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Overview of FY2023 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

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Overview of FY2023 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

This report describes actions taken to provide FY2023 appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) accounts. The annual CJS appropriations act provides funding for the Department of Commerce, which includes bureaus and offices such as the Census Bureau, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology; the Department of Justice (DOJ), which includes agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U.S. Attorneys; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); the National Science Foundation (NSF); and several related agencies such as the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Administration requests \$88.786 billion for CJS for FY2023, which is \$9.672 billion (+12.2%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation of \$79.114 billion. There was also \$47.975 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for CJS for FY2022. The Administration's budget request for CJS includes \$11.693 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.790 billion (+18.1%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation; \$39.268 billion for DOJ, which is \$4.061 billion (+11.5%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation; \$36.476 billion for the science agencies, which is \$3.588 billion (+10.9%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation; and \$1.374 billion for the related agencies, which is \$258 million (+23.1%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation. The Administration's FY2023 budget proposes consolidating funding for the Census Bureau into one account. Currently, the Census Bureau is funded through two accounts: Current Surveys and Programs and Periodic Censuses and Programs. The Administration argues that the proposed budget restructuring will facilitate the Census Bureau's transformation from a "20th century survey-centric model to a 21st century data-centric model."

The FY2023 CJS appropriations bill reported by the House Committee on Appropriations (H.R. 8256) includes \$86.504 billion for CJS, which is \$7.390 billion (+9.3%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$2.306 billion (-2.6%) less than the Administration's request. The committee-reported CJS bill includes the following: \$11.551 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.648 billion (+16.6%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$142 million (-1.2%) less than the Administration's request; \$38.503 billion for DOJ, which is \$3.296 billion (+9.4%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$765 million (-1.9%) less than the Administration's request; \$35.087 billion for the science agencies, which is \$2.199 billion (+6.7%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$1.388 billion (-3.8%) less than the Administration's request; and \$1.364 billion for the related agencies, which is \$247 million (+22.1%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$10 million (-0.8%) less than the Administration's request. The committee declined to adopt the Administration's proposal to change the Census Bureau's account structure.

The FY2023 CJS appropriations bill introduced in the Senate (S. 4664) would provide \$87.511 billion for CJS, which is \$8.397 billion (+10.6%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$1.299 billion (-1.5%) less than the Administration's request. The bill includes \$11.414 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.511 billion (+15.3%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$279 million (-2.4%) less than the Administration's request; \$38.552 billion for DOJ, which is \$3.345 billion (+9.5%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$715 million (-1.8%) less than the Administration's request; \$36.321 billion for the science agencies, which is \$3.434 billion (+10.4%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$154 million (-0.4%) less than the Administration's request; and \$1.224 billion for the related agencies, which is \$108 million (+9.6%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$150 million (-10.9%) less than the Administration's request. The bill does not include the Administration's proposal to change the Census Bureau's account structure.

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This report describes actions taken to provide FY2023 appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) accounts. This report also provides information on FY2022 supplemental appropriations and advanced appropriations for CJS. (Enacted funding for CJS for the past 10 fiscal years can be found in **Table A-1**.)

The dollar amounts in this report reflect only new appropriations made available for the fiscal year. Therefore, the amounts do not include any rescissions of unobligated or deobligated balances that may be counted as offsets to newly enacted appropriations, nor do they include any scorekeeping adjustments (e.g., the budgetary effects of provisions limiting the availability of the balance in the Crime Victims Fund). In this report, percentage changes are calculated using whole, not rounded, numbers, meaning that in some instances there may be small differences between the actual percentage change and the percentage change that would be calculated by using the rounded amounts discussed in the report.

Overview of CJS

The annual CJS appropriations act provides funding for the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice (DOJ), select science agencies, and several related agencies. Appropriations for the Department of Commerce include funding for bureaus and offices 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 DOJ 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 public safety-related 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.¹ 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 “create the conditions for economic growth and opportunity.”² The department promotes “job creation and economic growth by ensuring fair and reciprocal trade, providing the data necessary to support commerce and constitutional democracy, and fostering innovation by setting standards and conducting foundational research and development.”³ It 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 pursues and implements policies that affect trade and economic development by working to open new markets for U.S. goods and services and promoting pro-growth business policies. It also invests in research and development to foster innovation.

¹ Note that the science agencies funded in the CJS bill are not the only federal science agencies.

² U.S. Department of Commerce, “About Commerce: Mission,” <https://www.commerce.gov/page/about-commerce#mission>, (hereinafter, Department of Commerce, “About Commerce: Mission”).

³ Department of Commerce, “About Commerce: Mission.”

The agencies within the Department of Commerce, and their responsibilities, include the following:

- *International Trade Administration (ITA)* seeks to strengthen the international competitiveness of U.S. industry, promote trade and investment, and ensure fair trade and compliance with trade laws and agreements;
- *Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)* works to ensure an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promote continued U.S. leadership in strategic technologies by maintaining and strengthening adaptable, efficient, and effective export controls and treaty compliance systems, along with active leadership and involvement in international export control regimes;
- *Economic Development Administration (EDA)* promotes innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy;
- *Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)* promotes the growth and competitiveness of minority owned businesses through the mobilization and advancement of public and private sector programs, policy, and research;
- *Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)* is a federal statistical agency that promotes a better understanding of the U.S. economy by providing timely, relevant, and accurate economic accounts data in an objective and cost-effective manner;
- *Census Bureau* is a federal statistical agency that collects data and disseminates information about the U.S. economy, society, and institutions, which fosters economic growth, advances scientific understanding, and facilitates informed decisions;
- *National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)* advises the President on communications and information policy;
- *United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)* fosters innovation, competitiveness, and economic growth domestically and abroad by providing high-quality and timely examination of patent and trademark applications, guiding domestic and international intellectual property (IP) policy, and delivering IP information and education worldwide;
- *National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)* promotes U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve quality of life; and
- *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)* provides daily weather forecasts, severe storm warnings, climate monitoring, fisheries management, coastal restoration, and support of marine commerce.

