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WASHINGTON, DC

## Federal Efforts in Support of Entrepreneurship: A Reference Guide (Working Draft)

Andrew Reamer, Research Professor  
George Washington Institute of Public Policy, George Washington University

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## U.S. Code – Chapters and Sections Concerning Small Business Development

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, Research Professor

### Title 5 – Government Organization and Employees

- Chapter 6 – [The Analysis of Regulatory Functions](#)

### Title 6 – Domestic Security

- Chapter 1, Subchapter XII-A – Transportation Security, Section 563d – [Small business contracting goals](#)

### Title 7 – Agriculture

- Chapter 50 – Agricultural Credit
  - Subchapter I – Real Estate Loans, Section 1932 – [Assistance to rural entities](#)
  - Subchapter IV – Administrative Provisions, Section 2008s – [Rural microentrepreneur assistance program](#)
  - Subchapter VI – Delta Regional Authority, [Section 2009aa–2 - Economic and community development grants](#)
  - Subchapter VII – Northern Great Plains Regional Authority, [Section 2009bb–2 - Economic and community development grants](#)
  - Subchapter IX – [Rural Collaborative Investment Program](#)
- Chapter 74 – Floral Research and Consumer Information, Section 4301 – [Congressional findings and declaration of policy](#)
- Chapter 97 -- Fresh Cut Flowers and Fresh Cut Greens Promotion and Information, Section 6801 – [Findings and declaration of policy](#)

### Title 8 – Aliens and Nationality

- Chapter 12, Subchapter II – Immigration, Section 1186b – [Conditional permanent resident status for certain alien entrepreneurs, spouses, and children](#)

### Title 10 – Armed Forces

- Chapter 4 – Office of the Secretary of Defense, Section 144 – [Director of Small Business Programs](#)
- Chapter 8 – Defense Agencies and Department of Defense Field Activities, Section 204 – [Small Business Ombudsman for defense audit agencies](#)

- Chapter 137 – Procurement Generally
  - Section 2304e – [Contracts: Prohibition on competition between Department of Defense and small businesses and certain other entities](#)
  - Section 2323 – [Contract goal for small disadvantaged businesses and certain institutions of higher education](#)
  - Section 2330a – [Procurement of services: tracking of purchases](#)
- Chapter 142 – Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, Section 2419 – [Advancing small business growth](#)
- Chapter 149 – Defense Acquisition System, Section 2548 – [Performance assessments of the defense acquisition system](#)
- Chapter 303 – Department of the Army, Section 3024 – [Director of Small Business Programs](#)
- Chapter 434 – Armaments Industrial Base
  - Section 4552 – [Policy](#)
  - Section 4553 – [Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support Initiative](#)
- Chapter 503 – Department of the Navy, Section 5028 – [Director of Small Business Programs](#)
- Chapter 803 – Department of the Air Force, Section 8024 – [Director of Small Business Programs](#)

#### Title 12 – Banks and Banking

- Chapter 6A – Export-Import Bank of The United States
  - Section 635 – [Powers and functions of the Bank](#)
  - Section 635a – [Management of Bank](#)
  - Section 635a4 – [Guarantees for export accounts receivable and inventory](#)
  - Section 635g – [Report to Congress; time for submission; contents](#)
  - Section 635i-7 – [Cooperation on export financing programs](#)
- Chapter 47, Subchapter II – [Small Business Capital Enhancement](#)
- Chapter 54 – [State Small Business Credit Initiative](#)

#### Title 15 – Commerce and Trade

- Chapter 2, Subchapter I – Federal Trade Commission, Section 46 – [Additional powers of Commission](#)

- Chapter 2B – Securities Exchanges
  - Section 78d – [Securities and Exchange Commission](#), subsection (j) – Office of the Advocate for Small Business Capital Formation
  - Section 78qq – [Small Business Capital Formation Advisory Committee](#)
- Chapter 2E – [Omnibus Small Business Capital Formation](#)
- Chapter 7 – National Institute of Standards and Technology
  - Section 272 – [Establishment, functions, and activities](#)
  - Section 272a – [Technology services](#)
  - Section 278g-5 – [Enterprise integration initiative](#)
  - Section 278k – [Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership](#)
  - Section 278k-1 – [Competitive awards program](#)
  - Section 278l – [Assistance to State technology programs](#)
  - Section 278s – [Network for Manufacturing Innovation](#)
- Chapter 14A – [Aid to Small Business](#)
- Chapter 14B – [Small Business Investment Program](#)
- Chapter 15D – Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline, Section 720j -- [Sense of Congress concerning participation by small business concerns](#)
- Chapter 21 – National Policy on Employment and Productivity, Section 1021 – [Congressional declarations](#)
- Chapter 41, Subchapter IV – Equal Credit Opportunity, Section 1691c-2 – [Small Business Loan Data Collection](#)
- Chapter 52 – Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, And Demonstration
  - Section 2508 – [Encouragement and protection of small business](#)
  - Section 2509 – [Loan guarantees](#)
- Chapter 58 – Full Employment and Balanced Growth
  - Section 3101 – [Congressional findings](#)
  - Section 3113 – [Economic activity coordination](#)
- Chapter 63 – Technology Innovation
  - Section 3701 – [Findings](#)
  - Section 3704 – [Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology](#)

- Section 3705 – [Cooperative Research Centers](#)
- Section 3710a – [Cooperative research and development agreements](#)
- Section 3715 – [Use of partnership intermediaries](#)
- Section 3720 – [Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship](#)
- Section 3721 – [Federal loan guarantees for innovative technologies in manufacturing](#)
- Section 3722 – [Regional innovation program](#)
- Chapter 66, Subchapter I – Export Trading Companies and Trade Associations, Section 4001 – [Congressional findings and declaration of purpose](#)
- Chapter 73, Subchapter III – Export Promotion
  - Section 4721 – [United States and Foreign Commercial Service](#)
  - Section 4727 – [Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee](#)
  - Section 4728a – [State and Federal Export Promotion Coordination Working Group](#)
- Chapter 78 – Superconductivity and Competitiveness, Section 5209 – [Technology transfer](#)
- Chapter 95 – [Microenterprise Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Program](#)
- Chapter 97 – [Women's Business Enterprise Development](#)
- Chapter 101 – Nanotechnology Research and Development, Section 7501 – [National Nanotechnology Program](#)
- Chapter 103 -- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, And Liability, Section 9660 – [Research, development, and demonstration](#)

Title 19 – Customs Duties

- Chapter 4 – Tariff Act of 1930, Section 1339 – [Trade Remedy Assistance Office](#)
- Chapter 24 – Bipartisan Trade Promotion Authority
  - Section 3802 – [Trade negotiating objectives](#)
  - Section 3812 – [Interests of small business](#)
- Chapter 27 – Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability, Section 4208 – [Interests of small business](#)

## Title 22 – Foreign Relations and Intercourse

- Chapter 32 – Foreign Assistance
  - Subchapter I, Part II, Subpart iv – Overseas Private Investment Corporation
    - Section 2191 – [Congressional statement of purpose; creation and functions of \[Overseas Private Investment\] Corporation](#)
    - Section 2194 – [Investment insurance and other programs](#)
    - Section 2200 – Small business development in less developed friendly countries or areas; encouragement by other Federal departments, etc., [of broadened participation by United States small business cooperatives and investors](#); project funding
  - Subchapter III – General and Administrative Provisions
    - Section 2352 – [Small business](#)
    - Section 2421a - [Capital projects office within Agency for International Development](#)
- Chapter 67 -- Freedom for Russia And Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support
  - Section 5821 – [American Business Centers](#)
  - Section 5823 – [Funding for export promotion activities and capital projects](#)
- Chapter 77 – US-China Relations, Section 6943 – [Authorization of appropriations](#)

## Title 23 – Highways

- Chapter 3 – General Provisions, Section 304 – [Participation by small business enterprises](#)

## Title 25 – Indians

- Chapter 17, Subchapter IV – Indian Business Grants, Section 1521 – [Indian Business Development Program; establishment; statement of purpose](#)

## Title 29 – Labor

- Chapter 4B – Federal Employment Service, Section 49b – [Duties of the Secretary](#)

## Title 35 – Patents

- Chapter 18 – Patent Rights in Inventions Made with Federal Assistance
  - Section 200 – [Policy and objective](#)
  - Section 202 – [Disposition of rights](#)

- Section 203 – [March-in rights](#)
- Section 204 – [Preference for United States industry](#)
- Section 209 – [Licensing federally owned inventions](#)
- Section 210 – [Precedence of chapter](#)

Title 38 – Veterans Benefits

- Chapter 37, Subchapter IV – [Small Business Loans](#)
- Chapter 81 – Acquisition and Operation of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities; Procurement and Supply; Enhanced-Use Leases of Real Property, Sections 8127-28 – [Small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans](#)

Title 40 – Public Buildings, Property, and Works

- Subtitle IV – Appalachian Regional Development, Section 14505 – [Entrepreneurship initiative](#)

Title 41 – Public Contracts

- Subtitle I – Federal Procurement Policy
  - Division B – Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Section 1123 – [Small business concerns](#)
  - Division C – Procurement, Section 3104 – [Small business concerns](#)

Title 42 – The Public Health and Welfare

- Chapter 16 – National Science Foundation, Section 1883 – [Office of Small Business Research and Development](#)
- Chapter 38 – Public Works and Economic Development, Section 3121 – [Findings and declarations](#)
- Chapter 69 – Community Development, Section 5305 – [Activities eligible for assistance](#)
- Chapter 71 – Solar Energy
  - Subchapter I – Heating and Cooling, Section 5512 – [Small business concerns' opportunities to participate in programs](#)
  - Subchapter III – Solar Photovoltaic Energy Research, Development and Demonstration, Section 5591 – [Participation of small business concerns](#)
- Chapter 73 – Development of Energy Sources
  - Section 5801 – [Congressional declaration of policy and purpose](#)



- Section 5878a – [Funding and encouragement of small business; information for inclusion in report](#)
- Chapter 79, Subchapter II – Office of Science and Technology Policy, Section 6622 – [Coordination of advanced manufacturing research and development](#)
- Chapter 84 – Department of Energy
  - Section 7112 – [Congressional declaration of purpose](#)
  - Section 7261b – [Technology transfer to small businesses](#)
- Chapter 85 – Air Pollution Prevention and Control, Section 7661f – [Small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program](#)
- Chapter 100 – Wind Energy Systems, Section 9211 – [Encouragement and protection of small business](#)
- Chapter 129, Subchapter I, Division H, Part III – [Social Innovation Funds Pilot Program](#)
- Chapter 134 – Energy Policy, Section 13556 – [Disadvantaged business enterprises](#)
- Chapter 136, Subchapter II – Crime Prevention, Section 13826 – [Program priority for special emphasis programs](#)
- Chapter 149 – National Energy and Policy Programs
  - Subchapter IX – Research and Development, Section 16253 – [Small business bioproduct marketing and certification grants](#)
  - Subchapter X – Department of Energy Management
    - Section 16392 – [Technology Infrastructure Program](#)
    - Section 16393 – [Small business advocacy and assistance](#)
- Chapter 152, Subchapter III, Part D – Industrial Energy Efficiency, Section 17111 – [Energy-intensive industries program](#)
- Chapter 157 – Quality, Affordable Health Care for All Americans
  - Section 18031 – [Affordable choices of health benefit plans](#)
  - Section 18119 – [Small business procurement](#)

#### Title 47 – Telecommunications

- Chapter 5, Subchapter II – Common Carriers, Section 257 – [Market entry barriers proceeding](#)

## Title 49 – Transportation

- Subtitle I – Department of Transportation, Section 332 – [Minority Resource Center](#)
- Subtitle IV, Subpart A – Air Commerce and Safety, Section 40110 – [General procurement authority](#)

## Title 50 – War and National Defense

- Chapter 49 – Military Selective Service, Section 3816 – [Utilization of industry](#)
- Chapter 55 – Defense Production
  - Section 4518 – [Modernization of small business suppliers](#)
  - Section 4551 – [Small business](#)

## Title 51 – National and Commercial Space Programs

- Chapter 203 – Responsibilities and Vision, Section 20301 – [General responsibilities](#)
- Chapter 303 – Contracting and Procurement, Sections 30304-30306 – [Small business awards and outreach](#)
- Chapter 509 – Commercial Space Launch Activities, Section 50901 – [Findings and purposes](#)

Note: Chapters and sections were identified through electronic searches of the U.S. Code for variations of the following: “small business,” “small- and medium-sized businesses,” “entrepreneurship,” “startup,” and “microenterprise.”

Current as of April 13, 2017

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## **Public Laws in Support of Small Business Development: 83<sup>rd</sup>-115<sup>th</sup> Congresses (1953-2017)<sup>1</sup>**

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, Research Professor

### 83<sup>rd</sup> Congress (1953-54)

- Small Business Act of 1953 (P.L. 83-163)

### 84<sup>th</sup> Congress (1955-56)

- Small Business Act Amendments of 1955 (P.L. 84-268)
- Small Business Act Amendments of 1956 (P.L. 84-402)

### 85<sup>th</sup> Congress (1957-58)

- Small Business Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-536)
- Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-699)
- Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-866, title II)

### 86<sup>th</sup> Congress (1959-60)

- Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1960 (P.L. 86-502)

### 87<sup>th</sup> Congress (1961-62)

- Small Business Act Amendments of 1961 (P.L. 87-305)
- Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1961 (P.L. 87-341)

### 88<sup>th</sup> Congress (1963-64)

- Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1963 (P.L. 88-273)

### 89<sup>th</sup> Congress (1965-66)

- Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1966 (P.L. 89-779)

### 90<sup>th</sup> Congress (1967-68)

- Small Business Act Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-104, title I)

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<sup>1</sup> The text of each Public Law is available at <https://www.govtrack.us/>.

- Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-104, title II)
- Small Business Protection Act of 1967 (P.L. 90-104, title III)

#### 92<sup>nd</sup> Congress (1971-72)

- Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-595)

#### 93<sup>rd</sup> Congress (1973-74)

- Small Business Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-386)

#### 94<sup>th</sup> Congress (1975-76)

- Small Business Emergency Relief Act (P.L. 94-190)

#### 95<sup>th</sup> Congress (1977-78)

- Small Business Energy Loan Act (P.L. 95-315)

#### 96<sup>th</sup> Congress (1979-80)

- Small Business Authorizations and Other Purposes (P.L. 96-302)
  - Small Business Authorizations (title 1)
  - Small Business Development Center Act of 1980 (title II)
  - Small Business Economic Policy Act of 1980 (title III)
  - Small Business Employee Ownership Act of 1980 (title V)
- Small Business Investment Incentive Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-477)
  - Omnibus Small Business Capital Formation Act of 1980 (title V)
  - Small Business Issuers' Simplification Act of 1980 (title VI)
- Small Business Act Amendments (P.L. 96-481)
  - Small Business Export Expansion Act of 1980 (title I, part B)
  - Small Business Export Expansion Assistance (title III)
- University and Small Business Patent Procedures Act of 1980 (Bayh-Dole Act) (P.L. 96-517, Sec 6)

#### 97<sup>th</sup> Congress (1981-82)

- Small Business Budget Reconciliation and Loan Consolidation/Improvement Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35)
- Veterans' Small Business Loan Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-72, title III)
- Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-219)

### 98<sup>th</sup> Congress (1983-84)

- White House Conference on Small Business Authorization Act (1984) (P.L. 98-276)
- Small Business Secondary Market Improvements Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-352)
- Small Business Development Center Improvement Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-395)
- Small Business and Federal Procurement Competition Enhancement Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-577)

### 100<sup>th</sup> Congress (1987-88)

- Small Business International Trade and Competitiveness Act (P.L. 100-418, title VIII)
- Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendment Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-590)
- Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-656)

### 101<sup>st</sup> Congress (Jan 1989-90)

- White House Conference on Small Business Authorization Act (1990) (P.L. 101-409)
- Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-574)
  - Authorization of Small Business Administration Programs (title I)
  - Amendments to The Small Business Act and Related Acts (title II)
  - Rural Small Business Enhancement Act of 1990 (title III)

### 102<sup>nd</sup> Congress (1991-92)

- Small Business Credit and Business Opportunity Enhancement Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-366)
  - Small Business Credit Crunch Relief Act of 1992 (title I, subtitle A)
  - Microlending Expansion Act of 1992 (title I, subtitle B)
  - Amendments to the Small Business Act and Related Acts (title II)
  - Small Business Access to Surety Bonding Survey Act of 1992 (title III, subtitle A)
  - Small Business Equity Enhancement Act of 1992 (title IV)
- Small Business Research and Development Enhancement Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-564)
  - Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 1992 (title I)
  - Small Business Technology Transfer Act of 1992 (title II)

### 103<sup>rd</sup> Congress (1993-94)

- Small Business Guaranteed Credit Enhancement Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-81)
- Small Business Capital Formation Act (P.L. 103-325, title II)

- Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-403)
  - Financial Assistance Programs (title II)
  - Business Development Assistance (title IV)
  - Small Business Prepayment Penalty Relief Act of 1994 (title V)

#### 104<sup>th</sup> Congress (1995-96)

- Small Business Lending Enhancement Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-36)
- Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-121, title II)
- Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-188)
- Small Business Programs Improvement Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-208, div. D)

#### 105<sup>th</sup> Congress (1997-98)

- Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-135)

#### 106<sup>th</sup> Congress (1999-2000)

- Small Business Investment Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-9)
- Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-50)
- Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-309, title I)
- Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-554, Sec 1(a)(9))
  - Small Business Innovation Research Program Reauthorization Act of 2000 (title I)
  - Small Business Loan Improvement Act of 2000 (title II)
  - Small Business Investment Corrections Act of 2000 (title IV)
  - Small Business Programs Reauthorization Act of 2000 (title V)

#### 107<sup>th</sup> Congress (2001-03)

- Small Business Technology Transfer Program Reauthorization Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-50)
- Small Business Investment Company Amendments Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-100)
- Small Business Liability Protection Act (P.L. 107-118, title I)
- Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-198)

#### 108<sup>th</sup> Congress (2003-04)

- Small Business Reauthorization and Manufacturing Assistance Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, div. K)

- Microenterprise Results and Accountability Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-484)

#### 110<sup>th</sup> Congress (2007-08)

- Small Business and Work Opportunity Tax Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-28, title VIII, subtitle B)
- Small Business and Work Opportunity Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-28, title VIII, subtitle C)

#### 111<sup>th</sup> Congress (2009-10)

- Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-240)
  - Small Business Job Creation and Access to Capital Act of 2010 (title I, subtitle A)
  - Small Business Export Enhancement and International Trade Act of 2010 (title I, subtitle B)
  - Creating Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (title II)
  - State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 (title III)
- Veterans Small Business Verification Act (P.L. 111-275, title I, Sec 104)

#### 112<sup>th</sup> Congress (2011-12)

- Small Business Additional Temporary Extension Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-17)
- Jumpstart Our Business Startups (JOBS) Act (P. L. 112-106)

#### 114<sup>th</sup> Congress (2015-16)

- Veterans Entrepreneurship Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-38)
- Spurring Private Aerospace Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship (SPACE) Act of 2015 (P. L. 114-90, title I)
- Small Business Trade Enhancement Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-125, title V)
- SEC Small Business Advocate Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-284)

#### 115<sup>th</sup> Congress (2017-18)

- Promoting Women in Entrepreneurship Act (P.L. 115-6)

Current as of April 13, 2017

## Federal Programs that Support Entrepreneurship -- An Inventory

### a) Federal Organizations Fully Focused on Entrepreneurship

<u>Department or Administration</u>	<u>Administration, Agency, or Office</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Programs</u>
Small Business Administration			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.	
	Office of Capital Access		Make capital available through banks and other lending partners to small businesses.	SBA Loan Programs -- Advantage Loans (7(a)), Microloan, Grown Loans (504), Disaster; Small Business Investment Company Program; Surety Bonds
	Office of Investment and Innovation		Leads programs that provide the high-growth small business community with access to two things: financial capital and R&D funds to develop commercially viable innovations. Our work is underpinned by public-private partnerships that help small businesses on their trajectory from idea to initial public offering (IPO).	Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs), Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR), Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) and the Growth Accelerator Fund Competition.
	Office of International Trade		Works in cooperation with other federal agencies and public- and private-sector groups to encourage small business exports and to assist small businesses seeking to export. Through 21 U.S. Export Assistance Centers, SBA district offices and a variety of service-provider partners, we direct and coordinate SBA's ongoing export initiatives in an effort to encourage small businesses going global.	Opening Global Market Access for Small Business; Export Loans; U.S. Export Assistance Centers (with other agencies)
	Office of Entrepreneurial Development		The OED oversees a network of programs and services that support the training and counseling needs of small business. It is SBA's technical assistance arm with resource partners located throughout the country.	
		Office of Small Business Development Centers	Promote entrepreneurship, small business growth and the US economy by providing the critical funding, oversight and support needed by the nationwide network of Small Business Development Centers.	Small Business Development Centers
		Office of Women's Business Ownership	Enable and empower women entrepreneurs through advocacy, outreach, education and support. Through the management and technical assistance provided by the WBCs, entrepreneurs, especially women who are economically or socially disadvantaged, are offered comprehensive training and counseling on a vast array of topics in many languages to help them start and grow their own businesses.	Women's Business Centers



		<b>Office of Entrepreneurship Education</b>	The Office of Entrepreneurship Education (OEE) develops and promotes innovative resources for small business owners and prospective entrepreneurs. These resources are designed to assist in the start-up, management, and growth of small businesses.	SCORE, Emerging Leader Initiative
	<b>Office of Veterans Business Development</b>		Maximize the availability, applicability and usability of all administration small business programs for Veterans, Service-Disabled Veterans, Reserve Component Members, and their Dependents or Survivors.	Boots to Business, Veterans Business Outreach Centers,
	<b>Office of Native American Affairs</b>		Ensure that American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians seeking to create, develop and expand small businesses have full access to the necessary business development and expansion tools available through the Agency's entrepreneurial development, lending and procurement programs.	Technical Assistance to Native Americans
	<b>Office of Government Contracting &amp; Business Development</b>		Works to create an environment for maximum participation by small, disadvantaged, and woman-owned businesses in federal government contract awards and large prime subcontract awards.	
		<b>Office of Government Contracting</b>	Advocate on behalf of small business in the federal procurement world. Create an environment for maximum participation by small, disadvantaged, and woman-owned businesses in federal government contract awards and large prime subcontract awards.	
		<b>Office of Business Development</b>	Help small disadvantaged businesses compete in the market place and gain access to federal and private procurement markets by providing business development support, including mentoring, procurement assistance, business counseling, training, financial assistance, surety bonding and other management and technical assistance.	8(a) Business Development Program; Small Disadvantaged Businesses; Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Businesses; Women-Owned Small Businesses; All Small Mentor-Protégé
		<b>Office of the HUBZone Program</b>	Promote job growth, capital investment, and economic development to historically underutilized business zones, referred to as HUBZones, by providing contracting assistance to small businesses located in these economically distressed communities.	Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZone) Program
	<b>Office of Advocacy</b>		Advocacy is an independent voice for small business within the federal government, the watchdog for the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) and the source of small business statistics. Advocacy advances the views and concerns of small business before Congress, the White House, the federal agencies, the federal courts and state policy makers.	Economic Research; Regulatory Advocacy

	<b>Office of the National Ombudsman</b>		The National Ombudsman's mission is to assist small businesses when they experience excessive or unfair federal regulatory enforcement actions, such as repetitive audits or investigations, excessive fines, penalties, threats, retaliation or other unfair enforcement action by a federal agency.	
Department of Commerce	Economic Development Administration	<b>Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship</b>	Works to foster a more innovative U.S. economy focused on turning new ideas and inventions into products and technologies that spur job growth and competitiveness while promoting economic development. Responsible for policy advice and administering Regional Innovation Strategies Program.	<a href="#">Regional Innovation Strategies Program</a>
	International Trade Administration	<b>U.S. Commercial Service</b>	The U.S. Commercial Service is the trade promotion arm of the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration. U.S. Commercial Service trade professionals in over 100 U.S. cities and in more than 75 countries help U.S. companies get started in exporting or increase sales to new global markets.	<a href="#">Export Assistance Centers</a>
	<b>Minority Business Development Agency</b>		Leads Federal efforts to promote the growth and global competitiveness of America's minority business community.	<a href="#">MBDA Business Centers</a>
		<b>Office of Native American Business Development (ONABD)</b>	The activities of the Office of Native American Business Development (ONABD) include the provision of direct services to American Indian and Alaska Natives, fostering of intergovernmental and industry collaboration, and promotion of economic and business development opportunities in Indian Country.	
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	<b>Manufacturing Extension Partnership</b>	A national system of centers located in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. Each center is a partnership between the federal government and a variety of public or private entities, including state, university, and nonprofit organizations. This diverse network, with nearly 600 service locations, has close to 1,300 field staff serving as trusted business advisors and technical experts ready and able to assist small and mid-sized manufacturing companies.	
	<b>BusinessUSA</b>		A centralized platform for businesses to access services to help them grow and hire. BusinessUSA encompasses a full range of business programs and services through the input and collective partnerships of several government agencies.	

Department of Agriculture	Rural Development	<b>Rural Business-Cooperative Service</b>	Help provide the capital, technical support, educational opportunities and entrepreneurial skills that can help rural residents start and grow businesses or access jobs in agricultural markets and in the bio-based economy.	Rural Business Development Programs (Business and Industry Loan Guarantees, Intermediary Relending Program, Rural Business Development Grants, Rural Business Investment Program, Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant, Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program, Value Added Producer Grants); Rural Cooperative Programs (Education, Funding, Statistics, Research, Technical Assistance); Rural Community Economic Development
	National Institute of Food and Agriculture	<b>Cooperative Extension System</b>	Through extension, land-grant colleges and universities bring vital, practical information to agricultural producers, small business owners, consumers, families, and young people.	
Multiple departments and agencies		<b>Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization</b>	"...to promote the maximum practicable use of all designated small business categories within the Federal Acquisition process..."	
Department of Veterans Affairs		<b>Office of Small &amp; Disadvantaged Business Utilization</b>	Enable Veterans to gain access to economic opportunity by leveraging the federal procurement system and expanding participation of procurement-ready small businesses.	Verification; Direct Access; Acquisition Support; Strategic Outreach and Communication (Veteran Entrepreneurship Portal)
Department of Defense	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics	<b>Office of Small Business Programs</b>	We advise the Secretary of Defense on all matters related to small business and are committed to maximizing the contributions of small business in DoD acquisitions. We provide leadership and governance to the Military Departments and Defense Agencies to meet the needs of the nations' Warfighters, creating opportunities for small businesses while ensuring each tax dollar is spent responsibly.	Mentor-Protégé; SBIR/STTR; Indian Incentive
		<b>Defense Logistics Agency's Office of Small Business Programs</b>	We are committed to providing all categories of small businesses an opportunity to participate in DLA acquisitions. CLA also manages the Procurement Technical Assistance Centers Program, which assists small businesses in federal procurement generally.	<a href="#">Procurement Technical Assistance Centers Program</a>
Department of Labor	Occupational Safety and Health Administration	<b>Small Business Assistance</b>	Provides numerous OSHA resources and information designed specifically for small business employers, including safety and health tools and publications, easy-to-follow guides for specific OSHA standards, and descriptions of benefits that small businesses receive from OSHA.	On-site Consultation Program; Safety and Health Recognition Achievement Program (SHARP)

## Federal Programs that Support Entrepreneurship -- An Inventory

### b) Entrepreneurship Development Programs in Federal Organizations with a Broader Mission

<u>Department or Administration</u>	<u>Administration, Agency, or Office</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
Department of Commerce	National Institute of Standards and Technology		<b>NIST Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Program (N-STEP)</b>	The overall objective of N-STEP is to provide opportunities for motivated researchers to build upon the experience gained while working at NIST as they explore entrepreneurial careers. The Program is focused on commercialization of research that has been done at NIST that are interested in forming companies to independently pursue further translational research and development of technologies specifically related to NIST's mission.	TEDCO will administer the NIST Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Program (N-STEP), which will offer an anticipated 10 grants of up to \$112,000 for a specific project that can be successfully completed within 12 months. Eligible researchers include former NIST employees, current employees nearing the end of their term employment (such as post-doctoral fellows) and guest researchers from other institutions.
Department of Energy	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	Office of Strategic Programs	<b>Technology-to-Market Program</b>	EERE's Tech-to-Market Program is focused on strengthening the innovation ecosystem by eliminating common barriers that prevent market exploration of new energy technologies. We don't fund individual technologies. Instead we are reimagining the pathway to market for competitive clean energy technologies by addressing two interrelated areas: market readiness and resource access	Programs: Market Readiness (Lab Corps; Build4Scale Manufacturing Training for Cleantech Entrepreneurs; National Incubator Initiative for Clean Energy (NIICE); Cleantech University Prize); Resource Access ( Small Business Vouchers Pilot (SBV), Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Programs (SBIR/STTR), Lab-Embedded Entrepreneurship Program)
Department of Health and Human Services	National Institutes of Health	National Cancer Institute	<b>I-Corps at NIH</b>	I-Corps at NIH is designed to provide scientists from NIH SBIR funded companies with real-world, hands-on entrepreneurship training, facilitated by domain experts from the biotech sector.	Participating NIH and CDC Institutes and Centers provide administrative supplement awards to currently-funded SBIR and STTR Phase I grantees to support entrepreneurial training under the I-Corps at NIH Program.
	Administration for Children and Families	Office of Refugee Resettlement	<b>Microenterprise Development Program</b>	The Microenterprise Development Program helps refugees develop, expand or maintain their own businesses and become financially independent. It also supports the Microenterprise Development – Home-Based Child Care Initiative.	To equip refugees with the skills they need to become successful entrepreneurs, the program provides training and technical assistance in business plan development, management, bookkeeping, and marketing. Microenterprise Development services include business technical assistance or short-term training, credit in the form of micro-loans up to a maximum of \$15,000, and, if applicable, a revolving loan fund. The programs are designed in a manner that is culturally and linguistically appropriate for the refugee population.
Department of Homeland Security	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services		<b>EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program</b>	Under this program, entrepreneurs (and their spouses and unmarried children under 21) are eligible to apply for a green card (permanent residence) if they make the necessary investment in a commercial enterprise in the United States and plan to create or preserve 10 permanent full-time jobs for qualified U.S. workers.	Congress created the EB-5 Program in 1990 to stimulate the U.S. economy through job creation and capital investment by foreign investors. In 1992, Congress created the Immigrant Investor Program, also known as the Regional Center Program. This sets aside EB-5 visas for participants who invest in commercial enterprises associated with regional centers approved by USCIS based on proposals for promoting economic growth.
			<b>Entrepreneurs in Residence Initiative (EIR)</b>	Provide immigrant entrepreneurs with pathways that are clear, consistent, and aligned with modern business environments.	USCIS seeks to ensure that it is realizing the full potential of our current immigration system to attract and retain immigrants founding startup enterprises that promote innovation and create jobs in America.

