

BUSINESS RESOURCE

Helping Small Business Start, Grow and Succeed

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For the third year in a row, the Small Business Administration has named Alaska Pacific Bank as the Community Based Lender of the Year in Alaska. Our dedicated commercial lending team has proven their commitment to the people and businesses of Southeast Alaska by providing fast, local decision making and friendly, personalized service.

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LISO Third Street, S.W. Winter Haven, FL 33880-2907

Publishers of Small Business Resource

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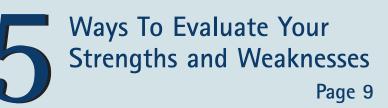
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Printed in the United States of America

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SBA Publication # MCS-0018

This publication is provided under SBA Contract # SBAHQ05C0014.



Visit us online: www.sba.gov/ak

The U.S. Small Business Administration

FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR



ur job at the SBA is to support small businesses. In this guide, you'll find out about everything you need to start and grow your business. If you're thinking about exporting, we can offer you a loan. If you're thinking about becoming a government contractor, we can

help you get that first contract. If you're thinking about writing a business plan, we have counselors standing by.

From the stores on Main Street that we visit every day to the high-growth, high-impact firms that drive innovation and global competitiveness, small businesses everywhere are thriving and creating jobs by working with the SBA.

The Recovery Act continues to play an important role in helping small businesses drive our recovery. In its first year, Recovery Act programs helped the SBA provide more than 50,000 loans that put \$21.9 billion into the hands of entrepreneurs and small business owners. Our borrowers reported that these loans helped them save and create hundreds of thousands of jobs. And, across the country, we continue to get Recovery Act resources into the hands of small businesses so they can drive local economic growth and create jobs. This year, we're building on this progress with a special effort to increase America's small business exports. We're looking to increase the number of small business exporters as well as expand their reach into more international markets. We're working with our partners across the federal government to identify and prepare small businesses who want to export, while promoting tools such as SBA's Export Working Capital Program loans, which you can read about in this guide.

If you have any questions, contact your local SBA field office or one of our resource partners. We're here to help, because we know that America's small businesses will lead us toward economic recovery, as they've done time and time again throughout our nation's history.

With warm regards,

Karen G. Mills Administrator Small Business Administration

About the SBA

www.sba.gov Your Small Business Resource

Every day, the U.S. Small Business Administration and its nationwide network of partners help millions of potential and current small business owners start, grow and succeed.

Resources and programs targeting small businesses provide an advantage necessary to help small businesses effectively compete in the marketplace and strengthen the overall U.S. economy

SBA offers help in the following areas:

- Starting a Business
- Financing a Business

- Growing a Business
- Opportunities in Contracting
- Recovering From Disaster
- A Voice for Small Business in Government

Visit SBA online at www.sba.gov for 24/7 access to small business news, information and training for entrepreneurs.

All SBA programs and services are provided on a nondiscriminatory basis.



We don't just show you the money.

We show you where to find it.



(SmallBusiness)³ shows small business owners where to get the help they need to grow and expand their business. Our primary focus is on government loans such as SBA loans, and loans for minorities, women, and military service veterans.

With over 17,000 listings across the United States, we provide you with door-to-door directions to lenders, training, and support in your neighborhood.

Join us at www.smallbusiness3.com.



Message From The District Director

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Rules For Success

he recent financial crisis has rippled through local, national, and global economies and has created many challenges for small business owners. While these are difficult times, these are also times of great opportunity. Companies that focus on their core strengths, manage their capital, and seek out new opportunities will not only survive but will excel. Small businesses owners are innovative and innovation thrives during difficult times.

Those business owners who seek out advice, counsel, and training prior to investing their savings will have a greater chance of success. Having the right tools and resources available to you to effectively deal with these challenges can be crucial to the survival and success of your small business.

The SBA was created in 1953 to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns and to maintain and strengthen the US economy. We take that commitment seriously and work with small business owners and entrepreneurs to provide programs and services in the area of financial assistance, management and technical assistance, and help with federal government contracting and procurement.

The Alaska District Office of the Small Business Administration (SBA) and our resource partners; SCORE – Counselors to America's Small Business, the Small Business Development Centers (SDBC), and the YWCA Anchorage Women\$Finances Program - a women's business center are staffed with professionals ready and willing to

provide assistance. I encourage you to call or stop by the SBA District Office or one of resource partners to find out more about our various programs and what best fits your business needs.

The Alaska Small Business Resource Guide was designed as a reference for Alaska's small businesses – both start-ups and established companies alike – a quick source of information for you to use time and again. The guide provides information about SBA's programs and services and will assist you identifying other resources, organizations, and agencies that may be useful to your business. We hope that this resource guide will provide you with the tools and resources to assist you to get started in business and turn your entrepreneurial dream into a thriving venture and more importantly to grow and stay in business.

I would like to thank RENI Publishing for printing this guide and the support and participation of our advertisers who helped to make this publication possible. I also invite you to visit our website at http://www.sba.gov for up-to-date information about our programs and services and other small business initiatives available locally and nationally.

Best wishes in your business endeavors and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

harenn Forsland

Karen N. Forsland District Director of

SBA's Alaska District Office

Doing Business in Alaska

The SBA helps business owners grow and expand their businesses every day.



THE ALASKA DISTRICT OFFICE

The Alaska District Office is responsible for the delivery of SBA's many programs and services. The District Director is Karen Forsland. The District Office is located at 510 L St., Ste. 310, Anchorage, AK 99501. Office hours are from 8:00 AM until 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday.

CONTACTING THE ALASKA DISTRICT OFFICE

For information about SBA financing, government contracting assistance, and other SBA programs and services, or to invite someone to speak to your group, please call 907-271-4022 or visit our web site at: www.sba.gov/ak.

SERVICES AVAILABLE

Financial assistance for new or existing businesses through guaranteed loans made by area bank and non-bank lenders.

Free counseling, advice and information on starting, better operating or expanding a small business is available through the SBA and our Resource Partners, including the Alaska Small Business Development

Center (SBDC), SCORE Counselors to America's Small Business, and Women\$Finances, an SBA Women's Business Center (WBC) in Anchorage.

Free and low-cost small business training events are offered around the state by the SBA and its Resource Partners.

Through the 8(a) Business Development Program, assistance is available to help small businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals to compete in the American economy and access the federal procurement market.

A Women's Business Ownership Representative is available to assist women business owners. Please contact Nelida Irvine at 907-271-4027 or e-mail: nelida.irvine@sba.gov.

A Veterans Representative is available to assist veterans. Please contact Scott Swingle at 907-474-4878 or cell 907-388-7131 or e-mail: scott.swingle@sba.gov.

We Welcome Your Questions

For extra copies of this publication or questions please contact:

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Website: www.sba.gov/ak



INTRODUCTION GETTING STARTED

The SBA Can Help You Start And Expand Your Business



very day, the U.S. Small Business Administration and its nationwide network of resource partners help millions of potential and current small business owners start, grow and succeed.

Whether your target market is global or just your neighborhood, the SBA and its resource partners can help at every stage of turning your entrepreneurial dream into a thriving business.

If you're just starting, the SBA and its resources can help you with loans and business management skills. If you're already in business, you can use the SBA's resources to help manage and expand your business, obtain government contracts, recover from disaster, find foreign markets, and make your voice heard in the federal government.

You can access SBA help online 24 hours a day at **www.sba.gov** or visit one of our local offices for assistance.

SBA's Online Training

SBA's Small Business Training Network is an Internet-based training site. It provides small businesses with free online courses, workshops, learning tools and business-readiness assessments.

Key Features of the SBTN:

• Training is available anytime and anywhere—all you need is a computer with Internet access.

- More than 23 free online courses and workshops available
- Online, interactive assessment tools are featured and used to direct clients to appropriate training.

Course topics include a financial primer keyed around SBA's loan-guaranty programs, a course on exporting, and courses for veterans and women's contracting as well as an online library of business publications and articles.

Find the SBTN at: www.sba.gov/training.

Where To Go To Get Started

Our resources include the SBA's district offices serving every state and territory, nearly 400 chapters of SCORE – Counselors to America's Small Businesses, approximately 900 Small Business Development Centers, approximately 110 Women's Business Centers and eight Veterans Business Outreach Centers located across the country. More

ON THE UPSIDE

It's true, there are a lot of reasons not to start your own business. But for the right person, the advantages of business ownership far outweigh the risks. information about SCORE, SBDCs, WBCs and VBOCs is detailed at: www.sba.gov/services.

These professionals can also help with writing a formal business plan, locating sources of financial assistance, managing and expanding your business, finding opportunities to sell your goods or services to the government, and recovering from disaster.

SBA'S RESOURCE PARTNERS SCORE

SCORE, "Counselors to Americas Small Businesses" is composed of 10,500-active retired volunteer business and professionals. With more than 40 years experience helping small businesses succeed, SCORE matches volunteer business counselors with clients in need of expert advice. SCORE has advisers with expertise in nearly every area of business and maintains a national skills roster to help identify the best counselor for a particular client. Volunteer counselors, whose collective experience spans the full range of American enterprise, share their management and technical expertise with both current and prospective small business owners.

Volunteers work in or near their home communities providing management mentoring and training to first-time entrepreneurs and current small business owners. They meet with clients at a SCORE community location, such as at a Chamber of Commerce, bank, an SBA office or at the client's place of business.

Every effort is made to match a client's needs with an adviser experienced in a comparable line of business. All individual

You get to be your own boss.

- Hard work and long hours directly benefit you, rather than increasing profits for someone else.
- A new venture is exciting.
- Earnings and growth potential are unlimited.
- Running a business will provide endless variety, challenge and opportunities to learn.

EVALUATE

Start by evaluating your strengths and weaknesses

1. Are you a self-starter?

It will be up to you – not someone else telling you – to develop projects, organize your time and follow through on details.

2. How well do you get along with different personalities? Business owners need to develop working relationships with a variety of people including customers, vendors, staff, bankers, lawyers, accountants and consultants. Can you deal with a demanding client, an unreliable vendor or a cranky staff person?

3. How good are you at making decisions?

Small business owners are required to make decisions constantly, often quickly, under pressure.

4. Do you have the physical and emotional stamina to run a business?

Business ownership can be challenging, fun and exciting. But it's also a lot of hard work. Can you face 12-hour workdays six or seven days a week?

5. How well do you plan and

organize?

Research indicates many business failures could have been avoided through better planning. Good organization – of financials, inventory, schedules, production – can help avoid pitfalls.

– can help avoid pittalls.

and team counseling is free; there may be a nominal fee for workshops and seminars.

Through in-depth mentoring and training, SCORE volunteers help prospective and established small business owners and managers identify problems, determine the causes and find solutions.

Any small business can obtain help from SCORE. Whether you are considering starting your own business, have a business that is experiencing problems, are ready to expand, or need some other type of advice, SCORE can help. The approach is confidential and personal. You don't need to be applying for or have an SBA loan to participate in the program. In fact, an idea is all that is necessary; consultation and mentoring before a business opens its doors is an important part of SCORE's service.

SCORE can also be found on the Internet at: **www.score.org**.

Business owners use the Web to fulfill their needs for information and advice. SCORE is primed to meet requests for help by offering e-mail counseling, maps to local SCORE chapters, hotlinks to other business resources on the Internet and more. E-mail counseling is provided by the Cyberchapter, which now includes more than 1,200 online members. You can choose from almost 800 unique skills to find the cyber counselor who best suits your specific needs, including counseling for veterans, service-disabled veterans and Reserve component members. SCORE also offers more than 30 online training workshops on topics for small businesses.

SCORE Chapter 558

District 1084 510 L St., Ste. 310 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-271-4022 or 800-755-7034 Toll Free 907-271-4545 Fax • 907-271-4005 TDD score558@gci.net www.akscore.org

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Small Business Development Centers meet the needs of small businesses and promote economic development in local communities by helping to create and retain jobs. Partially funded by a cooperative agreement with SBA, SBDCs are focused on providing long-term counseling to clients to help them grow successful businesses. The SBDC network provides counseling and training to more than 550,000 existing or start-up businesses annually.

SBDCs assist with development of business plans, provide manufacturing, financial packaging, surety bonds, contracting and international trade assistance. Special emphasis areas include e-commerce, technology transfer, IRS, EPA and OSHA regulatory compliance, research and development, Defense Economic Transition Assistance, export assistance, disaster recovery assistance and market research. SBDCs also provide special assistance to veterans and help with energy efficiency under new program initiatives. Based on client needs, SBDCs tailor their services to meet the evolving needs of the local small business community.

SBDCs deliver management and technical assistance to prospective and existing small businesses using an effective business education network of 948 servicecenter locations contracted to manage a broad-based SBDC program. SBDCs are located throughout the U.S., District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

For more information, visit the Web site at: www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/ sbdc/index.html.

Alaska Small Business Development Center

Statewide Office 430 W. 7th Ave., Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99501-3550 907-274-7232 or 800-478-7232 Toll Free 907-274-9524 Fax www.aksbdc.org Jason Dinneen, State Director anjad2@uaa.alaska.edu Debi Fowler, Associate State Director andjf@uaa.alaska.edu Martin Colbert, Fiscal Officer anmec2@uaa.alaska.edu Bonnie Jack, Special Projects Coordinator bonniel.jack@alaska.net Winnie Cichosz, Marketing Coordinator anwc2@uaa.alaska.edu

Alaska Small Business Development Center

Great North Region 604 Barnette St., Ste. 220 Fairbanks, AK 99701-4655 907-456-7232 or 800-478-1701 Toll Free 907-456-7233 Fax www.aksbdc.org anmkt@uaa.alaska.edu Heather Heinkeken, Regional Director anhlh1@uaa.alaska.edu Tina Henne, Administrative Assistant aygreatnorth@uaa.alaska.edu

Alaska Small Business Development Center

Central Region 201 N. Lucille St., Ste. 2A Wasilla, AK 99654-7010 907-373-7232 • 907-373-7234 Fax www.aksbdc.org Jason Dinneen, Central Region Director anjad2@uaa.alaska.edu Vicki Wehe, Business Advisor pnvlw@uaa.alaska.edu Kendra Conroy, Administrative Assistant anklc3@uaa.alaska.edu



Alaska Small Business Development Center South Central Region

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Alaska Small Business Development Center

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ALASKA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER'S PARTNER PROGRAMS:

Alaska Performance Excellence (APEX)

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Buy Alaska

430 W. 7th Ave., Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99501-3550 907-274-7232 • 907-274-9524 Fax www.buyalaska.com Director: Position open Winnie Cichosz, Marketing Coordinator anwc2@uaa.alaska.edu

Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC)

Anchorage Center

430 W. 7th Ave., Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99501-3550 907-274-7232 • 907-274-9524 Fax www.ptacalaska.org Carolyn Pratt, PTAC Program Director anreb2@uaa.alaska.edu Alison Brunstetter, Program Specialist anamb1@uaa.alaska.edu

Procurement Technical Assistance Center (PTAC)

Fairbanks Center

604 Barnette St., Ste. 220 Fairbanks, AK 99701-4655 907-456-7232 or 800-478-1701 Toll Free 907-456-7233 Fax www.ptacalaska.org Wesley Dalton, Program Specialist anjd@uaa.alaska.edu

Technology Research and Development Center (TREND)

430 W. 7th Ave., Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99501-3550 907-274-7232 or 800-478-7232 Toll Free 907-274-9524 Fax www.trendalaska.org Carolyn Pratt, Director ancap1@uaa.alaska.edu

Rural Outreach Program

430 W. 7th Ave., Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99501-3550 907-274-7232 or 800-478-7232 Toll Free 907-272-0565 Fax Isaac Vanderburg, Business Advisor anibv@uaa.alaska.edu

WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTERS

The SBA's Women Business Center Program is a network of 110 communitybased centers which provide business training, counseling, mentoring and other assistance geared toward women, particularly those who are socially and economically disadvantaged. Partially funded through a cooperative agreement with the SBA, WBCs are located in nearly every state and U.S. territory.

To meet the needs of women entrepreneurs, the WBCs offer services at convenient times and locations, including weekends. Some offer child care during training and many provide assistance and materials in different languages, depending on the needs of the individual communities they serve. WBC services create local economic growth and vitality; in fiscal 2009, the WBC Program counseled and trained more than 155,000 clients.

WBC training courses are often free or are offered at a small fee with scholarships often available to those who need them. A number of WBCs also provide courses and counseling via the Internet, mobile classrooms and satellite locations.

