

**Briefing for
 National Association of Marine
 Laboratories
 Infrastructure, Build Back Better, FY 22
 Appropriations, and FY 23 Budget**

**Major Public Policy Trains on Separate Tracks
 Carrying Different Cargo All Moving at Different
 Rates of Speed Headed for the Same Destination**

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Parallel but Separate Legislative “Trains” for Major Policy Initiatives Impacting Federal Support for Research and Education

- Train #1: “Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act” – the physical infrastructure bill. **SIGNED INTO LAW NOVEMBER 2021!**
- Train #2: “Build Back Better Act” – the reconciliation bill or the human infrastructure bill or major social spending bill – childcare, education, climate, resilience, clean energy, science, etc. **STUCK IN THE SENATE – GOING NOWHERE FAST**
- Train #3: FY 2022 Appropriations Bills/Continuing Resolution **YEAR LONG OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS ACT SIGNED INTO LAW MARCH 2022**
- Train #4: US Competitiveness and Innovation Act (USCIA) vs America COMPETES – March 2022 – **GOING TO CONFERENCE**
- Train #5: FY 2023 Administration Budget Request – Next Week





Train #1

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

- Advanced Research Projects Agency – Infrastructure (ARPA-I) within DOT
- Earth MRI -- \$320M
- FEMA BRIC program -- \$1B
- 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
- University Transportation Centers - \$95M
- Carbon Capture Research at DOE --\$100M
- EPA Gulf Hypoxia -- \$60M

Funding listed for programs is over five years

Proposed Spending in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

Spending Area	Cost
Roads, bridges, and major projects	\$110 billion
Passenger and freight rail	\$66 billion
Public transit	\$39 billion
Airports	\$25 billion
Ports and waterways	\$17 billion
Electric vehicles	\$15 billion
Road safety	\$11 billion
Reconnecting communities	\$1 billion
Subtotal, Transportation Infrastructure	\$284 billion
Power infrastructure	\$73 billion
Broadband	\$65 billion
Water infrastructure (including lead pipes)	\$55 billion
Resiliency and western water storage	\$50 billion
Environmental remediation	\$21 billion
Subtotal, Other Core Infrastructure	\$264 billion
Total, Spending Provisions	\$548 billion

Source: Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act summary.

More information on funding opportunities in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is [here](#)

Train #2 – What Was Supposed to be in the Build Back Better Reconciliation Bill

- Invest in Public Housing, Green & Sustainable Housing
- Invest in R&D and strengthen US manufacturing supply chains
- Climate and Clean Energy investments
- Climate and weather forecast improvement and research
- Civilian Climate Corps
- Support for coastal and ocean resiliency programs
- Environmental justice and climate resilience
- Clean energy, manufacturing, and transportation grants
- Free universal pre-K
- Tuition free community college
- Increase Pell Grants for low-income students
- Expand support for HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs
- National comprehensive paid family and medical leave program



Where are We with Build Back Better (Train #2)

- House Natural Resources Committee – initially included nearly \$12 billion for NOAA for restoration, adaptation, resilience habitat protection, stock assessments, observing, mapping, renovate NOAA facilities, blue carbon systems research, etc.
- House Science Committee -- initially included \$45B for R&D – including \$11 billion for NSF for infrastructure, research, STEM education; over \$2 billion for NOAA for forecasting, climate services, advanced computing, NOAA facilities, and space weather; over \$4 billion for NASA facilities and climate change research; over \$11 billion for DOE labs, facilities, and clean energy.
- White House and Congressional Democrats scaled back the \$3.5 trillion price tag of the BBB to approximately \$1.75 trillion to win enough votes in the Senate to pass.
- **Overall R&D funding dropped dramatically – from an initial level of \$45B down to \$9B (split between NSF, NOAA, NASA, DOE, EPA, and FEMA), funding designated for climate research and resilience remained substantial.**
- Even with scaling the BBB back, it was not enough to win the necessary votes in the Senate, so this bill has been set aside for the time being.





