

# Federal Appropriations

## Overview and SJSU Process

# What are Federal Appropriations?

“Appropriations are annual decisions made by Congress about how the federal government spends some of its money. In general, the appropriations process addresses the discretionary portion of the budget – spending ranging from national defense to food safety to education to federal employee salaries – but excludes mandatory spending, such as Medicare and Social Security, which is spent automatically according to formulas.”

Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget: <https://www.crfb.org/papers/appropriations-101-0>

# Earmark vs. Approp

Approp: The end of a high-level process whereby programmatic requests are made by Congress to fund an authorized federal program at a specific level or to include report language directing a federal agency to implement a program in a specific way.

Earmark: Outside of the approps process, Congressionally Directed Spending/Community Project Funding requests to fund a specific project or organization in a specific location.

# Why are Federal Appropriations important for SJSU?

- Opportunity to secure federally directed spending through alignment with federal priorities.
- Opportunity to inform and influence appropriation language that dictates some policy and program implementation.
- Opportunity to engage with federal agencies during policy and procedure adoption.



# SJSU Vision

To foster a collaborative and sustainable relationship with SJSU's congressional delegation and federal agencies that develops pathways that allow for SJSU strengths to help solve national and state problems through federal appropriation language and fiscal support.

# Key Strategies for Securing Federal Appropriations

- Alignment with federal priorities
- Consistency and messaging
- Relationships with our congressional delegation, their staffs, and agency contacts
- Understanding the appropriations process
  - Craft better requests with higher levels of success

# Things to consider

- What committees do we have congressional representation on?
- What agencies have you had success with?
- What's happening nationally?

# What differentiates SJSU?

- MSI with a diverse student, alumni, faculty, and staff base.
- Pipeline for talent in Silicon Valley and a driver of education for first generation students.
- World-class research that leverages partnerships throughout the Bay area.



# SJSU Process: Timeline

- June 10: Proposals due (PIs)
- June 17: Selection complete, PIs notified, and edits requested (R&I/CGR)
- July 8: Selected PI edits due (PIs)
- July 30: Book drafted (R&I/CGR)
- August 15: Book circulated to congressional staff for edits (CGR)
- October 1: Book finalized (R&I/CGR)
- November 30: Hill visit (CGR/R&I)
- January 15: Hill and agency visits (PIs/CGR/R&I)

# 212 Application Components



# SJSU Application Supplemental

1. Description of investigative teams' funding record in the space proposed with an emphasis on federal funding;
2. Description of investigative teams' agency contacts that can be potential avenues for connection during the appropriation process;
3. Description of the current SJSU infrastructure and history that supports the proposed activities and will allow the request to be successful;
4. Description of partnerships outside of SJSU that support this work, including other universities, industry partners, and nonprofits; and
5. Any other relevant information that may help the proposal be successful.



# SJSU Application Budget and CVs

12-18 Month Budget

CVs of all contributing PIs and co-Is.

# SJSU Process

- Annual open process to select approp request from campus to be elevated to our congressional delegation.
- Back-and-forth workshopping of selected proposals to ensure responsiveness to delegation need.
- Significant engagement with agency and delegation staff to promote requests.

# Example of Finished Request







If desired: The Weeds....

# Appropriation Process: Mechanics

- Agencies submit budget requests for review.
- President submits budget request to Congress.
- House and Senate pass budget resolutions to move budget to committees.
- 12 committees in each chamber "markup" bill to be combined for an overall budget for a vote.
- House and Senate vote on separate bills.
- Passed budgets are reconciled in conference and sent to President for signature.



Image from National Priorities Project:  
<https://www.nationalpriorities.org/budget-basics/federal-budget-101/federal-budget-process/>





# Appropriation Process: Jurisdiction

For every appropriations bill, the Chairperson of the subcommittee with jurisdiction (e.g. the Commerce, Justice, Science subcommittee has jurisdiction over NASA and NSF) proposes a draft bill. The subcommittee then debates and offers and votes on amendments, a process that is called a markup.

Once this process has been completed and the appropriations bill has been passed by the subcommittee, it goes before the full Appropriations Committee for consideration. The Appropriations Committee holds its own mark-up of the bill passed by the subcommittee. The bill passed by the Appropriations Committee then goes before the full House or Senate where it can once again be amended before it is finally passed.



