

Handy Toolbox of State Development Programs on Display in Conference Proceedings

On May 25, Advocacy published the proceedings of the March conference, "Putting It Together: The Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development." The proceedings book captures the inspired presentations of more than two dozen state leaders—covering initiatives from a Washington State tourism boomlet centered on wine making to Michigan's high-tech incubators. The proceedings shore up the efforts of state development officials everywhere, providing valuable examples for comparison and inspiration, project summaries and details, as well as contact information and website addresses.

Presentations about the four award-winning programs highlight the wide variety of results achieved:

- Connie Loden and Kelly Lucas of Wisconsin's Community Progress Initiative celebrate the

program's involvement of 2,000 residents and the creation or retention of 1,000 jobs.

- Martha Connolly, with Maryland Industrial Partnerships, notes that among the byproducts of MIP's collaborative R&D projects is the first U.S.-based wind tunnel testing facility for downwind sails.

- Cindy Douglas of the Michigan Smartzone Program highlights a number of these technology clusters, including the Mt. Pleasant SmartZone, which "reinvented a rural community to become a leader in nanotechnology."

- Norris Krueger talked about "Unleashing Idaho: The Power of Positive Partnerships," and noted that the program helped more than double the results of the area's Small Business Innovation Research participation.

Continued on page 4



The proceedings of Advocacy's March conference were released at the 20th anniversary celebration of the Maryland Technology Enterprise Institute (MTECH). MTECH's Maryland Industrial Partnership program received Advocacy's Best Practice Award in technology transfer. Present at the celebration were (from left) John Stuntz; C. D. Mote, Jr., president of the University of Maryland; and Charles Heller, managing director, Beacon Global Private Equity.

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Message from the Chief Counsel

How Advocacy's Research Contributes to Better Policy

by Thomas M. Sullivan, Chief Counsel for Advocacy

Research drives sound policy. The Office of Advocacy publishes new research continually, about two reports per month. The office's research is developed in three principal ways.

First, staff economists in Advocacy's Office of Economic Research perform their own research, and their work is published in economic journals around the country. Advocacy's economists also mine databases from the Bureau of the Census, the Federal Reserve Board, or other sources. Staff economists analyze and combine data sources and generate series on such topics as small business finance and lending, small business profiles of each of the 50 states and territories, and participation of minority-owned and women-owned businesses. These reports appear annually or biannually and are distributed to Congress, small business researchers, and other audiences. These data are hard to find elsewhere and provide helpful background information to policymakers. Synopses of these reports are included in Advocacy's annual publication, *The Small Business Economy*.

A second kind of research is produced through outside contracts. Advocacy's Office of Economic Research awards contracts to small research firms via annual requests for quotations (RFQs). With each round of RFQs, Advocacy suggests topics

on which it will consider research proposals. RFQs issued in 2004 are likely to produce research on the following topics in the next few years:

- The implications of governmental outsourcing for small business in the global economy,
- The impact of credit scoring on lending to small firms,
- The dynamics of fast growth companies,
- A case study of the small business regulatory costs imposed by a federal rule, and
- Economic growth and performance of rural and non-rural small businesses.

In crafting this list, Advocacy economists consult with a wide range of individuals, both inside and outside of government, who are concerned about small business policy. They all must think one to three years into the future, when reports will be completed—so reports focus on topics of perennial concern or on topics that are seen to be on the horizon. Advocacy economists serve as the technical representatives on these contracts. It's a very challenging task to identify relevant research proposals and ideas knowing that the finished product may not be available for several years.

Research happens in a third way as well. Frequently, members of Advocacy's legal staff will need to assess the impact of a regulatory proposal on small business, but specific research is lacking. Advocacy's lawyers will then issue a task order contract to commission independent research on a topic. These reports will evaluate proposals, present alternatives to the proposal, and estimate cost impacts.

The eventual impact of Advocacy's research ranges from the mundane to groundbreaking. Often the reports demonstrate facts that seem intuitive

or obvious; but validation or verification of theoretical or anecdotal evidence greatly strengthens their persuasiveness. While policymakers depend on Advocacy's annual series of data and reports, Advocacy's contracted research on issues of pressing interest have also produced significant results. Likewise, the task-specific investigations related to the projected cost of rule proposals have helped sway agencies to ameliorate the impact of a rule on small businesses while staying true to the intent of the regulation. The table on the next page illustrates some of Advocacy's research that has influenced policy changes.