Department of Justice

DOJ’s mission 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.”⁴ DOJ also

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, “About DOJ,” <https://www.justice.gov/about>.

provides legal advice and opinions, upon request, to the President and executive branch department heads.

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

- *Office of the United States Attorneys (USAO)* prosecutes violations of federal criminal laws, represents the federal government in civil actions, and initiates 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 alleged and convicted offenders, 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 for the investigation of federal drug violations;
- *Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)* investigates federal drug law violations; coordinates its efforts with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; develops and maintains drug intelligence systems; regulates the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of legitimate controlled substances; 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;
- *Federal Prison System (Bureau of Prisons; BOP)* houses offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration for a federal crime and provides for the operation and maintenance of the federal prison system;
- *Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)* provides federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- *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; Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking; and Office of Victims of Crime; and
- *Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)* advances the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources.

Science Offices and Agencies

The science offices and agencies support research and development and related activities across a wide variety of federal missions, including national competitiveness, space exploration, and fundamental discovery.

Office of Science and Technology Policy

The primary function of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) is to provide the President and others within the Executive Office of the President with advice on the scientific, engineering, and technological aspects of issues that require the attention of the federal government.⁵ The OSTP director also manages the National Science and Technology Council,⁶ 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,⁷ a council of external advisors that provides advice to the President on matters related to science and technology policy.

The National Space Council

The National Space Council, in the Executive Office of the President, is a coordinating body for U.S. space policy. Chaired by the Vice President, it consists of the Secretaries of State, Defense, Commerce, Transportation, and Homeland Security; the Administrator of NASA; and other senior officials. The council was first established in 1988 through P.L. 100-685.⁸ The council ceased operations in 1993, and was reestablished by the Trump Administration in June 2017.⁹

National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) supports basic research and education in the nonmedical sciences and engineering. The foundation was established as an independent federal agency “to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes.”¹⁰ The NSF is a primary source of federal support for U.S. university research in the nonmedical sciences and engineering. 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.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created to conduct civilian space and aeronautics activities.¹¹ It has five mission directorates. The Space Operations Mission Directorate and the Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate are 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

⁵ National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-282).

⁶ Executive Order 12881, issued November 23, 1993, established the National Science and Technology Council.

⁷ Executive Order 13539, issued October 22, 2019, established the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.

⁸ Title V of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (P.L. 100-685), which was signed into law by President George H.W. Bush on November 17, 1988, established the National Space Council in the Executive Office of the President, effective February 1, 1989. President Bush established the council, its members, and its functions through Executive Order 12675, issued on April 20, 1989.

⁹ Executive Order 13803, issued June 30, 2017.

¹⁰ The National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P.L. 81-507).

¹¹ National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-568).

Research Mission Directorate conducts research and development on aircraft and aviation systems. In addition, NASA's Office of STEM Engagement (formerly the Office of Education) manages education programs for schoolchildren, college and university students, and the general public.

Related Agencies

The annual CJS appropriations act includes funding for several related agencies:

- *U.S. Commission on Civil Rights* informs the development of national civil rights policy and enhances enforcement of federal civil rights laws;
- *Equal Employment Opportunity Commission* is responsible for enforcing federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy, gender identity, and sexual orientation), national origin, age (40 or older), disability, or genetic information;
- *International Trade Commission* investigates the effects of dumped and subsidized imports on domestic industries and conducts global safeguard investigations, adjudicates cases involving imports that allegedly infringe intellectual property rights, and serves as a resource for trade data and other trade policy-related information;
- *Legal Services Corporation (LSC)* is a federally funded nonprofit corporation that provides financial support for civil legal aid to low-income Americans;
- *Marine Mammal Commission* works for the conservation of marine mammals by providing science-based oversight of domestic and international policies and actions of federal agencies with a mandate to address human effects on marine mammals and their ecosystems;
- *Office of the U.S. Trade Representative* is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and overseeing negotiations with other countries; and
- *State Justice Institute* is a federally funded nonprofit corporation that awards grants to improve the quality of justice in state courts and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common issues faced by all courts.

FY2023 Budget Request

The Administration requests \$88.810 billion for CJS for FY2023, which is \$9.696 billion (+12.3%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation of \$79.114 billion (see **Table 1**). There was also \$47.575 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for CJS for FY2022 (see **Table 2**). The Administration's budget request for CJS includes the following:

- \$11.693 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.790 billion (+18.1%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation;
- \$39.268 billion for DOJ, which is \$4.061 billion (+11.5%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation;
- \$36.476 billion for the science agencies, which is \$3.588 billion (+10.9%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation; and

- \$1.374 billion for the related agencies, which is \$258 million (+23.1%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation.

