

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2022

\$75.781 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations bill includes non-defense discretionary spending that totals \$69.6 billion, which is an increase of \$4.335 billion compared to FY21. The defense spending totals \$6.181 billion, an increase of \$323 million over FY21, and is primarily related to the FBI's national security missions, including its counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs.

- Prioritizes agencies and programs that promote trade, innovation, economic development.
- Invests in programs that protect public safety, national security, and the fair and impartial administration of justice;
- Includes resources that contribute to our nation's extraordinary achievements in scientific research, space exploration, and global competitiveness.
- Retains all legacy riders on firearms and the 2nd Amendment, riders and rejects gun-related poison pills that would infringe on Americans' 2nd Amendment rights.
- Maintains all pro-life and values legacy riders.
- Restores language prohibiting the transfer of detainees held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into the United States.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Commerce (DOC) – \$9.9 billion. The bill provides:

- Increased funding for DOC's trade-related agencies, and prioritizes their core functions of trade enforcement and promotion.
- \$374 million for the Economic Development Administration, an increase of \$28 million over the FY21 enacted level, to support infrastructure and public-works projects, promote regional innovation, and spur job creation in communities across the nation.
- \$1.23 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), to support research and development in the industries of the future and continue promotion of the highest-quality standards. The bill also provides increased funding for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.
- \$5.88 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an increase of \$447 million over the FY21 enacted level, to support core operations (weather and ocean monitoring, fisheries management, grant and external partnership programs); full staffing for the National Weather Service; and the continued procurement and development of critical observing assets, including satellites, vessels, and aircraft.

Department of Justice (DOJ) – \$35.207 billion, an increase of \$1.122 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level.

- The Drug Enforcement Administration is funded at \$2.421 billion, an increase of \$85.26 million over the FY21 enacted level, to support its efforts to combat the transnational criminal organizations that are driving the fentanyl and methamphetamine crises in America.

- The FBI is funded at \$10.136 billion, an increase of \$387.6 million over the FY21 enacted level, to bolster its capacity to protect public safety and to address complex and evolving threats from cybercrime and ransomware.
- Overall, DOJ's Federal law enforcement components are funded at \$18.2 billion, an increase of \$684.9 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- DOJ's State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and COPS programs received \$2.725 billion – and increase of \$425 million (+15.6%) over the FY21 enacted level. These are the primary programs through which DOJ supports thousands of police and sheriffs' departments in all 50 states.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$24.0 billion, an increase of \$770 million over the FY21 enacted level. The bill provides:

- An increase of \$236 million for human exploration activities related to returning U.S. astronauts to the Moon.
- \$2.6 billion for the Space Launch System (SLS), \$1.4 billion for Orion, and \$590 million for associated ground systems to maintain progress for the Artemis program. The bill also enables development, by 2025, of the more capable Block 1B version of SLS; and provides \$1.195 billion for lunar landing systems to enable the selection of the landers that will take astronauts to the surface of the Moon.
- \$137 million to restore funding for NASA's STEM education programs.
- \$881 million for Aeronautics programs, research, and X-plane development.
- \$7.6 billion for ongoing science missions, including the Roman telescope and robotic missions to explore the Moon and Mars.

National Science Foundation (NSF) – \$8.84 billion, an increase of \$351 million over the FY21 enacted level. The bill provides:

- \$7.2 billion, an increase of \$250 million, to maintain NSF's core basic research portfolio and establish the Technology, Innovation, and Partnership directorate.
- \$1 billion, an increase of \$38 million, for STEM education research funding.
- \$76 million for mid-scale research projects.
- \$215 million for the NSF EPSCoR program.