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Overview of FY2016 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

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Summary

This report tracks and describes actions taken by the Administration and Congress to provide FY2016 appropriations for the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) accounts. It also provides an overview of FY2015 appropriations for agencies and bureaus funded as part of the annual appropriation for CJS.

The Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235) provided a total of \$61.753 billion for the agencies and bureaus funded by the annual CJS appropriations act, including \$8.467 billion for the Department of Commerce, \$27.030 billion for the Department of Justice (DOJ), \$25.360 billion for the science agencies, and \$895.9 million for the related agencies.

The Administration requests a total of \$66.382 billion for CJS for FY2016, which is 7.5% more than what Congress appropriated for FY2015. The Administration's request includes \$9.805 billion for the Department of Commerce, \$29.289 billion for the Department of Justice, \$26.258 billion for the science agencies, and \$1.031 billion for the related agencies. The Administration proposes increasing funding for the Department of Commerce by 15.8% (\$1.338 billion), the Department of Justice by 8.4% (\$2.258 billion), the science agencies by 3.5% (\$898 million), and the related agencies by 15.1% (\$135 million).

Over the past 10 fiscal years, nominal appropriations for CJS increased starting with FY2006, peaked in FY2010, and generally declined between FY2010 and FY2013. Nominal appropriations for CJS were relatively flat in FY2014 and FY2015. Inflation-adjusted appropriations for CJS for FY2013-FY2015 were generally at the same level they were in FY2006.

The data show that the increases in CJS appropriations in FY2009, FY2010, and FY2011 resulted from Congress appropriating more funding for the Department of Commerce in support of the 2010 decennial census. While decreased appropriations for the Department of Commerce mostly explain the overall decrease in CJS appropriations since FY2010, there have also been cuts in funding for DOJ and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). DOJ's FY2015 appropriation is 4.4% below its FY2010 appropriation, and NASA's FY2014 appropriation was 3.8% below its FY2010 appropriation.

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Introduction

This report tracks and provides an overview of actions taken by the Administration and Congress to provide FY2016 appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) accounts. It also provides an overview of enacted FY2015 appropriations for agencies and bureaus funded as part of the annual appropriation for CJS.

The amounts in this report reflect only new appropriations. Therefore, the amounts do not include any rescissions of unobligated or de-obligated balances that may be counted as offsets to newly enacted appropriations, nor do they include any scorekeeping adjustments (such as the balance on the Crime Victims Fund).

The FY2015-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-235, printed in the December 11, 2014, *Congressional Record*. The FY2016-requested amounts were taken from the budget justifications for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the appendix to the *Fiscal Year 2016 Budget of the U.S. Government*.

Overview of CJS

The annual CJS appropriations act provides funding for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the science agencies, and several related agencies. Appropriations for the Department of Commerce include funding for agencies such as the Census Bureau, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Appropriations for the Department of Justice provide funding for agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; along with funding for a variety of grant programs for state, local, and tribal governments. The vast majority of funding for the science agencies goes to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation. The annual appropriation for the related agencies includes funding for agencies such as the Legal Services Corporation and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Department of Commerce

The mission of the Department of Commerce is to promote “job creation, economic growth, sustainable development and improved standards of living ... by working in partnership with businesses, universities, communities and ... workers.”¹ The department has wide-ranging responsibilities including trade, economic development, technology, entrepreneurship and business development, monitoring the environment, forecasting weather, managing marine resources, and statistical research and analysis. The Department of Commerce affects trade and economic development by working to open new markets for U.S. goods and services and promoting pro-growth business policies. The department also invests in research and

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, *About the Department of Commerce*, <http://www.commerce.gov/about-department-commerce>.

development to foster innovation. The Department of Commerce manages and monitors coastal and ocean resources and assets to support both environmental and economic health. It also conducts the constitutionally mandated decennial census. Finally, the Department of Commerce operates the national patent system.

The following agencies within the Department of Commerce carry out these missions:

- *International Trade Administration (ITA)* seeks to develop the export potential of U.S. firms and improve the trade performance of U.S. industry;
- *Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)* enforces U.S. export laws consistent with national security, foreign policy, and short-supply objectives;
- *Economic Development Administration (EDA)* provides grants for economic development projects in economically distressed communities and regions;
- *Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)* seeks to promote private- and public-sector investment in minority businesses;
- *Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA)*, excluding the Census Bureau, provides (1) information on the state of the economy through preparation, development, and interpretation of economic data, and (2) analytical support to department officials in meeting their policy responsibilities;
- *Census Bureau*, a component of ESA, collects, compiles, and publishes a broad range of economic, demographic, and social data;
- *National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)* advises the President on domestic and international communications policy, manages the federal government's use of the radio frequency spectrum, and performs research in telecommunications sciences;
- *United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)* examines and approves applications for patents of claimed inventions and registration of trademarks;
- *National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)* assists industry in developing technology to improve product quality, modernize manufacturing processes, ensure product reliability, and facilitate rapid commercialization of products on the basis of new scientific discoveries; and
- *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)* provides scientific, technical, and management expertise to (1) promote safe and efficient marine and air navigation; (2) assess the health of coastal and marine resources; (3) monitor and predict the coastal, ocean, and global environments (including weather forecasting); and (4) protect and manage the nation's coastal resources.