To find the nearest SBA WBC or to learn more about SBA programs and services, visit the SBA's Web site http://www.sba.gov/idc/groups/public/docum ents/sba_program_office/sba_ro_do_wbc.pdf

ARE YOU RIGHT FOR SMALL BUSINESS OWNERSHIP?

Most new business owners who succeed have planned for every phase of their success. Thomas Edison, the great American inventor, once said, "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." That same philosophy also applies to starting a business.

First, you'll need to generate a little bit of perspiration deciding whether you're the right type of person to start your own business.

IS ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR YOU?

In business, there are no guarantees. There is simply no way to eliminate all the risks associated with starting a small business - but you can improve your chances of success with good planning, preparation, and insight. Start by evaluating your strengths and weaknesses as a potential owner and manager of a small business. Carefully consider each of the following questions:

- Are you a self-starter? It will be entirely up to you to develop projects, organize your time, and follow through on details.
- How well do you get along with different personalities? Business owners need to develop working relationships with a variety of people including customers, vendors, staff, bankers, and professionals such as lawyers, accountants, or consultants. Can you deal with a demanding client, an unreliable vendor, or a cranky receptionist if your business interests demand it?

- *How good are you at making decisions?* Small business owners are required to make decisions constantly often quickly, independently, and under pressure.
- Do you have the physical and emotional stamina to run a business? Business ownership can be exciting, but it's also a lot of work. Can you face six or seven 12-hour workdays every week?
- *How well do you plan and organize?* Research indicates that poor planning is responsible for most business failures. Good organization — of financials, inventory, schedules, and production can help you avoid many pitfalls.
- *Is your drive strong enough?* Running a business can wear you down emotionally. Some business owners burn out quickly from having to carry all the responsibility for the success of their business on their own shoulders. Strong motivation will help you survive slowdowns and periods of burnout.
- How will the business affect your family? The first few years of business start-up can be hard on family life. It's important for family members to know what to expect and for you to be able to trust that they will support you during this time. There also may be financial difficulties until the business becomes profitable, which could take months or years. You may have to adjust to a lower standard of living or put family assets at risk in the short-term.

Once you've answered those questions, you should consider what type of business you want to start. Businesses can include franchises, at-home businesses, Web-based businesses or brick-and-mortar stores.

FRANCHISING

There are more than 3,000 business franchises. The challenge is to decide on one that both interests you and is a good investment. Many franchising experts suggest that you comparison shop by looking at multiple franchise opportunities before deciding on the one that's right for you.

Some of the things you should look at when evaluating a franchise: profitability, effective financial management and other controls, a good image, integrity and commitment, and a successful industry.

In the simplest form of franchising, while you own the business, its operation is governed by the terms of the franchise agreement. For many, this is the chief benefit for franchising. You are able to capitalize on a business format, trade name,

WEBSITE Business plan help

Find your nearest SCORE chapter at: www.score.org.

For business plan help at the SCORE Web site, click on "Business Tools" from the left-hand menu, then click on "Template Gallery."

You can find the nearest VBOC at: www.sba.gov/vets.

To find WBCs, click on: www.sba.gov/services/ and choose "Women's Business Centers" from the "Counseling and Assistance" heading at the bottom.

You can also find business-plan help on the SBA's Web site at:

http://www.sba.gov/smallbusinessplanner/ then choose "Writing a Business Plan" from the "Plan Your Business" menu along the bottom.

trademark and/or support system provided by the franchisor. But you operate as an independent contractor with the ability to make a profit or sustain a loss commensurate with your ownership.

If you are concerned about the risk involved in a new, independent business venture, then franchising may be an option for you. Remember that hard work, dedication and sacrifice are key elements in the success of any business venture, including a franchise.

For more information visit the SBA Web site at: http://www.sba.gov/smallbusiness planner/start/ and click on "Buy a Franchise" from the menu on the right side or call your local SBA office.

HOME-BASED BUSINESSES

Going to work used to mean traveling from home to a plant, store or office. Today, many people do some or all their work at home.

Garages, basements and attics are being transformed into the corporate headquarters of the newest entrepreneurs – home-based business owners.

Getting Started

Before diving headfirst into a homebased business, you must know why you are doing it. To succeed, your business must be based on something greater than a desire to be your own boss. You must plan and make improvements and adjustments along the road. Working under the same roof where your family lives may not prove to be as easy as it seems. It's important to work in a professional environment. One suggestion is to set up a separate office in your home to create this professional environment.

Ask yourself these questions – and remember, there are no best or right reasons for starting a home-based business. But it is important to understand what the venture involves:

- Can I switch from home responsibilities to business work?
- Do I have the self-discipline to maintain schedules?
- Can I deal with the isolation of working from home?
- Am I a self-starter?

Finding Your Niche

Choosing a home business must be approached carefully.

Ask yourself:

- Does my home have the space for a business?
- Can I identify and describe the business I want to establish?
- Can I identify my business product or service?
- Is there a demand for that product or service?
- Can I successfully run the business from home?

Legal Requirements

A home-based business is subject to many of the same laws and regulations affecting other businesses.

Some general areas include:

- **Zoning regulations**. If your business operates in violation of them, you could be fined or shut down.
- **Product restrictions**. Certain products cannot be produced in the home. Most states outlaw home production of fireworks, drugs, poisons, explosives, sanitary or medical products and toys. Some states also prohibit home-based businesses from making food, drink or clothing.

Be sure to consult an attorney and your local and state departments of state, labor and health to find out which laws and regulations will affect your business. Additionally, check on registration and accounting requirements needed to open your home-based business. You may need a work certificate or license from the state. Your business name may need to be registered with the state. A separate business telephone and bank account are good business practices.

Also remember, if you have employees you are responsible for withholding

income and social-security taxes, and for complying with minimum wage and employee health and safety laws.

If you're convinced that opening a home-based business is for you, it's time to create your business plan. The SBA and its resource partners, such as SCORE, SBDCs and WBCs can help make the process easier.

WRITING A BUSINESS PLAN

After you've thought about what type of business you want, the next step is to develop a business plan. Think of the business plan as a roadmap with milestones for the business. It begins as a pre-assessment tool to determine profitability and market share, then expands as an in-business assessment tool to determine success, obtain financing and determine repayment ability, among other factors.

Creating a comprehensive business plan can be a long process, and you need good advice. The SBA and its resource partners, including Small Business Development Centers, Veterans Business Outreach Centers, SCORE and Women's Business Centers, have the expertise to help you craft a winning business plan.

In general, a good business plan contains:

Introduction

- Give a detailed description of the business and its goals.
- Discuss ownership of the business and its legal structure.
- List the skills and experience you bring to the business.
- Discuss the advantages you and your business have over competitors.

Marketing

- Discuss the products and services your company will offer.
- Identify customer demand for your products and services.
- Identify your market, its size and locations.
- Explain how your products and services will be advertised and marketed.
- Explain your pricing strategy.

Financial Management

- Develop an expected return on investment and monthly cash flow for the first year.
- Provide projected income statements, and balance sheets for a two-year period.
- Discuss your break-even point.
- Explain your personal balance sheet and method of compensation.

- Discuss who will maintain your accounting records and how they will be kept.
- Provide "what if" statements addressing alternative approaches to potential problems.

Operations

- Explain how the business will be managed day-to-day.
- Discuss hiring and personnel procedures.
- Discuss insurance, lease or rent agreements, and issues pertinent to your business.
- Account for the equipment necessary to produce your goods or services.
- Account for production and delivery of products and services.

Concluding Statement

Summarize your business goals and objectives and express your commitment to the success of your business. Once you have completed your business plan, review it with a friend or business associate and professional business counselor like SCORE or SBDC representatives, SBA district office business development specialists or veterans business development specialists.

Remember, the business plan is a flexible document that should change as your business grows.

REACHING UNDERSERVED AUDIENCES

Women Business Owners

Women entrepreneurs are changing the face of America's economy. In the 1970s, women owned less than five percent of the nation's businesses. Today, they are majority owners of about a third of the nation's small businesses and are at least equal owners of about half of all small businesses. SBA serves women entrepreneurs nationwide through its various programs and services, some of which are designed especially for women.

The SBA's Office of Women's Business Ownership serves as an advocate for women-owned business and oversees a nationwide network of more than a hundred women's business centers that provide business training, counseling and mentoring geared specifically to women, especially those who are socially and economically disadvantaged. The program is a public-private partnership with locallybased nonprofits and each tailors its services to meet the needs of its community. Women's Business Centers serve a wide diversity of geographic areas, population densities, and economic environments, including urban, suburban, and rural. Local economies vary from depressed to thriving, and range from metropolitan areas to entire states. Each Women's Business Center tailors its services to the needs of its individual community, but all offer a variety of innovative programs, often including courses in different languages. They provide training in finance, management, marketing, and the Internet, as well as access to all of the SBA's financial and procurement assistance programs.

SBA also reaches out to women entrepreneurs through women's business ownership representatives in every SBA district office who coordinate services, provide access to business training and counseling, to credit and capital, and marketing opportunities, including federal contracts.

Women\$Finances

Women\$Finances is the only Small Business Administration designated Women's Business Center in Alaska. The organization provides entrepreneurial training courses, hands-on computer and internet training, microloans up to \$10,000 for women-owned businesses, marketing opportunities, mentoring, and consultations. For additional information contact:

YWCA Anchorage Women\$Finances

324 E. 5th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501 907-644-9611 • 907-644-9650 Fax www.ywcaak.org/finances.htm

VETERANS AND RESERVISTS BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The SBA offers a variety of services to American veterans who have made or are seeking to make the transition from service member to small business owner. Each of SBA's 68 district offices has designated a veterans business development officer to help veterans prepare, plan and succeed in entrepreneurship.

Veterans Business Outreach Centers

Eight Veterans Business Outreach Centers located in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Michigan, Texas, Missouri and California provide online and face to face entrepreneurial development services for veterans and reservists such as business training, counseling and mentoring, pre-business plan workshops, feasibility analysis, and referrals to additional small business resources.

During fiscal 2009, VBOC's counseled or trained 122,901 veteran entrepreneurs. To learn more about the Veterans Business Outreach program or find the nearest SBA VBOC, visit the SBA Web site at www.sba.gov/vets.

SBDCs and SCORE also provide targeted management assistance to veterans who are current or prospective small business owners. SCORE also provides resources and counseling services online at: www.score.org.

The SBA offers special assistance for small businesses owned by activated Reserve and National Guard members. Any self-employed Reserve or Guard member with an existing SBA loan can request from their SBA lender or SBA district office, loan payment deferrals, interest rate reductions and other relief after they receive their activation orders.

Additionally, the SBA offers special lowinterest-rate financing to small businesses when an owner or essential employee is called to active duty. The Military Reservist Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program provides loans to eligible small businesses to cover operating costs that cannot be met due to the loss of an essential employee called to active duty in the Reserves or National Guard. Small businesses may apply for MREIDLs of up to \$2 million if they have been financially impacted by the loss of an essential employee. The SBA has created a special Web page specifically for Reserve and Guard members at: http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/r eservists/index.html.

To ensure that veterans, service-disabled veterans and Reserve and National Guard member entrepreneurs receive special consideration in all its entrepreneurial programs and resources, the SBA has established an Office of Veterans Business Development. OVBD develops and distributes informational materials for entrepreneurship such as the Veterans Business Resource Guide, VETGazette, Getting Veterans Back to Work. Veterans may access these resources and other assistance from OVBD by visiting the Web site at: **www.sbu.gov/VETS/**. For more information or special assistance with government contracting, including programs for veterans and service-disabled veterans, please check the Contracting Opportunities section of this publication, and the Web site above.

SBA's Patriot Express Initiative has new and enhanced programs and services for veterans and members of the military community wanting to establish or expand small businesses. See the Financing section for more information on Patriot Express.

NATIVE AMERICAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The SBA is also working to ensure that entrepreneurship opportunities are available for American Indians, Native Alaskans and Native Hawaiians seeking to create, develop and expand small businesses. These groups have full access to the necessary business development and expansion tools available through the agency's entrepreneurial development, lending and procurement programs. More information is at: http://www.sba.gov/ aboutsba/sbaprograms/naa/index.html.



Thank you, small business owners

Wells Fargo named #1 SBA lender for 2009

America counts on small businesses. And you can count on Wells Fargo — the nation's #1 SBA lender* — for the financing you need to:

- · Purchase a building or an existing business
- Finance a partner buyout
- · Meet virtually any other business need

With interest rates at all-time lows, now is the time to take advantage of SBA lending. Talk with your local Wells Fargo SBA specialist today and get the financing you deserve:

Call today 1-800-545-0670

*Wells Fargo is the #1 SBA 7(a) lender in dollar volume. Source: Small Business Administration 2009. All credit decisions subject to credit approval by Wells Fargo Bank. © 2010 Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. All rights reserved. Member FDIC. ECG 162854 Together we'll go far



REGULATIONS **KNOWING THE RULES**

Paying Attention to Detail Can Save Time and Money



ven if your consulting service or hand-knit sweater business is based from your home, it will have to comply with many of the numerous local, state, and federal regulations. Avoid the temptation to ignore regulatory details. Doing so may avert some red tape in the short term, but could be an obstacle as your business grows. Taking the time to research the applicable regulations is as important as knowing your market. Bear in mind that regulations vary by industry. If you're in the food-service business, for example, you will have to deal with the health department. If you use chemical solvents, you will have environmental compliances to meet. Carefully investigate the regulations that affect your industry. Being out of compliance could leave you unprotected legally, lead to expensive penalties and jeopardize your business.

Small Business Regulations Program Office of Economic Development

Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development 550 W. 7th Ave., Ste. 1770 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-269-8104 • 907-269-5240 Fax

BUSINESS.GOV

Business.gov provides a one-stop shop for federal resources from the agencies that regulate or serve businesses.

While most businesses in the United States are required to obtain a permit, professional license, or identification number to operate, finding the right license can be a major challenge for potential business owners. Business.gov's "Permit Me" feature provides a single source for obtaining information about federal and state permits and professional licenses for businesses.

"Feature Topics" focuses on common business concerns. It provides context to the compliance information provided on the site and helps business owners understand in plain language the regulatory requirements their businesses face. Additional topics are added on a regular basis in response to the most frequent searches on the site.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

There are many forms of legal structure you may choose for your business. Each legal structure offers organizational options with different tax and liability issues. We suggest you research each legal structure thoroughly and consult a tax accountant and/or attorney prior to making your decision.

For additional information, visit the State of Alaska Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing Web site at: **www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/** or contact:

Corporations Section

P.O. Box 110808 Juneau, AK 99811-0808 Physical Address: 333 W. Willoughby Ave, 9th Fl. Juneau, AK 99811 907-465-2530 • 907-465-2974 Fax corporations@alaska.gov

CHOOSING YOUR BUSINESS STRUCTURE

You may operate your business under one of many organizational structures. The most common organizational structures are sole proprietorships, general and limited partnerships, "C" and "S" corporations and limited liability companies.

Each structure offers unique tax and liability benefits. If you're uncertain which business format is right for you, you may want to discuss options with a business counselor or attorney.

Sole Proprietorship

One person operating a business as an individual is a sole proprietorship. It's the most common form of business organization. Profits are taxed as income to the owner personally. The personal tax rate is usually lower than the corporate tax rate. The owner has complete control of the business, but faces unlimited liability for its debts. There is very little government regulation or reporting required with this business structure.

General Partnership

A partnership exists when two or more persons join together in the operation and management of a business. Partnerships are subject to relatively little regulation and are fairly easy to establish. A formal partnership agreement is recommended to address potential conflicts such as: who will be responsible for performing each task; what, if any, consultation is needed between partners before major decisions, and what happens when a partner dies. Under a general partnership each partner is liable for all debts of the business. Profits are taxed as income to the partners based on their ownership percentage.

Limited Partnership

Like a general partnership, a limited partnership is established by an agreement between two or more persons. However, there are two types of partners.

• A general partner has greater control in some aspects of the partnership. For example, only a general partner can decide to dissolve the partnership. General partners have no limits on the dividends they can receive from profit so they incur unlimited liability.

 Limited partners can only receive a share of profits based on the proportional amount on their investment, and liability is similarly limited in proportion to their investment.

