The City of Perris
Small Business Resource Guide
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Entrepreneurs and small businesses are important components of local economies. From job creation and employment to fostering the sense of place and community, the establishment and success of small businesses can be vital to economic development within municipalities. As such, it is a substantial role of local governments to support and encourage small business growth in the efforts to maintain the quality of life within the city.

The City of Perris understands both the importance of fulfilling this role as well as the potential difficulty and uncertainty about the process to get a small business up and running. With these factors in mind, the City of Perris intends for this Small Business Resource Guide to assist in the endeavors of entrepreneurs and aspiring small business owners. In it, you will find details on the specific processes here in the City, as well as resources that are available at the local, state, and federal levels.

Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Perris Valley Line
Community Economic Development Corporation (CEDC)  
(951) 943-5003

City of Perris Economic Development Department  
(951) 943-6100

Development Services (Building Safety, Planning, Code Enforcement)  
(951) 943-5003

Finance (Business License, Water Department)  
(951) 943-4610

General Information  
(951) 943-6100

County of Riverside  
www.riversidecounty.org

Business Information  
(951) 955-1000

Business Permits  
(951) 955-1883

County Recorder-Clerk-Assessor  
(951) 955-6200

County Planning and Zoning  
(951) 955-3200

Fictitious Business Name (DBA)  
(951) 696-9144

Health Permits  
(951) 358-5172

Economic Development Agency  
(951) 955-8916

Small Claims Court  
(951) 955-1960

Weights and Measures  
(951) 955-3000

Workforce Development Center  
(951) 955-3100
State of California
www.ca.gov

Alcoholic Beverage Board
(951) 782-4400
www.abc.ca.gov

Board of Equalization
(951) 680-6400
www.boe.ca.gov

Bureau of Auto Repair
(951) 782-4250
www.autorepair.ca.gov

Community Care Licensing
(Board and Care)
(951) 782-4207
www.ccld.ca.gov

Contractors State License Board
1-800-321-2752
www.cslb.ca.gov

Department of Motor Vehicles
1-800-777-0133
www.dmv.ca.gov

Employment Tax Division
(951) 826-3260
www.edd.ca.gov

Franchise Tax Board
1-800-852-5711
www.ftb.ca.gov

Governors Office of Economic Development
(877) 345-GOED (4633)
www.business.ca.gov

Secretary of State - Corporation Filing Department
(213) 897-3062
www.sos.ca.gov

United States
www.usa.gov

Internal Revenue Service
(909) 388-8108
www.irs.gov

Small Business Administration
(714) 550-7420
www.sba.gov

United States Postal Service
(951) 656-9720
www.usps.com
How To Start A Small Business

Know what it will take in more than just financial terms before launching your small business venture.

Starting and managing a business takes motivation, desire, and talent. It also takes research and planning. Like a chess game, success in small business starts with decisive and correct opening moves. And, although initial mistakes are not fatal, it takes skill, discipline, and hard work to regain the advantage.

To increase your chance for success, take the time up front to explore and evaluate your business goals. Then use this information to build a comprehensive and well-thought-out business plan that will help you reach these goals.

The process of developing a business plan will help you think through some important issues that you may not have considered yet. Your plan will become a valuable tool as you set out to raise money for your business. It should also provide milestones to gauge your success.

Getting Started...

Before starting out, list your reasons for wanting to go into business. Some of the most common reasons for starting a business are:

- You want to be your own boss
- You want financial independence
- You want to fully use your skills and knowledge

Next, determine what business is right for you. Ask yourself these questions:

- What do I like to do with my time?
- What technical skills have I learned or developed?
- What do others say I am good at?
- How much time do I have to run a successful business?
- Do I have any hobbies or interests that are marketable?

Then identify the niche your business will fill. Conduct the necessary research to answer these questions:

- Is my idea practical and will it fill a need?
- What is my competition?
- What is my business advantage over existing firms?
- Can I deliver a better quality service?
- Can I create a demand for my business?

The final step before developing your plan is the pre-business checklist. You should answer these questions:

- What business am I interested in starting?
- What services or products will I sell?
- Where will I be located?
- What skills and experience do I bring to the business?
- What will be my legal structure?
- What will I name my business?
- What equipment or supplies will I need?
- What financing will I need?
- What are my resources?
- How will I compensate myself?