National Science Foundation	Directorate for Engineering	Division of Industrial Innovation and Partnerships	<b>Innovation Corps (I-Corps)</b>	The primary goal of NSF I-Corps is to foster entrepreneurship that will lead to the commercialization of technology that has been supported previously by NSF-funded research. I-Corps prepares scientists and engineers to extend their focus beyond the laboratory. This program teaches NSF grantees to identify valuable product opportunities that can emerge from academic research, and offers entrepreneurship training to participants by combining experience and guidance from established entrepreneurs through a targeted curriculum.	Successful I-Corps projects are prepared for business formation. The I-Corps programs feed the NSF Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs. NSF works with the private sector to bring additional resources to the table (e.g., partnerships and finance), when warranted. Three distinct components of I-Corps: Teams, Nodes and Sites. I-Corps Teams are composed of the principal investigator(s), an entrepreneurial lead, and a mentor. I-Corps Nodes serve as hubs for education, infrastructure and research that engage academic scientists and engineers in innovation. I-Corps Sites are academic institutions that catalyze the engagement of multiple, local teams in technology transition and strengthen local innovation.
Department of Treasury			<b>Small Business Lending Fund</b>	Established by the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (the Act), the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) provides capital to qualified community banks and community development loan funds (CDLFs) in order to encourage small business lending.	The purpose of the SBLF is to encourage Main Street banks and small businesses to work together, help create jobs, and promote economic growth in communities across the nation.
Department of Treasury			<b>State Small Business Credit Initiative</b>	Under the State Small Business Credit Initiative, participating states use the federal funds for programs that leverage private lending to help finance small businesses and manufacturers that are creditworthy, but are not getting the loans they need to expand and create jobs.	The SSBCI allows states to build on successful models for state small business programs, including collateral support programs, Capital Access Programs (CAPs) and loan guarantee programs. Existing and new state programs are eligible for support under the State Small Business Credit Initiative. The SSBCI sunsets September 2017.
Multiple departments and agencies			<b>Small Business Innovation Research Program (SBIR)</b>	The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program encourages domestic small businesses to engage in Federal Research/Research and Development (R/R&D) that has the potential for commercialization. By including qualified small businesses in the nation's R&D arena, high-tech innovation is stimulated and the United States gains entrepreneurial spirit as it meets its specific research and development needs.	Each year, Federal agencies with extramural research and development (R&D) budgets that exceed \$100 million are required to allocate 2.8 percent of their R&D budget to these programs. Currently, eleven Federal agencies participate in the SBIR program. SBA is the coordinating agency for the SBIR program. It directs the agencies' implementation of SBIR, reviews their progress, and reports annually to Congress on the program's operation.
Multiple departments and agencies			<b>Small Business Technology Transfer Program (STTR)</b>	The STTR program supports scientific excellence and technological innovation through the investment of Federal research funds in critical American priorities to build a strong national economy. The programs' goals are to: stimulate technological innovation; foster technology transfer through cooperative R&D between small businesses and research institutions; and increase private sector commercialization of innovations derived from federal R&D.	Each year, Federal agencies with extramural research and development (R&D) budgets that exceed \$1 billion are required to reserve 0.3% of the extramural research budget for STTR awards to small businesses. These agencies designate R&D topics and accept proposals. Currently, five agencies participate in the STTR program. SBA is the coordinating agency for the STTR program. It directs the agencies' implementation of STTR, reviews their progress, and reports annually to Congress on its operation. STTR requires cooperation with a university or approved research institution.



## Federal Programs that Support Entrepreneurship -- An Inventory

### c) Entrepreneurship Support in Broader Federal Programs

<u>Department or Administration</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Broad Programs</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Individual Programs</u>
Multiple departments and agencies	<a href="#">Federal Laboratory Consortium</a>		The Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer (FLC) is the formally chartered, nationwide network of over 300 federal laboratories, agencies, and research centers that fosters commercialization best practice strategies and opportunities for accelerating federal technologies from out of the labs and into the marketplace.	
Multiple departments and agencies	<a href="#">Manufacturing USA</a>		Manufacturing USA is a network of regional institutes, each with a specialized technology focus. The institutes share one goal: to secure the future of manufacturing in the U.S. through innovation, collaboration and education.	
Department of Commerce	Economic Development Administration	<a href="#">EDA Programs</a>	The U.S. Economic Development Administration's investment policy is designed to establish a foundation for sustainable job growth and the building of durable regional economies throughout the United States. This foundation builds upon two key economic drivers innovation and regional collaboration. Innovation is key to global competitiveness, new and better jobs, a resilient economy, and the attainment of national economic goals. Regional collaboration is essential for economic recovery because regions are the centers of competition in the new global economy and those that work together to leverage resources and use their strengths to overcome weaknesses will fare better than those that do not.	Public Works; Economic Adjustment; Revolving Loan Fund; Partnership Planning; Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms; Local Technical Assistance; University Centers
Department of Defense	Office of Economic Adjustment	<a href="#">OEA Programs</a>	Many communities across the country have close ties with defense and military programs. Some communities are home to military bases or installations, while others have private sector manufacturers supplying defense contractors. Regardless of the relationship, when a defense program change occurs, it can have a major impact on the local and regional communities. OEA works with communities who are facing potential shifts in economic stability because of changes within the defense industry. By leveraging the full capabilities of the federal government, we help these towns, cities and states plan for and implement a future that is both sustainable and successful.	Defense Industry Adjustment; Community Investment; Base Realignment and Closure; Compatible Use
Department of Energy	<a href="#">ARPA-E</a>		ARPA-E projects have the potential to radically improve U.S. economic prosperity, national security, and environmental well being. We focus on transformational energy projects that can be meaningfully advanced with a small investment over a defined period of time. Our streamlined awards process enables us to act quickly and catalyze cutting-edge areas of energy research.	
Department of Housing and Urban Development	Office of Planning and Community Development	<a href="#">Community and Economic Development Programs</a>	The Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) seeks to develop viable communities by promoting integrated approaches that provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities for low and moderate income persons. The primary means towards this end is the development of partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations.	Community Development Block Grant Programs; Economic Development Initiative Programs; Rural Programs; Place-based Initiatives
Department of Treasury	<a href="#">Community Development Financial Institutions Fund</a>		The CDFI Fund promotes economic revitalization and community development through investment in and assistance to community development financial institutions (CDFIs). The CDFI Fund was established by the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994. Since its creation, the CDFI Fund has awarded over \$2 billion to community development organizations and financial institutions; it has awarded allocations of New Markets Tax Credits which will attract private-sector investments totaling \$43.5 billion.	Community Development Financial Institutions Program; New Markets Tax Credit Program; Bank Enterprise Award Program; Native Initiatives; CDFO Bond Guarantee Program; Capital Magnet Fund
Export-Import Bank		<a href="#">Global Access for Small Business</a>	The Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) is the official export credit agency of the United States. EXIM is an independent, self-sustaining Executive Branch agency with a mission of supporting American jobs by facilitating the export of U.S. goods and services.	Special Initiatives: Woman-, Minority-, and Veteran-Owned Businesses

U.S. Trade and Development Agency		<b>Supporting Small Business Sales Overseas</b>	The U.S. Trade and Development Agency helps companies create U.S. jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project preparation and partnership building activities that develop sustainable infrastructure and foster economic growth in partner countries. In particular, USTDA helps small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across the United States increase their international sales.	
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## Federal Programs that Support Entrepreneurship -- An Inventory

### d) Appendix: Entrepreneurship Assistance Programs in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

<u>Department or Administration</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	<u>CFDA #</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Obligations (FY16 or most recent available)</u>
Department of Commerce	Economic Development Administration	<a href="#">Regional Innovation Strategies</a>	<a href="#">11.020</a>	Cluster grants support activities relating to the formation and development of regional innovation clusters.	Project Grants	\$15,000,000
	International Trade Administration	<a href="#">Export Assistance Centers</a>	<a href="#">11.108</a>	Provide front-line outreach and service operations for U.S. exporters through the assistance of International Trade Specialists working in over 100 locations in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.	Advisory Services and Counseling	\$237,291,000
	Minority Business Development Agency	<a href="#">Minority Business Resource Development</a>	<a href="#">11.802</a>	The objectives of the overall program are to 1) provide financial assistance awards for projects that affect or contribute to the establishment, preservation and strengthening of minority business enterprises (MBEs) as directed by congressional mandate, and 2) promote the development of novel approaches to increasing the strategic growth and global competitiveness of MBEs through the administration of pilot or demonstration projects.	Cooperative Agreements and Project Grants	\$2,000,000
		<a href="#">Native American Business Enterprise Centers</a>	<a href="#">11.804</a>	The program promotes the growth and competitiveness of businesses owned by Native Americans and eligible minorities. NABEC operators leverage project staff and professional consultants to provide a wide range of direct business assistance services to Native American tribal entities and eligible minority-owned firms. NABEC services include, but are not limited to, initial consultations and assessments, business technical assistance, and access to federal and nonfederal procurement and financing opportunities.	Cooperative Agreements	\$1,320,000
		<a href="#">Minority Business Centers</a>	<a href="#">11.805</a>	The program promotes the growth and competitiveness of eligible minority-owned businesses. MBC operators leverage project staff and professional consultants to provide a wide range of direct business assistance services to eligible minority-owned firms. Services include initial consultations and assessments, business technical assistance, and access to federal and nonfederal procurement and financing opportunities. MBDA currently funds a network of 30 MBC projects located throughout the United States.	Cooperative Agreements	\$8,157,475
	National Institute of Standards and Technology	<a href="#">Manufacturing Extension Partnership</a>	<a href="#">11.611</a>	To establish, maintain, and support manufacturing extension centers and services, the functions of which are to improve the competitiveness of firms accelerating the usage of appropriate manufacturing technology by smaller U.S. based manufacturing firms, and partner with the States in developing such technical assistance programs and services for their manufacturing base.	Cooperative Agreements and Dissemination of Technical Information	\$109,385,823
		Science, Technology, Business and/or Education Outreach	<a href="#">11.620</a>	To evaluate the benefits and impacts of NIST research and development efforts and/or evaluate and/or stimulate technological innovation in the private sector, strengthen the role of small businesses in meeting Federal research and development needs, and/or increase private sector commercialization of innovations derived from NIST research and development efforts and/or NIST's Small Business Innovation Research Program; also, to support innovative approaches and methods for science and/or technology education.	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements	\$18,415,924



Small Business Administration	Office of Capital Access	<b>7(a) Loan Program</b>	59.012	The 7(a) Loan Program is SBA's primary program for helping start-up and existing small businesses, with financing guaranteed for a variety of general business purposes. 7(a) loans are the most basic and most commonly used type of loans. They are also the most flexible, since financing can be guaranteed for a variety of general business purposes, including working capital, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, land and building (including purchase, renovation and new construction), leasehold improvements, and debt refinancing (under special conditions).	Guaranteed Loans	\$26,500,000,000
				<a href="#">Permanent 7a Loan Programs -- SBA Express, Export Express, Export Working Capital, Employee Trusts, Employee Stock Ownership Programs, CAPLines, Pollution Control, Community Adjustment and Investment, International Trade, Small Loan Advantage</a>		
				<a href="#">Pilot 7a Loan Programs -- Community Express, Community Advantage</a>		
		<b>Surety Bond Guarantee Program</b>	59.016	SBA provides and manages surety bond guarantees for qualified small and emerging businesses through the Surety Bond Guarantee Program. Participating sureties receive guarantees that SBA will assume a predetermined percentage of loss in the event the contractor should breach the terms of the contract.	Insurance	\$6,000,000,000
		<b>504 Grow Loan Program</b>	59.041	The 504 Loan Program provides growing businesses with long-term, fixed-rate financing for major fixed assets, such as land and buildings. A typical 504 project includes a loan secured from a private-sector lender with a senior lien covering up to 50 percent of the project cost, a loan secured from a Certified Development Company (backed by a 100 percent SBA-guaranteed debenture) with a junior lien covering up to 40 percent of the total cost, and a contribution from the borrower of at least 10 percent equity.	Guaranteed/Insured Loans	\$7,500,000,000
		<b>Microloan Program</b>	59.046	SBA's Microloan Program provides small businesses with small, short-term loans for working capital or the purchase of inventory, supplies, furniture, fixtures, machinery or equipment. SBA makes funds available to specially designated intermediary lenders, which are nonprofit organizations with experience in lending and technical assistance. These intermediaries then make loans to eligible borrowers in amounts up to a maximum of \$50,000.	Formula Grants and Direct Loans	\$60,000,000
		<b>Program for Investment in Micro-Entrepreneurs (PRIME)</b>	59.050	PRIME provides assistance to various organizations. These organizations help low-income entrepreneurs who lack sufficient training and education to gain access to capital to establish and expand their small businesses.	Project Grants	\$5,000,000
	Office of Entrepreneurial Development	<b>SCORE</b>	59.026	SCORE is a nonprofit association comprised of more than 13,000 volunteer business professionals in more than 350 chapters and on-line nationwide, dedicated to educating and assisting entrepreneurs and small business owners in the formation, growth, and expansion of their small	Project Grants	\$10,500,000
		<b>Small Business Development Centers</b>	59.037	SBDCs assist clients in gaining access to SBA loan programs and private capital to start up and expand their businesses. SBDC services are available to all small business populations. There are specialized programs for minorities, women, international trade, technology, energy efficiency, veterans, people with disabilities, and 8(a) firms in all stages, as well as individuals in low- and moderate-income urban and rural areas. The ultimate objective of the SBDC program is to support, strengthen, sustain, and grow local economies and business entities	Project Grants, Specialized Services, Advisory Services and Counseling, Information Dissemination	\$117,000,000