Department of Justice

The mission of the Department of Justice (DOJ) is to “enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration

of justice for all Americans.”² DOJ provides legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and executive branch department heads. It prosecutes individuals accused of violating federal laws and represents the U.S. government in court. The department enforces federal criminal and civil laws, including antitrust, civil rights, environmental, and tax laws. DOJ, through agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, investigates organized and violent crime, illegal drugs, and gun and explosives violations. The department, through the U.S. Marshals Service, protects the federal judiciary, apprehends fugitives, and detains individuals who are not granted pretrial release. It incarcerates individuals convicted of violating federal laws. DOJ also provides grants and training to state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

The major functions of DOJ agencies and offices are described below:

- *United States Attorneys* prosecute criminal offenses against the United States, represent the federal government in civil actions, and initiate proceedings for the collection of fines, penalties, and forfeitures owed to the United States;
- *United States Marshals Service (USMS)* provides security for the federal judiciary, protects witnesses, executes warrants and court orders, manages seized assets, detains and transports prisoners who have not been sentenced, and apprehends fugitives;
- *Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)* investigates violations of federal criminal law; helps protect the United States against terrorism and hostile intelligence efforts; provides assistance to other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; and shares jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration over federal drug violations;
- *Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)* investigates federal drug law violations; coordinates its efforts with state, local, and other federal law enforcement agencies; develops and maintains drug intelligence systems; regulates legitimate controlled substances activities; and conducts joint intelligence-gathering activities with foreign governments;
- *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)* enforces federal law related to the manufacture, importation, and distribution of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives (it was transferred from the Department of the Treasury to DOJ by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296));
- *Federal Prison System (Bureau of Prisons, BOP)* provides for the custody and care of the federal prison population, the maintenance of prison-related facilities, and the boarding of sentenced federal prisoners incarcerated in state and local institutions;
- *Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)* coordinates legislative and other initiatives relating to violence against women and administers grant programs to help prevent, detect, and stop violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking;

² U.S. Department of Justice, *About DOJ*, <http://www.justice.gov/about/about.html>.

- *Office of Justice Programs (OJP)* manages and coordinates the activities of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office of Victims of Crime; and
- *Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)* advances the practice of community policing by awarding grants to law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies.

The Science Agencies

The science agencies fund and otherwise support research and development (R&D) and related activities across a wide variety of federal missions, including national competitiveness, energy and the environment, and fundamental discovery.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy

Congress established the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) through the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-282). The act states that “the primary function of the OSTP director is to provide, within the Executive Office of the President, advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require attention at the highest level of Government.” The OSTP director also manages the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC),³ which coordinates science and technology policy across the executive branch of the federal government, and co-chairs the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST),⁴ a council of external advisors that provides advice to the President on matters related to science and technology policy.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-568) to conduct civilian space and aeronautics activities. It has four mission directorates. The Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate is responsible for human spaceflight activities, including the International Space Station and development efforts for future crewed spacecraft. The Science Mission Directorate manages robotic science missions, such as the Hubble Space Telescope, the Mars rover Curiosity, and satellites for Earth science research. The Space Technology Mission Directorate develops new technologies for use in future space missions, such as advanced propulsion and laser communications. The Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate conducts research and development on aircraft and aviation systems. In addition, NASA’s Office of Education manages formal and informal education programs for school children, college and university students, and the general public.

³ Executive Order 12881 established the National Science and Technology Council.

⁴ Executive Order 13539 established the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

The National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) supports basic research and education in the non-medical sciences and engineering. Congress established the foundation as an independent federal agency in 1950 “to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes.”⁵ The NSF is a primary source of federal support for U.S. university research. It is also responsible for significant shares of the federal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education program portfolio and federal STEM student aid and support.

Related Agencies

The annual CJS appropriations act includes funding for seven related agencies with missions or responsibilities similar to those of the Departments of Commerce and Justice or the science agencies. The related agencies are the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the International Trade Commission, the Legal Services Corporation, the Marine Mammal Commission, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the State Justice Institute.

FY2015 and FY2016 Appropriations for CJS

On December 16, 2014, President Obama signed into law the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235). The act provided a total of \$61.753 billion for the agencies and bureaus funded by the annual CJS appropriations act, including \$8.467 billion for the Department of Commerce, \$27.030 billion for the Department of Justice, \$25.360 billion for the science agencies, and \$895.9 million for the related agencies.

The Administration requests a total of \$66.382 billion for CJS for FY2016, which is 7.5% more than what Congress appropriated for FY2015. The Administration proposes increasing funding for the Department of Commerce by 15.8% (\$1.338 billion), the Department of Justice by 8.4% (\$2.258 billion), the science agencies by 3.5% (\$898 million), and the related agencies by 15.1% (\$135 million). The FY2016 budget request for CJS includes the following:

- A proposed 37.9% increase for the Census Bureau, which is mostly the result of a request for a \$382 million increase (45.5%) for the Periodic Censuses and Programs account.
- A request for \$150 million under NIST’s Industrial Technology Services account for a National Network for Manufacturing Innovation program, which will seek to create an effective manufacturing research infrastructure for industry and academia to solve industry-relevant problems.
- A requested 45.9% increase (\$96 million) in the COPS program, most of which would go to the COPS hiring program.
- A proposed 39.6% increase in funding for the Administrative Review and Appeals account.

