

**SUMMARY**  
**COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS AGREEMENT**

**Washington, D.C.** – The fiscal year 2019 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) Appropriations Agreement provides a total of \$64.1 billion in discretionary funding, \$4.5 billion more than fiscal year 2018 and \$1.56 billion less than the President’s request.

The CJS agreement invests in a wide range of critical programs that affect the lives of all Americans. The agreement provides \$30.9 billion, \$638 million more than fiscal year 2018, and \$2.1 billion 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 \$11.4 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 the 2020 Census. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is funded at \$21.5 billion to explore the solar system and protect our planet.

**Key Points & Highlights**

**Opioid Crisis.** The agreement provides a total of \$468 million to help combat heroin, fentanyl, and the illegal distribution and use of opioids. The agreement rejects the Administration’s plan to eliminate the anti-heroin task force program within the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office, instead providing \$32 million, the same amount as the fiscal year 2018 level. The largest part of this funding is \$347 million for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) grants, an increase of \$17 million above the fiscal year 2018 funding level. Communities cannot solely enforce their way out of this epidemic, so the agreement strongly supports comprehensive prevention and treatment programs within DOJ as well as dedicated funding for programs to help youth impacted by the opioid crisis. In addition, the agreement contains \$850,000 for the State Justice Institute to assist state courts in handling cases of children and families impacted by opioids.

**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 and Bureau of Prisons are funded at a total of \$21.8 billion, \$445 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$694 million more than the President’s request. The Byrne-JAG program is funded at \$423.5 million, an increase of \$8 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$21.5 million more than the President’s request. COPS Hiring is funded at \$228.5 million that will place approximately 1,000 more police officers on the streets of our communities, an increase of \$3 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level and \$129.5 million more than the President’s request. The agreement rejects the proposal included in the President’s request to move High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area grants from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the DEA.

**Addressing Violence Against Women.** The agreement contains \$497.5 million, the highest funding level ever, for grants provided by the Office on Violence Against Women. 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. The agreement provides \$48 million to support the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, which 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.

**Census Bureau.** The agreement provides \$3.8 billion for the Census Bureau, an increase of \$1 billion above the fiscal year 2018 amount and \$21 million above the President's Request. Fiscal year 2019 is a critical year for the 2020 Census, as field operations startup and partnerships and local relationships are built to get the word out in order to ensure an accurate count and maximize self-response. These efforts are particularly important as the administration added a controversial and untested citizenship question. The amount provided in the agreement, along with nearly \$1 billion provided in fiscal year 2018 that is expected to remain available in 2019, is intended to keep the 2020 Census on track and to increase community outreach and communication efforts, including the hiring of partnership specialists and opening of area offices and questionnaire assistance centers.

**NOAA Research and Grants.** The agreement rejects the President's request to cut funding for climate, weather, and oceans research by 41 percent, and instead funds the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) research at \$525 million. Additionally, the agreement again rejects the President's proposal to eliminate successful NOAA programs like Sea Grant, the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS), Coastal Zone Management (CZM) grants, and the National Ocean and Coastal Security Fund. The Sea Grant program is funded at \$68 million, \$3 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, which yields more than \$600 million in economic activity and supports 7,000 jobs and 1,300 American businesses. NERRS is funded at \$27 million, \$2 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. CZM grants are funded at \$75.5 million, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level, and the National Ocean and Coastal Security Fund is funded at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$30 million. 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 agreement provides \$878 million to continue construction of NOAA's three new Polar Weather Satellites. 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. Last year, the United States experienced 16 separate weather and climate disasters that cost more than \$1 billion dollars each, tying the single year record. These storms would have cost far more and posed even greater threats to human

safety without sufficient warning. The agreement also provides \$408 billion for NOAA's Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite's (GOES).

**NOAA Ships.** The agreement provides \$75 million to complete a second NOAA survey vessel. NOAA currently has 16 ships in its aging fleet, but that number will dwindle to 8 vessels by 2028. The Committee has recently funded one additional vessel, but to maintain its current oceanographic capacity, NOAA needs to build not one but *eight* additional vessels in the next several years, as construction takes eight to ten years per ship. These vessels enable NOAA to map the ocean floor, support weather forecasts, conduct oceanographic and climate research, and improve ecosystem and fisheries management.

