

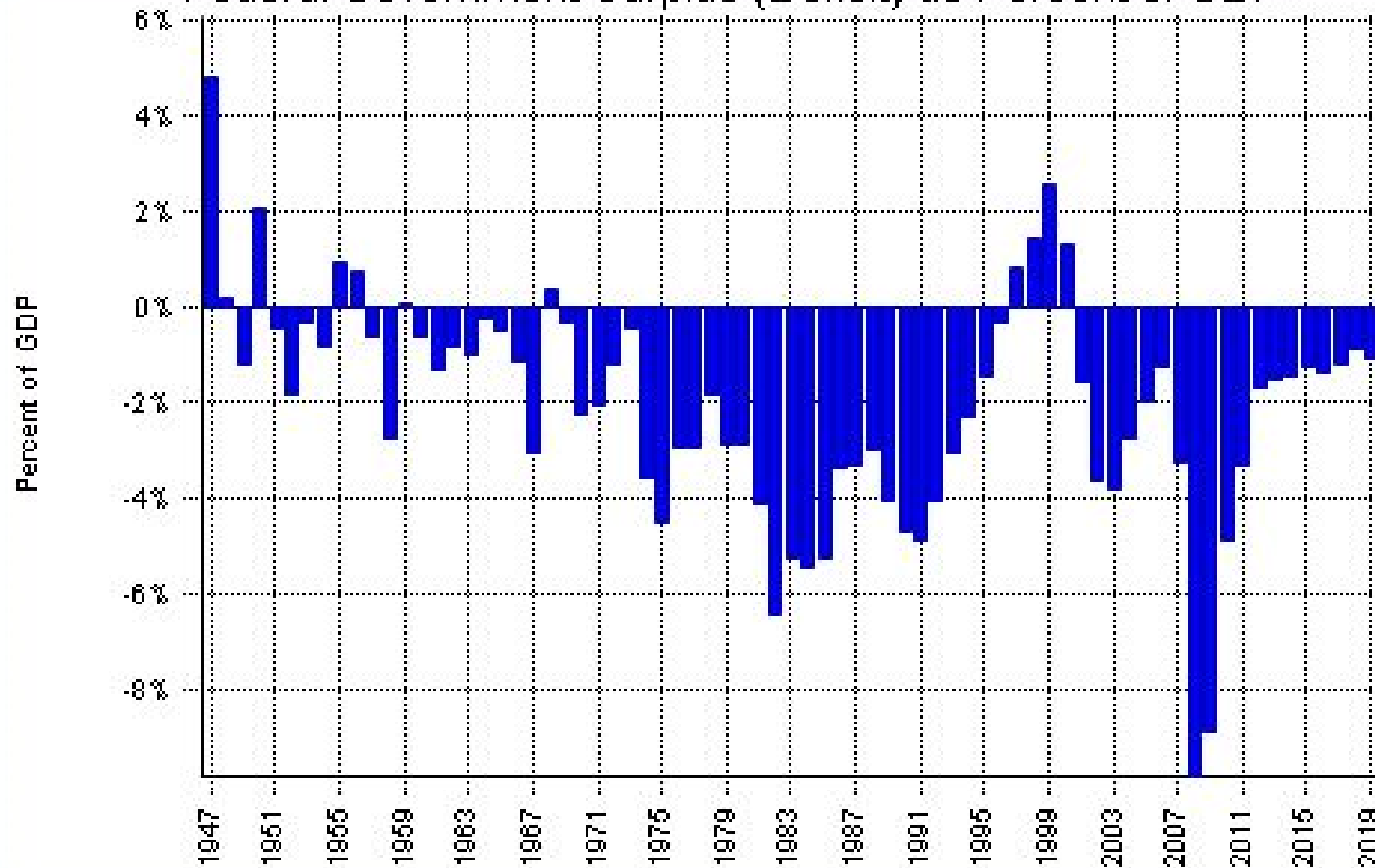
2010 Coalition of EPSCoR/IDeA States Annual Meeting

