

## Awards and proposals FY 2022-23 annual report

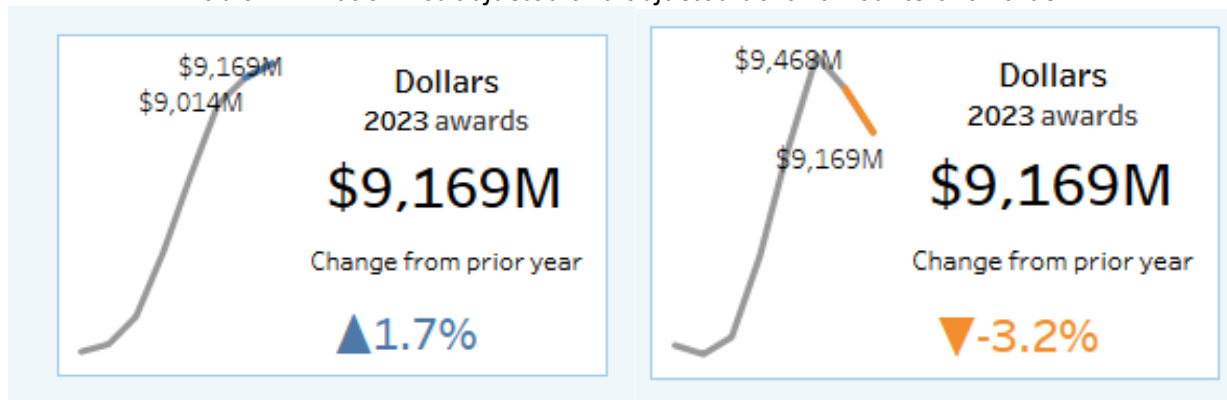
This report is based on the federal fiscal year, October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023.

Interactive data visualization is available online for detailed data about research sponsorship. Additional information on research activities at UC is also available on the [UC Information Center](#). Also available in the [Research section](#) of the UCOP Institutional Research and Academic Planning website is a series of Topic Briefs presenting analyses of trends in UC’s federal, state, corporate, and non-profit funding.

### Total awards and proposals

The total dollars awarded in the federal fiscal year 2023 grew by almost 2% from the previous fiscal year when not adjusted for inflation. When adjusted for inflation, the difference is -3%, reflecting that awarded dollars did not keep pace with a general increase in costs.

Table 1: Inflation not-adjusted and adjusted dollar amounts of awards



The count of awards and the number of sponsors decreased, possibly reflecting the decline in the counts and sponsors in the prior year’s proposals.

