



## NEW ENGLAND INNOVATION ALLIANCE

20 NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS CENTER, ANDOVER, MA 01810

### The SBIR and STTR Reauthorization Act of 2025

The New England Innovation Alliance, a coalition of small, disruptive innovation businesses located in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, strongly supports ***The SBIR and STTR Reauthorization Act of 2025*** introduced by Senator Edward Markey, Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and Representative Nydia Velázquez, Ranking Member of the House Small Business Committee.

The Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs have been a key component of New England's and our nation's small business innovation ecosystem since its inception over 40 years ago. These programs have played a critical role in advancing the region's leadership in biomedical and energy technologies while developing critical capabilities needed to support the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security.

The SBIR and STTR Reauthorization Act of 2025 would maintain the competitive, merit-based fundamentals of the programs to ensure the best technology is developed to keep America as the world leader. The measure appropriately recognizes that there should be no arbitrary award caps, submission limits, or forced graduation from programs.

The Act also permanently authorizes these two programs to provide continuity and consistency of planning across its small business, research institution, government sponsor, and commercial partner stakeholders. It recognizes the value the program has brought to the country, as documented by both the Government Accountability Office and National Academy of Sciences, by more than doubling the allocation of extramural research and development funding allocated to these programs. These increases further the Act's goals of broadening program access to all parts of the country while also supporting further technology maturation and transition to key components of our national security and commercial infrastructure. In doing so it strengthens the ties between two critical driving forces in our economy: universities that are the source of many of our early-stage breakthrough technologies and small businesses that are uniquely positioned to advance those technologies.

While sustaining a careful watch on Foreign Influence and Technology Transfer, the Act broadens program access by explicitly providing technical assistance to small businesses entering the program and facilitates technology transition from research institutions by supporting a fellowship program with eligible small businesses.

Advanced Fuel Research  
Aerodyne Research  
Akita Innovations  
Beacon Interactive Systems  
BlazeTech  
Bodkin Design  
Boston Engineering  
Cascoodium  
Charles River Analytics  
CREARE  
Dynamet Technology  
EIC Laboratories  
FarSounder  
Giner Labs  
Headwall Photonics  
Knipbio  
Lumarray  
Materials Systems  
Metamagnetics  
North Country Composites  
Physical Sciences  
Radiation Monitoring Devices  
RedShiftBio  
Scientific Systems Company  
SI2 Technologies  
Spectral Sciences  
Systems & Technology Research  
Technology Transition  
Triple Ring Technologies  
Triton Systems  
V Squared Wind



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### Key Provisions of the Act

- **Permanent Authorization** – Ends the temporary authorizations of the SBIR and STTR programs and extends the Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program to increase awareness of the SBIR and STTR programs, increase applications, and strengthen the technological competitiveness of all small business concerns. Program permanency would reduce the perception that those investments will be stranded at the next reauthorization without limiting the ability of Congress to make further adjustments to the program.
- **Increases Funding** – Expands the SBIR and STTR programs by increasing allocations of agency extramural R&D dollars to 7 percent and 1 percent from 3.2 percent and 0.45 percent, respectively, by 2032.
- **Broadens Access** – Incorporates application assistance using administrative funds, reducing the barrier to entry for companies with limited experience or resources, making it easier for non-traditional and underrepresented firms to enter the SBIR and STTR pipeline, and to attract first-time applicants and newer entrants.
- **Focuses Commercialization Support** – Expands and adds flexibility for the Technical and Business Assistance (TABAs) program by targeting the least experienced recipients, allowing them to select the most effective organization to provide that assistance, and includes critical cybersecurity support business assistance.
- **Enhances Federal Commercialization Opportunities** – Educates acquisition officials in the use of sole source Phase III awards for SBIR and STTR developed technology, requires issuance of those awards to the greatest extent possible, and requires justification by an agency for refusing to enter into a Phase III agreement.
- **Expands Pilot Program Authorities** – Extends and expands Direct to Phase II, Commercialization Readiness, Commercialization Assistance Pilot, and NIH Phase 0 program authorities and increases agency administrative cost allowance to support all programs.
- **Foreign Due Diligence** – Extends the Due Diligence Program to allow agencies to complete establishment, strengthen, and assess the future direction of the program.
- **Targeted Oversight and Simplification** – Broadens and extends reporting on awardee diversification and commercialization, award timelines, private funding (Venture, Hedge, and Private Equity), and the effectiveness of multi-award winners while requiring report submission directly to Congress.