Your answers will help you create a focused, well-researched business plan that should detail how the business will be operated, managed, and capitalized.
Choose Your Business Structure

The business structure you choose will have legal and tax implications. Learn about the different types of business structures and find the best suited for your business.

**Sole Proprietorship**

A sole proprietorship is the simplest and most common structure chosen to start a business. It is an unincorporated business owned and run by one individual with no distinction between the business and you, the owner. You are entitled to all profits and are responsible for all your business’s debts, losses, and liabilities.

**Limited Liability Company**

A limited liability company (LLC) is a hybrid type of legal structure that provides the limited liability features of a corporation and the tax efficiencies and operational flexibility of a partnership. The “owners” of an LLC are referred to as “members.” Depending on the state, the members can consist of a single individual (one owner), two or more individuals, or corporations or other LLCs. Unlike shareholders in a corporation, LLCs are not taxed as a separate business entity. Instead, all profits and losses are “passed through” the business to each member of the LLC. LLC members report profits and losses on their personal federal tax returns, just like the owners of a partnership would.

**Corporation (C Corporation)**

A corporation (sometimes referred to as a C corporation) is an independent legal entity owned by shareholders. This means that the corporation itself, not the shareholders that own it, is held legally liable for the actions and debts the business incurs. Corporations are more complex than other business structures because they tend to have costly administrative fees and complex tax and legal requirements. Because of these issues, corporations are generally suggested for established, larger companies with multiple employees.

**S Corporation**

An S corporation (sometimes referred to as an S Corp) is a special type of corporation created through an IRS tax election. An eligible domestic corporation can avoid double taxation (once to the corporation and again to the shareholders) by electing to be treated as an S corporation. An S Corp is a corporation with the Subchapter S designation from the IRS. To be considered an S Corp, you must first charter a business as a corporation in the state where it is headquartered. According the IRS, S corps are “considered by law to be a unique entity, separate and apart from those who own it.” This limits the financial liability for which you (the owner/shareholder) are responsible. Nevertheless, liability protection is limited—S corps do not necessarily shield you from all litigation such as an employee’s tort actions as a result of a workplace incident. What makes an S Corp different from a traditional corporation is that profits and losses can pass through to your personal tax return. Consequently, the business is not taxed itself. Only the shareholders are taxed. There is an important caveat, however: any shareholder who works for the company must pay him or herself “reasonable compensation.” Basically, the shareholder must be paid fair market value, or the IRS might reclassify any additional corporate earnings as “wages.”

**Partnership**

A partnership is a single business where two or more people share ownership. Each partner contributes to all aspects of the business, including money, property, labor, or skill. In return, each partner shares in the profits and losses of the business. Because partnerships entail more than one person in the decision-making process, it is important to discuss a wide variety of issues up front and develop a legal partnership agreement. This agreement should document how future business decisions will be made, including how the partners will divide profits, resolve disputes, change ownership (bring in new partners or buy out current partners) and how to dissolve the partnership. Although partnership agreements are not legally required, they are strongly recommended and it is considered extremely risky to operate without one.
Writing a Business Plan

A business plan is a crucial component in starting a small business. This roadmap to success will generally look 3-5 years ahead, outlining how the company intends to take in and generate revenues.

The business plan might appear to be an unnecessary step, but it is important for two reasons:

1. Writing a business plan will help you to organize and focus your thoughts, as you will essentially be mapping out your plan of attack. If you require additional, outside investment, then the business plan will likely be one of the first things the potential investor will want to review.
2. The business plan will provide an effective assessment tool for the business owner. As you sculpt your plan, you will actually be simultaneously reaffirming the viability of your ideas. Additionally, as your business expands, the plan will assist in keeping you on track in accordance with your initial thought process.

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

Marketing
- Discuss the products/services offered.
- Identify the customer demand for your product/services.
- Identify your market, its size, and locations.
- Explain how your product/service will be advertised and marketed.
- Explain the pricing strategy.

Financial Management
- Explain your source and the amount of initial equity capital.
- Develop a monthly operating budget for the first year.
- Develop an expected return on investment and monthly cash flow for the first year.
- Provide projected income statements, 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 with alternative approaches to any problem that may develop.

