



*The Federal Budget Process  
and R&D in the 2010 Budget*

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*for the AMS Summer Policy  
Colloquium*

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# OSTP



The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) provides S&T advice to the president and other White House offices, leads federal S&T policymaking, coordinates interagency S&T efforts and R&D spending, and consults with non-federal stakeholders on S&T matters.

Director John Holdren was confirmed by the Senate on March 19.

OSTP manages the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) interagency committees and subcommittees.

OSTP is now a lead in openness, transparency, and e-government efforts.

OSTP supports the President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST).



## EARLY S&T ACCOMPLISHMENTS



The Recovery Act signed February 17 provides \$21 billion for R&D, and also makes investments in health care IT, broadband, and clean energy projects.

March 3 Presidential Memorandum restores scientific and technical input to endangered species decisions.

March 9 Presidential Memorandum restores scientific integrity and scientific independence; OSTP is leading implementation.

March 9 Executive Order repeals past executive order restricting federal funding for embryonic stem cell research; NIH is developing new ethical guidelines.

2009 omnibus appropriations bill signed March 11 provides funding increases for every major R&D funding agency.

## What is the budget?



The President's budget is the administration's very detailed plan for how the federal government should spend money. Like a household budget, it has plans for spending and revenues, and economic projections. The budget proposes some changes in current tax or entitlements laws, and proposes new laws for appropriations (annual spending). It's usually released the first week in February.

The congressional budget is Congress' own big-picture plan for federal spending and revenues. It's not a law, but a framework for later congressional budget laws. Congress finalized its 2010 budget in early May.

The Congressional and President's budgets for FY 2010 are very similar.

Program-by-program budget decisions for discretionary programs (including R&D programs) are made in 12 annual appropriations bills, which will be drafted beginning in June.

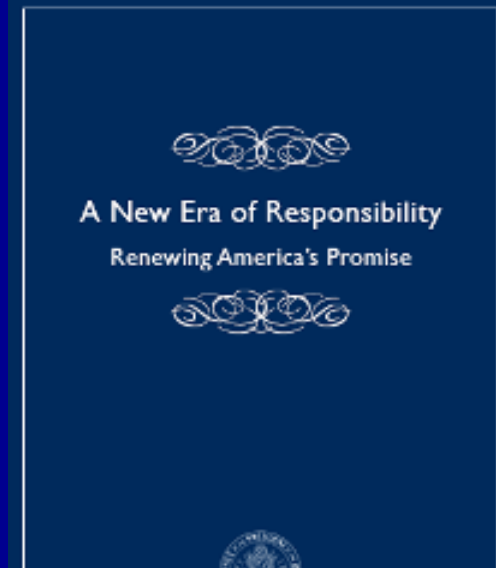
# FY 2010 Budget



President Obama released an FY 2010 budget outline on February 26 and a detailed budget on May 7.

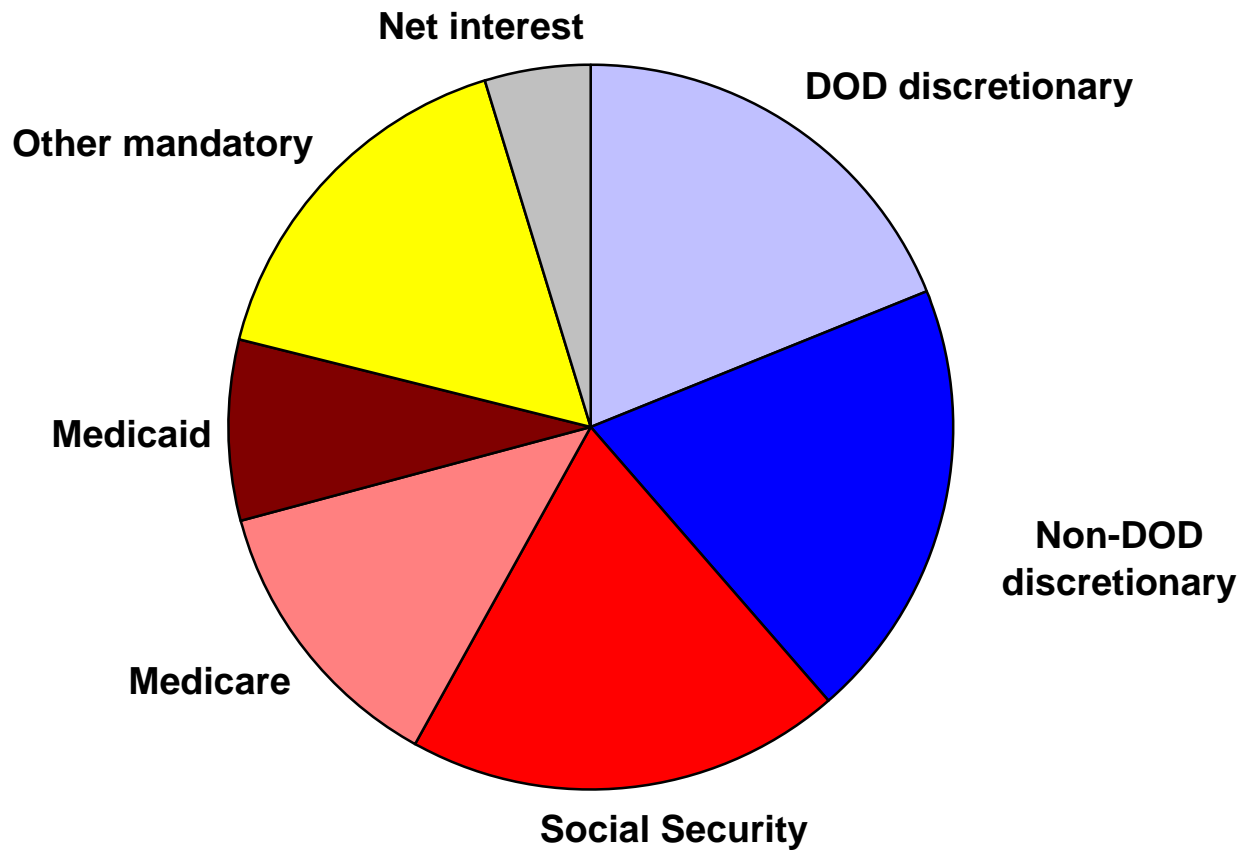
Because of the economic crisis, the FY 2009 budget has unprecedented government spending and borrowing.

The FY 2010 budget aims to sustain an economic recovery, make needed investments, and begin to restore fiscal responsibility.



