can't meet demand, and warehouses are full.
- There are issues all along the supply chain.
- CA depends on imports to keep businesses operating, machines running, and communities functioning.
- There are health and safety, as well as business reasons for addressing the back-up at the ports.

Update ([federal](#)) ([state](#)):

- 32% drop over two weeks for containers sitting on dock for more than nine days in the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.
- 849,000 loaded containers were imported through the two ports in October. This brings the total number of containers they have imported between January and October to 8.6 million, which is 16% more than their previous record over the same period in 2018.
- Caltrans to issue temporary truck weight exemptions on State Highways to keep goods moving efficiently, state working to lease state and privately owned property for container storage space.

- **February 2021** — President Biden signed E.O. 14017, directing a whole-of-government approach to assessing vulnerabilities in, and strengthening the resilience of, critical supply chains.
- **June 2021** — GO-Biz launched the [California Supply Chain Success Initiative](#), a partnership with the CA State Transportation Agency, the Port of Long Beach, and the CSU Long Beach Center for International Trade and Transportation.
- **June 2021** — Federal Supply Chain Task Force [releases 100 day reviews and recommendations](#) to address the short term disruption of the delivery of goods.
- **October 2021** — CA Governor Gavin Newsom signed an [executive order](#) that, among other actions, directed state agencies to identify additional ways to alleviate congestion at California ports. These actions are part of the ongoing efforts of the federal Task Force on Supply Chain Disruptions, which includes a [new strategic partnership](#) to help facilitate innovative projects and financing opportunities for multi-billion dollar infrastructure improvements in California.
- **November 2021** — The Asm and Senate Select Committees on Ports held an oversight hearing on the situation at the Ports of LA and Long Beach. [watch the hearing](#) — [background materials](#)
- **2021-22 Budget** — California's recently enacted budget includes \$250 million for ports, \$280 million for infrastructure projects at and around the Port of Oakland, and \$1.3 billion over three years for zero-emission trucks, transit buses, and school buses, including the deployment of more than 1,000 zero-emission port drayage trucks.

FAQ ON LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT TERMS

- **What is the definition of the civilian labor force?** The labor force includes all people age 16 and older who are classified as either employed or unemployed. Those persons not classified as employed or unemployed are not in the labor force.
- **Is the count of unemployed persons based on the number of people receiving unemployment insurance benefits?** No; the estimate of unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. There is no question relating to unemployment insurance benefits in the monthly survey.
- **How is a person classified as employed?** A person is employed if, during the survey reference week, they meet any of the following criteria: (1) they worked at least 1 hour as a paid employee or in their own business; (2) they were temporarily absent from their job, business, or farm, whether or not they were paid for the time off; or (3) worked without pay for a minimum of 15 hours in a business or farm owned by a member of their family.
- **How is the unemployment rate calculated?** The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. A person is classified as unemployed if, based on the monthly sample survey of households: (1) they had no employment during the reference week; (2) they were available for work; and (3) they made specific active efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week.
- **What are the alternative measures of labor underutilization (U-1 through U-6)?** In addition to the official unemployment rate, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes a range of alternative measures of labor underutilization. Together, these are known as the U-1 through U-6 rates. [Concepts and Definitions \(CPS\) \(bls.gov\)](#) (see next slide)

ALL SIX RATES, U-1 THROUGH U-6, ARE PRODUCED SOLELY FROM DATA COLLECTED IN THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY.

U-1 is limited to people unemployed for 15 weeks or longer and is expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force. U-1 is calculated as: $(\text{Unemployed 15 or more weeks} \div \text{Labor Force}) \times 100$.

U-2 is limited to unemployed job losers, including people who completed temporary jobs, and is expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force. U-2 is calculated as: $(\text{Unemployed job losers and people who completed temporary jobs} \div \text{Labor Force}) \times 100$.

U-3 is the official unemployment rate. It is the total number of unemployed people, expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force. U-3 is calculated as: $(\text{Total Unemployed} \div \text{Labor Force}) \times 100$.

U-4 adds discouraged workers to the total number of unemployed people, and is expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers. (Discouraged workers are a subset of people not in the labor force. They are not included in the official unemployment measure because they have not searched for work in the last 4 weeks.) U-4 is calculated as: $((\text{Total Unemployed} + \text{Discouraged Workers}) \div (\text{Labor Force} + \text{Discouraged Workers})) \times 100$.

U-5 adds all people who are marginally attached to the labor force (which includes discouraged workers) to the total number of unemployed people, and is expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force plus those marginally attached to the labor force. U-5 is calculated as: $((\text{Total Unemployed} + \text{Marginally Attached to the Labor Force}) \div (\text{Labor Force} + \text{Marginally Attached to the Labor Force})) \times 100$.

U-6 is the broadest measure of labor underutilization. In addition to the total number of unemployed and all people marginally attached to the labor force, U-6 includes people at work part time for economic reasons (also called involuntary part-time workers) and is expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force plus the marginally attached. U-6 is calculated as: $((\text{Total Unemployed} + \text{Marginally Attached to the Labor Force} + \text{People at Work Part Time for Economic Reasons}) \div (\text{Labor Force} + \text{Marginally Attached to the Labor Force})) \times 100$.



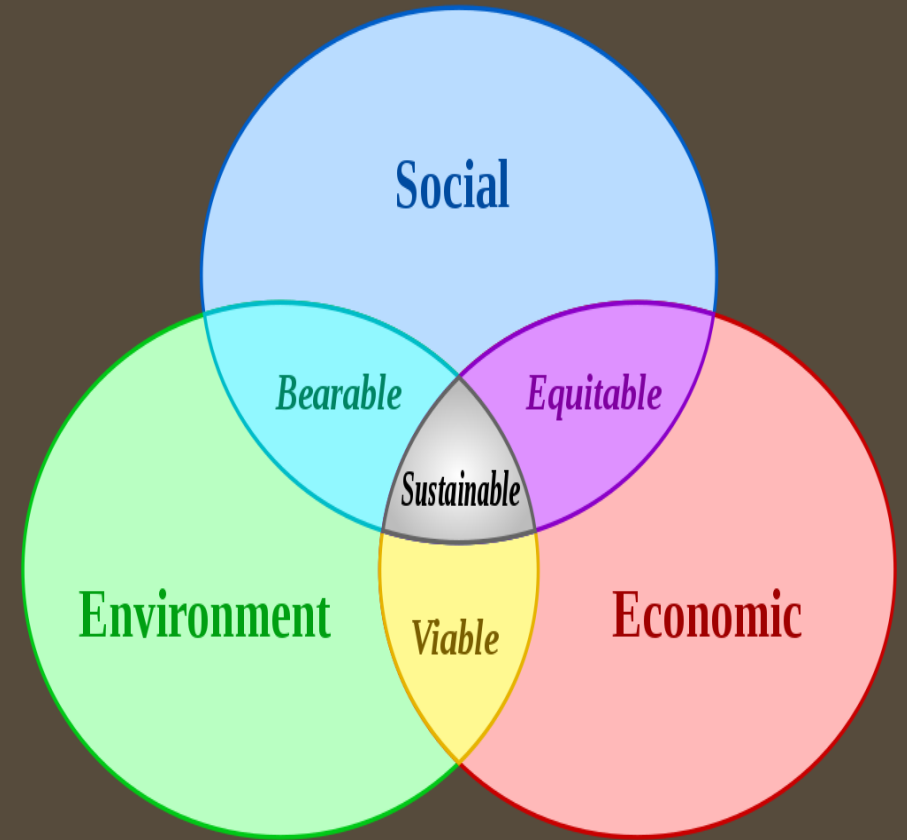
ASSOCIATION UPDATES

Agenda Item III

SPEAKERS — AGENDA ITEM III

- **Heidi Pickman** with CAMEO
- **Claudia Viek** with Invest in Women Entrepreneurs and the California Women's Business Center Network
- **Ashley Zaragoza**, with the Economic Development Department at City of Corona
- **Phil Vermuelin**, with the Coalition of Small and Disabled Veteran Businesses

All roundtable participants are encouraged to share their priorities and experiences.