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

Concluding Statement
- Summarize your business goals and objective, and express your commitment to the success of your business.
Permitting &
Regulatory Agencies

This section provides information for regulatory agencies that will be helpful both in getting your business started as well as remaining in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Resources listed here can help determine which permits your business will require, how to obtain those permits, and how to operate legally under them.

City of Perris Development Services
(951) 943-5003
- Building Safety
- Planning Permits (Zoning, Signage, Special Events)
- Code Enforcement

City Engineer
(951) 943-6504
- Off Site and Encroachment Permits

City of Perris Finance
(951) 943-4610
- Business License

County of Riverside Regulatory Departments

Environmental Health Permits
www.rivcoeh.org
- Food-Pools-Hazardous Materials
- Land Use-Solid Waste-Water
(951) 358-5172
(951) 955-8980

Environmental Health Permits may be required for anything from food facilities to underground storage of hazardous waste.

Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder-Fictitious Business Name
www.countyofriverside.us
(951) 486-7000

If business will be conducted in any name other than your legal name, a Fictitious Business Name Statement must be filed at the Riverside County Assessor-Clark-Recorder’s Office.

Transportation and Land Management Agency (TLMA)
www.tlma.co.riverside.ca.us

Riverside County TLMA issues permits related to Building and Safety, Environmental, Flood Control, Fire, Planning, and Transportation. Refer to the Environmental Programs Division for information specific to the several habitat protection areas for species such as Santa Ana Sucker, California Red-legged Frog, Stephens Kangaroo Rat, and others in Western Riverside County.
State and Federal

**Alcohol and Beverage Control**
www.abc.ca.gov  (951) 782-4400
Businesses that sell alcoholic beverages require an alcoholic beverage license issued by a local office of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. All parties concerned, applicants for new licenses or transferors (present licensees), and transferees (applicants) should be present due to the type of information required to submit an application. Considerable detailed personal information is required, including fingerprints, from all individual applicants, managers, and managing officers of applicant corporations.

**South Coast Air Quality Management District**
www.aqmd.gov  (909) 396-2000
Air quality permits are required for an equipment or process at a facility that may emit air pollutants.

**Cal Gold**
www.calgold.ca.gov
Cal Gold compiles a network of permit assistance centers throughout the State, and exists to help businesses comply with environmental and other regulations.

**Cal/OSHA**
1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
[California Department of Industrial Relations](www.dir.ca.gov/occupational_safety)
Cal/OSHA, a division of the California Department of Industrial Relations, works to protect workers and the public from safety hazards and provides consultative assistance to employers.

**Environmental Training Center**
1-800-344-3812
www.envtraining.org
This center offers compliance counseling, regulation research, permitting assistance, financial information, referrals, and educational and pollution prevention opportunities.

**Secretary of State**
(916-) 653-6814
www.sos.ca.gov
The Office of the Secretary of State provides application and filing requirements for various legal filings such as types of business entities, Notary certifications, trademarks, and others.

**State Board of Equalization**
(951) 680-6400
www.boe.ca.gov
The permits, licenses, and other qualified fees are required by the State of California to conduct business within the State. Registration, application, filing, and other taxpayer’s rights and responsibilities information is provided at this office.

**Weights and Measures Certification**
(951) 955-3000
www.rivcoag.org
Businesses are required to notify the Riverside County Office of Weights and Measures if commercial weighing or measuring equipment is used in your business.

**Internal Revenue Service**
1-800-829-1040
www.irs.gov
Businesses who have employees must apply for an Employer’s Identification Number (EIN) and report workers’ wages and deposit taxes deducted from workers’ wages.
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General Business Development Resources

Local and Regional

The Perris Community Economic Development Corporation (CEDC)
135 North “D” Street
Perris, CA 92570
(951) 943-6100

The Corporation has been formed for charitable purposes including, but not limited to, the specific and primary purpose of providing physical, economic and educational development, and revitalization efforts resulting in expanded employment, economic prosperity, and business opportunities for businesses and residents, and to provide such services that are associated with such specific purposes as allowed by law. In furtherance of these purposes, the corporation is empowered to:

Pursue a wide range of activities and projects, including, but not limited to, developing affordable housing, redeveloping properties to create mixed use, commercial and office projects, business recruitment and retention, commercial loans and on-going property management for the purpose of carrying on its objects and purposes, partner with private sector entities and persons to pursue development opportunities consistent with the corporation’s charitable purposes.