March 2, 2010
Washington, DC



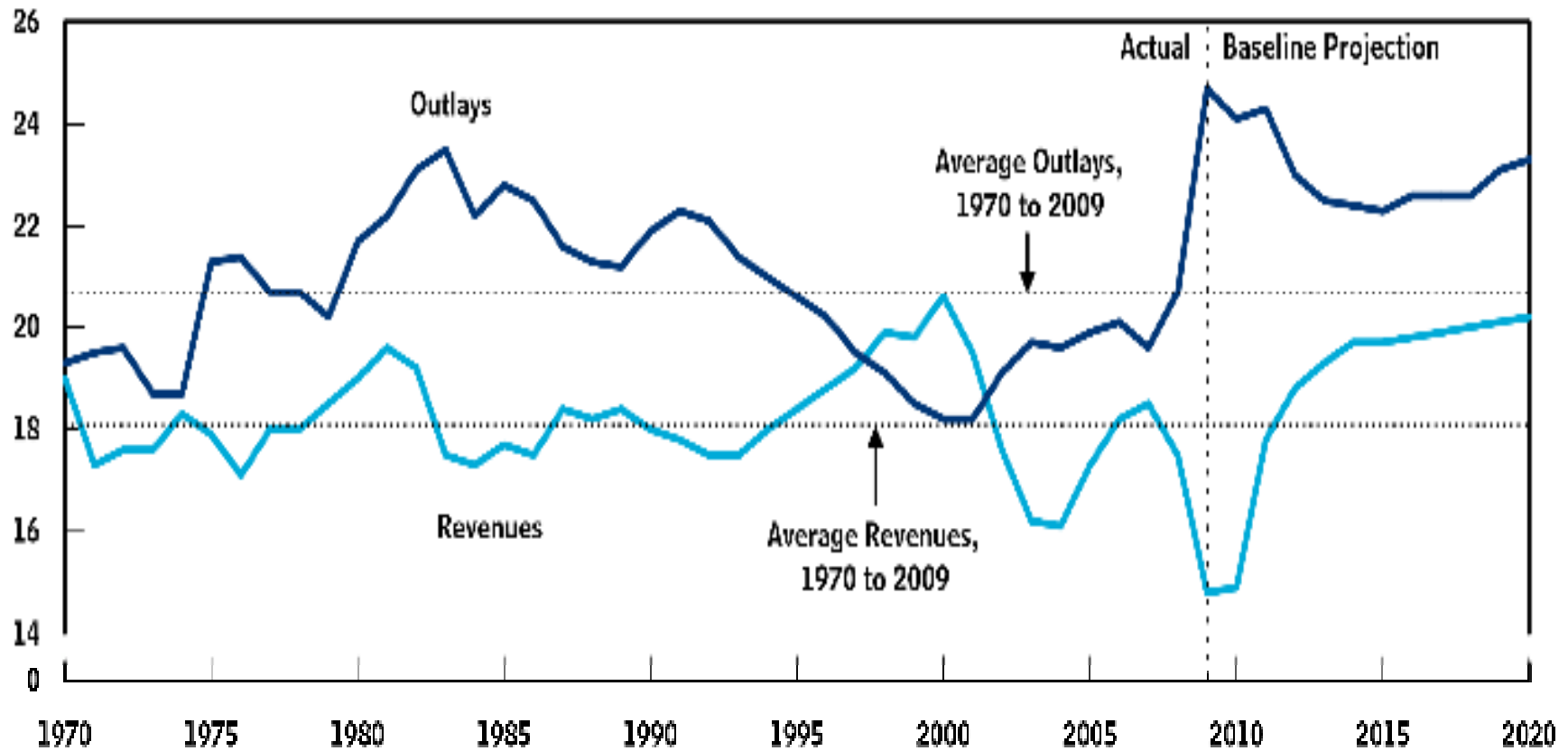
EPSCoR/IDeA Coalition and Foundation
101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Federal Government Surplus (Deficit) as Percent of GDP



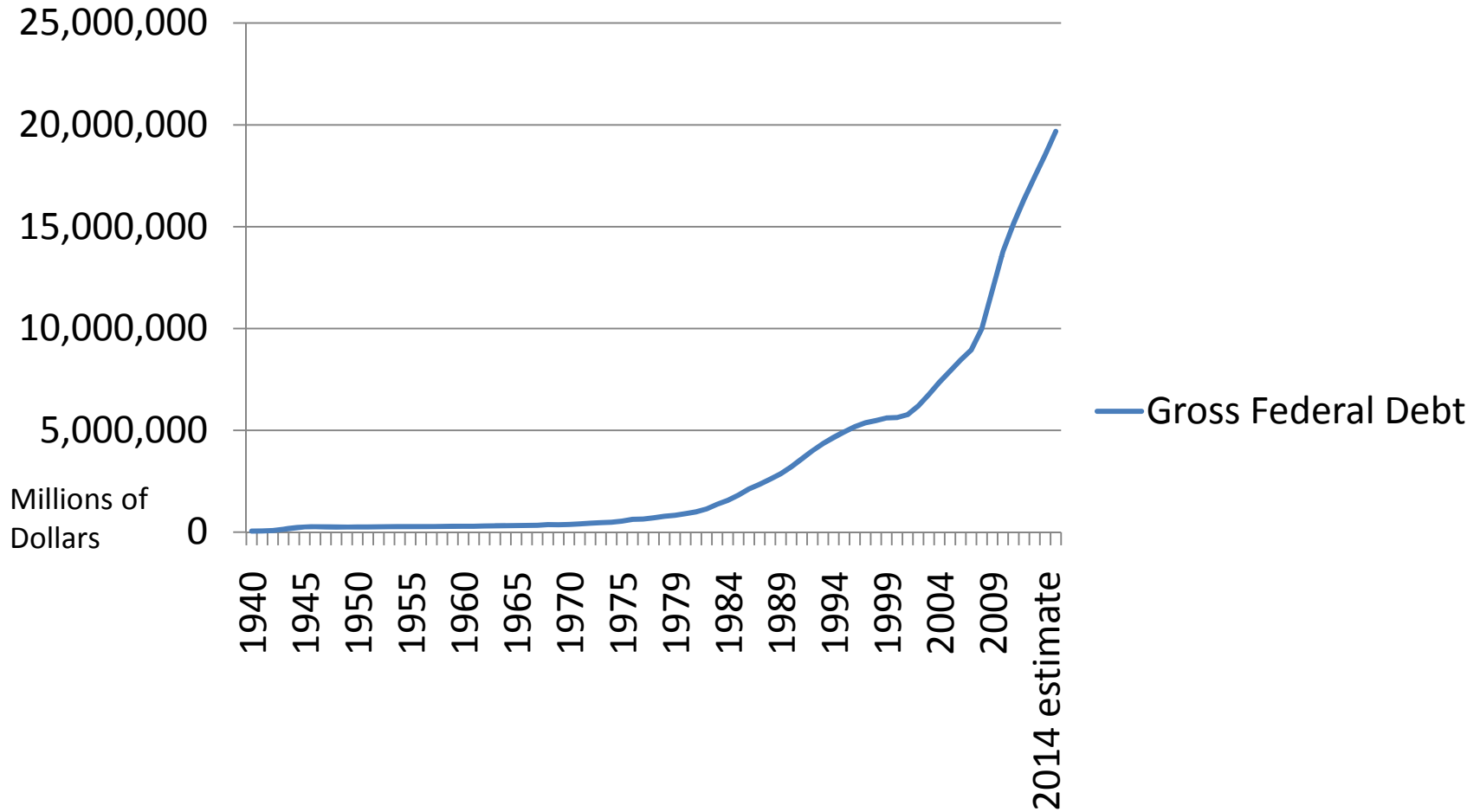
Federal Government Surplus (Deficit) as Percent of GDP (Calculated)