"C" Corporation

A "C" corporation is a legal entity created under state law by the filing of articles of incorporation. A corporation is a separate entity having its own rights, privileges and liabilities, apart from those of the individual(s) forming the corporation. It's the most complex form of business organization and is comprised of shareholders, directors and officers. Since the corporation is a separate legal entity in its own right it can own assets, borrow money and perform business functions without directly involving the owners. Corporations are subject to more government regulation and offer the owners the advantage of limited liability, but not total protection from lawsuits.

Subchapter "S" Corporation

Subchapter "S" references a special part of the Internal Revenue Code that permits a corporation to be taxed as a partnership or sole proprietorship, with profits taxed at the individual, rather than the corporate rate. A business must meet certain requirements for Subchapter "S" status. Contact the IRS for more information.

LLCs and LLPs

The limited liability company is a relatively new business form. It combines selected corporate and partnership characteristics while still maintaining status as a legal entity distinct from its owners. As a separate entity it can acquire assets, incur liabilities and conduct business. It limits liability for the owners. The limited liability partnership is similar to the LLC, but it is for professional organizations.

LOGISTICS OF STARTING YOUR BUSINESS

BUSINESS LICENSES

There are many types of licenses, both state and local as well as professional. Depending on what you do and where you plan to operate, your business may be required to have various state and/or municipal licenses, certificates or permits.

Licenses are typically administered by a variety of state and local departments. Consult your state or local government for assistance. For information and assistance, visit the State of Alaska Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing Web site at: www.commerce.state.ak.us/occ/ or contact:

Business Licensing

P.O. Box 110806 Juneau, AK 99811-0806 907-465-2550 • 907-465-2974 Fax businesslicense@alaska.gov

Professional Licensing

P.O. Box 110806 Juneau, AK 99811-0806 907-465-2534 • 907-465-2974 Fax license@alaska.gov

The municipality where you plan to do business may have additional licensing requirements. Contact the business license office in the city or town in which the business is located for additional information.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME

Registering your business name, after doing a search to make sure that it is not already in use, protects you from others who might want to use the same name. For more information, contact the county clerk's office in the county where your business is based. If you are a corporation, you'll need to check with the state.

For more information, the State of Alaska Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing provides information on selecting a business name on their Web site at: **www.commerce.state. ak.us/bsc/name.htm.**

Additional information on protecting a business name is available on the Web at: www.commerce.state.ak.us/bsc/pub/protect_your businessname.pdf.

For additional information, contact:

Corporations Section

P.O. Box 110808 Juneau, AK 99811-0808 Physical Address: 333 W. Willoughby Ave., 9th Fl. Juneau, AK 99811 907-465-2530 • 907-465-2974 Fax corporations@alaska.gov

BUSINESS INSURANCE

Like home insurance, business insurance protects the contents of your business against fire, theft and other losses. Contact your insurance agent or broker. It is prudent for any business to purchase a number of basic types of insurance. Some types of coverage are required by law, other simply make good business sense. The types of insurance listed below are among the most commonly used and are merely a starting point for evaluating the needs of your business.

Liability Insurance – Businesses may incur various forms of liability in conducting their normal activities. One of the most common types is product liability, which may be incurred when a customer suffers harm from using the business product. There are many other types of liability, which are frequently related to specific industries. Liability law is constantly changing. An analysis of your liability insurance needs by a competent professional is vital in determining an adequate and appropriate level of protection for your business.

Property – There are many different types of property insurance and levels of coverage available. It is important to determine the property you need to insure for the continuation of your business and the level of insurance you need to replace or rebuild. You must also understand the terms of the insurance, including any limitations or waivers of coverage.

Business Interruption – While property insurance may pay enough to replace damaged or destroyed equipment or buildings, how will you pay costs such as taxes, utilities and other continuing expenses during the period between when the damage occurs and when the property is replaced? Business Interruption (or "business income") insurance can provide sufficient funds to pay your fixed expenses during a period of time when your business is not operational.

"Key Man" – If you (and/or any other individual) are so critical to the operation of your business that it cannot continue in the event of your illness or death, you should consider "key man" insurance. This type of policy is frequently required by banks or government loan programs. It also can be used to provide continuity in operations during a period of ownership transition caused by the death, incapacitation or absence due to a Title 10 military activation of an owner or other "key" employee.

Automobile – It is obvious that a vehicle owned by your business should be insured for both liability and replacement purposes. What is less obvious is that you may need special insurance (called "nonowned automobile coverage") if you use your personal vehicle on company business. This policy covers the business' liability for any damage which may result for such usage.



Officer and Director – Under most state laws, officers and directors of a corporation may become personally liable for their actions on behalf of the company. This type of policy covers this liability.

Home Office – If you are establishing an office in your home, it is a good idea to contact your homeowners' insurance company to update your policy to include coverage for office equipment. This coverage is not automatically included in a standard homeowner's policy.

EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

An EIN, also known as a federal tax identification number, is used to identify a business entity. Generally all businesses need an EIN. You may apply for an EIN in a variety of ways, including online, phone, fax. Taxpayers can obtain an EIN immediately by calling 800-829-4933, Monday through Friday, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. customer's local time.

Taxpayers can fax EIN requests seven days a week/24 hours a day by dialing the fax number to one of three IRS campuses that accept applications. The instructions on the newly revised Form SS-4, Application for Employer ID Number, indicate which IRS Campus is assigned to their specific state. Detailed information and an electronic SS-4 can be found at the IRS Small Business/Self Employed Community Web site at: http://www.irs.gov/ businesses/small/index. html, click on New Businesses. Faxed applications are processed in four days. These IRS Campuses accept faxed applications at the following numbers:

Holtsville, NY Cincinnati, OH Philadelphia, PA 631-447-8960 859-669-5760 215-516-3990

EINs are also issued automatically online. Visit the IRS Web site, http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0, ,id=102767,00.html for more information.

FEDERAL Self-Employment Tax

Every employee must pay Social Security and Medicare coverage. If you are selfemployed, your contributions are made through the self-employment tax.

The IRS has publications, counselors and workshops available to help you sort it out. For more information, contact the IRS at 800-829-1040.

Taxpayer Advocate Service

The Taxpayer Advocate Service is an independent organization within the IRS, headed by the National Taxpayer Advocate, that helps individual and business taxpayers resolve problems with the IRS. Local case advocates listen to your point of view, work with you to address your concerns, and see your case through to an appropriate resolution.

Local Taxpayer Advocate Service Office

949 E. 36th Ave., Rm. 101 Anchorage, AK 99508 907-271-6877 • 907-271-6157 Fax 877-777-4778 Toll Free www.irs.gov

Sales Tax

The State of Alaska does not currently levy sales or use taxes. However, some local jurisdictions impose local sales taxes and other taxes. For more information regarding municipal taxation rates and policies, visit the State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development Division of Community and Regional Affairs Office of the State Assessor Web site at: www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/osa/assesso r.htm or review the most recent edition of their annual publication, Alaska Taxable 2007, on the Web at: www.commerce. state.ak.us/dca/osa/pub/07Taxable.pdf.

SALES TAX EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

If you plan to sell products, you will need a Sales Tax Exemption Certificate. It allows you to purchase inventory, or materials, which will become part of the product you sell, from suppliers without paying taxes. It requires you to charge sales tax to your customers, which you are responsible for remitting to the state. You will have to pay penalties if it is found that you should have been taxing your products and now owe back taxes to the state. For information on sales tax issues, contact your state's government.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Like the state income tax, the method of paying federal income taxes depends upon your legal form of business. The following procedures must be considered:

Sole Proprietorship: You must file IRS Federal Form Schedule C along with your personal Federal Income Tax return (Form 1040) and any other applicable forms pertaining to gains or losses in your business activity.

Partnership: You must file a Federal Partnership return (Form 1065). This is merely informational to show gross and net earnings of profit and loss. Also, each partner must report his share of partnership earnings on his individual Form 1040 based on the information from the K-1 filed with the Form 1065.

Corporation: You must file a Federal Corporation Income Tax return (Form 1120). You will also be required to report your earnings from the corporation including salary and other income such as dividends on your personal federal income tax return (Form 1040).

FEDERAL PAYROLL TAX

Federal Withholding Tax: Any business employing a person must register with the IRS and acquire an EIN and pay federal withholding tax at least quarterly. File Form SS-4 with IRS to obtain number and required tax forms. Call 800-829-3676 or 800-829-1040 if you have questions.

IRS WEB PRODUCTS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

To provide the most timely and up-todate tax information, the Small Business Resource Guide (SBRG), formerly a CD-ROM, is available exclusively online at http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/index. html. Designed to equip small business owners with the skills and knowledge needed to successfully start and manage a business, The SBRG covers a wide range of tax topics Web links to business forms, publications, other useful governmental Web sites, and much more.

New IRS Applications Make Tax Information More Accessible to Small Businesses and the Self-employed

Maximizing the Web's convenience, accuracy and speed, **IRS.gov**, IRS's web site, now assists millions of individual taxpayers, tax professionals, and small business owners to better understand and meet their tax responsibilities.

Updated Virtual Small Business Tax Workshop

The IRS's Virtual Small Business Tax Workshop (http://www.tax.gov/virtualwork shop) is an interactive resource to help small business owners learn about their federal tax rights and responsibilities. This dynamic educational product, available online and on CD 24/7 from your computer, consists of nine stand-alone lessons that can be selected and viewed in any sequence. A bookmark feature makes it possible to leave and return to a specific point within the lesson. Users also have access to a list of useful online references that enhance the learning experience by allowing them to view references and the video lessons simultaneously.

The **Virtual Small Business Tax Workshop** is the first of a series of video products designed exclusively for small business taxpayers. A new companion series called, "Your Guide to an IRS Audit" is in development with plans for a summer 2010 launch.

IRS.gov Now Features Audio and Video

IRS is augmenting its *curriculum of online learning and educational products* for the small business community by developing *new live broadcasting, phone forums and webinars,* and offering *audio and video presentations.*

Testing Social Media

The IRS is testing social media. We have launched a YouTube video site at **YouTube** - **irsvideos's Channel** and an iTunes podcast to help taxpayers take full advantage of the 2009 tax provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

The IRS YouTube channel debuted with seven Recovery videos in English and

American Sign Language and eight in Spanish plus other languages.

People without an iTunes account can hear those same podcasts, in English and Spanish, on IRS.gov's **Multimedia Center**. People can also visit the audio site at **iTunes** to listen to IRS podcasts about ARRA tax credits.

To get the most timely IRS news and information about products and services for small businesses and the self-employed, subscribe to e-News on **IRS.gov** at http://www.irs.gov/businesses/small/article/0, ,id=154825,00.html, click "Subscribe Now" at the bottom of the page and enter your e-mail address.

SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS

All employees must have a social security card. It must be signed by its owner, and you should always ask to see and personally record the social security number. Failure to do so may cause your employee to lose benefits and considerable trouble for yourself in back tracking to uncover the error.

Each payday, your employees must receive a statement from you telling them what deductions were made and how many dollars were taken out for each legal purpose. This can be presented in a variety of ways, including on the check as a detachable portion or in the form of an envelope with the items printed and spaces for dollar deductions to be filled in.

EMPLOYEE CONSIDERATIONS Taxes

If you have any employees, including officers of a corporation but not the sole proprietor or partners, you must make periodic payments of, and/or file quarterly reports about payroll taxes and other mandatory deductions. You may contact these government agencies for information, assistance and forms.

Social Security Administration

800-772-1213 http://www.ssa.gov

Social Security's Business Services Online

The Social Security Administration now provides free electronic services online at: **www.socialsecurity.gov/employer/**. Once registered for Business Services Online, business owners or their authorized representative can:

- file W-2s online; and
- verify Social Security Numbers through the Social Security Number Verification Service, used for all employees prior to preparing and submitting Forms W-2.

Federal Withholding

U.S. Internal Revenue Service 800-829-1040 http://www.irs.gov

Employee Insurance

If you hire employees you may be required to provide unemployment or workers' compensation insurance. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development provides a comprehensive overview of legal obligations, labor standards and safety requirements, unemployment insurance requirements, and other information for employers in their 2007 Alaska Employer Resource Manual, available on their Web site at: www.jobs.dlaska.gov/handbook/ AERM.pdf.

The Department also provides employers with links to additional information and resources on their Web site at: www.labor.state.ak.us/employer/employer .htm.

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development Employment Security Tax Section

Provides assistance and information to employers regarding the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax program and is responsible for the collection of UI taxes. For additional information, visit their web site at www.labor.state.ak.us/estax/home. htm or contact:

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Employment Security Tax Section P.O. Box 115509 Juneau, AK 99811-5509 907-465-2757 • 907-465-2374 Fax 888-448-3527 Toll Free

Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development Division of Workers' Compensation

The Alaska Workers' Compensation Act requires each employer with one or more employees in Alaska to have workers' compensation insurance, unless the employer qualifies as a self-insurer. Coverage is obtained from commercial insurance carriers. For more information, visit the Division of Worker's Compensation Web site at: www.labor.state.ak.us/wc/er-profit.html or contact:

Division of Workers' Compensation P.O. Box 115512

Juneau, AK 99811 907-465-2790 • 907-465-2797 Fax

WORKPLACE PROGRAM

Americans with Disabilities (ADA): For assistance with the ADA, call 800-669-3362 or visit: http://www.ada.gov.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND Immigration services

The Federal Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 requires employers to verify employment eligibility of new employees. The law obligates an employer to process Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Office of Business Liaison offers a selection of information bulletins and live assistance through the Employer Hotline. For forms call 800-870-3676, for the Employer Hotline call 800-357-2099.

E-Verify: Employment Eligibility Verification

E-Verify, operated by the Department of Homeland Security in partnership with the Social Security Administration, is the bestand quickest--way for employers to determine the employment eligibility of new hires. It is a safe, simple, and secure Internet-based system that electronically verifies Social Security number and employment eligibility information reported on Form I-9. E-Verify is voluntary in most states and there is no charge to use it.

If you are an employer or employee and would like more information about the E-Verify program, please visit: www.dhs.gov/E-Verify or contact our Customer Support staff: 1-888-464-4218 Monday – Friday 8 am – 5 pm. E-mail: e-verify@dhs.gov

SAFETY & HEALTH REGULATIONS

All businesses with employees are required to comply with state and federal regulations regarding the protection of employees. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration outlines specific health and safety standards adopted by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development Division of Labor Standards and Safety Occupational Safety and Health Section provides information and resources for employers on its Web site at: www.labor.state.ak.us/ Iss/oshhome.htm.

Use of hazardous substances in businesses is highly regulated and there are heavy fines for non-compliance. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides regulatory information by business sector

on its Web site at: www.epa.gov/lawsregs/ bizsector/index.html.

In Alaska, the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for monitoring air quality, drinking water, food safety and sanitation, and works to prevent and respond to spills of hazardous substances.

For additional information, visit the Department's Web site at: www.dec.state.ak.us.

BUILDING CODES, PERMITS AND ZONING

It is important to consider zoning regulations when choosing a site for your business. You may not be permitted to conduct business out of your home or engage in industrial activity in a retail district. Contact the business license office in the city or town where the business is located.

BAR CODING

Many stores require bar coding on packaged products. Many industrial and manufacturing companies use bar coding to identify items they receive and ship. There are several companies that can assist businesses with bar-coding needs. You may want to talk with an SBDC, SCORE or WBC counselor for more information.

Federal Registration of Trademarks and Copyrights

Trademarks or service markets are words, phrases, symbols, designs or combinations thereof that identify and distinguish the source of goods. Trademarks may be registered at both the state and federal level. To register a federal trademark, contact:

Patent and Trademark Office:

P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 800-786-9199 http://www.uspto.gov/

Trademark Information Hotline 703-308-9000

State Registration of a Trademark

Trademarks and service marks may be registered in Alaska for renewable 5-year terms. Additional information is available on the State of Alaska Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing Web site at: **www.commerce. state.ak.us/occ/tmark.htm**.

Caution: Federally registered trademarks may conflict with and supersede state registered business and product names.

Patents

A patent is the grant of a property right to the inventor by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. It provides the owner with the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale or selling the patented item in the United States.

Additional information is provided in the publications, General Information Concerning Patents and other publications distributed through the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. For more information, contact the:

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

800-786-9199 • http://www.uspto.gov

Copyrights

Copyrights protect original works of authorship including literary, dramatic, musical and artistic, and certain other intellectual works. Copyright does not protect facts, ideas and systems, although it may protect the way these things are expressed. For general information contact:

U.S. Copyright Office

U.S. Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building Washington, DC 20559 202-707-9100 - Order Line 202-707-3000 - Information Line www.copyright.gov



FINANCING & SURETY BONDS GETTING APPROVED

Financing Options to Start or Grow Your Business



any entrepreneurs need financial resources to start or expand a small business themselves and must combine what they have with other sources of financing. These sources can include family and friends, venture-capital financing, and business loans.

