

# FY23 Federal Budget & ARPA Trends

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#### About Us

#### Washington, DC-based consulting firm

- Founded in 2004.
- More than 200 clients.
- Specialize government relations and in securing funding for a wide range of organizations.

#### **Team of grants experts**

- 90 staff from Congressional and Executive branches, Academia, non-profits, and industry.
- Over 250 grant consultants, subject matter experts, coaches, reviewers, and former program managers.



#### **Practice Areas**



## Discussion Topics



FY23 Topline Budget Numbers



Key Federal Agency Budgets



Trends in the ARPAs



Strategy and Positioning for ARPA Funding

#### Recent Drivers in Historic Federal R&D Investments



## R&D Topic Areas

#### The Biden Administration

Decarbonization & Clean Energy

Foundational Computing Technologies

**Advanced Manufacturing** 

Healthcare & Biotechnologies

Diversity Equity & Inclusion in STEM

Workforce Development

#### Bipartisan Federal Priorities

Semiconductor Manufacturing (CHIPS & RD)

**Critical Minerals** 

Advanced Manufacturing

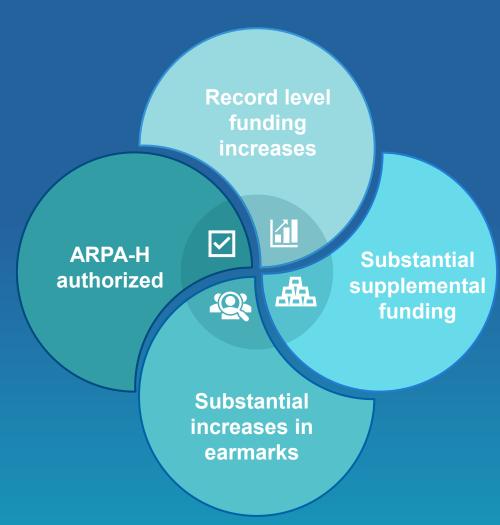
Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning

Cybersecurity

Space Force Science & Technology

## Key Takeaways

- Record funding level increases for multiple agencies and suboffices including the <u>Department of Defense</u> (DOD), <u>National Science Foundation</u> (NSF), Department of Energy, and Department of Commerce.
- Substantial supplemental funding to implement authorizations in the CHIPS and Science Act at the <a href="Department of Commerce">Department of Commerce</a> (DOC) and <a href="NSF">NSF</a>.
- Substantial increases in <u>Community Project</u>
  <u>Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending</u>, otherwise known as earmark.
- All NIH Institutes received at least a 3.8% funding increase.
- ARPA-H is officially authorized.



## Key Takeaways FY 2023

The bill funds the government at \$1.66 trillion for FY23, including nearly \$800 billion for domestic priorities.

\*Note: DOC and NSF totals include Division N supplemental funding for CHIPS and Science Act priorities

		FY23 Change over FY22	
Agency	FY23 (discretionary)  Amount		Percent
Department of Agriculture (USDA)	\$25.48B	+\$380.0M	+1.5%
Department of Commerce (DOC)	\$12.96B*	+\$3.06B	+30.9%
Department of Defense (DOD)	\$797.70B	+\$69.30B	+9.5%
Department of Energy (DOE)	\$46.24B	+\$1.39B	+3.1%
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	\$120.7B	+\$9.90B	+8.9%
National Science Foundation (NSF)	\$9.88B*	+\$1.04B	+11.7%

#### National Institutes of Health



## **Topline Budget Information**

Select Accounts	FY23 FY24		FY24 Request Change over FY23 Enacted	
	Enacted	Request	Amount	Percent
National Institutes of Health, Total	\$47.68B	\$48.60B	+\$920.0M	+1.9%
ARPA-H, Total	\$1.50B*	\$2.50B	+\$1.00B	+66.7%
National Cancer Institute	\$7.32B	\$7.82B	+\$500.0M	+6.8%
National Institute of Mental Health	\$2.34B	\$2.54B	+\$200.0M	+8.5%
Office of the Director	\$2.65B	\$2.90B	+\$251.0M	+9.5%
Notes: Select accounts above do not include all NIH institutes and funding. *ARPA-H, Total is not included in the NIH, Total				



#### National Science Foundation



#### **Topline Budget** Information

Account	FY23		FY24 Request Change over FY23 Enacted	
	Enacted		Amount	Percent
National Science Foundation, Total	\$9.88B	TBD	TBD	TBD
Research and Related Activities	\$7.84B	TBD	TBD	TBD
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	\$187.2M	TBD	TBD	TBD
Education and Human Resources	\$1.37B	TBD	TBD	TBD

included in this table.