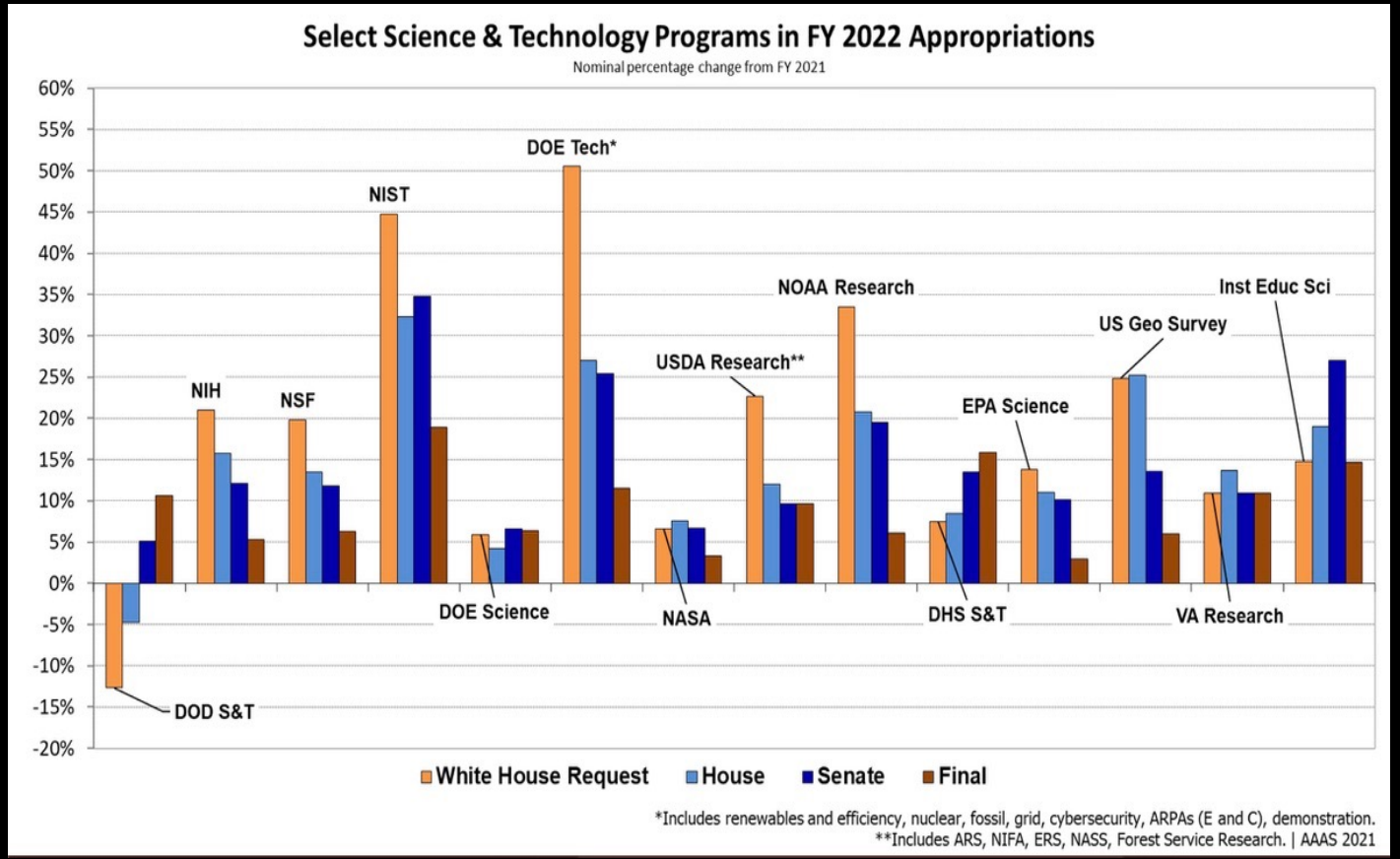
A Closer Look at What Could Have Come from the Build Back Better Reconciliation Act (Train #2)