ADDISON PETERSON JOINS CAMEO

- Addison is a Policy Specialist for CAMEO and comes with a wide range of political and policy experience. Addison has been elected as a Delegate for the Democratic National Committee and California Democratic Party.
- After graduating college with his Bachelor's degree in Political Science, he was selected to be a Fellow for the Jesse M. Unruh Assembly Fellowship program, working in the office of Assemblymember Chris Holden.
- While working in the Assembly for a few years, Addison staffed legislation and worked on the Assembly Floor team for the Speaker's and Majority Leader's offices.
- After his time in the Assembly, he worked at the University of California Office of the President as the High School Articulation Coordinator working on education policy for K-12 and higher education. During this time, he completed his Masters in Public Administration.

Contact: apeterson@cameonetwork.org



California Shop Small

*A Three-Week Training Program in Partnership
with Shop | Dine Corona*



Just in time for the holidays, the City of Corona invites local businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs to participate in a three-week, e-commerce training series to support businesses in launching a business or reaching new customers! This is a partnership event with the Small Business Development Center (SBDC) and support's "Shop|Dine Corona," a new citywide marketing campaign celebrating and supporting more than 12,000 businesses in Corona! Sign up today to learn more about how you can sell your products online through SBDC's California Shop Small.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP WEEK 2021

Among other activities, the US DOL Secretary Marty Walsh announced the establishment of an [Apprenticeship Ambassador Initiative](#) which brings together industry, labor, education, equity, and workforce leaders to serve as champions to expand, diversify, and modernize Registered Apprenticeship. [Fact Sheet on Apprenticeships](#).

US DOL is looking for organizations to become [Apprenticeship Ambassadors](#):

- Promote and expand awareness of the benefits of Registered Apprenticeship
- Identify and scale innovative practices and partnerships to modernize and accelerate the adoption of Registered Apprenticeship
- Increase access and support for underrepresented and underserved populations in Registered Apprenticeships
- Communicate the business case for Registered Apprenticeship as a mainstream workforce strategy for high-demand industries and creating opportunities for good jobs for all Americans

DOL ANNOUNCES PROPOSAL TO RESCIND INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM

“WASHINGTON – The U.S. Department of Labor today announced a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking public comment on a proposal to eliminate the Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Program, allowing the department to direct its resources toward expanding access to good-paying jobs through Registered Apprenticeships and create reliable pathways to middle class.

“The proposed rule is the latest of several actions taken by the department in response to President Biden’s Executive Order 14016, including the suspension of review of applications for Standard Recognition Entities in the Industry Recognized Apprenticeship Program. The proposal is part of the Biden-Harris Administration’s larger apprenticeship effort, including expanding and strengthening the proven Registered Apprenticeship model, investing in pipelines to these programs, and improving the quality of apprenticeship programs.

“The proposed rule would rescind the regulatory framework used to establish and govern IRAPs. If the proposal is finalized, the department will work with previously recognized SREs and IRAPs to explore options to become program sponsors or intermediaries under the Registered Apprenticeship system.”



IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAMS

Agenda Item IV

KEY RECOVERY CHALLENGES IN 2021

- ❑ Data continues to suggest that women- and minority-owned businesses were hardest hit and continue to have the greatest challenges in accessing technical and financial assistance.
- ❑ The variety of programs make it difficult for businesses and workers to know where to start.
- ❑ Many of the state's smallest businesses find the documentation requirements for applying for COVID-19 resources to be a significant barrier.
- ❑ Accessing state procurement opportunities are challenging with the number of contracts being made under disaster declarations and budget exemptions, as well as the loss of in-person events to meet primes.
- ❑ COVID-19 is amplifying old business operation challenges, including local broadband capacity, access to capital, and the cost of regulatory compliance.
- ❑ In addition to addressing worker shortages, many small businesses are facing large re-payments of back rent while struggling to re-open.

SPEAKERS — AGENDA ITEM IV

- ❑ Toni Symonds with the JEDE Committee to facilitate our discussion
- ❑ Heidi Pickman with [CAMEO](#) to discuss their CDFI Incubator
- ❑ Jai Sharma with the [Silicon Valley Consulting Group](#)
- ❑ Shannon McConville with the [Public Policy Institute of California](#) (2:30 pm)

Roundtable participants are encouraged to use this time to share new and update on-going initiatives to address economic recovery challenges.



PROGRAMS WE ARE TRACKING

Approved Programs & Initiatives

TRACKING IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW AND FOLLOW-ON PROGRAMS

- \$900 million COVID Relief Act and \$1.4 billion Omnibus Appropriation Act (federal) – signed into law in December 2020
- \$1.9 trillion Biden American Rescue Plan (federal) – signed into law on March 11, 2021
 - Includes \$894 million in State Small Business Credit Initiative
- \$7.6 billion Early Action Budget Agreement to provide relief to Californians experiencing pandemic hardship, including \$2.1 billion for small businesses (state) – signed into law on February 23, 2021
- California \$6.2 billion tax cut to small business (state) – signed into law on April 29, 2021
- California State Budget for 2021-22 (state) – signed into law on July 12, 2021
- \$1.7 trillion INVEST in America Act (HR 3684 federal) – signed into law on November 15, 2021

STATE SMALL BUSINESS RESOURCES

- ❑ \$4 billion Small Business Grant Program. Qualifying small businesses and nonprofits can receive awards of up to \$25,000. \$1.5 billion added in 2021-22 budget <https://business.ca.gov/about/publications/> (look under CA Small Business Covid-19 Relief Grant Program)
- ❑ \$200 million Main Street Tax Credit. \$100 million added in 2021-22 budget <https://www.ftb.ca.gov/file/business/credits/small-business-hiring-credit.html>
- ❑ \$120 million new capitalization for the Small Business Disaster Loan Guarantee Program. <https://www.ibank.ca.gov/small-business/disaster-relief/>
- ❑ \$65 million for entrepreneur seed grant programs to assist aspiring entrepreneurs from economically disadvantaged groups. 2021-22 Budget included \$35 million (Office of the Small Business Advocate) and \$20 million (California Workforce Development Board/Employment Training Panel) <https://etp.ca.gov/grants/>
- ❑ \$37.5 million contributed by the state to the California Rebuilding Fund, a networked loan program which is capitalized with public and private capital. \$12.5 million added in 2021-22 budget <https://www.connect2capital.com/p/californiarebuildingfund/>
- ❑ \$17 million Small Business Technical Assistance Expansion Program to provide free one-on-one counseling and training to small businesses and nonprofits. Third year of the five year commitment <https://calosba.ca.gov/local-direct-assistance/small-business-centers/>