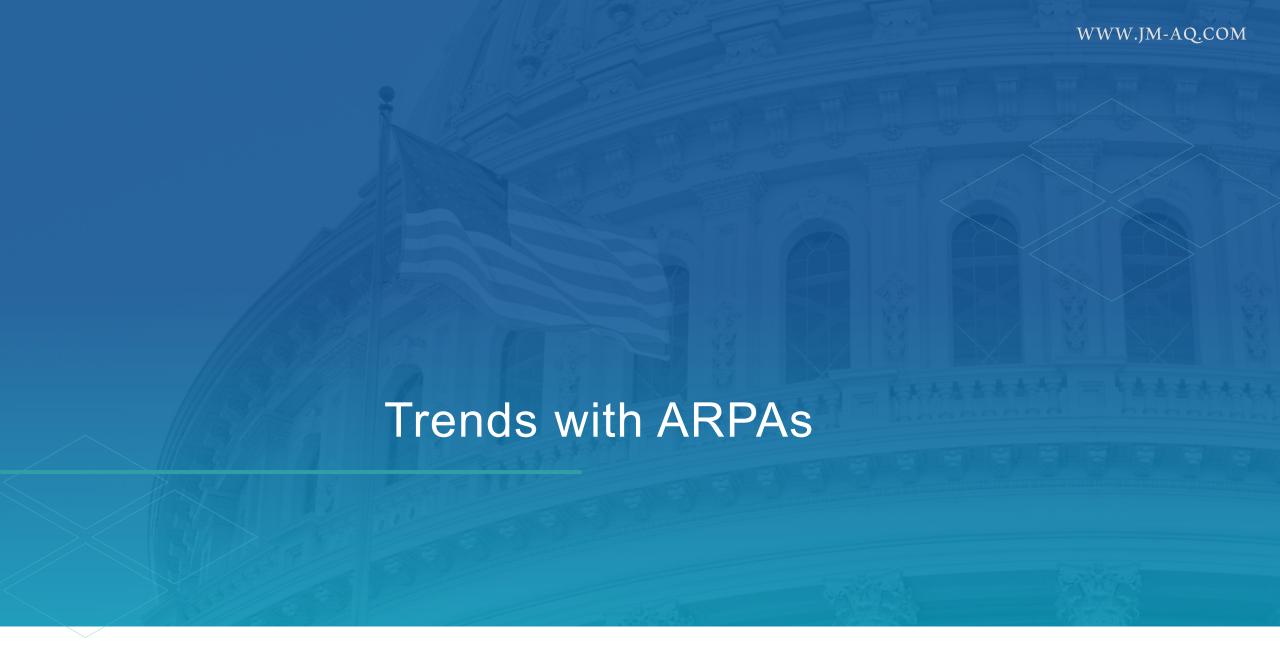


## Department of Defense



#### **Topline Budget Information**

Account	FY23 FY24 Enacted Request		FY24 Request Change over FY23 Enacted Amount Percent	
		Enabled Request		Percent
DOD, Research, Development, Test & Evaluation, Total	\$140.11B	\$144.98B	+\$4.87B	+3.5%
Science & Technology	\$22.43B	\$17.82B	-\$4.60B	-20.5%
6.1 Basic	\$2.92B	\$2.48B	-\$439.3M	-15.0%
6.2 Applied	\$7.80B	\$6.02B	-\$1.78B	-22.9%
6.3 Advanced Tech	\$11.71B	\$9.33B	-\$2.38B	-20.3%
DARPA	\$4.06B	\$4.34B	+\$327.2M	+8.1%



## Trend: Feds are Advancing the ARPA Model

NIH	NSF	USDA	DOT	DOE
ARPA-H	TIP	AgARDA	ARPA-I	ARPA-E

#### What is the ARPA Model?

- The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) model is an urgent investment model to undertake ambitious new efforts to solve complex problems.
- ARPA is hands-on, high-risk, high-reward.
- Run by program managers with full oversight of the research portfolio.
- Mission Driven

## Hallmark ARPA Technologies

€ <sup>2</sup>	The Internet	Originally the "ARPANET" establishing technical foundation of the internet in 1969.
©	GPS	Also known as the Global Positioning System is a satellite-based radionavigation system and launched in 1978.
٨	UAVs	Joint program (Teal Rain) with the U.S. Navy and DARPA, the first Unmanned Aerial Vehicle launched in 1988.
	Siri	Formerly known as the (PAL) Personal Assistant That Learns, DARPA created cognitive computing systems to make military decisions more efficient
Q	Facial Recognition	The Janus program dramatically improved the performance of facial recognition software.

## ARPA-H Officially Authorized



#### National Institutes of Health



- ARPA-H will invest in high-risk, high-reward, use-driven health research.
- Looking for platform technologies that can address multiple morbidities. Focus on cancer, infectious diseases, Alzheimer's, diabetes, sleep disorders and more.
- Set up within NIH but independently managed by HHS Secretary.
- Headquarters location to be determined.
- Appointment of ARPA-H Director underway.



## Technology Innovation Partnerships Priorities



#### **National Science** Foundation



- Cross-cutting platform consisting of transferred programs and new programs.
- Advances use-inspired and translational research in science and engineering.
- Three cross-cutting areas of focus: fostering innovation and technology ecosystems, enabling translation pathways, partnerships engagement.
- NSF ENGINES (Funding Opportunity Available Now)
  - NSF engines catalyze and foster innovation ecosystems to **impact** geographic regions.



## Prepare Your Researchers



#### Heilmeier Catechism

- What are you trying to do? Articulate your objectives using absolutely no jargon.
- How is it done today, and what are the limits of current practice?
- What is new in your approach and why do you think it will be successful?
- Who cares? If you are successful, what difference will it make?



#### Heilmeier Catechism Cont.

- What are the risks?
- How much will it cost?
- How long will it take?
- What are the mid-term and final "exams" to check for success?



