Congressional Research Service
Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Overview of FY2022 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

Updated August 2, 2021

Congressional Research Service
https://crsreports.congress.gov
R46868

CRS REPORT
Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

Congressional Research Service
Informing the legislative debate since 1914

SUMMARY

R46868

August 2, 2021

Nathan James
Analyst in Crime Policy

Overview of FY2022 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

This report describes actions taken to provide FY2022 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, 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 $83.924 billion for CJS for FY2022, which is $8.388 billion (+11.1%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation (i.e., total appropriations not counting the $929 million in emergency supplemental appropriations for CJS for FY2021). The Administration's budget request for CJS includes $11.581 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is $2.666 billion (+29.9%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation; $36.117 billion for the Department of Justice, which is $2.327 billion (+6.9%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation; $34.979 billion for the science agencies, which is $3.214 billion (+10.1%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation; and $1.247 billion for the related agencies, which is $181 million (+17.0%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation. The Administration's FY2022 budget proposes to consolidate funding for the Census Bureau in one account. Currently, the Census Bureau is funded through two accounts: Current Surveys and Programs and Periodic Censuses and Programs.

The FY2022 CJS appropriations reported by the House Committee on Appropriations would provide a total of $83.324 billion for CJS, which is $7.788 billion (+10.3%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $496 million (-0.6%) less than the Administration's request. The committee-reported bill includes $10.945 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is $2.031 billion (+22.8%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $635 million (-5.5%) less than the Administration's request; $36.435 billion for the Department of Justice, which is $2.645 billion (+7.8%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $422 million (+1.2%) more than the Administration's request; $34.682 billion for the science agencies, which is $2.916 billion (+9.2%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $298 million (-0.9%) less than the Administration's request; and $1.262 billion for the related agencies, which is $196 million (+10.3%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $15 million (+1.2%) more than the Administration's request. The committee did not adopt the Administration's proposal to fund the Census Bureau's operations through a single account.

Contents

Overview of CJS 1
Department of Commerce 1
Department of Justice 2
Science Offices and Agencies 3
Office of Science and Technology Policy 4
The National Space Council 4
National Science Foundation 4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration 4
Related Agencies 5
FY2022 Budget Request 5
House Committee-Reported Bill 7
FY2021 Supplemental Funding for CJS 13

Tables

Table 1. Funding for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS): FY2021 Enacted Funding, the Administration's FY2022 Request, and the House Committee-Reported Bill Amounts 8
Table 2. FY2021 CJS Supplemental Funding 13

Table A-1. Nominal Funding for CJS Agencies, by Account: FY2012-FY2021 14

Appendixes

Appendix. Historical Funding for CJS 14

Contacts

Author Information 19

This report describes actions taken to provide FY2022 appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) accounts. This report also provides information on FY2021 supplemental 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, appropriations are rounded to the nearest million. However, 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 cochairs 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 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

[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 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.

FY2022 Budget Request

The Administration requests $83.924 billion for CJS for FY2022, which is $8.388 billion (+11.1%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation (see **Table 1**). There was also $929 million in emergency supplemental appropriations for CJS for FY2021 (see **Table 2**). The Administration's budget request for CJS includes the following:

- $11.581 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is $2.666 billion (+29.9%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation;
- $36.117 billion for the Department of Justice, which is $2.327 billion (+6.9%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation;
- $34.979 billion for the science agencies, which is $3.214 billion (+10.1%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation; and
- $1.247 billion for the related agencies, which is $181 million (+17.0%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation.