**BUILD BACK BETTER
INFRASTRUCTURE**

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW

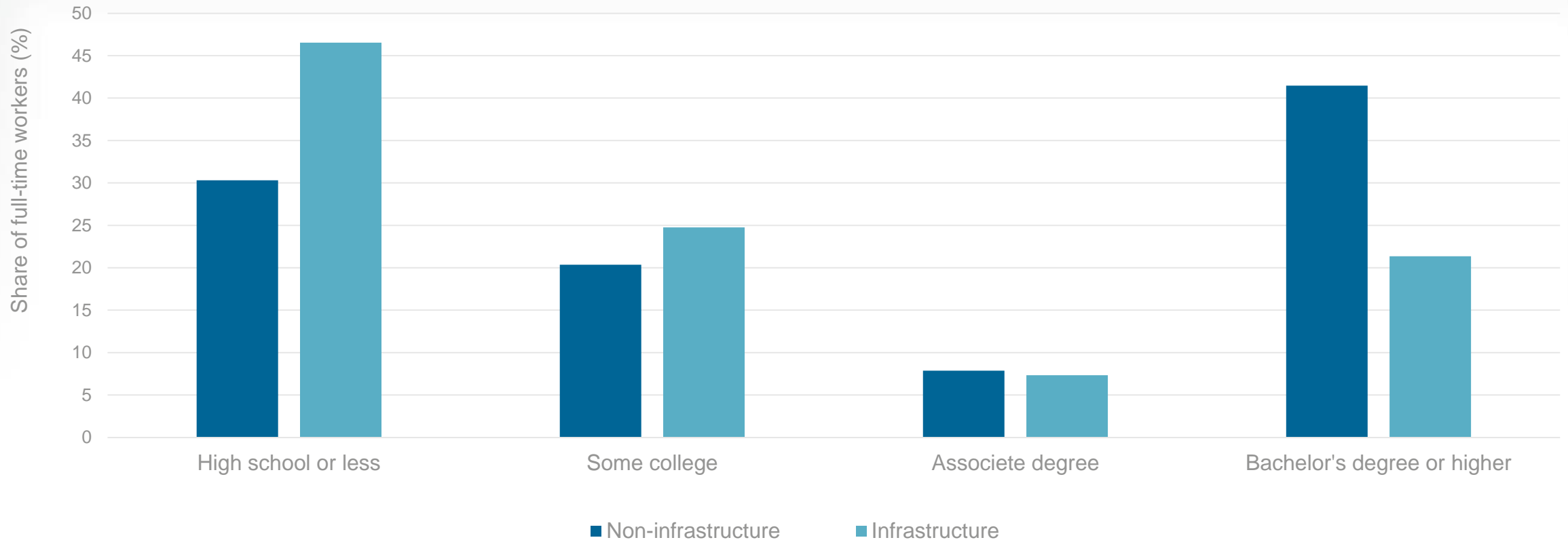
- Permanently establishes the Minority Business Development Agency (Major accomplishment)
- \$55 billion to expand access to clean drinking water for households, businesses, schools, and child care centers.
- \$65 billion to help ensure that every American has access to provide reliable high-speed internet through broadband infrastructure deployment.
- Reauthorizes surface transportation programs for five years and invest \$110 billion in additional funding to repair roads and bridges and support major, transformational projects.
- \$89.9 billion in guaranteed funding for public transit over the next five years.
- \$17 billion in port infrastructure and waterways and \$25 billion in airports to address repair and maintenance backlogs, reduce congestion and emissions near ports and airports, and drive electrification and other low-carbon technologies.
- \$7.5 billion to build out a national network of EV chargers.
- \$65 billion investment in clean energy transmission and grid upgrades.

Links to more detail on what is in the [new infrastructure law](#). [Whitehouse](#) [DOT](#) [DOC](#) [NCSL](#)

Federal infrastructure investment could expand opportunity for California workers

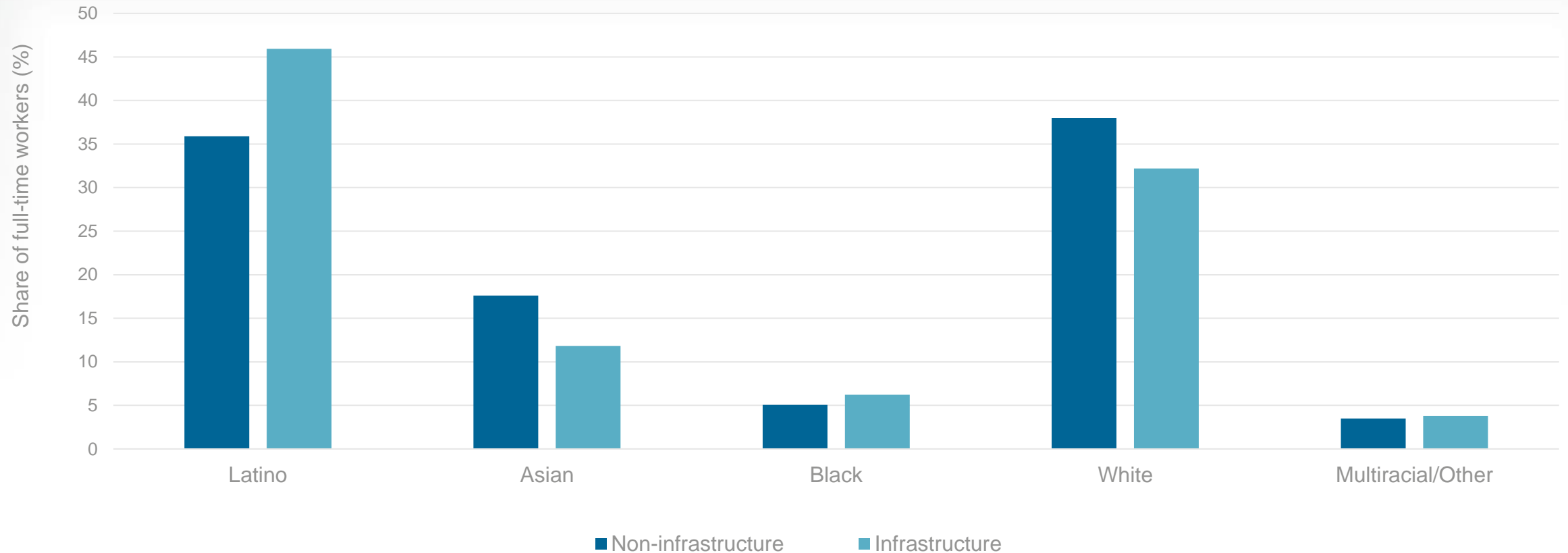
- Infrastructure jobs comprise about 9% of the California workforce
- The scale and nature of workforce opportunities will depend on projects selected for funding and their timelines
- Some infrastructure occupations align with career education training available at California community colleges
 - E.g. Engineering technicians, diesel truck mechanics, utility line installers
- Career education credentials boost earnings levels, but few students complete programs

