

April 2018 Meeting of the
Southern Association of
Marine Laboratories:
The Budget and Policy
Environment
Facing the Ocean, Coastal,
and Great Lakes
Research and Education
Community
Eckerd College
St. Petersburg, Florida



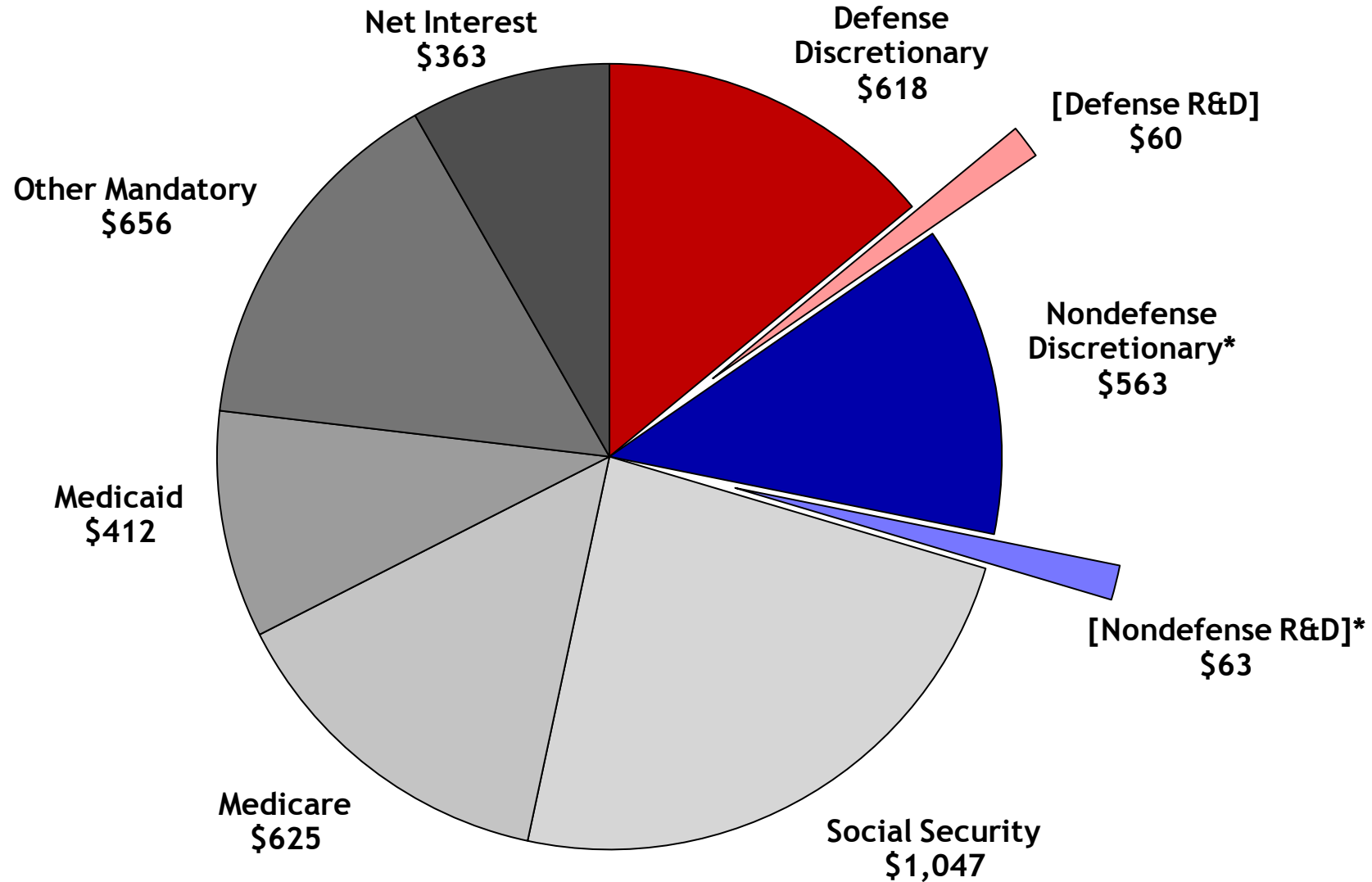
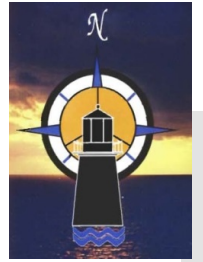
Presented by
Joel Widder and Meg Thompson
Co-Founders and Partners
Federal Science Partners
April 2018