The Small Business Advocate

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RFQs for 2005 Now Open

Advocacy's 2005 RFQs are now open for research proposals. Deadlines are June 20 and June 24. Visit www.sba.gov/advo/research/rfq.html for complete information.

Policy Impact of Research Conducted by the Office of Advocacy

Report	Policy Effect
<p><i>The Impact of Regulatory Costs on Small Firms</i>, by W. Mark Crain and Thomas D. Hopkins; www.sba.gov/advo/research/rs207tot.pdf</p>	<p>This 2001 report found that small entities' costs to comply with regulations are almost 60 percent higher (per employee) than those of large businesses. The report fueled the creation of President Bush's Executive Order 13272, Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking, which strengthened the Regulatory Flexibility Act, to alleviate this imbalance.</p>
<p><i>The Impact of Contract Bundling on Small Business: FY1992-FY2001</i>, by Eagle Eye Publishers; www.sba.gov/advo/research/rs221tot.pdf</p>	<p>This 2002 report revealed that efforts to streamline federal procurement had the unintended effect of excluding small businesses. As the number and size of bundled contracts issued by federal agencies grew, small businesses received disproportionately smaller shares of the work from them. Initiatives to remedy the effects of bundling were included in President Bush's small business plan.</p>
<p>Task order contract to Jack Faucett Associates on compliance alternatives for proposed rules on air toxics proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p>	<p>The contractor worked with industry to develop compliance alternatives for affected firms, in order to provide additional regulatory certainty and simplicity for the affected firms. In August 2003, EPA promulgated a new air toxics rule for the manufacture of miscellaneous plastic parts, which adopted an approach presented in the report.</p>
<p><i>Analysis of Type of Business Coding for the Top 1,000 Contractors Receiving Small Business Awards in FY 2002</i>, by Eagle Eye Publishers; www.sba.gov/advo/research/rs246tot.pdf</p>	<p>Advocacy's 2004 report revealed errors in the official data used to track the award of contracts to small businesses. The SBA is addressing many of the concerns raised in the study. These include revamping the Central Contractor Registration database to give the SBA oversight over the small business designation process and to more accurately monitor contract awards going to small businesses by requiring annual updates. Businesses with multi-year contracts must now confirm their size with each annual extension. Firms that acquire small business contracts with the acquisition of a firm must certify their firm's size. And size protests can be made for all procurements, not just those that are set aside for small businesses.</p>
<p>Task order contracts on ergonomics</p>	<p>In the late 1990s, Advocacy joined the fight against ergonomics regulations that would have required changes in every U.S. workplace. Advocacy challenged the Labor Department's cost estimate and commissioned research to compile an alternative compliance estimate. Congress ultimately passed a law to keep the rule from taking effect</p>

Regulatory News

SBA Announces Locations for Size Standards Public Hearings

The Small Business Administration has scheduled 11 public hearings across the country to get input from small business owners on how to improve the agency's size standards regulations, which are used to define the size of small businesses. SBA officials are seeking input on how to simplify and restructure the size standards and to make them easier to understand and use.

Size standards are important to businesses that seek assistance from SBA's small business programs, including federal contracting. The SBA will consider a new

size standards proposal once a thorough review of comments received from the public is completed.

The SBA is currently evaluating more than 6,000 comments that were submitted in response to the advance notice.

A notice published in the Federal Register on May 12 provides information on the hearings. The notice is available at www.sba.gov/size. You must register five business days in advance to attend or testify at a hearing. To register, send an email to sizestandards@sba.gov.

Hearing Schedule

Seattle, Washington	June 2
St. Louis, Missouri	June 2
Portland, Maine	June 7
Atlanta, Georgia	June 9
Denver, Colorado	June 14
New York, New York	June 16
Washington, D.C.	June 17
Chicago, Illinois	June 20
Dallas, Texas	June 22
San Francisco, Calif.	June 28
Los Angeles, Calif.	June 29

New Tax Policy Advocate Joins Staff

Candace B. Ewell has joined the Office of Advocacy's legal staff as assistant chief counsel for tax matters. Ewell comes to Advocacy from the U.S. Department of the Treasury, where she served in the Internal Revenue Service's Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Corporate). During her tenure with the IRS, Ewell drafted formal legal opinions on such matters as corporate reorganizations, liquidations, redemptions, and consolidated returns, and she researched matters under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code.