Nearly 80% of California infrastructure workers do not have a bachelor's degree



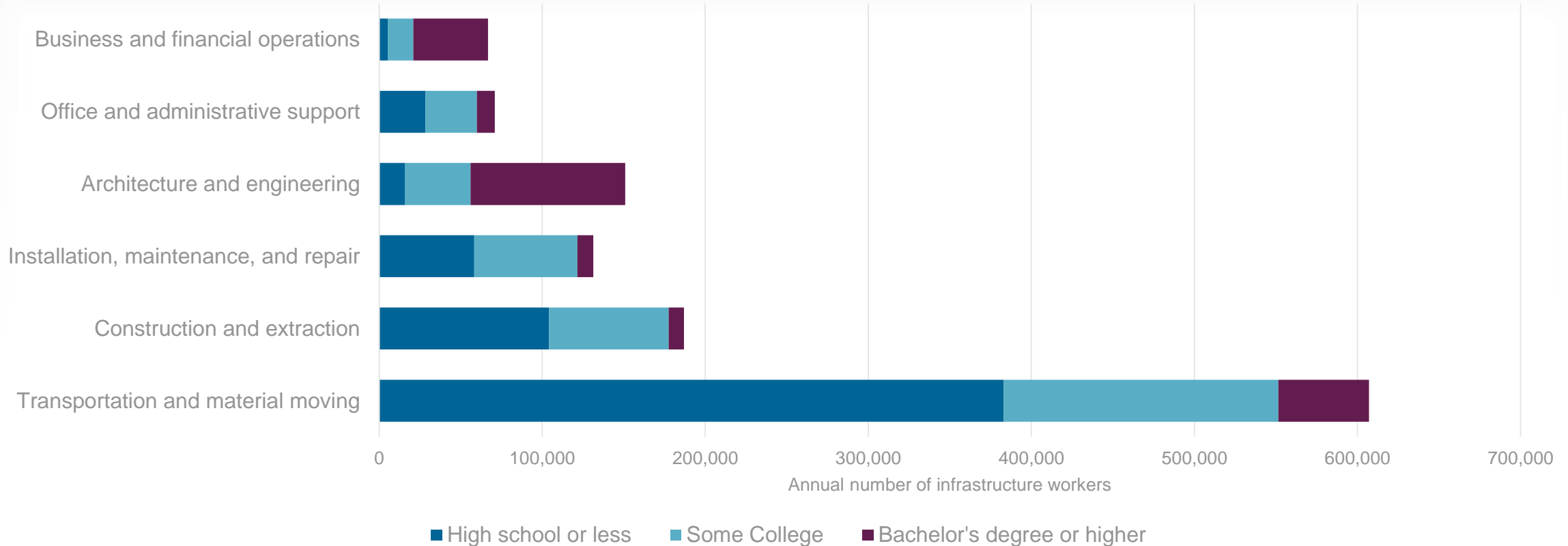
SOURCE: 2017-2019 American Community Survey data for California accessed through IPUMS from PPIC blog November 2021. Infrastructure jobs are identified by detailed occupation codes defined in [Kane and Tomer \(Brookings Institute, 2016\)](#).

Latino and Black workers are over-represented in infrastructure jobs



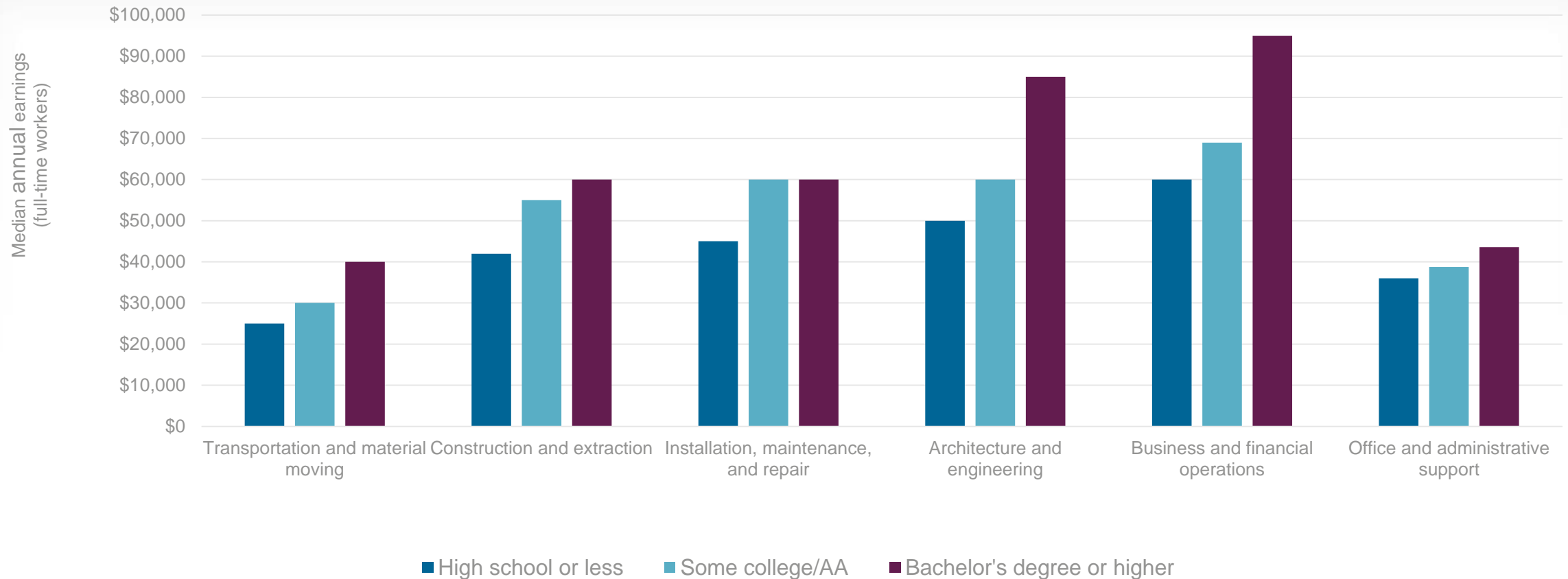
SOURCE: 2017-2019 American Community Survey data for California accessed through IPUMS from PPIC blog November 2021.

Education levels vary across largest infrastructure occupations



SOURCE: 2017-2019 American Community Survey data for California accessed through IPUMS from PPIC blog November 2021.

Infrastructure workers with some college training earn more



SOURCE: 2017-2019 American Community Survey data for California accessed through IPUMS from PPIC blog November 2021.

Notes on the use of these slides

These slides were created to accompany a presentation. They do not include full documentation of sources, data samples, methods, and interpretations. To avoid misinterpretations, please contact:

Your name (mcconville@ppic.org; 415-291-4481)

Thank you for your interest in this work.

CALIFORNIA REBUILDING FUND

The Rebuilding Fund is a financial partnership between state and local governments and private organizations that provides loans (primarily through community lenders) to small businesses in underserved communities.

Launched in November 2021, the Rebuilding Fund is intended to address the pandemic's significant impact on small businesses, especially targeted to historically underserved business owners, including women and people of color.

Straight Forward Access - Small business owners complete a standard pre-application through www.CALoanFund.org, which is used to match the business with a community lender. If matched, the business owner receives assistance with the application by the lender, as well as support through a network of TA providers organized by **CAMEO, Small Business Majority, California's Small Business Development Centers, and Women's Business Centers.**

According to a [September 2021 article](#), small businesses have access to \$56.6 million in capital, \$37.5 million of which was contributed by the state. The article reports that over **700 small businesses** have been provided loans with an average loan size of approximately \$63,000. More than **90% of the loans have gone to small businesses that are historically "un-banked,"** meaning they lack access to credit from traditional financial institutions.



Current investors include: The IBank, Santa Clara County, San Francisco County, Wells Fargo, First Republic Bank, Bank of America, the Grove Foundation, The Kapor Center, the Panta Rhea Foundation, The Doctors Company, Sonen Capital, Visa Foundation and generous individual donors.

The Little Hoover Commission related materials.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCE FUND

- **\$600 million** one-time federal ARPA funds for the **Community Economic Resilience Fund** to support the planning and implementation of regional transition strategies developed by High Road Transition Collaboratives.
- These High Road Transition Collaboratives are intended to bring communities together through an inclusive process to produce a regional roadmap for economic growth that prioritizes the creation of accessible, high-quality jobs in future-looking industries.
- The regional roadmaps will focus on those sectors and regions most affected by the state's transition to carbon neutrality, as well as those most vulnerable to the state's increasing and immediate climate impacts.
- The CERF Program will provide follow-on funding for region- and industry-specific economic transition strategies outlined in the roadmap.
- Funding will be guided by the Just Transition Roadmap, which was scheduled to be published in July 2021.

UPDATE ON COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCE FUND (CERF)

On October 28, 2021, EDD in collaboration with the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and GO-Biz opened a [public comment period](#) on the 13 proposed regions in California. Comments were due by November 10, 2021.

