



FASEB

Federation of American Societies
for Experimental Biology

Getting Ready for FASEB's Capitol Hill Day

March 2, 2023

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Agenda for Today's Webinar

1. **Welcome**
2. **Overview of Key Congressional Committees**
3. **Budget and Appropriation Process**
4. **FASEB'S Capitol Hill Day "Asks"**
5. **Role Play**
6. **Q&A**

“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed, citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”

Margaret Mead



Goalcast

Power of the Purse

Congress – and in particular, the U.S. House of Representatives – is invested with the “power of the purse,” to tax and spend public funds for the national government.

U.S. Constitution, Article I

Balance of Power in the 118th Congress

Senate

Democrats

51

Republicans

49

Republicans

222

House

Democrats

212

Notes: Yellow circle in Senate graphic reflects three independents who align with Democrats. Grey circle in House graphic is for the VA-04 seat vacant after the

Bloomberg Government

Budget Process Rarely Follows Prescribed Path

Early February

President's budget request due under law on the first Monday in February; no penalty for missing deadline

Early Spring

Congress holds hearings on budget request; agency officials testify

April 15

Deadline for House, Senate to adopt budget resolution setting topline spending targets; no penalty for missing deadline

Spring-Summer

Appropriators write spending bills based on discretionary allocations; leaders can reach deal on topline numbers without budget resolution

Sept. 30

End of fiscal year, deadline for spending deal; continuing resolutions can keep the government open temporarily based on previous year's funding

- Budget resolutions can also tee up mandatory spending, revenue measures protected from Senate filibuster
- Recent examples include Democrats' tax-climate-health and Covid-19 aid packages, Republicans' tax overhaul

Historic Moment of the 118th Congress (1st session)

- All Chairs and Ranking Members of both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees are women for the first time in history.
- Coincides with the first woman of color Shalanda Young, former House Appropriations Committee staffer, as the head of Office of Management and Budget. OMB is the largest office within the Executive Office of the President of the U.S. and produces the President's budget.

House Appropriations Committee

Chair: Kay Granger (R-TX)



Ranking Member (D-CT)



House Appropriations Subcommittee Leadership

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

❖ **Andy Harris (R-MD) – Chair** **Ranking Member - Sanford Bishop, Jr. (D-GA)**

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

❖ **Hal Rogers (R-KY)** **Ranking - Matt Cartwright (D-PA)**

Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

❖ **Chuck Fleischmann (R-TN)** **Ranking Member-Marcy Kaptur (D-OH)**

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

❖ **Robert Aderholt (R-AL)** **Ranking Member-Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)**

Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

❖ **John Carter (R-TX)** **Ranking Member- Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL)**

CONTINUUM Other Key Committee FASEB Monitors

- ◆ House Science Space and Technology Committee
- ◆ House Budget Committee
- ◆ House Agriculture Committee
- ◆ House Veterans Affairs Committee
- ◆ House Energy & Commerce Committee

- ◆ Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee
- ◆ Senate Health, Energy, Labor and Pensions Committee
- ◆ Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
- ◆ Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee
- ◆ Senate Veterans Affairs Committee

Senate Appropriations Committee

Chair Patty Murray (D-WA)



Vice Chair Susan Collins (R-ME)



Senate Appropriations Subcommittee Leadership

❖ Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

•Sen. Martin Heinrich (D-NM)

Ranking Member Sen. John Hoeven (R-ND)

❖ Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

•Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH)

Ranking Member Sen. Jerry Moran (R-KS)

❖ Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)

Ranking Member Sen. John Kennedy (R-LA)

❖ Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Sen. Tammy Baldwin (D-WI)

Ranking Member Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV)

❖ Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies

Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA)

Ranking Member Sen. John Boozman (R-AR)

President's Budget FY 2024 and Congressional Activity

- President's budget lays out the administration's priorities. (Feb.) Doesn't necessarily mean Congress will support them.
- House and Senate adopt their own budget resolution without force of law) to guide lawmakers as they make tax and spending decisions.
- House Budget Chair Jodey Arrington (R-TX) is working on a resolution to roll back spending to the FY 2022 level.
- March/early April– Member offices are preparing their priority requests to the appropriators (This is where FASEB comes in.)
- Hearings are held by appropriators in the House so NIH and NSF will testify before their respective subcommittees on their requests as laid out in the President's budget.
- House Appropriators should pass their bills from subcommittee to full committee before Sept. 30. (FASEB submits testimony to relevant subcommittees and submits requests to member offices that advocates visit on March 15)