**Economic Development Administration.** The agreement again rejects the administration's request to eliminate the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and instead provides \$304 million for EDA, including \$107 million for Public Works grants, \$37 million for Economic Adjustment Assistance grants, and \$23.5 million for the Regional Innovation Program. EDA awards infrastructure and planning grants to all 50 states. The fiscal year 2019 funding level will leverage an additional \$4 billion in local and private investment and support nearly 20,000 American jobs.

**National Institute of Standards and Technology.** The agreement provides a total of \$985.5 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a cut of \$213 million below the fiscal year 2018 level and \$356 million above the request. Funding for NIST measurement labs and research remains at \$725 million, the same as the fiscal year 2018 level. The agreement also provides \$15 million for the National Network of Manufacturing Institutes (Manufacturing USA), and rejects the administration's proposal to terminate the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program, instead funding the program at \$140 million. For every one dollar of federal investment, MEP generates \$17.9 in new sales growth for manufacturers and \$27 in new investment. This translates into \$2.3 billion in new sales annually. The decreased funding to NIST is within the facilities budget, since the fiscal year 2018 omnibus provided full funding for the renovation of the Radiation Physics Building in Gaithersburg.

**NASA.** The agreement provides \$21.5 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is \$764 million above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The agreement supports a space program balanced among aeronautics, science, technology development, and human space flight. NASA Science is funded at \$6.9 billion, which is \$684 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level. The agreement continues funding for the Wide-Field InfraRed Survey Telescope (\$312.2 million), Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, and Ocean Ecosystem (\$161 million), Climate Absolute Radiance and Refractivity Observatory-Pathfinder (\$18 million), Deep Space Climate Observatory (\$1.7 million), Orbiting Carbon Observatory-3 (\$5.1 million), and Carbon Monitoring System (\$10 million).

Aeronautics is supported at \$725 million, an increase of \$40 million above the fiscal year 2018 level, to ensure continued U.S. leadership in aviation. For human space flight, the agreement contains full support for commercial cargo and crew to support the International Space Station and for new vehicles that will take humans beyond low Earth orbit, the Space Launch System

(\$2.15 billion) and Orion (\$1.35 billion). The agreement contains full funding for Exploration Ground Systems (\$592.8 million) including \$48 million to continue construction of a second mobile launch platform and associated upper stage. Building on 30 years of NASA expertise in repairing satellites in space, the agreement includes \$180 million for the Restore-L satellite servicing mission. The proposal to cancel key NASA Education programs is rejected, and these programs continue to be funded in the agreement – Space Grant (\$44 million), the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (\$21 million), and the Minority University Research and Education Project (\$33 million). The Education program is renamed “Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement.”

In June 2018, NASA announced that the James Webb Space Telescope would exceed its cost cap by nearly \$803 million and its launch would be delayed to March 2021. A total of \$304 million, the same as the budget request, is provided for the Webb telescope. The agreement also adjusts Webb’s cost cap and includes measures to ensure that, should Webb exceed the cap again, the telescope will be cancelled or its scope will be reduced to fit into the cap.

**National Science Foundation.** The National Science Foundation (NSF) is funded at \$8.1 billion, \$308 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding includes \$6.5 billion for NSF’s research and research facilities, an increase of \$186 million or 3 percent above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$369 million more than the President’s request. NSF’s education and training programs to build tomorrow’s innovation workforce are funded at \$910 million, an increase of \$8 million above the fiscal year 2018 level. This funding level will support approximately 575 additional research and education grants and 6,500 more scientists, technicians, teachers, and students, compared fiscal year 2018.

**Legal Services Corporation (LSC).** The agreement provides \$415 million for LSC, which is \$5 million more than the fiscal year 2018 level, rejecting the Administration’s request to eliminate LSC. LSC is the largest funder of civil legal aid in the country, and its grantees served nearly 1.8 million people in 2016, helping them with family law, domestic violence, housing, fraud, and other legal problems.

**Marine Mammal Commission (MMC).** Funded at \$3.5 million, a nearly \$85,000 or 2.5 percent increase above fiscal year 2018 and the first increase in three years. The agreement rejects the elimination of MMC, an independent government agency chartered under the Marine Mammal Protection Act to provide science-based oversight of actions affecting marine mammals.

**Medical Marijuana.** The agreement 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.

**No new harmful policy riders.** The agreement does not include new harmful policy riders included in the House agreement, including four temporary gun riders that would have been made permanent and one that would have affected ATF’s ability to monitor multiple gun sales

on the Southwest Border; a provision to strengthen States' rights that could have had major impacts on civil rights litigation; restrictions on the Department of Justice's ability to determine legal settlements; or a restriction on trademark approvals.

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