Table 2: Proposal count and sponsor number, 2022

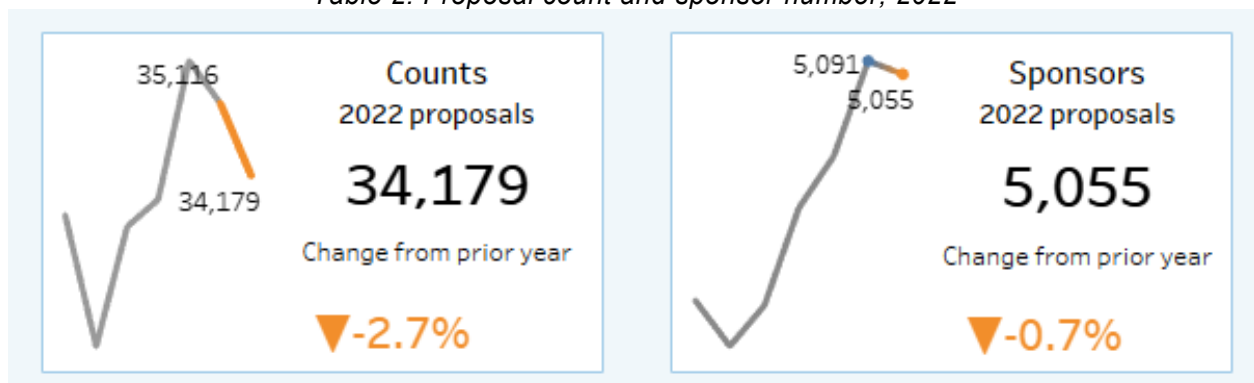
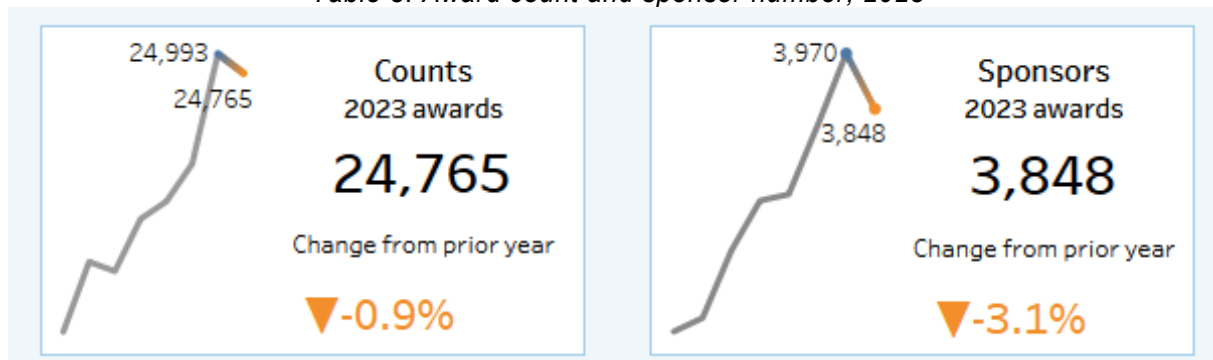
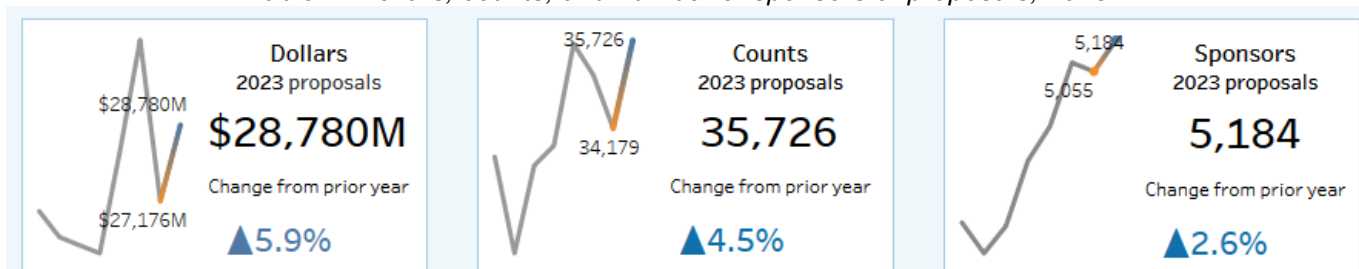


Table 3: Award count and sponsor number, 2023



The proposals for fiscal year 2023, on the other hand, increased in requested dollar amount, count, and number of sponsors from the previous year, indicating a possible award increase in these three areas next year. However, it is possible that total funding from the State of California will be adversely impacted by anticipated state spending cuts for the coming fiscal year.

