Kai Koizumi - Assistant Director for Federal R&D - White House OSTP

2017 Federal Budget
- invests in R&D and innovation
- accelerates the pace of innovation to create jobs
- improves Americans' health through innovation
- move toward learning American energy
- takes action on climate change
- something else about STEM cells (no time)

Federal R&D looks almost the same as 2009 with ARRA (almost highest ever) GOOD SLIDE

Some highlights:
Advanced manufacturing - 27 more national institutes for a total national network of 45 (UTAH SHOULD BE ON THIS LIST). 9 of these institutes have already been announced, with 4 more coming this year. $250 M in new funds to fund 5 more. $1.9 B is a mandatory proposal in President's budget for funding the remaining 27.

Accelerating Innovation for Industries of the Future - lots of details on slide for budgets

Mentioned investments in exa-scale computing in the National Strategic Computing Initiative

Moving towards Cleaner American Energy - $7.7B in clean energy R&D, $2.9 B for DOE energy efficiency and renewable energy (EERE), $500 M for ARPA-E

21st century Clean Transportation Plan - $200 M

Preparing students with STEM skills - $3.0 B for federal STEM education programs in 2017

$4 B for states and $100 M for districts in 2017 budget for Computer Science for All to increase K-12 access to CS courses

Dahlia Sokolv - Staff Director, House Committee on Science, Space and Technology (said she serves on the democratic side)

12 appropriation subcommittees start (in the House) hold hearings and start to discuss budget (now that it has moved from the White House to congress)

Committee members will often have their own biases on what is important

Work through the hearings and start the mark-up process to see how
much of the President's recommendations they will use, and what changes they want to make. Science budgets (NSF, NASA) are also in the same budget as Dept. of Justice (cops), thus competition DOE competes against water projects in a different committee Said Dems were more interested in supporting applied research, with Republicans more interested in funding basic research Talked a bit about the politics, issues between getting the two parties to agree

Matt Hourihan - R&D Budget and Policy DIrector, AAAS
R&D in the FY2017 budget (GET COPY OF SLIDES - TALKING TOO FAST) Nice slide of Federal spending since FY2010, including base discretionary spending - dropped from 2010 to 2013, but has been ~flat or slight up since then Base discretionary funding is what impacts the federal R&D budget the most Science spending appears to have been coming up over the past several years - FY2016 really helped, and we are almost back to pre-sequestration levels FY2017 - looks like it will be a flat discretionary spending Some big winners - DOE Energy programs, funding is up nearly 40% Discretionary spending comes through the appropriations process, mandatory spending does not New mandatory funding in FY2017 - good slide Trends in Federal R&D as % of GDP - continues to decline overall NIH estimates about 800 less grants issued in FY2017 but 400 grant increase in National Cancer Institute (net decrease) NSF - funding boost for ERCs and SBIR program

Q&A portion of the panel:
Mostly political discussion, no real content or substance