This section of the Small Business Resource guide discusses SBA's primary business loan and equity financing programs. These are: the 7(a) Loan Program, the Certified Development Company or 504 Loan Program, the Microloan Program and the Small Business Investment Company Program. The distinguishing features for these programs are the total dollar amounts that can be borrowed, the type of lenders who can provide these loans, the uses for the loan proceeds, and the terms placed on the borrower.

Note: The SBA does not offer grants to individual business owners to start or grow a business.

When you seek a business loan, familiarize yourself with the SBA's business loan programs to see if they may be a viable option. The three principal players in most of these programs are the applicant small business, the lender and the SBA. SBA guarantees a portion of the loan (except for Microloans). The business should have its business plan prepared before it applies for a loan. This plan should explain what resources will be needed to accomplish the desired business purpose including the cost of everything, the applicants' contribution, use of loan proceeds, collateral, and most important, an explanation of how the business will be able to repay the loan in a timely manner.

The lender will analyze the application to see if it meets the lender's criteria as well as SBA's requirements. SBA will look to the lender to do much, if not all, of the analysis before it provides its guaranty on the lender's loan or provides the microlenders with funds to re-lend to the business. The SBA's business loan programs provide a key source of financing for viable small businesses that have real potential, but cannot qualify for loans from the lending institutions on their own.

7(a) LOAN PROGRAM

The 7(a) Loan Program is the SBA's primary business loan program. It is the agency's most used non-disaster financial assistance program because of its flexibility in loan structure, variety of loan proceeds uses, and availability. This program has broad eligibility requirements and credit criteria to accommodate a wide range of financing needs.

The business loans that SBA guarantees do not come from the agency, but rather from banks and other approved lenders. The loans are funded by these organizations and they make the decisions to approve or not approve the applicants' requests. The SBA guaranty reduces the lender's risk of borrower non-payment. If the borrower defaults, the lender can request SBA to pay the lender that percentage of the outstanding balance guaranteed by SBA. This allows the lender to recover a portion from SBA of what it lent if the borrower can't make the payments. The borrower is still obligated for the full amount.

To qualify for an SBA guaranty, a small business must meet the lender's criteria and the 7(a) requirements. In addition the lender must certify that it would not provide this loan under the proposed terms and conditions unless it can obtain an SBA guaranty. If the SBA is going to provide a lender with a guaranty, the applicant must be eligible and creditworthy and the loan structured under conditions acceptable to SBA.

PERCENTAGE OF GUARANTIES AND LOAN MAXIMUMS

The SBA only guarantees a portion of any particular loan so each loan will also have an unguaranteed portion giving the lender a certain amount of exposure and risk on each loan. The percentage SBA guarantees depends on either the dollar amount or the program the lender uses to obtain its guaranty. For loans of \$150,000 or less the SBA will guaranty as much as 85 percent and for loans over \$150,000 the SBA can provide a guaranty of up to 75 percent.

(NOTE: These percentages may be temporarily increased up to 90 percent as part of government efforts to promote economic recovery. Check with your local SBA district office for more information.)

The maximum loan amount is \$2 million and the maximum guaranty amount to any one business (including affiliates) is \$1.5 million. The one exception is when a business needs both working capital and fixed assets to promote exporting in which case the SBA can provide a maximum guaranty of \$1.75 million.

Loans made under the SBAExpress program, which is discussed subsequently, have a 50 percent guaranty.

INTEREST RATES AND FEES

The actual interest rate for a loan guaranteed by SBA is negotiated between the applicant and lender and subject to SBA maximums. Both fixed and variable interest rate structures are available. The maximum rate is comprised of two parts, a base rate and an allowable spread. There are three acceptable base rates (Wall Street Journal Prime*, London Interbank One Month Prime plus 3 percent, and an SBA Peg Rate). Lenders are allowed to add an additional spread to the base rate to arrive at the final rate. For loans with maturities of less than seven years the maximum spread will be no more than 2.25 percent. For loans with maturities of seven years or more the maximum spread will be 2.75 percent. The spread on loans under \$50,000 and loans processed through Express procedures may be higher.

Loans guaranteed by SBA are assessed a guaranty fee. This fee is based on the loan's maturity and the dollar amount guaranteed, not the total loan amount. The guaranty fee is generally paid by the borrower and can be included in the loan proceeds.

On any loan with a maturity of one year or less, the fee is just 0.25 percent of the guaranteed portion of the loan. On loans with maturities of more than one year, the normal guaranty fee is 2 percent of the SBA guaranteed portion on loans up to \$150,000; 3 percent on loans over \$150,000 but not more than \$700,000; and 3.5 percent on loans over \$700,000. There is also an additional fee of 0.25 percent on any guaranteed portion over \$1 million.

* All references to the prime rate refer to the base rate in effect on the first business day of the month the loan application is received by SBA.

(Note: These fees may continue to be temporarily lowered for some loans as part of the government efforts to promote economic recovery. Check with your local SBA district office for the latest information.)

7(a) LOAN MATURITIES

SBA loan programs are generally intended to encourage longer term small business financing, but actual loan maturities are based on the ability to repay, the purpose of the loan proceeds and the useful life of the assets financed. However, maximum loan maturities have been established: 25 years for real estate; up to 10 years for equipment (depending on the useful life of the equipment); and generally up to seven years for working capital. Short-term loans and revolving lines of credit are also available through the SBA to help small businesses meet their short-term and cyclical working capital needs.

STRUCTURE

Most loans are repaid with monthly payments of principal and interest. For fixed-rate loans the payments stay the same whereas for variable rate loans the lender can re-establish the payment amount when the interest rates change or at other intervals as negotiated with the borrower. Applicants can request that the lender establish the loan with interest-only payments during the start-up and expansion phases (when eligible) to allow the business time to generate income before it starts making full loan payments. There are no balloon payments or call provisions allowed on any 7(a) loan. The lender may not charge a prepayment penalty if the loan is paid off before maturity, but the SBA will charge the borrower a prepayment fee if the loan has a maturity of 15 or more years and is pre-paid during the first three years.

COLLATERAL

The SBA expects every loan to be fully secured, but the SBA will not decline a request to guaranty a loan if the only unfavorable factor is insufficient collateral, provided all available collateral is offered. What these two policies mean is that every SBA loan is to be secured by all available assets (both business and personal) until the recovery value equals the loan amount or until all assets have been pledged to the extent that they are reasonably available. Personal guaranties are required from all the principal owners of the business. Liens on personal assets of the principals may be required.

ELIGIBILITY

7(a) loan eligibility is based on four different factors. The first is size, as all loan recipients must be classified as "small" by SBA. The basic size standards are outlined below. A more in-depth listing of standards can be found at: http://www.sba.gov/ services/contractingopportunities/index.html select "For Government/Contracting Officials" which then leads to a page where you can select "Size Standards."

SBA Size Standards:

- Manufacturing from 500 to no more than 1,500 employees
- Wholesaling No more than 100 employees

- Services from \$4.5 million to no more than \$33.5 million in average annual receipts
- Retailing from \$7 million to no more than \$29.5 million in average annual receipts
- General construction from \$7 million to no more than \$33.5 million in average annual receipts
- Agriculture from \$750,000 to no more than \$17.5 million in average annual receipts

Nature of Business

The second eligibility factor is based on the nature of the business and the process by which it generates income or the customers it serves. The SBA has general prohibitions against providing financial assistance to businesses involved in such activities as lending, speculating, passive investment, pyramid sales, loan packaging, presenting live performances of a prurient sexual nature, businesses involved in gambling and any illegal activity.

The SBA will also not support non-profit businesses, private clubs that limit membership on a basis other than capacity, businesses that promote a religion, businesses owned by individuals incarcerated or on probation or parole, municipalities, and situations where the business or its owners previously failed to repay a federal loan or federally assisted financing.

Use of Proceeds

The third eligibility factor is usage of proceeds. 7(a) proceeds can be used to: purchase machinery, equipment, fixtures, supplies, leasehold improvements, as well as land and/or buildings that will be occupied by the business borrower.

Proceeds can also be used to:

- Expand or renovate facilities;
- Finance receivables and augment working capital;
- Finance seasonal lines of credit;
- Construct commercial buildings; and
- Refinance existing debt under certain conditions.

7(a) loan proceeds cannot be used (except for compensation for services rendered) for floor plan financing or to have funds for the purpose of making investments. They also cannot be used to provide perks to an owner of the business.

Miscellaneous Factors

The fourth factor involves a variety of requirements such as SBA's credit elsewhere test and utilization of personal assets requirements where the business and its principal owners must use their own resources before getting a loan guaranteed by SBA. It also includes SBA's antidiscrimination rules and restrictions on lending to agricultural enterprises because there are other agencies of the federal government with programs to fund such businesses.

Generally, SBA loans must meet the following:

- Every loan must be for a sound business purpose;
- There must be sufficient invested equity in the business so it can operate on a sound financial basis;
- There must be a potential for long-term success:
- The owners must be of good character and reputation; and
- All loans must be so sound as to reasonably assure repayment.

For SBA's eligibility requirements check: http://www.sba.gov/services/.

WHAT TO TAKE TO THE LENDER

Documentation requirements may vary; contact your lender for the information you must supply. Assistance preparing your documentation package is available through SBA and its resource partners, including SCORE, Small Business Development Women's Centers, **Business Centers and Veterans Business Outreach Centers.**

Common requirements include the following:

- Purpose of the loan. •
- History of the business.
- Financial statements for three years • (existing businesses).
- Schedule of term debts (existing businesses).
- Aging of accounts receivable and payable (existing businesses).
- Projected opening-day balance sheet (new businesses).
- Lease details.
- Amount of investment in the business by the owner(s).
- Projections of income, expenses and cash flow as well as the assumptions.
- Personal financial statements on the principal owners.
- Resume(s) of the principal owners and managers.

HOW THE 7(a) PROGRAM WORKS

Applicants submit their loan application to a lender for the initial review. The lender will generally review the credit merits of the request before deciding if they will make the loan themselves or if they will need an SBA guaranty. If a guaranty is needed, the lender will also review eligibility, and the applicant should be prepared to complete some additional documents before the lender reviews the request to ensure it meets SBA's requirements before sending the request for guaranty to the SBA. Applicants who feel they need more help with the process should contact their local SBA district office or one of SBA's resource partners for assistance.

There are several ways a lender can apply to the SBA for a 7(a) guaranty from SBA. The main differences between these methods are related to the documentation which the lender provides, the amount of review which SBA conducts, the amount of the loan and the lender responsibilities in case the loan defaults and the business' assets must be liquidated. The methods are:

- Standard 7(a) Guaranty
- Certified Lender Program
- Preferred Lender Program
- Rural Lender Advantage
- SBA Express
- Patriot Express
- Export Express
- Community Express

For the Standard, Certified and Preferred methods, the applicant fills out SBA Form 4, and the lender completes SBA Form 4-1. When requests for guarantees are processed using Express methods, the



applicant uses more of the regular forms of the lender and just has a few federal forms to complete. When SBA receives a request that is processed through Standard or CLP procedures, it either reanalyzes or reviews the lender's eligibility and credit analysis before deciding to approve or reject. For requests processed through PLP, or Express programs, the lender is delegated the authority to make the credit decision without SBA's concurrences which help expedite the processing time.

In guaranteeing the loan, the SBA assures the lender that, in the event the borrower does not repay the loan, the government will reimburse the lending institution for a portion of its loss. By providing this guaranty, the SBA is able to help tens of thousands of small businesses every year get financing they might not otherwise obtain.

After SBA approval, the lender is notified that its loan has been guaranteed. The lender then will work with the applicant to make sure the terms and conditions are met before closing the loan, disbursing the funds, and assuming responsibility for collection and general servicing. The borrower makes monthly loan payments directly to the lender. As with any loan, the borrower is responsible for repaying the full amount of the loan in a timely manner.

What the SBA Looks for:

- Ability to repay the loan on time from the projected operating cash flow.
- Owners and operators who are of good character.
- Feasible business plan.
- Management expertise and commitment necessary for success.
- Sufficient funds, including the SBA guaranteed loan, to operate the business on a sound financial basis (for new businesses, this includes the resources to meet start-up expenses and the initial operating phase).
- Adequate equity invested in the business.
- Sufficient collateral to secure the loan or all available collateral if the loan cannot be fully secured.

SBA*EXPRESS*

The SBA*Express* guaranty is available to lenders as a way to obtain a guaranty on smaller loans up to \$350,000. The program authorizes selected, experienced lenders to use mostly their own forms, analysis and procedures to process, service and liquidate SBA-guaranteed loans. The SBA guarantees up to 50 percent of an SBA*Express* loan. Loans under \$25,000 do not require collateral. The use of loan proceeds is the same as for any basic 7(a) loan. Like most 7(a) loans, maturities are usually five to seven years for working capital and up to 25 years for real estate or equipment. Revolving lines of credit are allowed for a maximum of seven years. For a list of lenders in your area, contact your local SBA office at: www.sba.gov/localresources/ index.html or contact:

Active SBAExpress Lenders in Alaska:

Alaska Pacific Bank

Leslie Dahl, Senior Vice President/Chief Lending Officer 2094 Jordan Ave. Juneau, AK 99801 907-790-5144 or 800-478-3050 www.alaskapacificbank.com

Capital One, N.A.

Susan E. Streich, Director of Government Relations and Partnerships Small Business Solutions 15000 Capital One Dr., Attn: 12071-0210 Richmond, VA 23238 804-314-6472 or 571-222-7309 www.capitalone.com

KeyBank of Alaska

Lynn Klassert, Senior Relationship Manager 101 W Benson Blvd., Ste. 401 P.O. Box 100420 (Mailing Address) Anchorage, AK 99510-0420 907-564-0251 www.key.com

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Jeff San Juan Business Relationship Mgr. 907-265-2015/830-3420 1351 E. Huffman Rd., Ste. 201 Anchorage, AK 99515 907-348-5365 www.wellsfargo.com

PATRIOT EXPRESS

The Patriot Express pilot loan initiative is for veterans and members of the military community wanting to establish or expand a small business. Eligible military community members include:

- Veterans;
- Service-disabled veterans;
- Active-duty servicemembers eligible for the military's Transition Assistance Program;
- Reservists and National Guard members;
- Current spouses of any of the above, including a servicemember;
- The widowed spouse of a servicemember or veteran who died during service or of a service-connected disability.

The Patriot Express loan is offered by SBA's widest network of lenders nationwide and features our fastest turnaround time for loan approvals. Loans are available up to \$500,000 and qualify for SBA's maximum guaranty of 85 percent for loans of \$150,000 or less and 75 percent for loans over \$150,000 up to \$500,000. For

loans above \$350,000, lenders are required to take all available collateral.

The Patriot Express loan can be used for most business purposes, including start-up, expansion, equipment purchases, working capital, inventory or business-occupied real-estate purchases.

Patriot Express loans feature SBA's lowest interest rates for business loans, generally 2.25 percent to 4.75 percent over prime depending upon the size and maturity of the loan. Your local SBA district office will have a listing of Patriot Express lenders in your area. More information is available at:

http://www.sba.gov/patriotexpress.

Active Patriot Express Lenders in Alaska:

Alaska Pacific Bank

Leslie Dahl, Senior Vice President/Chief Lending Officer 2094 Jordan Ave. Juneau, AK 99801 907-790-5144 or 800-478-3050 www.alaskapacificbank.com

SUPERIOR FINANCIAL GROUP

(Community Express, Patriot Express) Sue Malone 442 Diablo Rd. Danville, CA 94526 925-899-8449 or 925-381-8409 www.superiorfg.com

COMMUNITY EXPRESS PILOT LOAN PROGRAM

The Community Express Pilot Loan Program provides streamlined business financing and management and technical assistance to small businesses located in distressed or underserved markets. The Community Express program is offered through hundreds of selected SBA lenders throughout the nation. Under Community Express, approved lenders may use streamlined and expedited loan review and approval procedures to process SBAguaranteed loans. These lenders may use, to the maximum extent possible, their own loan analysis, loan procedures, and loan documentation to process SBA loans to \$250,000. However, borrowers must receive technical assistance to qualify for this program.