Ewell received her master of

laws degree in tax from Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C., in 2001. She received her law degree from North Carolina Central University School of Law, in Durham, in 2000 and was admitted to the North Carolina bar the same year. Ewell also earned a bachelor of science degree from the Oregon Health Sciences University School of Nursing, and was a clinical nurse and head nurse in the Neurosurgery Clinic at the University of North Carolina Hospital, Chapel Hill, for four years.

She can be reached at (202) 401-9787 or candace.ewell@sba.gov.



Candace B. Ewell has joined the Office of Advocacy as assistant chief counsel for tax issues.

Conference Proceedings, from page 1

The book covers an array of diverse approaches to local and regional growth that all share a sense of optimism and risk-taking. As the book's introduction states, "Approaches to economic development that foster entrepreneurship could be summed up in a few of the words describing the trademarked approach of the Sirolli Institute: 'It

requires an attitudinal shift from a perspective of hopelessness, which is thinking we need people from outside to help us create and sustain economic activity, to one of power and self reliance, which says let's help enough local people to do well and the community at large will also do well.'"

The Office of Advocacy acknowledges the support of its co-sponsors in making this publica-

tion a reality: the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, the Council of State Governments, and the National Lieutenant Governors Association. Limited numbers of print copies of the proceedings are available by contacting Dawn Crockett, dawn.crockett@sba.gov or (202) 619-2310 The proceedings are available at www.sba.gov/adv/research.

QUARTERLY INDICATORS: THE ECONOMY AND SMALL BUSINESS

First Quarter 2005

Trends

- Real GDP increased 3.1 percent, somewhat less than in previous quarters. Higher energy costs had an impact. Two components of GDP explain part of the picture. Real personal consumption expenditures and real gross private fixed investment (capital spending) had annualized growth rates of 3.5 and 5.0 percent, down from 4.2 and 10.5 percent, respectively. The trade sectors continue to see brisk growth, with real exports and imports rising at annualized rates of 7.0 and 14.7 percent, respectively.
- Small business owner and consumer optimism have weakened from the highs in 2004, yet the direction is still positive. The National Federation of Independent Business Optimism Index averaged 103.3 during the quarter. According to Advocacy research, this indicates a growing small business sector.
- The unemployment rate fell to 5.2 percent in March 2005. The economy has added 477,000 new jobs so far in 2005, and 2.7 million new jobs since December 2003. Incorporated self-employment has grown steadily to 5.4 million, up 500,000 for the year. Each industry except for manufacturing, which lost 20,000 jobs in the quarter, has contributed to these gains. Industrial production has seen only modest gains recently. The four industries with the largest percentage of small business employment – construction, other services, wholesale trade, and leisure & hospitality – added 135,000 new jobs.
- Interest rates continued to increase as policymakers tried to dampen inflationary pressures. The average prime lending rate rose to 5.4 percent in the quarter; the 2004 average was 4.3 percent. For small loans, the variable rate for short-term loans between one month and one year increased to 6.6 percent. Meanwhile, the Senior Loan Officers Survey shows that demand for small business commercial and industrial loans remains strong. Quarterly venture investments have “floated between \$4.4 billion and \$5.9 billion,” according to the National Venture Capital Association, for the past two years.
- The average price of West Texas crude reached \$54.31 a barrel in March 2005 – almost \$11 more than the December 2004 average. This has affected consumer inflation. Between December 2004 and March 2005, consumer prices rose an annualized 4.25 percent, with 1.37 percentage points of the rise attributable to energy costs. Producer prices followed a similar pattern.