⁵ The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P.L. 81-507), Purpose.

- A request for a \$152 million (17.2%) increase for DOJ’s General Legal Activities account, most of which would go to DOJ’s Criminal Division.
- A proposed \$959 million (193.6%) increase in the USMS’s Federal Prisoner Detention account. The proposed increase is the result of Congress supplementing the Federal Prisoner Detention account for FY2015 by transferring \$1.1 billion in unobligated balances from the Assets Forfeiture Fund.
- A request for an increase of \$129 million (21.6%) in funding for NASA’s Space Technology account, \$149 million (3.4%) for the Exploration account, and \$176 million (4.6%) for the Space Operations account. The FY2016 budget request also proposes an \$80 million (12.2%) reduction in NASA’s Aeronautics account.
- A proposed \$253 million (4.3%) increase for NSF’s Research and Related Activities account.
- A request for a 55.6% increase in funding for the International Trade Commission and a 20.5% increase in funding for the Legal Services Corporation.

Table 1 shows the FY2015-enacted appropriations and the Administration’s FY2016 request for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the science agencies, and the related agencies. **Table 2** shows enacted appropriations for these agencies, in detail, for FY2006 through FY2015 (the FY2013 amounts shown in **Table 2** reflect sequestration).

Table 1. CJS Appropriations, FY2015 and FY2016

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House Passed	FY2016 Senate Passed	FY2016 Enacted
International Trade Administration	\$462.0	\$496.8			
Bureau of Industry and Security	102.5	115.1			
Economic Development Administration	250.0	273.0			
Economic Development Assistance Programs	(213.0)	(227.5)			
Salaries and Expenses	(37.0)	(45.5)			
Minority Business Development Agency	30.0	30.0			
Economics and Statistics Administration (excluding Census)	100.0	113.8			
Census Bureau	1,088.0	1,450.0 ^a			
Salaries and Expenses	(248.0)	(277.9)			
Periodic Censuses and Programs	(840.0)	(1,222.1)			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	38.2	49.2			
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) ^b	3,458.0	3,206.7			
Offsetting Fee Receipts (USPTO)	-3,458.0	-3,206.7			

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House Passed	FY2016 Senate Passed	FY2016 Enacted
National Institute of Standards and Technology	863.9	1,119.7			
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	(675.5)	(754.7)			
Industrial Technology Services	(138.1)	(306.0)			
<i>Manufacturing Extension Partnerships</i>	(130.0)	(141.0)			
<i>Advanced Manufacturing Technology</i>	(8.1)	(15.0)			
<i>National Network for Manufacturing Innovation</i>	—	(150.0)			
Construction of Research Facilities	(50.3)	(59.0)			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,441.0	5,976.9			
Operations, Research, and Facilities ^c	(3,202.4)	(3,413.4)			
Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	(2,179.2)	(2,498.7)			
Other Fishery Activities	(65.4)	(68.7)			
Fisheries Finance Program Account	(-6.0)	(-3.8)			
Departmental Management	91.1	130.3			
Subtotal: Department of Commerce	8,466.7	9,804.8			
General Administration	573.0	735.0			
General Administration	(137.3)	(156.9)			
<i>Salaries and Expenses</i>	(111.5)	(119.4)			
<i>Justice Information Sharing Technology</i>	(25.8)	(37.4)			
Administrative Review & Appeals	(347.1)	(484.4)			
Office of the Inspector General	(88.6)	(93.7)			
U.S. Parole Commission	13.3	13.5			
Legal Activities	3,220.2	3,513.5			
General legal activities	(885.0)	(1,037.4)			
United States Attorneys	(1,960.0)	(2,032.2)			
Antitrust Division (direct appropriation) ^d	(62.2)	(61.5)			
U.S. Trustee Program ^e	(225.9)	(228.1)			
Offsetting Fee Receipts (U.S. Trustee Program)	(-225.9)	(-162.4)			

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House Passed	FY2016 Senate Passed	FY2016 Enacted
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	(2.3)	(2.4)			
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	(270.0)	(270.0)			
Community Relations Service	(12.3)	(14.4)			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	(20.5)	(20.5)			
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	(7.8)	(9.4)			
United States Marshals Service	1,700.1	2,700.0			
Salaries and Expenses	(1,195.0)	(1,230.6)			
Construction	(9.8)	(15.0)			
Federal Prisoner Detention	(495.3) ^f	(1,454.4)			
National Security Division	93.0	96.6			
Interagency Law Enforcement	507.2	519.3			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,436.6	8,483.6			
Salaries and Expenses	(8,326.6)	(8,414.6)			
Construction	(110.0)	(69.0)			
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,033.3	2,091.6			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,201.0	1,261.2			
Federal Prison System	6,923.7	7,347.4			
Salaries and Expenses	(6,815.0)	(7,204.2)			
Construction	(106.0)	(140.6)			
Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries	(2.7)	(2.7)			
Office on Violence Against Women	430.0	473.5			
Office of Justice Programs	1,690.8	1,749.9			
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(111.0)	(151.9)			
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(1,241.0)	(1,142.3)			
Juvenile Justice Programs	(251.5)	(339.4)			
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(87.3)	(116.3)			
Community Oriented Policing Services	208.0	303.5			
Crime Victims Fund (CVF)	2,361.0	1,000.0			
Offsetting Receipts (CVF)	-2,361.0	-1,000.0			