The Administration's FY2022 budget requests funding for every Department of Commerce account at or above the FY2021 regular appropriation. The Administration's FY2022 budget requests double-digit percentage increases for many Department of Commerce accounts, such as the NTIA (+44 million, a 96.8% increase); NIST's Construction of Research Facilities account (+$60 million, a 75.0% increase); the MBDA (+$22 million, a 45.9% increase); NOAA's Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction account (+$694 million, a 45.3% increase), EDA's Economic Development Assistance Programs account (+$77 million, a 25.2% increase); EDA's Salaries and Expenses account (+$10 million, a 25.0% increase); NOAA's Operations, Research, and Facilities account (+$849 million, a 22.1% increase); NIST's Scientific and Technical Research and Services account (+$128 million, a 16.2% increase); and the ESA (+$14 million, a 12.3% increase). The Administration also proposes a 165.3% (+$275 million) increase for NIST's Industrial Technology Services account. The Administration's FY2022 budget proposes to consolidate funding for the Census Bureau in 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 FY2022 budget requests increased funding for nearly every DOJ account. The exceptions are the FBI Construction account, for which the Administration proposes an 89.1% decrease; the DEA Construction account, for which the Administration does not request any funding; and BOP's Salaries and Expenses account, for which the Administration proposes a 0.5% reduction. The Administration also proposes funding the Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, the USMS Construction, and the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement accounts at the FY2021 enacted levels. The Administration requests increased funding for the Salaries and Expenses account of DOJ's law enforcement agencies (FBI, +$465 million, a 4.8% increase; USMS, +$145 million, a 9.7% increase; ATF, +$71 million, a 4.8% increase; and DEA, +$22 million, a 3.1% increase) and the U.S. Attorneys (+$197 million, an 8.4% increase). The Administration proposes increases for each of DOJ's grant accounts: OVW (+$487 million, a 94.7% increase); Juvenile Justice Programs (+$450 million, a 130.1% increase); COPS (+$265 million, a 68.7% increase); and State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (+$134 million, a 7.0% increase). The Administration also proposes increasing the obligation cap on the Crime Victims Fund by $635 million to $2.650 billion (+31.5%).

The Administration's FY2022 budget includes proposed increases for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, NASA, and NSF. The Administration proposes funding the National Space Council at the FY2021 enacted level. The Administration requests a $1.530 billion increase (+6.6%) for NASA for FY2022, which includes a requested increase for nearly all of NASA's accounts (the one exception is the Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration account, which the Administration proposes funding at the FY2021 enacted level). The Administration requests a $1.683 billion (+19.8%) increase for NSF, which includes a proposed increase for each of NSF's accounts.

The Administration's budget includes proposed increases for many of the related agencies. The two exceptions are requested funding for the International Trade Commission and the Trade Enforcement Fund, which the Administration proposes funding at the FY2021 enacted levels.

[12] Office of Management and Budget, The President's FY2022 Budget, Appendix, p. 200.

House Committee-Reported Bill

The House Committee on Appropriations reported its FY2022 CJS appropriations bill on July 19, 2021 (H.R. 4505). The bill would provide a total of $83.324 billion for CJS, which is $7.788 billion (+10.3%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $496 million (-0.6%) less than the Administration's request. The committee-reported bill includes the following:

- $10.945 billion for the Department of Commerce, which is $2.031 billion (+22.8%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $635 million (-5.5%) less than the Administration's request;
- $36.435 billion for the Department of Justice, which is $2.645 billion (+7.8%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $422 million (+1.2%) more than the Administration's request;
- $34.682 billion for the science agencies, which is $2.916 billion (+9.2%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $298 million (-0.9%) less than the Administration's request; and
- $1.262 billion for the related agencies, which is $196 million (+10.3%) more than the FY2021 regular appropriation and $15 million (+1.2%) more than the Administration's request.

The bill reported by the House Committee on Appropriations would fund each Commerce account at or above the FY2021 regular appropriation, but it would fund some Commerce accounts below the amounts requested by the Administration. The committee recommends an overall reduction in funding for NIST (-$128 million, -8.6%) and NOAA (-$506 million, -7.3%) relative to the Administration's request. The overall reduction for NIST is the result of a proposed reduction for the Industrial Technology Services (-$110 million, -24.9%) and Construction of Research Facilities (-$40 million, -28.6%) accounts. The overall reduction for NOAA is the result of a proposed reduction for the Operations, Research, and Facilities (-$264 million, -5.6%) and Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction (-$242 million, -10.9%) accounts. The bill would also fund ESA at a level that is $5 million (-4.0%) less than the request. The committee did not adopt the Administration's proposal to fund the Census Bureau's operations through a single account.