Composition of the Proposed FY 2019 Budget

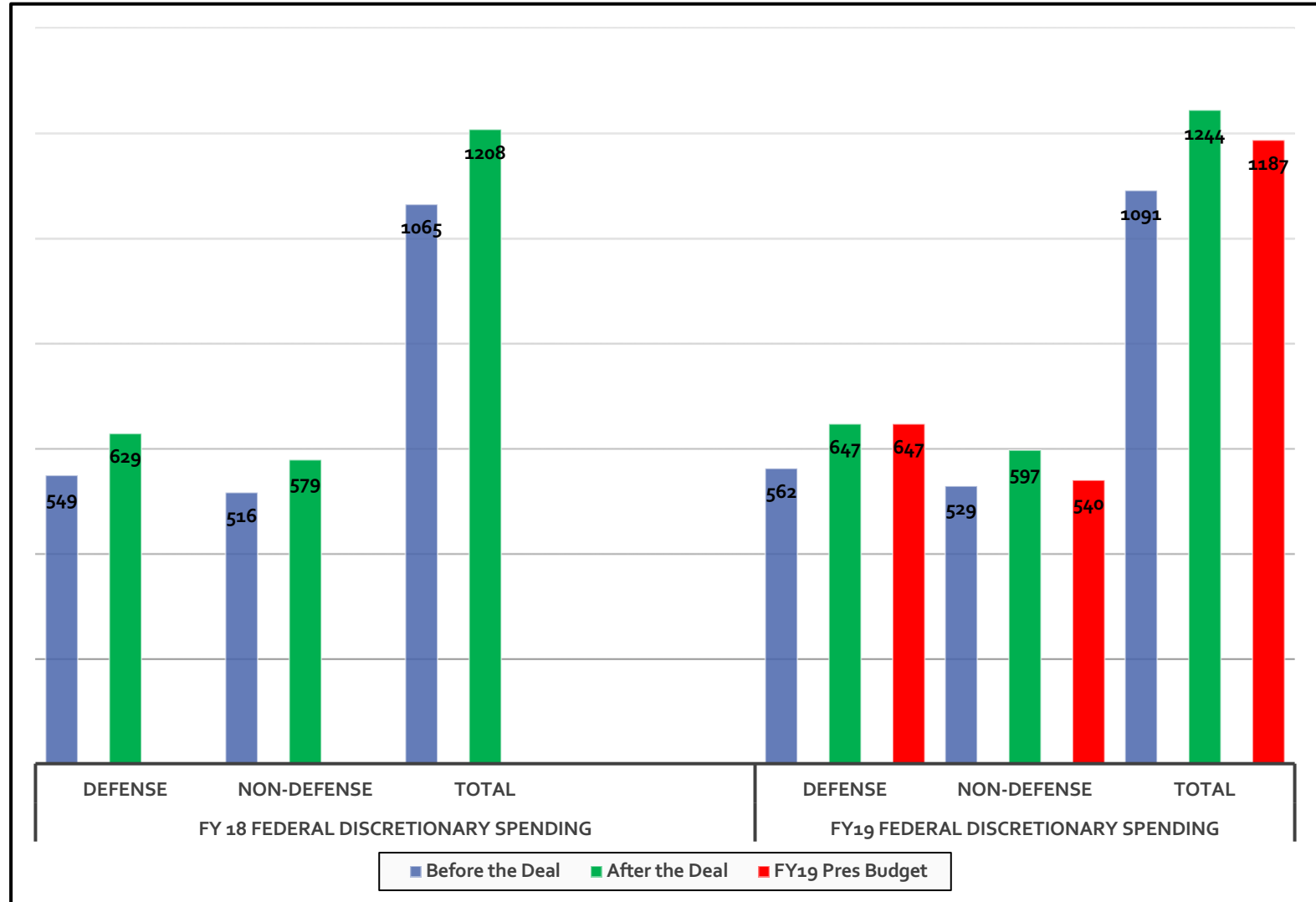
Total Outlays = \$4.4 trillion

outlays in billions of dollars



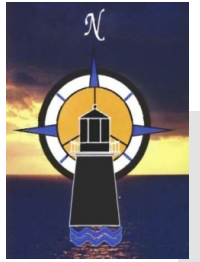
*Totals do not include last-minute additions of several billion dollars in response to passage of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018.
Source: *Budget of the United States Government FY 2019*. Projected deficit is \$984 billion. © AAAS 2018