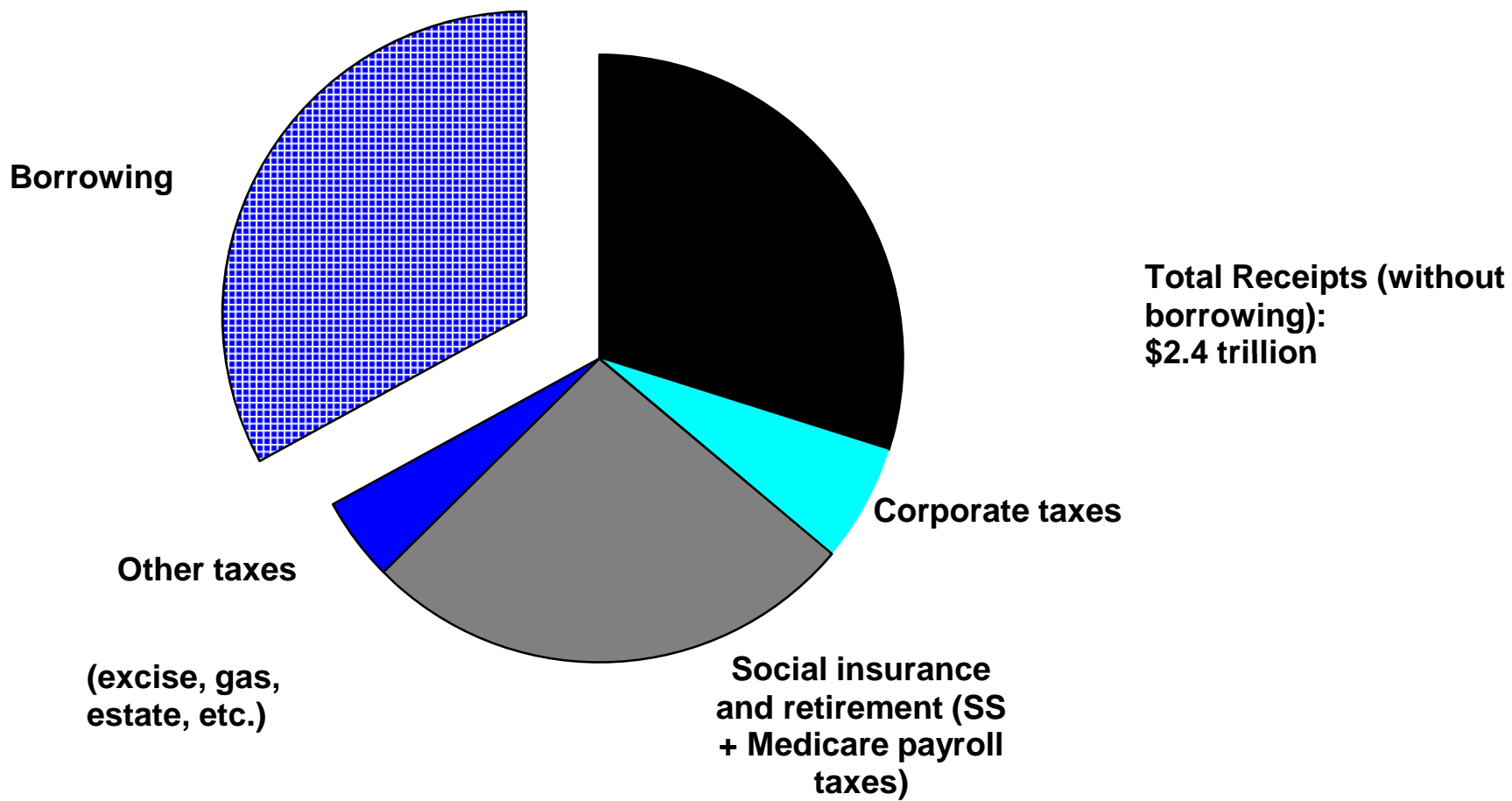
# Composition of the Proposed FY 2010 Budget