President's Budget FY 2024 and Congressional Activity

- Senate Appropriators should do the same but have not passed bills through subcommittee to full committee (regular order) over the last 2 years, instead providing a Chairman's mark laying out the content of the 12 spending bills which have not reflected bipartisan decisions.
- Leaders in both chambers negotiate the top-line discretionary spending levels for FY 24. House and Senate Appropriations Chair and Ranking Members (4 corners) are involved in this.
- If Congress doesn't pass the appropriations bills, there will either be an omnibus package for FY 24 or a temporary or year-long CR using the FY 23 numbers

President Biden's FY 2024 Budget Request

Agency	FY 2023 Enacted	President FY 2024 Request	FASEB FY 2024 Request	House	Senate	Final FY 2024
NIH	\$47.5 billion	\$48.598 billion	\$50.924 billion (+\$2.3 billion over PBR)			
NSF	\$9.9 billion	\$11.3 billion	\$15.7 billion (+\$4.4 billion over PBR)			
DOE SC	\$8.2 billion	\$8.8 billion	\$9.5 billion (\$700 million over PBR)			
AFRI	\$455 million	\$550 million	\$700 million (\$150 million over PBR)			
VA	\$916 million	\$938 million	\$980 million (\$42 million over PBR)			

*The President's Budget Request (PRB) for ARPA-H is \$2.5 billion, which is not included in the NIH number above.
The NIH and ARPA-H requests total \$51.098 billion*

Federal Budget (Spending and Revenue)

Two Types of Spending

- Discretionary-Congress decides by voting on this type of spending annually (\$1.77 trillion or 25% of total budget of \$7.25 trillion)
- Mandatory (direct) spending cannot be changed. It's the spending that does not occur through appropriations legislation. (\$4.80 trillion or 66% of total budget) and Interest payments on federal debt (\$666 billion or 9.2% of total budget)

Ex. Entitlement programs such as Social Security and Medicare, farm aid...

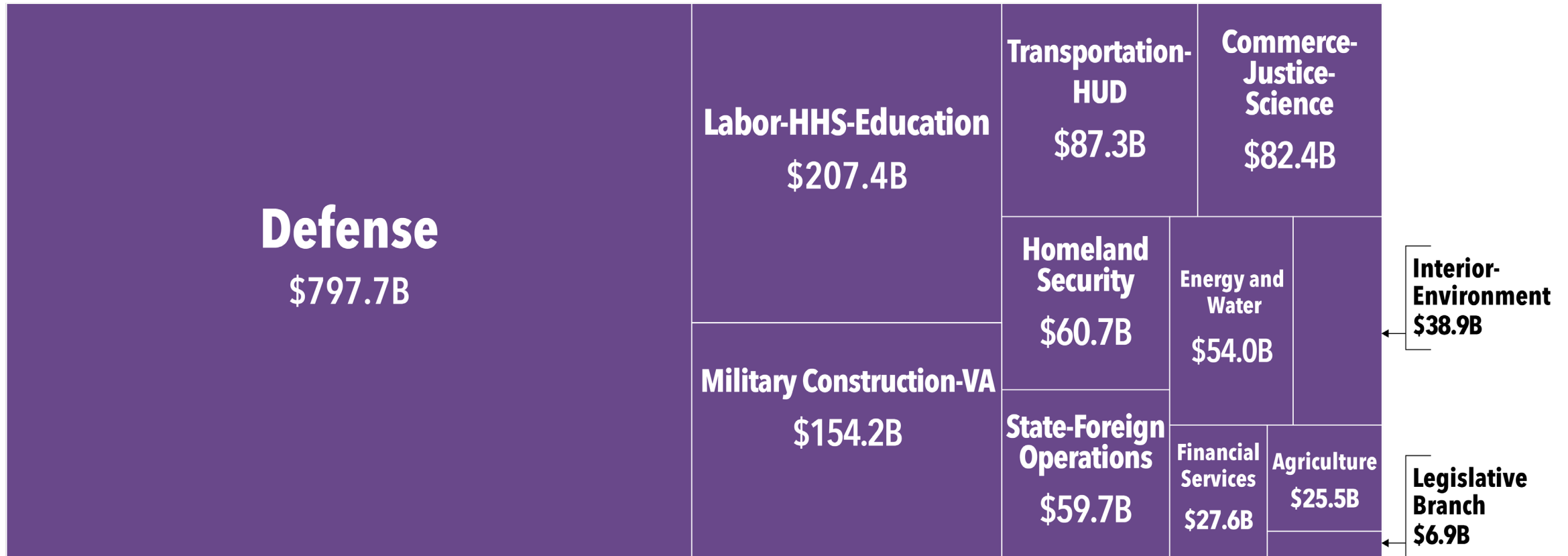
Mandatory spending is projected to be \$3.7 trillion in FY 24