# Federal Approps Calendar

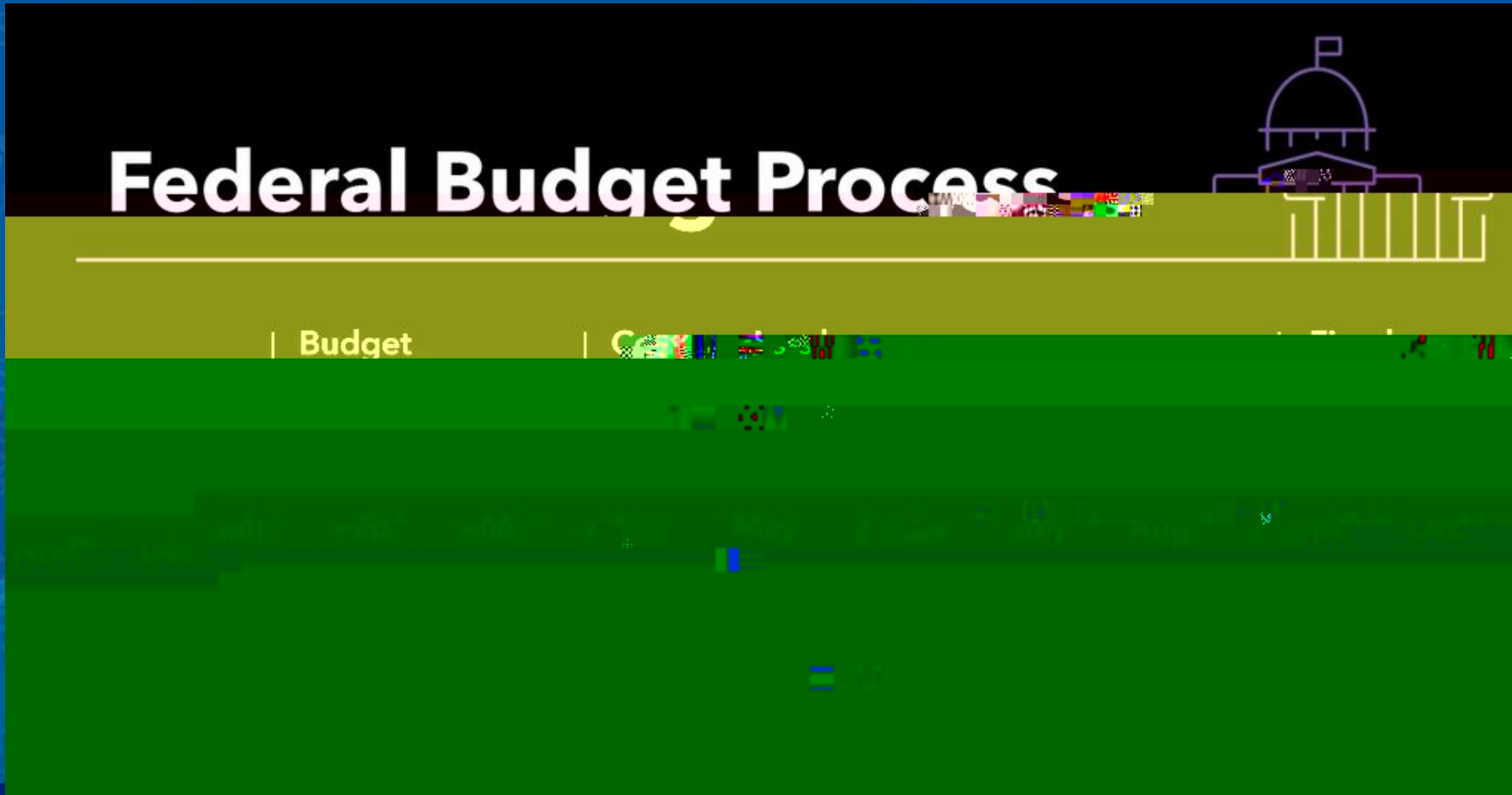


Image from Bloomberg Government:  
<https://about.bgov.com/brief/your-guide-to-navigating-the-federal-budget-process/>

# Federal Approps Committees

1. Agriculture (Ag)
2. Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS)
3. Defense (DoD)
4. Energy and Water
5. Financial Services and General Government (FSGG)
6. Homeland Security

# Federal Approps Committees

7. Interior and Environment
8. Labor, Health & Human Services, Education (LHHS)
9. Legislative Branch
10. Military Construction and VA (MilCon/VA)
- 11.

# Committee Memberships

Senator **Rob Portman**

Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law (Chair)

Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety

Subcommittee on The Constitution

Subcommittee on Crimety



# Committee Memberships

Senator 5`YI DUXJ`U

Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and Border Safety (Chair)

Subcommittee on Intellectual Property

Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights

Senate Committee on the Budget

Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works

Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate, and Nuclear Safety

Subcommittee on Chemical Safety, Waste Management, Environmental Justice, and Regulatory Oversight

Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure

Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Government Operations and Border Management

Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

# Committee Memberships

Representative **NcY @cZ[fYb (75-%-)**

Committee on House Administration (Chair)

House Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship (Chair)

Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet

House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics

# Committee Memberships

Representative **Fc ? \UbbU (75-%+)**

House Armed Services Committee

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces

House Agriculture Committee

Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit

Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture

House Committee on Oversight and Reform

Subcommittee on Environment (Chair)

Subcommittee on Government Operations

# Committee Memberships

Representative **5bbU 9g\cc (75-%,)**

House Committee on Energy and Commerce

Subcommittee on Health (Chair)

Subcommittee on Communications and Technology

Representative **>]a a m DUbYhhU (75-&\$)**

House Agriculture Committee

Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research



# Committee Notes

- Not all committee bills get equal weight and not every committee has the same politics at play
- Some committees are more bipartisan (e.g. DoD), some have tight budgets (LHHS-Ed), and all have specific charges.

Thank you