Total Outlays = \$3.6 trillion

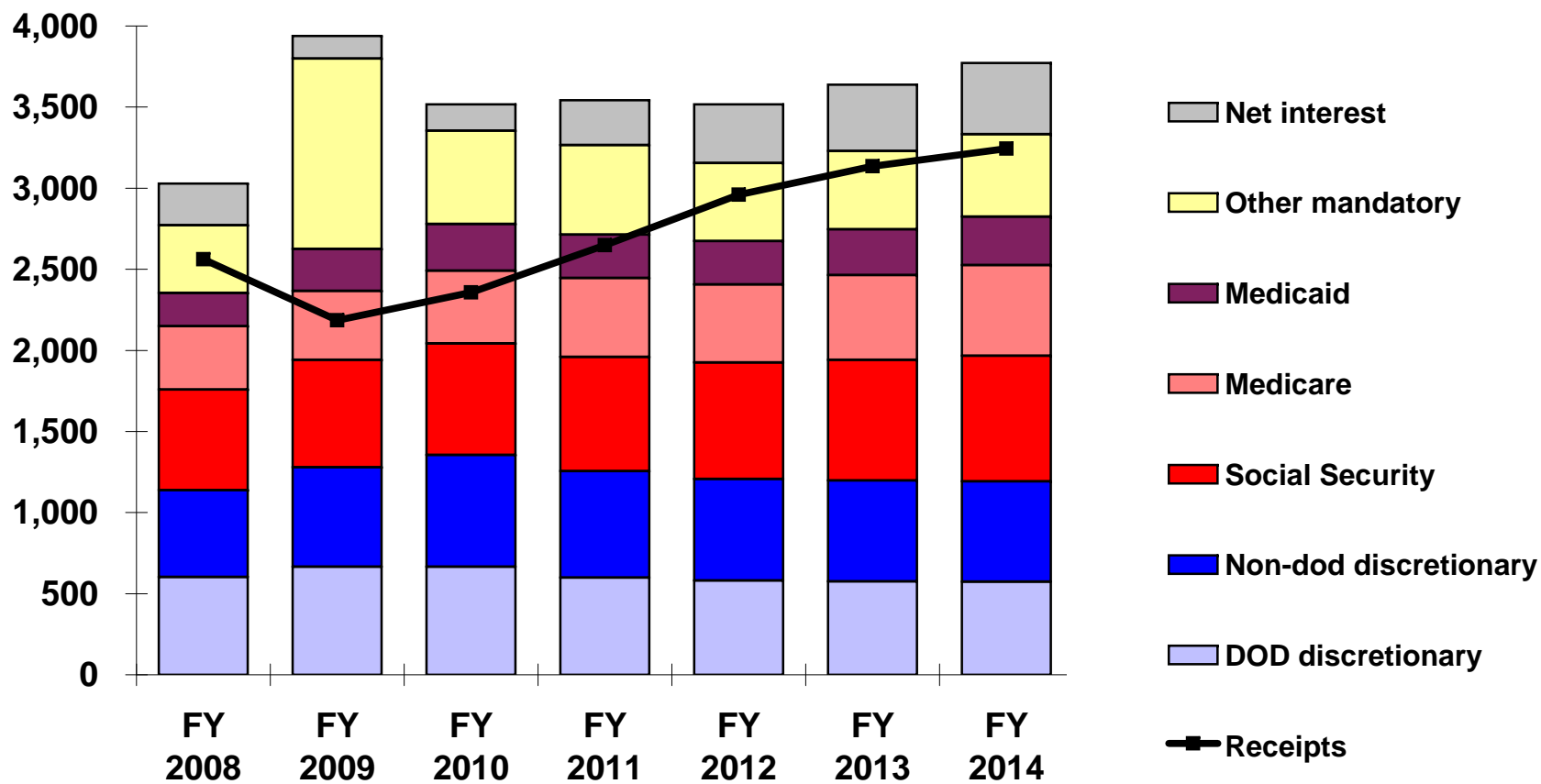


# Composition of the Proposed FY 2010 Budget by Source of Funds

Total Outlays = \$3.6 trillion



## President's FY 2010 Budget Projections: outlays in billions of constant FY 2009 dollars



All years include effects of Recovery Act spending and tax cuts.  
FEB. '09 OSTP

# R&D in the FY 2010 Budget



In R&D spending, investing in the sciences, health care, energy / climate, and security are high priorities in the FY 2010 budget.

2009 appropriations, the Recovery Act, and the 2010 budget combined make 2009 and 2010 investments the two largest R&D budgets in history.

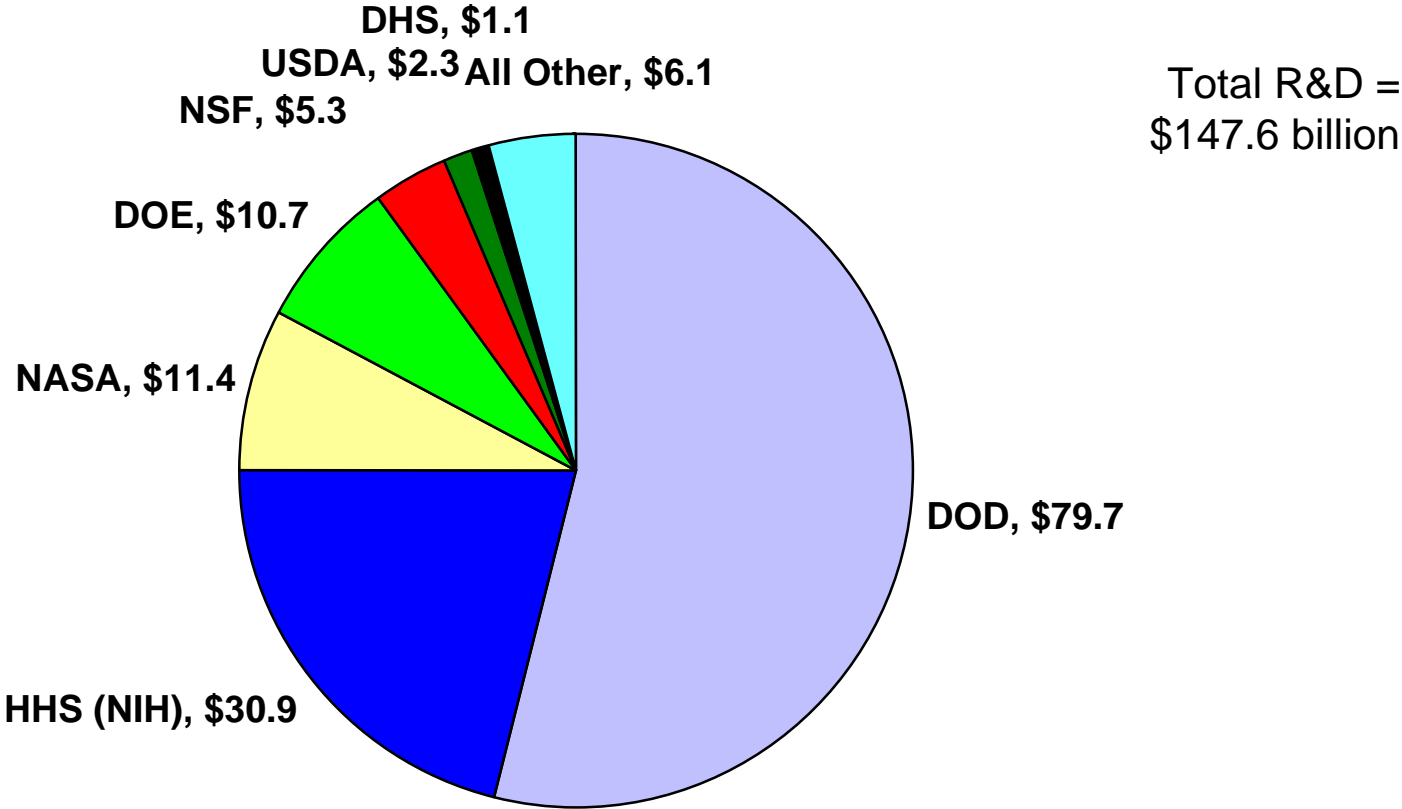
A New Era of Responsibility  
Renewing America's Promise



