



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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SUMMARY

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUBCOMMITTEE FISCAL YEAR 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Washington, D.C. – The fiscal year 2023 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Bill provides a total of \$83.85 billion in discretionary funding. This amount is \$8.1 billion more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

The CJS bill invests in a wide range of critical programs that affect the lives of all Americans. The bill provides \$38.7 billion, \$3.5 billion more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to keep America safe from criminals and terrorists. The Department of Commerce receives \$11.8 billion to warn Americans about severe weather, promote American businesses and exports, create cybersecurity standards, protect American ideas, foster economic development, enable sustainable management of ocean resources, and conduct periodic censuses. This amount is \$1.3 billion more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. To promote American competitiveness through scientific discovery and to implement the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act of 2022, the bill provides a historic \$1.036 billion increase for the National Science Foundation (NSF) above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, for a total of \$9.87 billion. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is funded at \$25.4 billion to explore the solar system, understand climate change, promote innovation and sustainability in aeronautics, and protect our planet. This is \$1.34 billion more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

U.S. Senator Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH.), Chair of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, said:

“As we get to the other side of the COVID-19 crisis, addressing the systemic issues that were exacerbated by the pandemic is of critical concern. That is precisely what I sought to do as Chair of the CJS Subcommittee, which oversees federal resources for programs that address issues like the substance use disorder epidemic and domestic and sexual violence,” **said Shaheen**. “This legislation also prioritizes important policies that invest in domestic manufacturing and trade, as well as conservation, weatherization and space exploration, a broad scope that comprehensively devotes federal investments to support our economy, spur innovation and keep the United States

competitive. I look forward to Congress swiftly considering this legislation and sending it to the President's desk to be signed into law.”

Key Points & Highlights –

CHIPS and Science Act: The omnibus bill provides \$1.8 billion in new funding to implement the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act of 2022. This includes \$820 million in the CJS Appropriations bill and \$980 million in supplemental funding to help jumpstart the initiative. The CHIPS and Science Act sets out an ambitious goal of doubling funding for science and technology programs by 2027 to help drive U.S. economic competitiveness. Under a full-year continuing resolution (CR), no funding would be provided, and the United States would lose an opportunity to keep pace with China and other competitors in scientific discoveries that can power the economy in fields like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, microelectronics, clean energy, and advanced communications.

National Science Foundation (NSF): The NSF is funded at \$9.9 billion (\$9.54 billion in the CJS Appropriations bill and \$335 million in supplemental funding), a historic \$1.036 billion, or 12 percent, increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This is largest dollar increase for NSF of all time and the largest percentage increase for the Foundation in more than two decades. This funding includes \$7.8 billion for NSF's research and related activities, an increase of \$680 million, or 9.5 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to implement the CHIPS and Science Act, including significant support for the new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships. NSF's education and training programs to build tomorrow's innovation workforce are funded at \$1.37 billion, an increase of \$365 million, or 36 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. NSF's funding level will support approximately 2,300 additional research and education grants and 35,000 more scientists, technicians, teachers, and students, compared to fiscal year 2022.

Department of Commerce: The Omnibus bill provides \$939 million for programs reauthorized or newly created by the CHIPS and Science Act (\$294 million in the CJS Appropriations bill and \$645 million in supplemental funding). This includes: \$200 million for the Recompete Pilot Program, a new model for EDA grant delivery where clusters of projects are strategically funded in particularly distressed communities; \$500 million for the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program, to provide planning grants to create geographically-distributed “regional technology hubs,” focusing on technology development, job creation, and expanding U.S. innovation capacity; \$188 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Program to improve competitiveness of domestic manufacturers and strengthen domestic supply chains; and \$51 million for the Manufacturing USA program, including funding to create a new institute to drive innovation.

Addressing Violence Against Women: The bill contains \$700 million, the highest funding level ever, for grants provided by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). This represents a 22 percent increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for these lifesaving programs. Funding is provided for multiple competitive and formula grant programs that support training for police officers and prosecutors, state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, rape prevention programs, lethality assessment and homicide reduction initiatives, domestic violence

hotlines, and women's shelters, transitional housing and rural support services. Funding is provided for several new OVC programs authorized in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization Act of 2022, including a restorative justice program and the Abby Honold Act, which will provide trauma-informed training on investigative techniques to law enforcement agencies in order to provide better services to survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The bill also includes \$10 million for a new program to incentivize states to adopt laws that protect the rights of sexual assault survivors. Under a yearlong CR, neither the historic funding levels for VAWA programs nor the new programs authorized under VAWA 2022 would happen.

The bill also provides \$55 million to support the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, an increase of 10 percent above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This program supports multi-disciplinary community response teams tasked with developing and implementing comprehensive reform regarding sexual assault, including reducing the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies.

