The Small Business Administration's COVID-19 Relief Programs

To help small businesses respond to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (**COVID-19**) pandemic, Congress authorized several new relief programs to be managed by the Small Business Administration (**SBA**). Congress's efforts to address COVID-19's fiscal impacts on small businesses through the SBA resulted in a large increase in the SBA's operations and appropriations.

SBA's COVID-19 relief programs included:

- Paycheck Protection Program (PPP): forgivable loans to small businesses for expenses like payroll and rent
- COVID-19 Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs): loans for small businesses to meet their financial obligations
- Emergency EIDL Advance Payment: grants for COVID-19 EIDL applicants while their applications were processed
- EIDL Targeted Advance Payment: grants for COVID-19 EIDL applicants in low-income areas (also included supplemental grants)
- Shuttered Venue Operators Grant (SVOG) program: grants for museums, theaters, and other venues with pandemic-related revenue loss
- Restaurant Revitalization Fund (RRF): grants for restaurants and bars with pandemic-related revenue loss



\$1.141 trillion to the SBA in FY2020 and FY2021 to help respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Congress appropriated a total of



Most of the money Congress appropriated for SBA during the COVID-19 pandemic was for the **PPP**...

SBA Program Appropriations by Law

Billions \$	P.L. 116-136	P.L. 116-139	P.L. 116-260	P.L. 117-2	Total
РРР	\$349.0	\$321.3	\$284.5	\$7.3	\$962.0
COVID-19 EIDL	\$0.6	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$51.0
Emergency EIDL Advance	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$25.0
EIDL Targeted Advance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$20.0	\$10.0	\$30.0
SVOG	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.0	\$1.3	\$16.3
RRF	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$28.6	\$28.6
Amounts have been rounded to the nearest hundred million dollars.					

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...and most of the money spent has also been for the PPP



Amounts rounded to the nearest billion dollars. Area of circle corresponds to expended amounts. As of October 2022, 95% of PPP loan value had been forgiven. SBA deferred repayment on COVID-19 EIDLs until 30 months after issuance. The SBA could distribute more money in COVID-19 EIDLs than it was appropriated because Congress provides appropriations for loan credit subsidies, allowing the SBA to loan more than the amount appropriated.

P.L. 116-136 was the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

P.L. 116-139 was the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act

- P.L. 116-260 was the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act
- (Division N, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021)

P.L. 117-2 was the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

Sources: CRS analysis of SBA Congressional Budget Justifications and various appropriations laws; CRS analysis of P.L. 116-136, P.L. 116-139, P.L. 116-260, and P.L. 117-2; and SBA, various COVID-19 relief program spending reports.

Information prepared by Adam Levin, Analyst in Economic Development Policy, and Brion Long, Visual Information Specialist. Margot Crandall-Hollick, Specialist in Public Finance, provided valuable assistance in developing this Infographic. For more information and a full list of sources, see CRS Report R43846, Small Business Administration (SBA) Funding: Overview and Recent Trends, CRS Report R46284, COVID-19 Relief to Small Businesses: Issues and Policy Options, CRS Report R46689, SBA Shuttered Venue Operators Grant Program (SVOG), and CRS In Focus IF11819, SBA Restaurant Revitalization Fund Grants.



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