- **NOAA - \$6 billion** to provide funding...to...institutions of higher education for projects that conserve, restore, and protect coastal and marine habitats to increase climate resilience of coastal communities or sustain coastal and marine resource-dependent communities. None of the funds shall be subject to cost-sharing or matching requirements.
- **NOAA - \$200 million** for observations and modeling related to weather, coasts, and climate; **\$100 million** for competitive climate research grants; **\$100 million** for development and dissemination of climate information products and services; **\$100 million** for NOAA research infrastructure and procurement.
- **DOE - \$1 billion** for demonstration projects carried out by DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE); provides **\$985 million** to support research at the Office of Science; provides **\$10 million** to carry out demonstration projects to reduce the environmental impacts of produced water; and provides **\$5 million** for support of DOE's Office of Economic Impact and Diversity to improve diversity across the Department's research, development, and demonstration activities.
- **EPA - \$100 million** to conduct air quality and climate research.
- **NASA - \$85 million** for climate research and development related activities to understand, observe, and mitigate climate change and its impacts; **\$30 million** for data management and processing to support climate research and development; **\$25 million** for wildfire R&D.
- **NSF - \$500 million** for research related to climate change; **\$200 million** for repair or renovation of university research facilities; **\$200 million** for mid-scale infrastructure and instrumentation.
- All of this proposed funding is in **ADDITION** to the agencies' normal annual base program expenditures.



Train #3 - FY22 Appropriations A Case of Dashed Expectations

- In July, House took the first steps in developing FY22 appropriations bills for key science agencies.
- The Senate Appropriations Committee posted drafts of their bills and reports on Oct 19, 2021.
- Continuing resolutions carried the USG at FY21 levels until March 2022
- In March 2022, the House and Senate reached agreement on an omnibus appropriations to provide full year funding.
- To reach agreement, the White House and Congress increased defense spending and reduced non-defense spending from the preliminary levels they proposed last year.
- Big increases in R&D initially proposed by Admin, House, and Senate were reduced to increases on the order of about 5%.





Train #4: US Competitiveness and Innovation Act (USCIA)

VS

America COMPETES

- Both of these bills are major R&D, Trade, and Immigration bills. USCIA is the Senate version. COMPETES is the House version. The research and education programs in both bills contain “authorization for appropriations” only.
- The Infrastructure Act and the side-lined Build Back Better Act contained multi-year appropriations and are or would have been supplemental to funding contained in the conventional annual appropriations for those agencies.
- In the Senate -- USCIA authorizes 7% annual growth at NSF totaling \$81 billion over five year along with the creation of a new tech directorate. It also includes numerous research security provisions, capacity building programs, authorizes close to \$17 billion for DOE research. Includes numerous other trade, foreign policy, and homeland security provisions aimed at increasing US competitiveness, particularly with China. Passed in a bipartisan fashion.
- America COMPETES – in the House – also authorizes substantial multi-year growth for NSF and the creation of a new directorate to focus on science and solutions. DOE and NIST are also authorized for substantial growth. Bill emphasizes, broadening participation, STEM education, combating sexual harassment, climate research, support for mid-scale infrastructure, and
- **In the House bill there are number of “shout outs” for field stations and marine laboratories as key entities to be supported within the programs authorized by the legislation.** House bill passed largely along partisan lines.
- “Dust up” between DOE and NOAA over coastal resilience provision in America COMPETES.
- A conference is expected over the next several weeks to try and resolve the differences in these bills.
- Role for NAML



Last But Not Least...

- We expecting the Administration to start rolling out their FY 2023 budget plan next week.
- While we do not have any real numbers, we do have the Administration's R&D Priorities for FY 2023 as an item in your briefing books
- House Appropriations Committee will be announcing dates for hearings as well as when Member Requests are due to be submitted for programs and earmarks.
- We have a speaker – Dr. Joel Parriott – coming up on our agenda for this meeting to talk about the R&D budget picture from the perspective of the White House Science Office.
- A word about our speakers and panelists – in your briefing books, organized by session are some suggested questions you might consider posing during the relevant question and answer period following the presentations.
- I also provided those same questions to each of the speakers and panelists so that they might be prepared and informed about the NAML perspective on some of these issues.
- A word about our infrastructure panel and Great Lakes panel – outgrowth of position papers developed by NAML members – represents a new way for NAML to develop public policy positions.
- Tomorrow, we will hear from former Congressman John Culberson from Houston Texas. Chairman Culberson is a new member of the FSP team and former chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that funds NSF, NOAA, NASA, and other agencies such as Department of Commerce and the FBI.