Total Revenues and Outlays as a percentage of GDP



Source: Congressional Budget Office

Gross Federal Debt



Source: OMB Historical Tables

National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Financial Reform

- Established by Executive Order on February 18, 2010
- Co-Chaired by Erskine Bowles and Alan Simpson
- 18 members
 - 12 appointed by Senate/House Leaders (3 each by Republican and Democrat leaders of each House). All must be sitting Members of Congress
 - 6 appointed by the President (no more than 4 from the same political party)
- Recommendations reported to Congress by December 1, 2010
 - Recommendations must be agreed to by 14 of the 18 members
 - Congressional Leaders have agreed to vote on recommendations before the end of the year

National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Financial Reform

- Sec. 4. Mission. The Commission is charged with identifying policies to improve the fiscal situation in the medium term and to achieve fiscal sustainability over the long run. Specifically, the Commission shall propose recommendations designed to balance the budget, excluding interest payments on the debt, by 2015. This result is projected to stabilize the debt-to-GDP ratio at an acceptable level once the economy recovers. The magnitude and timing of the policy measures necessary to achieve this goal are subject to considerable uncertainty and will depend on the evolution of the economy. In addition, the Commission shall propose recommendations that meaningfully improve the long-run fiscal outlook, including changes to address the growth of entitlement spending and the gap between the projected revenues and expenditures of the Federal Government.

The National Commission on Social Security Reform

(Informally Known as the Greenspan Commission)

- Established in 1981 to study and make recommendations regarding the short-term financing crisis that Social Security faced at that time.
- 15 members
 - 5 appointed by the President
 - 5 appointed by the Senate Majority Leader
 - 5 appointed by the Speaker of the House
- Their report, issued in January 1983, became the basis for the 1983 Social Security Amendments which resolved the short-term financing problem and made many other significant changes in Social Security law.

2010 Mid-Term Elections

Current Make-Up

U.S. House

- 254 Democrats
- 178 Republicans
- 0 Independents
- 3 Vacancies

U.S. Senate

- 57 Democrats
- 41 Republicans
- 2 Independents

The Cook Political Report Election Analysis

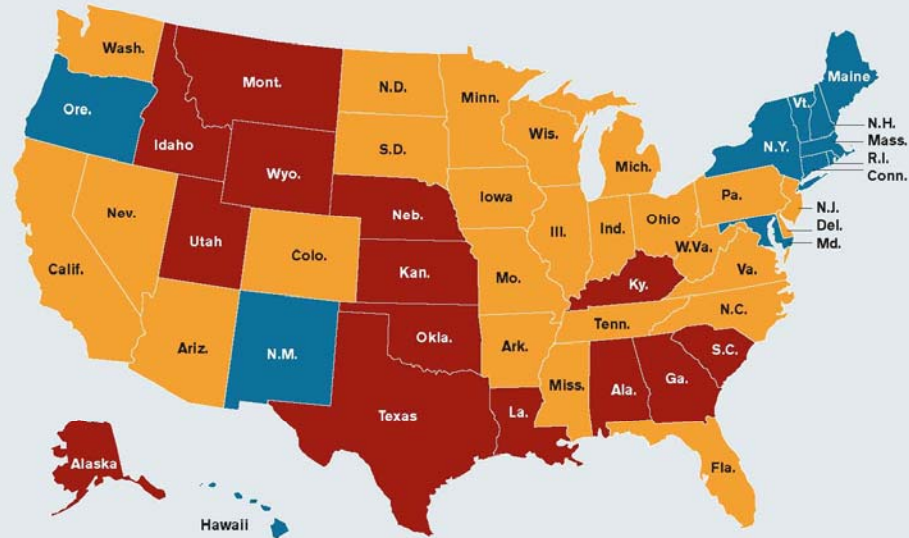
Midterm Momentum is all GOPs

- House Republicans net a gain of 25-35 seats
- Senate Republicans net a gain of 2-4 seats

Source: Cook Political Report,
January 26, 2010

State Delegations in the House

This map shows the most-liberal to most-conservative state delegations in the House, based on each delegation's average composite liberal score in *National Journal's* 2009 vote ratings.