Discretionary funding – split between defense (\$858 billion) and non-defense discretionary (\$787 billion) in FY 23 omnibus. Projected to be \$1.8 trillion in FY 24 from \$1.7 trillion in FY 23.

- Includes defense and non-defense items such as education, housing, health, energy and other programs
- Battle between Republicans and Democrats is between the amount for defense v. non-defense
- GOP has stated discretionary spending must be cut in order to get their cooperation on increasing the debt ceiling but didn't specify if they mean both defense and non-defense.
- All of FASEB funding requests come from the non-defense discretionary side

Source: <https://fedgovspendexplorer.org/spending?type=function> and Bgov On Point Federal Budget & Appropriations

Discretionary Funding Split Among 12 Appropriations Bills: FY 2023



Notes: Figures show budget authority for each appropriations subcommittee in fiscal 2023 omnibus spending law ([Public Law 117-328](#))

Source: Congressional Budget Office [estimate](#)

FASEB's "Asks" for FY 2024

- ◆ Support at least **\$50.924 billion** for NIH. (\$3.46 billion or 7.2% increase above FY 2023). Our ask does not include any additional funding that Congress may provide for ARPA-H- an independent entity within the NIH.
- ◆ Support at least **\$15.7 billion** for NSF. (\$5.8 billion or a 59% increase above FY 2023 enacted \$9.9 billion which includes one -time emergency supplemental funding)*
- ◆ Support at least **\$9.5 billion** for the DOE Office of Science (\$1.4 billion or a 17% increase above FY 2023)
- ◆ Support at least **\$980 million** for the Veterans Administration Medical and Prosthetic Research (\$64 million or 7% increase above FY 2023)
- ◆ Support at least **\$700 million** for the Agriculture Food and Research Initiative (AFRI) (\$245 million or 54% increase above FY 2023)
- ◆ **Commit to robust, predictable, and sustained budget increases for science agencies**
 - Despite recent increases approved by Congress, public funding for research has not kept pace with the tremendous scientific opportunities and global challenges facing the country today
 - More funding is needed to chart a path towards better health and quality of life and maintain the U.S.'s global scientific leadership

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NSF Fact sheet says FY 23 enacted was \$9.9 billion. You'll see the NSF budget as \$9.5 billion too after taking into account the money removed from the \$1 billion supplemental of \$2.5 million to remedy damage to research facilities and scientific equipment and another \$335 million total taken from "Research and Related Activities" and "STEM Education" to implement CHIPS (the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act (div. B of P.L. 117-167) leaving \$700 million unrestricted for NSF's use.