The committee-reported bill would fund all DOJ accounts at levels equal to or greater than the FY2021 regular appropriation, with the exception of the FBI's Construction account (-$504 million, -89.1%). The committee generally recommended funding for DOJ accounts that was equal to or greater than the Administration's request, but there were a few notable exceptions. The committee-reported bill would provide less than the Administration requested for the Juvenile Justice Programs (-$302 million, -37.9%), Office on Violence Against Women (-$246 million, -24.6%), and COPS (-$200 million, -30.7%) accounts. The committee also proposes a $20 million (-0.5%) reduction for the USMS and a $5 million (-0.2%) reduction for the U.S. Attorneys.

The committee recommends increased funding for NASA, NSF, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy relative to the FY2021 enacted appropriation. The committee recommends funding the National Space Council at the FY2021 enacted level. The committee-reported bill would provide an overall increase for NASA (+$237 million, +1.0%) relative to the Administration's request, though the committee recommends decreased funding for the Space Technology (-$145 million, -10.2%); Space Operations (-$56 million, -1.4%); and Safety, Security, and Mission Services (-$19 million, -0.6%) accounts relative to the Administration's request. The committee recommendation for NSF is below the Administration's request (-$535

million, -5.3%), with proposed reductions to the Research and Related Activities (-$444 million, -5.5%), Agency Operations and Award Management (-$78 million, -16.7%), and Education and Human Resources (-$13 million, -1.0%) accounts.

The committee-reported bill would increase funding for each of the related agencies relative to the FY2021 enacted appropriation. Recommended FY2022 funding for the related agencies would generally be equal to or greater than the Administration's request, with the exception of the Marine Mammal Commission (-4.8%) and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (-0.3%).

Table 1. Funding for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS): FY2021 Enacted Funding, the Administration's FY2022 Request, and the House Committee-Reported Bill Amounts

(Appropriations in millions of dollars)

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2021 Enacted[a]	FY2022 Administration's Request	FY2022 House Committee-Reported	FY2022 Senate-Passed	FY2022 Enacted
Department of Commerce					
International Trade Administration	$530.0	$559.3	$566.4		
Bureau of Industry and Security	133.0	142.4	143.4		
Economic Development Administration	346.0	433.1	433.1		
Economic Development Assistance Programs	(305.5)	(382.5)	(382.5)		
Salaries and Expenses	(40.5)	(50.6)	(50.6)		
Minority Business Development Agency	48.0	70.0	70.0		
Economics and Statistics Administration (excluding Census)	111.9	125.6	120.5		
Census Bureau	1,106.6	1,442.4	1,442.4		
Current Surveys and Programs	(288.4)	—	(309.9)		
Periodic Censuses and Programs	(818.2)	—	(1,132.5)		
Censuses and Survey Programs	—	(1,442.4)	—		
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	45.5	89.5	89.5		
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)[b]	3,695.3	3,993.9	3,993.9		
Offsetting Fee Receipts (USPTO)	-3,695.3	-3,993.9	-3,993.9		
National Institute of Standards and Technology	1,034.5	1,497.2	1,369.1		
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	(788.0)	(915.6)	(937.6)		