MOST-LIBERAL STATE DELEGATIONS


Massachusetts	84.5
Hawaii	79.4
Vermont	75.8
Connecticut	74.6
Rhode Island	74.2
Maryland	70.6
New York	70.1
Maine	69.5
New Mexico	63.2
Oregon	62.2
New Hampshire	61.8

CENTRIST STATE DELEGATIONS

New Jersey	60.7
North Dakota	60.3
Wisconsin	59.5
Washington	56.4
Illinois	56.2
California	56.1
Iowa	52.6
Colorado	51.5
Pennsylvania	51.4
Minnesota	51.4
Michigan	51.0
Nevada	50.9
West Virginia	50.1
North Carolina	47.5
Ohio	47.0
South Dakota	46.8
Arkansas	45.4
Missouri	43.8
Virginia	43.7
Mississippi	43.5
Florida	42.8
Delaware	42.2
Arizona	42.1
Indiana	41.2
Tennessee	40.9

MOST-CONSERVATIVE STATE DELEGATIONS

Idaho	38.4
Kentucky	38.0
South Carolina	37.9
Texas	34.7
Georgia	31.8
Kansas	31.5
Alabama	31.2
Alaska	26.2
Louisiana	25.8
Nebraska	22.7
Montana	22.5
Utah	21.9
Oklahoma	21.8
Wyoming	11.5