Increases in Discretionary Spending: FY18 and FY19



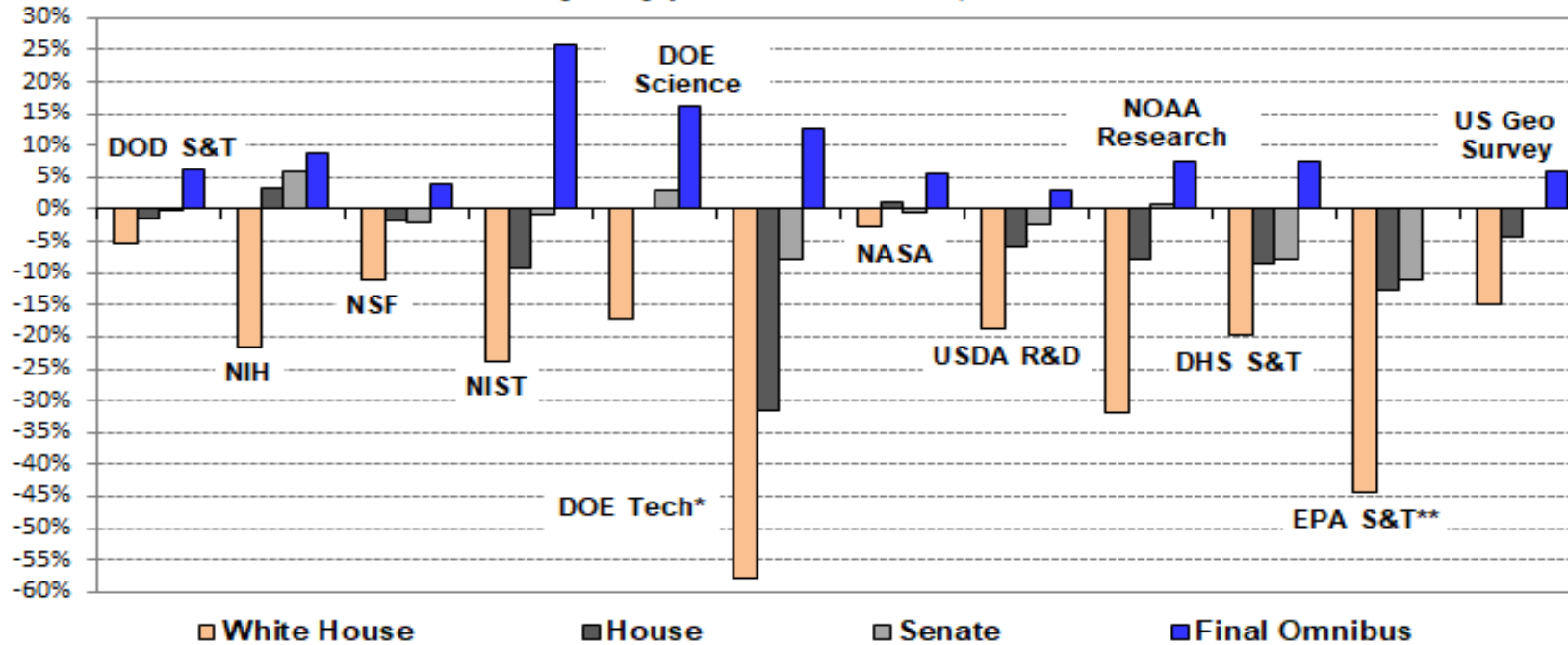
Spending limits for defense and non-defense programs were increased by 15% and 12% respectively for FY 2018 and by a similar amount for FY 2019 in early February in a new two year budget agreement. Replaced the Administration's original proposal for FY 2018 which sought to reduce non-defense programs by 10% and increase defense programs by 10%.