The 13 regions were based on an analysis from the state's Labor Market Information Division, in addition to other key factors. The following were considered when selecting the proposed regions:

- Connections to existing definitions of regions in California.
- Relative size of population.
- Geographic scale and size.
- Industry mix and economic relationships.

[Text of SB 162](#) – implantation bill

[CERF Proposed Regions Memorandum \(PDF\)](#)

[CERF Additional Details \(PDF\)](#)

Proposed CERF Economic Regions



CALIFORNIA COMPETES (CALCOMPETES) TAX CREDIT

GO-Biz announced the allocation of \$150 million in CalCompetes Tax Credits, which are projected to create more than 7,600 new, full-time jobs in California.

In addition, more than \$1.2 billion in new investments will be made across the state over the next 5 years. CalCompetes is intended to play a “pivotal role in helping innovative startups to grow to scale and to choose California for their long-term home.”

“California Competes is an important program that attracts and retains employers, who in turn create good-paying jobs and economic opportunity for California workers.” said Dee Dee Myers, Senior Advisor to Governor Newsom and Director of GO-Biz. *“These tax credits will incentivize the creation of thousands of new, quality full-time jobs and much-needed investment across our state.”*

OSBA OPEN FUNDING AND GUIDANCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Grants to Microbusinesses**: \$50 million one-time GF for grants to local governments and nonprofits to provide direct relief to eligible microbusinesses.
 - Round 1 **RFP** is open until November 18, 2021. Grants are to eligible grantmaking entities to locally administer the program.
 - Round 2 RFP application period (if necessary) – November/December 2021
 - Eligible grantmaking entities are expected to begin performance (i.e., outreach, application, disbursement) in early 2022. This may be sooner if all 58 counties/eligible grantmaking entities are selected in Round 1.
- **California Venues Grant Program**
 - \$150 million one-time GF for CalOSBA to provide financial relief to independent venues, live events businesses, and minor league sports.
 - Applications opened October 29 and close on November 19, 2021.
 - More information at <https://cavenuesgrant.com/>

JUST CLOSED FUNDING ROUND

- **Inclusive Innovation Hub**: \$2.5 million one-time GF to relaunch the California Innovation Hub program as the Inclusive Innovation Hub program (iHub2) to incentivize a focus on diversity, equity, and inclusion in the state's tech and science-based start-up ecosystem.
- **RFP** is open until November 15, 2021
- Budgeted performance period – January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022
- Total performance period is 5 years – January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2027

FUTURE ROLLOUT OF GO-BIZ AND OSBA PROGRAMS

- California Dream Fund Program:
 - \$35 million one-time GF to support microgrants of up to \$10,000 to seed business start-ups by entrepreneurs from underserved small business groups who participate in intensive business start-up training programs.
 - RFP application period – November 2021
 - Performance Period – January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022
- California Nonprofit Performing Arts Grant Program
 - \$50 million one-time GF for GO-Biz to provide grants under the California Nonprofit Performing Arts Grant Program.
 - RFP to select intermediary – October 2021
 - Intermediary is expected to begin performance (i.e., outreach, application, disbursement) by end of 2021 or early 2022.
- California Competes Grant:
 - \$120 million available to help expand CA businesses and attract new businesses to the state.
 - Application period starts January 3, 2022
 - Applications are due by Monday, January 24, at 11:59 p.m.
 - Online application can be accessed at www.calcompetes.ca.gov. New guidelines posted



\$4 BILLION SMALL BUSINESS COVID-19 RELIEF GRANT PROGRAM

Funding rounds closed —
applications still being processed

SMALL BUSINESS COVID-19 RELIEF GRANT PROGRAM

	Number of Awards	Funds Awarded
Round 1	22,213.00	\$253,171,386
Round 2	20,980.00	\$237,061,106
Round 3	43,275.00	\$539,098,012
Round 4*	2,046.00	\$29,847,588
Round 5	38,208.00	\$480,962,198
Round 6	68,562.00	\$808,171,883
Round 7*	39,064.00	\$538,871,768
Round 8	468.00	\$6,033,700
Round 9	60,669.00	\$745,912,253
Total	295,485.00	\$3,639,129,894
*nonprofit awards only		

SMALL BUSINESS COVID-19 RELIEF GRANT

Chart 1 – Summary of Selected Awardees by Industry (as of 10/11/2021)

	Percentage Highly Impacted Industry	Percentage Other Impacted Industry	Percentage Total-target Industry	Percentage NON-target Industry	Percentage For Profit	Percentage Nonprofit
Round 1	53.5	4.2	62.9	37.1	94.8	5.2
Round 2	45.9	4.3	52.7	47.3	97.5	2.5
Round 3	35.4	4.5	42.3	57.7	97.6	2.4
Round 5	23.0	4.0	28.9	71.1	98.1	1.9
Round 6	10.7	3.3	17.2	82.8	96.8	3.2
Round 7	8.1	2.5	11.3	88.7	99.3	0.7
Round 9	44.4	3.7	54.1	45.9	94.0	6.0
Average from all Rounds excluding 4 and 8	31.6	3.8	38.5	61.5	96.9	3.1

Source: <https://business.ca.gov/about/publications/>

SMALL BUSINESS COVID-19 RELIEF GRANT

**Chart 2 – Summary of Selected Awardees Based on
Self-identified Gender and Veteran Status (as of 10/11/2021)**

	Percentage of Women	Percentage of Male or Decline to State Grantees	Percentage of Veterans
Round 1	53.0	47.0	1.5
Round 2	55.5	44.5	2.0
Round 3	55.5	44.5	2.7
Round 5	47.2	52.8	3.1
Round 6	43.8	56.2	3.3
Round 7	25.9	74.1	3.0
Round 9	46.9	53.1	2.4
Average from all Rounds excluding 4 and 8	46.8	53.2	2.6

Source: <https://business.ca.gov/about/publications/>

SMALL BUSINESS COVID-19 RELIEF GRANT

**Chart 3 – Summary of Selected Awardees based on
Self-identified Race and Ethnicity (as of 10/11/2021)**

	Percentage of White Grantees	Percentage of Black Grantees	Percentage of Asian Grantees	Percentage of Latino Grantees	Percentage of Native American Grantees	Percentage of Pacific -Islander Grantees
Round 1	45.1	6.2	32.4	16.0	2.0	2.1
Round 2	40.9	7.4	33.2	18.1	1.9	2.2
Round 3	34.0	7.4	38.1	19.7	2.2	2.7
Round 5	37.6	8.1	33.7	19.7	2.1	2.4
Round 6	41.4	6.5	33.2	17.8	1.9	2.5
Round 7	46.7	4.4	33.1	15.2	1.3	2.1
Round 9	27.8	22.7	29.5	15.3	1.2	1.0
Average from all Rounds excluding 4 and 8	39.1	9.0	33.3	17.4	1.8	2.1

Source: <https://business.ca.gov/about/publications/>

SMALL BUSINESS COVID-19 RELIEF GRANT

Chart 4 – Summary of Selected Awardees by Location (as of 10/11/2021)

	Percentage of Grantees Located in a Suburban or Urban Area	Percentage of Grantees Located in a Rural Area	Percentage of Grantees Located in a Low- or Moderate-Income Area	Percentage of Grantees Located in a High-Income Area
Round 1	88.1	11.9	76.7	23.3
Round 2	90.3	9.7	68.0	32.0
Round 3	90.8	9.2	67.1	32.9
Round 5	92.2	7.8	57.0	43.0
Round 6	93.5	6.5	58.7	41.3
Round 7	97.1	2.9	44.7	55.3
Round 9	97.7	2.3	62.2	37.8
Average from all Rounds excluding 4 and 8	92.8	7.2	62.1	37.9

Source: <https://business.ca.gov/about/publications/>

“SOURCE DIVERSE SOURCE LOCAL”

In case you missed this OSBA Initiative

Source Diverse Source Local — is a public-private collaboration to strengthen inclusive procurement programs and build a resilient California-based supply chain.

