

Available Small Business Aid

as part of the CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY (CARES) ACT

No family and no business should go bankrupt because of the financial hardships caused by the coronavirus. Every industry, business, and state is facing a financial impact, but small businesses are bearing the brunt of the disruption from COVID-19.

The immediate challenges facing many businesses is a sharp drop or complete loss in revenue. Without quick action and assistance, many businesses will face bankruptcy and/or will be forced to lay off workers. The CARES Act is a step in the right direction and would keep American families and businesses afloat through the crisis and reflects the Chamber's most vital policy recommendations:

- **Pausing the payment of payroll taxes**, which will grant businesses relief so they have more cash to keep employees on their payrolls.
- **Lending and grants for small businesses** that will enable this sector to endure through the crisis.
- **Establishing a bridge loan facility that will enable businesses** to continue to pay employees and provide essential operations for a time on far less, or no revenue.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is committed to helping American businesses respond to the coronavirus so they can support their employees, customers, and communities. We are equipping businesses with tools, resources, and information to help them navigate the challenges of the pandemic in real time.

LEARN MORE AT [USCHAMBER.COM/CORONAVIRUS](https://www.uschamber.com/coronavirus)

*Please note this data is based on the most recent government data (released 2020 covering 2017) and with respect to the available aid is an estimate of the fiscal benefits available to small businesses in each state and the District of Columbia assuming an equal up-take in aid by small businesses in every state. The total sum (\$349 billion) will cover nearly half (48 percent) of three months of payroll for the entire country's employers with under 500 employees.

HOW MUCH AID EACH STATE'S SMALL BUSINESSES COULD RECEIVE.*

State	Number of Small Businesses	Number of Small Business Employees	Potential Amount of Aid (in Billions)
Alabama	74,288	1,690,061	\$ 4.0
Alaska	17,147	262,075	\$ 0.9
Arizona	109,780	2,448,538	\$ 5.6
Arkansas	50,929	1,030,593	\$ 2.2
California	763,803	14,896,625	\$48.3
Colorado	139,678	2,371,694	\$ 6.8
Connecticut	71,198	1,536,858	\$ 4.9
Delaware	20,427	400,714	\$ 1.1
Florida	453,218	8,385,577	\$ 18.2
Georgia	180,656	3,888,928	\$ 9.0
Hawaii	25,578	544,056	\$ 1.5
Idaho	39,821	578,134	\$ 1.5
Illinois	256,497	5,497,629	\$ 15.5
Indiana	109,706	2,779,124	\$ 6.2
Iowa	63,200	1,353,681	\$ 3.2
Kansas	57,898	1,199,162	\$ 3.0
Kentucky	67,311	1,625,006	\$ 3.4
Louisiana	81,413	1,688,674	\$ 4.7
Maine	34,190	513,745	\$ 1.5
Maryland	109,974	2,335,479	\$ 7.3
Massachusetts	144,078	3,316,716	\$ 10.8
Michigan	174,092	3,859,949	\$ 10.5
Minnesota	119,376	2,685,047	\$ 7.1
Mississippi	44,508	939,485	\$ 1.9
Missouri	115,355	2,517,204	\$ 5.9
Montana	32,812	376,565	\$ 1.1
Nebraska	43,709	833,472	\$ 2.0
Nevada	52,629	1,191,625	\$ 2.6
New Hampshire	30,837	603,923	\$ 1.8
New Jersey	194,720	3,679,443	\$ 11.7
New Mexico	34,520	626,466	\$16.6
New York	465,566	8,261,269	\$28.3
North Carolina	177,764	3,774,377	\$ 8.5
North Dakota	19,789	340,521	\$ 1.1
Ohio	183,903	4,815,946	\$ 11.3
Oklahoma	72,912	1,360,720	\$ 3.6
Oregon	95,045	1,596,637	\$ 4.6
Pennsylvania	230,077	5,433,660	\$ 13.9
Rhode Island	24,229	435,978	\$ 1.3
South Carolina	83,040	1,866,451	\$ 3.8
South Dakota	22,376	359,643	\$ 1.0
Tennessee	99,432	2,650,007	\$ 5.9
Texas	442,641	10,580,160	\$ 27.3
Utah	66,567	1,282,455	\$ 3.1
Vermont	18,024	258,876	\$ 0.8
Virginia	153,381	3,310,542	\$ 9.4
Washington	155,625	2,768,660	\$ 8.7
West Virginia	26,749	549,413	\$ 1.2
Wisconsin	109,023	2,561,381	\$ 6.5
Wyoming	18,125	201,864	\$ 0.7
District of Columbia	18,376	527,004	\$ 2.3