







FEDERAL  
SCIENCE  
PARTNERS

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	House in Session Only
	Senate in Session Only
	House & Senate in Session
	Federal Holiday

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# Key Dates on the 2022 Congressional Calendar

- **June 30** – Trade Adjustment Assistance program for U.S. workers
- **September 30** – End of fiscal 2022; several major programs expire
- **November 8** – Midterm congressional elections
- **LAME DUCK CONGRESS**
- **December 30** – Tax credits for biodiesel and renewable diesel expire
- Throughout the next six months, jockeying for the 2024 presidential primaries (both parties) will begin well in advance of the sun setting on November 8, 2022. The old rules of starting to staff and prep post midterms are no longer the norm. We can expect wall-to-wall presidential campaign coverage earlier than ever — especially if former President Trump officially announces his candidacy.

# 2022 Major Legislation

- **Ukraine Supplementals** –
  - 3.10.22 \$13.6B
  - Proposed \$33B Ukraine supplemental bill. The request includes \$500 million for U.S. food crops due to shortages.
- **Bipartisan Energy Bill** – Manchin -bipartisan energy bill and Dem-only tax bill that includes some climate spending - Rebirth of “Build Back Better Act” – the reconciliation bill - will, of course, be nowhere near the original \$3.5T price tag or maybe even the \$1.75T that passed the House on a party-line vote.
- **Bipartisan Innovation Act** (Schumer, Panch, Biden
- The Democrats have one more chance this year to use the **reconciliation** process and pass legislation with Democratic votes only.

# Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act- Signed into NOV 2021!

**\$3 billion for NOAA across five years, mostly for environmental protection and restoration activities:**

- NOAA Charting and Mapping - \$492M
- NOAA Ecosystem Habitat Restoration - \$491M
- EPA National Estuary Program - \$132M
- Sea Grant – Marine Debris - \$50M
- Other NOAA Marine Debris - \$150M
- Coastal Resiliency Grants -- \$492M
- Nat'l Estuarine Research Reserve System - \$77M
- Ocean & Coastal Observations - \$150M
- Regional Ocean Partnerships - \$56M
- Carbon Capture Research at DOE -- \$100M
- EPA Gulf Hypoxia -- \$60M

# FY2023 Appropriations Outlook

- “Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act” – the physical infrastructure bill. SIGNED INTO LAW NOVEMBER 2021!
  - Will provide nearly \$3 billion for NOAA across five years, allocated mostly to environmental protection and restoration activities
- Expect the House to advance individual appropriations bills through Committee and then move a series of minibuses to the House Floor before the August recess.
  - The CJS bill, which funds NOAA, likely will be in the final of the three “minibuses” that the House votes on and be coupled with the Energy and Water, Interior, and Transportation/HUD bills,.
  - Bills will likely not have bi-partisan support - policy and funding disagreements.
- Senate will advance bills through the Committee but probably will not take any to the Senate Floor as follows recent pattern.
  - Shelby and Leahy want to pass Senate before end of year.

# FY23 Appropriations Outlook Continued

- Expect a Continuing Resolution to fund the government past the October 1, 2022 deadline. This CR will likely extend to a date soon after the November elections.
- Busy Lame Duck – Energy/Climate bill, Bipartisan Innovation Act, Reconciliation?
- If the House and/or the Senate flip, expect another CR until after the New Year.
- Even if the House and/or Senate do not flip, expect a CR at least until December to allow the Committees to begin and complete negotiations.

A CR maintains funding at the current, or FY 2022 level, and except in rare circumstances, does not allow any new programs or activities to begin.

# NSF FY2023 Budget Request

- NSF is requesting \$10.492 billion, which is nearly \$1.7 billion, or 19% more than the \$8.8 billion FY 2022 enacted level. The new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships (TIP) \$879.87 . The NSF Director's vision is expressed in three pillars:
- Strengthening Established NSF -- to accelerate discovery and enhance state of the art research capabilities
- Bringing the "Missing Millions" into the STEM Workforce -- NSF notes that there is significant untapped STEM potential throughout the Nation. Every demographic and socioeconomic group in every geographic region of the country has talented people who can participate in STEM and contribute to the innovation enterprise. NSF plans to scale up existing pathways into STEM fields and create new tracks which should help in the development of a well-paid workforce and a vibrant U.S. economy.
- Accelerating Partnerships -- Global competition for leadership and talent in science, engineering and technology is at an all-time high. For the U.S. to remain a global leader, it must continue to invest in breakthrough technologies and innovation, fostering partnerships, and nurturing talent, thereby encouraging the innovation that has been the source of the nation's leadership over the past seven decades