Active Community Express Lenders in Alaska:

Alaska Pacific Bank

Leslie Dahl, Senior President/Chief Lending Officer 2094 Jordan Ave. Juneau, AK 99801 907-790-5144 or 800-478-3050 www.alaskapacificbank.com



Borrego Springs Bank, N.A.

Frederick Crispen, Executive Vice President Community Express Lending 14101 Panama City Beach Pkwy., Ste. 300 Panama City Beach, FL 32413 850-230-0454 or 866-717-7718 www.borregospringsbank.com

SUPERIOR FINANCIAL GROUP

(Community Express, Patriot Express) Sue Malone 442 Diablo Rd. Danville, CA 94526 925-899-8449 or 925-381-8409 www.superiorfg.com

SPECIAL PURPOSE 7(a) LOAN PROGRAMS

The 7(a) program is the most flexible of SBA's lending programs. The agency has created several variations to the basic 7(a) program to address the particular financing need of certain small businesses. These special purpose programs are not necessarily for all businesses but may be very useful to some small businesses. They are generally governed by the same rules, regulations, fees, interest rates, etc. as the regular 7(a) loan guaranty. Lenders can advise you of any variations.

CAPLines

The CAPLines program is designed to help small businesses meet their short-term and cyclical working capital needs. There are five loan programs under the CAPLines umbrella. The programs can be used to finance seasonal working capital needs; finance the direct costs of performing certain construction, service and supply contracts; finance the direct cost associated with commercial and residential construction; finance operating capital by obtaining advances against existing inventory and accounts receivable; and consolidate short-term debt. SBA provides up to an 85 percent guarantee. There are five distinct programs under the CAPLine umbrella:

- **The Contract Loan Program** is used to finance material and labor needs for a specific contract or contracts. Proceeds can be disbursed before the work begins. If used for one contract, it is generally not revolving; if used for more than one contract at a time, it can be revolving. The loan maturity is usually based on the length of the contract, but no more than five years. Contract payment must be sent directly to the lender.
- The Seasonal Line of Credit Program is used to support buildup of inventory, accounts receivable or labor and materials above normal usage for seasonal inventory. The business must have been in business for a period of 12 months and must have a definite established seasonal pattern. The loan may be used over again after a "cleanup" period of 30 days to finance activity for a new season. These also may have a maturity of up to five years. The business may not have another seasonal line of credit outstanding but may have other lines for non-seasonal working capital needs.
- The Builders Line Program provides financing for small contractors or developers to construct or rehabilitate residential or commercial property. Loan maturity is generally three years but can be extended up to five years if necessary to facilitate sale of the property. Proceeds are used solely for direct expenses of acquisition, immediate construction and/or significant rehabilitation of the residential or commercial structures. The purchase of the land can be included if it does not exceed 20 percent of the loan proceeds. Up to 5 percent of the proceeds can be used for physical improvements that benefit the property.

- The Small Asset-Based Line is a revolving line of credit (up to \$200,000) that provides short term working capital. These lines are generally used by businesses that provide credit to their customers. Disbursements are based on the size of a borrower's accounts receivable and/or inventory. Repayment comes from the collection of accounts receivable or sale of inventory. It does require periodic servicing and monitoring of the collateral for which the lender can charge up to two percent annually to the borrower.
- **The Standard Asset-Based Line** is similar to the Small Asset-Based Line, but for loan amounts over \$200,000. It does require stricter servicing and monitoring and the lender may pass these costs along to the borrower.

EXPORT ASSISTANCE Trade Financing

The SBA has help for existing small businesses wanting to export goods and services.

U.S. EXPORT ASSISTANCE CENTER (USEAC)

U.S. Export Assistance Centers, are available through a partnership among SBA, U.S. Department of Commerce and the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. to provide trade promotion and exportfinance assistance for small businesses in a single location. The USEACs also work closely with other federal, state and local international trade organizations. To find USEAC, the nearest go to: http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/ internationaltrade/useac/index.html.

Pru Balatero

Regional Manager, International Trade Programs U.S. Export Assistance Center 2601 4th Ave., Ste. 320 Seattle, WA 98121 206-553-0051 ext. 228 206-553-7253 Fax pru.balatero@mail.doc.gov

EXPORT WORKING CAPITAL PROGRAM

The SBA's Export Working Capital Program assists lenders in meeting the needs of exporters seeking short-term export working capital. This program enables U.S. exporters to obtain loans to fund their direct export costs. The EWCP supports single transactions or revolving lines. The maximum dollar amount of an export line of credit under this program is \$2 million. SBA guarantees up to 90% of a loan amount or \$1.5 million, whichever is less. Loan maturities are generally for a term of 12 months. The guaranty can be reissued for an additional 12 months through a new application process. The guaranty fee the SBA charges is 0.25 percent of the guaranteed amount of the loan for the initial 12 months. The borrower negotiates the interest rate and all other fees with the lender. The program offers flexible terms, low fees and a quick processing time. For information, see www.sba.gov/ services/financialassistance/sbaloantopics/ SpecialPurposeLoans/ewcp/index.html. Eligibility of Exporter

You must have an operating history of at least one year – not necessarily in exporting. The SBA may waive this requirement if you have sufficient export trade experience or other managerial experience.

Eligible Buyers

The foreign buyer must be a creditworthy entity located in an acceptable foreign country, to both the lender and SBA.

Use of EWCP Proceeds:

- To acquire inventory for export or to be used to manufacture goods for export.
- To pay the manufacturing costs of goods for export.
- To purchase goods or services for export.To support standby letters of credit
- related to export transactions.For pre-shipment working capital directly related to export orders.
- For post-shipment foreign accounts receivable financing.

Ineligible Use of Proceeds

- To support the applicant's domestic sales.
- To acquire fixed assets or capital goods for the applicant's business.
- To support a sale where the exporter is not taking title to the goods.
- To acquire, equip, or rent commercial space overseas.
- To serve as a warranty letter of credit.

Collateral Requirements

- Collateral for the manufacturing sector typically consists of a first lien on all export-related inventory and export related accounts receivable.
- Collateral for the service sector typically consists of assignment of proceeds of export-related contracts or purchase orders and a first lien on export-related accounts receivable.
- Other collateral may be required.

How to Apply

A small business exporter seeking a guaranteed EWCP loan must apply to a lender.

SBA Ex-Im Bank Co-Guarantee

This is designed to provide small business exporters the ability to obtain larger export working capital loans through the Export Working Capital Program than SBA could support alone. This program enables U.S. exporters to obtain loans that facilitate the export of goods or services. Under this program, the total export working capital line, with a 90 percent guarantee, cannot exceed \$2 million. Loan maturities are generally for a term of 12 months. At the end of the 12-month maturity, a borrower may reapply for a new guarantee. The SBA guarantee fee is 0.25 percent of the guaranteed amount of the loan for the initial 12 months. The guarantee fee that Ex-Im Bank charges is 0.25 percent on the loan amount that is guaranteed by them. The borrower negotiates the interest rate and all other fees with the lender.

Eligibility of Exporter

The same as for the SBA EWCP Program.

Eligible Buyers

The foreign buyer must be a creditworthy entity located in an acceptable country in conformity with the Ex-Im Bank's Country Limitation Schedule.

Use of Proceeds

Same as the SBA EWCP.

Ineligible Use of Proceeds

- Goods or services with less than 50 percent U.S. content.
- To support the export of any Defense Articles or Defense Services.
- To support the applicant's domestic sales.To acquire fixed assets or capital goods
- for the applicant's business.To acquire, equip, or rent commercial
- space overseas.
- To serve as a Warranty Letter of Credit.

Collateral Requirements

Same as the SBA EWCP.

How to Apply

A small business exporter seeking a coguaranteed loan must apply to a lender that is a participant in SBA's 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program. PLP and SBAExpress processing are not permitted. The lender must submit a completed Joint Application for Working Capital Guarantee and loan package to SBA. SBA evaluates and processes the application in accordance with SBA rules for its Export Working Capital Program.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LOAN PROGRAM

The program helps small businesses engaged or preparing to engage in international trade as well as small businesses adversely affected by competition from imports. This program allows for an increased maximum dollar amount of SBA guaranty outstanding to any one business (and affiliates) from \$1.5 million to \$1.75 million. In order to reach the \$1.75 million SBA guaranty ceiling, the borrower must have an international trade loan as well as an SBA working capital loan or line of credit. The international trade loan provides an SBA guarantee up to \$1.5 million of a term loan used for the acquisition, construction, renovation, modernization, improvement or expansion of long-term fixed assets or the refinancing of an existing loan used for these same purposes. In addition a borrower may have a separate working capital loan (term or line of credit) with a maximum SBA guaranty of \$1.25 million. When combined, the maximum SBA guaranty outstanding to any one business is \$1.75 million. The SBA guaranty fee and interest rates are the same as for any standard 7(a) loans.

Eligibility of Exporter

- Applicants must meet the same eligibility requirements for a 7(a) loan.
- Applicant must establish the loan will significantly expand or develop an export market, or the applicant has been adversely affected by import competition, and, in addition, the applicant must show that upgrading equipment or facilities will improve its competitive position.
- If eligibility is based on entering or expanding export sales, the applicant must submit a one or two page international business plan, including sufficient information to reasonably support the likelihood of expanded export sales.

Use of Proceeds

 For facilities or equipment, including purchasing land and building(s); building new facilities; renovating, improving, or expanding existing facilities; purchasing or reconditioning machinery, equipment and fixtures; and making other improvements that will be used within the United States for producing goods or services.

Collateral Requirements - Collateral requirements are the same as for regular 7(a) loans.

How to Apply - A small business exporter seeking a guaranteed loan must apply to an SBA participating lender. Call your local SBA District Office for a list of participating lenders.

EXPORT EXPRESS

The Export Express program is designed to help SBA meet the export financing needs of small businesses. It is a subprogram of SBAExpress and is therefore subject to the same loan processing, making, closing, servicing, and liquidation requirements as well as the same maturity terms, interest rates, and applicable fees as for other SBA loans except as noted below. The total Export Express loan cannot exceed \$250,000. SBA guarantees 85 percent for loans of \$150,000 and under and 75 percent for loans over \$150,000 to \$250,000. SBA allows participating lenders to make their own credit decisions. SBA provides a quick processing time, less than 36 hours.

Eligible Buyers – The foreign buyer must be a creditworthy entity located in an acceptable country.

Use of Proceeds

- Finance standby letters of credit used for either bid or performance bonds;
- Finance export development activities such as export marketing and promotional activities, participation in foreign trade shows, translation of product literature for foreign markets, and other activities designed to initiate or expand the applicant's export of its products/services from the U.S.;
- Provide transaction-specific financing for overseas orders;
- Provide revolving lines of credit for export purposes, the term of which must not exceed seven years. In some instances, as a normal course of business, the borrower may use portions of revolving lines of credit for domestic purposes, but no less than 70 percent of the revolver to be used for export related purposes;
- Provide term loans and other financing to enable small business concerns, including small business export trading companies to develop foreign markets; and
- Acquire, construct, renovate, modernize, improve or expand production facilities or equipment to be used in the U.S. in the production of goods or services to be exported from the U.S.

Ineligible Use of Proceeds

Proceeds may not be used to finance overseas operations, other than those strictly associated with the marketing and/or distribution of products/services exported from the U.S.

How to Apply

The application process is the same for the SBAExpress, except the applicant must demonstrate that loan proceeds will enable it to enter a new export market or expand an existing export market. The applicant must submit to the lender a plan that includes projected export sales for the upcoming year as well as the dollar volume of export sales for the previous year.

COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The Community Adjustment & Investment Program helps communities that suffered job losses due to changing trade patterns following the North American Free Trade Agreement. The North American Development Bank has partnered with the SBA and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Treasury to make credit available to businesses in affected communities to help create or retain jobs.

SBA'S NON-7(a) LOAN PROGRAMS

In addition to the 7(a) Loan Program SBA has four other non-disaster assistance programs which can help small businesses gain access to capital and bonding.

DEALER FLOOR PLAN PILOT INITIATIVE

Under the Dealer Floor Plan Pilot Initiative, which will be available through Sept. 30, 2010, SBA will guarantee up to 75 percent of a floor plan line of credit between \$500,000 and \$2 million to eligible dealers of titleable assets, including, but not limited to, automobiles, motorcycles, boats (including boat trailers), recreational vehicles and manufactured housing (mobile homes). The maximum maturity on revolving lines of credit approved under this pilot initiative will be limited to five years.

Proceeds must be used either for the acquisition of titleable inventory for retail sales or to refinance existing floor plan lines of credit with another lender. Repayment of these lines will occur as the acquired inventory is sold. Proceeds may not be used for any other purpose, including to refinance any existing same-institution floor plan line of credit.

CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LOAN PROGRAM (504 LOANS)

The 504 Loan Program is an economic development program that supports American small business growth and helps communities through business expansion and job creation. This SBA program provides long-term, fixed-rate, subordinate mortgage financing for acquisition and/or

renovation of capital assets including land, buildings and equipment. Most for-profit small businesses are eligible for this program. The types of businesses excluded from 7(a) loans (listed previously) are also excluded from the 504 loan program.

Loans are provided through Certified Development Companies. CDCs work with banks and other lenders to make loans in first position on reasonable terms, helping lenders retain growing customers and provide Community Redevelopment Act credit.

The SBA 504 loan is distinguished from the SBA 7(a) loan program in these ways: The maximum debenture, or long-term loan, is:

The maximum debenture, or long-term loan, is:

- \$1.5 million for businesses that create a certain number of jobs or improve the economy of the locality;
- \$2 million for businesses that meet a specific public policy goal, including veterans; and
- \$4 million for manufacturers.

Recent additions to the program allow \$4 million for each project that reduces the borrower's energy consumption by at least 10 percent; and \$4 million for each project that generates renewable energy fuels, such as biodiesel or ethanol production. Projects eligible for up to \$4 million under one of these two requirements do not have to meet the job creation or retention requirement, so long as the CDC portfolio average is at least \$50,000.

- Eligible project costs are limited to longterm, fixed assets such as land and building (occupied by the borrower) and substantial machinery and equipment. Working capital is not an eligible use of proceeds.
- Most borrowers are required to make an injection (borrower contribution) of just 10 percent which allows the business to conserve valuable operating capital. A further injection of 5 percent is needed if the business is a start-up or new (less than 2 years old) and a further injection of 5 percent is also required if the primary collateral will be a single purpose building.
- Two-tiered project financing: a lender finances approximately 50 percent of the project cost and receives a first lien on the project assets (but no SBA guaranty); A CDC (backed by a 100% SBA-guaranteed debenture) finances up to 40% of the project costs secured with a junior lien. The borrower provides the balance of the project costs.
- Fixed interest rate on SBA loan. SBA guarantees the debenture 100 percent. Debentures are sold in pools monthly to private investors. This low, fixed rate is then passed on to the borrower and establishes the basis for the loan rate.

- All project-related costs can be financed, including acquisition (land and building, land and construction of building, renovations, machinery and equipment) and soft costs, such as title insurance and appraisals. Some closing costs may be financed.
- Collateral is typically a subordinate lien on the assets financed; allows other assets to be free of liens and available to secure other needed financing.
- Long-term real estate loans are up to 20year term, heavy equipment 10 or 20-year term and are self-amortizing.

Businesses that receive 504 loans are:

- Small net worth under \$8.5 million, net profit after taxes under \$3 million, or meet other SBA size standards.
- Organized for-profit.
- Most types of business retail, service, wholesale or manufacturing.

The SBA's 504 certified development companies serve their communities by financing business expansion needs. Their professional staffs works directly with borrowers to tailor a financing package that meets program guidelines and the credit capacity of the borrower's business. For information, visit **www.sbd.gov/services**, then choose "SBA Loans" from the links in the right-hand column. Click on "CDC/504 Program."

Evergreen Business Capital

Barbara Gill, Senior Loan Officer P.O. Box 3673 Palmer, AK 99645-3673 907-746-5047 800-878-6613 Toll Free, Main Office www.evergreen504.com

Resource Capital

(CDC/504 Loans) John Osborn, National Sales Manager 31805 Temecula Pkwy., #406 Temecula, CA 92592 951-694-3536 www.resourcecapital.com

MICROLOAN PROGRAM

The Microloan Program provides small loans ranging from under \$500 to \$35,000. Under this program, the SBA makes funds available to nonprofit intermediaries that, in turn, make the loans directly to entrepreneurs, including veterans. Proceeds can be used for typical business purposes such as working capital, machinery and equipment, inventory and leasehold improvements. Interest rates are negotiated between the borrower and the intermediary.

