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 FY21 enacted level.

DOJ’s State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and COPS programs received $2.725 billion – an 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.