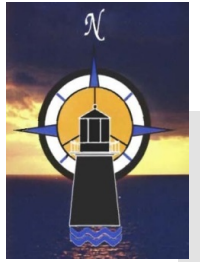
Appropriations for Select Science & Tech Agencies

Percentage change from FY 2017 enacted levels, nominal dollars

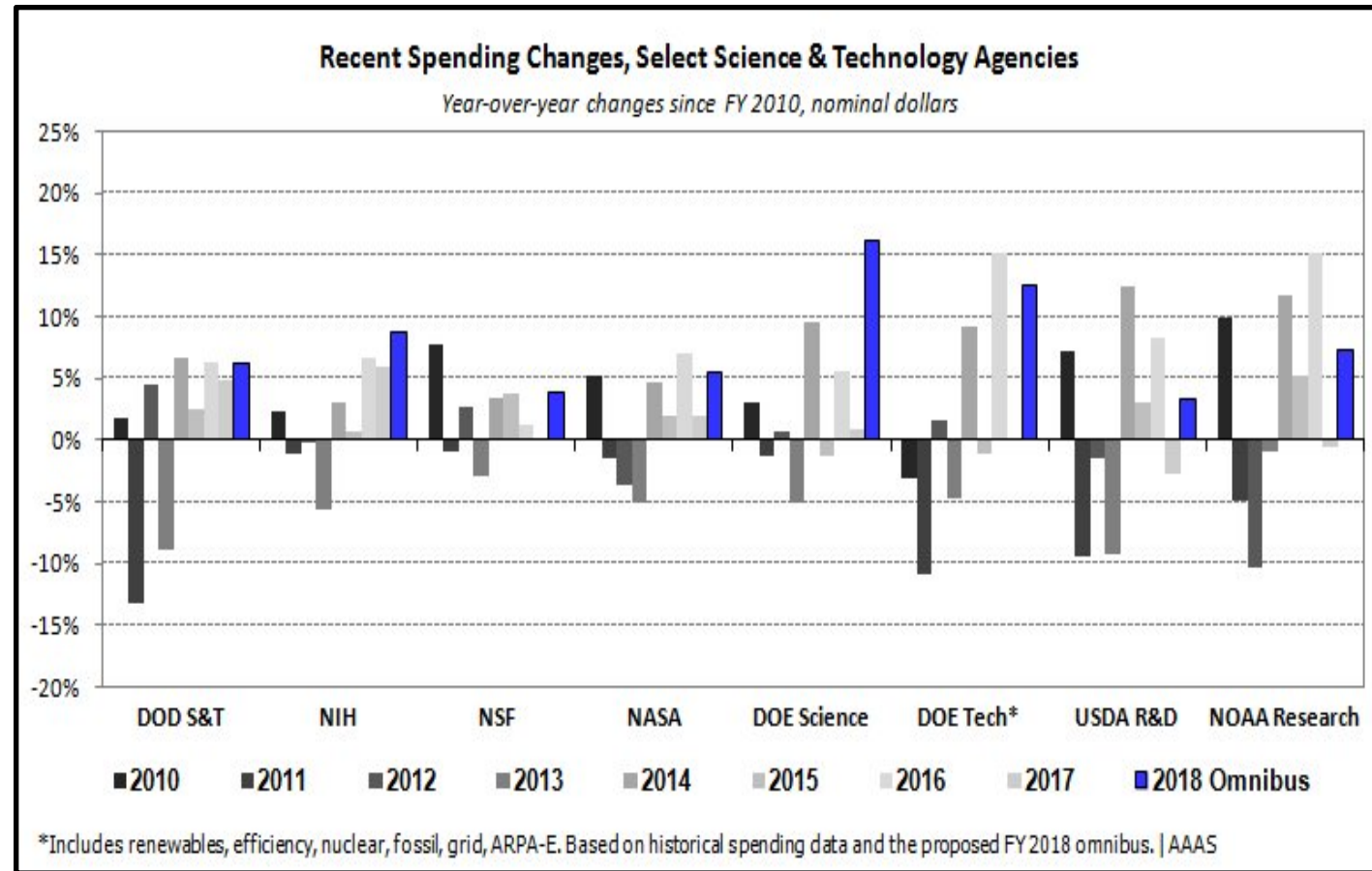


*Includes renewables, efficiency, nuclear, fossil, grid, ARPA-E. **Flat in omnibus. | AAAS