Perris Valley Chamber of Commerce
perrischamber.org
227 North “D” Street
Perris, CA 92570

Hispanic Association of Small Businesses
hasb.org
4194 North Perris Boulevard
Perris, CA 92571

California Manufacturing Technology Center
www.cmtc.com
1-800-300-CMTC (2682)
This non-profit consulting company helps small and medium-sized manufacturers become more profitable through a variety of programs geared at improving their competitiveness by reducing costs, boosting sales, and retaining employees. Services include lean enterprise services, quality management services, information technology services, strategic business services, and supply chain management services.
Inland Empire Center for Entrepreneurship (IECE)  
(909) 880-3700  
**College of Business and Public Administration**  
www.icece.csusb.edu  
IECE provides educational and consulting services for entrepreneurs by offering specialized assistance programs that give advisory, mentoring, and consulting services, entrepreneurial training programs, and student internship resources. Business programs offered by IECE include: Inland Empire Women’s Business Center (IEWBC), Family Business Partnership (FBP), and the Inland Empire Small Farm Initiative (IESFI).

Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP)  
(951) 779-6700  
www.ieep.com  
IEEP is a private, non-profit regional economic development membership organization for the Inland Empire. The core mission is the expansion and relocation of businesses to the Inland Empire. The on-going mission is achieved through five key initiatives: Business Council, Quality of Life, Transportation, Education and Workforce Development, and Public Policy.

Inland Empire Women’s Business Center (IEWBC)  
(909) 890-1242  
www.iewbc.org  
IEWBC benefits the local economy by assisting existing and aspiring women business owners to start and grow successful businesses. The program also provides targeted services to Latina business owners by providing services in English and Spanish.

Inland Empire Minority Business Development Center (IEMBDC)  
(951) 320-7020  
www.inlandempire-mbdc.com  
IEMBDC serves as an economic catalyst, providing quality technical assistance, training and loan packaging services to high growth minority business owners.

Small Business Development Center (SBDC)  
(951) 781-2345  
www.iesmallbusiness.org  
The SBDC offers business consulting, business workshops and seminars, a small business library/computer lab, and additional specialized programs. SBDC Business Consultants work with your business in a confidential, one-on-one relationship. Consultants offer their guidance and expertise to help you build a better business. Consulting services are also available in Spanish.

Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)  
(951) 652-4390  
www.score.org  
The program matches volunteer retired executives with small businesses that need expert advice at no cost.

Riverside Community College (RCC) Corporate Connection  
(951) 788-2520  
**Business Solutions Center**  
www.rcchelpsbusiness.com  
Business Solutions Center of RCCD offers local businesses customized solutions in the development and delivery of training programs to enhance employee productivity. Additionally, specialized business development programs include the California/Mexico Trade Assistance Center, Corporate Contract Training, International Business Development, Technology Training, and other workshops designed to increase business potential. The Procurement Assistance Center teaches small, minority, women-owned, and other businesses to sell various goods and services to government agencies, prime contractors, and other purchasers.
UCR Extension provides continuing education and certificate programs to assist business owners and operators in growing their business management and development skills. Customized training solutions are also offered to the local business community.

**State and Federal**

**American Technology Alliances (AmTech)**  
(650) 569-3838  
www.amtech-usa.org  
AmTech is dedicated to research, education, and the formation of partnerships between government laboratories and the private sector. AmTech offers a suite of services focused on helping clients collaborate by providing training and guidance on best practices and hands-on facilitation that drive business results.

**Best Manufacturing Practices (BMP) Program**  
(301) 405-9990  
www.bmpcoe.org  
The BMP Center for Excellence was established by the Office of Naval Research to help identify the best practices used in the areas of design, testing, production, facilities, logistics, and management.

**CalRecycle-Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ)**  
(916) 341-6600  
www.calrecycle.ca.gov  
This innovative program provides incentives to manufacturers who produce products using recycled materials and helps secure low-interest loans, or assist in site and permitting issues that may affect recycling-based businesses to stimulate statewide market development for recycled materials.

**California Governor’s Office of Economic Development**  
www.business.ca.gov  
California’s business portal containing information helpful to new, expanding, or relocating businesses.

**Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer (FLC)**  
(856) 667-2727  
www.federallabs.org  
With more than 600 federal laboratories and centers, departments, and agencies participating as members, the FLC provides the point of entry to federal laboratory expertise and technology. The consortium has the ability to put a potential partner in contact with a federal laboratory that can provide expertise and capability in a specific area of interest.

**Small Business Administration**  
(714) 550-7420  
www.sba.gov  
The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is an independent agency of the federal government designed to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns, to preserve free competitive enterprise and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of our nation. The SBA helps Americans start, build, and grow businesses.

**U.S. Postal Service (USPS)**  
(951) 656-9730  
www.usps.com  
USPS has an extensive business services division designed to help businesses perform their shipping and mailing functions cost effectively, time efficiently, and eco-friendly.
Participation in the global economy is an important goal of many small businesses. As such, this section lists resources available at the various levels of government to assist in preparing and building your small business for international trade. These local, state, and federal references provide networking, technical assistance, and export opportunities at their respective levels.

**Riverside Community College (RCC)**
(951) 571-6443
Business Solutions Center and Center for International Trade Development (CITD)
www.rcchelpsbusiness.com and www.citd.org
The center helps local firms compete in the global marketplace by providing export counseling and seminars. CITD provides international trade assistance and resources. Services include: trade leads, one-on-one business counseling, international trade library, foreign market data, technical assistance, and trade seminars.

**Inland Empire Export Assistance Center**
(909) 466-4134
U.S. Department of Commerce
www.buyusa.gov/inlandempire
The center offers a full range of federal and local export programs under one roof. International trade specialists assist exporters in identifying and exploring new international markets through specialized services, counseling, and seminars.

**U.S. Department of Commerce—International Trade Administration (ITA)**
www.ita.doc.gov and www.export.gov
These federal websites host many international trade resources, statistics, procedural requirements, and more. Export.gov offers one-on-one assistance for international business.

**Inland Empire Small Business Development Center (IESBDC)**
(951) 781-2345
Inland Empire International Trade (IEIT)
www.iesmallbusiness.org
Managed by the IESBDC, this program is a cooperative effort through the expansion of exports from the Inland Empire region. IEIT assists firms in successfully entering emerging foreign markets. Services include: sales lead generation, marketing, financing resources, logistics, and training.
High Technology Resources

In addition to resources for the necessities of starting and growing your small business, we would also like to provide resources to assist in enhancing your business operations. This section lists companies geared toward high technology resources for commercialization, finance, and network opportunities.

SBA Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR) and Small Business Innovation Research Grants (SBIR) (202) 205-6450
Business Solutions Center and Center for International Trade Development (CITD) www.sba.gov/sbir
STTR expands funding opportunities in the federal innovation, research and development arena where technologies and products are transferred from the laboratory to the marketplace. SBIR allows small businesses to compete for federal research and development grant awards used to stimulate commercialization of successful technology. To be eligible, businesses must have a place of business located in the United States with 500 or fewer employees. You can contact federal agencies that participate in the SBIR program. Each agency administers its own program, and establishes its own themes or priorities for project funding.

SoCalTECH 1-888-412-6831
www.socaltech.com
SoCalTECH has been promoting the technology industry in Southern California since 1998, providing the most in-depth, up-to-date, and focused view of high tech in the Southern California area. The website provides breaking news coverage of Southern California tech companies, including venture funding, business news, and interviews with local technology entrepreneurs and industry luminaries. Also offered are directories of local high tech companies, venture capital and private equity firms, incubators, and service providers.

U.S. Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) - Advanced Technology Program (ATP) 1-800-287-3863
www.atp.nist.gov
The Advanced Technology Program (ATP) bridges the gap between the research lab and the marketplace, stimulating prosperity through innovation. As part of the highly regarded National Institute of Standards and Technology, the ATP is changing the way industry approaches R&D, providing a mechanism for industry to extend its technological reach.
California Statewide Communities Development Authority is a government agency established as a statewide Joint Powers Authority to provide local government and private industry access to low-cost, tax-exempt financing for projects that create jobs, help communities prosper, and improve the quality of life in California. Qualifying projects include, but are not limited to: manufacturing facilities, non-profit facilities, solid waste, and recycling facilities.