<https://calosba.ca.gov/business-learning-center/grow/procurement-and-supply-chain/>



FIRST ROUND OF MIDDLE MILE AWARDS

CA has begun to make awards from the [\\$6 billion broadband investment](#) made through the 2021-22 Budget. Comments due by November 19, 2021. [More information.](#)

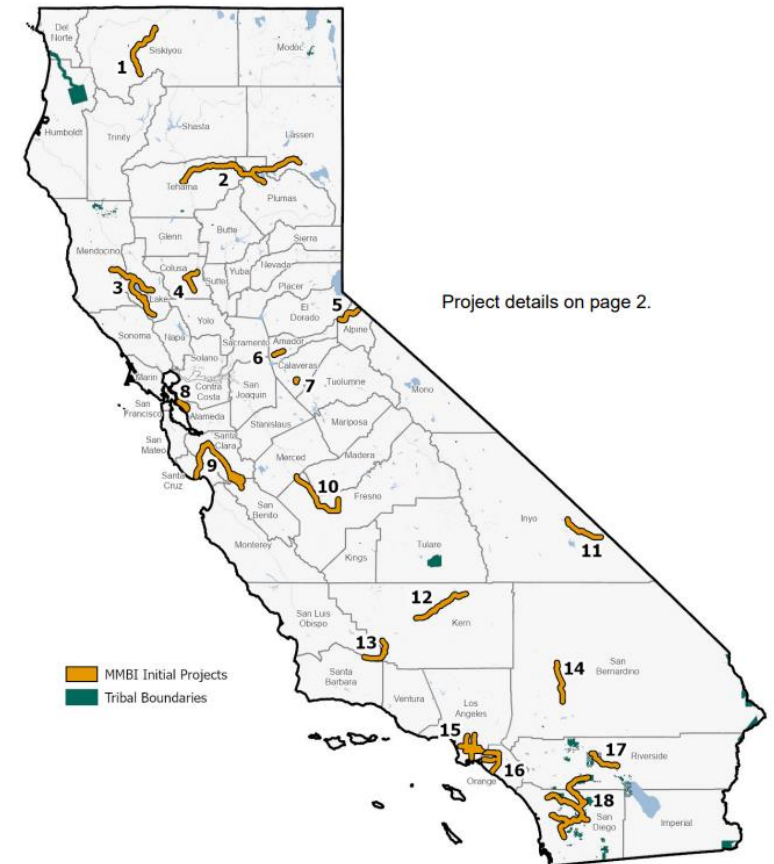
[According to the award announcement](#), the initial 18 project locations approved by the CPUC are based on known unserved and underserved areas across the state.

The projects were selected to connect to the core of the global internet and interconnect to last-mile infrastructure, which is the final leg that provides internet service to a customer.

“The list [of 18 projects] is the outcome of significant collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including CDT, Caltrans, and the TPA. CDT has worked with the TPA and state partners to review information provided by the CPUC and the broadband industry, as well as information regarding work planned by Caltrans in order to begin to plan and develop the statewide open-access middle-mile broadband network.”

[Map and other materials](#) on initial round of funding.

Middle-Mile Broadband Initiative Initial Projects



INSIGHTS INTO STATE PROCUREMENT





JEDE Update: Emerging Small Businesses – Success Story

November 18, 2021

Presented by: Jai Sharma, Founder & Managing Partner, Silicon Valley Consulting Group

Silicon Valley Consulting Group – Quick Background

We are a niche Strategy, Management, and Technology Advisory firm formed in 2019

- Serve both Private and Public sector customers on their Business Transformation Initiatives.
- State of California certified Micro Business with following credentials: -
 - Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)
 - Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)
 - Small and Local Emerging Business (SLEB)
 - California Multiple Award Schedule (CMAS) & IT MSA Contract Holder
 - Preferred Technology Partner for California Dept. of Technology
 - Proud member of CA DGS's Small Business Advisory Council (SBAC)
 - Federal 8(a) certification – In Approval Cycle

Silicon Valley Consulting Group – Rapidly Scaling Business Model

- **State of California** – Technology, Executive, and Program Management services.
- **Broadband Middle Mile Initiative (BMMI)**: Signed into Law by Governor via SB156
 - Leading program management services for the state's historic, multiyear, and mission critical \$3 Billion Broadband Middle Mile Initiative (BMMI) which expands the state's broadband fiber infrastructure and increases internet connectivity.
 - This initiative will bridge the digital divide in California with primary objective of providing equitable access to high-speed broadband service and prioritize inclusion of unserved and underserved populations, anchor institutions, tribal entities, and agricultural regions.
 - Key Stakeholders: [Middle Mile Advisory Committee](#), CDT, Caltrans, CPUC, DOF, TPA
- **CalSTRS**
 - Leading executive technology advisory services for a large-scale Data Modernization program

Silicon Valley Consulting Group – Rapidly Scaling Business Model

- **Private Sector** – Continues to be our key revenue generating industry
- **High Tech Manufacturing & Semi Conductor Industry**
 - Collaborating with C-suite & leading strategic technology and business transformation initiatives for Fortune 500 corporations with global operations
- **High Tech Software – Software as a Service (SaaS) Industry**
 - Collaborating with C-suite & leading strategic technology and business transformation initiatives for established software firms as well as high growth and scaling start ups.

Success Story: State & Small/Emerging Businesses Partnership

California is setting an example for Championing SB/DVBE/Emerging Businesses Causes

- **Department of General Services (DGS) – SBAC and SB/DVBE Leadership support**
 - Significant focus to evaluate and implement SBAC recommendations highlighting challenges faced by SB and Emerging business community
 - Appropriate accommodations in state senate bills (AB1574) to account for SB and Emerging businesses needs
 - Tremendous DGS leadership & SBAC business leadership support to review and action joint recommendations
- **State Assembly – JEDE Small Business Roundtable – Asm Cervantes, Chair**
 - Providing a collaborative forum for SB and Emerging businesses to bring forward recommendations
 - Extensive support for SB community and broad visibility into current issues and challenges
- **Department of Technology (CDT) Procurement Division – Role model for Micro & Emerging Businesses**
 - High degree of importance given to ensure meaningful debriefs to vendors
 - Commitment & empathy towards small & emerging businesses – ***Should be recognized officially***
 - Transparent procurement process provides encouragement & extra motivation for SB & Emerging businesses
 - Possible candidate as an example/baseline for other state departments

Success Story: State & Small/Emerging Businesses Partnership

Silicon Valley Consulting Group Approach – BMMI Program

- We were provided concrete feedback via debrief on a losing bid
 - Made our team fully aware where we missed the mark & the improvements that we needed to stand a chance
- Historic Broadband Middle-Mile Initiative (BMMI) Bid
 - Put our heart and soul into the response, used all the tools available and tribal knowledge gained via JEDE, SBAC etc. with sole focus & objective of making the state successful on this critical, historic, and politically sensitive program.
 - Only competed with ourselves, stitched together a compelling proposal and a solid team, went over and beyond, to the point where we clearly differentiated ourselves from the closest competition by miles
 - Received exceptional kudos and positive feedback from State leadership during interviews and onboarding for having the strategic vision, passion and drive to ensure BMMI program and State success
 - Specifically invited by the State CIO and OBDL Deputy Director to introduce our team to Middle Mile Advisory Committee (MMAC)
 - [Zoom Link to MMAC Meeting 10/20/2021](#) – Silicon Valley Consulting Group intro starting at 13-minute mark
 - [Link to MMAC Website](#) – Chaired by State CIO Director Amy Tong, **Key Members:** Senators Lena Gonzalez & Mike McGuire; Assemblymembers Sharon Quirk-Silva & Jim Wood, Gov Ops Secretary, Yolanda Richardson, Directors and senior state leaders from DOF, Caltrans, & CPUC

