THE 112TH CONGRESS AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO'S RESEARCH ENTERPRISE

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Mandatory and Discretionary Budget

□ Total Federal Budget: \$3.8 trillion

Mandatory Spending: \$2.5 trillion
Entitlement programs

 (including Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid)

Interest (\$251 billion)

Discretionary Spending: \$1.3 trillion (DOD largest component—half of discretionary budget)

The 112th U.S. Congress

Senate

- Democratic majority, but smaller majority, so more compromise required: 54 46 in 112th Congress vs. 59 – 41 in 111th Congress
- Rob Portman (R) of Cincinnati elected to replace Senator Voinovich (R)
- Freshman Senator Brown (D) likely retains seat on Appropriations Committee
- Earmark moratorium a possibility, although the Senate rejected a moratorium

House of Representatives

- Swing from Democratic majority to Republican majority
- □ 193 242 in 112th Congress vs. 255 180 in the 111th Congress
- Earmark moratorium adopted by the incoming Republican conference, but they have not yet defined "earmark"
- Representative Kaptur maintains position on Defense, Agriculture, and Transportation/HUD. Will be #2 ranking Democratic member of House Appropriations Committee.

Cuts to Funding for Federal R&D Agencies

- R&D agencies funded from discretionary accounts (<18% of total budget for non-defense discretionary)
- The Obama administration directed non-security agencies to submit new FY 2012* budget proposals that
 - totaled 5% less than their original FY 2012 budget estimates in last year's submissions and
 - 2. included a list of low-impact programs totaling an additional 5% of the agency's discretionary budget. (OMB)
- Expect discretionary budget cuts of between 5 10% from earlier FY 2012 proposals

*Federal Fiscal year runs Oct. 1st to Sept. 30th

Republican Pledge to America

- Includes plan to cut government spending to pre-ARRA, pre-TARP levels for the FY 2011 budget to save at least \$100B in the first year
 - Result for R&D spending: would cut the federal R&D investment by \$8.1 billion (5.5%) from FY 2010 and \$8.5 billion (5.7%) from the President's FY 2011 request
 - Agencies to take hardest hit:
 - National Science Foundation (-11.1% in R&D from FY 2010) could result in 1,400 fewer awards than in 2008
 - Department of Energy's Office of Science (-14.8% in R&D from FY 2010)
 - National Institute of Standards and Technology (-14.1% in R&D from FY 2010)

Definition of an Earmark

- Earmark moratorium unlikely to substantially reduce budget of federal agencies, but will place funds under more agency control
- The House Republican Conference has adopted a prohibition on earmarks in the 112th Congress but it has not yet adopted a definition of earmarks.
- On November 30 the Senate defeated (39 to 56 opposed) an amendment offered by Senator Coburn to ban earmarks.

The definition of an earmark in Senator Coburn's amendment is:

a provision or report <u>language included primarily at the request of a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives</u> <u>providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority</u>, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or Congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative formula-driven or competitive award process.

Office of Management and Budget definition:

<u>funds provided by the Congress for projects, programs, or grants where the purported congressional direction</u> circumvents otherwise applicable merit-based or competitive allocation processes, or specifies the location or recipient, or otherwise <u>curtails the</u> <u>ability of the executive branch to manage its statutory and constitutional responsibilities pertaining to the funds allocation process.</u>

Current House of Representatives definition of an earmark:

For the purpose of this clause, the term "congressional earmark" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Member, ... or Senator providing, authorizing or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or Congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative formula driven or competitive award process.

The fiscal year 2011 budget and UT Congressional projects

- Senate Omnibus-withdrawn-included \$18.6M for UT and UT related projects
- □ CR (thru March 4th) includes no projects
 - Senate
 - House
- Unlikely to see projects listed in further FY11 CR or omnibus

The new Congress and fiscal year 2012

- Earmarks unlikely, but UT will present a briefing book
 - no new starts
- House Republicans have placed a moratorium on earmark requests: will not accept earmark requests
- Senate may accept earmarks
 - This gives UT a very limited opportunity to make requests
 - Senator Brown will likely be the only member of the Ohio delegation in a position to recommend requests

Earmarks and UT

- UT had approximately \$10 million in direct earmark projects in FY10 alone
- UT had other earmark projects lobbied by UT and received by partner entities
 - \$500,000 Coastal Wind Ohio (College of Engineering)
 - \$1.5 million for ARS Cooperative Research Agreement
 - \$3.5 million for ARS Research Complex
 - \$425,000 for PTSD with Case Western
- Some projects currently at risk
 - College of Engineering Coastal Ohio Wind Energy Project—Representative Latta led with support from Representative Kaptur—will not be submitted
 - ARS Research Building--\$14 million in ARS Account (w/ \$3.654 million in FY11)
 - **5** solar Electricity and Hydrogen (Air Force)
 - **1.5** sillion FY11 College of Medicine project on dendritic cells (Defense-wide)
 - \$1.5 million FY11 College of Engineering/College of Medicine project on bone cements (Defense-wide)

Plans Forward

- Strengthen Relationship with Federal R&D Mission Agencies
 - Agricultural Research Service
 - National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - Department of Defense (DOD)
 - Department of Energy (DOE)
 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
 - National Science Foundation (NSF)
 - National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- Work to create programs through the authorization process (e.g., USDA specialty crop program with MSU)
- Readjust targets for research funding in Strategic Plan
- Requires aggressive Washington presence
- □ Maintain close contact with APLU to participate in national academic R&D initiatives
- Individual project meetings
- PI needs to evaluate budget and timeline with possible ending of projects
- Pls need to provide names and other contact information for Agency contacts
- Calzonetti and Miller will work with Van Scoyoc and Assoc and Congressional offices to advocate for continued support of projects