The EPSCoR/IDeA States

27 States, Plus 2 Jurisdictions

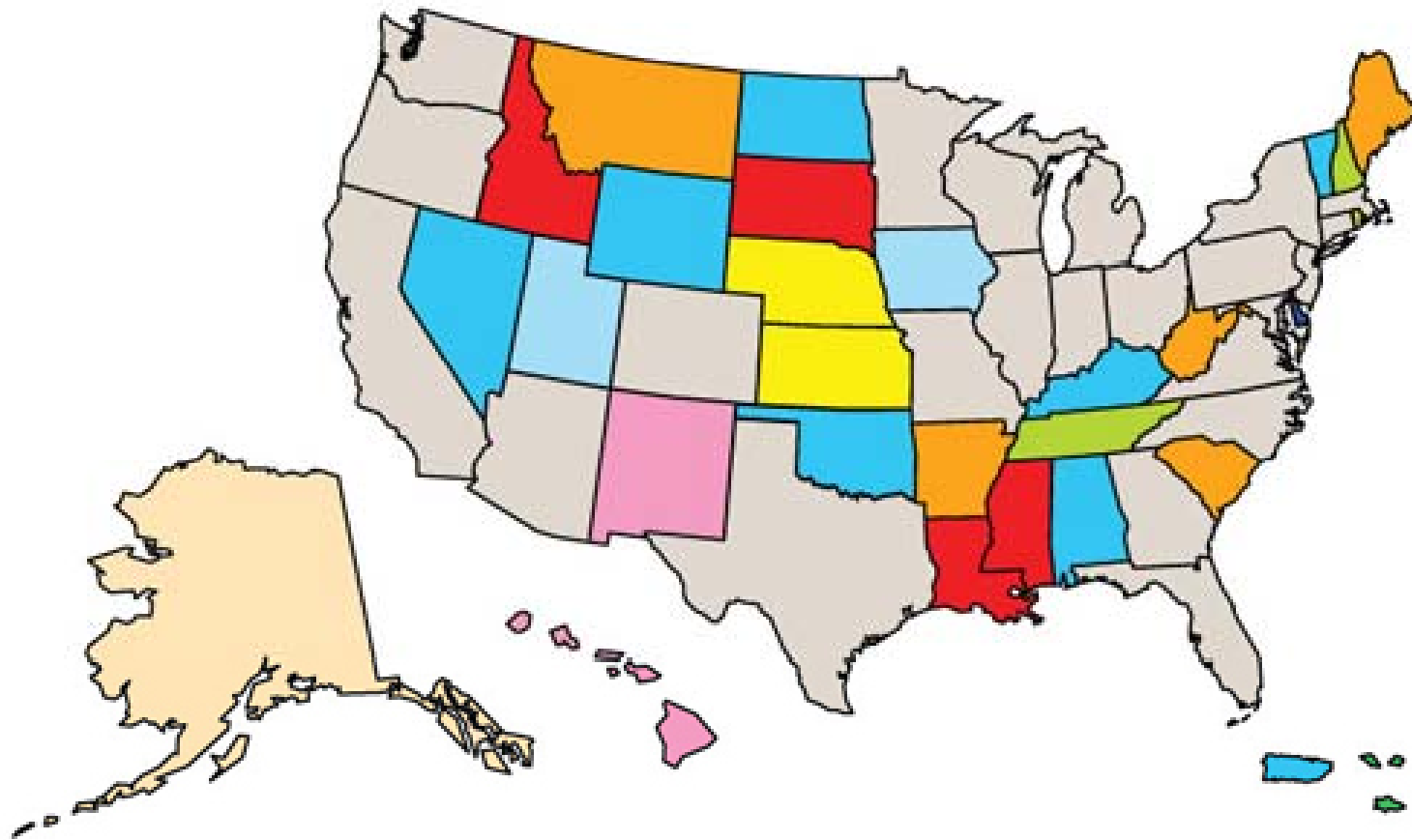
22% of the Population

25% of the Research/Doctoral Institutions

18% of the U.S. Scientists and Engineers

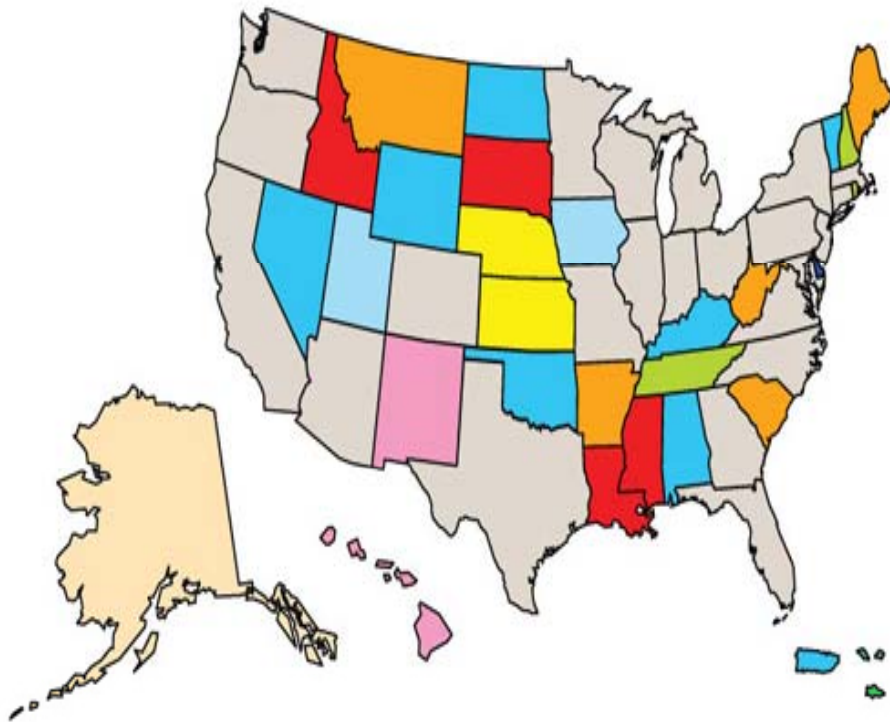
but

ONLY 10% of the Federal R&D



Alabama - Alaska - Arkansas - Delaware - Hawaii - Idaho - Iowa - Kansas - Kentucky - Louisiana - Maine - Mississippi - Montana - Nebraska - Nevada - New Hampshire - New Mexico - North Dakota - Oklahoma - Rhode Island - South Carolina - South Dakota - Tennessee - Utah - Vermont - West Virginia - Wyoming - Commonwealth of Puerto Rico - U.S. Virgin Islands

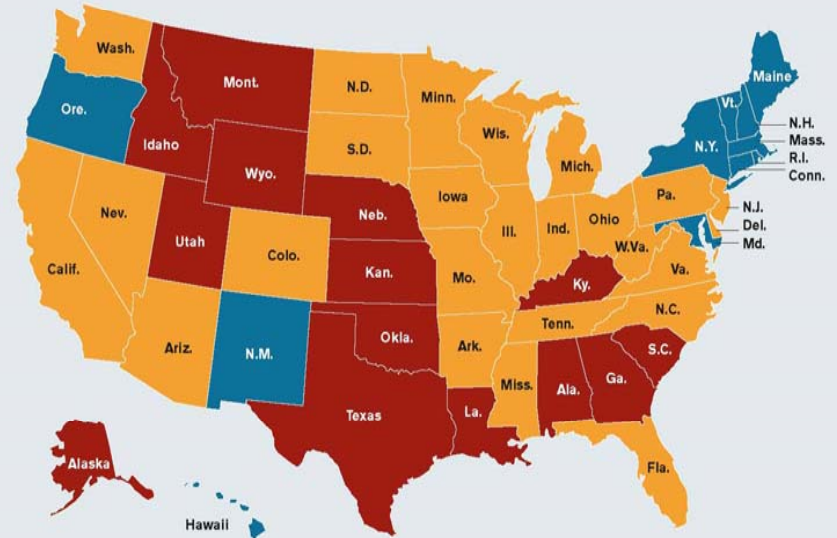
EPSCoR/IDeA States



Alabama - Alaska - Arkansas - Delaware - Hawaii - Idaho - Iowa - Kansas - Kentucky - Louisiana - Maine - Mississippi - Montana - Nebraska - Nevada - New Hampshire - New Mexico - North Dakota - Oklahoma - Rhode Island - South Carolina - South Dakota - Tennessee - Utah - Vermont - West Virginia - Wyoming - Commonwealth of Puerto Rico - U.S. Virgin Islands