Inland Empire Lender’s Community Development Corporation (IELCDC)
www.cdcloans.com
Providing commercial loans to small businesses, IE Lender’s CDC targets commercial loans up to $50,000 to minority and women-owned businesses, and to companies in low to moderate-income areas. Lender’s CDC can provide a Stand-by Letter of Credit (SLOC), which may be used to secure various types of transactions on behalf of the IELCDC’s borrower, including SBA government guaranteed loans and lines of credit from your bank. In addition, the IELCDC’s Micro-Loan program is designed for companies that need a small loan for fixtures, equipment, inventory, or working capital.

Small Business Administration (SBA)
www.sba.gov
SBA programs promote small business formation and growth through loans to qualified applicants. Loans can fund the varied needs of small businesses when necessary financing is unavailable through normal lending channels. There are several types of SBA loans designed to fill special business needs. The following program descriptions are the most popular:

**SBA Low Documentation (Low/Doc) Loan Program** focuses on the character, credit, and reliability of applicants. No predetermined percentage of equity will be required, nor is lack of collateral a determining factor. Low/Doc reduces the paperwork involved in loan applications. The SBA uses a one-page application and relies on the strength of the individual applicant’s character and credit history. SBA guarantee is 90 percent for loans of $150,000 or less.

**SBA 7(A) Loan Program** 7(A) financing is the most frequently used SBA loan program. Loans are made and disbursed by private lenders and guaranteed by SBA for any business purpose. Examples include: working capital, purchase of equipment and other assets, or purchase of buildings. A private lender makes the loan and the SBA guarantees up to 75 percent for loans of up to $2 million.
SBA 504 Certified Development Company Loan Program is intended to stimulate the growth and expansion of small businesses via services of an SBA licensed Certified Development Company (CDC). The role of the CDC is to assist businesses in obtaining long-term fixed asset financing in conjunction with private sector financing. The typical structure of a 504 is a 50/40/10 split: 50% fixed rate bank loan, 40% fixed rate CDC loan, and 10% down from the borrower.

SBA Export Working Capital Program Eligibility (EWCP) provides funds for the manufacture or purchase of goods or services for export purposes, or for the purpose of penetrating and developing foreign markets. The program guarantees repayment to a lender in the event an exporter defaults. By reducing a lender's risk, the EWCP provides an incentive for lenders to finance small business exporter's working capital needs. A private lender makes the loan, and the SBA will guarantee payment up to 90 percent for the loan amount up to the $1.5 million maximum guarantee amount.

SBA CapLine Program (Revolving Line of Credit) is intended to help eligible small businesses obtain a dependable commitment for credit that can meet their short-term financing needs over an established period of time. It is available to small businesses that are unable to obtain revolving lines of credit without guaranty supports, and can show the ability to comply with the servicing requirements of this program. It is intended to finance the cash cycle of qualified small businesses by advancing funds against the value of their existing inventory and accounts receivable.

SBA Pre-qualification Loan Program helps eligible small businesses, women, and minorities access capital through the coordinated efforts of both the public and private sectors. The program uses local, private sector organizations as intermediaries to assist in the loan process. Generally, the program is for loan requests of $250,000 or less.

SBA Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR) expands funding opportunities in the federal innovation, research and development arena where technologies and products are transferred from the laboratory to the marketplace.

Small Business Innovation Research Grants (SBIR) allows small businesses to compete for federal research and development grant awards used to stimulate commercialization of successful technology. To be eligible, businesses must have a place of business located in the United States with 500 or fewer employees.
Workforce and Training Resources

Employment Development Department (EDD)  (916) 653-0707
www.edd.ca.gov
Programs available through the EDD that can benefit small businesses are: local/regional/state labor market information, electronic database of job ready applications; seminars on current labor conditions, labor law, personnel issues, and employment tax and payroll reporting requirements.

Employment Training Panel (ETP)  (916) 327-5240
www.etp.ca.gov
www.rcchelpsbusiness.com
The Employment Training Panel (ETP) contracts with employers, or groups of employers, training agencies/consortia, and Workforce Development Boards (WDB) to conduct various types of training programs. Riverside Community College Office of Economic Development’s Business Solutions Center holds the local contract for training under this program.

Riverside County Workforce Development Center (WDC)  (951) 955-3100
www.rivcoeda.org
The Riverside County one-stop Workforce Development Center assists businesses and individuals with a variety of employment and job training services. Conveniently located under one roof are invaluable service providers from the Riverside County Economic Development Agency, and the State Employment Development Department.