
FEDERAL AFFAIRS

President Joe Biden, Jr., the House and Senate have considered several bills of importance that have been signed into law or are being discussed that could have significant importance for the students, faculty and researchers at Wayne State University. With the notable exception of the first bill, the others are *authorizations*, and would need *appropriations* before a final value can be attached to them. They are:

The American Rescue Plan Act

Status: Signed into law on March 11, 2021

Total Cost: approx. \$1.9 T

Overview:

- https://www.aplu.org/members/councils/governmental-affairs/CGA-library/aplu-analysis-of-the-american-rescue-plan-act-1/file?mkt_tok=NjAzLVVSVy0xMjcAAAF7vKTL4dmgdjMltBFfe13apZW0_ensJRQYdicn5bxwXCRC6U2-eIVCclkgLhtqBgpaxtaQsXcoQHV4_KumDSYMHNCyCLAmE9bh9p9E
- Appropriates funds for a range of COVID-19 relief and recovery programs
- Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) III: \$39.58 B total
 - Allocation divided 50/50 between student assistance and institutional aid
 - Institutions would:
 - continue to be responsible for determining which students receive emergency financial aid grants;
 - retain broader eligible use of institutional funds and student aid grants; and
 - be required to use part of their institutional funds for evidence-based practices to mitigate COVID-19 along with outreach to students regarding financial aid adjustment due to the pandemic.
- Institute of Education Sciences research on the impact of COVID-19 on learning = \$100 m added to its budget
- Institute of Museum and Library Services = \$200 m added to its budget
- National Endowment for the Arts = \$135 m added to its budget
- National Endowment for the Humanities = \$135 m added to its budget
- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) awards for COVID-19 research, development and testbeds = \$150 m added to its budget
- National Science Foundation (NSF) COVID-19 response research grants, cooperative agreements, scholarships, fellowships and apprenticeships = \$600 m added to its budget
- Teaching health centers that operate graduate medical programs as well as for teaching health center development grants = \$330 m
- Targeted Provider Relief Fund (PRF) for rural hospitals and rural healthcare providers to cover COVID-19-related expenses and lost revenue = \$8.5 B

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- Environmental Protection Administration to “address health outcome disparities from pollution and the COVID–19 pandemic” = \$100 m
 - environmental justice grants = \$50 m
 - air pollution monitoring and research = \$50 m
 - USAID response to the coronavirus domestically and internationally = \$41 m

The White House American Jobs Plan (the Biden Infrastructure Plan)

Status: under debate. Initial proposal released March 31, 2021

- On May 21, the White House proposed to remove most of the R&D provision as part of an offer to reduce the cost of its plan from \$2.25T to \$1.7T. GOP leadership has countered this with \$1T and continue to disagree on how to pay for the cost of the package.
 - President Biden has set a “soft” Memorial Day deadline for a final deal.
 - House Speaker Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Schumer both plan to move forward on infrastructure in July.
 - Final infrastructure plan details, once authorized, would need Congressional appropriation of funds.

Original Proposed Total Cost: \$2.25T

Overview:

- <https://www.whitehouse.gov/?s=American+Jobs+Act>
- *R&D details of the original \$2.25T American Jobs Plan included:*
 - \$180 billion for R&D and industries of the future, including:
 - \$50B for the NSF to create a new technology directorate to cover “fields like semiconductors and advanced computing, advanced communications technology, advanced energy technologies, and biotechnology;”
 - \$30B “for R&D that spurs innovation and job creation, including in rural areas;”
 - \$40B to upgrade “research infrastructure in laboratories across the country, including brick-and-mortar facilities and computing capabilities and networks”
 - Funds would be allocated across federal R&D agencies.
 - Half of the funds (\$20B) would go to Historically Black College and Universities (HBCU) and other Minority Serving Institutions.
 - The plan also would create a new HBCU-affiliated national lab on climate.
 - \$35B to support climate change proposals such as:
 - creating an Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate;
 - a \$5B increase for “other climate-focused research;” and
 - \$15B for climate change demonstration projects
 - \$20B for regional innovation hubs and a Community Revitalization Fund

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- Regional innovation hubs would support at least ten hubs to “leverage private investment for technology development, link urban and rural economies, and create new businesses in regions beyond the current handful of high-growth centers.”
 - The Community Revitalization Fund would support innovative, community-led redevelopment projects.
 - \$31B for “small businesses access to credit, venture capital, and R&D dollars.” This includes funds for “community-based small business incubators and innovation hubs to support the growth of entrepreneurship in communities of color and underserved communities.”
 - \$14B for the NIST to:
 - “bring together industry, academia, and government to advance technologies and capabilities critical to future competitiveness;” and
 - quadruple funds for the Manufacturing Extensions Partnership to expand involvement of minority-owned and rurally-located small- and-medium-sized enterprises in technological advancement.
 - Strengthen manufacturing supply chains for “critical goods:”
 - \$50B for a new Department of Commerce office to monitoring domestic industrial capacity and investments to support production of critical goods; and
 - \$50B for semiconductor manufacturing and research.