The Administration’s FY2023 budget proposes increasing funding for nearly every CJS account relative to the FY2022 regular appropriation. Some notable proposed increases include the following:

- a \$1.933 billion (+8.0%) increase for NASA, which includes a \$687 million (+10.1%) increase for NASA’s Exploration account, a \$338 million (+30.7%) increase for the Space Technology account, and a \$188 million (+6.2%) increase for the Safety, Security, and Mission Services account;
- a \$1.654 billion (+18.7%) increase for NSF, which includes a \$1.267 billion (+17.7%) increase for NSF’s Research and Related Activities account and a \$371 million (+36.9%) increase for the Education and Human Resources account;
- a \$986 million (+16.8%) increase for NOAA, which includes a \$660 million (+39.5%) increase for NOAA’s Procurement, Acquisitions, and Construction account and a \$327 million (+7.9%) increase for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account;
- a \$595 million (+78.7%) increase for DOJ’s Executive Office for Immigration Review;
- a \$400 million (+111.1%) increase for DOJ’s Juvenile Justice Programs account;
- a \$352 million (+14.6%) increase for the U.S. Attorneys;
- a \$305 million (+13.8%) increase for DOJ’s State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account;
- a \$238 million (+6.4%) increase for USMS, which includes a \$227 million (+14.4%) increase for USMS’s Salaries and Expenses account;
- a \$237 million (+19.3%) increase for NIST, which includes a \$198 million (+113.4%) increase for NIST’s Industrial Technology Services account;
- a \$211 million (+43.1%) increase for LSC;
- a \$201 million (+13.2%) increase for ATF;
- a \$139 million (+27.2%) increase for DOJ’s Community Oriented Policing Services account; and
- a \$55 million (+100.0%) increase for MBDA.

There are a few instances where the Administration proposed reductions for some CJS accounts, and the proposed reductions are largely for accounts that fund capital investment. For example, the Administration’s request for NIST’s is \$85 million (-41.5%) less than FY2022 enacted funding. In the Administration’s request for DOJ, proposed funding for the FBI’s Construction account is \$570 million (-90.2%) less than the FY2022 appropriation, and requested funding for BOP’s Buildings and Facilities account is \$56 million (-23.7%) less than the FY2022 appropriation.

The Administration’s FY2023 budget request proposes consolidating funding for the Census Bureau into one account. Currently, the Census Bureau is funded through two accounts: Current Surveys and Programs and Periodic Censuses and Programs. According to the Administration, the new account structure would support the bureau’s “multi-year process of transforming its

organization and operations from a 20th century survey-centric model to a 21st century data-centric model that blends survey data with administrative and alternative digital data sources.”¹²

The Administration’s budget request does not include a proposal to offset some of the appropriation for OVW with a transfer from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF), something that has been done over the past several fiscal years (see **Table A-1**). The Administration proposes to increase funding for OVW from \$575 million in FY2022 (which was all offset by a CVF transfer) to \$1.000 billion for FY2023.

The House Committee-Reported Bill

The House Committee on Appropriations reported its FY2023 CJS appropriations bill (H.R. 8256) on June 28, 2022. The bill includes \$86.504 billion, which is \$7.390 billion (+9.3%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$2.306 billion (-2.6%) less than the Administration’s request. The committee-reported CJS bill includes the following:

- \$11.551 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.648 billion (+16.6%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$142 million (-1.2%) less than the Administration’s request;
- \$38.503 billion for DOJ, which is \$3.296 billion (+9.4%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$765 million (-1.9%) less than the Administration’s request;
- \$35.087 billion for the science agencies, which is \$2.199 billion (+6.7%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$1.388 billion (-3.8%) less than the Administration’s request; and
- \$1.364 billion for the related agencies, which is \$247 million (+22.1%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$10 million (-0.8%) less than the Administration’s request.

The committee-reported bill would fund nearly every CJS account at a level equal to or greater than the FY2022 regular appropriation. In the two cases where the committee recommended FY2023 funding below the FY2022 regular appropriation (the FBI’s Construction account and NSF’s Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account), the committee adopted the Administration’s proposed funding level for FY2023. The committee-reported bill would also lower the obligation cap on the Crime Victims Fund by \$550 million (-21.2%) relative to the FY2022-enacted level.

The committee generally recommended funding for CJS accounts that is equal to or less than the Administration’s request for FY2023. Some notable exceptions include the following:

- a \$232 million (+9.2%) increase for DOJ’s State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account;
- a \$171 million (+142.1%) increase for NIST’s Construction of Research Facilities account;
- a \$124 million (+2.8%) increase for NOAA’s Operations, Research, and Facilities account;
- a \$121 million (+67.3%) increase for BOP’s Buildings and Facilities account;

¹² U.S. Department of Commerce, *FY2023 Budget in Brief*, p. 37.

- a \$120 million (+2.9%) increase for EDA’s Economic Development Assistance Programs account; and
- a \$16 million (+14.6%) increase for the International Trade Commission.

The committee declined to adopt the Administration’s proposal to change the account structure for the Census Bureau. The committee also declined to offset a portion of the appropriation for the Office on Violence Against Women with a transfer from the CVF.

The Senate Introduced Bill

On July 28, 2022, Chairman Leahy released a chairman’s mark for the FY2023 CJS appropriations bill. The chairman’s mark was introduced in the Senate as S. 4664 on the same day. The bill would provide \$87.511 billion for CJS agencies, an amount that is \$8.397 billion (+10.6%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$1.299 billion (-1.5%) less than the Administration’s request. As introduced, S. 4664 includes

- \$11.414 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is \$1.511 billion (+15.3%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$279 million (-2.4%) less than the Administration’s request;
- \$38.552 billion for DOJ, which is \$3.345 billion (+9.5%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$715 million (-1.8%) less than the Administration’s request;
- \$36.321 billion for the science agencies, which is \$3.434 billion (+10.4%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$154 million (-0.4%) less than the Administration’s request; and
- \$1.224 billion for the related agencies, which is \$108 million (+9.6%) more than the FY2022 regular appropriation and \$150 million (-10.9%) less than the Administration’s request.