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request	FY2016 House Passed	FY2016 Senate Passed	FY2016 Enacted
Subtotal: Department of Justice	27,030.2	29,288.6			
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5.5	5.6			
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	18,010.2	18,529.1			
Science	(5,244.7)	(5,288.6)			
Aeronautics	(651.0)	(571.4)			
Space Technology	(596.0)	(724.8)			
Exploration	(4,356.7)	(4,505.9)			
Space Operations	(3,827.8)	(4,003.7)			
Education	(119.0)	(88.9)			
Safety, Security, and Mission Services	(2,758.9)	(2,843.1)			
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(419.1)	(465.3)			
Inspector General	(37.0)	(37.4)			
National Science Foundation	7,344.2	7,723.6			
Research and Related Activities	(5,933.6)	(6,186.3)			
Education and Human Resources	(866.0)	(962.6)			
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	(200.8)	(200.3)			
Agency Operations and Award Management	(325.0)	(354.8)			
National Science Board	(4.4)	(4.4)			
Office of the Inspector General	(14.4)	(15.2)			
Subtotal: Science Agencies	25,360.0	26,258.2			
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	9.2	9.4			
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	364.5	373.1			
International Trade Commission	84.5	131.5			
Legal Services Corporation	375.0	452.0			
Marine Mammal Commission	3.3	3.4			
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	54.3	56.3			
State Justice Institute	5.1	5.1			
Subtotal: Related Agencies	895.9	1,030.8			
CJS Total	61,752.7^g	66,382.4^h			

Source: The FY2015-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-235, printed in the December 11, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H9342-H9363). The FY2016-requested

amounts were taken from the budget justifications for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the appendix to the *Fiscal Year 2016 Budget of the U.S. Government*.

Notes: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding. The amounts in **Table I** do not include any rescissions of unobligated balances, nor do they reflect any scorekeeping adjustments. Amounts in **Table I** in parenthesis are subaccounts.

- a. The FY2016 budget request for the Census Bureau reflects a proposed restructuring of the Bureau's budget, in which the Salaries and Expenses account would be re-designated the Current Surveys and Programs account and would include somewhat different programs, projects, or activities (PPAs). The proposed restructuring would transfer the Intercensal Demographic Estimates and the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign programs to Current Demographic Statistics, under Current Surveys and Programs. In addition, the proposal would transfer part of the Data Processing Systems program to Current Surveys and Programs. The proposal also would abolish the Survey Development and Data Services program and split its funding evenly among Current Economic Statistics, Current Demographic Statistics (both under Current Surveys and Programs) and the American Community Survey (under Periodic Censuses and Programs). Because the bureau incorporated the proposed changes into the FY2016 budget request, the request for Current Surveys and Programs is not directly comparable with past amounts for Salaries and Expenses.
- b. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is fully funded by user fees. The fees collected but not obligated during the current fiscal year are available for obligation in the following fiscal year and do not count toward the appropriation totals. Only newly appropriated funds count toward the annual appropriation totals. Total figures for the Department of Commerce exclude the USPTO.
- c. The amount for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account includes a transfer out for the Promote and Develop Fund.
- d. Part of the annual appropriation for the Antitrust Division is offset by pre-merger filing fee collections.
- e. The U.S. Trustee Program is fully funded by the U.S. Trustee System Fund, which consists primarily of fees paid by parties and businesses invoking bankruptcy protection.
- f. This amount does not include a required transfer of \$1.1 billion in unobligated balances from the Assets Forfeiture Fund to the U.S. Marshals Federal Prisoner Detention account.
- g. This amount does not include \$679.6 million in rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances.
- h. This amount does not include a proposed \$563.5 million in rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances.