White House American Families Plan

Status: under debate. Details of the proposal released on April 28, 2021

- Plan details, once authorized by Congress, would need Congressional appropriation of funds.

Proposed Total Cost: \$1.8T

Overview:

- <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/28/fact-sheet-the-american-families-plan/>
- In addition to provisions related to child support, primary education, and support for teachers, the Plan proposes federal investments in education, such as two years of free community college, increasing the maximum for a Pell Grant by \$1,400, funds to support college retention and completion programs

Endless Frontier Act (renamed the U.S. Innovation & Competition Act)

Status: under debate and amendment in the Senate. Originally introduced on April 20, 2021. Renamed and amended in committee on May 18, 2021. Cloture invoked May 25, 2021; final vote on cloture delayed until June 8, 2021.

- The House Science, Space & Technology Committee is negotiating a similar, but more NSF-focused authorization bill. If each chamber passes their respective bills, differences between these bills will be resolved in conference before passage of a final bill and signature into law.

- Final authorization provisions would need Congressional appropriation of funds.

Original Proposed Total Cost: \$110B

Overview: Originally, the bill (<https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/senate-bill/1260?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22Endless+Frontier%22%5D%7D&s=2&r=1>) included:

- Reauthorizing the NSF at \$52B over FY22-FY26 for current NSF activities, representing a 7 percent increase each year;
- creating a new directorate for technology and innovation;
- developing federal strategies to improve national research and innovation competitiveness and research security;
- extend the Manufacturing USA program; and
- establish a federal supply chain resiliency and crisis response program

At a May 12 Senate Commerce, Science & Transportation Committee mark-up (<https://www.democrats.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/USICA%20Summary%205.18.21.pdf>), committee members numerous amendments. Research-related amendments included:

- reauthorization of NASA;
- additional research security and foreign gift reporting provisions, with focus on China;
- authorization of additional DOE research in key areas such as artificial intelligence, robotics, quantum computing and high-performance computing;
- authorization of STEM capacity building, especially related to minorities and to rural areas;
- authorization of K-12 computer science grant programs;
- authorization of a regional technology hub program;
- NIST cybersecurity assistance for universities;
- combating sexual harassment in science provisions;
- further expansion of the Manufacturing USA program;
- restrictions on Confucius institutes;
- reauthorization of the Higher Education Act Title VI international education; and
- emergency supplemental appropriations to stimulate advanced chip and funding to support 5G innovation.

Over 400 more amendments to the bill are currently under consideration on the Senate floor. However, because of the invocation of cloture, for all intents and purposes no more amendments are allowed.

STATE AFFAIRS

Budget Update and Projections

State statute requires that a completed budget be presented to the Governor by July 1. Every indication at this time, despite ongoing legislative and administration relationship strains, is that we should anticipate some level of budget finality by July 1.

Higher Education Operations:

Governor Whitmer introduced her proposed budget on February 11, 2021. The Executive recommended a one-time two percent increase in the Higher Education budget, coupled with allocation of funds to satisfy federal Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirements. WSU is supportive of the two percent increase in base funding, but has advocated that investments in higher education should be long term and sustainable. In addition, the Governor did not propose utilizing performance funding metrics but did retain a 4.2 percent tuition restraint.

The Senate passed SB 93 (S-2) on May 11, 2021. SB 93, initially, was a largely flat budget with some minor alterations to the KCP programs. However, during floor activity and in direct result to the budget produced by the House, the Senate adopted a floor substitute including the two percent one-time funding increase to all 15 public universities. The Senate retains reallocation of KCP funds, reducing 4S and Visiting Professors to create a new KCP Pregnant and Parenting student program. The Senate included the 4.2 percent tuition restraint and did not utilize performance funding metrics.

The House passed HB 4400 (H-2) on May 12, 2021. HB 4400 reallocates higher education dollars on a Fiscal Year Equated Student (FYES) model. The budget does include an offset for T1 and T2 research universities, like WSU, but that funding offset is not enough to account for the costs associated with high-level research. In addition, the funding method used fails to account for differences in cost between undergraduate and graduate students, and does not represent the nuance between full time and part time or non-traditional students. The House did not include a tuition restraint or traditional performance funding metrics. Taken as a whole, HB 4400 results in a four percent, or \$8.2 million dollar, loss to Wayne State.

Non-Operations Funding:

WSU receives and advocates for state funding for several programs that are outside of traditional operations funding. Those items, and their status, is included below:

1. National De-Escalation Training Center: The House included \$150,000 in funding to pilot offering free de-escalation training to law enforcement officers through the NDTC headquartered at WSU.