[Source: 2023 NSF At A Glance](#)

Secondary Issue Areas

◆ Promoting data sharing

- Sharing data is essential to accelerate and enhance research discoveries
- FASEB advocates for flexible and customizable approaches to ensure that data management strategies are practical and relevant for all life science fields

◆ Shared Research Resources (SRR)

- Shared research resources are core facilities, national laboratories, stock centers, and shared instrumentation that promote efficiencies of scale
- A contributing factor to the success of team science is the mobilization of SRRs, the scientific technology and expertise infrastructure within research organizations working across different scientific disciplines and delivering unbiased research data in support of scientific rigor and transparency.
- The value of these resources is important to ensuring their continued funding and development

◆ Support for use of animals in research

- The past decade has witnessed countless biomedical discoveries and new treatments
- The anatomy and physiology of several animal species closely matches human biology, allowing researchers to study basic science and clinical applications such as new treatments

Tips for Telling Your Story!

- ◆ The most effective way to get your message across is to describe why federal funding is important to your research/your academic institution
- ◆ Discuss the broader importance of your research including how it:
 - Produces knowledge about our basic understanding of science
 - Improves health
 - Leads to new innovations
 - Supports local jobs
- ◆ Ask if the aide has known people who have experienced health issues and connect that back to how your research or research in general can help
- ◆ Explain what would happen if NIH, NSF, etc. were not able to fund your research
- ◆ Let staffers know your motivation to do research such as a personal connection to the disease area you are studying to demonstrate your passion and commitment
- ◆ Share what you like about being a researcher (also mention any challenges you face!)

Troubleshooting

- ◆ You get the “blank stare” or no response
- ◆ The person you are meeting with is distracted during the meeting
- ◆ The person you are meeting with doesn't appear to know anything about research
- ◆ The aide is brand new and doesn't know his/her boss's position on your issues
- ◆ The aide makes a political/partisan comment or asks your opinion on a political matter not related to FASEB “asks”
- ◆ The aide wants to talk about something other than NIH and NSF funding

Responses You May Hear

“How does your request compare to the President’s budget?”

“NSF is a bipartisan priority – you don’t have anything to worry about!”

“A \$x billion increase for NIH this year is huge...you are asking for a lot.”

“What should we cut so we can increase funding for NIH”

“The federal deficit is too big – cuts will have to be made”

“Does your NIH number include ARPA-H funding?”

“Our office is not supporting any non-defense discretionary increases.”

Answers

- ◆ Our NIH request does not include ARPA-H even though ARPA-H was transferred to NIH. FASEB's main priority is the robust funding of NIH's 27 Institutes and Centers which uses the grant and peer review process that has served basic foundational researchers well.
- ◆ Any budget request for ARPA-H shall be a **separate appropriation from the other accounts of the NIH** according to the FY 23 omnibus.
- ◆ NIH in FY 2022 alone awarded over 80 percent of their \$45 billion budget to more than 300,000 researchers at more than 2,500 research institutions which includes some in your state.
- ◆ FASEB is a member of the Ad Hoc Group for Medical Research which comprises at least 370 member organizations that support our NIH request.
- ◆ ARPA-H is an agency that was created to have a distinct culture from NIH (physically away from the NIH campus) that is entrepreneurial, more risk-based, and uses program managers to develop ideas. Congress recommended it avoid recruiting from NIH. Instead, it should consider recruiting from industry, think tank, other advanced research project organizations as well as academia to work on breakthrough health technologies. Projects will have milestones that must be reached or else funding is pulled.

Answers

- ◆ FASEB supports basic foundational research to gain an understanding of biological systems. Ex: H5N1 virus — an influenza that primarily infects birds — is a prime pandemic candidate, Scientists are trying to better understand H5N1 in order to determine whether it could jump to from animals to humans.
- ◆ We acknowledge the current political situation regarding the federal deficit. However, Congress has the responsibility of passing annual spending bills which recognize our country's spending priorities.
- ◆ I understand the challenges Congress faces in determining funding for agencies, but I do not have the expertise to tell Congress what cuts should be made.
- ◆ It may seem like we're asking for a lot, but this is the amount we believe NIH/NSF need to be able to accomplish their missions to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce illness and disability and to expand our scientific and technology enterprise.
- ◆ I understand we are in challenging fiscal times. However, making cuts to NIH and NSF will cause significant – and even lasting damage - to our nation. Investing in biomedical and scientific research is necessary to improve health and supports economic recovery and development of our country. We should not go backwards. Other countries invest heavily in research and development with the knowledge that it can create new industries, high paying jobs, and improve a country's standard of living.