The bill would fund nearly every account in CJS at a level equal to or greater than the FY2022 regular appropriation. Two exceptions are a proposed decrease in funding for BOP’s Buildings and Facilities account (-\$56 million, -23.7%) and NSF’s Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account (-\$62 million, -24.8%). The Senate bill would also lower the obligation cap on the CVF relative to the FY2022-enacted cap (-\$850 million, -32.7%).

The bill would fund most CJS accounts at a level equal to or less than the Administration’s request. Some exceptions include the following:

- a \$600 million (a nearly tenfold increase) for the FBI’s Construction account;
- a \$331 million (+275.3%) increase for NIST’s Construction of Research Facilities account;
- a \$106 million (+2.4%) increase for NOAA’s Operations, Research, and Facilities account;
- a \$122 million (+79.7%) increase for DOJ’s Justice Information Sharing Technology account;
- a \$94 million (+1.2%) increase for BOP’s Salaries and Expenses account;
- a \$69 million (+0.9%) increase for NASA’s Exploration account;
- a \$57 million (+0.7%) increase for NASA’s Science account;
- a \$42 million (+1.7%) increase for DEA;

- a \$27 million (+0.6%) increase for NASA’s Space Operations account;
- a \$20 million (+0.9%) increase for USMS’s Federal Prisoner Detention account;
- a \$20 million (+0.6%) increase for NASA’s Safety, Security, and Mission Services account;
- a \$16 million (+14.6%) increase for the U.S. International Trade Commission; and
- a \$4 million (+2.9%) increase for DOJ’s Office of the Inspector General.

The bill does not include the Administration’s proposal to change the account structure for the Census Bureau. The bill also does not offset a portion of the appropriation for the Office on Violence Against Women with a transfer from the CVF.

Table 1. Funding for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS): FY2022 Enacted Funding, the Administration’s FY2023 Request, and the House Committee-Reported and Senate Introduced Bill Amounts

(appropriations in millions of dollars)

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2022 Enacted ^a	FY2023 Administration’s Request	FY2023 House Committee-Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced Bill	FY2023 Enacted
Department of Commerce					
International Trade Administration	\$570.0	\$642.8	\$629.9	\$625.0	
Offsetting Fee Collections (International Trade Administration)	-11.0	-12.0	-12.0	-12.0	
Bureau of Industry and Security	141.0	199.5	191.4	199.6	
Economic Development Administration	373.5	502.5	510.0	450.0	
Economic Development Assistance Programs	(330.0)	(70.0)	(65.0)	(70.0)	
Salaries and Expenses	(43.5)	(432.5)	(445.0)	(380.0)	
Minority Business Development Agency	55.0	110.0	70.0	70.0	
Economic and Statistical Analysis	116.0	140.9	132.3	128.0	
Census Bureau	1,354.0	1,505.5	1,505.4	1,485.0	
Current Surveys and Programs	(300.0)	—	(336.2)	(330.0)	
Periodic Censuses and Programs	(1,054.0)	—	(1,169.3)	(1,155.0)	
Censuses and Survey Programs	—	(1,505.5)	—	—	
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	50.0	67.6 ^b	62.0	65.0	
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) ^c	4,058.4	4,253.4	4,253.4	4,253.4	

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2022 Enacted ^a	FY2023 Administration's Request	FY2023 House Committee-Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced Bill	FY2023 Enacted
Offsetting Fee Receipts (USPTO)	-4,058.4	-4,253.4	-4,253.4	-4,253.4	
National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,230.1	1,467.5	1,474.2	1,696.3	
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	(850.0)	(974.9)	(953.0)	(974.9)	
Industrial Technology Services	(174.5)	(372.3)	(230.0)	(270.0)	
<i>Manufacturing Extension Partnership</i>	(158.0)	(275.3)	(212.0)	(200.0)	
<i>Manufacturing USA Program^d</i>	(16.5)	(97.1)	(18.0)	(70.0)	
Construction of Research Facilities, new appropriation	(205.6)	(120.3)	(291.2)	(451.4)	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,877.3	6,863.5	6,785.9	6,510.8	
Operations, Research, and Facilities ^e	(4,157.3)	(4,484.2) ^b	(4,608.2)	(4,589.9)	
Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	(1,672.7)	(2,332.7)	(2,131.0)	(1,874.3)	
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	(65.0)	(65.0) ^b	(65.0)	(65.0)	
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	
Fisheries Finance Program Account	(-18.0)	(-19.0)	(-19.0)	(-19.0)	
Fisheries Disaster Assistance Fund	—	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	
Departmental Management	146.9	204.9	201.4	195.9	
Subtotal: Department of Commerce	9,902.8	11,692.8	11,550.5	11,413.7	
Department of Justice					
General Administration	1,039.8	1,836.3	1,388.2	1,505.9	
General Administration Salaries and Expenses	(127.8)	(196.5)	(148.0)	(145.0)	
Justice Information Sharing Technology	(38.0)	(153.1)	(143.9)	(275.0)	
Executive Office of Immigration Review	(756.0)	(1,350.9)	(960.4)	(946.0)	
Office of the Inspector General	(118.0)	(135.9)	(135.9)	(139.9)	
U.S. Parole Commission	14.2	14.6	14.6	14.6	
Legal Activities	3,633.6	4,344.7	4,239.8	4,041.1	