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2021 Enacted[a]	FY2022 Administration's Request	FY2022 House Committee-Reported	FY2022 Senate-Passed	FY2022 Enacted
Industrial Technology Services	(166.5)	(441.7)	(331.5)		
Manufacturing Extension Partnership	*(150.0)*	*(275.0)*	*(275.0)*		
Manufacturing USA Program[c]	*(16.5)*	*(166.7)*	*(56.5)*		
Construction of Research Facilities, new appropriation	(80.0)	(140.0)	(100.0)		
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,430.6	6,963.7	6,458.1		
Operations, Research, and Facilities[d]	(3,840.3)	(4,689.4)	(4,425.8)		
Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	(1,532.6)	(2,227.0)	(1,985.0)		
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	(65.0)	(65.0)	(65.0)		
Fishermen's Contingency Fund	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)		
Fisheries Finance Program Account	(-7.6)	(-18.0)	(-18.0)		
Departmental Management	128.1	256.8	252.6		
Subtotal: Department of Commerce	**8,914.2**	**11,580.1**	**10,945.2**		
Department of Justice					
General Administration	998.6	1,270.7	1,275.7		
General Administration Salaries and Expenses	(119.0)	(143.3)	(148.3)		
Justice Information Sharing Technology	(34.0)	(113.0)	(113.0)		
Executive Office of Immigration Review	(730.0)	(887.2)	(887.2)		
Office of the Inspector General	(110.6)	(127.2)	(127.2)		
Use of Force Database	(5.0)[e]	—	—		
U.S. Parole Commission	13.5	14.2	14.2		
Legal Activities	3,578.9	3,834.9	3,808.4		
General Legal Activities	(960.0)	(1,064.2)	(1,077.7)		
United States Attorneys	(2,342.2)	(2,539.2)	(2,534.3)		
Antitrust Division	(184.5)	(201.2)	(201.2)		
Offsetting Fee Collections (Antitrust Division)	(-150.0)	(-138.0)	(-138.0)		

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2021 Enacted[a]	FY2022 Administration's Request	FY2022 House Committee-Reported	FY2022 Senate-Passed	FY2022 Enacted
U.S. Trustee Program	(232.4)	(246.6)	(246.6)		
Offsetting Fee Collections (U.S. Trustee Program)	(-318.0)	(-413.0)	(-450.0)		
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.4)		
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	(270.0)	(270.0)	(270.0)		
Community Relations Service	(18.0)	(20.0)	(22.0)		
Assets Forfeiture Fund[f]	(20.5)	(20.5)	(20.5)		
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	(17.0)	(21.7)	(21.7)		
United States Marshals Service	3,557.6	3,825.6	3,805.0		
Salaries and Expenses	(1,496.0)	(1,640.6)	(1,625.0)		
Construction	(15.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)		
Federal Prisoner Detention	(2,046.6)	(2,170.0)	(2,165.0)		
National Security Division	117.5	123.1	123.1		
Interagency Law Enforcement	550.5	550.5	550.5		
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,314.8	10,275.8	10,281.8		
Salaries and Expenses	(9,748.7)	(10,213.9)	(10,219.9)		
Construction	(566.1)	(61.9)	(61.9)		
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,386.3	2,408.5	2,408.5		
Salaries and Expenses	(2,336.3)	(2,408.5)	(2,408.5)		
Construction	(50.0)	—	—		
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	1,483.9	1,554.5	1,554.5		
Salaries and Expenses	(1,483.9)	(1,554.5)	(1,554.5)		
Federal Prison System	7,838.1	7,852.1	8,052.7		
Salaries and Expenses	(7,708.4)	(7,670.4)	(7,865.0)		
Building and Facilities	(127.0)	(179.0)	(185.0)		
Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Prison Industries	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)		
Office on Violence Against Women	513.5	1,000.0	753.8		
Transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women	-435.0	-435.0	-435.0		
Office of Justice Programs	2,485.8	3,087.8	3,791.3		