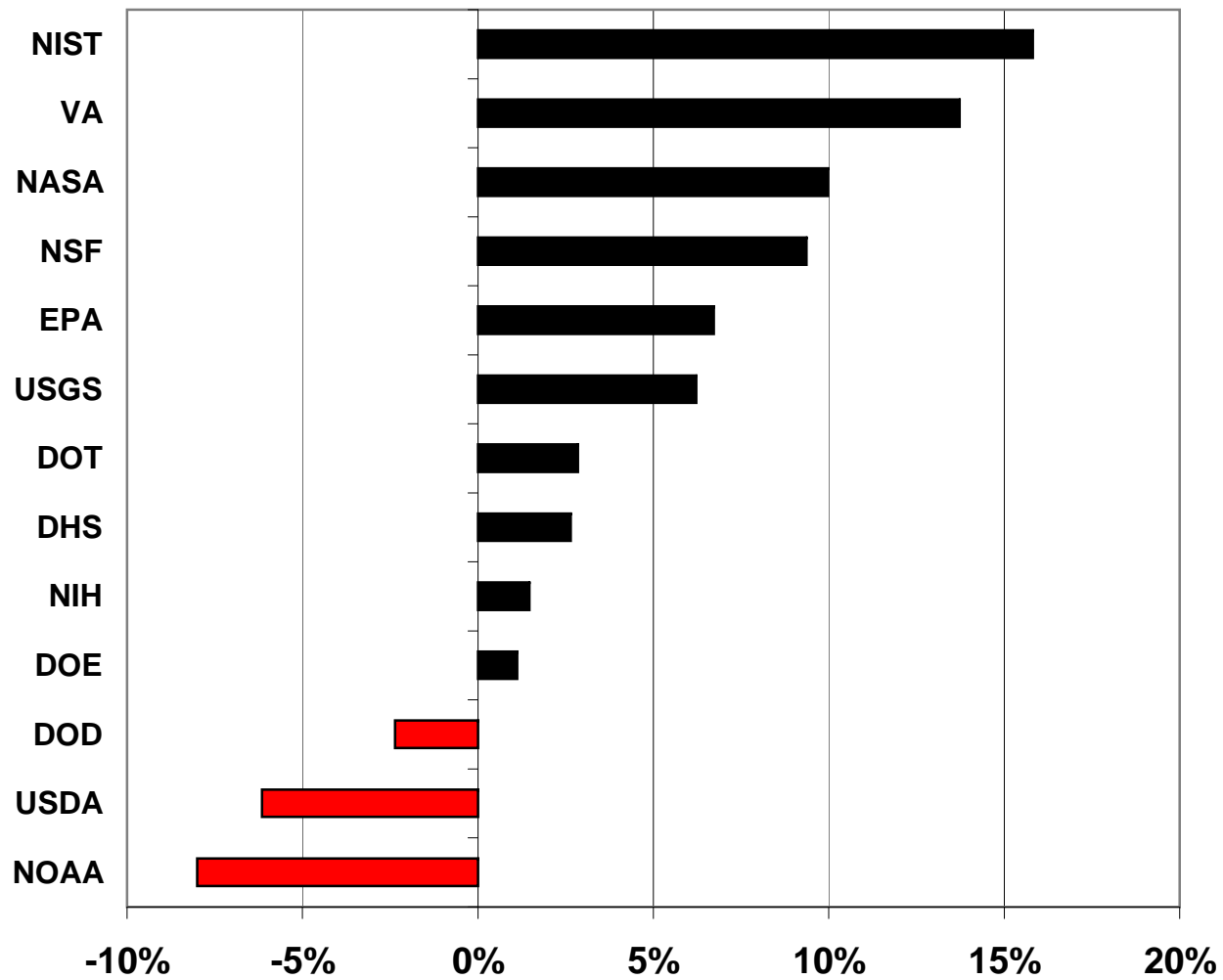
Office of Management and Budget  
[www.budget.gov](http://www.budget.gov)

# Total R&D by Agency: 2010 Budget

Budget Authority in billions of dollars



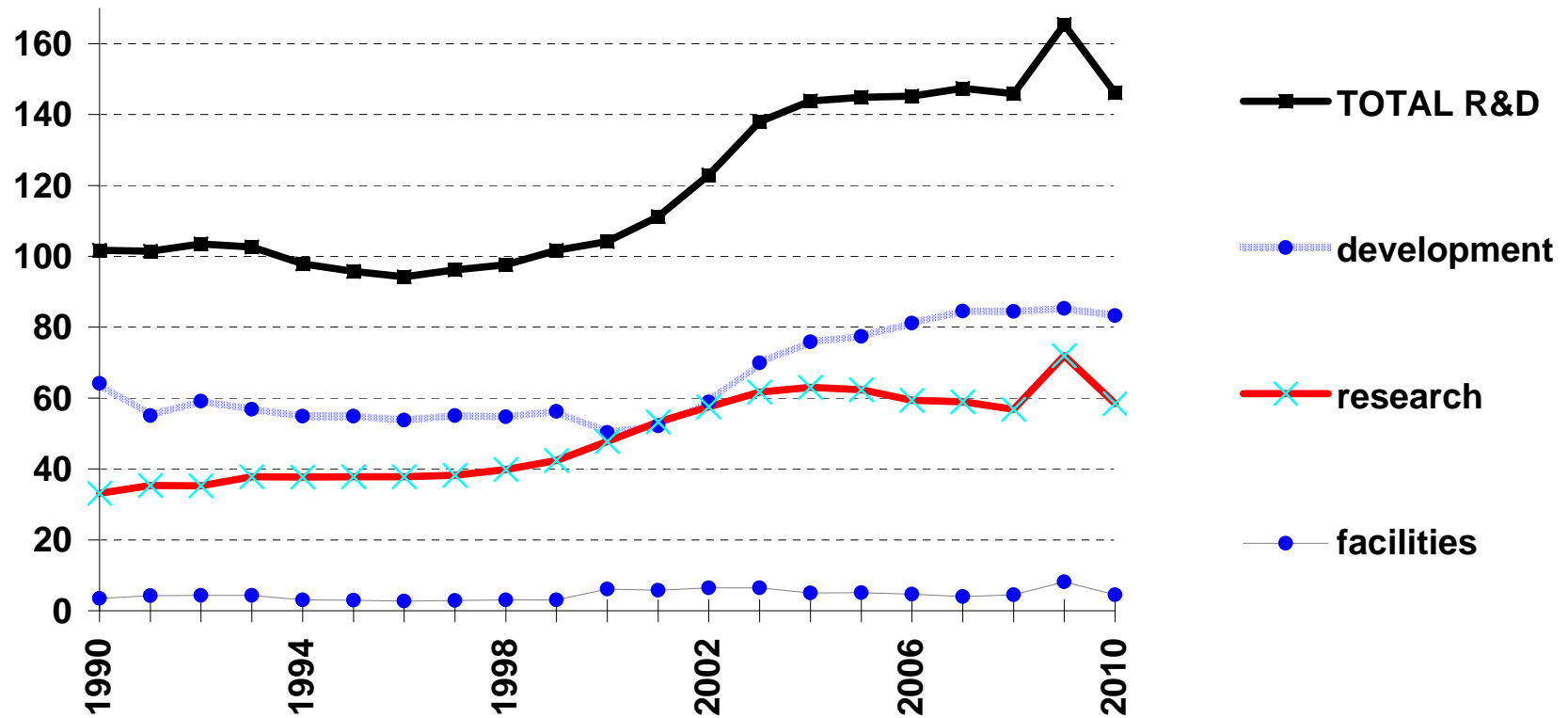
## FY 2010 R&D Budget Percent Change from FY 2009