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2022 Enacted ^a	FY2023 Administration's Request	FY2023 House Committee-Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced Bill	FY2023 Enacted
General Legal Activities	(1,000.0)	(1,164.3)	(1,164.0)	(1,100.0)	
United States Attorneys	(2,419.9)	(2,772.4)	(2,700.0)	(2,565.0)	
Antitrust Division	(192.8)	(273.0)	(230.0)	(225.0)	
Offsetting Fee Collections (Antitrust Division)	(-138.0)	(-190.0)	(-190.0)	(-190.0)	
U.S. Trustee Program	(239.0)	(260.3)	(255.0)	(260.3)	
Offsetting Fee Collections (U.S. Trustee Program)	(-413.0)	(-285.0)	(-269.0)	(-269.0)	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)	
Community Relations Service	(21.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	
Assets Forfeiture Fund ^f	(20.5)	(20.5)	(20.5)	(20.5)	
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	(19.0)	(31.7)	(31.7)	(31.7)	
United States Marshals Service	3,718.0	3,956.2	3,874.0	3,899.3	
Salaries and Expenses	(1,580.0)	(1,807.1)	(1,725.0)	(1,730.0)	
Construction	(15.0)	(19.3)	(19.3)	(19.3)	
Federal Prisoner Detention	(2,123.0)	(2,129.8)	(2,129.8)	(2,150.0)	
National Security Division	120.7	133.5	133.5	128.0	
Interagency Law Enforcement	550.5	550.5	550.5	550.5	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,768.3	10,803.6	10,737.9	11,403.9	
Salaries and Expenses	(10,136.3)	(10,741.7)	(10,676.0)	(10,741.9)	
Construction	(632.0)	(61.9)	(61.9)	(662.0)	
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,421.5	2,523.1	2,523.1	2,565.1	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,531.1	1,732.5	1,732.5	1,725.0	
Salaries and Expenses	(1,531.1)	(1,732.5)	(1,732.5)	(1,650.0)	
Construction	—	—	—	(75.0)	
Federal Prison System	8,102.7	8,188.0	8,718.3	8,282.0	
Salaries and Expenses	(7,865.0)	(8,006.0)	(8,415.6)	(8,100.0)	
Building and Facilities	(235.0)	(179.3)	(300.0)	(179.3)	
Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2022 Enacted ^a	FY2023 Administration's Request	FY2023 House Committee-Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced Bill	FY2023 Enacted
Office on Violence Against Women	575.0	1,000.0	642.0	732.0	
Transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women	-575.0	—	—	—	
Office of Justice Programs	2,795.0	3,533.8	3,407.5	3,121.3	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(70.0)	(88.0)	(80.0)	(88.0)	
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(2,213.0)	(2,518.0)	(2,749.7)	(2,394.5)	
Juvenile Justice Programs	(360.0)	(760.0)	(410.0)	(471.0)	
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(152.0)	(167.8)	(167.8)	(167.8)	
Community Oriented Policing Services	511.7	651.0	540.9	583.7	
Obligation Cap on the Crime Victims Fund	2,600.0	1,750.0	2,050.0	1,750.0	
Offsetting Receipts	-2,600.0	-1,750.0	-2,050.0	-1,750.0	
Subtotal: Department of Justice	35,207.1	39,267.7	38,502.8	38,552.2	
Science Agencies					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	6.7	8.0	8.0	7.7	
National Space Council	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	24,041.3	25,973.8	25,446.2	25,973.8	
Science	(7,614.4)	(7,988.3)	(7,905.0)	(8,045.7)	
Aeronautics	(880.7)	(971.5)	(950.0)	(971.5)	
Space Technology	(1,100.0)	(1,437.9)	(1,250.0)	(1,263.9)	
Exploration	(6,791.7)	(7,478.3)	(7,323.7)	(7,547.8)	
Space Operations	(4,041.3)	(4,266.3)	(4,256.0)	(4,293.5)	
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement	(137.0)	(150.1)	(150.1)	(150.1)	
Safety, Security, and Mission Services	(3,020.6)	(3,208.7)	(3,138.7)	(3,228.7)	
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(410.3)	(424.3)	(424.3)	(424.3)	
Inspector General	(45.3)	(48.4)	(48.4)	(48.4)	

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2022 Enacted ^a	FY2023 Administration's Request	FY2023 House Committee-Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced Bill	FY2023 Enacted
National Science Foundation	8,838.0	10,492.1	9,631.2	10,338.0	
Research and Related Activities	(7,159.4)	(8,426.0)	(7,750.5)	(8,321.9)	
Education and Human Resources	(1,006.0)	(1,377.2)	(1,250.0)	(1,327.2)	
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	(249.0)	(187.2)	(187.2)	(187.2)	
Agency Operations and Award Management	(400.0)	(473.2)	(460.0)	(473.2)	
National Science Board	(4.6)	(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)	
Office of the Inspector General	(19.0)	(23.4)	(23.4)	(23.4)	
Subtotal: Science Agencies	32,887.9	36,475.8	35,087.4	36,321.5	
Related Agencies					
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	13.0	13.9	14.4	13.9	
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	420.0	464.7	464.7	460.0	
International Trade Commission	110.0	106.8	122.4	122.4	
Legal Services Corporation	489.0	700.0	675.0	539.0	
Marine Mammal Commission	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Salaries and Expenses	56.0	61.5	60.0	61.5	
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	
State Justice Institute	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	
Commission on the State of the U.S. Olympics and Paralympics [§]	2.0	—	—	—	
Subtotal: Related Agencies	1,116.4	1,374.0	1,363.5	1,223.9	
CJS Total	79,114.2	88,810.4	86,504.2	87,511.4	
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-516.8	-1,201.5	-305.0	-725.0	

Sources: The FY2022 enacted amounts were taken from the text of P.L. 117-103 and the text of the joint explanatory statement, printed in the March 9, 2022 *Congressional Record* (pp. H1772-H1865). The Administration's requested and House Committee-reported amounts were taken from the report (H.Rept. 117-395) to accompany the FY2023 committee-reported CJS bill (H.R. 8256). Amounts for the Senate introduced bill were taken from the explanatory statement released by Chairman Leahy (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/CJSFY23RPT.PDF>).