		<b>Women's Business Centers</b>	59.043	WBCs provide long-term training as well as counseling and mentoring services. By statute, WBCs fill a gap by focusing on women who are socially and economically disadvantaged. WBCs offer classes during regular working hours as well as during the evenings and weekends to serve clients who work during the day. The WBCs often provide counseling in multiple languages.	Project Grants	\$17,000,000
		<b>Regional Innovation Clusters</b>	59.067	The purpose of this program is to connect and enhance regional cluster initiatives so that small businesses can effectively leverage them to commercialize new technologies and expand into new markets, thereby positioning themselves and their regional economies for growth.	Direct Payments	\$6,000,000
		<b>ScaleUp America</b>	59.068	The SBA's ScaleUp America Initiative is designed to help small firms with high potential "scale up" and grow their businesses so that they will provide more jobs and have a greater economic impact, both locally and nationally. The SBA has structured this community-focused initiative with local entrepreneurial ecosystems in mind: a key emphasis of the program is building and strengthening entrepreneurial networks within a particular community, so that firms can grow by leveraging and complimenting the existing resources and expertise in their areas.	Direct Payments	\$4,059,133
		<b>SBA Emerging Leaders initiative</b>	59.069	Emerging Leaders is a free educational series that provides executives with the organizational framework and resources to build sustainable businesses and support economic development within underserved communities.	Direct Payments	\$2,732,421
	Office of Government Contracting & Business Development	<b>8(a) Business Development Program</b>	59.006	The 8(a) Business Development program provides various forms of assistance (management and technical assistance, government contracting assistance, and advocacy support) to foster the growth and development of businesses owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. SBA assists these businesses, during their nine year tenure in the 8(a) Business Development program, in gaining equal access to the resources necessary to develop their businesses and improve their ability to compete.	Specialized Services	NA
		<b>7(j) Technical Assistance</b>	59.007	The purpose of the program is to provide Business Development Assistance for Small Disadvantaged Businesses. SBA performs this mission by entering into grants, cooperative agreements and contracts with qualified service providers who have the capability to provide business development assistance to eligible businesses and individuals under Sections 7(i), 7(j) and 8(a) of the Small Business Act. The 7(j) program provides qualifying businesses with counseling and training in the areas of financing, business development, management, accounting, bookkeeping, marketing, and other small business operating concerns.	Project Grants and Cooperative Agreements	\$2,800,000
		<b>Historically Underutilized Business Zones (HUBZone)</b>	59.055	The HUBZone program helps small businesses located in both urban and rural communities gain preferential access to federal procurement opportunities. These preferences go to small businesses that obtain HUBZone certification in part by employing staff who live in a HUBZone. The	Specialized Services	\$3,000,000
	Office of International Trade	7(a) Export Loan Guarantees	59.054	To aid and assist small-business to increase their ability to compete in international markets by enhancing their ability to export; facilitating technology transfers; enhancing their ability to complete effectively and efficiently against imports; increasing the access of small businesses to	Guaranteed/Insured Loans	\$14,000,000,000
		<b>State Trade Expansion Program</b>	59.061	Cooperative Agreement awards made to state governments to increase the number of small businesses that are exporting and increase the value of exports for those small businesses that are currently exporting.	Project Grants	\$18,000,000

	Office of Investment and Innovation	<b>Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) Program</b>	59.011	The SBIC program aims to increase the availability of venture capital to small businesses. SBICs are privately owned and managed investment funds, licensed and regulated by SBA, that use their own capital plus funds borrowed with an SBA guarantee to make equity and debt investments in qualifying small businesses.	Guaranteed/Insured Loans	\$4,000,000,000
		<b>Federal and State Technology Partnership (FAST) Program</b>	59.058	The purpose of the FAST program is to strengthen the technological competitiveness of small business concerns in the U.S. by improving the participation of small technology firms in the innovation and commercialization of new technology. Related to SBIR.	Cooperative Agreements	\$3,000,000
		<b>Growth Accelerator Fund Competition</b>	59.065	Growth accelerators are organizations that help entrepreneurs start and scale their businesses. Typically run by experienced entrepreneurs, accelerators help small businesses access seed capital, mentors, counseling, overhead services and networking opportunities. These organizations help accelerate a startup company's path towards success with targeted advice on revenue growth, job growth and sourcing outside funding. Accelerators also help foster an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem by stimulating entrepreneurship outside of traditional startup hubs.	Direct Payments	\$1,000,000
	Office of Native American Affairs	<b>Native American Outreach</b>	59.052	To fund economic development projects that will provide small business opportunities and empower American Indians, Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiian entrepreneurs located in disadvantaged and under-served Native American communities nationwide.	Advisory Services and Counseling	\$2,000,000
	Office of Veterans Business Development	<b>Veterans Outreach Program</b>	59.044	The Veterans Business Outreach program is designed to provide entrepreneurial development services such as business training, counseling and mentoring, and referrals for eligible veterans owning or considering starting a small business.	Cooperative Agreements	\$3,700,000
		<b>Transition Assistance Entrepreneurship Track (Boots to Business)</b>	59.066	Boots to Business provide technical assistance on business ownership to transitioning service members and their spouses and provides information on what SBA resources are available to support them after transition.	Advisory Services and Counseling	\$8,600,000
Department of Agriculture	Rural Business-Cooperative Service	<b>Rural Business Development Grants</b>	10.351	To promote sustainable economic development and facilitate the development of small and emerging private business, industry, and related employment for improving the economy in rural communities.	Project Grants	\$28,000,000
		<b>Value Added Producer Grants</b>	10.352	The purpose of this program is to assist eligible independent agricultural commodity producers, agriculture producer groups, farmer and rancher cooperatives, and majority-controlled producer-based businesses in developing strategies and business plans to further refine or enhance their products, thereby increasing their value to end users and increasing returns to producers.	Project Grants	\$11,000,000
		<b>Intermediary Relending Program</b>	10.767	The purpose of the program is to alleviate poverty and increase economic activity and employment in rural communities. Under the program, loans are provided to local organizations (intermediaries) for the establishment of revolving loan funds. These revolving loan funds are used to assist with financing business and economic development activity to create or retain jobs in disadvantaged and remote communities.	Direct Loans	\$19,000,000
		<b>Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans</b>	10.768	The purpose of the program is to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. This purpose is achieved by bolstering the existing private credit structure through the guarantee of quality loans.	Guaranteed Loans	\$920,000,000

		<b>Rural Cooperative Development Grants</b>	10.771	The primary objective of this grant program is to improve the economic condition of rural areas through the creation or retention of jobs and development of new rural cooperatives, value-added processing, and other rural businesses. Grant funds are provided for the establishment and operation of centers that have the expertise or that can contract out for the expertise to assist individuals or entities in the start-up, expansion, or operational improvement of rural businesses, especially cooperative or mutually owned businesses.	Project Grants	\$6,000,000
		<b>Rural Business Investment Program (RBIP)</b>	10.860	This program provides a Rural Business Investment Company (RBIC) license to newly formed venture capital organizations to help meet the equity capital investment needs in rural communities.		
		<b>Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program</b>	10.870	The purpose of the program is to support the development and ongoing success of rural microentrepreneurs and microenterprises. Direct loans and grants are made to selected microenterprise development organizations.	Direct Loans and Grants	Loans -- \$7,000,000; Grants -- \$2,000,000
		<b>Small Socially-Disadvantaged Producer Grants</b>	10.871	The primary objective of the program is to provide technical assistance to small, socially disadvantaged agricultural producers through eligible cooperatives and associations of cooperatives. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis.	Project Grants	\$3,000,000

Source: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, Research Professor, George Washington Institute of Public Policy, George Washington University  
Washington, DC  
March 1, 2017

Federal Interagency Groups in Support of Entrepreneurship								
Interagency Groups	Mission	Authority	Host	Chair	Membership	Started	Status	
<b>1) General Programs</b>								
<a href="#">Interagency Network of Enterprise Assistance Providers (Inactive)</a>	A forum that is designed to optimize the use of federal resources that are focused on small to medium-sized businesses. Assist small businesses through collaborations and partnerships that enable more effective service delivery and implementation. The INEAP has three major goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and maintain positive relationships among multiple program representatives</li> <li>• Use those relationships to learn about the various programs, what each offers, whom they serve, and what collaborations they have with related programs, and</li> <li>• Use that knowledge to identify and leverage opportunities to collaborate and improve services to small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)</li> </ul>		NIST		<a href="#">Participating agencies</a>	2011(?)	Inactive as of 2016	
<b>2) Trade</b>								
Interagency Task Force on Small Business Exports	The task force shall facilitate exports by United States small businesses, including businesses headed by underserved populations, particularly with respect to the People's Republic of China and the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin. The TPCC shall submit an annual report to the President on the functions carried out by this task force during the preceding year.	<a href="#">Executive Order 13169</a>			Commerce, Labor, SBA, USTC, and Export-Import Bank	2000	?	
Business USA Steering Committee	Coordinate the strategy, design, development, launch, and operation of BusinessUSA, a common, open, online platform and web service with dedicated resources that will, as a first step, disseminate core information regarding the Federal Government's programs and services relevant to small businesses and exporters.	<a href="#">Presidential Memorandum (October 28, 2011)</a>	Commerce and SBA	Federal CIO, CTO, and CPO (Co-Chairs)	Reps from State, DoD, Ag, VA, SBA, GSA, Commerce, Export-Import Bank, and others apptd by Co-Chairs	2011	Active	
Interagency Task Force on Commercial Advocacy	The creation of a new whole-of-government commercial advocacy task force that will provide enhanced Federal support for U.S. businesses competing for international contracts, coordinate the efforts of executive branch leadership in engaging their foreign counterparts on commercial advocacy issues, and increase the availability of information to the U.S. business community about these kinds of export opportunities, will ensure that U.S. exporters have more support for selling their goods and services in global markets. . . .	<a href="#">Executive Order 13630</a>	Commerce	Commerce	<a href="#">Participating agencies</a>	2012	Active	
<b>3) Knowledge Development</b>								
<a href="#">Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer</a>	Chartered nationwide network of over 300 federal laboratories, agencies, and research centers that fosters commercialization best practice strategies and opportunities for accelerating federal technologies from out of the labs and into the marketplace.	Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986	NIST	Rotating		1974	Active	
<a href="#">SBIR/STTR Inter-agency Policy Committee</a>	The Interagency SBIR/STTR Policy Committee shall review the following issues (but may review additional issues) and make policy recommendations on ways to improve program effectiveness and efficiency: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The SBIR.gov databases described in §9(k) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638(k));</li> <li>(2) Federal agency flexibility in establishing Phase I and II award sizes, including appropriate criteria for exercising such flexibility;</li> <li>(3) Commercialization assistance best practices of Federal agencies with significant potential to be employed by other agencies and the appropriate steps to achieve that leverage, as well as proposals for new initiatives to address funding gaps that business concerns face after Phase II but before commercialization.</li> <li>(4) The need for a standard evaluation framework to enable systematic assessment of SBIR and STTR, including through improved tracking of awards and outcomes and development of performance measures for the SBIR Program and STTR program of each Federal agency.</li> <li>(5) Outreach and technical assistance activities that increase the participation of small businesses underrepresented in the SBIR and STTR programs, including the identification and sharing of best practices and the leveraging of resources in support of such activities across agencies.</li> </ol>	<a href="#">SBIR Policy Directive (Section 9g)</a>		OSTP and SBA	<a href="#">Participating agencies</a>	1983(?)	Active	
<b>4) Business Type</b>								



Interagency Working Group on Cooperative Development	Foster cooperative development and ensure coordination with Federal agencies and national and local cooperative organizations that have cooperative programs and interests.	Agricultural Act of 2014, Section 7 USC 1932(e)(12)	USDA	USDA	<a href="#">See member list</a>	2015	Active
<b>5) Federal Procurement</b>							
<a href="#">Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Directors Interagency Council [OSDBU Council]</a>	The OSDBU Council is an informal organization of Federal small business program officials that comes together monthly to exchange and discuss information on acquisition methods, issues and strategies; small business program initiatives and processes; and small business related outreach events that permit their respective agencies to increase their utilization of small businesses as prime and subcontractors to meet their annual requirements for services and goods.	The Small Business Act (amended by PL 95-507) established Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business (OSDBU) in each federal agency		Rotating	<a href="#">Members (as of 2008)</a>	1979(?)	Active
Interagency Task Force on Federal Contracting Opportunities for Small Businesses (2010)	The Task Force shall provide to the President, not later than 120 days after the date of this memorandum, proposals and recommendations for: (i) using innovative strategies, such as teaming, to increase opportunities for small business contractors and utilizing and expanding mentorship programs, such as the mentor-protégé program; (ii) removing barriers to participation by small businesses in the Federal marketplace by unbundling large projects, improving training of Federal acquisition officials with respect to strategies for increasing small business contracting opportunities, and utilizing new technologies to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Federal program managers, acquisition officials, and the Directors of Offices of Small Business Programs and Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, their managers, and procurement center representatives in identifying and providing access to these opportunities; (iii) expanding outreach strategies to match small businesses, including firms located in Historically Underutilized Business Zones and firms owned and controlled by women, minorities, socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and service-disabled veterans of our Armed Forces, with contracting and subcontracting opportunities; and (iv) establishing policies, including revision or clarification of existing legislation, regulations, or policies, that are necessary or appropriate to effectuate the objectives of this memorandum.	<a href="#">Presidential Memorandum (April 26, 2010)</a>	SBA	Commerce, OMB, SBA	<a href="#">See memorandum</a>	2010	<a href="#">Closed -- Report delivered September 2010</a>
<b>6) Owner Characteristics</b>							
Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise	Promote, coordinate and monitor the plans, programs and operations of the departments and agencies of the Executive Branch which may contribute to the establishment, preservation and strengthening of women's business enterprise.	Executive Order 12138 (May 18, 1979)	SBA	Appointed by President	Participating agencies in Section 1-203 of E.O. 12138	1979	Inactive
<a href="#">Interagency Task Force on Veterans Small Business Development</a>	Coordinates the efforts of Federal agencies to improve capital, business development opportunities, and pre-established Federal contracting goals for small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans and service-disabled veterans.	PL 110-186 and executed by EO 13540 (April 26, 2010)	SBA	SBA	<a href="#">Participating organizations</a>	2010	Active