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Rhode Island	74.2
Maryland	70.6
New York	70.1
Maine	69.5
New Mexico	63.2
Oregon	62.2
New Hampshire	61.8

CENTRIST STATE DELEGATIONS

New Jersey	60.7
North Dakota	60.3
Wisconsin	59.5
Washington	56.4
Illinois	56.2
California	56.1
Iowa	52.6
Colorado	51.5
Pennsylvania	51.4
Minnesota	51.4
Michigan	51.0
Nevada	50.9
West Virginia	50.1
North Carolina	47.5
Ohio	47.0
South Dakota	46.8
Arkansas	45.4
Missouri	43.8
Virginia	43.7
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Montana	22.5
Utah	21.9
Oklahoma	21.8
Wyoming	11.5



Why EPSCoR is Critical

- EPSCoR/IDeA states train large numbers of scientists and engineers.
- EPSCoR/IDeA states have many Truman and Goldwater Scholars.
- EPSCoR/IDeA states have growing research capabilities.
- EPSCoR/IDeA States are among the major energy producing states.
- EPSCoR/IDeA states are in the forefront of oceans and coastal research, fossil energy research, climate change, environmental research and many other areas.



Our Objective

- Continue to expand the role of EPSCoR/IDeA states in the national research agenda
- Continue to build infrastructure capabilities
- Make full use more favorable political atmosphere on research and education spending



2010 Congressional Calendar

- House and Senate Recess
- House Recess Only
- Senate Recess Only

House Convenes: Jan. 12
 Senate Convenes: Jan. 5
 House Target Adjournment: Oct. 8
 Senate Target Adjournment: TBD

Holidays: 1/1, 1/18, 2/15, 3/29-30, 4/2, 4/4, 5/9, 5/31, 6/20, 7/4, 9/6, 9/18, 10/11, 11/11, 11/25, 12/2, 12/25, and 12/31.