The Senate included \$500,000 for MCOLES to offer de-escalation training

The Governor did not include funding directed specifically at de-escalation training.

2. Frontline Strong Together: The Governor did not include funding for first responder post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health conditions. In FY 20-21, \$2.5 million was allocated to support the development of a program to provide care opportunities for first responders. WSU's Frontline Strong program, which is run by the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neurosciences, has been actively involved in the development and use of the prior year's funding.

The House included \$2.5 million for the Frontline Strong Together initiative.

The Senate included this funding as a \$100 placeholder.

3. MiDOCS: The Executive included \$5.1 million GF/GP resulting in a \$20.2 million gross level of support for MiDOCS incoming cohort. This investment proposal is flat, and reflects the same amount as was allocated in FY 20-21. WSU continues to advocate actively for an increase in funding to allow for a more robust cohort and to fulfill our goal of ultimately getting to 50 residents per year trained. The associated boilerplate for MiDOCS, which WSU actively informed, can be found in Sec. 1870.

The House included \$5.1 million for MiDOCS.

The Senate included \$6.4 million for MiDOCS, reflecting the full funding requested by WSU and other MiDOCS partners.

4. Lycaki-Young Funding: Governor Whitmer included \$5.6 million in funding for the Lycaki-Young Program, which recognizes the cities need for programming following the closure of the Lafayette Clinic in the early 1990s. These funds, which go to the WSU School of Medicine's Department of Psychiatry, support programming in Substance Abuse & Addiction, Child & Adolescent Treatment, Education and Training (for residents), ER & Hospitalization Diversions, and Clinical Transformational Initiatives.

The House included \$5.6 million for the Lycaki-Young Program.

The Senate included \$5.6 million for the Lycaki-Young Program.

5. Poison Center Funding: The Governor's Budget included \$1,121,400 in funding for the Poison Center. This funding, and its associated federal match money, directly supports the statewide activities of the Poison Center at WSU. Associated boilerplate for this funding can be found in Sec. 1694.

The House included \$1,121,400 in funding for the Poison Center.

The Senate included \$1,121,400 in funding for the Poison Center.

6. Psychiatric Nurse Practitioners: The House included \$1.6 million for a 4-year pilot project to increase the number of advanced practice psychiatric-mental health nurse practitioners to expand access to mental health services. This funding is directed to the WSU College of Nursing.

The Governor and Senate did not include funding for psych NPs.

Legislation

WSU DGCA continues to monitor state legislation and regulations that could affect our students, our faculty, our community, and our ability to carry out our mission. When formulating a university position, we work with internal subject matter experts to both craft the best position and to provide feedback to legislators. Further, we work collaboratively with both our URC partners and all 15 public universities to leverage our collective positions and create favorable outcomes as often as possible. We are currently monitoring, and actively engaging, on several pieces of legislation including, but not limited to, the following:

- House Bill 4045 (Whiteford) requiring mental health discharge planning for individuals who are receiving mental health services and are leaving the criminal justice system. WSU supports this legislation.
- House Bill 4046 (Whiteford) creating the interstate nurse licensure compact which would allow nurses to practice in states other than their home licensed state under certain circumstances. WSU supports this legislation.
- House Bills 4055-4056 (Anthony and VanSingel) modifying eligibility for competitive scholarships from 10 semesters to 12 semesters. WSU supports this legislation.
- House Bill 4512 (Hornberger) clarifying the removal procedures for University board members. WSU is monitoring this legislation.
- House Bill 4526 (Berman) requiring allocation of higher education dollars to be made on a fiscal year equated student (FYES) basis, with FYES being defined as resident undergraduate students. WSU is opposed to this legislation and any legislation that would have the practical effect of reducing investments in public higher education.
- House Bill 4615 (Marino) requiring candidates for university boards to file a financial disclosure. WSU monitoring.
- House Bill 4667 (Allor) prohibiting the production, issuance, or provision of incentives for the use of certain documentation to certify that a person has been vaccinated for COVID-19. WSU monitoring.
- House Bills 4881 and 4882 (Hertel and Brann) requiring reporting on research conducted on animals; requiring research animals to be offered for adoption. WSU

monitoring closely. This, and other legislation in the past, has been attempted with the intent to curtail biomedical research in certain circumstances.