Success Story: State & Small/Emerging Businesses Partnership

Key to Success for New and Emerging Businesses

- Leverage Available Debriefs whenever possible
 - Request debriefs and spend time to understand where we missed the mark
- Conduct Independent Research
 - PRA review and research
- Strive to stay motivated and get better
 - Use constructive feedback received during debriefs to address key fallouts on new bid responses
- Use Downtime to build strong network and relationships
 - Vendor communitive welcomed us with open arms and provided mentoring and coaching
- Keep Minimum Operating Expenses
 - Form a Corp, LLP, or LLC etc. at an appropriate time – Does not need to be in place on day 1. Seek Tax accountant guidance

Our Moral Obligation

State of California does a lot for Small and Emerging business community

It is our moral and social obligation to make the State successful in its key and critical strategic initiatives

Our Commitment

1st step in our Commitment – Minority Primed BMMI Program Management

- ❖ Social responsibility driven selection of diverse cultural team
- ❖ Top two leaders on our team are well accomplished & successful women
- ❖ Additional opportunities & capabilities for our DVBE partner on the program
- ❖ Commitment to mentor other emerging businesses and opening further opportunities

Our Long Term Commitment – Play our part to ensure State meets its goals and objectives

- ❖ Serve as a mentor to other similar emerging businesses on their state contracting journey
- ❖ Collaborate across stakeholders to lead awareness sessions for broader SB community
- ❖ Commit to continue to build and develop firm's culturally diverse talent pool
- ❖ Continue to champion SB/DVBE/Minority causes across various platforms

How to Reach Us

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Contact Us Via Social Media



[CONNECT WITH US](#)



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@SVCGCORP



INFORMATION SHARING OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROPOSALS

Agenda Item V

FOCUS AREAS

- ❑ Public Policy Priorities for 2021
- ❑ Economic Recovery Proposals – Under Discussion
- ❑ Recommendations from Reports



SPEAKERS — AGENDA ITEM V

□ Toni Symonds, JEDE Committee, will facilitate this discussion.

Advocates are encouraged to share information on economic recovery proposals, as well as other federal and state priorities.

TRACKING NEW AND ONGOING ISSUES

- State Small Business Credit Initiative – CA formula allocation \$895 million.
- American Jobs Plan – \$2 trillion in infrastructure, workforce, and small business procurement opportunities.
- House “Soft Infrastructure Plan” announced, which provides \$3.5 trillion (2,600 pages).



STATE SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE

December Deadline

STATE SMALL BUSINESS CREDIT INITIATIVE

- The [American Rescue Plan Act](#) of 2021 (ARPA) included \$10 billion for the reauthorization of the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI), which was initially created through the [Small Business Jobs Act of 2010](#), to strengthen state programs that support financing of small businesses. [Fact Sheet](#) (updated 10/25)
- SSBCI will make both competitively awarded funds and allocations based on formulas.
- CA's [formula allocation](#) is \$894.9 million.
- \$1.5 billion in ARPA funds to be competitively bid by state governments for programs targeted to serve socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.
- \$1 billion is available as an incentive for states who do well in serving the needs of businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.
- \$500 million to implement state small business technical assistance plans.
- State government SSBCI program funds can be deployed in Indian Country or to support Native American businesses.
- The US Treasury issued [guidelines](#) on November 10, 2021. Prior and preliminary [doc](#) was issued 10/25/21.

HOW DID CA USE ITS FIRST ROUND OF SSBCI FUNDING?

- CA received \$168.4 million out of \$1.5 billion.
- No real plan – money was expended through the state’s two existing programs until deadlines necessitated the development of new program.
 - Small Business Loan Guarantee Program (\$85 million)
 - CA Capital Access Program (\$20 million)
 - Collateral Support Program (\$65 million)
- The \$10 billion in second round of funding is substantially larger.
- The second round of funding provides an opportunity for the state to undertake a real analysis of the state’s small business capital needs.
- IBank is holding outreach events. Send recommendations to SSBCI@IBank.ca.gov

SSBCI CURRENT TIMELINE

- April 9, 2021 – US Treasury announced state formula allocations.
- May 10, 2021 – US Treasury announced Tribal government allocations.
- May 13, 2021 – US Treasury hosted an information session for Tribal governments.
- May 27, 2021 – Tribal consultation session held on SSBCI program requirements.
- December 11, 2021 – Initial applications to the US Treasury are due.
- February 11, 2022 – Completed applications to the US Treasury are due.
- March 31, 2022 – Applications for grants to fund small business technical assistance activities are due.

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/state-small-business-credit-initiative-ssbci>

HOW THE FUNDING WORKS

- A Funding Application is due by December 11, 2021.
- Each state/tribal government has a maximum allocation, which can be drawn down in three tranches.
- Money in the first tranche will be transferred within 90 days of the program agreement being signed.
- Receiving the second and third tranche of funding is dependent on the expenditure or obligation of 80% of current tranche of funding.
- SSBCI funds can be used to capitalize small business financing programs, including, but not limited to, portfolio insurance, loan guarantees, loan-loss reserves, collateral support programs, and equity funds.
- Administrative costs are limited to 3%, available one-third at a time.
- Based on a per SSBCI funded program basis, each \$1 of SSBCI public investment must result in \$1 of new private credit.
- Based on an all funded program basis, SSBCI public investments will cause new small business lending to increase at least 10 times the SSBCI contributed amount. 2010 application required documentation of how these leverage amounts would be achieved, including assumptions made to undertake the calculation.
- These leverage requirements make using the SSBCI funds for grants to small businesses very unlikely.

WHO MUST THE SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS SERVE?

States may use SSBCI funds to support eligible small business financing in their state, including on tribal lands. Tribal governments may use funds on tribal lands or where tribal members are located, and for small businesses owned by tribal members anywhere within the United States.

To be clear — State government SSBCI program funds can be deployed in Indian Country to support Native American businesses.

Eligible SSBCI funded programs should provide credit support that meets all of the following requirements:

- Targets an average borrower size of 500 employees or less
- Does not extend support to borrowers that have more than 750 employees
- Targets support towards loans with an average principal amount of \$5 million or less
- Does not extend credit support to loans that exceed a principal amount of \$20 million

REVIEW 2010 SSBCI DOCUMENTS

- SSBCI Program was initially established in 2010.
- While there may be changes in the program due to the appropriations of \$10 billion in ARPA funds, understanding how the initial program worked may provide ideas for how to best design a program that meets the vision and needs of your Tribe.
- 2011-17 SSBCI Best Practices: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/state-small-business-credit-initiative-ssbci/technical-assistance-and-best-practices>
- 2011-17 SSBCI Application: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/state-small-business-credit-initiative-ssbci/application>
- Sample 2011-17 SSBCI Agreement: <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/256/Allocation-Agreement-2011-2017.pdf>
- 2015 Program Evaluation Report: https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/256/SSBCI-Program-Evaluation-2016-Full-Report_1.pdf
- 2016 Annual Report: https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/256/ssbci_quarterly_report_summary_december_2016.pdf

DETERMINING SSBCI FUNDING PRIORITIES

- At the end of the day, who does CA want to have helped with these small business funds?
- Based on the opportunities and challenges, what are the state's priority capital issues?
- Based on available funding, what is the desired balance between funding for business start-ups, business expansions, certain industry sectors, and microbusinesses?
- Should CA administer all their own programs or partner with other states, regional collaboratives, or financial organizations?
- What is the full list of CA financial lending programs? Who are they currently serving and what is their capacity to expand?
- What other public and/or private programs can be aligned with implementation of SSBCI funded programs?
- Where is the TA funding to assist businesses in applying? Where is the funding for pre-loan and post-loan TA?
- Which programs are best suited for tranche one, two, and three funding?

BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS FROM 2011-17

- Recycle capital as quickly as possible
- Manage risk to minimize loss
- Maximize capital availability
- Market the program effectively to generate deal flow and fee income
- Implement a flexible program design that is capable of adapting to changing lender and business needs
- Design programs in a manner that leverages outside funding resources
- Build and maintain stakeholder support

Resource Link: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/small-business-programs/state-small-business-credit-initiative-ssbci/technical-assistance-and-best-practices>

REVIEW 2010 SSBCI DOCUMENTS

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- Sample 2011-17 SSBCI Agreement: <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/256/Allocation-Agreement-2011-2017.pdf>
- 2015 Program Evaluation Report: https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/256/SSBCI-Program-Evaluation-2016-Full-Report_1.pdf
- 2016 Annual Report: https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/256/ssbci_quarterly_report_summary_december_2016.pdf



FUNDING AND PROGRAMS FOR THE 2022-23 BUDGET

LAO RELEASES ANNUAL FISCAL OUTLOOK

The Legislative Analyst's Office released its [2022-23 Fiscal Outlook](#).

- Revenues continue to grow with an estimated \$31 billion surplus (resources in excess of current law commitments) to allocate in 2022-23.
- There is an operating surplus which could allow for limited ongoing investments in the range from \$3 billion to \$8 billion over the next four budget years.
- LAO recommends making additional deposits, above constitutional requirements, into state reserve accounts.
- Inflation needs to be tracked as it creates multiple and different impacts on state revenues.

LAO notes that the “annual budget process provides the Legislature with an opportunity not only to allocate new funding, but also to assess the implementation of existing or recent spending.”

The [State Appropriations Limit](#) (SAL) will be a key budget issue. LAO estimates that roughly \$14 billion will need to be allocated in order to meet the constitutional requirements under SAL across 2020-21 and 2021-22.

- Options include: (1) lower tax revenues; (2) split the excess revenues between additional school and community college district spending and taxpayer rebates; or (3) appropriate more money for purposes excluded from the SAL. These exclusions include: subventions to local governments, capital outlay projects, debt service, federal and court mandates, and certain kinds of emergency spending.
- The LAO projects \$12 billion in additional SAL requirements in 2022-23 – although there is “significant uncertainty” in this estimate, at this time.
- LAO recommends taking actions to meet the 2020-21 and 2021-22 SAL requirements in [early 2022](#).

RESPONSE TO LAO'S RELEASE OF BUDGET OUTLOOK

“California made real progress in the historic 2021 budget. The Assembly will focus on making sure these recently funded initiatives are working in the coming months. In 2022, we plan additional, important investments – especially one-time investments allowed under the Gann Limit – to benefit all our communities. The record level of school funding for the next budget year also creates unprecedented opportunities to help communities build back from the pandemic and encourage engagement by students, parents, and teachers in every part of California.”

California Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon on the release of the LAO Budget Outlook

“California’s strong fiscal health is not an accident. It is the direct result of a decade of responsible budgeting by Democratic legislators and Governors that enabled the state to survive the pandemic downturn, the direct result of a rebounding economy, and the direct result of our commonsense, voter-approved revenue system where everyone contributes, but those that benefit the most from California’s economy contribute their share to help meet the needs of all Californians.

“But as economically wealthy as our state is, we see every day that too many have been left behind and too many families struggle just to get by. The Fiscal Outlook provides valuable guidance to the Senate’s ongoing budget work to craft transformative priorities that put California’s wealth to work building a more equitable economy and a stronger middle class.”

California Senate President pro Tempore Toni Atkins on the release of the LAO Budget Outlook

CHECK LIST OF ISSUES FOR 2022-23

- **Extension of SB TAEP:** The program sunsets January 1, 2024.
- **\$2 Billion Unemployment Insurance Mitigation for Small Businesses:** Budget discussions included \$2 billion of tax relief over a ten-year period for small businesses to mitigate impacts of Unemployment Insurance repayments, beginning in 2023. This proposal was intended to replace the Governor's \$1.1 billion proposal.
- **CDFI Grants:** \$70 million one-time GF to establish a grant program for community development financial institutions (CDFIs) pending future legislation. (Funding amended out of initial Budget Bill)
- **Commercial Rent Relief for Small Businesses:** Provisions included in AB 1147 (Cervantes), which is pending in Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.
- Technical assistance funding to prepare the pipeline of small businesses who will access the SSBCI.



CLOSING THOUGHTS

Links to Useful Information



Supporting SMALL
strengthens us ALL:
#ShopSafeShopLocal

STAY CONNECTED WITH GO-BIZ AND OPR

GO-Biz, the Office of the Small Business Advocate, and OPR are partnering on a range of activities, including weekly webinars and videos. You can stay connected through the following channels:

- To view the Entrepreneurship Task Force COVID-19 Rapid Response Online Sessions: <https://business.ca.gov/advantages/small-business-innovation-and-entrepreneurship/help-us-advance-entrepreneurship/>
- Subscribe to GO-Biz's Newsletter for COVID-19: <https://business.ca.gov/gobiz-newsletter-signup/>
- Subscribe to GO-Biz's OZ Updates: <https://opzones.ca.gov/sign-up/>
- Subscribe to OPR's Federal Grants E-List: <https://tinyurl.com/y9du7fg3>
- Follow @CAGOBIZ on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/CAGoBiz>
- Follow @Cal_OPR on Twitter: https://twitter.com/cal_opr?lang=en
- Subscribe to the GO-Biz YouTube Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCregW8KZRE4k1sXVZs2bPxw>
- Submit questions to the California Business Investment Service: calbis@gobiz.ca.gov
- Submit questions regarding the Opportunity Zones and Promise Zones: zones@gobiz.ca.gov

CALIFORNIA LAUNCHES DEDICATED SMALL BUSINESS PORTAL

California's Office of the Small Business Advocate (CalOSBA), part of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz), launched calosba.ca.gov – a website that connects California's small business community with critical resources available through a state-funded small business technical assistance program and other state resources.

Small business owners, entrepreneurs, and startups can access the following information:

- Small business technical assistance centers that offer specialized support for no-cost or at a low-cost
- Financing information including state and federal capital programs and tax/credit incentive programs
- Business Learning Center that helps business owners navigate the varying stages of the business development process
- Permits, licenses, regulations, information, support, and resources
- Access to new markets, including e-commerce, international trade, and procurement and supply chain programs

For more information, visit calosba.ca.gov.

JEDE COVID-19 ACTIVITIES

Conference Calls: JEDE is sponsoring monthly conference calls where stakeholders can share program and service delivery challenges in real time and seek resolution and mitigation actions within the broader business, economic, and workforce development community.

COVID-19 Updates: JEDE regularly publishes economic and business development updates to professionals engaged in meeting the needs of small businesses and local communities caused by the coronavirus emergency.

Resource Webpages:

- JEDE COVID-19 Resource Page: <https://ajed.assembly.ca.gov/content/covid-19-resources>
- Inclusive Economic Recovery Roundtables: <https://ajed.assembly.ca.gov/content/small-business-roundtables>

Contact JEDE: 916-319-2090 or toni.symonds@asm.ca.gov or benjamin.warheit@asm.ca.gov