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2021 Enacted[a]	FY2022 Administration's Request	FY2022 House Committee-Reported	FY2022 Senate-Passed	FY2022 Enacted
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(82.0)	(86.0)	(95.0)		
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(1,914.0)	(2,049.0)	(3,045.5)		
Juvenile Justice Programs	(346.0)	(796.0)	(494.0)		
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(143.8)	(156.8)	(156.8)		
Community Oriented Policing Services	386.0	651.0	450.9		
Obligation Cap on the Crime Victims Fund	2,015.0	2,650.0	2,600.0		
Offsetting Receipts	-2,015.0	-2,650.0	-2,600.0		
Subtotal: Department of Justice	**33,789.9**	**36,013.6**	**36,435.2**		
Science Agencies					
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5.5	6.7	7.1		
National Space Council	2.0	2.0	2.0		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	23,271.3	24,801.5	25,038.4		
Science	(7,301.0)	(7,931.4)	(7,969.5)		
Aeronautics	(828.7)	(914.8)	(935.0)		
Space Technology	(1,100.0)	(1,425.0)	(1,280.0)		
Exploration	(6,555.4)	(6,880.4)	(7,279.3)		
Space Operations	(3,988.2)	(4,017.4)	(3,961.3)		
Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement	(127.0)	(147.0)	(147.0)		
Safety, Security, and Mission Services	(2,936.5)	(3,049.2)	(3,030.0)		
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	(390.3)	(390.3)	(390.3)		
Inspector General	(44.2)	(46.0)	(46.0)		
National Science Foundation	8,486.8	10,169.3	9634.0		
Research and Related Activities	(6,909.8)	(8,139.7)	(7,695.7)		
Education and Human Resources	(968.0)	(1,287.3)	(1,274.3)		

Departments and Related Agencies	FY2021 Enacted[a]	FY2022 Administration's Request	FY2022 House Committee-Reported	FY2022 Senate-Passed	FY2022 Enacted
Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	(241.0)	(249.0)	(249.0)		
Agency Operations and Award Management	(345.7)	(468.3)	(390.0)		
National Science Board	(4.5)	(4.6)	(4.6)		
Office of the Inspector General	(17.9)	(20.4)	(20.4)		
Subtotal: Science Agencies	**31,765.5**	**34,979.4**	**34,681.6**		
Related Agencies					
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	12.5	13.0	13.0		
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	404.5	445.9	445.9		
International Trade Commission	103.0	103.0	118.5		
Legal Services Corporation	465.0	600.0	600.0		
Marine Mammal Commission	3.8	4.2	4.0		
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Salaries and Expenses	55.0	58.0	57.8		
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	15.0	15.0	15.0		
State Justice Institute	7.0	7.6	7.6		
Subtotal: Related Agencies	**1,065.8**	**1,246.7**	**1,261.8**		
CJS Total	**75,535.4**	**83,819.8**	**83,323.8**		
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	**-425.0**	**-841.7**	**-228.4**		

Sources: The 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). FY2022 requested and House committee-reported amounts were taken from H.Rept. 117-97.

Notes: The accounts presented in **Table 1** are consistent with those used by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to score the CJS appropriations bill. Amounts in parenthesis are subaccounts and not offsets.

a. FY2021 enacted amounts do not include emergency supplemental funding. For information on supplemental funding for CJS, see **Table 2**.

b. Funding for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is fully derived from user fees.

c. The Manufacturing USA Program was formerly known as the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation.

d. 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.

e. Funding provided through a general provision for a use of force database as required by Executive Order 13929.

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*.

FY2021 Supplemental Funding for CJS

P.L. 116-260 included $929 million in supplemental funding to help CJS agencies respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Supplemental funding for the USMS, FBI, and BOP was included as general provisions (§§541-543) in the FY2021 CJS Appropriations Act. Supplemental funding for NOAA was included in Division M (Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021) and supplemental funding for MBDA was included in Division N (Additional Coronavirus Response and Relief).

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) included $3.000 billion in supplemental funding to the EDA for economic adjustment assistance, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 and for responding to economic injury as a result of COVID-19. Of this amount, 25% is for states and communities that have been effected by the decline in the "travel, tourism, or outdoor recreation sectors."

Table 2. FY2021 CJS Supplemental Funding

(Appropriations in millions of dollars)

	P.L. 116-260	P.L. 117-2
Commerce		
Economic Development Administration	—	$3,000.0
Minority Business Development Agency	$25.0	—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	300.0	—
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	(300.0)	—
Justice		
U.S. Marshals Service	125.0	—
Salaries and Expenses	(125.0)	—
Federal Bureau of Investigation	179.0	—
Salaries and Expenses	(179.0)	—
Federal Prison System	300.0	—
Salaries and Expenses	(300.0)	—
Total	**929.0**	**3,000.0**

Source: Text of P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2.