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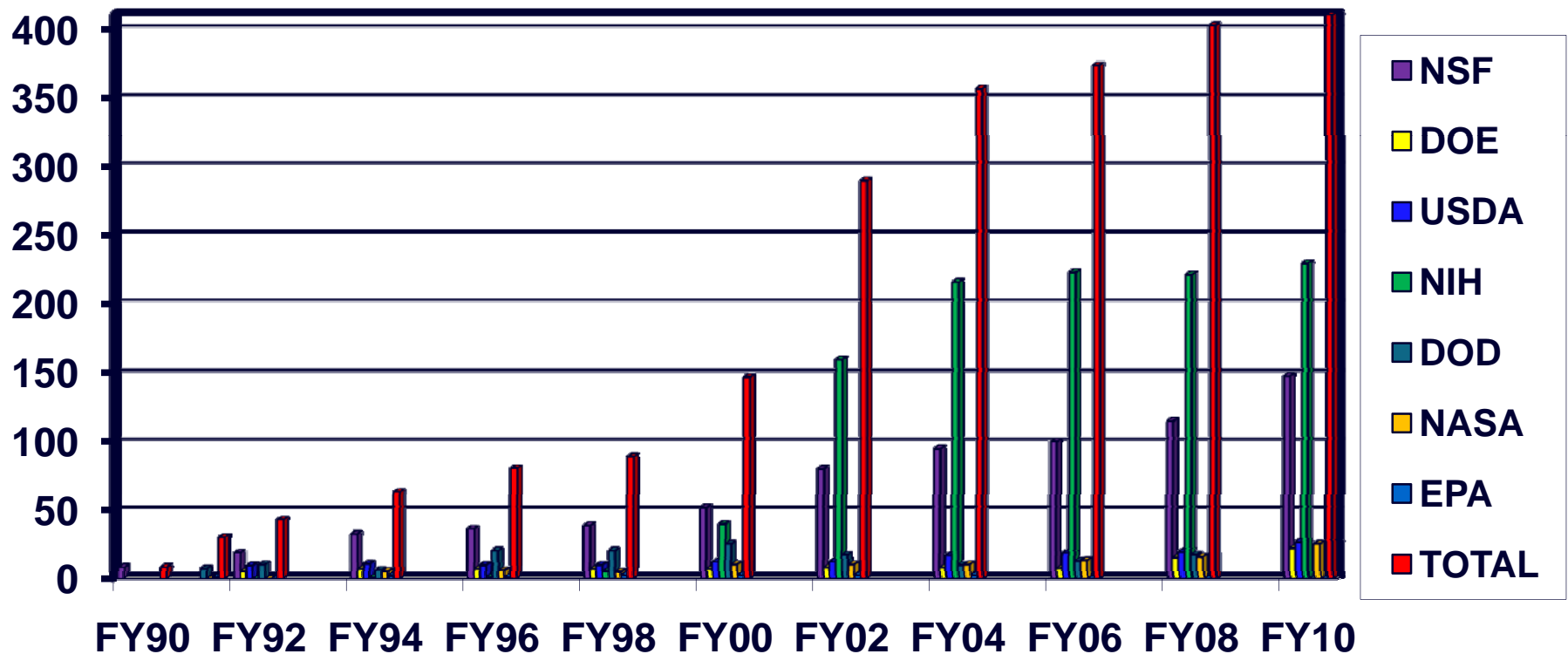
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OCTOBER						
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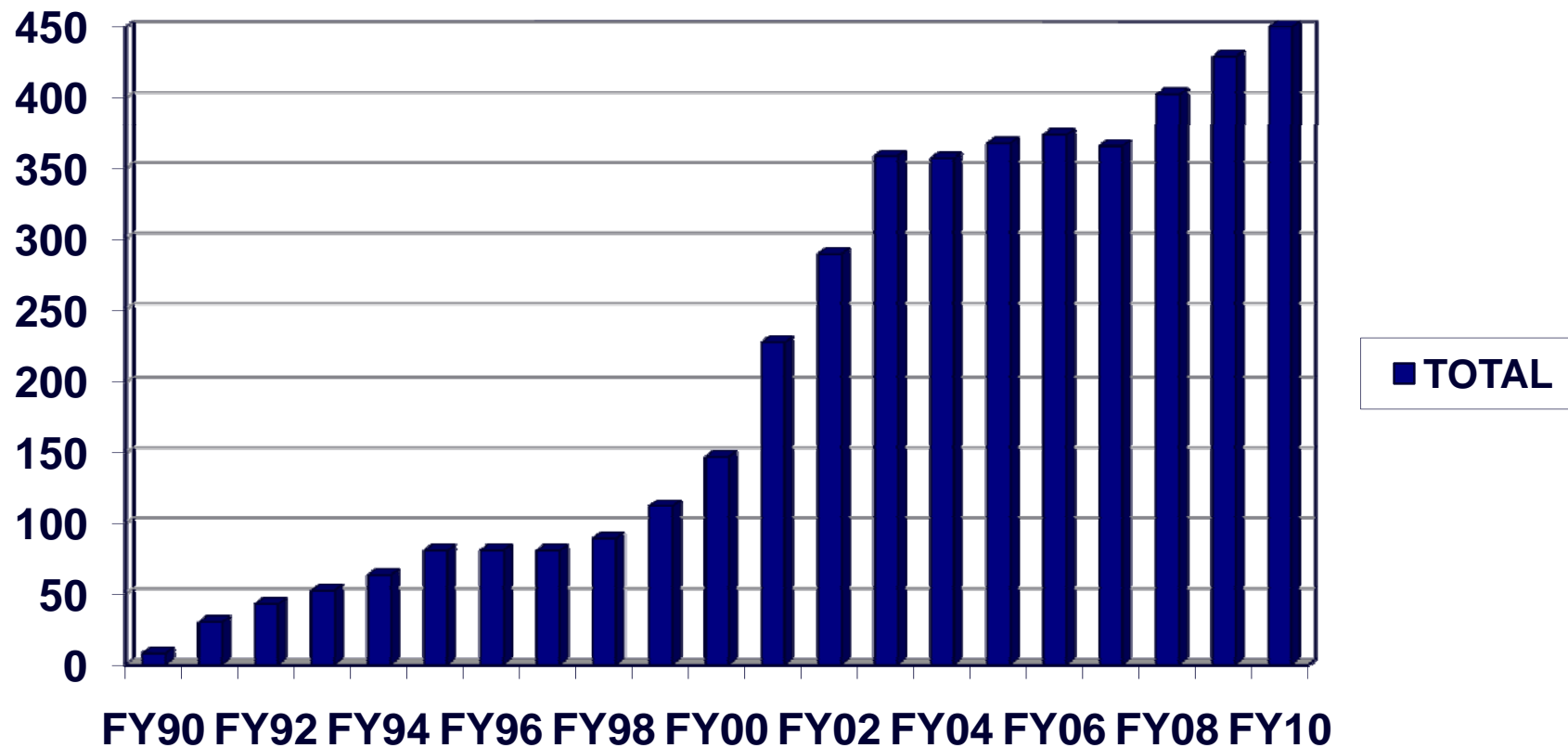
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DECEMBER						
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EPSCoR/IDeA Funding By Agency



EPSCoR/IDeA Funding Totals Since FY90



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FY2009-2011 EPSCoR/IDeA Funding

(in millions of dollars)

	FY09 Enacted	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Goals
NSF	133.0 *	147.8	170.0
NIH	224.043	228.862	275.0
DOD	14.833	-	Language
DOE	17.0	22.0	52.0
USDA	20.1	26.2448	42.0
EPA	-	-	Language
NASA	20	25	25.0
Total	428.976	449.91	564.0

* +\$50.0 million from ARRA



Looking Ahead

- ❑ Pursue FY 2011 goals
- ❑ Our FY 2011 goals are ambitious, totaling more than \$564.0 million
- ❑ We will need everyone's help and support to continue to move our states forward



Challenges for this Year

- Deficit / Debt
- Budget freezes non-security discretionary funding for 3 years
- Election Year



Basic Approach

- This is what we are requesting for FY 2011
- This is why it is important
- This is what the investment will be used for
- This is what the outcomes are



NSF – FY 2011

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$133.0 million *
FY 2010 Appropriation	\$147.8 million
FY 2011 Coalition Goal	\$ 170.0 million

* +\$50.0 million from ARRA



Why Is This Important?