2009 figures exclude Recovery Act appropriations.  
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## Trends in Federal R&D, FY 1990-2010

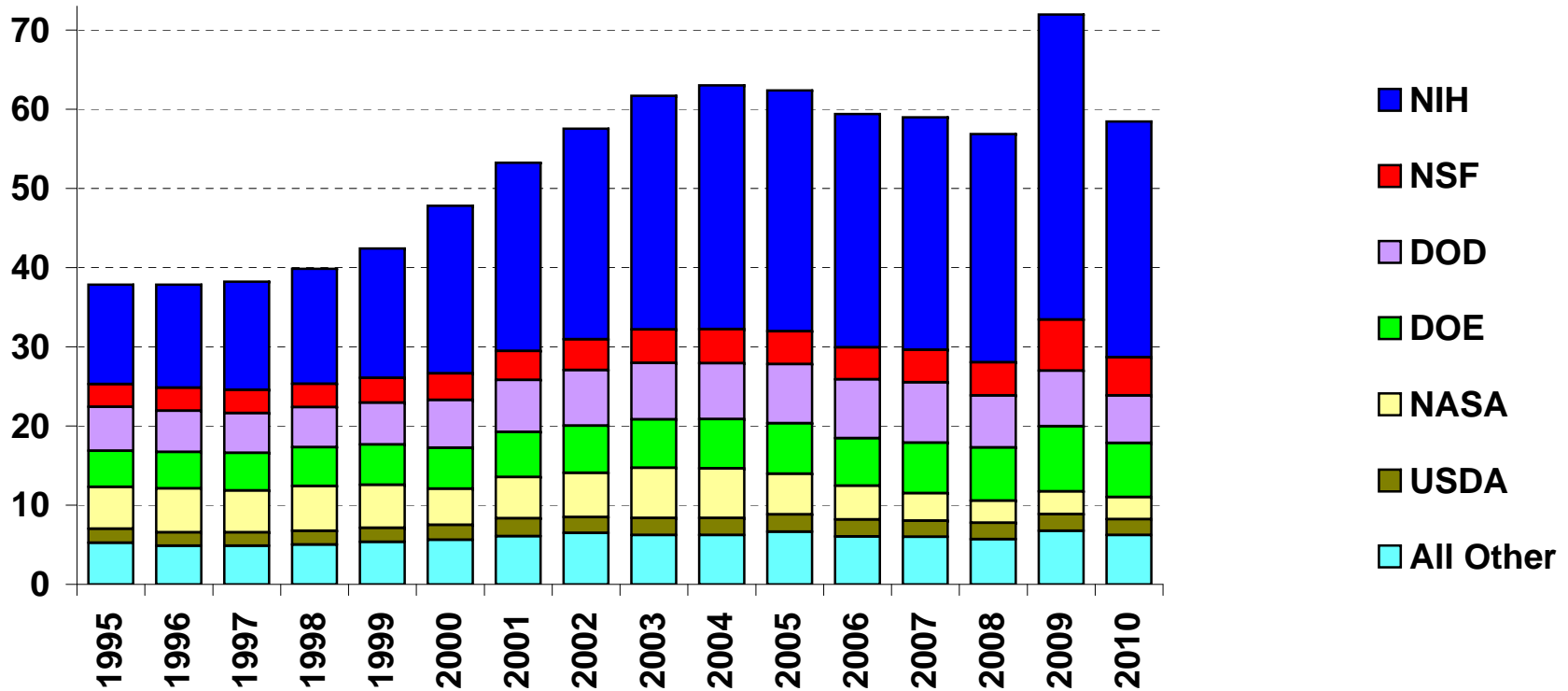
in billions of constant FY 2009 dollars



FY 2009 figures include Recovery Act appropriations.  
Research includes basic research and applied research.  
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## Trends in Research by Agency, FY 1995-2010