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Prepared by Andrew Reamer, George Washington Institute of Public Policy, George Washington University  
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Federal Advisory Committees Supporting Entrepreneurship: Overview								
Federal Advisory Committees by Focus	FACA Database Link	Office	Agency	Department	Established by	Function	Mission/Advises	Year Founded
<b>1) Broad Policy</b>								
<a href="#">National Advisory Council on Innovation and Entrepreneurship</a>	▲	<a href="#">Office of Innovation and Entrepreneurship</a>	EDA	Commerce	Congress: America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010, Public Law 111-358 § 601(c)	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise <b>Secretary of Commerce</b> on keys issues relating to innovation and entrepreneurship	2009
<b>2) Broad Program</b>								
National Small Business Development Center Advisory Board	▲	<a href="#">Office of Small Business Development Centers</a>	SBA		Congress: SBA Authorizations, P.L. 96-302	Program Advisory Board	Advise <b>Associate Administrator for Small Business Development Centers</b> in carrying out the SBDC Program	1980
<b>3) Trade</b>								
<a href="#">Industry Trade Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business</a>	▲	<a href="#">Industry Trade Advisory Center</a>	ITA USTR	Commerce	Agency Authority	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise <b>Secretary of Commerce and U.S. Trade Representative</b> on trade matters concerning small and minority business industry sectors	2004
<b>4) Sectors</b>								
<a href="#">Advisory Committee on Beginning Farmers and Ranchers</a>	▲	<a href="#">Office of Advocacy and Outreach</a>		Agriculture	Congress: 7 USC 1929 (reauthorized by Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, P.L. 110-234)	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise the <b>Secretary of Agriculture</b> on strategies, policies, and programs that enhance opportunities for new farmers and ranchers	1992
<a href="#">Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board</a>	▲	<a href="#">Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program</a>	NIST	Commerce	Congress: America COMPETES Act of 2007, Sec. 3003(d), (P.L. 110-69)--15 U.S.C. 278k[e]	Program Advisory Board	Advise the <b>Hollings MEP</b> on programs, plans, and policies focused on supporting and growing the U.S. manufacturing industry	1996
<b>5) Inputs</b>								
<a href="#">Advisory Committee on Small and Emerging Companies</a>	▲	<a href="#">Office of Small Business Policy</a>	SEC		Agency Authority--Commission vote to establish	Regulatory Advisory Board	Advise the <b>Commission</b> on rules, regulations, and policies concerning capital raising by and trading, public reporting, and governance of emerging companies and smaller public companies	2011
<a href="#">Digital Economy Board of Advisors</a>	▲		NTIA	Commerce	Agency Authority--Asst Secretary for Communication and Information	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise <b>Secretary of Commerce</b> , through the Assistant Secretary, on a broad range of issues concerning the digital economy and Internet policy	<a href="#">2016</a>
<b>6) Owner Characteristics</b>								

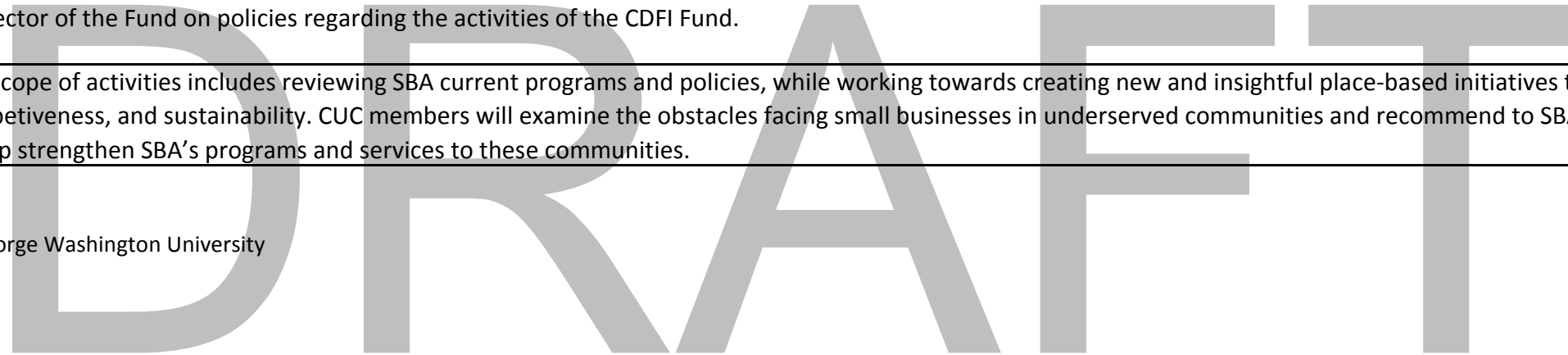
<a href="#">National Advisory Council on Minority Business Enterprise</a>	Inactive -- last met 2013		MBDA	Commerce	Agency Authority per E.O. 11625 (1971) and DOO 25-4A	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise the <b>Secretary of Commerce</b> on key issues pertaining to the growth and competitiveness of the Nation's Minority Business Enterprises (MBE).	1969
<a href="#">National Women's Business Council</a>	▲	<a href="#">Office of Women's Business Ownership</a>	SBA		Congress: Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988, Title IV (P.L. 100-533)--15 USC 7105	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise the <b>Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise</b> , the <b>Administrator</b> through the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Women's Business Ownership, the <b>Congress</b> , and the <b>President</b> .	1988
<a href="#">Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs</a>	▲	<a href="#">Office of Veterans Business Development</a>	SBA		Congress: Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Act of 1999, section 203 (P.L. 106-50)	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise <b>Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)</b> , the <b>Associate Administrator for Veterans Business Development of SBA</b> , the <b>Congress</b> , the <b>President</b> , and <b>other U.S. policymakers</b> on issues of interest to small businesses owned and operated by veterans.	1999
<a href="#">President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders</a>	▲	Office of the Under Secretary		ED	Executive Order 13515	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advise the <b>President</b> through the Secretary of Education and a senior official to be designated by the President	2009
<b>7) Location</b>								
<a href="#">Community Development Advisory Board</a>	▲	Office of Legislative and External Affairs	CDFI Fund	Treasury	Congress: Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994, section 104(d) (Pub. L. No. 103-325, 12 U.S.C. 4703(d)).	Program Advisory Board	Advise the <b>CDFI Fund Director</b> on the policies regarding the activities of the CDFI Fund	1994
<a href="#">Council on Underserved Communities</a>	▲	Office of Administrator	SBA		Agency Authority--SBA Administrator	National Policy Issue Advisory Board	Advises on SBA programs and services and issues relevant to small businesses in underserved communities, particularly inner city and rural	2010



Federal Advisory Committees Supporting Entrepreneurship: Details				No. Members	Term (years)	Estimated Annual Operating Costs
Federal Advisory Committees	FACA Data base Link	Reports to	Duties			
<b>1) Broad Policy</b>						
<a href="#">National Advisory Council on Innovation and Entrepreneurship</a>	▲	Secretary of Commerce through Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development	The duties of NACIE include advising the Secretary on a. developing policies to accelerate innovation and advance the commercialization of research and development, including federally funded research and development; b. identifying existing barriers to innovation and commercialization, including access to capital and other resources and ways to overcome those barriers; c. providing access to relevant data, research, and technical assistance on innovation and commercialization; d. strengthening collaboration on and coordination of policies relating to innovation and commercialization, including those focused on the needs of small businesses and rural communities within the Department of Commerce (Department), between the Department and other Federal agencies, and between the Department and appropriate State government agencies and institutions, as appropriate; and e. any other matters as determined by the Secretary.	30	Two	\$100,000 (includes staff support)
<b>2) Broad Program</b>						
National Small Business Development Center Advisory Board	▲	Associate Administrator for Small Business Development Centers	The Board's duties are to advise, counsel, and confer with the Associate Administrator for Small Business Development Centers in carrying out the SBDC Program under Section 21 of the Small Business Act. As part of its advisory function, the Board may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate the aims, objectives and goals of the SBDC Program and its effectiveness.</li> <li>Introduce proposals for strengthening the SBDC Program and increasing private sector involvement in the SBDC Program.</li> <li>Review reports provided by SBA and provide recommendations to the Associate Administrator for Small Business Development Centers for improvement.</li> </ul>	9 (only three currently listed)	Three	\$50,000
<b>3) Trade</b>						
<a href="#">Industry Trade Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business</a>	▲	Secretary of Commerce and USTR, through Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade and Assistant Secretary for Industry and Analysis, and Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Engagement	Provides detailed policy and technical advice, information, and recommendations to the Secretary and the USTR regarding trade barriers, negotiation of trade agreements, and implementation of existing trade agreements affecting its sectors; and performs such other advisory functions relevant to U.S. trade policy as may be requested by the Secretary and the USTR or their designees.	32	Four	\$40,000
<b>4) Sectors</b>						
<a href="#">Advisory Committee on Beginning Farmers and Ranchers</a>	▲	Secretary of Agriculture	The Committee is to meet and review comments on beginning farmer and rancher policy and program issues and collaborate to make recommendations to the Secretary. The Committee shall advise the Secretary on matters broadly affecting new farmers and ranchers. The Committee shall consider Department goals and objectives necessary to implement prior recommendations and develop and recommend a framework and overall strategy that will encompass the following: * Principles to leverage and maximize existing programs to assist beginning farmers and ranchers; * Methods and strategies to amplify and improve State collaboration and participation in programs; * Opportunity creation strategies and pilot programs (e.g. farm apprenticeships, farm incubators) to develop new farming and ranching operations; * Ideas to provide relief from labor and taxation challenges.	Up to 20	Two	\$112,000

<a href="#">Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board</a>	▲	NIST Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice on MEP programs, plans, and policies.</li> <li>• Assess the soundness of MEP plans and strategies.</li> <li>• Assess current performance against MEP program plans.</li> </ul> <p>The Board shall transmit through the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an annual report to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce for transmittal to Congress within 30 days after the submission to Congress of the President's annual budget request in each year. The report shall address the status of the MEP program and comment on the relevant sections of the programmatic planning document and updates thereto transmitted to Congress by the Director under 15 U.S.C. 278i(c) and (d).</p>	10	Three	\$150,000
<b>5) Inputs</b>						
<a href="#">Advisory Committee on Small and Emerging Companies</a>	▲	Commission through the Chair or designee	<p>The Committee's objective is to provide the Commission with advice on its rules, regulations, and policies with regard to its mission of protecting investors, maintaining fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitating capital formation, as they relate to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) capital raising by emerging privately held small businesses ("emerging companies") and publicly traded companies with less than \$250 million in public market capitalization ("smaller public companies") through securities offerings, including private and limited offerings and initial and other public offerings;</li> <li>(2) trading in the securities of emerging companies and smaller public companies; and</li> <li>(3) public reporting and corporate governance requirements of emerging companies and smaller public companies.</li> </ol>	17	Two	\$59,500
<a href="#">Digital Economy Board of Advisors</a>	▲	Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information	<p>DEBA developed three working groups and a coordinators' committee to analyze the state of play and develop concrete and actionable recommendations in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to measure the impact of the digital economy on GDP, productivity, economic security and individual satisfaction;</li> <li>How to approach the radically changing future of jobs and work in the digital economy;</li> <li>How to bring the benefits of digital platforms to all businesses, including <b>small and medium sized enterprises</b>, to improve their ability to innovate, compete, and scale; and</li> <li>How to reimagine and transform the Department of Commerce into the Digital Economy Department, and to give the digital economy its due priority within the U.S. Government.</li> </ul>	15	Two	\$180,000, including staff support
<b>6) Owner Characteristics</b>						
<a href="#">National Advisory Council on Minority Business Enterprise (last met 2013)</a>	Inactive	MBDA National Director	<p>Provide advice and recommendations on a broad range of policy issues that affect minority businesses and their ability to successfully access the domestic and global marketplace. These policy issues may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>methods for increasing jobs in the health care, manufacturing, technology, and "green" industries;</li> <li>global and domestic barriers and impediments;</li> <li>global and domestic business opportunities;</li> <li>MBE capacity building;</li> <li>institutionalizing global business curriculums at colleges and universities and facilitating the entry of MBEs into such programs;</li> <li>identifying and leveraging pools of capital for MBEs;</li> <li>methods for creating high value loan pools geared toward MBEs with size, scale and capacity;</li> <li>strategies for collaboration amongst minority chambers, trade associations and nongovernmental organizations;</li> <li>accuracy, availability and frequency of economic data concerning minority businesses;</li> <li>methods for increasing global transactions with entities such as but not limited to the Export-Import Bank, OPIC and the IMF; and</li> <li>requirements for a uniform and reciprocal MBE certification program.</li> </ul>	up to 25	Two	\$105,000, including staff
<a href="#">National Women's Business Council</a>	▲	SBA Administrator, Congress, and President	<p>The Council may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review, coordinate, and monitor plans and programs developed in the public and private sectors, which affect the ability of women-owned business enterprises to obtain capital and credit;</li> <li>Promote and assist in the development of a women's business census and other surveys of women-owned businesses;</li> <li>Monitor and promote the plans, programs, and operations of the departments and agencies of the Federal government which may contribute to the establishment and growth of women's business enterprise; and</li> <li>Develop and promote new initiatives, policies, programs, and plans designed to foster women's business enterprise.</li> </ol>	14	Three	Determined by appropriation

<a href="#">Advisory Committee on Veterans Business Affairs</a>	▲	SBA Administrator, SBA Associate Administrator for Veterans Business Development, Congress, President and other U.S. policymakers.	<p>In the course of formulating advice and policy recommendations the Committee may:</p> <p>a. Review, coordinate, and monitor plans and programs developed in the public and private sectors, which affect the ability of small businesses owned and controlled by veterans to obtain capital and credit, and to access markets.</p> <p>b. Promote the collection of business information and survey data as it relates to veterans and small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans.</p> <p>c. Monitor and promote plans, programs, and operations of the departments and agencies of the United States that may contribute to the formation and growth of small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans.</p> <p>d. Develop and promote initiatives, policies, programs, and plans designed to foster the growth of small businesses owned and controlled by veterans.</p> <p>e. Hold hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Committee considers advisable to carry out its duties.</p> <p>f. Request information, upon request of the Chairman, from the head of any department or agency of the United States Government that is necessary for the Committee to carry out the duties stated herein.</p>	15	Three	\$75,000
<a href="#">President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders</a>	▲	Under Secretary of Education	<p>The Commission shall provide advice to the President, through the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education (Education) and a senior official to be designated by the President, on:</p> <p>(i) the development, monitoring, and coordination of executive branch efforts to improve the quality of life of AAPIs through increased participation in Federal programs in which AAPIs may be underserved;</p> <p>(ii) the compilation of research and data related to AAPI populations and subpopulations;</p> <p><b>(iii) the development, monitoring, and coordination of Federal efforts to improve the economic and community development of AAPI businesses;</b> and</p> <p>(iv) strategies to increase public and private-sector collaboration and community involvement in improving the health, education, environment, and well-being of AAPIs.</p>	up to 20	Two	\$100,000 plus staff
<b>7) Location</b>						
<a href="#">Community Development Advisory Board</a>	▲	Director of the CDFI Fund	Advise the Director of the Fund on policies regarding the activities of the CDFI Fund.	9 private, six federal ex-officio	Four	\$50,000
<a href="#">Council on Underserved Communities</a>	▲	SBA Administrator	The Council's scope of activities includes reviewing SBA current programs and policies, while working towards creating new and insightful place-based initiatives to spur economic growth, job creation, competitiveness, and sustainability. CUC members will examine the obstacles facing small businesses in underserved communities and recommend to SBA policy and programmatic changes to help strengthen SBA's programs and services to these communities.	10	Two	\$75,000