Supporting Crime Victims: The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) provides critical support through direct assistance and programs offered by victim service providers to survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, human trafficking, and other violent crimes. The bill releases \$1.9 billion from the CVF. Of this amount, \$95 million is designated for efforts to assist Tribal victims.

Strengthening Police-Community Relations: The bill provides \$231 million for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office grant programs related to police-community relations. This is an increase of \$30 million, or 15 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Dedicated funding of \$45 million is provided for the COPS Community Policing Development program. This includes funding for de-escalation, implicit bias, and duty to intervene training (\$16 million), crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement (\$11 million), and accreditation of law enforcement agencies (\$9 million). The bill also provides \$10 million to train law enforcement for properly responding to situations when individuals are mentally ill or disabled and \$50 million for the Community Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative.

Supporting State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Law Enforcement: The Byrne-Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program is funded at \$770.8 million, an increase of \$96.3 million more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The release of Byrne-JAG core funding to states and territories is \$412.3 million, an increase of \$30.4 million, or 8 percent, more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. COPS Hiring is funded at \$324 million, an increase of \$78 million, or 32 percent, more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This funding will place over 1,800 more police officers on the streets of our communities. Under a full-year CR, police and sheriff departments would hire 560 fewer officers. Funding is also included for programs that support officer mental health and wellness (\$10 million), the purchase of body-worn cameras (\$35 million) and bulletproof vests (\$30 million), and rural law enforcement needs (\$8 million).

Responding to Substance Use Disorder in Our Communities: The bill provides our communities and first responders with a total of \$608.5 million in dedicated grant program

funding to respond to substance use disorder, including opioids, and drug trafficking, an increase of \$36 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted funding level. The largest part of this funding is \$445 million for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) grants, an increase of \$30 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted funding level, which fund specialized court docket programs like drug, mental health, and veteran treatment courts and substance abuse treatment programs administered by state and local correctional facilities. The bill also funds the COPS anti-heroin task force program at \$35 million and the COPS anti-methamphetamine task force program at \$16 million.

Improving Juvenile Justice: The bill provides \$400 million for grant programs within the Office on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, an increase of \$40 million, or 11 percent above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The bill bolsters funding for long-standing existing programs, including \$105 million for Missing and Exploited Children Program grants, an increase of \$6 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, and \$41 million for Victims of Child Abuse Act grants, an increase of \$8 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Federal Law Enforcement: The salaries and expenses accounts of the law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies of the DOJ's Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and U.S. Attorneys total \$19.2 billion, \$1.2 billion more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is funded at \$8.4 billion, an increase of \$528 million, or 7 percent, more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Funding will allow these agencies to cover the Federal pay raise increase as well as other key priorities, such as continued programming and staffing to follow through with First Step Act (FSA) requirements at the BOP and increased judicial protection services at the Marshals Service.

Continued First Step Act Implementation: This bill provides \$409.5 million for the BOP to continue implementation of criminal justice reforms and programming created by the FSA. The BOP is further directed to continue to expand programs covered under the FSA, including medication-assisted treatment programs and recidivism reduction partnerships with non-governmental and faith-based organizations, and assisting with securing identification documentation and benefits when inmates are nearing their release date.

NOAA Research and Grants: The bill funds National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) research at \$761 million, an increase of \$113 million, or 17.5 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This includes a \$24 million, or 12 percent, increase above fiscal year 2022 enacted for climate research and an increase of \$21.5 million for high performance computing upgrades that are critical for climate modeling. One-third of the U.S. GDP is affected by climate and weather, including farmers trying to protect livestock and crops, cities relying on electricity from wind turbines and solar panels, and air travelers trying to get home safely and on time. So far in 2022, the United States has experienced 15 separate weather and climate disasters that cost more than \$1 billion dollars each.

In addition, the bill invests in successful, job-creating programs that also support ocean health, research, and coastal resilience programs like Sea Grant, Coastal Zone Management (CZM) grants, the National Ocean and Coastal Security Fund, the National Estuarine Research Reserve

System (NERRS), and the Marine Sanctuaries Program. The Sea Grant program is funded at \$80 million, \$4 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, which yields \$520 million in economic activity and supports more than 11,000 jobs and 1,300 American businesses. CZM grants are funded at \$81.5 million, \$2.5 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level; NERRS is funded at \$32.5 million, an increase of \$2.8 million; and Marine Sanctuaries is funded at \$68 million, an increase of \$7 million. The bill also provides \$13 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level for permitting and facilitation of offshore wind power to support the administration's goal to deploy 30 gigawatts by 2030.