Historical Funding for CJS

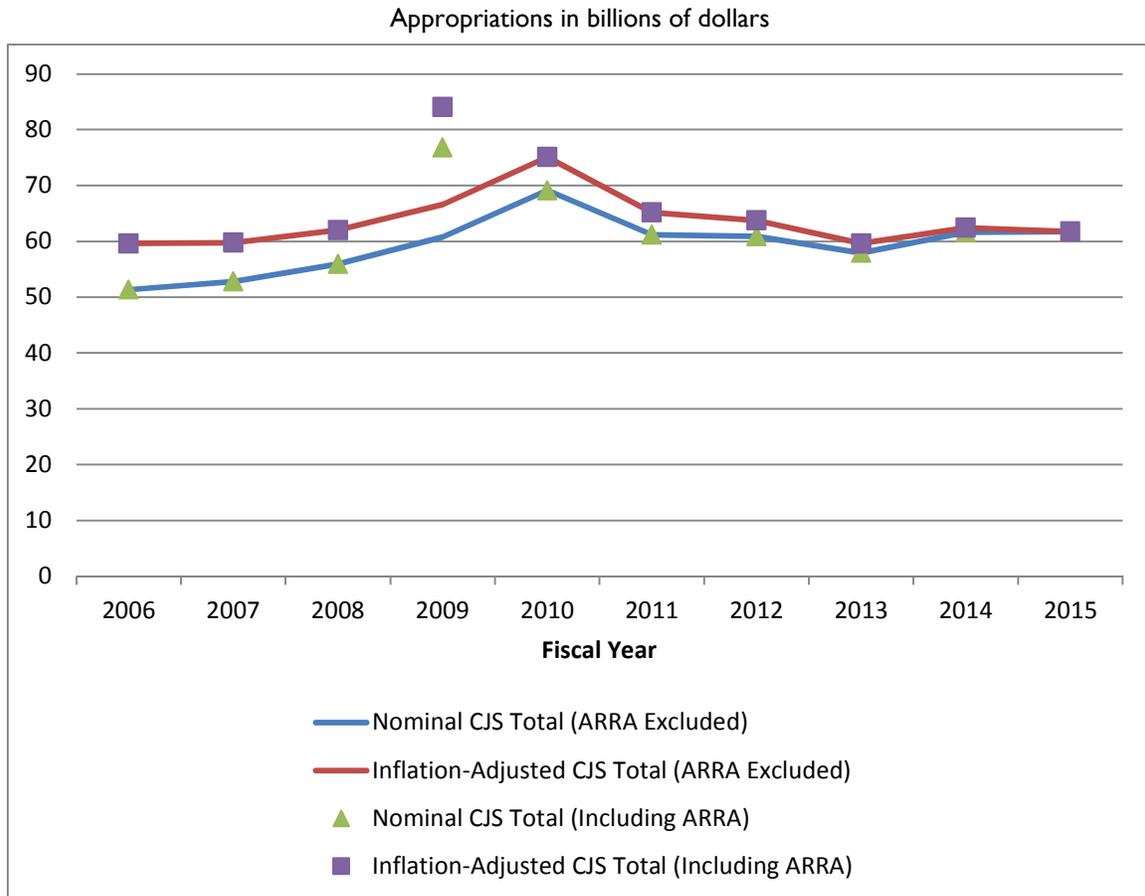
Figure 1 shows the total appropriations, in both nominal and inflation-adjusted dollars, for CJS for FY2006-FY2015 (more detailed historical appropriations data can be found in **Table 2**.⁶ The data show that nominal appropriations for CJS increased starting with FY2006. Appropriations for CJS peaked in FY2009 at \$76.782 billion if emergency supplemental appropriations from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, P.L. 111-5) are included. If ARRA funding is not considered, appropriations peaked in FY2010 at \$69.146 billion. ARRA provided a substantial increase in appropriations for FY2009. The \$15.992 billion Congress appropriated for CJS under ARRA was equal to approximately 25% of the amount Congress provided for it through regular appropriations.

⁶ In FY2006 and FY2007, the CJS appropriations act included funding for the Department of State. Appropriations for the Department of State are not reflected in the total appropriations for FY2006-FY2007. In addition, between FY2006 and FY2008, the CJS appropriations act included several "related agencies" (e.g., the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Small Business Administration) that are no longer funded through the CJS appropriations act. In order to make the total appropriation for each fiscal year as comparable as possible, the total appropriation only includes appropriations for the "related agencies" that are currently in the CJS appropriations act.

Appropriations for CJS decreased in each of the three fiscal years after FY2010. Nominal appropriations for CJS were relatively flat in FY2014 and FY2015, though appropriations in both FY2014 and FY2015 were higher than they were in FY2013. If not for sequestration, which cut nearly \$4 billion out of the total amount Congress appropriated for CJS for FY2013, funding for CJS would have held steady at approximately \$61 billion between FY2011 and FY2015.

After adjusting for inflation, appropriations for CJS for FY2013-FY2015 were generally at the same level they were in FY2006.

Figure 1. Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Appropriations for CJS, FY2006-FY2015



Source: FY2006-enacted amounts were taken from S.Rept. 109-280; FY2007-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 110-240 and P.L. 110-28; FY2008-enacted amounts were taken from the House Committee on Appropriations’ Committee Print on the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), Division B; FY2009-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 111-149; FY2010-enacted amounts were taken from S.Rept. 111-229; FY2011-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 112-169; FY2012-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 112-463; FY2013 post-sequestration amounts were provided by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and each of the respective related agencies; FY2014-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-76, printed in the January 15, 2014, Congressional Record (pp. H507-H532); FY2015-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-235, printed in the December 11, 2014, Congressional Record (pp. H9342-H9363).

Notes: Inflation-adjusted appropriations are presented in FY2015 dollars. Appropriations were adjusted using the Gross Domestic Product (Chained) Price Index presented in Table 10.1 of the Historical Tables in the President’s FY2016 budget submission. The amounts presented in **Figure 1** do not include rescissions of

unobligated balances, or scorekeeping credits (e.g., the balance on the Crime Victims Fund). The amounts in **Figure 1** include any rescissions of current-year budget authority.

