National Association of Marine Laboratories Public Policy Meeting Washington, D.C. February 21-22, 2019



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

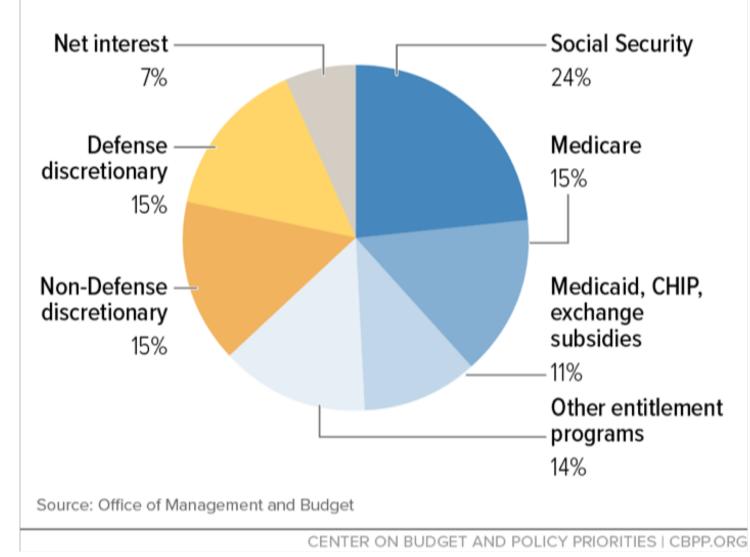






Federal Spending within the Budget

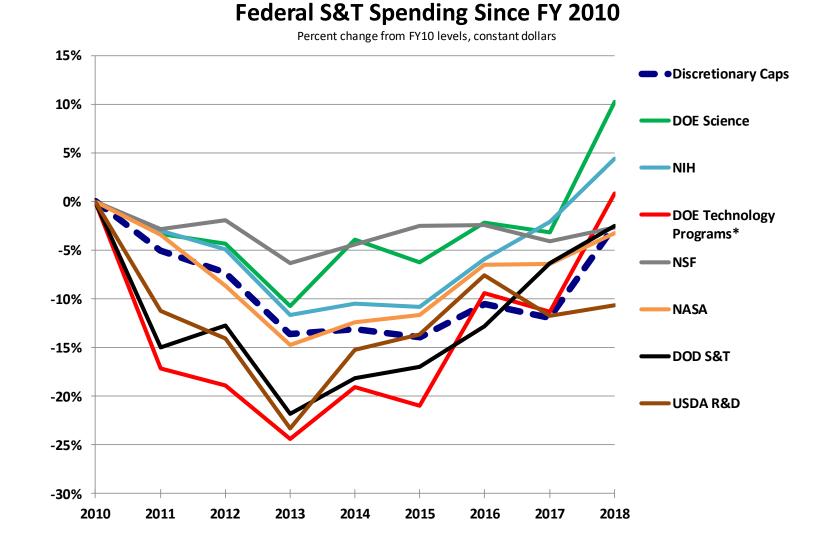






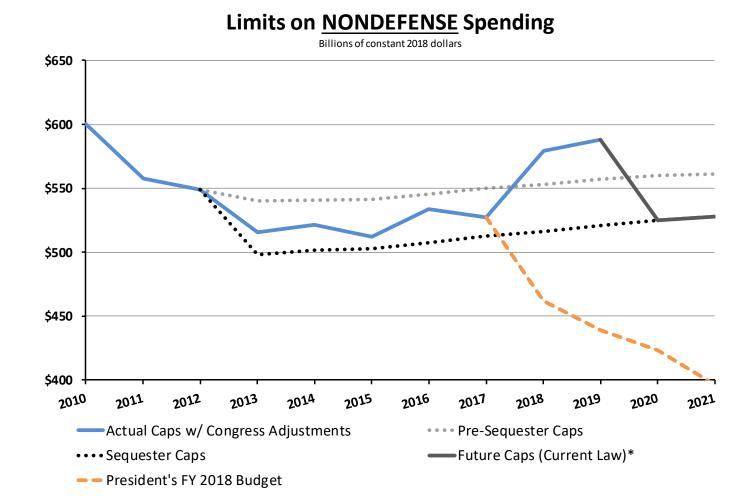


As Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Goes, So Goes R&D

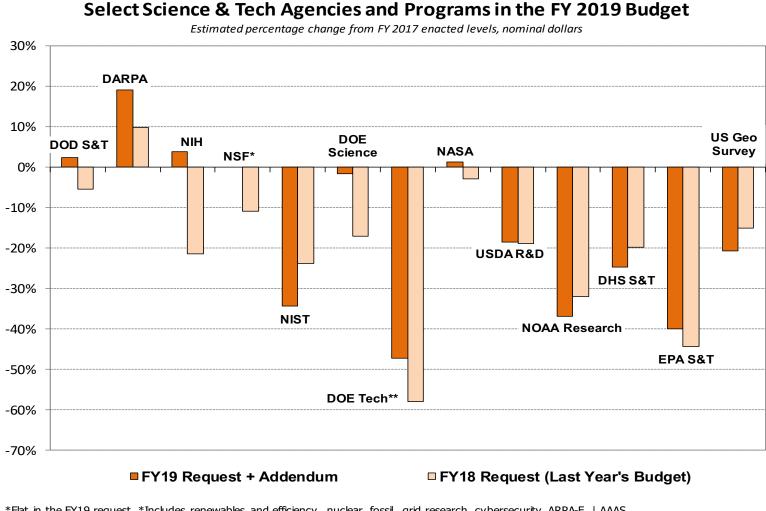


Based on AAAS analyses of historical OMB, agency, and appropriations data. © 2018 AAAS

If R&D Tracks with Non-Defense Discretionary Spending, Where is Non-Defense Discretionary Going?



*Current caps last through 2021. Based on past and current budget resolutions, the Budget Control Act and subsequent legislation, and the FY 2019 OMB summary tables. © AAAS 2018





Feb 2018 Budget Agreement "saved" some agencies & programs, but not all

Administration recommends Additional funding in FY19 Addendum 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

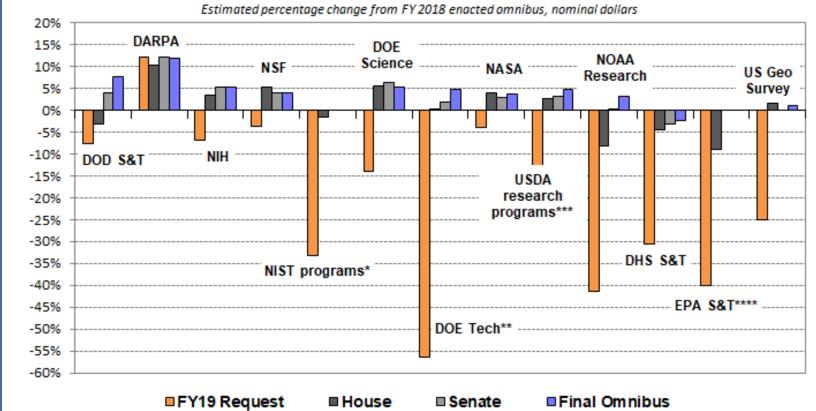
