



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

CHAIRMAN PATRICK LEAHY

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SUMMARY

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUBCOMMITTEE FISCAL YEAR 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Chair's Mark: October 18, 2021

Washington, D.C. – The fiscal year 2022 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Bill provides a total of \$79.7 billion in discretionary funding. This amount is \$8.55 billion more than the fiscal year 2021 level.

The CJS bill invests in a wide range of critical programs that affect the lives of all Americans. The bill provides \$36.2 billion, \$2.4 billion more than fiscal year 2021 and \$216 million more than the President's request, for the Department of Justice (DOJ) to keep America safe from criminals and terrorists. The Department of Commerce receives \$10.7 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 \$1.7 billion more than the fiscal year 2021 level and \$928 million less than the President's request. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is funded at \$24.8 billion to explore the solar system, understand climate change, promote innovation and sustainability in aeronautics, and protect our planet. This is \$1.5 billion more than the fiscal year 2021 level and \$25.8 million more than the President's request. To promote American competitiveness through scientific discovery, the bill provides a \$1 billion increase for the National Science Foundation (NSF) above fiscal year 2021, for a total of \$9.5 billion.

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

"As Chair of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies, I'm thrilled to announce nearly \$80 billion through this bill to invest in American innovation and competitiveness. This funding comes at a particularly important time as our nation faces dual crises of climate change and the global economic fallout from the pandemic. I'm pleased to announce the highest level of funding ever to address violence against women, as well as substantial funding to respond to the substance use disorder crisis – both of which are epidemics exacerbated by COVID. To ensure our nation is poised to lead on the global economic stage, this

bill also supports scientific discovery, manufacturing and building a skilled workforce by bolstering funding for NASA, the National Science Foundation and other science and trade agencies. This bill marks a win for American families, our economy and our national security at a critical time, and I look forward to working across the aisle to get it through Congress and deliver it to the President's desk."

Key Points & Highlights –

Addressing Violence Against Women. The bill contains \$760 million, the highest funding level ever, for grants provided by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). This represents a 48 percent increase above the fiscal year 2021 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 and transitional housing support services. Funding is provided for several new OVW initiatives including a restorative justice program, a National Deaf Services Line, and Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys to address violence against women in Indian Country. The bill also provides \$60 million to support the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, an increase of \$12 million, or 25 percent, above the fiscal year 2021 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.

National Science Foundation (NSF). NSF is funded at \$9.49 billion, \$1 billion or 12 percent above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding includes \$7.7 billion for NSF's research and related activities, an increase of \$757 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. The bill provides up to \$865 million for the new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships which was established to help the United States stay ahead of international competition in key areas such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and climate science. NSF's education and training programs to build tomorrow's innovation workforce are funded at \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$132 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This includes a more than \$85 million increase to NSF programs that advance equity in science and engineering. NSF's funding level will support approximately 2,300 additional research and education grants and 27,500 more scientists, technicians, teachers, and students, compared fiscal year 2021.

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 \$2.65 billion from the CVF, \$635 million more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request. Of this amount, \$132.5 million is designated for efforts to assist Tribal victims.

Strengthening Police-Community Relations. The bill provides \$283 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 \$129.5 million, or

84 percent, above the fiscal year 2021 level. Dedicated funding of \$50 million, an increase of \$15 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, is provided for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Community Policing Development program. This includes funding for de-escalation, implicit bias, and duty to intervene training (\$22 million), crisis intervention teams in order to embed mental and behavioral health services with law enforcement (\$11 million), and accreditation of law enforcement agencies (\$10.5 million). The bill also provides \$10 million to train law enforcement for properly responding to situations when individuals are mentally ill or disabled (\$10 million). New programs are funded this year including \$100 million for Community Violence Intervention and Prevention grants, \$5 million for Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act grants, and \$10 million to restore the COPS Collaborative Reform Model program, which awards funding to local law enforcement agencies engaged with DOJ in order to identify problems and develop solutions to critical issues such as use of force, fair and impartial policing, and improved accountability.

