

House Appropriations Committee

Chairman Rodney Frelinghuysen

Website address: <http://appropriations.house.gov/>

Fiscal Year 2018 Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Bill

Legislation increases funding for law enforcement and national security, and supports science research programs

The fiscal year 2018 Commerce, Justice, Science (CJS) Appropriations bill funds the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and other related agencies.

The legislation contains \$59.6 billion in total discretionary funding, an increase of \$3 billion above the fiscal year 2017 level. The bill targets funding increases for national security – including cybercrime, counterterrorism and countering espionage. The bill provides increases for federal law enforcement to crack down on illegal immigration, violent crime, gangs and opioid trafficking. Funds are included to continue investments in space exploration programs, and advance groundbreaking science and technologies essential for innovation, productivity, and economic growth.

Anti-Opioid Abuse – Opioid abuse is a national epidemic, killing more people than car crashes each year, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The bill includes \$447 million for grant programs to help stem this abuse. This includes funding for activities such as drug courts, treatment, prescription drug monitoring, heroin enforcement task forces, overdose reversal drugs, and at-risk youth programs. In addition, the bill increases federal law enforcement resources to investigate and prosecute drug traffickers.

Gun Crimes and School Safety – The bill increases resources for multiple programs to reduce violent and gun crime, including full funding for the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System; increases for U.S. Attorneys and the Marshals Service to address violent crime; \$75 million in grants to states to improve their records used in background checks; \$20 million in grants to reduce gang and gun violence; \$75 million for School Safety grants; \$94 million for youth mentoring programs; \$4 million for youth gang prevention; and \$10 million for police active shooter training.

Department of Justice (DOJ) – The bill funds DOJ at \$29.9 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. These investments will give federal law enforcement tools to thwart crime and terrorism, and bring criminals to justice.

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** – The bill includes \$9 billion for FBI operations – an increase of \$263 million above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. This funding maintains critical functions of the FBI, including anti-cybercrime, counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and violent crime reduction programs.
- **United States Attorneys (USA)** – The bill includes \$2.1 billion for USA operations – an increase of \$102 million above fiscal year 2017 to increase prosecutions of drug traffickers, violent criminals, criminal aliens, cybercriminals and terrorists.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** – The DEA is funded at \$2.6 billion – \$124 million above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Within the DEA, priority is placed on anti-opioid and other illegal drug enforcement efforts. This includes enhancements for heroin enforcement, and additional resources to disrupt transnational organized crime and violent crimes. The bill also includes a \$37 million increase in the Diversion Control Program to enhance opioid diversion investigations and prosecutions. In addition, the bill provides \$543 million for Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces, a \$26 million increase over the current level.

- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)** – The legislation contains \$1.3 billion for the ATF, \$35 million above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. This funding will provide additional resources to reduce violent crime and expedite licensing applications.

The bill continues all legislative provisions carried in previous years to protect the Second Amendment rights of all Americans.

- **Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)** – Funding for EOIR is increased by \$65 million above fiscal year 2017, for a total of \$505 million. This increase will provide for 100 additional immigration judge teams to process immigration reviews more quickly and reduce the backlog of pending cases.
- **U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)** – The bill includes \$2.9 billion for the USMS, an increase of \$187 million above fiscal year 2017. This funding will strengthen immigration enforcement and fugitive apprehension efforts and will provide an additional \$82 million to support an increased detainee population from more vigorous violent, drug trafficking, and immigration crime enforcement initiatives.
- **Grant Programs** – The bill includes a total of \$2.9 billion for various state and local law enforcement assistance grant programs including:
 - \$492 million for Violence Against Women Act programs
 - \$416 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants
 - \$240 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program
 - \$130 million for DNA Initiative Grants
 - \$48 million for Reduce Sexual Assault Kits Backlog grants
 - \$77 million for Anti-Human Trafficking grants
 - \$330 million for Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act grants
 - \$76 million for Missing and Exploited Children programs.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – NASA is funded at \$20.7 billion, \$1.1 billion above the 2017 enacted level. This funding includes:

- \$4.8 billion for Exploration – \$466 million above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. This includes funding to continue the development of the Orion crew vehicle and Space Launch System and related ground systems.
- \$6.2 billion for NASA Science programs – \$457 million above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. This targets funding to planetary and other sciences to ensure the continuation groundbreaking scientific missions.

Department of Commerce – The bill includes \$11.1 billion for the Commerce Department, an increase of \$1.9 billion above the 2017 enacted level. This includes funding for the following agencies:

- **Bureau of the Census** – The bill provides \$2.8 billion for the Bureau of the Census to begin the ramp up for the completion of the 2020 Census. The funding provided in the bill will be a down

payment on the total cost of the next census, which the Administration estimates will total more than \$15 billion. These funds will cover activities such as technology improvements, address listing, and opening of Census field offices.

- **Economic Development Administration (EDA)** – The legislation includes \$302 million for the EDA, an increase of \$26 million above the fiscal year 2017 level. These funds will help innovative community development, coal communities, and boost economically recovering communities.
- **Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)** – The bill provides \$3.5 billion for the PTO, which is equal to the Congressional Budget Office’s estimate of fees to be collected by the PTO during fiscal year 2018. The bill also includes a provision that allows the PTO to use any fees in excess of the estimated collected amount, subject to congressional approval.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** – NIST is funded at \$1.2 billion in the bill – \$247 million above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Within this total, important core research activities are funded at \$725 million to help advance U.S. competitiveness and economic growth, while lower-priority activities are reduced.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – The legislation contains \$5.9 billion for NOAA, which is \$234 million above the fiscal year 2017 level. Funding is targeted to important priorities such as the National Weather Service, fisheries management, weather research, and ocean exploration.

The bill also includes full funding to continue the current Joint Polar Satellite System weather satellite program and the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite program to help maintain and improve weather forecasting to warn communities about potentially devastating natural disasters.

National Science Foundation (NSF) – The legislation funds NSF at \$7.8 billion – \$295 million above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Research and related activities are funded at \$6.3 billion, \$301 million above the current level. These funds will foster innovation and U.S. economic competitiveness, including funding for research on advanced manufacturing, physics, mathematics, cybersecurity, neuroscience, and STEM education.

Other Provisions – The bill includes several policy provisions, such as:

- Continues a prohibition on the transfer or release of Guantanamo detainees into the U.S.;
- Continues all currently enacted provisions related to firearms;
- Prohibits NASA and the Office of Science and Technology Policy bilateral activities with China unless authorized or certified via procedures established in the bill;
- Counters cyberespionage by requiring agencies to conduct supply chain reviews before procuring sensitive information technology systems; and
- Continues existing policies related to the sanctity of life.

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