1. Direct funding impact on states – salaries, equipment purchases, etc.
2. Better prepared students for future workforce
3. Support for industry and economic growth
4. Critical for economic recovery



Use of Funds

- Talk about what you are doing and outcomes
- Talk about EPSCoR/IDeA accomplishments
 - Educating and training students for good jobs
 - Promoting quality of life – from CATSCANS to IPODS
 - Defending and securing our Nation
 - Advancing economic security and competing in a global economy



NASA – FY 2011

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$20.0 million
FY 2010 Appropriation	\$25.0 million
FY 2011 Coalition Request	\$25.0 million



Why Is This Important?

1. Broaden NASA research support base at a time of aging NASA workforce and expanding NASA scientific opportunities
2. Develop research capabilities in states
3. Deliver critical outcomes in climate change, aeronautics, etc.



Use of Funds

- Research Infrastructure Awards -- \$125,000/state
- Implementation Awards for research projects – 3 year, \$750,000 awards made competitively
- Why do we need more?
 - From 20 to 27 states
 - Need additional research awards



NIH – FY 2011

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$224.043 million
FY 2010 Appropriation	\$228.862 million
FY 2011 Coalition Request	\$275.0 million



Why Is This Important

1. IDeA increases our nation's biomedical research capability because every region of the country has talent and expertise to contribute to our nation's biomedical research and research training efforts
2. How is IDeA addressing the biomedical research infrastructure needs of your state?
3. The IDeA program works. Since the program's inception, IDeA supported institutions have successfully completed for more than \$1.5 billion in Non-IDEA funding at NIH.



Use of Funds

- COBRE
- INBRE
- Other initiatives such as IDeANet



DOE – FY 2011

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$17.0 million
FY 2010 Appropriation	\$22.0 million
FY 2011 Coalition Request	\$52.0 million



DOE EPSCoR Program Update

- Funding increase will enhance capability of EPSCoR states to conduct sustainable and nationally competitive research. EPSCoR states have significant energy resources, seven of top ten net energy producing states are EPSCoR states.
- FY 2011 request looks to expand program; allow co-funding; increase DOE priority on areas of priority to the states (i.e., fossil energy, biomass, etc.)



Use of Funds

- The DOE program funds basic research in energy-related, programmatic areas through two mechanisms, Implementation Grants and Laboratory Partnership Grants.
- **Implementation Grants** fund group research projects for a maximum period of six years with an initial grant period of three years. Only one active implementation grant / jurisdiction is allowed. Maximum funding for Implementation Grants is \$750,000 per year. Fifty percent state matching funds are required.
- The **Laboratory Partnership Grants** are for a maximum period of three years. Maximum funding for these grants is \$150,000 per year. Ten percent state matching funds are required. Laboratory Partnership Grants allow EPSCoR researchers to work closely with the DOE National Laboratories to conduct collaborative research and train students.



USDA– FY 2011

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$20.1 million
FY 2010 Appropriation	\$26.248 million
FY 2011 Coalition Request	\$42.0 million



DOD– FY 2011

FY 2009 Appropriation	\$14.833 million
FY 2010 Appropriation	\$0.0 million
FY 2011 Coalition Request	Language



DEPSCoR Program Proposal

The proposal of the Coalition of EPSCoR States is for Congress to enact program changes that reflect the following:

- **The statutory authorization for the MURI and DURIP programs be amended to require that a percentage of funding provided for those programs be competitively awarded to submissions from states that demonstrate eligibility under the DEPSCoR statute.**

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EPSCoR/IDeA Foundation Activities

2009-2010



- Meetings with new appointees and senior officials at OMB/OSTP, NIH, NSF, DOE, NASA, USDA
- Comment on agency reports and planning documents (e.g., National Science Board's 2010 Science and Engineering Indicators Report - Chapter 8, NCRR Strategic Plan)

EPSCoR/IDeA Foundation Activities

2009-2010



- Interact with professional societies including APLU, NAS, and AAAS
- Answer inquiries from member and non-member states, congressional staff, agencies, and press
- Ongoing interactions with federal EPSCoR and IDeA managers
- EPSCoR/IDeA Task Forces develop first White Papers, and link to agencies' PI Councils
- New EPSCoR/IDeA Foundation web site

EPSCoR/IDeA Foundation

Challenges 2010

- Develop quality examples of EPSCoR/IDeA accomplishments and expertise
- Meet with new agency leaders and EPSCoR/IDeA managers
- Place more EPSCoR/IDeA administrators and researchers on agency advisory planning committees
- Determine new EPSCoR/IDeA issues and update our agency task forces' White Papers; get more involvement of PI councils