## Executive Orders in Support of Entrepreneurship: Overview

E.O.	Title	Date	Key Orders
<b>1) Entrepreneurship Generally</b>			
<a href="#">13731</a>	Global Entrepreneurship	6/24/16	<p>This order sets forth the administration and goals of several programs designed to connect American and foreign entrepreneurs with the Federal Government and promote entrepreneurship across the United States and around the world by sharing the knowledge, experience, and connectivity necessary to help develop the next generation of entrepreneurs. . . . Sec. 2. Administration of the Presidential Ambassadors for Global Entrepreneurship Program. (a) The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) shall administer the Presidential Ambassadors for Global Entrepreneurship Program (PAGE Program) to enable individuals who exemplify the spirit of American entrepreneurship and who have proven track records to use their networks, platforms, and voices to support aspiring entrepreneurs and advance public policies that encourage entrepreneurship in the United States and around the globe. Individuals selected for participation in the PAGE Program shall be known as PAGE Members. . . . Sec. 3. PAGE Advisory Board. (a) The Secretary shall establish an Advisory Board to advise the Secretary by recommending such priorities, standards, and partnerships as may be beneficial to fulfill the goals of the PAGE Program and to identify potential opportunities for PAGE Members to support the PAGE Program. . . . Sec. 4. Selection of PAGE Members. (a) The Secretary, in accordance with applicable law, shall prescribe appropriate procedures for the selection of PAGE Members. PAGE Members will total no more than 25 at any given time. (b) PAGE Members may participate in the PAGE Program for periods of 2 years, and may be selected to participate for additional periods at the discretion of the Secretary. Sec. 5. Responsibilities of Agencies. The Department of State (State), USAID, and SBA are encouraged to work with the Secretary and the Advisory Board to maximize the PAGE Program's benefits to innovation, global entrepreneurship, and the American private sector through the identification of opportunities for entrepreneurs to access capital, education, mentorships, and other services that will help to grow their businesses.</p>
<b>2) Small Businesses within Federal Programs and Policies</b>			
<a href="#">11518</a>	Providing for the increased representation of the interests of small business concerns before departments and agencies of the United States Government	3/20/70	<p>Sec. 1: The Small Business Administration, as the spokesman for and advocate of the small business community, shall advise and counsel small business concerns in their dealings with the departments and agencies of the United States Government to the end that the views of small business concerns will be fully heard, their rights fully protected, and their valid interests fully advanced.</p>
			<p>Sec. 2: Departments and agencies of the Executive Branch of the United States Government shall call upon the Small Business Administration for advice, guidance, and assistance when considering matters which reasonably can be construed as materially affecting the well being or competitive strength of small business concerns or their opportunities for free entry into business, growth, or expansion</p>
			<p>SEC. 3. The Small Business Administration, whenever it determines that the valid interests of small business concerns so warrant, shall take such action as may be appropriate to insure the timely presentation to departments and agencies of the United States Government of matters materially affecting the well being or competitive strength of small business concerns or their opportunities for free entry into business, growth, or expansion. To this end, the Small Business Administration may participate in investigations, hearings, or other proceedings pending before such departments or agencies and submit evidence, briefs, and arguments in accordance with, and to the extent permitted by, the department's or agency's rules of practice and procedure.</p>
			<p>SEC. 4. In performing the responsibilities and duties placed on it by this order, the Small Business Administration shall particularly consider the needs and interests of minority-owned small business concerns and of members of minority groups seeking entry into the business community.</p>
<a href="#">13272</a>	Proper Consideration of Small Entities in Agency Rulemaking	8/13/02	<p>Section 1. General Requirements. Each agency shall establish procedures and policies to promote compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) (the "Act"). Agencies shall thoroughly review draft rules to assess and take appropriate account of the potential impact on small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, and small organizations, as provided by the Act. . . . Sec. 3. Responsibilities of Federal Agencies. Consistent with the requirements of the Act and applicable law, agencies shall: (a) Within 180 days of the date of this order, issue written procedures and policies, consistent with the Act, to ensure that the potential impacts of agencies' draft rules on small businesses, small governmental jurisdictions, and small organizations are properly considered during the rulemaking process.</p>
<b>3) Owner Characteristic</b>			

<a href="#">11625</a>	Prescribing Additional Arrangements for Developing and Coordinating a National Program for Minority Business Enterprise (supercedes E.O. 11458, March 5, 1969)	10/13/71	<p>SECTION 1. Functions of the Secretary of Commerce. (a) The Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") shall</p> <p>(1) Coordinate as consistent with law the plans, programs, and operations of the Federal Government which affect or may contribute to the establishment, preservation, and strengthening of minority business enterprise.</p> <p>(2) Promote the mobilization of activities and resources of State and local governments, businesses and trade associations, universities, foundations, professional organizations, and volunteer and other groups towards the growth of minority business enterprises, and facilitate the coordination of the efforts of these groups with those of Federal departments and agencies.</p>
			<p>SEC. 2. Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise. (a) The Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise (hereinafter referred to as "the Council"), established by Executive Order No. 11458 of March 5, 1969, shall continue in existence under the terms of this order.</p> <p>(b) The Council shall be composed of members appointed by the President from among persons, including members of minority groups and representatives from minority business enterprises, who are knowledgeable in this field and who are dedicated to the purposes of this order. The members shall serve for a term of two years and may be reappointed.</p> <p>(c) The President shall designate one of the members of the Council as the Chairman of the Council.</p> <p>(d) The Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary.</p> <p>(e) The Council shall be advisory to the Secretary in which capacity it shall</p> <p>(1) Serve as a source of knowledge and information on developments in different fields and segments of our economic and social life which affect minority business enterprise.</p> <p>(2) Keep abreast of plans, programs, and activities in the public and private sectors which relate to minority business enterprise, and advise the Secretary on any measures to better achieve the objectives of this order.</p> <p>(3) Consider, and advise the Secretary, and such officials as he may designate, on problems and matters referred to the Council.</p>
			<p>SEC. 3. Responsibilities of Other Federal Departments and Agencies. (a) The head of each Federal department and agency, or a representative designated by him, when and in the manner so requested by the Secretary, shall furnish information, assistance, and reports to, and shall otherwise cooperate with, the Secretary in the performance of his functions hereunder.</p> <p>(b) The head of each Federal department or agency shall, when so requested by the Secretary, designate his Under Secretary or such other similar official to have primary and continuing responsibility for the participation and cooperation of that department or agency in matters concerning minority business enterprise.</p> <p>(c) The officials designated under the preceding paragraph, when so requested, shall review and report to the Secretary upon the policies and programs of the minority business enterprise program, and shall keep the Secretary informed of all proposed budgets, plans and programs of his department or agency affecting minority business enterprise.</p> <p>(d) The head of each Federal department or agency, or a representative designated by him, shall, to the extent provided under regulations issued by the Secretary after consultation with the official designated in paragraph (b) above, report to the Secretary on any activity that falls within the scope of the minority business enterprise program as defined herein and in those regulations.</p> <p>(e) Each Federal department or agency shall, within constraints of law and appropriations therefor, continue all current efforts to foster and promote minority business enterprises and to support the program herein set forth, and shall cooperate with the Secretary of Commerce in increasing the total Federal effort.</p>
			<p>SEC. 4. Reports. The Secretary shall, not later than 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, submit to the President a full report of his activities hereunder during the previous fiscal year. Further, the Secretary shall, from time to time, submit to the President his recommendations for legislation or other action as he deems desirable to promote the purposes of this order. Each Federal department or agency shall report to the Secretary as hereinabove provided on a timely basis so that the Secretary may consider such reports for his report and recommendations to the President. Each Federal department or agency shall develop and implement systematic data collection processes which will provide to the Office of Minority Business Enterprise Information Center current data helpful in evaluating and promoting the efforts herein described.</p>
			<p>SEC. 5. Policies and Standards. The Secretary may establish such policies, standards, definitions, criteria, and procedures to govern the implementation, interpretation, and application of this order, and generally perform such functions and take such steps as he may deem to be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes and carry out the provisions hereof.</p>



<a href="#">12138</a>	Creating a National Women's Business Enterprise Policy and prescribing arrangements for developing, coordinating and implementing a national program for women's business enterprise	5/18/79	Each department and agency of the Executive Branch shall take appropriate action to facilitate, preserve and strengthen women's business enterprise and to ensure full participation by women in the free enterprise system. Each department and agency shall take affirmative action in support of women's business enterprise in appropriate programs and activities . . . . To help insure that the actions ordered above are carried out in an effective manner, I hereby establish the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise . . . . The head of each department and agency shall designate a high level official to have the responsibility for the participation and cooperation of that department or agency in carrying out this Executive order. The Chairperson shall, promptly after the close of the fiscal year, submit to the President a full report of the activities of the Committee hereunder during the previous fiscal year.
<a href="#">12432</a>	Minority business enterprise development	7/14/83	<p>Section 1. Minority Business Development Plans. (a) Minority business enterprise development plans shall be developed by each Federal agency having substantial procurement or grantmaking authority. Such agencies shall submit these plans to the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade on an annual basis.</p> <p>(b) These annual plans shall establish minority enterprise development objectives for the participating agencies and methods for encouraging both prime contractors and grantees to utilize minority business enterprises. The plans shall, to the extent possible, build upon the programs administered by the Minority Business Development Agency and the Small Business Administration, including the goals established pursuant to Public Law 95-507.</p> <p>(c) The Secretary of Commerce and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, in consultation with the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, shall establish uniform guidelines for all Federal agencies to be utilized in establishing the minority business programs set forth in Section 2 of this Order.</p> <p>(d) The participating agencies shall furnish an annual report regarding the implementation of their programs in such form as the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade may request, and at such time as the Secretary of Commerce shall designate.</p> <p>(e) The Secretary of Commerce shall provide an annual report to the President, through the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, on activities under this Order and agency implementation of minority business development programs. Sec.</p> <p>2. Minority Business Development Responsibilities of Federal Agencies. (a) To the extent permitted by law and consistent with its primary mission, each Federal agency which is required to develop a minority business development plan under Section 1 of this Order shall, to accomplish the objectives set forth in its plan, establish programs concerning provision of direct assistance, procurement assistance, and management and technical assistance to minority business enterprises.</p>
<a href="#">12928</a>	Promoting Procurement With Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Minority Institutions	9/16/94	<p>It is the policy of the United States Government that all department and agency heads and all Federal employees involved in the procurement of any and all goods and services shall assist SDBs, HBCUs, and MIs, as applicable, to develop viable, self-sustaining businesses capable of competing on an equal basis in the mainstream of the American economy. To that end, all Federal personnel shall commit to the letter and spirit of all laws promoting the participation of SDBs, HBCUs, and MIs in Federal procurement. The laws promote: (a) the award of contracts to SDBs, HBCUs, and MIs through the Small Business Administration Section 8(a) Program, the Department of Defense Small and Disadvantaged Business Program, other agency programs, and through other specific statutory authority or appropriate means;</p> <p>(b) the establishment of particular goals for SDBs, HBCUs, or MIs on an agency-by-agency basis and the requirement that prime contractors and other recipients of Federal funds attain similar goals in their procurement; and</p> <p>(c) the establishment of other mechanisms that ensure that SDBs, HBCUs, and MIs have a fair opportunity to participate in Federal procurement.</p>
<a href="#">13157</a>	Increasing Opportunities for Women-Owned Small Businesses	5/23/00	<p>Sec. 1 It shall be the policy of the executive branch to take the steps necessary to meet or exceed the 5 percent Government-wide goal for participation in procurement by women-owned small businesses (WOSBs). . . . Sec. 2 Each department and agency (hereafter referred to collectively as "agency") that has procurement authority shall develop a long-term comprehensive strategy to expand opportunities for WOSBs. . . . Sec 3 The Small Business Administration (SBA) shall establish an Assistant Administrator for Women's Procurement within the SBA's Office of Government Contracting. . . . Sec 4 To the extent permitted by law, each Federal agency shall work with the SBA to ensure maximum participation of WOSBs in the procurement process . . . . Sec 5 The head of each Federal agency, or designated representative, shall work closely with the SBA, OFPP, and others to develop procedures to increase compliance by prime contractors with subcontracting plans proposed under section 8(d) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)) or section 834 of Public Law 101-189, as amended (15 U.S.C. 637 note), including subcontracting plans involving WOSBs.</p>

<a href="#">13170</a>	Increasing Opportunities and Access for Disadvantaged Businesses	10/6/00	Section 1. Policy. It is the policy of the executive branch to ensure nondiscrimination in Federal procurement opportunities for businesses in the Small Disadvantaged Business Program (SDBs), businesses in the section 8(a) Business Development program of the Small Business Administration (8(a)s), and Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs) as defined in section 6 of Executive Order 11625, of October 13, 1971, and to take affirmative action to ensure inclusion of these businesses in Federal contracting. . . . All agencies within the executive branch with procurement authority are required to take all necessary steps, as permitted by law, to increase contracting between the Federal Government and SDBs, 8(a)s, and MBEs. Sec. 3. Responsibilities of the Small Business Administration. The Administrator of the SBA shall: (a) evaluate on a semi-annual basis, using the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS), the achievement of government-wide prime and subcontract goals and the actual prime and subcontract awards to 8(a)s and SDBs for each department and agency.
<a href="#">13360</a>	Providing Opportunities for Service-Disabled Veteran Businesses To Increase Their Federal Contracting and Subcontracting	10/20/04	Section 1. Policy. America honors the extraordinary service rendered to the United States by veterans with disabilities incurred or aggravated in the line of duty during active service with the armed forces. Heads of agencies shall provide the opportunity for service-disabled veteran businesses to significantly increase the Federal contracting and subcontracting of such businesses. To achieve that objective, agencies shall more effectively implement section 15(g) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)), which provides that the President must establish a goal of not less than 3 percent for participation by service-disabled veteran businesses in Federal contracting, and section 36 of that Act (15 U.S.C. 657f), which gives agency contracting officers the authority to reserve certain procurements for service-disabled veteran businesses.
<a href="#">13515</a>	Increasing Participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Federal Programs	10/14/09	There is established the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (Initiative), a Federal interagency working group whose members shall be selected by their respective agencies. The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Education shall serve as the Co-Chairs of the Initiative. . . . (d) Federal Agency Plans and Interagency Plan. Each executive department and agency designated by the Initiative shall prepare a plan (agency plan) for, and shall document, its efforts to improve the quality of life of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders through increased participation in Federal programs in which Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders may be underserved. . . . There is established in the Department of Education the President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (Commission). (a) Mission and Function of the Commission. The Commission shall provide advice to the President, through the Secretaries of Education and Commerce, as Co-Chairs of the Initiative described in section 3 of this order, on: (i) the development, monitoring, and coordination of executive branch efforts to improve the quality of life of AAPIs through increased participation in Federal programs in which such persons may be underserved; (ii) the compilation of research and data related to AAPI populations and subpopulations; <b>(iii) the development, monitoring, and coordination of Federal efforts to improve the economic and community development of AAPI businesses;</b> and (iv) strategies to increase public and private-sector collaboration, and community involvement in improving the health, education, environment, and well-being of AAPIs.
<a href="#">13540</a>	Interagency Task Force on Veterans Small Business Development	4/26/10	The Administrator of the Small Business Administration (Administrator) shall establish within the Small Business Administration an Interagency Task Force on Veterans Small Business Development . . . . The Task Force shall: (a) consult regularly with veterans service and military organizations in performing the duties of the Task Force; (b) coordinate administrative and regulatory activities and develop proposals relating to: (i) improving capital access and capacity of small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans and service-disabled veterans through loans, surety bonding, and franchising; (ii) ensuring achievement of the pre-established Federal contracting goals for small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans and service-disabled veterans through expanded mentor-protégé assistance and matching such small business concerns with contracting opportunities; (iii) increasing the integrity of certifications of status as a small business concern owned and controlled by a veteran or service-disabled veteran; (iv) reducing paperwork and administrative burdens on veterans in accessing business development and entrepreneurship opportunities; (v) increasing and improving training and counseling services provided to small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans; and
<b>4) Trade</b>			