Table 4: Dollars, counts, and number of sponsors of proposals, 2023

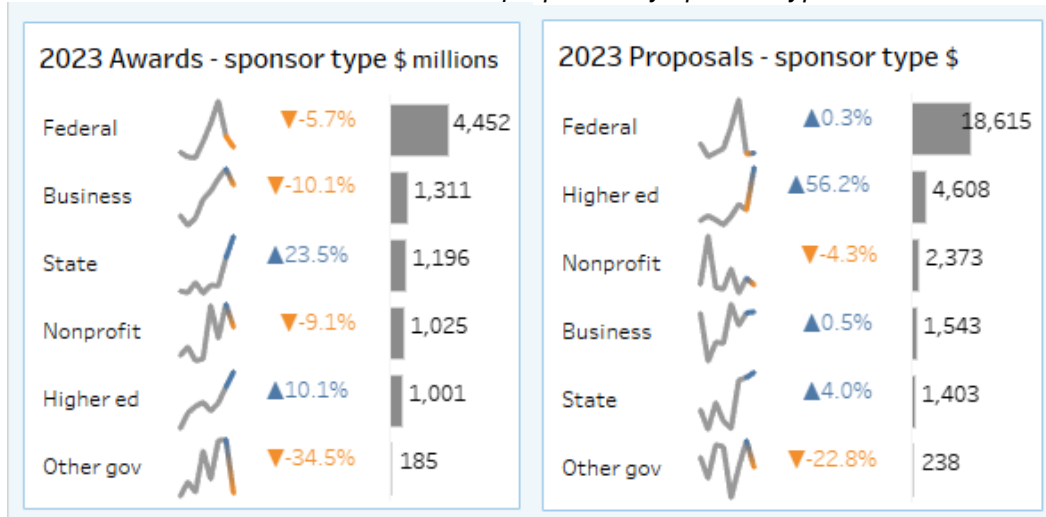


### Awards and proposals by sponsor type

Federal awards adjusted for inflation continued declining but at a much lower rate than last year. This aligns with broader [projections from the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics](#) that total federal agency obligations would decline by over 2% (prior to adjustment for inflation) from FY 2022 to FY 2023, largely driven by the expiration of COVID-19 funding programs. However, some agencies did see boosts to their budgets which outpaced inflation (see discussion below), which may present opportunities for additional funding in some areas.

While federal and other government awards declined, awards from the State of California and higher education institutions increased. The proposed dollars in federal grants, on the other hand, increased albeit by a small percentage. We see a much higher rate of increase in higher education and decline in other government sources for proposals this year.

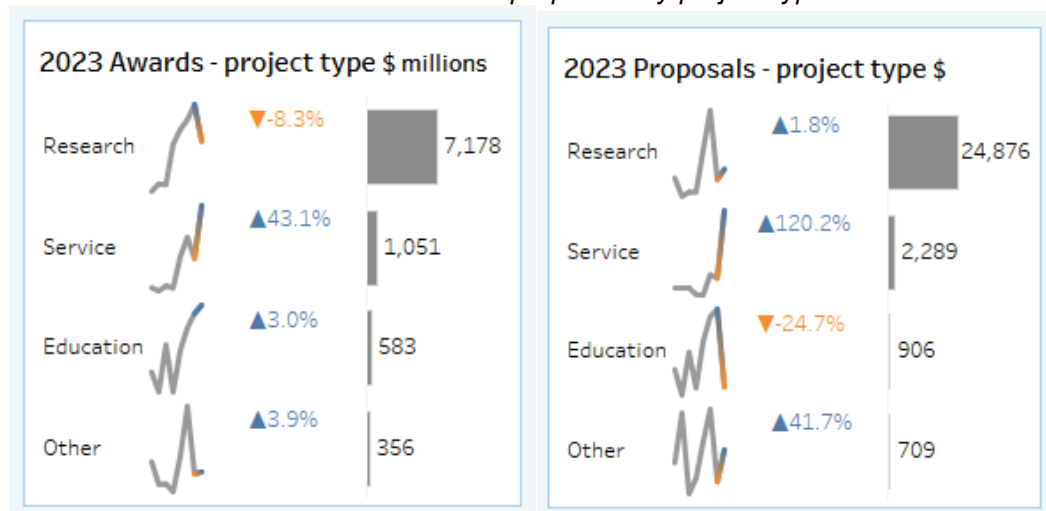
Table 5: Awards and proposals by sponsor type



### Awards and proposals by project type

The awarded dollars adjusted for inflation by project type show that total funding for awards increased in all types except in Research. The largest increase, 43%, was seen in Service (public service). The proposed dollar amounts show a 120% increase in Service and close to a 25% decrease in Education.