Answers

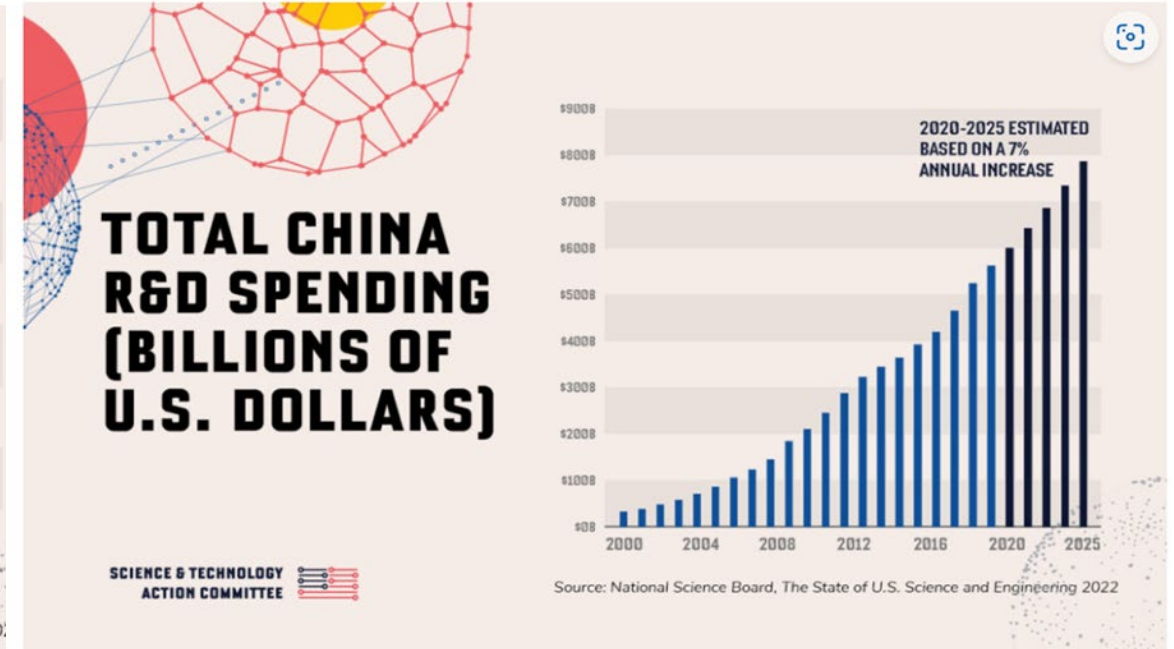
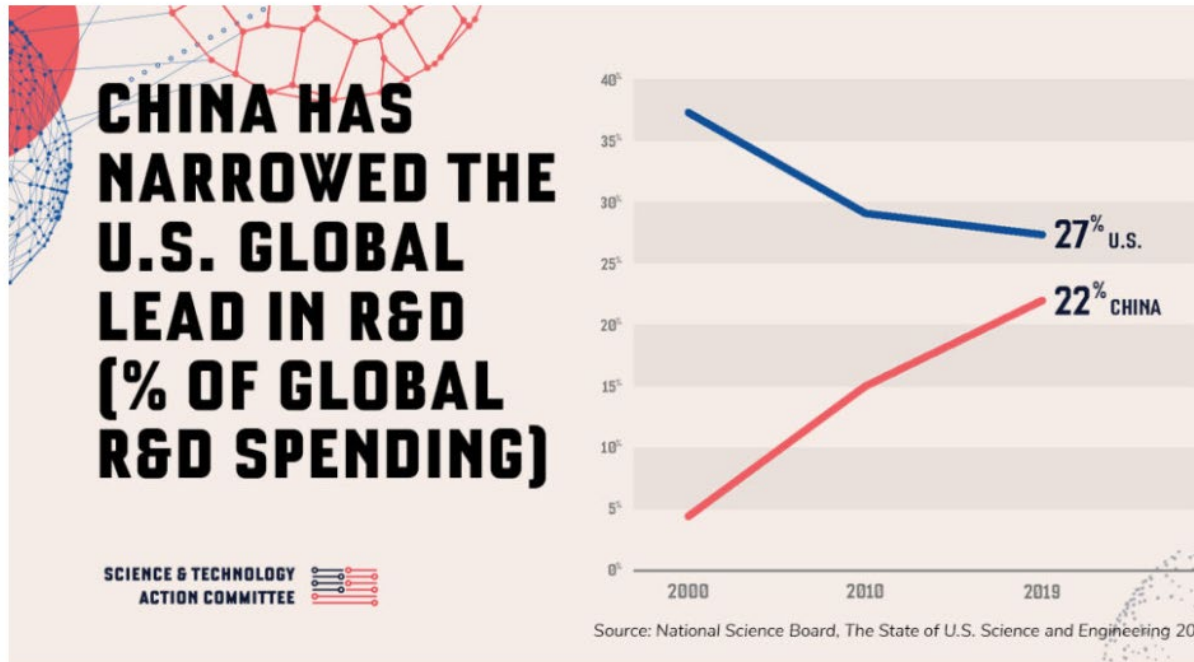
- ◆ I come from a state or congressional district that directly benefits from NIH or NSF money. Provide 1 minute example.
- ◆ I am glad to hear your office is a big supporter of NIH (or NSF) Thank you! If you could make our request one of your top priority programmatic requests to the Appropriations Committee that would be great.
- ◆ FASEB request for NSF is the amount authorized in CHIPS for FY 2024.
- ◆ The bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act signed into law in Aug. 2022 made it abundantly clear that authorized funding for vital investments in scientific research was needed for the country to take the lead in global innovation. Congress decided on the authorized spending levels for NSF and the DOE Office of Science in the law.
- ◆ How FASEB's ask compares to the President's budget will be provided in our appropriations form that we will submit to your office.