Responding to Substance Abuse in Our Communities. The bill provides our communities and first responders with a total of \$615 million in dedicated grant program funding to respond to substance abuse, including opioids, and drug trafficking, an increase of \$73.5 million above the fiscal year 2021 funding level. The largest part of this funding is \$447 million for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) grants, an increase of \$53 million above the fiscal year 2021 funding level, which funds 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 \$473 million for grant programs within the Office on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, an increase of \$127 million, or 37 percent above the fiscal year 2021 level. Funding for long-standing existing programs is bolstered including \$110 million for youth mentoring grants, an increase of \$10 million above the fiscal year 2021 level, and \$45 million for Victims of Child Abuse grants, an increase of \$15 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. Funding of \$50 million is also provided for a new program to assist states in making the transition from youth incarceration facilities to community-based alternatives.

Law Enforcement. Federal law enforcement agencies within the DOJ including the Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. Marshals Service; Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); and Bureau of Prisons all receive at least a 3 percent increase for salaries and expenses in this bill and are funded at a total of \$23.8 billion, \$1.1 billion more than fiscal year 2021. The Byrne-JAG program is funded at \$640 million with a release of funding of \$416 million to support state and local criminal justice systems, an increase of \$56 million, or nearly 16 percent, more than fiscal year 2021. COPS Hiring is funded at \$248 million, an increase of \$11 million more than the fiscal year 2021 level, which will place approximately 1,800 more police officers on the streets of our communities.

Continued First Step Act Implementation. This bill provides the full request level of \$409.5 million for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to continue implementation of criminal justice reforms

and programming created by the First Step Act (FSA). The BOP is further directed to continue to expand programs covered under the FSA including medication assisted treatment programs, 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 \$730 million, an increase of \$116 million or 19 percent above the fiscal year 2021 level. This includes a \$51 million or 28 percent increase above fiscal year 2021 for climate research. 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, and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS). The Sea Grant program is funded at \$90 million, \$15 million above the fiscal year 2021 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 \$88.5 million, \$10 million above the fiscal year 2021 level, and NERRS is funded at \$34 million, an increase of \$5.5 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. Our coasts and Great Lakes contribute about \$350 billion to the economy annually and these State-Federal partnerships support sustainable economic development and environmental restoration.

Weather Satellites. The bill includes \$405 million to continue construction of NOAA's three new Polar Weather Satellites, equal to the President's budget request. Polar satellites provide 85 percent of the data used to forecast the weather, and are a vital component of Americans' personal, property, and economic security. One-third of U.S. GDP is affected by climate and weather, including farmers trying to protect livestock and crops, cities relying on energy from wind turbines and solar panels, and air travelers trying to get home safely and on time. In 2020, the United States experienced a record-breaking 22 separate weather and climate disasters that cost more than \$1 billion dollars each. The 2020 Atlantic hurricane season also set a new record with 30 named storms and, so far, 2021 has had 20 named storms. These storms would have cost far more and posed even greater threats to human safety without sufficient warning of track and intensity. Therefore, the bill includes an additional \$15 million to increase staffing at National Weather Service forecast offices. The bill also contains \$336 million for NOAA's Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) weather satellites, equal to the President's budget request. The bill also provides a more than \$300 million increase to allow planning on the next generation of weather satellites to begin in earnest.

Economic Development. The bill provides \$395 million for community economic development through the Economic Development Administration (EDA), a \$49 million increase above fiscal year 2021. This includes \$124 million for Public Works grants, \$40 million for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants, and \$50 million for the Regional Innovation Program. The bill also provides \$55 million to support communities dealing with the closure of a power plant and \$5 million to support science- and tech-related apprenticeships. EDA awards infrastructure and planning grants to all 50 states. The fiscal year 2022 funding level will leverage an estimated \$3.5 billion in local and private investment and support more than 30,000 American jobs. The bill would also provide \$55 million for the Minority Business Development Agency to help

minority-owned businesses grow and succeed. This is an increase of \$7 million or 15 percent above the fiscal year 2021 level.

