

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 2023

\$82.441 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations bill includes non-defense discretionary spending that totals \$75.91 billion, which is an increase of \$6.7 billion compared to FY22. The defense spending totals \$6.531 billion, an increase of \$350 million over FY22. The vast majority of the defense spending is related to the FBI's national security missions, including its counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs.

- Invests in programs that protect public safety, national security, and the administration of justice – **including strong support for state and local law enforcement** – and resoundingly rejects the radical left's defund-the-police agenda.
- Prioritizes agencies and programs that promote trade, innovation, and economic development.
- Includes resources that contribute to the nation's extraordinary achievements in scientific research, space exploration, and global competitiveness.
- Retains all legacy riders on firearms and the 2nd Amendment, 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) – \$11.057 billion. The bill provides:

- Increased funding for DOC's trade-related agencies, and prioritizes their core functions of trade enforcement and promotion.
- \$498 million for the Economic Development Administration, an increase of \$124.5 million over the FY22 enacted level, to support infrastructure and public-works projects, promote regional innovation, and spur job creation in communities across the nation. This includes \$41 million to launch the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program.
- \$1.627 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.
- \$6.201 billion for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), an increase of \$324 million over the FY22 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) – \$38.536 billion, an increase of \$3.328 billion over the FY22 enacted level.

- DOJ's State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and COPS programs received \$3.08 billion – an increase of \$354.9 million (+11.5 percent) over the FY22 enacted level. These are the primary programs through which DOJ supports thousands of police and sheriffs' departments in every state.

- DOJ's Federal law enforcement components – the U.S. Marshals, DEA, FBI, ATF, and the U.S. Attorney's Offices are funded at \$19.263 billion, an increase of \$1.174 billion (+6.1 percent) above the FY22 enacted level.
- The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is funded at \$2.563 billion, an increase of \$142 million over the FY22 enacted level, to support its efforts to combat the transnational criminal organizations that are driving the fentanyl and methamphetamine crises in America.
- The Bureau of Prisons are funded at \$8.393 billion, \$528 million above the FY22 enacted level.
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) programs are funded at \$700 million, \$125 million above the FY22 enacted level.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$25.016 billion, an increase of \$975 million over the FY22 enacted level. The bill provides:

- \$7.5 billion, an increase of \$677 million, for human exploration activities related to returning U.S. astronauts to the Moon.
- \$2.6 billion for the Space Launch System (SLS), \$1.34 billion for Orion, and \$799 million for associated ground systems to maintain progress for the Artemis program. The bill also enables development of the more capable Block 1B version of SLS; and provides \$1.486 billion for lunar landing systems to enable the selection of the landers that will take astronauts to the surface of the Moon.
- \$144 million for NASA's STEM education programs.
- \$935 million for Aeronautics programs, research, and X-plane development.
- \$7.8 billion for ongoing science missions, including the Roman telescope and robotic missions to explore the Moon and Mars.

National Science Foundation (NSF) – \$8.839 billion. The bill provides:

- \$7 billion to maintain NSF's core basic research portfolio and establish the Technology, Innovation, and Partnership directorate.
- \$1.2 billion for STEM education research funding.
- \$76 million for mid-scale research infrastructure projects.
- \$245 million for the NSF EPSCoR program.