For more information, go to **www.sba.gov/services**, then choose "SBA Loans" from the links in the right-hand column. From there, click on "Micro Loans."

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANY PROGRAM

There are a variety of alternatives to bank financing for small businesses. The Small Business Investment Company Program fills the gap between the availability of private capital and the needs of small businesses. Licensed and regulated by the SBA, SBICs are privately owned and managed investment funds that make capital available to qualifying U.S. small businesses through investments or loans. They use their own funds plus funds obtained at favorable rates through SBAguaranteed leverage. SBICs are for-profit firms whose incentive is to share in the success of a small business. In addition to equity and debt investments. SBICs provide managerial, operational and technical assistance. The SBIC Program provides funding for a broad range of industries and stage of investment, in areas across the country. Some SBICs invest in a particular field or industry while others invest more generally. For more information visit: http://www.sba.gov/inv.

THE SURETY BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

The Surety Bond Guarantee Program is a public-private partnership between the federal government and surety companies that provides small businesses with the bonding assistance necessary for them to compete for government and private contracting opportunities. The guarantee provides the necessary incentive for sureties to bond small businesses that would otherwise be unable to obtain bonding. The program is aimed at small businesses that lack the combination of working capital and performance track record necessary to secure bonding on a reasonable basis through regular commercial channels.

Through this program, the SBA guarantees bid, payment, performance and necessary ancillary bonds issued by surety companies for individual contracts of up to \$2 million. Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, SBA can guarantee up to \$5 million, and up to \$10 million on a federal contract, if the contracting officer certifies that the guarantee is in the best interest of the government. The SBA reimburses sureties a predetermined percentage of losses sustained if a contractor breaches the terms of the contract.

The SBA has two program options available, the Prior Approval Program (Plan A) and the Preferred Surety Bond Program (Plan B). In the Prior Approval Program, SBA guarantees 90 percent of a surety's paid losses and expenses on bonded contracts up to \$100,000, and on bonded contracts greater than \$100,000 that are awarded for socially and economically disadvantaged and HUBZone contractors and veterans and service-disabled veteran owned small businesses. All other bonds guaranteed in the Plan A Program receive an 80 percent guarantee. Sureties must obtain SBA's prior approval for each bond guarantee issued. Under the PSB Program, SBA guarantees 70 percent, but sureties may issue, monitor and service bonds without SBA's prior approval.

For more information on the Surety Bond Guarantee Program, visit SBA's Web site at: www.sbd.gov/osg.

Pippel Insurance Company

Nicole Moore 9061 E. Frontage Rd. Palmer, AK 99645 907-745-3261 or 888-524-3261 Local Toll Free 907-745-8417 Fax http://www.pippelinsurance.com/ nicole@pippelinsurance.com

Alaska USA Insurance Brokers, LLC

Carol L. McGee, P.O. Box 196530 Anchorage, AK 99519-6530 907-561-1250 • 907-561-4315 Fax bidbonds@alaskausainsurance.com



Program	Maximum Amount	Percent of Guaranty	Use of Proceeds	Maturity	Maximum Interest Rates	Guaranty Fees	Who Qualifies	Benefits to Borrowers
7(a) Loans 7(a) Basic	\$2 million gross (\$1.5 million guaranty)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Expansion/renovation; new construction, purchase land or buildings; purchase equipment, fixtures, lease-hold improvements; working capital; refinance debt for compelling reasons; seasonal line of credit, inventory	Depends on ability to repay. Generally working capital & machinery & equipment (not to exceed life of equipment) is 5-10 years; real estate is 25 years.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Must be for profit & meet SBA size standards; show good character, credit, management, & ability to repay. Must be an eligible type of business.	Long-term financing; Improved cash flow; Fixed maturity; No bal- loons; No prepayment penalty (under 15 years)
SBA <i>Express</i> Lender approves. Minimal SBA paperwork.	\$350,000	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	May be used for revolving lines of credit (up to 7 year maturity) or for a term loan (same as 7(a)).	See 7(a)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	See 7(a)	Faster turnaround; Streamlined process; Easy-to-use line of credit
Community Express. Lender approves. Minimal SBA paperwork.	\$250,000	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	May be used for revolving lines of credit (up to 7 year maturity) or for a term loan (same as 7(a)).	See 7(a)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	HUBZones; LMI areas; All loans of \$25,000 or less	Faster turnaround; Streamlined process; Easy-to-use line of credit Technical assistance provided
Patriot Express Lender approves Ioan. Minimai additional SBA paperwork.	\$500,000	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	See 7(a)	See 7(a)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	See 7(a). In addition, small business must be owned &controlled by one or more of the following groups equaling 51% total ownership: veteran, active- duty military, reservist or National Guard member or a spouse of any of these groups, or a widowed spouse of a service member or veteran who died during service or d a service connected disability.	Lower interest rate max- imums than other SBA <i>Express</i> programs Less paperwork Fast turnaround Expanded eligibility Electronic application
CAPLines: Short- term/Revolving Lines of Credit; Seasonal Contract Builders Standard/ Small Asset-Based	\$2 million (small asset based limited to \$200,000)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Finance seasonal working capital needs; cost to perform; construction costs, advances against existing inventory and receivables, consolidation of short-term debts.	Up to 5 years	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	See 7(a) Existing business	Funds short-term working capital Various lines of credit; Allows business to obtain contracts; Larger in size for business growth; Can be used to create current assets; Can be used to finance existing current assets
International Trade	\$2 million (separate working-capital loan + IT loan together may have \$1.75 mil- lion combined guaranty but the guaranty portion cannot exceed \$1.25 million)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	IT loan must be used only for the acquisition of long- term, fixed assets. A separate working-capital loan may be used for working capital needs associated with international trade.	Up to 25 years.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Small businesses (see 7(a) for qualifications) engaged/preparing to engage in international trade/adversely affected by competition from imports.	Long-term financing for land and building where assets are used to produce products for export.
Export Working Capital Program 1-page application, fast turnaround, may apply for prequalifi- cation letter.	\$2 million (may be combined with International Trade loan)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Short-term, working-capital loans for exporters	Matched single transaction cycle or generally 1 yr. for line of credit.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Small businesses 7(a) for other qualifications, those who need short-term working capital.	Short-term working capi- tal for export needs; Inex- pensive minimum gua- ranty fee ¹ / ₄ of 1%; Revol- ving or transaction based Allows specific financing for exporting without disrupting domestic financing & business plan
Non-7(a) Loans							с	
Microloans Loans through non- profit lending organi- zations; technical assistance also provided.	\$35,000 (total loan amount to small business borrower)	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Purchase machinery & equipment, fixtures, lease- hold improvements; finance increased receivables; working capital. Cannot be used to repay existing debt.	Shortest term possible, not to exceed 6 years	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Same as 7(a) except non- profit day care	Direct loans from non- profit intermediary lenders; Fixed-rate financing; Very small loan amounts; Technical assistance available
504 Loans Provided through Certified Development Companies (CDCs) which are licensed by SBA.	504 loan maxi- mum amount ranges from \$1.5 million to \$4.0 million depending on type business.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Long-term, fixed-asset loans; Lender (non-guarantied) financing secured by first lien on project assets. 504 loan provided from SBA 100% guarantied debenture sold to investors at fixed rate secured by 2nd lien.	504 Loan: 10- or 20-year term; Lender (unguaran- tied) financing may have a shorter term.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	Check with local SBA District Office for current information.	For profit businesses that do not exceed \$8.5 million in tangible net worth and do not have average net income over \$3 million for past 2 years.	Fees under 3%; Long- term fixed rate; Low down payment; Full amortization: no balloons

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CONTRACTING OPPORTUNITIES FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES

How to Apply for Government Contracts

The federal government is the largest purchaser of goods and services in the world. However, small businesses face challenges when trying to win federal contracts. The SBA can help small businesses work through these challenges. Working closely with federal agencies and the nation's leading large contractors, the SBA works to ensure that small businesses obtain a fair share of government contracts and subcontracts. The SBA has a number of programs to help small firms do with the federal business government.

For more information, visit: www.sba.gov/gc.

The SBA helps to ensure small businesses get fair opportunities to share federal government prime contracts. SBA procurement center representatives work to expand contracting opportunities for small businesses. PCRs review contracting strategies and actions, to identify contracts for which small businesses can compete.

Visit the SBA's Office of Government Contracting home page at: www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/gcbd/ GC_PCRD1.html for a listing of PCRs and buying installations nationwide.

Office of Government Contracting

Marichu Relativo Procurement Center Representative 510 L. St., Ste. 310 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-271-2297 marichu.relativo@sba.gov



THE SUBCONTRACTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Subcontracting Assistance Program promotes maximum use of small businesses by the nation's large prime contractors. The SBA's commercial market representatives work with large businesses to identify and expand subcontracting opportunities for small businesses. CMRs conduct compliance reviews to ensure that large businesses comply with small business subcontracting requirements. They also provide guidance to assist small businesses in identifying subcontracting opportunities and marketing their products and services to these large contractors.

CMRs also work with agencies to ensure subcontracting with small and small, disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, HUBZone firms and small businesses owned by servicedisabled veterans through inclusion of subcontracting evaluation factors and subfactors.

For a list of CMRs, click on: www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/gcbd/ GC_PCRD1.html.

THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY PROGRAM

The Certificate of Competency program allows a small business to appeal a contracting officer's determination that it is unable to fulfill the requirements of a specific government contract on which it is the apparent successful offeror. The SBA will conduct a detailed review of the firm's technical and financial capabilities to perform on the contract. If the business demonstrates the ability to perform, the SBA issues a certificate of competency to the contracting officer, requiring award of that contract to the small business.

SMALL BUSINESS SIZE STANDARDS

The Small Business Act states that a small business concern is "one that is independently owned and operated and which is not dominant in its field of operation." The law also states that in determining what constitutes a small business, the definition will vary from industry to industry to reflect industry differences accurately. The SBA's Small Business Size Regulations (13 CFR Part 121) implement the Small Business Act's mandate to the SBA.

The SBA has also established a table of size standards, matched to North American Industry Classification System industries, used to determine eligibility for SBA programs and small business preferences for federal government contracts.

A more in-depth listing of standards can be found at www.sba.gov/contracting opportunities/officials/size/index.html.

Size Determination

The Size Determination Program, administered by SBA's six government contracting area offices, ensures that only small firms receive contracts and other benefits reserved exclusively for small businesses. When a firm's claim that it is small is challenged, the SBA determines if the firm, including all of its affiliates, meets established SBA size standards. Size determinations may also be made when requested in connection with other federal small business programs.

Additional information is available at the above "Size Standards" site.

Nonmanufacturer Waiver Program

The Small Business Act also contains provisions that allow the SBA Administrator to waive this requirement when there are no small business manufacturers or processors available to supply the product to the federal government. The Administrator has delegated the authority to make decisions on waivers of the Nonmanufacturer Rule to Associate Administrator the for Government Contracting in the following cases:

- After reviewing a determination by a contracting officer that no small business manufacturer or processor can reasonably be expected to offer a product meeting the specifications (including period of performance) required of an offeror or by the solicitation; or
- For a product or class of products after determining that no small business is available to participate in the federal procurement market.

These two types of waivers of the rule are regularly referred to as "individual waivers" or "solicitation-specific" and "class waivers."

For the purpose of waivers, a class of products is defined based on the Office of Management and Budget's North American Industry Classification (NAICS) Manual and, presently, on the General Service Administration's Product and Service Code Directory. Within each code are subdivisions of products that can be considered for waiver. A request for a waiver of class of products should refer to a specific subdivision, or statement of product, within a code in one of these manuals.

Any individual or organization (government agency, business, association, etc.) may request a waiver for a class of products. The request should be in writing addressed to the Associate Administrator for Government Contracting and should specifically state the class, or classes, of products for which the waiver is sought.

More information on the rule is available at: www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/ gc/programs/gc_waivers_nonmanufacturer. html.

SMALL BUSINESS VENDOR DATABASE

The SBA works with the integrated acquisition community to provide a database of vendors, including small businesses. The Central Contractor Registration System is the primary gateway vendor and grantee database for the federal government. CCR collects, stores and disseminates data to support agency acquisition and grants missions. Both current and potential federal government vendors and grantees are required to register in CCR to receive federal contracts or grants. Vendors are required to complete a one-time registration to provide basic information relevant to procurement, grant and financial transactions.

Vendors must update or renew their registration at least once a year to maintain an active status. The SBA provides the CCR with authoritative source information regarding certifications under 8(a) Business Development and HUBZone programs and provides the small business size status against each North American Industry Classification code listed in a registrant's profile.

SBA maintains the Dynamic Small Business Search function of the CCR. Businesses profiled on the DSBS can be searched by NAICS codes, keywords, location, quality certification, bonding level, business type, ownership, SBA certification, and by women, minority, veteran and service-disabled veteran ownership. The DSBS serves as a marketing tool for small businesses because the business profiles in the DSBS include information from SBA's files and other available databases plus additional business and marketing information on individual firms.

To search the DSBS for small businesses, click on: http://web.sba.gov/pro-net/search/ dsp_dsbs.cfm or select the "Dynamic Small Business Search" at the CCR Web site at: http://www.ccr.gov. Registration in the DSBS is through the CCR. For more information on CCR, or to register, click the CCR Web site. Before registering in CCR, go to the top of the Web page and download the handbook which contains data for a successful registration.

HUBZONE PROGRAM

The Historically Underutilized Business Zone Program stimulates economic development and creates jobs in urban and rural communities by providing federal contracting assistance to small businesses.

The HUBZone program establishes preferences for award of federal contracts to small businesses located in historically underutilized business zones.

In general, small businesses may obtain HUBZone certification by employing staff who live in a HUBZone and maintaining a "principal office" in one of these specially designated areas.

SBA is responsible for:

- Determining whether or not individual concerns are qualified HUBZone small business concerns, and therefore eligible to receive HUBZone contracts;
- Maintaining a list of qualified HUBZone small business concerns for use by acquisition agencies in awarding contracts under the program; and
- Adjudicating protests and appeals of eligibility to receive HUBZone contracts..

To qualify for the program, a business must meet the following criteria:

- It must qualify as a small business under SBA size standards, corresponding to its primary industry classification;
- Its principal office must be located within a HUBZone, which includes lands on federally recognized Indian reservations and covered by the phrase "Indian Country";
- It must be owned (at least 51 percent) by one or more U.S. citizens, Community Development Corporation, an agricultural cooperative, an Indian tribe; and
- At least 35 percent of its employees must reside in a HUBZone.

Existing businesses that choose to move to qualified areas are eligible. To fulfill the requirement that 35 percent of a HUBZone firm's employees reside in a HUBZone, employees must maintain a primary residence in a HUBZone for at least 180 days or be a currently registered voter in that area.

For additional information regarding the HUBZone Program, please visit: http://www.sba.gov/hubzone.



ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL & DISADVANTAGED BUSINESSES 8(a) Business Development Program

The SBA's Section 8(a) Business Development Program provides various forms of assistance (management and technical assistance, financial assistance, government contracting assistance and advocacy support) to foster the growth and development of businesses owned and controlled by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. SBA assists these businesses, (during a nine-year tenure in the 8(a) Business Development Program), to gain access to the resources necessary to develop their businesses and improve their ability to compete in the mainstream of the American economy.

Business development assistance includes one-to-one counseling, training workshops, and other management and technical guidance required to expand into the federal government contracting arena.

The SBA enters into contracts with other federal agencies and subcontracts the performance of such contracts to eligible 8(a) program participants.

Eligibility Criteria:

To participate in the 8(a) program, a business must be:

- a small business
- owned by one or more U.S. citizens
- at least 51 percent unconditionally owned

and controlled by one or more an individual(s) who qualify as socially and economically disadvantaged

• established for two full years before applying (or qualifying for a waiver of the two-year rule)

Social disadvantage:

Socially disadvantaged is defined as individuals who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual capabilities. The following individuals are presumed to be socially disadvantaged: Black Americans, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Pacific Americans and Subcontinent Asian Americans. An individual who is not a member of one of the groups presumed to be socially disadvantaged must establish individual social disadvantage by a preponderance of the evidence. Anyone may apply for 8(a) Program certification.

For additional information regarding evidence of social disadvantage, please visit: http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sba programs/8abd/index.html.