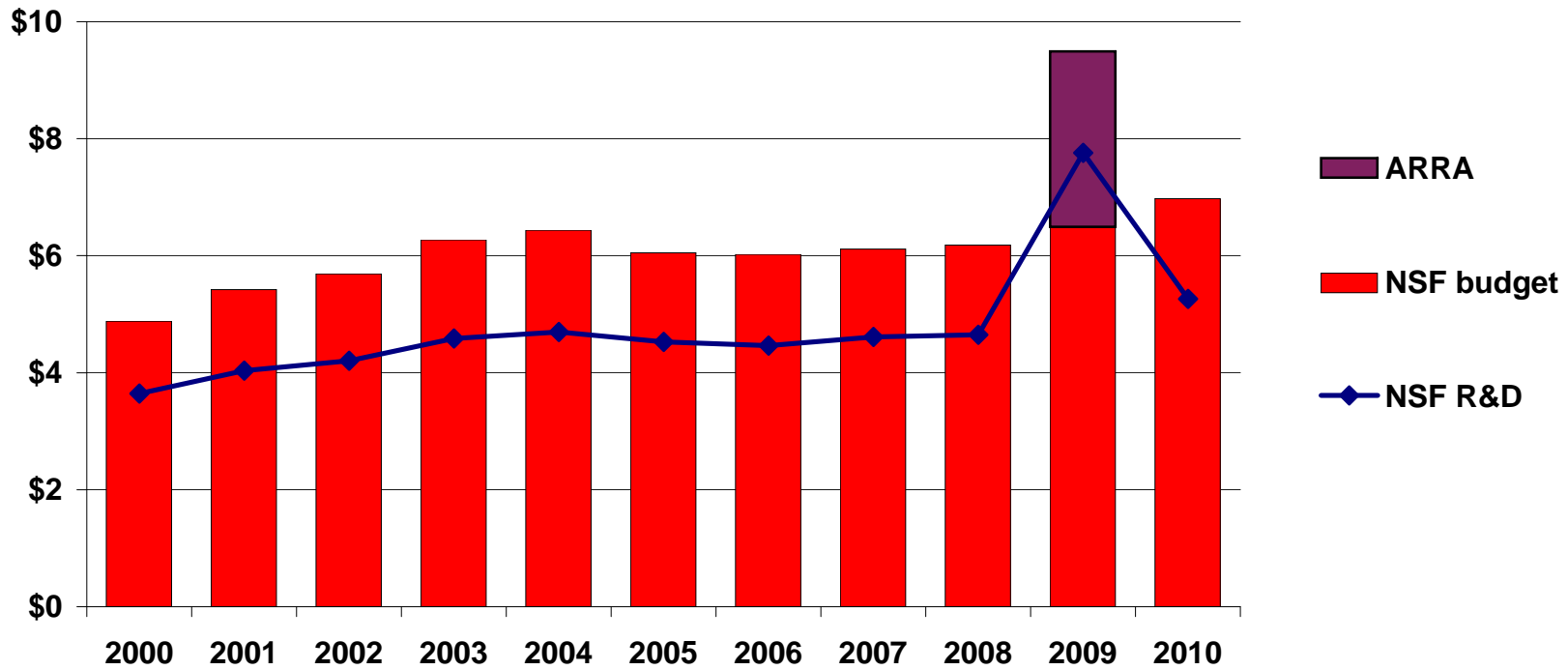
in billions of constant FY 2009 dollars



FY 2009 figures include Recovery Act appropriations. Research includes basic research and applied research.  
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# National Science Foundation Budget, FY 2000-2010

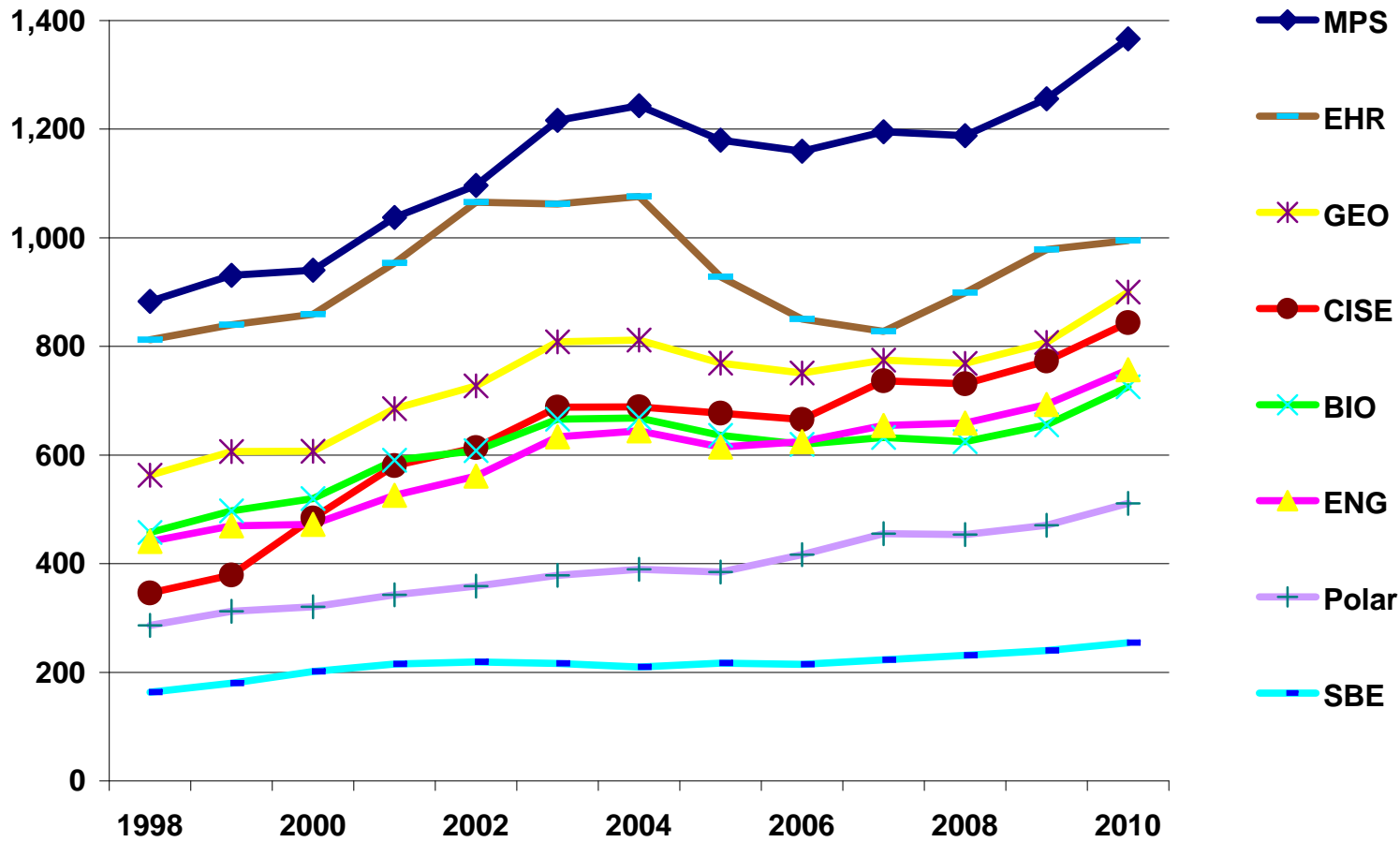
(budget authority in billions of constant FY 2009 dollars)



FY 2010 is budget request.  
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# NSF Budget by Directorate, FY 1998-2010