- Budget Agreement reached early Feb provided new and higher budget caps for FY18 defense and non-defense appropriations
- Appropriations committees raced to complete year long bill for FY 2018 by March 23
- NIH and DOE receive double digit percentage increases. Most other agencies also receive modest increases when compared to request.
- Reductions and program terminations proposed for FY 2018 were largely ignored by Congress (as they were in FY 2017 emergency supplemental appropriations proposals).



Recent Spending Changes in Select S&T Agencies

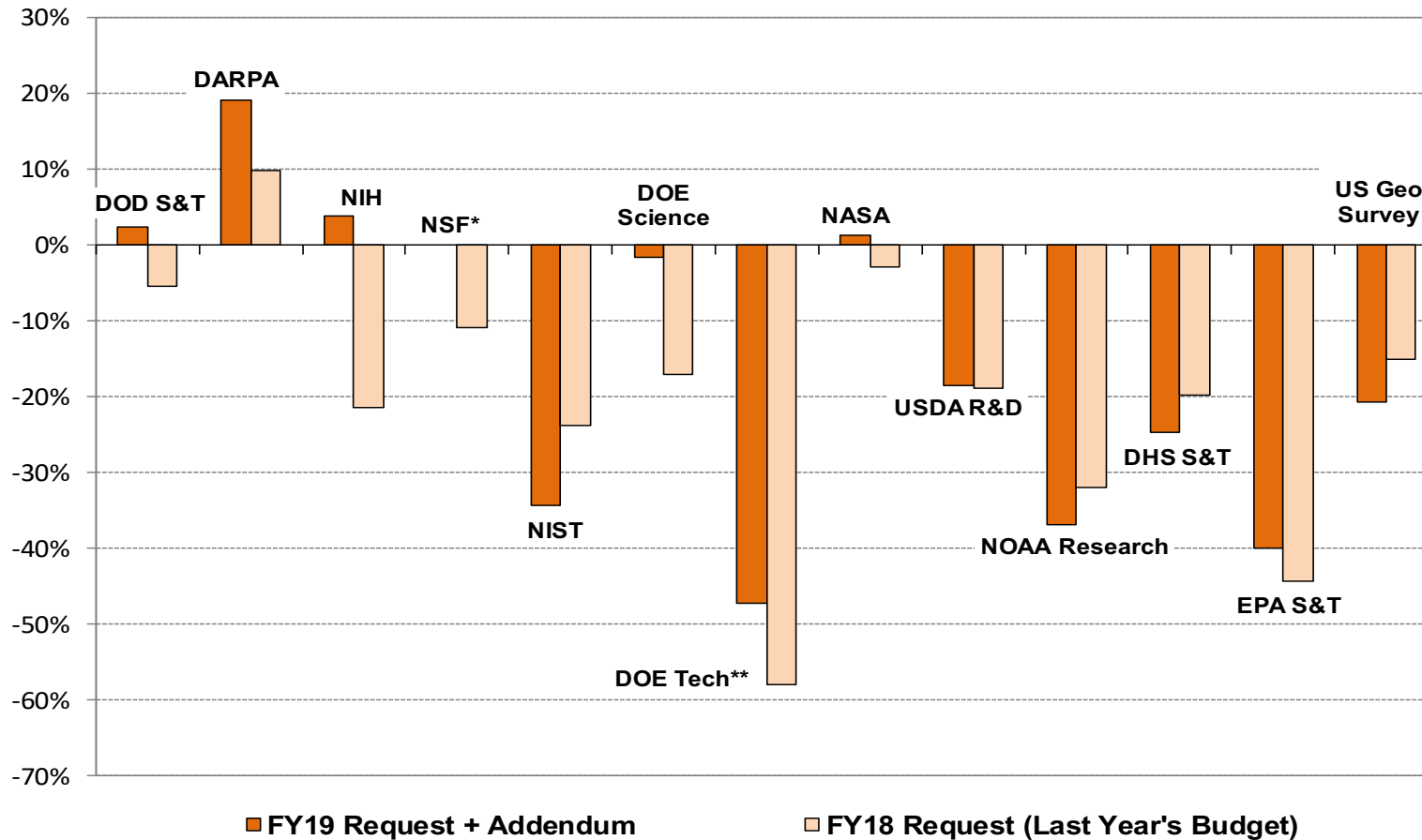


AAAS: 2018 Omnibus Yields Largest Increase in Federal Funding for Research in a Decade