Notes: The accounts presented in **Table I** are consistent with those used by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to score the CJS appropriations bill. Amounts in parentheses are subaccounts and not offsets.

- a. FY2022 enacted amounts do not include emergency supplemental funding. For information on FY2022 supplemental funding for CJS, see **Table 2**.

- b. This amount does not include funding provided through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) that became available in FY2023.
- c. Funding for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is fully derived from user fees.
- d. The Manufacturing USA Program was formerly known as the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.
- e. The amount for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account includes a transfer from the Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries Fund.
- f. As a part of the annual CJS appropriations act, Congress traditionally sets a limit on the amount of expenses that can be paid for the purposes authorized under subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of Section 524(c)(1) of Title 28 of the *United States Code*.
- g. The Commission on the State of the U.S. Olympics and Paralympics is a congressional commission established by the Empowering Olympic, Paralympic, and Amateur Athletes Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-189) that is required to conduct a study reviewing recent U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee reforms and must submit its findings and recommendations to Congress.

FY2022 Supplemental Funding for CJS

As shown in **Table 2**, there have been several supplemental appropriations acts that have provided additional emergency funding for CJS agencies for FY2022. The Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division B, P.L. 117-43) provided \$753 million in disaster related supplemental appropriations funding for CJS agencies to help them cover costs related to hurricanes, wildfires, or other natural disasters. Supplemental funding for NIST was for “expenses to carry out investigations of building failures pursuant to the National Construction Safety Team Act of 2002 [P.L. 107-231].” The Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division C, P.L. 117-43) provided \$50 million to the FBI for “investigative activities associated with Afghan resettlement operations.” CJS agencies also received \$159 million for efforts to respond to the war in Ukraine (\$82 million in Division N of P.L. 117-103 and \$67 million in P.L. 117-128). Division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, P.L. 117-58) provided \$46.772 billion in infrastructure-related funding for NTIA and NOAA for FY2022. Finally, Division B of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117-159) provided \$400 million for DOJ, of which \$100 million was to help the FBI increase the capacity of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)¹³ to handle additional background checks for firearms transfers and \$300 million was for DOJ grant programs related to gun violence prevention and school safety.

Table 2. FY2022 CJS Supplemental Funding
(appropriations in millions of dollars)

	Division B, P.L. 117- 43	Division C, P.L. 117- 43	Division J, P.L. 117- 58	Division N, P.L. 117- 103	P.L. 117- 128	Division B, P.L. 117- 159
Department of Commerce						
Bureau of Industry and Security	—	—	—	\$22.1	—	—
National Institute of Standards and Technology	\$22.0	—	—	—	—	—

¹³ For more information on NICS, see CRS Report R45970, *Gun Control: National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Operations and Related Legislation*.

	Division B, P.L. 117- 43	Division C, P.L. 117- 43	Division J, P.L. 117- 58	Division N, P.L. 117- 103	P.L. 117- 128	Division B, P.L. 117- 159
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	(\$22.0)	—	—	—	—	—
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	—	—	\$46,000.0	—	—	—
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program	—	—	(42,450.0)	—	—	—
Broadband Connectivity Fund	—	—	(2,000.0)	—	—	—
Digital Equity	—	—	(550.0)	—	—	—
Middle Mile Deployment	—	—	(1,000.0)	—	—	—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	345.0	—	771.7	—	—	—
Operations, Research, and Facilities	(92.8)	—	(557.3)	—	—	—
Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	(52.2)	—	(180.0)	—	—	—
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	(200.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	—	—	(34.4)	—	—	—
Department of Justice						
General Administration	—	—	—	—	\$67.0	—
Salaries and Expenses	—	—	—	—	(67.0)	—
Legal Activities	—	—	—	14.7	—	—
General Legal Activities	—	—	—	(9.7)	—	—
United States Attorneys	—	—	—	(5.0)	—	—
National Security Division	—	—	—	1.1	—	—
Federal Bureau of Investigation	—	\$50.0	—	43.6	—	\$100.0
Salaries and Expenses	—	(50.0)	—	(43.6)	—	(100.0)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	280.0
Community Oriented Policing Services	—	—	—	—	—	20.0

	Division B, P.L. 117- 43	Division C, P.L. 117- 43	Division J, P.L. 117- 58	Division N, P.L. 117- 103	P.L. 117- 128	Division B, P.L. 117- 159
Science Agencies						
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	321.4	—	—	—	—	—
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(321.4)	—	—	—	—	—
National Science Foundation	25.0	—	—	—	—	—
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	(25.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Related Agencies						
Legal Services Corporation	40.0	—	—	—	—	—
Total	753.4	50.0	46,771.7	81.5	67.0	400.0

Source: Text of P.L. 117-43, P.L. 117-58, P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-128, and P.L. 117-159.