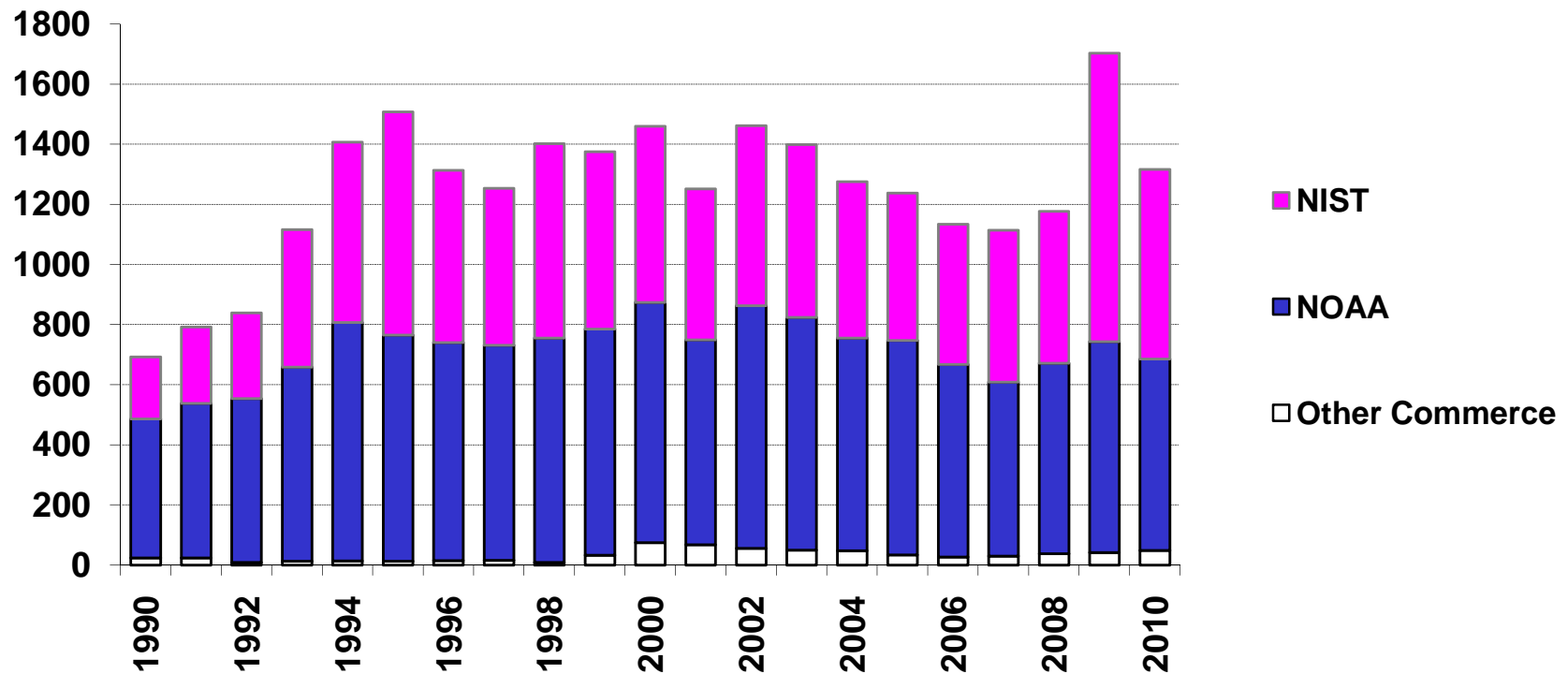
(budget authority in millions of constant FY 2009 dollars)



FY 2010 figures are President's request. CISE includes Office of Cyberinfrastructure. Excludes ARRA funding.  
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## Trends in Commerce R&D, FY 1990-2010 \*

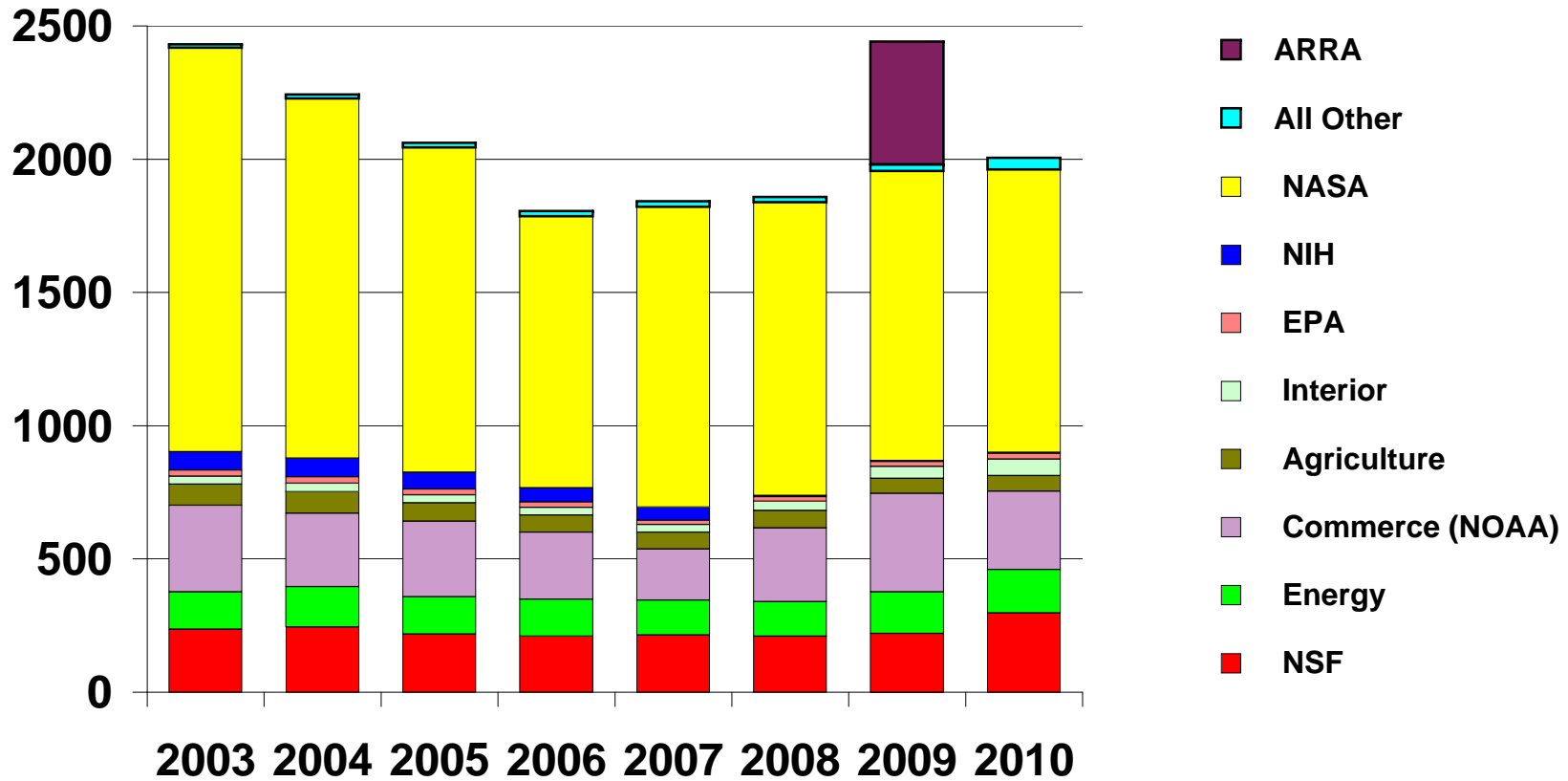
in millions of constant FY 2009 dollars



FY 2009 figures include Recovery Act appropriations.  
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# Climate Change Science Program, by Agency