However, Admin budget for FY19 did not "use up" all the non-defense discretionary spending available under the new caps

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

FEDERAL SCIENCE PARTNERS Congress + room within new budget caps + election year = opportunity



How did Congress React to the administration's FY19 R&D Budget Plans?



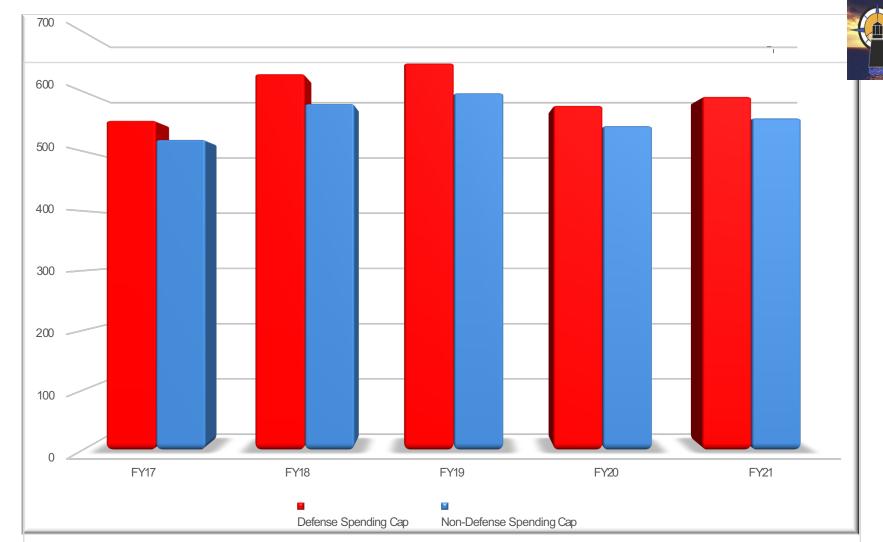
Select Science & Tech Agencies and Programs in FY 2019 Appropriations

*Includes labs and industrial technology, excludes construction; flat in Senate and omnibus. **Includes renewables and efficiency, nuclear, fossil, grid research, cybersecurity, ARPA-E. ****Includes ARS, NIFA, ERS, NASS, Rangeland Research, excludes ARS construction. *****Flat in Senate and omnibus. | AAAS



The FY20 Budget Environment Facing Science & Technology

Feb 2018 Budget deal raised spending caps for FY18 and FY19. Under spending caps for FY20 and FY21 non-defense declines by 10% in FY20. \$ in billions Of current dollars



Budget Control Act (BCA) Spending Levels as of August 2017.