Answers

- ◆ NSF funds support supercomputers, observatories, and US research stations among other things that not only drive discoveries, but also serve as training grounds for the next generation of scientists and engineers.
- ◆ NIH is also a training ground for our future biomedical research workforce.
- ◆ In FY 23 NSF did not receive the \$11.9 billion authorized in the CHIPS and Science Act. Instead, it received \$9.5 billion for its budget of which around \$1 billion was one time money from an emergency supplemental that was part of the omnibus spending bill for FY 23. Had it not received that supplemental, NSF funding for FY 23 would have been flat as compared to FY 22 at \$8.8 billion.
- ◆ 93% of NSF's budget is committed to research with on avg. 11,000 awards each year – some of it to your state.
- ◆ During the height of COVID the research enterprise (labs, people, supply chains) was severely impacted and aside from monies that went to solving COVID these areas didn't receive the resources to fully recover.
- ◆ Prices have risen faster than they have in nearly 40 years. Give an example of how that has affected your research costs.

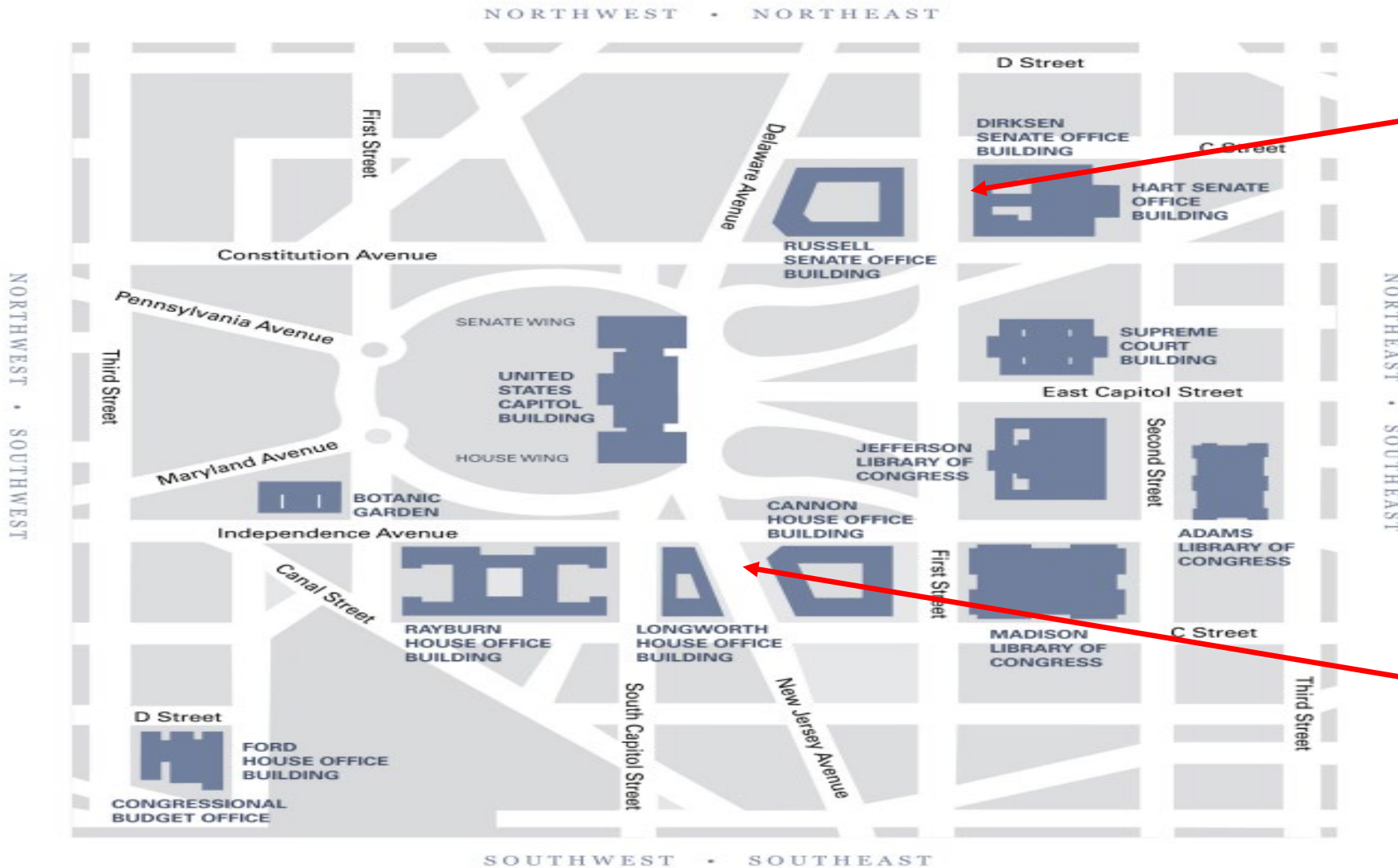
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If China continues to increase its R&D investment by 7% annually, the goal it laid out in its most recent 5-year plan, China's R&D expenditures will surpass the U.S. investment unless Congress increases federal investment.