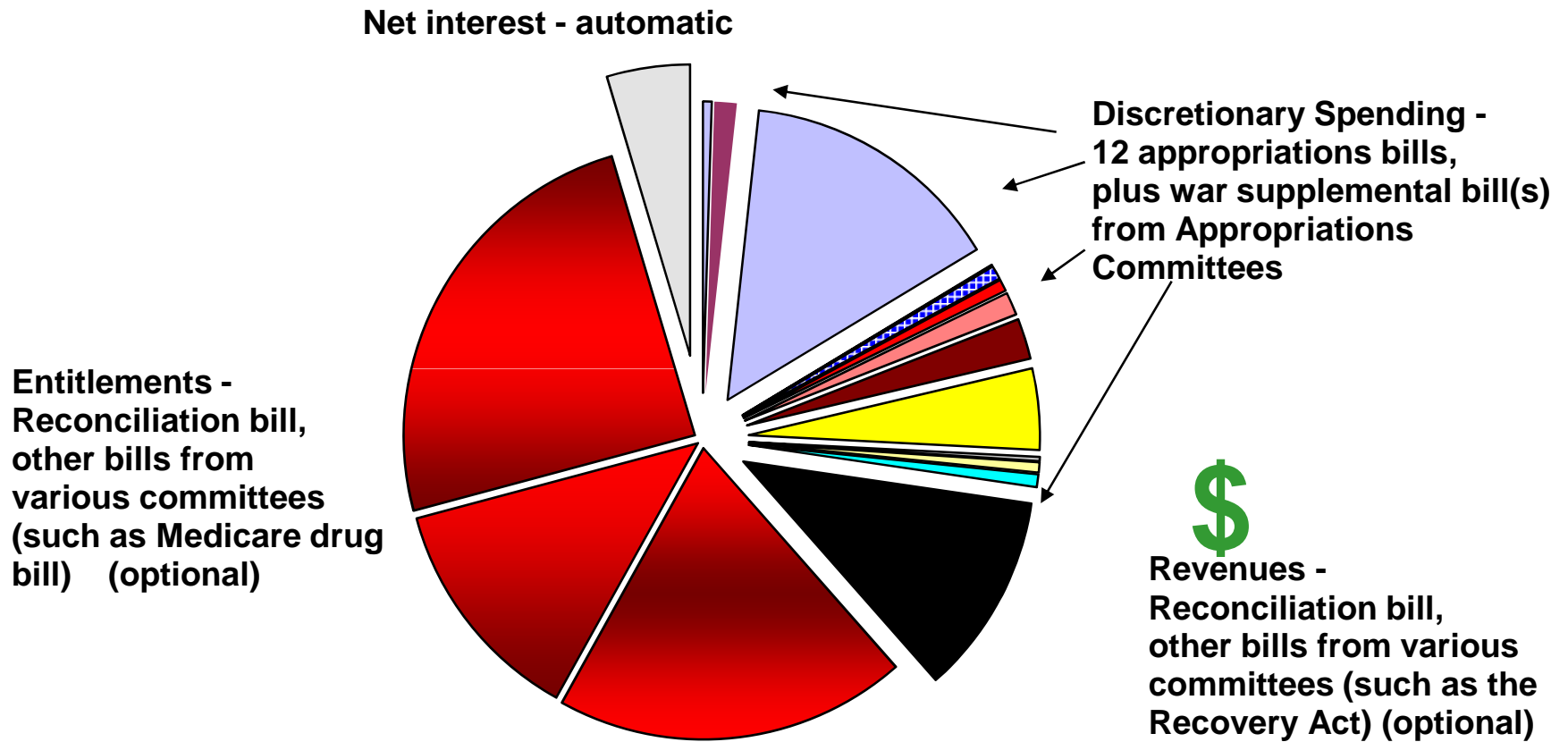
(budget authority in millions of constant FY 2009 dollars, FY 2003-2010)



FY 2009 figures include preliminary allocations of Recovery Act funding.  
MAY '09 OSTP

# How the Budget Becomes Law

## FY 2010 Proposal = \$3.6 Trillion



# R&D IN THE BUDGET PROCESS



Federal R&D is funded through 10 of the 12 appropriations bills. Program-by-program funding levels will be decided in appropriations bills. There are 12 bills; 4 handle 95 percent of the federal R&D portfolio, but DOD, NIH, NSF/NASA/NOAA, and DOE are considered separately.

Many interagency efforts such as climate change R&D, and environmental research are appropriated in several bills.

# THE FY 2010 BUDGET PROCESS (1)



Spring 2009 – Congress approved its FY 2010 budget resolution, its big-picture spending plan.

Appropriations committees received 302(a) allocations: total discretionary spending of \$1.2 trillion, \$10 billion less than the President's budget.

Appropriations committees will soon determine 302(b) allocations dividing total discretionary spending among 12 bills.

# THE FY 2010 BUDGET PROCESS (2)



Summer 2009 – Appropriations subcommittees write appropriations bills. The full committees try to get the bills through the legislative process.

September 2009 – The House and Senate try to conference appropriations bills and send them to the President.

October 1, 2009 – FY 2010 begins. Discretionary programs must have a signed appropriations bill, or shut down. To allow more time, lawmakers pass continuing resolutions (CR's). (For FY 2009, 2 CR's were needed. The 1<sup>st</sup> CR extended to March 6, and also contained final versions of 3 bills. The 2<sup>nd</sup> CR extended to March 11, until President Obama signed a 9-bill omnibus bill .)

# THANK YOU



A screenshot of the OSTP Blog website. The header includes the OSTP logo and the text "Office of Science &amp; Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President". Navigation links include "About OSTP", "Issues", "News", "R &amp; D Budgets", "NSTC", "POCAST", and "Search Blog". The main content area features a blue banner for "OSTP Blog" with the tagline "Science ♦ Technology ♦ Innovation". Below this is a post titled "Presidential Memo on Scientific Integrity: Request for Comment" with a sub-header "Scientific Integrity: Request for Comment" and a sub-header "We come to the OSTP Blog". The post text begins with "On March 9, 2009, the President issued a memorandum in the fields of executive branch agencies and agencies under his direct control, regarding the scientific process in the executive branch and guidance for the Administration's science policy offices." A small image of President Obama is visible at the bottom of the post. The right sidebar contains "The OSTP Blog" section with links for "New report check out our new Web Guide to OSTP's Blog", "Subscribe RSS", "Follow us on Twitter", "Register", and "Log In". Below that is a "Recent Posts" section listing "The President's Working Group on Science and Technology Policy", "Presidential Memo on Scientific Integrity: Request for Comment", and "Schmitt's Blog".

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