Economic disadvantage:

Economically disadvantaged individuals are socially disadvantaged individuals whose ability to compete in the freeenterprise system has been impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities as compared to others in the same or similar line of business who are not socially disadvantaged.

Net worth:

For initial 8(a) Program certification, the net worth of an individual claiming disadvantage, must be less than \$250,000. For continued 8(a) Program eligibility after admission, net worth must be less than \$750,000. In determining such net worth, SBA will exclude the ownership interest in the applicant business and the equity in the primary residence.

Day-to-Day Management:

- Management and daily business operations must be controlled by the disadvantaged individual(s) upon whom eligibility is based.
- The individual(s) must have management or technical expertise.

For additional information on the 8(a) Business Development Program, visit: http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/ 8abd/index.html.

Small Disadvantaged Business Certifications

To qualify as a small disadvantaged business, a firm must be owned and controlled by one or more individuals who are socially and economically disadvantaged. Congress has directed that individuals who are members of certain ethnic groups are presumed to be disadvantaged. Other persons, including women and persons of any race, can also qualify by establishing their disadvantaged status.

Firms self-certify as SDB for federal prime contracts and federal subcontracts without submitting any application to SBA for SDB certification.

To self-certify as small disadvantaged businesses, firms should:

- 1) Update their Central Contractor Registration (CCR) profile, ensuring they select they are a self-certified Small Disdavantaged Business; and
- 2) Update their company's Online Representation and Certification Application - specifically, the Federal Acquisition Regulation clause at 52.219-1(b)(2), entitled "Small disadvantaged business concern," and check the box indicating they are a self-certified SDB.

Other than its list of certified 8(a) firms, SBA will no longer maintain a list of certified SDB firms. The 8(a) Business Development Program is not affected by this rule. Firms may continue to apply for 8(a) Certification.

Applying Online For 8(a) Program Certification

Prior to applying for the 8(a) Program, each firm is urged to take an on-line training and self-evaluation course. To get to the course, click on **http://training.sba.gov:8000/assessment**. The first part explains 8(a) Program in detail, ending in an eligibility self-assessment test.

The Mentor-Protégé Program for 8(a) Participants

Through the SBA's Mentor-Protégé Program, 8(a) Program participants can receive in-depth business advice to assist them in becoming more competitive in obtaining federal government contracts. The SBA's Mentor-Protégé Program encourages private-sector relationships and broadens efforts to address the needs of clients in the 8(a) Program.

If you are an 8(a) participant, mentors can provide you with technical and management assistance, financial assistance in the form of equity investments or loans, subcontract support, and assistance in performing prime contracts through joint-venture arrangements with 8(a) businesses.

For more information, visit: http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/ 8abd/mentorprogram/index.html.

MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SBA's Section 7(j) Management and Technical Assistance Program authorizes the SBA to enter into grants, cooperative agreements and contracts with public or private organizations to pay all or part of the cost of technical or management assistance for individuals or concerns eligible for assistance under sections: 7(a) (11), 7(j) (10), or 8(a) of the Small Business Act. Specifically, the following are eligible to receive management and technical assistance including businesses which qualify as small under 13 CFR part 121 concerns located in urban or rural areas with high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals, or which are owned by such low-income individuals; and businesses eligible to receive 8(a) contracts.

The types of assistance available to eligible individuals through the Management and Technical Assistance Program include counseling and training in the areas of:

- Finance
- Management
- Accounting
- Bookkeeping
- Marketing and presentation analysis
- Advertising
- Loan packaging
- Proposal bid preparation
- Feasibility studies
- Industry specific technical assistance

• The identification and development of new business opportunities More information is at:

http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/sbaprograms/ 8abd/grantinfo/index.html.

SERVICE-DISABLED, Veteran-Owned Small Business

In May 2004, the Small Business Act established procurement vehicles for small businesses owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans to assist agencies in achieving the 3 percent governmentwide goal for procurement from servicedisabled, veteran-owned small businesses.

Contracting officers may award a solesource or set-aside contract to a small business owned by a service-disabled veteran if:

- The requirement is determined to be excluded from fulfillment through award to Federal prison industries, Javits Wagner-O'Day, Orders under Indefinite Delivery Contracts, Orders against Federal Supply Schedules, requirents currently being performed by 8(a) participants, and Requirements for commissary or exchange resale items.
- The requirement is not currently being performed by an 8(a) participant, and unless SBA has consented to release of the requirement from the Section 8(a) Program.
- SBA has not accepted the requirement for performance under the 8(a) authority, unless SBA has consented to release of the requirement from the Section 8(a) Program.
- There is a reasonable expectation that at least two responsible SDVO businesses will submit offers.
- The award can be made at a fair market price.

SDVO Sole Source Contracts

A contracting officer may award a sole source contract to a SDVO small business if the officer determines that none of the setaside exemptions or provisions apply and the anticipated award price of the contract, including options, will not exceed:

- \$5.5 million for manufacturing requirements
- \$3.5 million for all other requirements
- The SDVO small business is a responsible contractor able to perform the contract
- The award can be made at a fair and reasonable price

SDVO Simplified Acquisition Contracts

If a requirement is at or below the simplified acquisition threshold, a contracting officer may set-aside the requirement for consideration among SDVO small businesses using simplified acquisition procedures, or may award a sole source contract to a SDVO small business. More information is available at: www.sba.gov/gc/indexprograms-vets.html.

Veterans and service-disabled veterans may participate in all SBA procurement programs. To determine your eligibility, contact your local veterans business development officer in your nearest SBA district office, visit the various program Web sites or contact the SBA's Office of Veterans Business Development at: www.sba.gov/vets.

Service Disabled, Veteran-Owned Small Business Protest

The SDVO Protest program is administered by SBA to ensure that only businesses owned by service disabled veterans receive contracts reserved exclusively for them. When a business's SDVO self-certification on a contract is challenged, the SBA determines if the business meets the status, ownership and control requirements. More information is





available at: http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/ sbaprograms/gc/programs/gc_service_ disabled.html.

SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

The SBIR Program encourages small businesses to explore their technological potential by reserving a specific percentage of federal research and development funds for small businesses. The program serves to fund the critical startup and development stages for a technology and encourages commercialization of the technology, product or service. In turn, this stimulates the U.S. economy.

SBIR Requirements:

Small businesses must meet the following eligibility criteria to participate in the SBIR program.

- Be 51 percent owned and controlled by one or more individuals who are U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens in the U.S. or be a for-profit business concern that is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by another for-profit business concern that is at least 51 percent owned and controlled by one or more individuals who are citizens of, or permanent resident aliens in, the U.S.
- Be organized for profit.
- Principal researcher must be employed by small business.
- Company size cannot exceed 500 employees.

For more information on the SBIR Program visit: http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/ sbaprograms/sbir/index.html.

Participating Agencies:

Each year, the following eleven federal departments and agencies are required to

reserve a portion of their R&D funds for award to small business: Departments of Commerce; Agriculture; Defense; Education; Energy; Health and Human Services: Homeland Security; Transportation; Environmental Protection Agency; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and National Science Foundation. For more information on the SBIR Program, please visit: www.sba.gov/sbir /indexsbir-sttr.html.

Technology Research and Development Center (TREND)

430 W. 7th Ave., Ste. 110 Anchorage, AK 99501-3550 907-274-7232 or 800-478-7232 Toll Free 907-274-9524 Fax www.trendalaska.org Carolyn Pratt, Director ancap1@uaa.alaska.edu

SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM

The STTR program reserves a specific percentage of federal R&D funding for award to small business and nonprofit research institution partners. Small business has long been where innovation and innovators thrive. But the risk and expense of conducting serious R&D efforts can be beyond the means of many small businesses. Conversely, nonprofit research laboratories are instrumental in developing high-tech innovations. But frequently, innovation is confined to the theoretical, not the practical. STTR combines the strengths of both entities by introducing entrepreneurial skills to high-tech research efforts. The technologies and products are transferred from the laboratory to the marketplace. The small business profits

from the commercialization, which, in turn, stimulates the U.S. economy.

STTR Requirements:

Small businesses must meet the following eligibility criteria to participate in the STTR Program.

- Be 51 percent owned and controlled by one or more individuals who are U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens in the U.S.
- Be organized for profit.
- Principal researchers need not be employed by small business.
- Small business must conduct at least 40 percent of the work.
- Company size cannot exceed 500 employees. (No size limit for nonprofit research institution).

The nonprofit research institution partner must also meet certain eligibility criteria:

- Be located in the United States and be one of the following:
- Nonprofit college or university.
- Domestic nonprofit research organization.
- Federally funded R&D center.
- The research institution must conduct at least 30 percent of the work.

Participating Agencies:

Each year the following five Federal departments and agencies are required by STTR to reserve a portion of their R&D funds for award to small business/nonprofit research institution partnerships: Department of Defense; Department of Energy; Department of Health and Human Services; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and National Science Foundation.

TECH-NET

TECH-Net is an Internet-based database of information containing Small Business Innovation Research awards and Small Business Technology Transfer awards.

It is a search engine and electronic gateway of technology information and resources for and about small high-tech businesses. It is a tool for researchers, scientists, state, federal and local government officials, a marketing tool for small firms and a potential "link" to investment opportunities for investors and other sources of capital.

TECH-Net is a free service for those seeking small business partners, small business contractors and subcontractors, leading edge technology research, research partners, (e.g. small businesses, universities, federal labs and non-profit organizations), manufacturing centers and investment opportunities.

TECH-Net is available at: http://web.sba.gov/technet/docrootpages/ index.cfm.

DISASTER RECOVERY & DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Knowing the Types of Assistance Available for Recovery



he disaster program is SBA's largest direct loan program, and the only SBA program for entities other than small businesses. SBA is responsible for providing affordable, timely and accessible financial assistance to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private, non-profit organizations following declared disasters. By law, governmental units and agricultural enterprises are ineligible.

The SBA is authorized by the Small Business Act to make two types of disaster loans:

Physical Disaster Loans

Physical Disaster Loans are the primary source of funding for permanent rebuilding and replacement of uninsured underinsured disaster damages or to privately-owned real and/or personal property. SBA's physical disaster loans are available to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private nonprofit organizations of all sizes. A homeowner may apply for a loan of up to \$200,000 to repair or replace the primary residence to its pre-disaster condition. Homeowners or renters may apply for a loan up to \$40,000 to help repair or replace personal property, such as clothing, furniture or automobiles, lost in the disaster. Businesses and private, nonprofit organizations of any size may apply for a loan up to \$2 million (actual loan amounts are based on the amount of uncompensated damage) to repair or real property, machinery, replace equipment, fixtures, inventory and leasehold improvements.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans

Economic injury disaster loans provide the necessary working capital after a declared disaster until normal operations resume. The law restricts economic injury disaster loans to small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives and private nonprofit organizations of all sizes. The loan limit for economic injury, as a direct result of the disaster event, is \$2 million. These working capital loans are intended to be made to entities without credit elsewhere, as determined by SBA, to help pay ordinary and necessary operating expenses that would have been payable barring the disaster event. The limit for physical and EIDL loans combined is \$2 million.

Military Reservists Economic Injury Disaster Loans, a type of economic injury loan, are available for up to \$2 million to assist eligible small businesses meet their ordinary and necessary operating expenses that they could have met, but are unable to meet, because an essential employee was "called up" to active duty in his/her role as a military reservist. These loans are intended to provide only the amount of working capital needed by a small business to pay its necessary obligations as they mature until operations return to normal after the essential employee is released from active military duty.

For all disaster loans, SBA can only approve loans to applicants having a credit history acceptable to SBA and who also show the ability to repay the loans. The terms of each loan are established in accordance with each borrower's ability to repay. The law gives SBA several powerful tools to make disaster loans affordable: low-interest rates (around 4 percent), longterms (up to 30 years), and refinancing of prior liens (in some cases). As required by law, the interest rate for each loan is based on SBA's determination of whether each applicant does or does not have credit available elsewhere (the ability to borrow or use their own resources to overcome the disaster).

More information on all of SBA's disaster assistance programs is available at: http://www.sba.gov/services/disasterass istance/index.html. Information for military reservists called to active duty is at: http://www.sba.gov/services/disasterassistan ce/militaryreservistsloans/index.html.

Disaster Preparedness

For small businesses, surviving a disaster doesn't begin with clearing the debris and returning to work.

Surviving begins long before the disaster strikes, or before active-duty orders are received – with proper planning. Your planning should include insurance coverage, emergency power, protection of company records, fire safety, medical emergencies, taking care of your employees and continuity planning – how your business will continue during and after the emergency or disaster.

Starting is as easy as clicking on the SBA's Disaster Preparedness Web site at: http://www.sba.gov/services/disasterassistan ce/disasterpreparedness/index.html. The site includes a wealth of information on the SBA's disaster recovery programs for homeowners and renters, and businesses of all sizes. There are articles on emergency planning for disasters, descriptions of SBA's programs, and links to government and industry Web sites with great planning information.

There is also a link to **www.ready.gov**, the Department of Homeland Security's Web site for home and business disaster planning.

Small- to medium-sized businesses are vulnerable in an emergency. A plan can help protect your company and enhance its potential to recover after an emergency.

The **ready.gov** site contains downloadable publications detailing the planning you'll need to stay in business after a disaster strikes. One publication, the Ready Business Mentoring Guide – User Edition, contains worksheets, checklists, testimonials and a sample emergency plan to use for study. You can order the publication or download it free.

Planning for a disaster is the best way of limiting its effects.

ADVOCACY WATCHING OUT FOR YOU

The SBA is Your Voice in Washington



OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

The SBA's Office of Advocacy, the "small business watchdog" of the government, examines the role and status of small business in the economy and independently represents the views of small business to federal agencies, Congress, the President and federal appellate courts as friends of the court. Advocacy compiles and interprets statistics on small business and is the primary entity within the federal government to disseminate small business data.

Headed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy, the office also funds outside research of small business issues and produces numerous publications to inform policy makers about the important role of small business in the economy and the impact of government policies on small business. In addition, the office monitors federal agency compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act – the law that requires agencies to analyze the impact of their proposed regulations on small entities (including small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions and small nonprofit organizations), and consider regulatory alternatives that minimize the economic burden on small entities.

Advocacy's mission is enhanced by a team of regional advocates, located in the SBA's 10 regions. They are Advocacy's direct link to small business owners, state and local government entities, and organizations that support the interests of small entities. The regional advocates help identify regulatory concerns of small business by monitoring the impact of federal and state policies at the grassroots level.

Learn more about the Office of Advocacy at: **www.sba.gov/advo**.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN

If excessive fines, penalties or unfair regulatory enforcement by federal agencies are problems for your small business, you have a voice in Washington, D.C., through the SBA's Office of the National Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman receives comments regarding federal regulatory enforcement

from small business owners, nonprofit organizations and small government entities. Comments are forwarded to federal agencies for review, and in some cases fines may be lowered or eliminated and decisions changed in favor of the small business owners. Each year the National Ombudsman files a report with the U.S. Congress on the responsiveness of federal agencies regarding their actions of regulatory and compliance enforcement on small businesses.

To request help, send the National Ombudsman a complete Federal Agency Comment Form. You may do this by fax at 202-481-5719; online at the Ombudsman's Web page: http://www.sba.gov/ombudsman; or by mail at 409 Third Street S.W., Mail Code 2120, Washington, DC 20416.

The Ombudsman also coordinates 10 Regional Regulatory Fairness Boards which meet regularly to receive comments about federal regulations affecting small businesses.

Learn more about the National Ombudsman from the Web site above or call 888-REG-FAIR.

OTHER ASSISTANCE.