Small Business Indicators

	Last five years					Last five quarters				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q3-04	Q4-04	Q1-05
Business bankruptcy filings (thousands)	35.5	40.1	38.5	35.0	34.3	10.6	8.2	7.6	7.8	--
Proprietors' income (billions of current dollars)	728.4	771.9	769.6	834.1	902.8	872.1	901.4	902.9	934.9	--
Prime bank loan rate	9.2	6.9	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.4
Rates for smallest loans (less than \$100,000):										
Variable rate loans, repricing terms of 2-30 days	9.7	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	5.3
Variable rate loans, repricing terms of 31-365 days	9.9	8.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6
Senior loan officers (percent of respondents):										
Net small firm C&I lending standards (those whose standards were eased minus those tightened)	-20.4	-39.4	-20.0	-7.1	+13.1	+10.9	+19.6	+3.7	+18.2	+9.1
Net small firm demand for C&I loans (those whose demand was stronger minus those weaker)	-3.3	-36.6	-40.0	-14.7	+25.9	+21.8	+38.1	+38.9	+25.5	+13.7
Venture investment: number of deals	7832	4450	3037	2834	2883	665	789	644	776	674
Venture investment: total invested (billions of dollars)	104.9	40.8	21.5	19.2	21.0	5.0	6.0	4.6	5.4	4.6

Note: The first quarter figure for the Senior Loan Officers Survey is for January, which measures from October. C&I loans refers to commercial and industrial loans.

Sources: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; National Venture Capital Association; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

	Last five years					Last five months (2004-2005)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
NFIB Small Business Optimism Index (1986 = 100)	100.3	98.4	101.2	101.3	104.6	107.7	106.1	103.7	103.7	102.5
NFIB: next 3 months “good time to expand” (percent of respondents)	19.2	12.3	14.3	15.7	22.3	29	28	23	24	19
NFIB: net percent planning to hire in the next 3 months	15.6	11.6	10.8	10.2	15.3	19	17	15	16	10
Self-employed, incorporated (millions)	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4
Self-employed, unincorporated (millions)	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4

Sources: National Federation of Independent Business; Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Released May 5, 2005

For previous quarterly indicators, visit <http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/sbei.html>. Note that data are revised periodically, and this version reflects such changes.

Employment by Major Sector (millions)

	Percent small business	Last five years					Last five months (2004-2005)				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Goods-producing industries	48.41	24.65	23.87	22.55	21.81	21.88	22.00	22.02	22.00	22.06	22.08
Natural resources and mining	38.24	0.60	0.61	0.58	0.57	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.61	0.62
Construction	96.15	6.79	6.83	6.71	6.73	6.96	7.06	7.09	7.09	7.12	7.15
Manufacturing	42.34	17.27	16.44	15.26	14.51	14.33	14.34	14.33	14.31	14.32	14.31
Service-producing industries	55.03	107.14	107.96	107.79	108.19	109.59	110.30	110.43	110.57	110.76	110.85
Trade, transportation and utilities	52.32	26.22	25.99	25.50	25.29	25.51	25.62	25.62	25.65	25.70	25.71
Wholesale trade	62.79	5.93	5.77	5.65	5.61	5.65	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.69	5.70
Retail trade	42.92	15.28	15.24	15.02	14.92	15.04	15.08	15.08	15.08	15.12	15.11
Information	25.56	3.63	3.63	3.39	3.19	3.14	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.12	3.13
Financial activities	39.73	7.69	7.81	7.85	7.98	8.05	8.11	8.13	8.15	8.16	8.16
Professional and business services	44.83	16.67	16.48	15.98	15.99	16.41	16.61	16.67	16.69	16.77	16.79
Education and health services	47.84	15.11	15.65	16.20	16.59	16.95	17.11	17.14	17.18	17.19	17.21
Leisure and hospitality	61.43	11.86	12.03	11.99	12.18	12.48	12.57	12.59	12.61	12.63	12.64
Other services	86.16	5.17	5.26	5.37	5.40	5.43	5.44	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Government	0	20.79	21.12	21.51	21.58	21.62	21.71	21.72	21.71	21.74	21.75

Notes: Seasonally adjusted. See <http://www.bls.gov/ces/cessuper.htm> for NAICS code equivalents for each sector. The small business percentage by sector is based on 2002 firm size data. See http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/us_02_n6.pdf for more information.