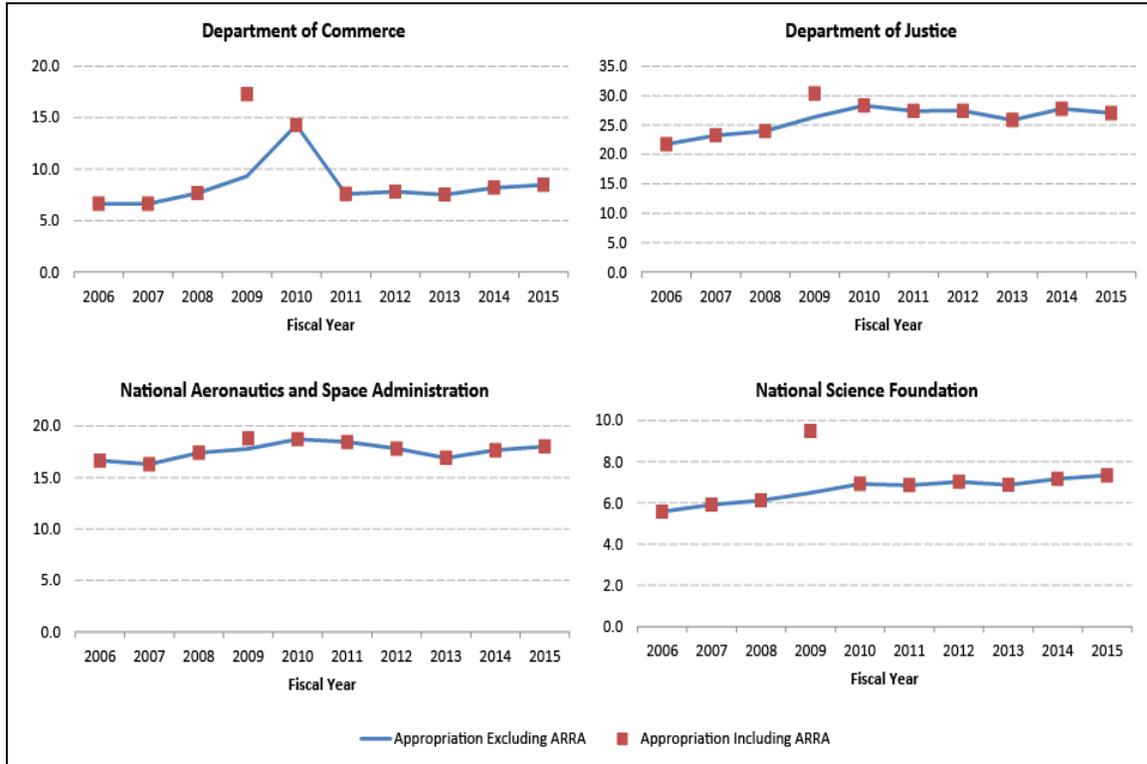
Figure 2 shows total appropriations for CJS for FY2006-FY2015 by major component (i.e., the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation). The data show that the increases in CJS appropriations in FY2009 (not including ARRA funding), FY2010, and FY2011 resulted from Congress appropriating more funding for the Department of Commerce in support of the 2010 decennial census.

While decreased appropriations for the Department of Commerce mostly explain the overall decrease in CJS appropriations since FY2010, there have also been cuts in funding for DOJ and NASA. DOJ's FY2015 appropriation is 4.4% below its FY2010 appropriation, and NASA's FY2014 appropriation was 3.8% below its FY2010 appropriation. However, even though NASA received less in FY2015 than it did in FY2010, NASA's FY2015 appropriation is \$1.379 billion more than its FY2006 appropriation. In addition, even with cuts to DOJ's appropriation since FY2010, Congress still appropriated \$5.316 billion more for DOJ in FY2015 than it did in FY2006. Appropriations for DOJ increased because Congress appropriated increasing amounts for federal law enforcement and counter-terrorism efforts (e.g., the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and for the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee⁷ and the Bureau of Prisons to cover expenses associated with a rising number of federal detainees and prisoners.

Funding for the NSF has, for the most part, steadily increased over the past 10 fiscal years. The NSF's appropriation increased in 8 of the 10 fiscal years between FY2006 and FY2015, and the decrease in the NSF's funding for FY2013 was the result of sequestration. Increased funding for the NSF has mostly resulted from Congress increasing funding for the NSF's Research and Related Activities account.

⁷ Starting in FY2013, Congress moved funding for the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee to the Federal Prisoner Detention account under the U.S. Marshals Service.

Figure 2. Nominal Total CJS Appropriations, by Major Component, FY2006-FY2015
 Appropriations in billions of dollars



Source: FY2006-enacted amounts were taken from S.Rept. 109-280; FY2007-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 110-240 and P.L. 110-28; FY2008-enacted amounts were taken from the House Committee on Appropriations' Committee Print on the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), Division B; FY2009-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 111-149; FY2010-enacted amounts were taken from S.Rept. 111-229; FY2011-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 112-169; FY2012-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 112-463; FY2013 post-sequestration amounts were provided by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and each of the respective related agencies; FY2014-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-76, printed in the January 15, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H507-H532); FY2015-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-235, printed in the December 11, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H9342-H9363).

Notes: The amounts presented in **Figure 2** do not include rescissions of unobligated balances, or scorekeeping credits (e.g., the balance on the Crime Victims Fund). The amounts in **Figure 2** include any rescissions of current-year budget authority.