Trade. The bill provides \$584 million for the International Trade Administration (ITA), a \$43 million increase above fiscal year 2021. The increase includes \$7 million to expand U.S. export promotion around the world and \$6.5 million for antidumping and countervailing duty trade enforcement above what was requested in the budget. Over the past three years, ITA has facilitated \$296 billion in U.S. exports and foreign investment, assisting over 77,000 U.S. companies, 80 percent of which are small- and medium-sized businesses. The bill provides \$142 million for the Bureau of Industry and Security, an increase of \$9 million, sufficient support to continue executing the substantial number of exemption requests to the steel and aluminum tariffs. The U.S. International Trade Commission receives \$119 million, an increase of \$16 million above fiscal year 2021 to execute a record enforcement caseload.

National Institute of Standards and Technology. The bill invests a total of \$1.39 billion for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an increase of \$360 million or 35 percent above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Funding for NIST measurement labs and research is \$913 million, a \$125 million or 16 percent increase above the fiscal year 2021 level to spur research advances in cutting-edge fields like artificial intelligence and quantum information science. The bill includes \$175 million for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program that improves competitiveness of domestic manufacturers and strengthens domestic supply chains. This is a \$25 million increase above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. For every dollar of Federal investment, MEP generates \$19.60 in new sales growth for manufacturers and \$32.70 in new investment. This translates into \$2.9 billion in new sales annually. Further, the bill provides \$38 million for the Manufacturing USA Program to fund a new NIST-sponsored institute. The bill also provides \$268 million for NIST facilities, including \$140 million to reduce the more than \$775 million infrastructure state of good repair backlog.

NASA. From new private spaceflight entrants to touching an asteroid to landing on Mars, the past year has highlighted the excitement, exploration, and discovery that investments in civil space yield. In the coming fiscal year, NASA is expected to launch the James Webb Space Telescope, which is 100 times more powerful than Hubble as well as its most powerful rocket ever, the Space Launch System (SLS). To continue American Leadership in space, this bill provides \$24.8 billion for NASA, which is \$1.5 billion more than the fiscal year 2021 level.

NASA Science is funded at \$7.9 billion, which is \$600 million more than the fiscal year 2021 level. Within NASA Science, \$2.2 billion is for Earth Science, a 12 percent increase above the fiscal year 2021 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 2026 Mars Sample Return mission. The bill includes \$825.7 million for Heliophysics, \$3.2 billion for Planetary Science, and \$1.4 billion for Astrophysics.

Aeronautics is supported at \$940 million, an increase of \$111.3 million above the fiscal year 2021 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 Restore-L/Space Infrastructure DEXterous Robot (SPIDER) satellite servicing mission. Key NASA Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement programs see a \$20 million increase above the fiscal year 2021 level, for a total of \$147 million. This includes for Space Grant (\$57 million), the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (\$26 million), the Minority University Research and Education Project (\$48 million), and STEM Education and Accountability Projects (\$16 million).

For human space flight, the bill supports funding to continue the International Space Station (ISS) and to launch American astronauts on American commercial vehicles to ISS during fiscal year 2021. The bill includes significant resources to enable the goal of returning humans to the Moon, including \$1.4 billion for Orion, \$2.5 billion for Space Launch System (SLS), \$690 million for ground systems and the completion of Mobile Launch Platform 2, the full request for lunar science, \$1.3 billion for lunar landers, and \$785 million for the Gateway. NASA is expected to ensure redundancy and competition in 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 \$515 million for LSC, which is \$50 million more than the fiscal year 2021 level. LSC is the largest funder of civil legal aid in the country, and its grantees served more than 1.8 million people in 2019, helping them with family law, domestic violence, housing, fraud, and other legal problems.

Commission on the State of the U.S. Olympics and Paralympics. \$2 million is included for this Commission authorized under the Empowering Olympic, Paralympic, and Amateur Athletes Act of 2020, Public Law 116-189. The Commission is directed to conduct a study on recent reforms undertaken by the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee (USOPC).

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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