Sources: U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Macroeconomic Indicators

	Last five years					Last five quarters				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Q1-04	Q2-04	Q3-04	Q4-04	Q1-05
Annual change, real gross domestic product	3.7	0.8	1.9	3.0	4.4	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.1
Real personal consumption expenditures (billions)*	6739.4	6910.4	7123.4	7355.5	7632.6	7543.0	7572.4	7667.8	7747.0	7814.2
Real gross private fixed investment (billions)*	1679.0	1629.4	1548.9	1627.4	1794.4	1721.4	1778.3	1816.1	1861.9	1884.9
Federal government surplus or deficit (billions)	189.5	46.7	-254.5	-364.6	-375.6	-391.0	-380.0	-375.0	-356.2	--
Real exports of goods and services (billions)*	1096.3	1036.7	1012.4	1031.8	1115.3	1095.4	1114.8	1131.1	1140.0	1159.5
Real imports of goods and services (billions)*	1475.8	1435.8	1484.4	1550.3	1701.7	1645.5	1695.1	1714.3	1761.2	1822.7
Corporate profits after tax (billions)	552.8	563.2	690.7	786.2	912.4	909.1	902.7	864.7	973.0	--
Nonfarm business sector output per hour for all persons (1992 = 100)	115.3	117.8	123.5	128.9	134.0	132.7	134.0	134.4	135.1	136.0
Employment Cost Index: private sector wages and salaries (1989 = 100)	146.0	151.4	156.4	160.9	165.0	163.5	164.5	165.7	166.4	167.2
Employment Cost Index: private sector benefits (1989 = 100)	156.0	163.7	171.7	182.5	195.4	190.9	194.1	196.7	199.9	202.0

*Chained 2000 dollars.

Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

	Last five years					Last five months (2004-2005)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.0	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2
Civilian employment – 16 years and older (millions, seasonally adjusted)	136.9	136.9	136.5	137.7	139.2	140.3	140.2	140.2	140.1	140.5
Civilian unemployed – 15 weeks and over (millions, seasonally adjusted)	1.3	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8
Nonfarm payrolls (millions, seasonally adjusted)	131.8	131.8	130.3	129.9	131.3	132.3	132.4	132.6	132.8	132.9
Producer Price Index (1982 = 100)	132.7	134.2	131.1	138.1	146.7	151.4	150.1	150.9	151.6	153.6
Consumer Price Index (seasonally adjusted, 1982 = 100)	172.2	177.0	179.9	184.0	188.9	191.2	191.2	191.3	192	193.2
Consumer Sentiment Survey (1966 = 100)	107.6	89.2	89.6	87.6	95.2	92.8	97.1	95.5	94.1	92.6
Spot oil price per barrel: West Texas intermediate crude	30.30	25.92	26.10	31.14	41.44	48.46	43.33	46.84	47.97	54.31
ISM Purchasing Managers Index – manufacturing composite (seasonally adjusted)	51.7	43.9	52.4	53.3	60.5	57.6	57.3	56.4	55.3	55.2
Industrial production (1997 = 100, seasonally adjusted)	115.4	111.3	111.0	110.9	115.5	116.9	117.9	179.9	118.2	118.5
M2 money stock (billions, seasonally adjusted)	4801.0	5218.6	5613.5	6003.1	6275.5	6404.5	6428.4	6441.9	6455.7	6475.2
3-month Treasury bills (secondary market rate)	5.82	3.39	1.60	1.01	1.37	2.07	2.19	2.33	2.54	2.74
10-year Treasury note (constant maturity rate)	6.03	5.02	4.61	4.02	4.27	4.19	4.23	4.22	4.17	4.50

Sources: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Dow Jones Energy Service; Institute for Supply Management; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; University of Michigan's Survey of Consumers.

Released May 5, 2005

For previous quarterly indicators, visit <http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/sbei.html>. Note that data are revised periodically, and this version reflects such changes.

Regional Roundup

New Indiana Law Gives Small Business a Voice in the State Regulatory Process

Indiana small businesses will face a friendlier regulatory environment, thanks to a new law that gives Indiana's small businesses a voice in the state's regulatory process.

"Indiana's small business owners now have a seat at the table when regulatory decisions are made," said Thomas M. Sullivan, chief counsel for advocacy. "When their voice is heard, better decisions are made, and that means more jobs and growth for Indiana."