Economic Development: The bill provides \$1.12 billion for community economic development through the Economic Development Administration (EDA), a \$724.5 million increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This includes \$121.5 million for Public Works grants, \$39.5 million for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants, and \$50 million for the Regional Innovation Program. The bill also provides \$69 million to support communities dealing with power plant closures and \$2.5 million to support science- and tech-related apprenticeships. It also includes \$200 million for the new Recompete Pilot Program and \$500 million for the new Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program, both of which were authorized for the first time in the CHIPS and Science Act. EDA awards infrastructure and planning grants to all 50 States. The bill also provides \$70 million for the Minority Business Development Agency to help minority-owned businesses grow and succeed and to implement the new programs authorized in the Minority Business Development Agency Act, which was passed as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. This is an increase of \$15 million, or 27 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.

Trade: The bill provides \$625 million for the International Trade Administration (ITA), a \$55 million increase above fiscal year 2022. Over the past three years, ITA has facilitated \$296 billion in U.S. exports and foreign investment, assisting over 78,500 U.S. companies, 86 percent of which are small- and medium-sized businesses. The bill also provides \$191 million for the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS), an increase of \$50 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This funding level will support the BIS's aggressive enforcement of Russian and Belarussian export controls and other BIS efforts to counter Russia's invasion of Ukraine. It will also support the continued execution of the substantial number of exemption requests to the steel and aluminum tariffs. The bill also provides \$122.4 million for the U.S. International Trade Commission, an increase of \$12.4 million above fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to execute a record enforcement caseload.

National Institute of Standards and Technology: The bill invests a total of \$1.65 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an increase of \$424 million, or 34 percent, above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Funding for NIST measurement labs and research is \$953 million, a \$103 million, or 12 percent, increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to spur research advances in cutting-edge fields like carbon dioxide removal, artificial intelligence, quantum information science, and cybersecurity. The bill includes \$188 million for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program that improves competitiveness of domestic manufacturers and strengthens domestic supply chains, which is \$30 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. For every dollar of Federal investment, MEP generates \$26.20 in new sales growth for manufacturers and \$34.50 in new investment.

This translates into \$4.9 billion in new sales annually. Further, the bill provides \$51 million for the Manufacturing USA Program to create one new NIST-sponsored institute. The bill also provides \$462 million for NIST facilities, including \$130 million to reduce the more than \$830 million infrastructure state-of-good-repair backlog.

NASA: The stunning images from the James Webb Space Telescope highlight the excitement, exploration, and discovery that investments in civil space yield. Last month, NASA launched its most powerful rocket ever, the Space Launch System (SLS), as part of the Artemis program to return humans to the Moon. To continue American Leadership in space, this bill provides \$25.4 billion for NASA, which is \$1.34 billion more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Under a yearlong CR, NASA would fall behind on its commitments to support the International Space Station and the Artemis program to return humans to the Moon by 2025, as well as countless other NASA efforts to build and operate more than 100 missions from low Earth Orbit to interstellar space.

NASA Science is funded at \$7.8 billion, which is \$181 million more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Within NASA Science, \$2.2 billion is for Earth Science, a 6 percent increase above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level to address climate research priorities, including new observations of Earth and its systems recommended by the Earth Science decadal survey. The bill fully supports the James Webb Space Telescope and the Mars Sample Return mission. The bill includes \$805 million for Heliophysics, \$3.2 billion for Planetary Science, and \$1.51 billion for Astrophysics.

Aeronautics is supported at \$935 million, an increase of \$54 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, to ensure continued U.S. leadership in aviation and to invest in sustainable aviation technologies. Building on 30 years of NASA expertise in repairing satellites in space, the bill includes \$227 million for the OSAM-1 satellite servicing mission. Key NASA Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement total \$143.5 million. This includes Space Grant (\$58 million), the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (\$26 million), the Minority University Research and Education Project (\$45.5 million), and STEM Education and Accountability Projects (\$14 million).

For human space flight, the bill supports funding to continue the International Space Station (ISS) to launch American astronauts on American commercial vehicles to ISS, and to build new commercial low-Earth Orbit destinations in partnership with the private sector. The bill includes significant resources to enable the goal of returning humans to the Moon, including \$1.3 billion for Orion, \$2.6 billion for SLS, \$799 million for ground systems, \$1.49 billion for lunar landers, and \$779 million for the Gateway. The bill provides additional funding to build the second mobile launch platform, but expects NASA and the contractor to submit an updated plan for this important element that has seen runaway cost growth. NASA is expected to ensure redundancy and competition in sustainable phase of the lunar landing system program, with a goal of having at least two teams providing services through the Gateway.

Legal Services Corporation (LSC): The bill provides \$560 million for LSC, which is \$71 million, or 14.5 percent, more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. LSC is the largest funder

of civil legal aid in the country, and its grantees serve millions of low-income Americans every year, helping them with family law, domestic violence, housing, fraud, and other legal problems.

Medical Marijuana: This bill again contains language preventing the Justice Department from interfering with states that have medical marijuana laws, ensuring that the prescribing and dispensing of medical marijuana in those states is both legal and regulated. Patients and doctors in states that have approved medical marijuana need to know that they are safe from arrest and prosecution by the Federal government.

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