- Senate Joint Resolution F (McBroom) requiring university board meetings to have open meetings. This is a constitutional amendment proposal requiring a heightened 2/3 vote of both chambers before being put onto the ballot during the next general election for approval by the people. WSU is monitoring this initiative.
- Community College 4-Year Degree Programs. WSU is anticipating the reintroduction of legislation that failed last term, which would have allowed for a community college to offer a 4-year bachelor of science in nursing degree program. WSU opposed this legislation.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH AFFAIRS

Graduate Medical Education (GME) Reform – MIDOCs

WSU and other members of the MIDOCs consortium will have its third cohort of residents starting this July. As a reminder, this program is funded through direct state appropriations, which are then leveraged to receive federal dollars. The federal government approved the state's plan of how it will use those funds and how we will flow the money to the residency programs. The first cohort contains eight residents, the second cohort contains 24, and the third contains 20. Last year, the state appropriated \$5.1 million for the program. MIDOCs will leverage this funding, along with a funds contributed from the consortium, to receive a federal match totaling \$16 million.

This year, we requested \$6.4 million from the legislature for FY22 in order to bring the resident cohort number back up to 24. While there is widespread support of the program, the Governor recommended \$5.1 million in her budget. The House matched the Governor's recommendation and the Senate included \$6.4 million in their recommendation. We plan to meet with the State Budget Office in order to have further discussions on the importance of increasing the final amount.

Lycaki-Young Fund

The Lycaki-Young fund was first introduced in the mid 1990s. Since that time, WSU has received more than \$100 million in state funds to support care for the mentally ill and those affect by substance abuse. WSU has been a leader in providing critically important services to those affected in Wayne County and beyond. For example, we host one of the largest Methadone clinics in the country.

The program received the requested appropriation of \$5.6 million from the FY21 budget. This funding annually provides psychiatric services to more than 47,000 patients. The Governor and both Chambers recommended \$5.6 million for FY22.

The Michigan Poison Center

The Michigan Poison Center (PC) receives more than 65,000 calls per year related to emergencies (most involving children). Tenet Corporation and DMC hosted the Center for more than 60 years, but it no longer fits into their scope of services plan. This is a significant opportunity for Wayne State to demonstrate our public health mission and expertise across the entire state. The Poison Center serves all counties in Michigan. The PC continues to play an active role in outreach on the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, they are focusing educational efforts on opioid overdoses and lead poisoning across the state.

The Legislature is proposing \$1.2 million in state appropriations for FY22. While this is the standard amount requested and awarded each year, the PC is seeking increased funding for future years. The Health Affairs team is strategizing ways to increase the PC's appropriation next year.

Opioid Task Force

The Opioid Task Force has reconvened in 2021 to coordinate work being done across campus on the opioid epidemic. The Task Force has identified a NaloxBox Pilot Program as a main priority. The Pilot Program would place doses of Naloxone around midtown in weatherproof boxes for individuals to access to reverse an overdose. The Pilot Project has been approved by the School of Medicine, and the Task Force is in the planning stages. The hope is to get the small amount of funding needed through a grant from the city of Detroit or the Mayor's office.

American Rescue Plan Proposals from the School of Medicine

Last month, the State requested proposals for ideas to use the Federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) funds from entities across Michigan. WSU submitted several proposals, with a few coming from researchers at the School of Medicine. One proposal expands the mobile clinic program already established at the University. The other SOM proposal addresses mental health care for children and adolescents. The process timeline of these submitted proposals unclear, but the DGCA team is actively monitoring the submissions and making contact with appropriate individuals at the state level.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

New Director Named for Community Affairs

Stacie Clayton has been named the new Director of Community Affairs for Wayne State University. The Community Affairs Office serves as one of the primary contacts for individuals, business and community organizations, and local municipalities that seek involvement with the University. Stacie will promote the urban mission of the University by strengthening, developing and sustaining mutually beneficial partnerships with stakeholders throughout the metropolitan Detroit area. This will include strategically extending University resources to the

community so that Wayne State continues to have a significant impact on the cultural, economic and social life of southeastern Michigan.

With over 30 years of external affairs experience, Stacie has held in a variety of positions with Michigan's government, corporate and non-profit sectors. Most recently, Stacie was the Director of Administration and Special Projects for the Detroit City Council President. Previously, she was Vice President of Government and Community Affairs for Detroit Renewable Energy where she led the company's government and community engagement efforts.

In her role as Assistant Director of the Governor's Office of Urban Initiatives, she managed office operations and advised decision-makers and stakeholders on policy and other matters to strengthen the safety and economic well-being of Michigan's urban centers. Stacie also had positions in the City of Detroit Mayor's Office and Clerk's Office. One of her proudest roles was serving as the Vice President of External Relations for the Detroit Super Bowl XL Host Committee where she was responsible for ensuring the NFL and its vendors provided meaningful financial opportunities to local minority and woman-owned businesses.

Throughout her career, Stacie Clayton has been a passionate and effective advocate of intergroup bridge building and outreach. She currently is serving her second term as the Chair of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission.

Stacie resides in Detroit, is a graduate of Renaissance High School, and holds two degrees from Wayne State University where she received a BA in political science and a Master of Business Administration.