<a href="#">13169</a>	Assistance to Small Business Exporters and Dislocated Workers	10/6/00	<p>Section 1. Policy. By its accession to the World Trade Organization, the People's Republic of China will be required to open its markets to a wide range of products and services provided by Americans. In addition, the United States has recently enacted a new law to facilitate trade with the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin. Federal agencies should take steps to assist small businesses, including businesses headed by underserved populations, in capitalizing on these new opportunities. The agencies should also take steps to assist workers who lose their jobs as a result of competition from imports in their efforts to secure adjustment assistance benefits for which they are eligible.</p> <p>Sec. 2. Interagency Task Force on Small Business Exports. (a) The Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, the United States Trade Representative, and the Chairman of the Export-Import Bank shall, within 60 days from the date of this order, establish an interagency task force through the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC). The task force shall facilitate exports by United States small businesses, including businesses headed by underserved populations, particularly with respect to the People's Republic of China and the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin. The TPCC shall submit an annual report to the President on the functions carried out by this task force during the preceding year.</p>
<a href="#">13534</a>	National Export Initiative	3/11/10	<p>The National Export Initiative (NEI) shall be an Administration initiative to improve conditions that directly affect the private sector's ability to export. The NEI will help meet my Administration's goal of doubling exports over the next 5 years by working to remove trade barriers abroad, by helping firms—especially small businesses—overcome the hurdles to entering new export markets, by assisting with financing, and in general by pursuing a Government-wide approach to export advocacy abroad, among other steps. . . . There is established an Export Promotion Cabinet to develop and coordinate the implementation of the NEI. . . . The Export Promotion Cabinet shall meet periodically and report to the President on the progress of the NEI. . . . The Export Promotion Cabinet shall coordinate with the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC), established by Executive Order 12870 of September 30, 1993.</p> <p>Sec. 3. National Export Initiative. The NEI shall address the following:</p> <p><b>(a) Exports by Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs).</b> Members of the Export Promotion Cabinet shall develop programs, in consultation with the TPCC, designed to enhance export assistance to SMEs, including programs that improve information and other technical assistance to first-time exporters and assist current exporters in identifying new export opportunities in international markets.</p>
<a href="#">13630</a>	Establishment of an Interagency Task Force on Commercial Advocacy	12/6/12	<p>The creation of a new whole-of-government commercial advocacy task force that will provide enhanced Federal support for U.S. businesses competing for international contracts, coordinate the efforts of executive branch leadership in engaging their foreign counterparts on commercial advocacy issues, and increase the availability of information to the U.S. business community about these kinds of export opportunities, will ensure that U.S. exporters have more support for selling their goods and services in global markets. . . .</p>



Executive Orders in Support of Entrepreneurship: Details		Presidential Remarks	Notes
E.O.	Authority		
<b>1) Entrepreneurship Generally</b>			
<a href="#">13731</a>	President's authority	<a href="#">Remarks and a Panel Discussion at the Global Entrepreneurship Summit at Stanford University in Stanford, California</a>	
<b>2) Small Businesses within Federal Programs and Policies</b>			
<a href="#">11518</a>	President's authority and in furtherance of the purpose and policy of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631)	<a href="#">Special Message to the Congress on Small Business</a>	
<a href="#">13272</a>	President's authority		
<b>3) Owner Characteristic</b>			
<a href="#">11625</a>	President's authority	<a href="#">Special Message to the Congress Urging Expansion of the Minority Business Enterprise Program</a>	
<a href="#">12138</a>	President's authority	<a href="#">Remarks on Signing Executive Order 12138 and a Memorandum Concerning Government Programs on Women's Business Enterprise</a>	
<a href="#">12432</a>	President's authority and Section 205(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 486(a))	<a href="#">Statement on Minority Business Enterprise Development (December 17, 1982)</a>	
<a href="#">12928</a>	President's authority, to enforce rigorously the letter and spirit of public laws that promote increased participation in Federal procurement by Small Businesses Owned and Controlled by Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Individuals (SDBs) as described in section 8 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637), Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) as described in 34 C.F.R. 608.2, and Minority Institutions (MIs) as referred to in sections 1046(3) and 316(b)(1) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1135d-5(3) and 1059c(b)(1), respectively)		
<a href="#">13157</a>	President's authority per Constitution, the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 631, et seq., section 7106 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355), and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, 41 U.S.C. 403, et seq.		
<a href="#">13170</a>	President's authority per the Constitution and Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.), section 7102 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-355, 15 U.S.C. 644 note), the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403 et seq.), Executive Order 11625		
<a href="#">13360</a>	President's authority		
<a href="#">13515</a>	President's authority	<a href="#">Remarks on Signing an Executive Order Increasing Participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Federal Programs</a>	
<a href="#">13540</a>	President's authority per Constitution and section 102 of title I of the Military Reservist and Veteran Small Business Reauthorization and Opportunity Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-186) (the "Act")		
<b>4) Trade</b>			
<a href="#">13169</a>	President's authority per Constitution and the Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. 631 et seq., the Workforce Investment Act,		TPCC created by E.O. 12870
<a href="#">13534</a>	President's authority per the Constitution and Export Enhancement Act of 1992, Public Law 102-429, 106 Stat. 2186,	<a href="#">Remarks at the Export-Import Bank's Annual Conference</a>	
<a href="#">13630</a>	President's authority		

DRAFT

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, George Washington Institute of Public Policy, George Washington University




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## Obama Presidential Memoranda in Support of Entrepreneurship

Title	Date	Relevant Text
<b>1) Small Businesses within Federal Policies and Programs</b>		
<a href="#">Memorandum on Establishing an Interagency Task Force on Federal Contracting Opportunities for Small Businesses</a>	4/26/10	To coordinate executive departments' and agencies' efforts towards ensuring that all small businesses have a fair chance to participate in Federal contracting opportunities, it is hereby ordered as follows: Section 1. Establishment. There is established an Interagency Task Force on Federal Contracting Opportunities for Small Businesses (Task Force). The Secretary of Commerce (Secretary), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director), and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (Administrator) shall serve as Co-Chairs of the Task Force and shall direct its work.
<a href="#">Memorandum on Regulatory Flexibility, Small Business, and Job Creation</a>	1/18/11	I hereby direct executive departments and agencies and request independent agencies, when initiating rulemaking that will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, to give serious consideration to whether and how it is appropriate, consistent with law and regulatory objectives, to reduce regulatory burdens on small businesses, through increased flexibility. As the RFA recognizes, such flexibility may take many forms, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extended compliance dates that take into account the resources available to small entities;</li> <li>• performance standards rather than design standards;</li> <li>• simplification of reporting and compliance requirements (as, for example, through streamlined forms and electronic filing options);</li> <li>• different requirements for large and small firms; and</li> <li>• partial or total exemptions.</li> </ul>
<b>2) Trade</b>		
<a href="#">Memorandum on Making It Easier for America's Small Businesses and America's Exporters To Access Government Services To Help Them Grow and Hire</a>	10/28/11	I am directing a first wave of changes focused on both small businesses and businesses of all sizes that want to begin or increase exporting (exporters), because those businesses help drive economic growth and have the most to gain from Federal assistance. . . . (1) All executive departments and agencies (agencies) shall work with a Steering Committee co-chaired by the Federal Chief Information Officer, Assistant to the President and Chief Technology Officer, and Chief Performance Officer (the Co-Chairs) to carry out the directives in this memorandum within 90 days of the date of this memorandum, unless a provision of this memorandum expressly states otherwise. The Steering Committee shall include senior policy and technical representatives, appointed by the heads of their respective agencies, from the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, and Veterans Affairs, the Small Business Administration (SBA), the General Services Administration (GSA), the Export-Import Bank, and other agencies designated by the Co-Chairs. The Co-Chairs and representatives from the Department of Commerce and SBA shall serve as the Executive Committee of the Steering Committee, which shall coordinate the strategy, design, development, launch, and operation of <b>BusinessUSA</b> , a common, open, online platform and web service with dedicated resources that will, as a first step, disseminate core information regarding the Federal Government's programs and services relevant to small businesses and exporters.
<a href="#">Memorandum on Maximizing the Effectiveness of Federal Programs and Functions Supporting Trade and Investment</a>	2/17/12	The Export Promotion Cabinet shall work with the National Economic Council to develop and coordinate administrative initiatives to align and enhance programs that enable and support efforts by American businesses, particularly <b>small businesses</b> , to innovate, grow, and increase exports.
<b>3) Commercialization</b>		

<a href="#">Memorandum on Accelerating Technology Transfer and Commercialization of Federal Research in Support of High-Growth Businesses</a>	10/28/11	<p>Sec. 3. Streamline the Federal Government's Technology Transfer and Commercialization Process. Streamlining licensing procedures, improving public availability of federally owned inventions from across the Federal Government, and improving the executive branch's Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (SBTT) programs based on best practices will accelerate technology transfer from Federal laboratories and other facilities and spur entrepreneurship. Some agencies have already implemented administrative changes to their SBIR and SBTT programs on a pilot basis and achieved significant results, such as reducing award times by 50 percent or more. Over the past year, some agencies have also initiated pilot programs to streamline the SBIR award timeline and licensing process for small businesses. In addition, some agencies have developed new short-term exclusive license agreements for startups to facilitate licensing of inventions to small companies. Therefore:</p> <p>(a) Agencies with Federal laboratories shall review their licensing procedures and practices for establishing CRADAs with the goal of reducing the time required to license their technologies and establish CRADAs to the maximum practicable extent.</p> <p>(b) The Federal Chief Information Officer and the Assistant to the President and Chief Technology Officer shall, in coordination with other agencies: (i) list all publicly available federally owned inventions and, when available, licensing agreements on a public Government database; (ii) develop strategies to increase the usefulness and accessibility of this data, such as competitions, awards or prizes; and (iii) report their initial progress to OMB and OSTP within 180 days of the date of this memorandum.</p> <p>(c) The heads of agencies participating in the SBIR and SBTT programs shall implement administrative practices that reduce the time from grant application to award by the maximum practicable extent; publish performance timelines to increase transparency and accountability; explore award flexibility to encourage high quality submissions; engage private sector scientists and engineers in reviewing grant proposals; encourage private sector co-investment in SBIR grantees; partner with external organizations such as mentoring programs, university proof of concept centers, and regional innovation clusters; and track scientific and economic outcomes. The OMB, OSTP, and the Small Business Administration shall work with agencies to facilitate, to the extent practicable, a common reporting of these performance measures.</p> <p>Sec. 4. Facilitate Commercialization through Local and Regional Partnerships. Agencies must take steps to enhance successful technology-innovation networks by fostering increased Federal laboratory engagement with external partners, including universities, industry consortia, economic development entities, and State and local governments. Accordingly:</p> <p>(a) I encourage agencies with Federal laboratories to collaborate, consistent with their missions and authorities, with external partners to share the expertise of Federal laboratories with businesses and to participate in regional technology innovation clusters that are in place across the country.</p> <p>(b) I encourage agencies, where appropriate and in accordance with OMB Circular A-11, to use existing authorities, such as Enhanced Use Leasing or Facility Use Agreements, to locate applied research and business support programs, such as incubators and research parks, on or near Federal laboratories and other research facilities to further technology transfer and commercialization.</p> <p>(c) I encourage agencies with Federal laboratories and other research facilities to engage in public-private partnerships in those technical areas of importance to the agency's mission with external partners to strengthen the commercialization activities in their local region.</p>
<b>4) Sector</b>		
<a href="#">Memorandum on Driving Innovation and Creating Jobs in Rural America through Biobased and Sustainable Product Procurement</a>	2/21/12	<p>Sec. 4. Small Business Assistance. A majority of the biobased product manufacturers and vendors selling biobased products and services that use biobased products to the Federal Government are small businesses. To improve the ability of small businesses to sell these products and services to the Federal Government, I direct:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to use relevant programs of the Department, such as the Manufacturing Extension Partnership network, to improve the performance and competitiveness of biobased product manufacturers;</p> <p>(b) the Secretary of Agriculture to work cooperatively with Procurement Technical Assistance Center programs located across the Nation to provide training and assistance to biobased product companies to make these companies aware of the BioPreferred program and opportunities to sell biobased products to Federal, State, and local government agencies; and</p> <p>(c) the Secretary of Agriculture to develop training within 6 months of the date of this memorandum for small businesses on the BioPreferred program and the opportunities it presents, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) to disseminate that training to Small Business Development Centers and feature it on the SBA website.</p>

## Federal Statistics on Entrepreneurship

<u>Department</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Dataset</u>	<u>Unit of Analysis</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>OMB Clearance Package</u>
Department of Commerce	Census Bureau	<a href="#">Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons</a>	Enterprise	Covers years ending in 2 and 7	The SBO provides data on all nonfarm businesses filing Internal Revenue Service tax forms as individual proprietorships, partnerships, or any type of corporation, and with receipts of \$1,000 or more. The SBO covers both firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees. The SBO is conducted on a company or firm basis rather than an establishment basis. A company or firm is a business consisting of one or more domestic establishments that the reporting firm specified under its ownership or control.	<a href="#">About the SBO</a>	
		<a href="#">Annual Survey of Entrepreneurs</a>	Enterprise	Annual	A supplement to the SBO, the ASE provides annual data on select economic and demographic characteristics of employer businesses and their owners by gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status. Certain questions are constant (and mirror the SBO) while a module is rotated annually. The 2014 module covered business R&D and innovation; the 2015 module covered business management practices; the 2016 module covers business advice and counseling.	<a href="#">About the ASE</a>	
		<a href="#">Non-Employer Statistics</a>	Proprietorship	Annual	Nonemployer Statistics is an annual series that provides subnational economic data for businesses that have no paid employees and are subject to federal income tax. The data consist of the number of businesses and total receipts by industry. Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating unincorporated businesses (known as sole proprietorships), which may or may not be the owner's principal source of income.	<a href="#">About the Data</a>	
		<a href="#">Business Dynamics Statistics</a>	Establishment and Enterprise	Annual	The Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS) provides annual measures of business dynamics (such as job creation and destruction, establishment births and deaths, and firm startups and shutdowns) for the economy and aggregated by establishment and firm characteristics.	<a href="#">Methodology</a>	
		<a href="#">Statistics of U.S. Businesses</a>	Enterprise	Annual	Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB) is an annual series that provides national and subnational data on the distribution of economic data by enterprise size and industry. The series excludes data on nonemployer businesses, private households, railroads, agricultural production, and most government entities. Data are presented by geographic area, industry detail, and enterprise size. Dynamic data measure employment change for births, deaths, expansions, and contractions. These data were developed in cooperation with, and partially funded by, the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).	<a href="#">About SUSB</a>	
		<a href="#">American Community Survey</a>	Household	Annual for areas 65,000+ pop; rolling five-year average for smaller	Household members categorized by employment status and class of worker (employee or self-employed by type of organization)	<a href="#">About the ACS</a>	