Table 2. Appropriations for CJS Agencies, by Account, FY2006-FY2015

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Bureau or Agency	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013 ^a	FY2014	FY2015
Department of Commerce										
International Trade Administration	\$393.8	\$395.6	\$405.2	\$420.4	\$446.8	\$440.7	\$455.6	\$438.5	\$460.6	\$462.0
Bureau of Industry and Security	75.0	75.4	72.9	83.7	100.3	100.1	101.0	93.6	101.5	102.5
Economic Development Administration	280.4	280.6	779.9 ^b	312.8	347.0	283.4	457.5	218.3	246.5	250.0
Minority Business Development Agency	29.6	29.7	28.6	29.8	31.5	30.3	30.3	27.5	28.0	30.0
Economic and Statistical Analysis	79.3	79.8	81.1	90.6	97.2	97.1	96.0	93.3	99.0	100.0
Census Bureau	801.9	893.0	1,440.2	3,139.9	7,324.7	1,149.7	888.3	840.6	945.0	1,088.0
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	39.6	39.8	36.3	39.2	40.0	41.6	45.6	42.7	46.0	38.2
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	1,683.1	1,771.0	1,915.5	2,010.1	2,016.0	2,090.0	2,706.3	2,783.7	3,024.0	3,458.0
Offsetting Fee Receipts USPTO	-1,683.1	-1,771.0	-1,915.5	-2,087.0	-1,887.0	-2,090.0	-2,706.3	-2,933.2	-3,024.0	-3,458.0
Technology Administration	5.9	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Institute of Standards and Technology	752.0	676.9	755.8	819.0	856.6	750.1	750.8	769.3	850.0	863.9
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	4,100.0	4,078.3	3,988.5	4,365.2	4,788.5	4,588.0	4,893.7	5,050.7	5,314.6	5,441.0
Departmental Management	73.3	73.7	70.0	83.8	107.5	99.8	88.9	84.6	89.5	91.1
Commerce Subtotal	6,630.9	6,624.8	7,658.5	9,307.5	14,269.2	7,580.9	7,807.7	7,509.6	8,180.6	8,466.7
Department of Justice										
General Administration	1,777.4	1,836.1	1,798.8	2,067.8	2,285.8	2,208.1	2,227.9	503.5	533.2	435.6
General Administration	(335.1)	(310.6)	(257.6)	(370.8)	(456.9)	(312.2)	(262.1)	(135.7)	(135.8)	(137.3)
Administrative Review & Appeals	(221.9)	(229.1)	(240.6)	(266.0)	(298.8)	(296.1)	(301.0)	(287.9)	(311.0)	(347.1)
Detention Trustee	(1,162.0)	(1,225.8)	(1,225.9)	(1,355.3)	(1,445.7)	(1,515.6)	(1,580.6)	—	—	—

Bureau or Agency	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013 ^a	FY2014	FY2015
Office of the Inspector General	(67.9)	(70.6)	(74.8)	(75.7)	(84.4)	(84.2)	(84.2)	(80.0)	(86.4)	(88.6)
U.S. Parole Commission	10.9	11.5	11.5	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.8	11.9	12.6	13.3
Legal Activities	2,476.4	2,567.8	2,724.1	2,918.2	3,108.3	3,177.3	3,187.2	2,989.5	3,180.8	3,220.2
General legal activities	(662.5)	(678.8)	(747.2)	(805.7)	(889.0)	(863.4)	(863.4)	(819.3)	(867.0)	(885.0)
United States Attorneys	(1,599.6)	(1,659.9)	(1,759.8)	(1,851.3)	(1,943.2)	(1,930.1)	(1,960.0)	(1,830.3)	(1,944.0)	(1,960.0)
Other ^c	(234.4)	(229.1)	(217.1)	(261.2)	(276.1)	(383.8)	(363.8)	(340.0)	(369.8)	(375.2)
U.S. Marshals Service	801.7	825.4	895.1	964.0	1,190.0	1,140.1	1,189.0	2,655.6	2,727.8	1,700.1 ^d
National Security Division	—	68.7	73.4	85.2	87.9	87.8	87.0	83.8	91.8	93.0
Interagency Law Enforcement	483.2	497.9	497.9	515.0	549.6	527.5	527.5	484.4	514.0	507.2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,823.4	6,298.6	6,763.8	7,336.2	7,922.5	7,926.3	8,118.0	7,558.8	8,343.3	8,436.6
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,689.1	1,757.1	1,887.4	1,959.1	2,053.4	2,015.6	2,035.0	1,907.3	2,018.0	2,033.3
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	935.8	988.1	1,011.6	1,068.2	1,158.3	1,112.5	1,152.0	1,071.6	1,179.0	1,201.0
Federal Prison System	4,933.4	5,448.2	5,612.6	6,178.9	6,208.1	6,384.1	6,644.0	6,447.2	6,861.7	6,923.7
Office of Violence Against Women	381.6	382.6	400.0	415.0	418.5	417.7	412.5	387.9	417.0	430.0
Office of Justice Programs	1,914.0	1,986.7	1,694.8	2,066.6	2,283.5	1,697.9	1,616.3	1,518.5	1,643.3	1,690.8
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(230.3)	(238.3)	(196.2)	(220.0)	(235.0)	(234.5)	(113.0)	(119.1)	(120.0)	(111.0)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(1,223.1)	(1,286.8)	(1,008.1)	(1,328.5)	(1,534.8)	(1,117.8)	(1,162.5)	(1,060.5)	(1,171.5)	(1,241.0)
Weed and Seed	(49.4)	(49.4)	(32.1)	(25.0)	(20.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Justice Programs	(338.4)	(338.4)	(383.5)	(374.0)	(423.6)	(275.4)	(262.5)	(261.0)	(254.5)	(251.5)
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(72.8)	(73.8)	(74.8)	(119.1)	(70.1)	(70.1)	(78.3)	(77.9)	(97.3)	(87.3)
Community Oriented Policing Services	457.4	541.8	857.2	550.5	791.6	494.9	198.5	209.7	214.0	208.0
OVW, OJP, and COPS Salaries and Expenses	—	—	—	195.0	213.4	186.6	—	—	—	—
DOJ Subtotal	21,714.1	23,210.4	23,958.3	26,332.3	28,283.7	27,389.2	27,407.7	25,829.7	27,736.6	27,030.2