Table 6: Awards and proposals by project type

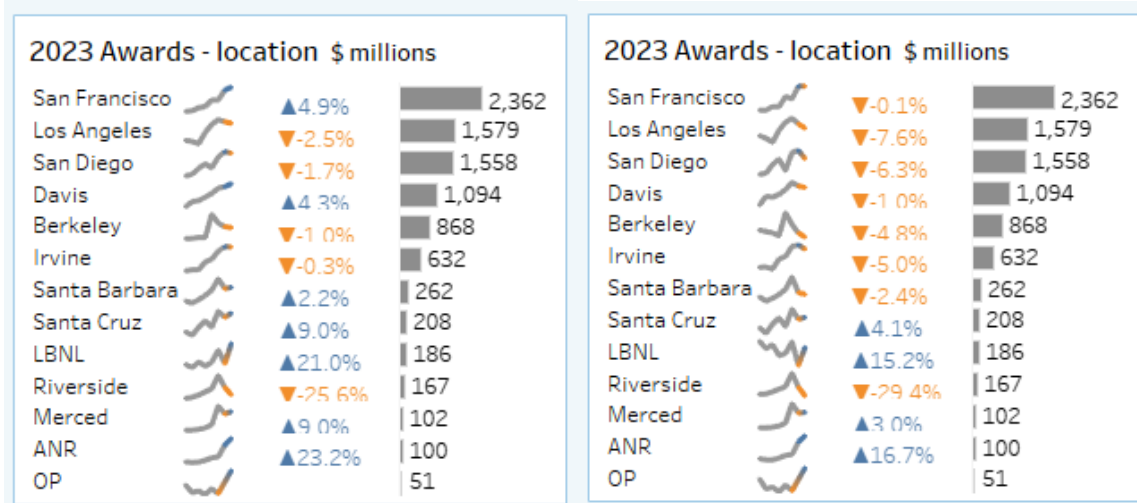


### Awards and proposals by location

The impact of inflation was larger among the UC campuses/locations that earned more awards. UC San Francisco, Davis, and Santa Barbara's positive increases compared to last year turn

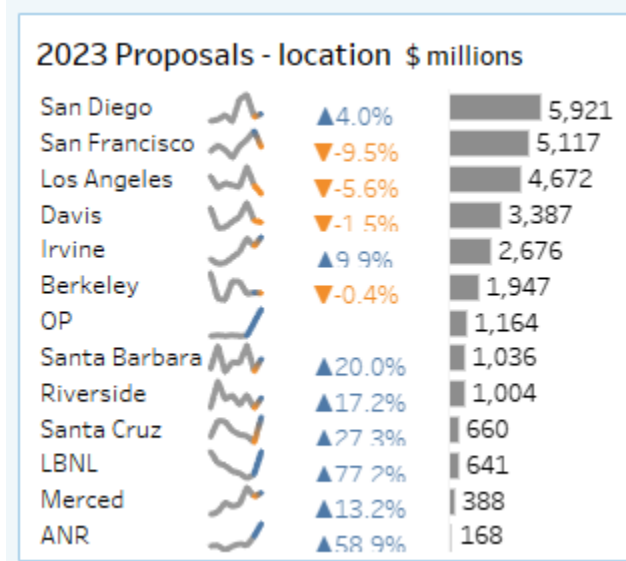
negative when adjusted for inflation. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), UC Merced, and Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) maintain positive increases after adjusting for inflation.

Table 7: Inflation not-adjusted and adjusted awards by location



As in the prior year, the proposed dollar amount adjusted for inflation at UC San Diego surpassed that of UC San Francisco. Proposed dollars decreased at the San Francisco, Los Angeles, Davis, and Berkeley campuses.

Table 8: Inflation-adjusted proposals by location



### DISCUSSION: Federal funding

The federal FY 2023 omnibus spending package, enacted on December 29, 2022, included \$1.7 trillion in discretionary spending and in total \$772.5 billion in nondefense funding (a 5.8 percent increase over FY 2022) and \$858 billion in defense funding (a 9.7 percent increase over FY 2022). Below are highlights of the FY 2023 omnibus package with respect to research, while a chart with the specific funding levels for UC's FY 2023 and 2024 appropriations priorities can be found [online](#).