# NSF Fy2023 Budget Request CLIMATE

FY 2023 investments, NSF will support a focus on action to tackle climate change and meet the demands of the climate crisis while addressing the threat that the climate crisis poses to the economy. Focal areas include:

- Clean Energy Technology (CET) (\$500.0 million) and NSF's clean-energy investments in high-risk, high-reward ideas create new understanding and innovations that may increase energy efficiency, enhance sustainability, mitigate climate change, or lead to other societal benefits.
- U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) (\$913.40 million) In FY 2023, NSF will continue to engage with other USGCRP agencies on priorities from intra- seasonal to centennial predictability, predictions, and projections; water cycle research; impacts of climate change on the nation's critical ecosystems, including coastal, freshwater, agricultural and forests systems; understanding the impacts of global change on the Arctic region and effects on global climate; and fundamental research on actionable science. In addition, NSF will seek greater integration of social-science research, methodologies, and insights into understanding and supporting responses to global change, improving computing capacity, and maintaining needed observational capabilities over time.
- In FY 2023, NSF will enhance its investment in greenhouse gas (GHG) research, NSF will also develop the National Discovery Cloud (NDC) for Climate, a new resource that will federate advanced compute, data, software and networking resources, democratizing access to a cyberinfrastructure ecosystem that is increasingly necessary to further climate-related S&E.

# NSF FY2023 Budget Request EQUITY

- Increasing equity in underserved communities covers a wide set of stakeholders, from individuals traditionally identified as underrepresented or underserved, to institutions of higher education that serve groups underrepresented in STEM, to those communities, lands and jurisdictions across the country that currently lack resources and opportunities for robust education, workforce development, and regional innovation.
- For institutions, NSF will be more intentional in its engagement with Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), starting with those classified as MSIs, but also focusing on the importance of MSI-bridge programs (funding open to all institutions that encourage participation by MSIs). For jurisdictions, NSF will expand support for individuals and institutions in EPSCoR jurisdictions to ensure geographic diversity.
- NSF's commitment to finding talent provides opportunities that build strong STEM pathways that lead to a well-paid workforce and support the U.S. economy.

# NOAA FY2023 Budget Request

- 4 days ago- Sec. Raimondo: It includes \$6.9 billion for the NOAA to continue providing the data, strategies, and expertise necessary to address the climate crisis. This request also supports programs to catalyze wind energy, restore habitats, protect the oceans and coasts, and improve NOAA's ability to predict extreme weather associated with climate change."
- Responds to the Impacts of Climate Change and Extreme Weather. For fiscal year 2023 NOAA request \$6.882 billion, an increase of \$995 million or about 17% over the FY 2022 level of \$5.887 billion. This budget increase will allow NOAA to engage a broader scope of decision-makers from the federal to the local level and allow them to implement climate resiliency and adaptation measures. Additionally, NOAA will be able to help invigorate new sectors of our economy through enhanced climate, satellite, and ocean data, as well as ensure that all communities are able to utilize and benefit from our products and services.
- This includes \$45 million to support NOAA's role in deploying 30 gigawatts of offshore wind energy by 2030, and a \$30 million increase in funding for marine sanctuaries and other marine protected areas to assess and address climate change impacts. The Budget also supports the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative, and \$92 million for expanded climate competitive research grants.

# NOAA FY2023 Budget Request

- **Develop and Deliver Climate Products and Services.** In FY 2023, NOAA requests an additional \$350.4 million to implement Executive Order (EO) 14008 on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. Funding will support an earth system approach to expand NOAA's role in providing authoritative climate products and services. In FY 2023, NOAA will strengthen core research capabilities to develop and deliver data, tools, and services.
- **Economic Development.** NOAA will continue to foster environmental stewardship and sustainable economic development, with a particular focus on the New Blue Economy, which is new business development framed around an information and knowledge-based approach to support fisheries, transportation, shipping, renewable energy, and recreation. In FY 2023, NOAA requests an increase of \$212.5 million in support of the expansion of offshore wind energy, ocean and coastal mapping and charting, and development of key information systems in our weather and space observations infrastructure. These investments will support the Administration's American Jobs Plan and NOAA's Climate Ready Nation initiative, by making our infrastructure more resilient, and advancing U.S. leadership in research and development of critical technologies.