OTHER SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

Local, State and Federal Sources of Assistance

Better Business Bureau, Chambers of Commerce, and Convention and Visitors Bureaus are located throughout Alaska and provide small business information and assistance. For more information, contact one of the following:

ALASKA BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

3601 C St., Ste. 1378 Anchorage, AK 99503 907-562-0704 • 907-562-4061 Fax www.thebbb.org

ALASKA STATE CoC

Juneau Headquarters 217 2nd St., Ste. 201 Juneau, AK 99801 907-586-2323 • 907-463-5515 Fax www.alaskachamber.com

ALASKA STATE CoC

Anchorage Office 601 W. 5th Ave., Ste. 700 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-278-2722 • 907-278-6643 Fax www.alaskachamber.com

ANCHOR POINT CoC

P.O. Box 610 Anchor Point, AK 99556 907-235-2600 • 907-235-2600 Fax www.anchorpointchamber.org

ANCHORAGE CoC

1016 W. Sixth Ave., Ste. 303 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-272-2401 • 907-272-4117 Fax www.anchoragechamber.org

ANCHORAGE CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

524 W. Fourth Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501-2212 907-276-4118 • 907-278-5559 Fax www.anchorage.net

BETHEL CoC

P.O Box 329 Bethel, AK 99559 907-543-2911 • 907-543-2255 Fax www.bethelakchamber.org

BIG LAKE CoC

P.O. Box 520067 Big Lake, AK 99652 907-892-6109 • 907-892-6189 Fax www.biglakechamber.org

CHUGIAK-EAGLE RIVER CoC

P.O. Box 770353 Eagle River, AK 99577 907-694-4702 • 907-694-1205 Fax www.cer.org

COOPER LANDING CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE & VISITORS BUREAU P.O. Box 809 Cooper Landing, AK 99572 907-595-8888 • 907-595-8888 Fax www.cooperlandingchamber.com

COPPER VALLEY CoC

P.O. Box 469 Glennallen, AK 99588 907-822-5555 • 907-822-5558 Fax www.traveltoalaska.com

CORDOVA CoC

P.O. Box 99 Cordova, AK 99574 907-424-7260 • 907-424-7259 Fax www.cordovachamber.com

DELTA JUNCTION CoC

P.O. Box 987 Delta Junction, AK 99737 907-895-5068 • 907-895-5141 Fax www.deltachamber.org

DILLINGHAM CoC

P.O. Box 348 Dillingham, AK 99576 907-842-5115 • 907-842-4097 Fax www.dillinghamak.com

FAIRBANKS CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

101 Dunkel St., Ste 111 Fairbanks, AK 99701 800-327-5774 • 907-459-3757 Fax www.explorefairbanks.com

GIRDWOOD CoC

P.O. Box 1313 Girdwood, AK 99587 907-222-7682 www.girdwoodalaska.com

GREATER FAIRBANKS CoC

100 Cushman St., Ste. 102 Fairbanks, AK 99701 907-452-1105 • 907-456-6968 Fax www.fairbankschamber.org

GREATER KETCHIKAN CoC

111 Stedman St., Ste. 201/P.O. Box 5957 Ketchikan, AK 99901 907-225-3184 • 907-225-3187 Fax www.ketchikanchamber.com

GREATER PALMER CoC

P.O. Box 45 Palmer, AK 99645 907-745-2880 • 907-746-4164 Fax www.palmerchamber.org

GREATER SITKA CoC

P.O. Box 638 Sitka, AK 99835 907-747-8604 • 907-747-7413 Fax www.sitkacoc.com

GREATER SOLDOTNA CoC

44790 Sterling Hwy. Soldotna, AK 99669 907-262-9814 • 907-262-3566 Fax www.soldotnachamber.com

GREATER WASILLA CoC

415 E. Railroad Ave. Wasilla, AK 99654 907-376-1299 • 907-373-2560 Fax www.wasillachamber.org

HAINES CoC

P.O. Box 1449 Haines, AK 99827 907-766-2202 • 907-766-2271 Fax www.haineschamber.org

HAINES CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

P.O. Box 530 Haines, AK 99827 907-766-2234 • 907-766-3155 Fax www.haines.ak.us

HOMER CoC

201 Sterling Hwy. Homer, AK 99603 907-235-7740 • 907-235-8766 Fax www.homeralaska.org

HOUSTON CoC

P.O. Box 356 Houston, AK 99694 907-775-1712 • 907-892-0829 Fax

JUNEAU CoC

3100 Channel Dr., Ste. 300 Juneau, AK 99801 907-463-3488 • 907-463-3489 Fax www.juneauchamber.com

JUNEAU CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

One Sealaska Plz., Ste. 305 Juneau, AK 99801 907-586-1737 • 907-586-1449 Fax 800-587-2201 Toll Free www.traveljuneau.com

KENAI CoC

402 Overland St. Kenai, AK 99611 907-283-7989 • 907-283-7183 Fax www.kenaichamber.org

KENAI CONVENTION AND

VISITORS BUREAU 11471 Kenai Spur Hwy. Kenai, AK 99611 907-283-1991 • 907-283-2230 Fax www.visitkenai.com

KETCHIKAN VISITORS BUREAU

131 Front St. Ketchikan, AK 99901 907-225-6166 • 907-225-4250 Fax 800-770-3300 Toll Free www.visit-ketchikan.com

KODIAK CoC

100 E. Marine Way, Ste. 300 Kodiak, AK 99615 907-486-5557 • 907-486-7605 Fax www.kodiak.org

KODIAK ISLAND CONVENTION

AND VISITORS BUREAU 100 Marine Way, Ste. 200 Kodiak, AK 99615 907-486-4782 • 907-486-6545 Fax www.kodiak.org

MATANUSKA-SUSITNA

CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU 7744 E. Visitors View Ct. Palmer, AK 99645 907-746-5000 • 907-746-2688 Fax www.alaskavisit.com

NIKISKI CoC

P.O. Box 8053 Nikiski, AK 99635 907-776-5551 • 907-776-8836 Fax

NOME CoC

P.O. Box 250 Nome, AK 99762 907-443-3879 • 907-443-3892 Fax www.nomechamber.org

NOME CONVENTION AND

VISITORS BUREAU P.O. Box 240 H-P Nome, AK 99762

907-443-6624 • 907-443-5832 Fax www.visitnomealaska.com

NORTH POLE COMMUNITY CoC

P.O. Box 55071 North Pole, AK 99705 907-488-2242 • 907-488-3002 Fax www.northpolechamber.org

PETERSBURG CoC

P.O. Box 649 Petersburg, AK 99833 907-772-3646 • 907-772-2453 Fax www.petersburg.org

PRINCE OF WALES CoC

P.O. Box 490 Klawock, AK 99921 907-755-2626 • 907-755-2627 Fax www.princeofwalescoc.org

SELDOVIA CoC

P.O. Box 97 Seldovia, AK 99663 907-234-7812 • 907-234-7526 Fax www.seldovia.com

SEWARD CoC

P.O. Box 749 Seward, AK 99664 907-224-8051 • 907-224-5353 Fax www.seward.com

SITKA CONVENTION AND

VISITORS BUREAU P.O. Box 1226 Sitka, AK 99835 907-747-5940 • 907-747-3739 Fax www.sitka.org

SKAGWAY CoC

P.O. Box 194 Skagway, AK 99840 907-983-1898 • 907-983-2031 Fax www.skagwaychamber.org

OTHER ASSISTANCE.

SKAGWAY CONVENTION

AND VISITORS BUREAU P.O. Box 1029 Skagway, AK 99840 907-983-2854 • 907-983-3854 Fax www.skagway.com

SUNSHINE CoC

P.O. Box 793 Willow, AK 99688 907-733-1416 • 907-733-1816 Fax

TALKEETNA CoC

P.O. Box 334 Talkeetna, AK 99676 907-733-2330 • 907-733-3940 Fax www.talkeetnachamber.com

TOK CoC

P.O. Box 389 Tok, AK 99780 907-883-5775 • 907-883-3682 Fax www.tokalaskainfo.com

UNALASKA/DUTCH HARBOR CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

P.O. Box 545 Unalaska, AK 99685 907-581-2612 • 907-581-2613 Fax

VALDEZ CONVENTION AND

VISITORS BUREAU P.O. Box 1603 Valdez, AK 99686 907-835-2984 • 907-835-4845 Fax www.valdezalaska.org

WILLOW CoC

200 Chenega St. Willow, AK 99688 907-495-4636 • 907-495-6800 Fax www.willowchamber.org

WRANGELL CoC

224 Front St./P.O. Box 49 Wrangell, AK 99929 907-874-3901 • 907-874-3905 Fax www.wrangellchamber.org

WRANGELL CONVENTION

AND VISITORS BUREAU P.O. Box 531 Wrangell, AK 99929 907-874-2381 • 907-874-3952 Fax www.wrangell.com/business/resources/wcvb

Chambers of Commerce and Convention and Visitors Bureaus (CVBs) located outside Alaska:

AMERICAN CoC

Executives Manager Information Central 4875 Eisenhower Ave., Ste. 250 Alexandria, VA 22304 703-998-0072 • 703-212-9512 Fax www.acce.org

BELLINGHAM/WHATCOM CoC

119 N. Commercial St., Ste 110 Bellingham, WA 98225 360-734-1330 • 360-734-1332 Fax www.bellingham.com

GREATER SEATTLE CoC

1301 5th Ave., Ste. 2500 Seattle, WA 98101-2611 206-389-7200 • 206-389-7288 Fax www.seattlechamber.com

STEWART AND HYDER INTERNATIONAL CoC

222 5th Ave./P.O. Box 306 Stewart, BC VOT 1W0 Canada 250-636-9224 • 250-636-2199 Fax 888-366-5999 Toll Free www.stewart-hyder.com

TACOMA-PIERCE COUNTY CoC

950 Pacific Ave., Ste. 300/P.0. Box 1933 Tacoma, WA 98401-1933 253-627-2175 • 253-597-7305 Fax www.tacomachamber.org

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OFFICE

1615 H St. N.W. Washington, DC 20062-2000 202-659-6000 • 202-463-5836 Fax 800-638-6582 Toll Free www.uschamber.com

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NORTHWEST REGION

3400 188th St. S.W., Ste. 403 Lynnwood, WA 98037 425-774-8094 • 425-778-8341 Fax www.uschamber.com

YUKON CoC

101-307 Jarvis St. Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2H3 Canada 867-667-2000 • 867-667-2001 Fax 800-661-0543 Toll Free www.yukonchamber.com

Alaska Native Regional Corporations

AHTNA, INC.

P.O. Box 649 Glennallen, AK 99588 907-822-3476 • 907-822-3495 Fax www.abtna-inc.com

THE ALEUT CORPORATION

4000 Old Seward Hwy., Ste. 300 Anchorage, AK 99503 907-561-4300 • 907-563-4328 Fax www.aleutcorp.com

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORPORATION

3900 C St., Ste. 801 Anchorage, AK 99503-5963 907-339-6000 • 907-339-6028 Fax www.asrc.com

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

P.O. Box 1008 Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5252 • 907-443-2985 Fax www.beringstraits.com

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORPORATION

111 W. 16th Ave., Ste. 400 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-278-3602 • 907-276-3924 Fax www.bbnc.net

CALISTA CORPORATION

301 Calista Ct., Ste. A Anchorage, AK 99518-3028 907-279-5516 • 907-272-5060 Fax www.calistacorp.com

CHUGACH ALASKA CORPORATION

3800 Centerpoint Dr., Ste. 601 Anchorage, AK 99503 907-563-8866 • 907-563-8402 Fax www.chugach-ak.com

COOK INLET REGION, INC. (CIRI)

2525 C St., Ste. 500 /P.O. Box 93330 Anchorage, AK 99509-3330 907-274-8638 • 907-279-8836 Fax www.ciri.com

DOYON, LTD.

1 Doyon Pl., Ste. 300 Fairbanks, AK 99701-2941 907-459-2000 • 907-459-2060 Fax www.doyon.com

KONIAG, INC.

104 Center Ave., Ste. 205 Kodiak, AK 99615 907-486-2530 • 907-486-3325 Fax www.koniag.com

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION

P.O. Box 49 Kotzebue, AK 99752 907-442-3301 • 907-442-2866 Fax www.nana.com

SEALASKA CORPORATION

One Sealaska Plz., Ste. 400 Juneau, AK 99801 907-586-1512 • 907-586-2304 Fax www.sealaska.com

ANCHORAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

510 L St., Ste. 603 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-258-3700 • 907-258-6646 Fax www.aedcweb.com

KAWERAK, INC.

P.O. Box 948 Nome, AK 99762 907-443-5231 • 907-443-4452 Fax www.kawerak.org

COPPER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 9 Glennallen, AK 99588-0009 907-822-5001 • 907-822-5009 Fax www.alaskaeconomicdevelopment.org

FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

809 Pioneer Rd./P.O. Box 71267 Fairbanks, AK 99707-1267 907-459-1309 • 907-459-1102 Fax www.co.fairbanks.ak.us

KENAI PENINSULA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

14896 Kenai Spur Rd., Ste. 103A Kenai, AK 99611-7756 907-283-3335 • 907-283-3913 Fax www.kpedd.org

LOWER KUSKOKWIM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

P.O. Box 2021 Bethel, AK 99559 907-543-5967 • 907-543-3130 Fax www.lkedc.org

MAT-SU RESOURCE, CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1700 E. Bogard Rd., Ste. 203A Wasilla, AK 99654 907-373-1062 • 907-373-1064 Fax www.matsudevelopment.org

NORTHWEST ARCTIC BOROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

P.O. Box 1110 Kotzebue, AK 99752 907-442-2500 • 907-442-2930 Fax www.nwabor.org/edc

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

2207 Spenard Rd., Ste. 207 Anchorage, AK 99503 907-222-2440 • 907-222-2411 Fax www.pwsedd.org

SOUTHEAST CONFERENCE

P.O. Box 21989 Juneau, AK 99802-1989 907-523-2310 • 907-463-5670 Fax www.seconference.org

SOUTHWEST ALASKA MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

3300 Arctic Blvd., Ste. 203 Anchorage, AK 99503 907-562-7380 • 907-562-0438 Fax www.swamc.org

USDA Rural Development Offices

ALASKA STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

800 W. Evergreen, Ste. 201 Palmer, AK 99645 907-761-7705 • 907-761-7783 Fax www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak

BETHEL OFFICE

311 Willow, Bldg. 3/P.O. Box 1869 Bethel, AK 99559 907-543-3858 • 907-543-3855 Fax www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/Offices.htm #Bethel,_Alaska

OTHER ASSISTANCE

DILLINGHAM OFFICE

Herman Schroder Bldg. 134 First Ave. W./P.O. Box 1370 Dillingham, AK 99576 907-842-3921 • 907-842-3922 Fax www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/Offices.htm #Dillingham,_Alaska

FAIRBANKS OFFICE

590 University Ave. Fairbanks, AK 99709 907-479-6767 ext. 4 907-457-4069 Fax www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/Offices.htm #Fairbanks,_Alaska

KENAI OFFICE

110 Trading Bay Rd., Ste. 160 Kenai, AK 99611 907-283-6640 ext. 4 907-283-9667 Fax www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/Offices.htm #Kenai,_Alaska

NOME OFFICE

103 Front St., Rm. 106/P.O. Box 1569 Nome, AK 99762 907-443-6022 • 907-443-6024 Fax www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/Offices.htm #Nome,_Alaska

SITKA OFFICE

201 Katlian St., Ste. 109A Sitka, AK 99835 907-747-3506 • 907-747-3597 Fax www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/Offices.htm #Sitka_Alaska

Additional Small Business, Community and Economic Development Assistance Resources in Alaska

ALASKA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EXPORT AUTHORITY

813 W. Northern Lights Blvd. Anchorage, AK 99503 907-771-3000 • 907-771-3044 Fax www.aidea.org

ALASKA VILLAGE INITIATIVES

1577 C St., Ste. 304 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-274-5400 • 907-263-9971 Fax 800-478-2332 Toll Free www.akvillage.com

ANCHORAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

510 L St., Ste. 603 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-258-3700 • 907-258-6646 Fax www.aedcweb.com

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ALASKA REGION

Branch of Credit and Finance 3601 C St., Ste. 1100 Anchorage, AK 99503 907-271-4018 • 907-271-1750 Fax www.doi.gov/bia/Loan%20Guaranty% 20Brochure.odf

FAIRBANKS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

301 Cushman St., Ste. 301 Fairbanks, AK 99701 907-452-2185 • 907-451-9534 Fax www.investfairbanks.com

JUNEAU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

612 W. Willoughby, Ste. A Juneau, AK 99801-1732 907-523-2300 • 907-463-3929 Fax www.jedc.org

STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMUNITY, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF INVESTMENTS ANCHORAGE OFFICE

550 W. Seventh Ave., Ste. 1650 Anchorage, AK 99501 907-269-8150 • 907-269-8147 Fax www.commerce.state.ak.us/investments

DIVISION OF INVESTMENTS

Juneau Office 3032 Vintage Blvd./P.O. Box 34159 Juneau, AK 99803 907-465-2510 • 907-465-2103 Fax www.commerce.state.ak.us/investments

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