Select Science & Tech Agencies and Programs in the FY 2019 Budget

Estimated percentage change from FY 2017 enacted levels, nominal dollars



*Flat in the FY19 request. *Includes renewables and efficiency, nuclear, fossil, grid research, cybersecurity, ARPA-E. | AAAS

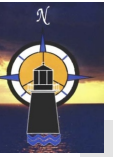
Administration budget for FY19 drafted prior to Feb budget agreement

Via "addendum" Administration recommends additional funding in FY19 for NSF, NIH, DOE basic research

Admin does not recommend additional funding in it's FY19 Addendum for NOAA, USGS, EPA, DOE EERE, and USDA- Their FY19 budget requests are far below FY17

However, Admin budget for FY19 did not "use up" all the non-defense discretionary spending available under the new caps

Congress + room within new budget caps + election year = opportunity



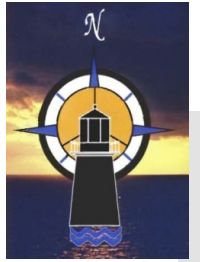
Observations in re the FY19 Requests for NSF, NOAA, EPA, USGS, etc.

- For NSF, NIH, and the DOE Office of Science – the early Feb agreement to raise spending caps for FY18 and FY19 “saved” these agencies and restored them to at least the FY2017 level via last minute “add backs”
- For others – NOAA, EPA, USGS, etc – their FY 2019 budgets did not receive any of the “add back” resources leaving them down dramatically from their FY 2017 levels..
- For NSF, the “add back” brings agency back to the FY 2017 of \$7.4 billion. But, off the top, an estimated \$450M will be used for initiatives that did not exist in FY 2017 (Big Ideas, Antarctic Modernization).
- For NOAA, with no “add back” to soften the blow, its budget is down by 20% or \$1B below the FY 2017 level. Extramural programs take a huge hit, just like last year (FY 2018).
- But, the President proposes and the Congress disposes and there is about \$57 billion more for non-defense spending available under the new spending caps that the White House did not request.
- Opportunity !!

NAML Public Policy Priorities for FY 2019

Extramural, Merit-based, Competitive Research and Education Programs at NSF, NOAA, NASA, EPA, DOI, and other Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Related Agencies -- Expand federal support for:

- U.S.-based aquaculture to reduce the ever-increasing demand for foreign imports, to advance seafood security and opportunities for economic growth.
- Oceanographic and geochemical exploration and associated technology development to advance national security, commerce and domestic energy independence.
- Data collection and adaptive management strategies to increase productivity and sustainability of marine fisheries and social-economic productivity of U.S. exclusive economic zones.
- Comprehensive understanding of ecosystems which support fisheries and other social-economic drivers.
- Defining the impacts and causative factors for shifting environmental regimes to inform risk management of critical defense, transportation, civic and business infrastructure along U.S. coastlines.
- Discovery and innovation in biological, chemical, geological and physical marine sciences to support advancement of human and environment health and social-economic objectives.



Where is NAML's Focus

- Budget Agreement provides a new opportunity in FY 2019 to strengthen NSF, NIH, DOE, DOD; and “repair” funding for NOAA, EPA, USGS, etc.
- A member of and working closely with the Coastal Roundtable to advocate for ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes research and education
- Coastal Roundtable – Joint Statement for the Record; Congressional briefings
- Reciprocal Memberships NAML in COL and; COL in NAML – need to adjust NAML by laws
- NAML/COL SOST Webinar
- Look for other ways to collaborate with like minded groups
- Expand academic marine lab exposure with University federal relations community
- Communicate FY 2019 NAML public policy priorities to decision and policy makers
- Fall 2018 NAML Congressional Briefing