	Bureau of Economic Analysis	<b>Nonfarm Proprietorships</b>	Proprietorship	Annual	Number and income of nonfarm proprietors, including sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. Proprietors' income accounted for 9.0 percent of total personal income at the national level in 2015.	<a href="#">Methodologies (see Ch. IV of state handbook and Ch. III of local handbook)</a>	
		Big Data for Small Business Initiative (under construction)	Enterprise	Annual	BEA is developing a Small Business Satellite Account including a new Small Business GDP to track the overall growth and health of America's small business sector. In addition, the small business satellite account will present new data on the distribution of small businesses by size of employment and sales; legal form of business, taxes, and net income; by industry; and by region of the country.	<a href="#">Economic and Statistical Analysis Budget Justification FY2016 (pp. 26-27)</a>	
Department of Labor	Bureau of Labor Statistics	<b>Business Employment Dynamics</b>	Establishment	Quarterly	Business Employment Dynamics provides the number and percent of gross jobs gained by opening and expanding establishments, and the number and percent of gross jobs lost by closing and contracting establishments. The data also include the number and percent of establishments that are classified as openings, closings, expansions and contractions.	<a href="#">Overview</a>	
		<b>Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey</b>	Household	Monthly	The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, persons not in the labor force, hours of work, earnings, and other demographic and labor force characteristics. Includes number of employed persons by class of worker (wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid) in Table A-8.	<a href="#">Overview of Labor Force Statistics from the CPS</a>	
Small Business Administration	Office of Advocacy	<b>State Small Business Profiles</b>	Multiple	Annual	Small Business Profiles are an annual analysis of each state's small business activities. Each profile gathers the latest information from key federal data-gathering agencies to provide a snapshot of		
		<b>Firm Size Data</b>	Multiple		Data from Statistics of U.S. Businesses, Business Dynamics Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics, and Nonemployer Statistics		
		<b>Small Business Data Resources</b>	Multiple		Matrix of major sources of data collected by the U.S. government and available for research on small business.		
		<b>Small Business Facts and Infographics</b>	Multiple		Assorted single sheets on various small business topics.		

<b>Congressional Caucuses in Support of Entrepreneurship: Overview</b>					
<b>Congressional Caucuses by Focus (114th Congress)</b>	<b>H/S/B</b>	<b>B/R/D</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>No. Members</b>	<b>Year Founded</b>
<b>1) Broad Policy</b>					
Task Force on Competitiveness	House	Democratic	Advance long-term policies and initiatives that will guarantee America's economy will thrive for decades to come.	6D	2009
Congressional Job Creators' Caucus	House	Republican	A permanent working group open exclusively to those Members of Congress with experience as small business owners. The Caucus intends to apply real-world job creating experience to the congressional legislative process through forums, white papers and, most importantly, recommended legislative action.	14R	<a href="#">2011</a>
Congressional Small Business Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Advance efforts to foster the economic certainty needed for small businesses and entrepreneurs to succeed and create jobs.	82 (28R, 54D)	<a href="#">2013</a>
Congressional Caucus on Innovation and Entrepreneurship	House	Bipartisan	Through this caucus, we strive to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, remove barriers to job creation, drive our economy forward, and ensure that America continues to be where the	12 (3R, 9D)	<a href="#">2014</a>
<a href="#">Senate Competitiveness Caucus</a>	Senate	Bipartisan	A bipartisan forum for fostering greater awareness and understanding of issues critical to U.S. economic growth.	14 (7R, 7D)	<a href="#">2015</a>
<b>2) Business Characteristics</b>					
Congressional Caucus for Middle Market Growth	House	Bipartisan	Promote the improvement of the sector of the economy which includes companies with \$10 million to \$1 billion in annual revenues, known as the "middle market".	5 (3R, 2D)	<a href="#">2014</a>
<a href="#">Congressional Cooperative Business Caucus</a>	House	Bipartisan	To promote the cooperative business model as a viable market solution and policy option that can help solve a number of today's public policy challenges and educate and inform	7 (3R, 4D)	<a href="#">2016</a>
<b>3) Sector</b>					
House Manufacturing Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Educate Washington on the importance of retaining manufacturing jobs in America and to enact policies to stem job loss and revitalize the economy.	105 (55R, 50D)	2003
Senate Manufacturing Caucus	Senate	Bipartisan	Spearhead Congressional efforts to address problems facing our country's manufacturing industry.	8 (2R, 6D)	<a href="#">2005</a>
Congressional High Technology Caucus	House	Bipartisan	The Congressional High Tech Caucus is a bipartisan forum in which Members of Congress address the concerns vital to this important industry.	38 (24R, 14D)	2007



Congressional Small Business Information Technology Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Recognize the significant role that small IT businesses can play in helping to put Americans back to work, protecting critical infrastructure and speeding and smoothing implementation of innovations in mobility, health care, green IT and other high growth sectors.	12 (4R, 8D)	<a href="#">2011</a>
Congressional Maker Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Promote America's growing "maker" economy, including the use of new technologies with the potential for revolutionizing American manufacturing and lowering barriers to entrepreneurship.	6 (4R, 2D)	<a href="#">2014</a>
Sharing Economy Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Bring attention to this booming sector and its impact on our society and economy.	13 (3R, 10D)	<a href="#">2015</a>
<b>4) Technology</b>					
Open Source Technology Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Serve as an informal group of members dedicated to fostering understanding of the pivotal role open source technology plays in private sector innovation		<a href="#">2015</a>
Congressional Blockchain Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Educate, engage, and provide research to help policymakers implement smart regulatory approaches to the issues raised by blockchain-based technologies and networks.	3 (2R, 1D)	<a href="#">2016</a>
<b>5) Knowledge Development and Intellectual Property</b>					
Congressional Caucus on Intellectual Property Promotion and Piracy Prevention	House	Bipartisan	Educate members and staff about intellectual property rights, particularly as these rights relate to ever-changing technologies.	19 (8R, 11D)	<a href="#">2003</a>
Congressional Research and Development Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Provides a forum to discuss important matters relating to the federal investment in basic and applied research and to increase awareness of members and staff concerning important R&D related issues.	37 (6R, 31D)	2003
Congressional Technology Transfer Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Founded to ensure the United States' future as an "innovation nation" and leader in new technologies for economic growth	3 (2R, 1D)	2011
Congressional Inventions Caucus	House	Bipartisan	Provide a forum for inventors to showcase innovative products, have candid and balanced conversations about regulatory and legal barriers and other obstacles to economic growth, and educate members and staff about the innovation ecosystem.	18 (10R, 8D)	<a href="#">2015</a>
Congressional Inventions Caucus	Senate	Bipartisan	Provide a forum for inventors to showcase innovative products, have candid and balanced conversations about barriers to economic growth, and educate members and staff about the innovation ecosystem.		<a href="#">2016</a>

Congressional Caucuses in Support of Entrepreneurship: Details					
Congressional Caucuses by Focus (114th Congress)	Chair	Chair	Staff	Staff	Approach
<b>1) Broad Policy</b>					
Task Force on Competitiveness		John A. Yarmuth (D-KY)		Jessica "Jessie" Phelps (Yarmuth)	The task force expects to hold bimonthly sessions to focus on crafting education, trade, tax, intellectual property, and broadband/infrastructure policy that will strengthen the American workforce and enhance the global competitiveness of American industries to create jobs.
Congressional Job Creators' Caucus	Reid Ribble (R-WI)		Jeffrey Kuckuck (Ribble)		
Congressional Small Business Caucus	Scott R. Tipton (R-CO)	Chellie M. Pingree (D-ME)	NA	Kimber Colton (Pingree)	The primary goals of the Caucus include: Raising awareness of issues that most impact small businesses including access to capital, access to technology, regulation and taxation, and exploring
Congressional Caucus on Innovation and Entrepreneurship	Vern Buchanan (R-FL)	Jared Polis (D-CO)	Sean Brady (Buchanan)	Eve Lieberman (Polis)	
Senate Competitiveness Caucus	Jerry Moran (R-KS)	Christopher A. "Chris" Coons (D-OR)	Cortney "Cort" Bush (Moran)	Franz Wuerfmannsdo	Senator Coons and the members of the Competitiveness Caucus understand that we are now competing with every country, every government, every worker, and every business on the planet. Congress must come together to turn our economic challenges into opportunities for growth. To promote
<b>2) Business Characteristics</b>					
Congressional Caucus for Middle Market Growth	Tom Rice, CPA (R-SC)	Jared Polis (D-CO)	McArn Bennett (Rice)	Eve Lieberman (Polis)	
	Steve Stivers (R-OH)	Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ)	Jesse Walls (Stivers)		
Congressional Cooperative Business Caucus	Edward R. "Ed" Royce (R-CA)	Mark Pocan (D-WI)	Saathvik "Saat" Alety (Royce)	Sydney "Syd" Terry (Pocan)	GOALS: To represent thought leaders, advocates, practitioners and organizations from the public and private sectors as they inform and encourage policy and legislation that supports and develops all cooperative businesses.
<b>3) Sector</b>					
House Manufacturing Caucus	Thomas W. "Tom" Reed, II (R-NY)	Timothy J. "Tim" Ryan (D-OH)	Drew Wayne (Reed)	Anne Sokolov (Ryan)	The Caucus hosts discussions with industry experts and provides resources for Members and their staff to learn about the opportunities and challenges facing America's manufacturing sectors. The Caucus also aims to provide Members with information to help constituents and spur job creation in manufacturing and associated industries.
Senate Manufacturing Caucus	Lindsey O. Graham, USAFR (Ret) (R-SC)	Deborah Ann "Debbie" Stabenow (D-MI)	Matthew "Matt" Rimkunas (Graham)	Alexander "Alex" Graf (Stabenow)	The caucus will identify strategies to address the root causes of the problems facing American manufacturing and opportunities for Congressional action to create and keep manufacturing jobs. Other issues to be addressed include the legacy costs of health care and pensions that threaten American companies and their workers. The caucus will bring together business and labor leaders, economists, and other stakeholders; commission academic studies and other inquiries and champion legislation to address challenges facing our country's manufacturing sector.
Congressional High Technology Caucus	Michael T. "Mike" McCaul (R-TX)	Doris O. Matsui (D-CA)	Joel Sattazahn (McCaul)	Margaret McCarthy (Matsui)	The Caucus solicits briefings from industry leaders and experts as well as educators and government officials working on related issues. The Caucus gives industry leaders, university and private researchers and interested groups the ability to share their ideas, by promoting dialogue, to improve our high tech sector, expand job growth and enhance American competitiveness and innovation in the 21st Century global economy.
Congressional Small Business Information Technology Caucus	Peter J. Roskam (R-IL)	Loretta L. Sanchez (D-CA)	Aaron Krecji (Roskam)	Annie Yea (Sanchez)	
Congressional Maker Caucus	John Michael "Mick" Mulvaney (R-SC)	Timothy J. "Tim" Ryan (D-OH)			
	LTC Steve Stivers, ARNG (R-OH)	Mark Takano (D-CA)		Yuri Beckelman (Takano)	
Sharing Economy Caucus	Darrell Edward Issa (R-CA)	Eric Michael Swalwell (D-CA)	Chelsea Cuellar (Issa)	Andrew Ginsburg (Swalwell)	
<b>4) Technology</b>					



Open Source Technology Caucus	Blake Farenthold (R-TX)	Jared Polis (D-CO)			
Congressional Blockchain Caucus	John Michael "Mick" Mulvaney (R-SC)	Jared Polis (D-CO)	Natalee Binkholder (Mulvaney)	Hilary Gawrilow	
<b>5) Knowledge Development and Intellectual Property</b>					
Congressional Caucus on Intellectual Property Promotion and Piracy Prevention	George E. B. Holding (R-NC)	Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY)	Kristopher "Kris" Denzel (Holding)	Matt Wiesenthal (Jeffries)	It will work with experts from the Administration, executive branch, intellectual property holders, and consumer groups in order to facilitate more informed debate and legislative action on intellectual property protection and domestic and international piracy issues. It will create a forum for both domestic and international patent, trademark and copyright issues.
	Michael Richard "Mike" Pompeo (R-KS)	Adam Smith (D-WA)	Aaron Ringel (Pompeo)	Jonathan "Jon" Pawlow, Jr (Smith)	
Congressional Research and Development Caucus	Barbara J. Comstock (R-VA)	G. William "Bill" Foster (D-IL)		Samantha R. Warren (Foster)	<p>Advisory Committee to the Congressional R&amp;D Caucus facilitates events. <a href="http://researchcaucus.org/">http://researchcaucus.org/</a></p> <p><b>HIGHLIGHT:</b> The national importance of research and the interdependency of research efforts across disciplines and to provide a view of research and development funding that transcends the purview of individual committees</p> <p><b>INCREASE:</b> The awareness of Members and staff on issues related to research. This will include but will not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The economic, societal, and security benefit derived from federal R&amp;D investment</li> <li>Technological innovations that have resulted from federal investment in R&amp;D</li> <li>The importance of a balanced R&amp;D portfolio, with appropriate distribution of resources between the physical, engineering, and health sciences</li> <li>Yearly trends in R&amp;D budget numbers</li> </ul> <p><b>SUPPORT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The work of existing Committees and Members with jurisdiction over the National Science Foundation, DOE, EPA, Department of Defense, Department of Commerce, National Institutes of Health and other agencies supporting research and development efforts</li> <li>Federal agencies that support research and development efforts</li> <li>Federal policies that foster and encourage research and development in the private sector of our economy</li> </ul> <p><b>PROVIDE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A primary point of contact for scientific professional societies and others with interest in R&amp;D issues</li> <li>A forum for a wide range of issues of interest to the scientific community and serve as an informational resource for decision-makers in the area of R&amp;D</li> <li>A forum for the support and creation of legislation affecting the research and development community</li> </ul>
Congressional Technology Transfer Caucus	Gus Michael Bilirakis (R-FL)	Ben Ray Luján (D-NM)	Jeremy Pederson (Bilirakis)	Brian Crone (Lujan)	
Congressional Inventions Caucus	Dr. Paul Anthony Gosar (R-AZ)	G. William "Bill" Foster (D-IL)	Trevor Pearson (Gosar)	Gary Timmins (Foster)	
Congressional Inventions Caucus	Steve Daines (R-MT)	Mazie Hirono (D-HI)			

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Prepared by Andrew Reamer, George Washington Institute of Public Policy, George Washington University  
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