Notes: The accounts presented in **Table 2** are consistent with those used by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to score the CJS appropriations bill. Amounts in parentheses are subaccounts and not offsets.

Advanced Appropriations

As shown in **Table 3**, IJA provided advanced appropriations for FY2023 to FY2026 for one NTIA program and two NOAA accounts.¹⁴ The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act also provided advanced appropriations for FY2023 to FY2026 for DOJ grant programs under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Oriented Policing Services accounts.

Table 3. Advanced Appropriations for CJS
(appropriations in millions of dollars)

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Commerce				
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$550.0
Digital Equity	(550.0)	(550.0)	(550.0)	(550.0)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	550.0	550.0	550.0	541.4
Operations, Research, and Facilities	(515.6)	(515.6)	(515.6)	(507.0)
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	(34.4)	(34.4)	(34.4)	(34.4)

¹⁴ For more information on advanced appropriations, see CRS Report R43482, *Advance Appropriations, Forward Funding, and Advance Funding: Concepts, Practice, and Budget Process Considerations*.

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Justice				
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	280.0	280.0	280.0	280.0
Community Oriented Policing Services	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Total	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,391.4

Source: Text of P.L. 117-58 and P.L. 117-159.

Notes: The accounts presented in **Table 3** are consistent with those used by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to score the CJS appropriations bill. Amounts in parentheses are subaccounts and not offsets.

Appendix. Historical Funding for CJS

Table A-1. Nominal Funding for CJS Agencies, by Account: FY2013-FY2022

(appropriations in millions of dollars)

Bureau or Agency	FY2013 ^a	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Department of Commerce										
International Trade Administration	\$438.5	\$460.6	\$462.0	\$483.0	\$483.0	\$482.0	\$484.0	\$510.3	\$530.0	\$559.0
Bureau of Industry and Security	93.6	101.5	102.5	112.5	112.5	113.5	118.1	127.7	133.0	163.1
Economic Development Administration	218.3	246.5	250.0	261.0	276.0	901.5	904.0	1,833.0	3,346.0	373.5
Minority Business Development Agency	27.5	28.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	39.0	40.0	52.0	73.0	55.0
Economic and Statistical Analysis	93.3	99.0	100.0	109.0	107.3	99.0	101.0	108.0	111.9	116.0
Census Bureau	840.6	945.0	1,088.0	1,370.0	1,470.0	2,814.0	3,821.4	7,558.3	1,106.6	1,354.0
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	42.7	46.0	38.2	39.5	32.0	39.5	39.5	40.4	45.5	46,050.0
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	2,783.7	3,024.0	3,458.0	3,272.0	3,230.0	3,500.0	3,370.0	3,450.7	3,695.3	4,058.4
Offsetting Fee Receipts (USPTO)	-2,933.2	-3,024.0	-3,458.0	-3,272.0	-3,230.0	-3,500.0	-3,370.0	-3,450.7	-3,695.3	-4,058.4
National Institute of Standards and Technology	769.3	850.0	863.9	964.0	952.0	1,198.5	985.5	1,100.0	1,034.5	1,252.1
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,050.7	5,314.6	5,441.0	5,765.6	5,675.4	6,309.5	5,720.3	5,688.2	5,730.6	6,994.0
Departmental Management	84.6	89.5	91.1	109.1	94.7	140.9	95.7	115.0	128.1	146.9
Commerce Subtotal	7,509.6	8,180.6	8,466.7	9,245.6	9,237.0	12,137.4	12,309.5	17,132.8	12,239.2	57,063.6

Bureau or Agency	FY2013 ^a	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Department of Justice										
General Administration	503.5	533.2	435.6	659.0	676.7	746.8	870.4	926.6	998.6	1,106.8
General Administration	(135.7)	(135.8)	(137.3)	(142.5)	(145.1)	(149.0)	(145.0)	(152.6)	(158.0) ^b	(232.8)
Administrative Review & Appeals	(287.9)	(311.0)	(347.1)	(422.8)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executive Office for Immigration Review	—	—	—	—	(436.0)	(500.5)	(624.4)	(669.0)	(730.0)	(756.0)
Office of the Inspector General	(80.0)	(86.4)	(88.6)	(93.7)	(95.6)	(97.3)	(101.0)	(105.0)	(110.6)	(118.0)
U.S. Parole Commission	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.5	14.2
Legal Activities	2,989.5	3,180.8	3,220.2	3,314.6	3,353.8	3,386.6	3,329.4	3,443.4	3,578.9	3,648.8
General legal activities	(819.3)	(867.0)	(885.0)	(893.0)	(897.5)	(897.5)	(904.0)	(920.0)	(960.0)	(1,009.7)
United States Attorneys	(1,830.3)	(1,944.0)	(1,960.0)	(2,000.0)	(2,035.0)	(2,136.8)	(2,212.0)	(2,257.5)	(2,342.2)	(2,425.4)
Other ^c	(340.0)	(369.8)	(375.2)	(421.6)	(421.3)	(352.3)	(213.4)	(265.8)	(276.8)	(213.7)
U.S. Marshals Service	2,655.6	2,727.8	1,700.1 ^d	2,700.0	2,713.5	2,903.4	3,081.7	3,327.5	3,682.6	3,718.0
National Security Division	83.8	91.8	93.0	95.0	96.0	101.0	101.4	110.0	117.5	121.8
Interagency Law Enforcement	484.4	514.0	507.2	512.0	517.0	542.9	560.0	550.5	550.5	550.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7,558.8	8,343.3	8,436.6	8,798.8	9,006.4	9,421.4	9,577.1	9,972.9	10,493.8	10,961.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,907.3	2,018.0	2,033.3	2,080.0	2,103.0	2,201.8	2,267.0	2,294.2	2,386.3	2,421.5
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	1,071.6	1,179.0	1,201.0	1,240.0	1,258.6	1,293.8	1,316.7	1,400.0	1,483.9	1,531.1
Federal Prison System	6,447.2	6,861.7	6,923.7	7,481.2	7,141.5	7,328.3	7,545.1	7,880.7	8,138.1	8,102.7
Office of Violence Against Women (OVW)	387.9	417.0	430.0	101.0 ^e	155.5 ^f	— ^g	— ^h	67.5 ⁱ	78.5 ⁱ	— ⁱ