Bureau or Agency	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013 ^a	FY2014	FY2015
Science Agencies										
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	7.0	6.6	4.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	16,631.4	16,284.3	17,401.9	17,782.4	18,724.3	18,448.0	17,800.0	16,879.5	17,646.5	18,010.2
National Science Foundation	5,581.2	5,917.2	6,127.5	6,490.4	6,926.5	6,859.9	7,033.1	6,884.1	7,171.9	7,344.2
Science Agencies Subtotal	22,218.1	22,207.0	23,534.6	24,278.1	25,657.8	25,314.5	24,837.6	23,769.2	24,824.0	25,360.0
Related Agencies										
Commission on Civil Rights	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.8	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.2
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)	327.0	328.7	329.3	343.9	367.3	366.6	360.0	344.2	364.0	364.5
International Trade Commission	62.0	62.0	68.4	75.1	81.9	81.7	80.0	78.9	83.0	84.5
Legal Services Corporation	326.6	348.6	350.5	390.0	420.0	404.2	348.0	340.9	365.0	375.0
Marine Mammal Commission	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.3
U.S. Trade Representative	44.2	44.2	44.1	47.3	47.8	47.7	51.3	47.6	52.6	54.3
State Justice Institute	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1
Related Agencies Subtotal	775.1	798.8	807.4	872.4	934.8	917.9	856.6	827.9	881.8	895.9
Total Appropriation	51,338.2	52,841.0	55,958.7	60,790.3	69,145.5	61,202.5	60,909.6	57,936.4	61,622.9	61,752.7
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	—	—	—	15,922.0 ^f	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	359.4	360.5	901.8	610.6	2,559.7^e	2,416.0	905.9	881.6	219.3	679.6

Source: FY2006-enacted amounts were taken from S.Rept. 109-280; FY2007-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 110-240 and P.L. 110-28; FY2008-enacted amounts were taken from the House Committee on Appropriations' Committee Print on the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), Division B; FY2009-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 111-149; FY2010-enacted amounts were taken from S.Rept. 111-229; FY2011-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 112-169; FY2012-enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 112-463; FY2013 post-sequestration amounts were provided by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and each of the respective related agencies; FY2014-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-76, printed in the January 15, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H507-H532); FY2015-enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 113-235, printed in the December 11, 2014, *Congressional Record* (pp. H9342-H9363).

Note: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding. Amounts include all supplemental appropriations, except that the FY2009 amounts do not include appropriations pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5). Amounts also include all rescission of current-year budget authority, but they do not include rescissions of prior year's unobligated balances. In FY2005, FY2006, and FY2007, the CJS appropriations act included funding for the Department of State, and in FY2005 the act also included funding for the Judiciary. Appropriations for the Department of State and the Judiciary are not reflected in the total appropriations for FY2005-FY2007. In addition, between FY2005 and FY2008, the CJS appropriations act included several "related agencies" (e.g., the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Small Business Administration) that are no longer funded through the CJS appropriations act. In order to make the total appropriation for each fiscal year as comparable as possible, the total appropriation only includes appropriations for the "related agencies" that are currently in the CJS appropriations act.

- a. FY2013 appropriations include sequestration.
- b. For FY2008, the Economic Development Administration received \$100.0 million in supplemental funding under P.L. 110-252 and \$400.0 million in supplemental funding under P.L. 110-329.
- c. "Other" includes subaccounts for the Antitrust Division, Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund, U.S. Trustee System Fund, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, Community Relations Service, and the Asset Forfeiture Fund.
- d. This amount does not include a required transfer of \$1.1 billion in unobligated balances from the Assets Forfeiture Fund to the U.S. Marshals Federal Prisoner Detention account.
- e. This amount includes \$531.2 million in rescissions of unobligated balances included in P.L. 111-117; \$111.5 million in rescissions of unobligated balances included in P.L. 111-212; \$129.0 million in rescissions of unobligated balances included in P.L. 111-224; and \$1.788 billion in rescissions of unobligated balance included in P.L. 112-6.
- f. A total of \$15.922 billion was included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5) for CJS accounts. This included \$150.0 million for the Economic Development Administration; \$1.0 billion for the Census Bureau; \$5.4 billion for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; \$580.0 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology; \$830.0 million for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; \$6.0 million for the Department of Commerce's Office of the Inspector General; \$2.0 million for the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General; \$225.0 million for the Office on Violence Against Women; \$2.765 billion for the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account (of which \$10.0 million was transferred to the ATF); \$1.0 billion for the Community Oriented Policing Services Office; \$10.0 million for the OVW, OJP, and COPS Salaries and Expenses; \$1.002 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and \$3.002 billion for the National Science Foundation.

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