- **CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 Implementation:** Congress allocated \$1.8 billion in new funding to implement the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act of 2022. The CHIPS and Science Act sets out an ambitious goal of doubling funding for science and technology programs by 2027 to help drive U.S. economic competitiveness.
- **Health Care Funding, Access, and Research:** The appropriations bill funds core investments in the health and well-being of the people of the U.S. and abroad. This includes an additional \$760 million to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), much of which funds core programs like the Public Health Infrastructure and Capacity Program, the Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund, Global Public Health Protection, the Forecasting and Outbreak Analytics Center, Public Health Workforce, and Data Modernization. A further \$1.5 billion was allocated for the second year of the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H) to accelerate the pace of breakthroughs in medicine. Additional funding to other agencies was allocated for programs to accelerate advanced research and development of medical countermeasures for pandemic threats; build the capacity of countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks; reduce the prevalence of HIV/AIDS; support access to voluntary family planning services and other related health care; and reduce the nation's maternal mortality rate.
- **Supporting Mental Health:** Over \$2.2 billion was allocated to confront lack of access to mental health care. Funding will support community mental health services, identify children and youth in need of mental health care, increase the availability of mental health services in schools, and improve nationwide access to the National Suicide Prevention Hotline.
- **Misuse of Opioids and Other Substances:** The bill allocated more than \$11 billion in funding to confront the opioid epidemic and broader substance abuse crises, including medication assisted treatment programs, overdose surveillance and prevention, and anti-trafficking efforts.
- Other federal research funding agencies also saw increases of various sizes to their budgets for research purposes:
  - **National Institutes of Health (NIH) Funding:** The bill provided over \$47.6 billion for NIH, an increase of \$2.5 billion (5.5 percent) above the FY 2022 enacted level.
  - **National Science Foundation (NSF):** The appropriators provided \$9.877 billion for the NSF which is a substantial \$1 billion (11.8 percent) above FY 2022. However, reductions in allocations are expected going forward.
  - **Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science:** The appropriators provided \$8.1 billion for the DOE Office of Science, which is \$625 million (8.36 percent) above FY 2022.

### DISCUSSION: State funding

State funding increased in both awarded and proposed dollars.

The 2022 Budget Act continued to include COVID-19 relief for families and businesses, albeit at a significantly reduced level compared to the 2021-22 fiscal year, and made investments to address numerous other challenges in California.

- **Investment in Educational Facilities:** \$8.3 billion was allocated to support construction and infrastructure projects in early childhood education, school, and higher education facilities,

including \$500 million over three years for a new Immunology and Immunotherapy Institute at UCLA, \$249 million over three years to provide a clean energy grid at UC Berkeley, and another \$249 over three years for infrastructure projects at UC Merced and UC Riverside. An additional \$2 billion was set aside for student housing facilities.

- **Climate Change and Clean Energy:** The Budget commits \$19 billion General Fund (in addition to associated federal and special funds), over multiple years, to climate and energy investments., including Water-Drought Resilience, Wildfire Resilience, Extreme Heat, Nature Based Solutions, Energy, Zero-Emission Vehicles, and other climate-related actions. More than \$6.1 billion was allocated for investment in clean trucks, buses, off-road equipment, clean cars, and, from the Proposition 98 budget, ZEV school buses and charging infrastructure, as well as substantial investments in other electricity and energy assets. The Budget’s \$14.8 billion multiyear transportation package further includes funding for climate adaptation. \$180 million is allocated for local assistance grants to improve organic waste infrastructure. Finally, \$420 million was allocated for nature-based projects for adaptation to sea level rise, with another \$100 million designated for flood-related dam safety projects.
- **Investments in UC Climate Research and Innovation:** \$185 million were designated for investment in climate research at UC, including \$100 million to support statewide climate action research seed and matching grants, and grants for projects at University of California Innovation and Entrepreneurship centers to incentivize and expand climate innovation and entrepreneurship, and \$85 million to support climate initiatives at the Santa Cruz, Merced, and Riverside campuses.
- **Wildfire Prevention:** The Budget continues the state’s efforts to combat the risk of and respond to wildfires. This includes allocations of \$60.4 million to fund an additional 12 hand crews for vegetation management, hazardous fuel reduction projects, and wildland fire suppression; \$60.6 million for deferred maintenance and special repair projects at CalFire, California Conservation Corps, and California Military Department facilities to accommodate additional fire crews; and \$96 million for the acquisition of four firefighting helicopters.

## Significant awards

For three years in a row, the largest award of over \$100 million came from the AIDS clinical trials group at the Los Angeles campus. In FY 2023, the awards for the California Immunization and Vaccines for Children Program at UC San Francisco surpassed the awards of the AIDS Clinical Trials Group.

Table 9: The five largest awards, 2023

California Immunization and Vaccines for Children Program [San Francisco]	\$173 M
AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG) for Research on Therapeutics for HIV and Related Infections [Los Angeles]	\$119 M
STD and Viral Hepatitis Prevention and Control [San Francisco]	\$80 M
FY2224 CalSWEC Title IV-E Program [Berkeley]	\$77 M
Abbott's Traumatic Brain Injury ("TBI") test for diagnosis [San Francisco]	\$48 M