[China is a Determined and Formidable Competitor with the U.S. in Science & Technology – Science Technology Action Committee \(sciencetechaction.org\)](https://www.sciencetechaction.org/)

Map of Capitol Hill



Senate Office Buildings:

- Dirksen
- Hart
- Russell

House Office Buildings:

- Cannon
- Longworth
- Rayburn

Prohibited Items



- Liquid, including water
- Food or beverages of any kind, including fruit and unopened packaged food
- Aerosol containers
- Non-aerosol spray (Prescriptions for medical needs are permitted.)
- Any pointed object, e.g. knitting needles and letter openers (Pens and pencils are permitted.)
- Any bag larger than 18" wide x 14" high x 8.5" deep
- Electric stun guns, martial arts weapons or devices
- Guns, replica guns, ammunition, and fireworks
- Knives of any size
- Mace and pepper spray
- Razors and box cutters

Please note that the U.S. Capitol Police are authorized to make exceptions if a prohibited item is determined to be necessary and required to serve child care, medical or other special needs. If you have questions, please call the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services at 202.224.4048.

Recommended You Bring Proof of Vaccination

- Physical CDC vaccination cards;
- Clear, legible photos of the same; or
- The digital certificates offered by state health departments.

The name on your vaccination record must match the name on your photo ID.



Thank you!