

Research Funding in Texas

Presentation for the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education

July 23, 2008

Research Goal in *Closing the Gaps*

 Increase the level of federal science and engineering R&D obligations to Texas universities to 6.5% of all obligations (from 5.5% in 2000)

 Increase research expenditures by Texas public institutions from \$1.45B to \$3B by 2015 (~5%/year)

Long-term trends in Research Expenditures show steady improvement over time



Universities Health-Related Institutions

However, our record on achieving the research goal in *Closing the Gaps* is mixed

- Federal science and engineering obligations for research and development increased by \$665 million from FY 1998 to FY 2005
- Texas' percentage of federal obligations has increased overall since FY 1998, but has seen declines in recent years.
- Despite the increase in total annual dollars, Texas still lags behind other key states in overall federal obligations.

Where do we stand nationally?

Texas has made progress in securing more federal research dollars, but is still well behind key states

Federal Obligations (FY05)	
California	\$3.56B
New York	\$2.05B
Pennsylvania	\$1.49B
Maryland	\$1.46B
Texas	\$1.40B

Source: THECB Research Expenditure Report, FY 200

However, compared to key peer states Texas has maintained its percentage of Federal obligations

State	Change in R&D Obligation Share
Texas	.32%
Maryland	(.12)%
New York	(.13)%
Pennsylvania	(.39)%
California	(.65)%

Source: National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, FY 2005

Texas funds a higher percentage of research than a key economic and educational competitor



\$6.5B Total All institutions, public and private \$3.3B Total All institutions, public and private

Source: NSF Survey on R&D Expenditures at Universitien and Colleges, FY 2006

How is research funded?

The *Texas Charter for Public Higher Education* (1987), suggested research be funded via a combination of:

- Research Enhancement Program
- Advanced Research Program
- Advanced Technology Program
- Research Appropriations (special items)
- Indirect Cost Recovery

Today, Texas invests in a number of initiatives designed to facilitate research

Advanced Research Program

- Research Development Fund
- Emerging Technology Fund
- Competitive Knowledge Fund
- Cancer Prevention and Research Institute
- Special Item Funding
- Indirect Cost Recovery

ARP is a cornerstone for state funded research

 Advanced Research Program (ARP) focuses on basic research: FY2008-09: \$16.4M Competitive, peer reviewed grants Funded 1,520 awards allowing research opportunities for approx. 6,000 graduate and 4,000 undergraduate students.

Research Development Fund (RDF)

 Texas Excellence Fund and University Research Fund created in 2001
Evolved into RDF in 2003 and began operation in FY2006
RDF supports research capacity at public universities, such as funding laboratories

and facilities

✓ FY 2008-09: \$80.9M

Emerging Technology Fund

✓ Fund established in 2005

- Supports activities that create high quality jobs or result in scientific breakthroughs
- Three areas of emphasis:
 - Public and private collaboration
 - Match grants to innovators
 - Attract top research talent to Texas

✓ FY 2008-09: \$117.3M

Competitive Knowledge Fund

- Established in 2007 to enhance support of faculty for instructional excellence and research
- ✓ Eligible universities include: Texas A&M University, Texas Tech University, UT Austin, and University of Houston
 ✓ FY 2008-09: \$93.2M

Cancer Prevention and Research Institute

- Source 80th Texas Legislature authorized creation of Institute tasked with implementing the Texas Cancer Plan
- Voters authorized constitutional amendment to use general obligation bonds each year up to 10 years, beginning in 2010
- Matching grants will be distributed for medical research designed to find cure for cancer
- Funding: \$300 million/FY, up to 10 years (\$3 billion)

Special Item Funding

- Special items are funded at many institutions to support specific research functions or initiatives
- McDonald Observatory (UT Austin), Wind Energy Research (West Texas A&M), and Water Research Center (UT San Antonio) are examples of specific research projects funded via special item appropriations
 Y 2008-09: \$260.3M

Indirect Cost Recovery

 Universities were previously allowed to keep only 50% of grant overhead amounts

 Since 2003, based on recommendations in CTG, the Legislature has allowed universities to keep all overhead funds from grants

Including FY2004, that amounts to an estimated \$230-290M in additional funding

Strategic planning considerations for Research funding

Texas needs to invest in basic research

 Texas must continue to strengthen research at existing national research institutions to better compete with national peers

 Texas must invest in targeted research excellence at regional institutions Funding research in Texas has resulted in a measurable return on investment

 The most recent analysis of the Advanced Research Program identified very specific economic impacts such as license and royalty revenues and start-up commercial activities

The analysis found that the state gained \$916 million for its \$161 million investment in the program through 2006—a 5.7 to 1 return on investment

Source: Bureau of Business Research, IC2 Institute & UT-Austin, *Impact Assessment of Advanced Research Program*, 2006