Bureau or Agency	FY2013 ^a	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)	1,518.5	1,643.3	1,690.8	1,883.0	1,705.8	2,169.3	2,218.8	3,282.8	2,485.8	3,075.0
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(119.1)	(120.0)	(111.0)	(116.0)	(89.0)	(90.0)	(80.0)	(79.0)	(82.0)	(70.0)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(1,060.5)	(1,171.5)	(1,241.0)	(1,408.5)	(1,280.5)	(1,680.0)	(1,723.0)	(2,742.0)	(1,914.0)	(2,493.0)
Juvenile Justice Programs	(261.0)	(254.5)	(251.5)	(270.2)	(247.0)	(282.5)	(287.0)	(320.0)	(346.0)	(360.0)
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(77.9)	(97.3)	(87.3)	(88.3)	(89.3)	(116.8)	(128.8)	(141.8)	(143.8)	(152.0)
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	209.7	214.0	208.0	212.0	221.5	275.5	303.5	343.0	386.0	531.7
DOJ Subtotal	25,829.7	27,736.6	27,030.2	29,089.8	28,962.5	30,384.0	31,184.1	33,612.2	34,393.9	35,834.0
Science Agencies										
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.6
National Space Council	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	16,879.5	17,646.5	18,010.2	19,285.0	19,762.3	20,817.4	21,500.0	22,689.0	23,271.3	24,362.7
National Science Foundation	6,884.1	7,171.9	7,344.2	7,463.5	7,472.2	7,783.7	8,075.0	8,354.3	8,486.8	8,863.0
Science Agencies Subtotal	23,769.2	24,824.0	25,360.0	26,754.0	27,240.1	28,608.6	29,582.5	31,050.8	31,765.5	33,234.3
Related Agencies										
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.5	12.5	13.0
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	344.2	364.0	364.5	364.5	364.5	379.5	379.5	389.5	404.5	420.0
International Trade Commission	78.9	83.0	84.5	88.5	91.5	93.7	95.0	99.4	103.0	110.0

Bureau or Agency	FY2013 ^a	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Legal Services Corporation	340.9	365.0	375.0	385.0	385.0	425.0	430.0	490.0	465.0	529.0
Marine Mammal Commission	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2
U.S. Trade Representative	47.6	52.6	54.3	54.5	47.0	57.6	53.0	104.0	55.0	56.0
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	15.0	15.0	15.0	55.0	15.0	15.0
State Justice Institute	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.2
Commission on the State of the U.S. Olympics and Paralympics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0
Related Agencies Subtotal	827.9	881.8	895.9	910.3	920.8	989.1	992.1	1,158.6	1,065.8	1,156.4
Total Appropriation	57,936.4	61,622.9	61,752.7	65,999.7	66,360.3	72,119.0	74,068.1	82,954.5	79,464.4	127,288.3
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	-881.6	-219.3	-679.6	-878.7	-1,142.3	-661.1	-1,060.8	-364.0	-425.0	-516.8

Sources: FY2013 post-sequestration amounts were provided by the Department of Commerce, the Department of 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, and P.L. 113-2; 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); FY2016 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 114-113, printed in the December 17, 2015, *Congressional Record* (pp. H9732-H9759); FY2017 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 115-31, printed in the May 3, 2017, *Congressional Record* (pp. H3365-H3390); FY2018 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 115-141, printed in the March 22, 2018, *Congressional Record* (pp. H2084-H2115), and P.L. 115-123; FY2019 enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 116-9; FY2020 enacted amounts were taken from the explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 116-93, published in the December 17, 2019 *Congressional Record* (pp. H10961-H10989) and the text of P.L. 116-113 and P.L. 116-136; FY2021 enacted amounts were taken from the joint explanatory statement to accompany P.L. 116-260, printed in the December 21, 2020, *Congressional Record* (pp. H7951-H7966) and the text of P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2; FY2022 enacted amounts were taken from the text of P.L. 117-103 and the text of the joint explanatory statement, printed in the March 9, 2022, *Congressional Record* (pp. H1772-H1865).

Notes: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding. Amounts include all supplemental appropriations. Amounts also include all rescission of current-year budget authority, but they do not include rescissions of a prior year's unobligated balances. Amounts in parentheses are subaccounts and not offsets.

- a. FY2013 appropriations include sequestration.
- b. Includes \$5 million in funding provided through a general provision for a use of force database as required by Executive Order 13929.

- 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 does not include a \$379 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women per P.L. 114-113.
- f. This amount does not include a \$326 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women per P.L. 115-31.
- g. Per P.L. 115-141, \$492 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women.
- h. Per P.L. 116-6, \$498 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women.
- i. This amount does not include a \$435 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women per P.L. 116-93.
- j. Per P.L. 117-103, \$575 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women.

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