Source: Congressional Research Service; Budget Control Act: Frequently Asked Questions, September 1, 2017; and

A New Foundation for American Greatness; Budget of the U.S. Government FY 2018, Office of Management & Budget





NAML Public Policy Priorities for FY20 NAML recommends expanded support for Federal agencies and programs that address : 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 socialeconomic 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; and

Discovery and innovation in biological, chemical, geological and physical marine sciences to support advancement of human and environment health and social-economic objectives.





June 2018 administration replaces <u>Obama</u> <u>National Ocean Policy</u> with new Executive Order for National Ocean Policy

<u>New National Ocean Policy</u> emphasizes economic and national security concerns, a strong underlying science and technology enterprise, and a strengthened interagency coordination process



New National Ocean Policy reduces the Obama Exec Order's emphasis on marine conservation, stewardship, and climate.

Current National Ocean Policy

Economic, security, and environmental benefits for present and future generations

Promote lawful use of oceans by Federal agencies

Facilitate economic growth of coastal communities and ocean industries

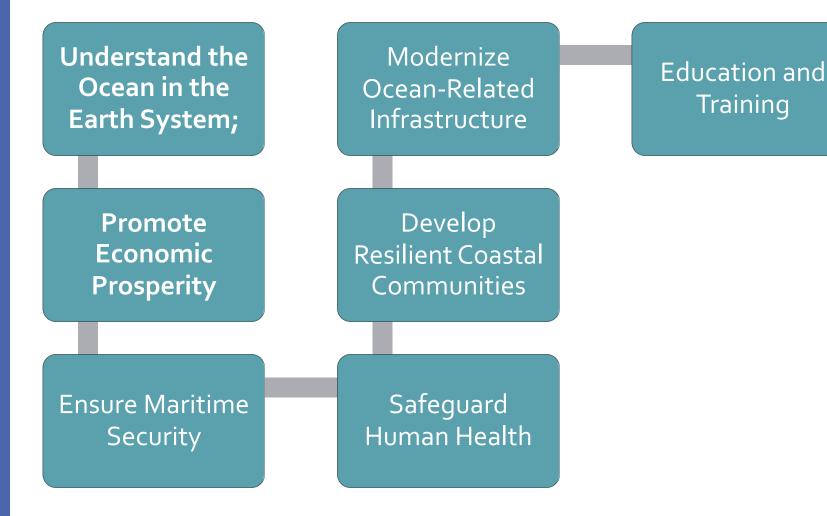
Minimize burdensome regulations

Advance ocean science and technology





Science and Technology for America's **Oceans: A** Decadal Vision – The Goals







NAML's Comments on Draft SOST Report

Support for extramural ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes programs;

Aquaculture

Oceanographic and geochemical exploration and associated technology development Discovery and innovation in biological, chemical, geological and physical marine sciences

Place-based education and outreach

Defining the impacts and causative factors for shifting environmental regimes

Data collection and adaptive management Comprehensive understanding of ecosystems which support fisheries and other social-economic drivers





Other Issues to Cover in NAML **Response to** S&T for America's **Oceans?**







Top Line Issues to be Explored with Speakers at this Meeting

- In what ways are the strengths of marine labs included in the administration's National Ocean Policy and updated Decadal Vision?
- How will the FY20 budget caps impact extramural research and education programs at NSF, NOAA, ONR and other relevant Federal agencies?
- What are the major programmatic priorities agencies are likely to emphasize in their forthcoming FY20 budget plans?
- Within NSF, are the Big Ideas squeezing out support for core research and education programs?
- At NOAA, where does support for extramural research and education fit in with meeting NOAA's core missions and key priorities?
- What are the major ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes legislative initiatives likely to see action in the new Congress? Aquaculture? IOOS Reauthorization? Magnuson-Stevens? Coastal Zone Management? Sea Grant?
- How can NAML be most helpful and effective in its advocacy efforts



NAML Public Policy Activities: Recent and Planned