Indiana's small business regulatory flexibility bill (House Bill 1822) was signed by Governor Mitch Daniels on May 6. The bill was authored by state Representative Terri Austin (Anderson) and co-authored by state Representatives

Cindy Noe (Indianapolis), Carolene Mays (Indianapolis) and Randy Borrer (Fort Wayne). Lead sponsors in the Senate were state Senators Tim Lanane (Anderson) and David Ford (Hartford City). State Senators Beverly Gard (Greenfield) and Joe Zakas (Granger) also co-sponsored the bill.

The bill's successful passage and signing was the joint result of a coalition of Indiana small business stakeholders: the Indiana National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB), Indiana Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and Indiana Manufacturers Association. "HB 1822 sends a positive message to Hoosier entrepreneurs and will assist

in Indiana's economic development efforts," said Jason Shelley, Indiana state director for the NFIB.

Indiana's small business regulatory flexibility bill implements key elements of regulatory flexibility model legislation drafted by the Office of Advocacy (www.sba.gov/advo/laws/law_modeleg.html). Similar to the federal Regulatory Flexibility Act, the model legislation encourages entrepreneurial success by requiring state agencies to consider the impact of their policies on small business before they issue final regulations.

For more information, contact Viktoria Ziebarth, Advocacy's director of regional affairs, at (202) 205-6565; viktoria.ziebarth@sba.gov.

Colorado Enhances Its e-Rulemaking Notice System

Jim Henderson, Region VIII Advocate

Every day small business owners find they must wear many different hats—from boss to clerk to compliance officer. The combined burden of federal and state rules can easily make the job of regulatory compliance a full time endeavor.

For two years, the Colorado Office of Policy, Research and Regulatory Reform (OPRRR) has been breaking new ground by providing email notices about proposed changes to the state's regulations to anyone who requests them. While Colorado's initial effort opened the door for small businesses to participate in the rulemaking process, three recent improvements to its electronic notification system have made the process even more small business-friendly:

- The proposing agency's name has been added to the email. This

enables a business owner to more easily determine whether a proposed rule is of interest.

- Secondly, agencies have been asked to provide a plain language statement of purpose at the start of their rule submission.

- Third, interested parties will now receive a second email notification when a small business cost-benefit analysis has been completed and posted for review.

A recent submission by Colorado's State Board of Health demonstrates how a state agency can help small businesses understand the agency's rulemaking goal. First, the board's initial submission contained a clear statement of purpose. Next, when requested by OPRRR, the agency provided a concise cost-benefit analysis in a timely matter. Similarly, when the Department

of Regulatory Agencies' Board of Pharmacy proposed rules defining pharmaceutical care as it relates to disease therapy management, it also made available an easy-to-understand cost-benefit analysis.

To view these small business friendly examples, aim your browser to OPRRR's homepage at www.dora.state.co.us/oprr/index.htm. Click on "search the proposed rules" then use the keywords "health" and "professions and occupations."

A final improvement is the addition of an "Alerts" page on OPRRR's homepage. This allows small businesses to quickly review the key rulemakings most likely to have an impact on them. For more information, contact OPRRR Director Bruce Harrelson at (303) 894-2992.

Urban Entrepreneurship Expert Steve Adams To Join Advocacy As New England Regional Advocate

Urban entrepreneurship expert Steve Adams is leaving as president of Pioneer Institute for Public Policy Research to join the Office of Advocacy as the regional advocate for the federal government's Region I, covering Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Starting in June, he will be the direct link between small business owners, state and local government agencies, state legislators, small business associations, and the Office of Advocacy.

Region I Advocate

(as of June 13, 2005)

Steve Adams
Region I Advocate
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Adams is an urban entrepreneurship expert, having served as the director of Pioneer Institute's Center for Urban Entrepreneurship and as vice president and director of research and strategy for the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City, a national nonprofit dedicated to inner-city revitalization and support for low- and middle-income entrepreneurs. He has also served in state government, as Massachusetts's assistant treasurer for debt management, as director of Maine's State Planning Office, and as economic advisor to the governor of Maine for 11 years.

"Small businesses are the backbone of both urban and rural communities in New England," said Adams. "I am pleased to be part of the Office of Advocacy and for the opportunity to bring the concerns of small businesses in New England to Washington, D.C."



Region I Advocate Steve Adams will join the Office of Advocacy in June.

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