# NOAA Fy2023 Budget Request EQUITY

- The administration's policies, including those described in EO 13985 on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, direct agencies to integrate equity into their organizations—from management, to policies, to service delivery.
- In FY 2023, NOAA requests \$39.2 million to invest in a framework and lay the foundation for successfully integrating equity across the organization by improving capabilities and knowledge sharing, creating, and expanding opportunities, and improving service delivery. This will help vulnerable communities better prepare for, respond to, and build resilience against extreme weather and climate disasters.

# Federal Science Partners

Federal Science Partners is a government relations firm founded in 2014 providing science and technology policy and budget advocacy support to research and technology entities. The partners have decades of experience working together for and bring that strategy to institutions of higher education, national research facilities, scientific and education organizations, and leading technology-related companies.

In addition to their respective years in government, this team has decades of proven experience in the private sector with demonstrated accomplishments and a track record of expert, strategic advice and insight for clients into the federal budget and policy development activities of federal agencies and Congress related to research, development, technology, and the environment.



# Leslie Albright

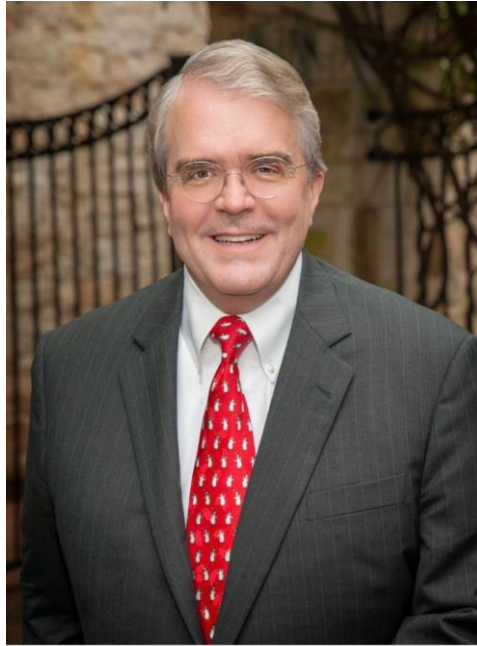


Leslie has 28 years of budget and policy experience with both the executive and legislative branches of the Federal government. Ms. Albright began her career at the Department of Commerce, working nearly 10 years for the department's Chief Financial Officer as a budget and program analyst. From 2001-2020, Leslie served on the House Appropriations

Committee, where she was responsible for a variety of portfolios including national security, Federal law enforcement, and science, including the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Space Council, the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Leslie's last position on the Hill was Minority Clerk for the Defense Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee until her retirement in 2020.

# The Honorable John Culberson



Congressman Culberson represented Houston's District 7 in the United States Congress from 2001-2019. He served on the House Appropriations Committee for 16 years chairing two subcommittees: Commerce, Justice and Science, (CJS); and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs. One of Mr. Culberson's top priorities on the Appropriations Committee was to restore NASA funding to Apollo-era levels.

In his four years as CJS Chair he increased overall NASA funding by 20%, increased Science funding by 27%, and

increased Planetary Science funding by 100%. He is a strong supporter of NASA's partnership with commercial space providers to help American astronauts return to low-Earth orbit and the moon and beyond.

In 2019, NASA Administrator Bridenstine awarded Mr. Culberson with NASA's Distinguished Public Service Medal. In 2020, Mr. Culberson was appointed by the White House to the National Space Council's Users' Advisory Group.



# Alli Hays



Alli brings more than 15 years of expertise across the ocean, academic, and wildlife sectors to Federal Science Partners.

Alli most recently led the Public Affairs program at the Consortium for Ocean Leadership (COL). She also hosted COL's annual public policy forum and led internal and external-facing communications efforts.

After completing her undergraduate studies in biology at Principia College, she began work in marine turtle and dolphin care and rehabilitation at Mote Marine Laboratory in Sarasota, Florida, where she then shifted gears to marine turtle monitoring and research. While getting her master's degree in biology at the University of Central Florida, she focused her independently developed thesis on understanding how and why rebuilding eroded beaches affects marine turtles nesting on those same sandy shores.