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 parenthesis are subaccounts and not offsets.

Appendix. Historical Funding for CJS

Table A-1. Nominal Funding for CJS Agencies, by Account: FY2012-FY2021

(Appropriations in millions of dollars)

Bureau or Agency	FY2012	FY2013[a]	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Department of Commerce										
International Trade Administration	$455.6	$438.5	$460.6	$462.0	$483.0	$483.0	$482.0	$484.0	$510.3	$530.0
Bureau of Industry and Security	101.0	93.6	101.5	102.5	112.5	112.5	113.5	118.1	127.7	133.0
Economic Development Administration	457.5	218.3	246.5	250.0	261.0	276.0	901.5	904.0	1,833.0	3,346.0
Minority Business Development Agency	30.3	27.5	28.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	39.0	40.0	52.0	73.0
Economic and Statistical Analysis	96.0	93.3	99.0	100.0	109.0	107.3	99.0	101.0	108.0	111.9
Census Bureau	888.3	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
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	45.6	42.7	46.0	38.2	39.5	32.0	39.5	39.5	40.4	45.5
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	2,706.3	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
Offsetting Fee Receipts (USPTO)	-2,706.3	-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
National Institute of Standards and Technology	750.8	769.3	850.0	863.9	964.0	952.0	1,198.5	985.5	1,100.0	1,034.5
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	4,893.7	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
Departmental Management	88.9	84.6	89.5	91.1	109.1	94.7	140.9	95.7	115.0	128.1
Commerce Subtotal	**7,807.7**	**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**

Bureau or Agency	FY2012	FY2013[a]	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Department of Justice										
General Administration	2,227.9	503.5	533.2	435.6	659.0	676.7	746.8	870.4	926.6	998.6
General Administration	(262.1)	(135.7)	(135.8)	(137.3)	(142.5)	(145.1)	(149.0)	(145.0)	(152.6)	(158.0)[b]
Administrative Review & Appeals	(301.0)	(287.9)	(311.0)	(347.1)	(422.8)	—	—	—	—	—
Executive Office for Immigration Review	—	—	—	—	—	(436.0)	(500.5)	(624.4)	(669.0)	(730.0)
Detention Trustee[c]	(1,580.6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office of the Inspector General	(84.2)	(80.0)	(86.4)	(88.6)	(93.7)	(95.6)	(97.3)	(101.0)	(105.0)	(110.6)
U.S. Parole Commission	12.8	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.5
Legal Activities	3,187.2	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
General legal activities	(863.4)	(819.3)	(867.0)	(885.0)	(893.0)	(897.5)	(897.5)	(904.0)	(920.0)	(960.0)
United States Attorneys	(1,960.0)	(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)
Other[d]	(363.8)	(340.0)	(369.8)	(375.2)	(421.6)	(421.3)	(352.3)	(213.4)	(265.8)	(276.8)
U.S. Marshals Service	1,189.0	2,655.6	2,727.8	1,700.1[e]	2,700.0	2,713.5	2,903.4	3,081.7	3,327.5	3,682.6
National Security Division	87.0	83.8	91.8	93.0	95.0	96.0	101.0	101.4	110.0	117.5
Interagency Law Enforcement	527.5	484.4	514.0	507.2	512.0	517.0	542.9	560.0	550.5	550.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	8,118.0	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
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,035.0	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
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	1,152.0	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
Federal Prison System	6,644.0	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

Bureau or Agency	FY2012	FY2013[a]	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Office of Violence Against Women (OVW)	412.5	387.9	417.0	430.0	101.0[f]	155.5[g]	—[h]	—[i]	67.5[j]	78.5[j]
Office of Justice Programs (OJP)	1,616.3	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
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	(113.0)	(119.1)	(120.0)	(111.0)	(116.0)	(89.0)	(90.0)	(80.0)	(79.0)	(82.0)
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	(1,162.5)	(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)
Juvenile Justice Programs	(262.5)	(261.0)	(254.5)	(251.5)	(270.2)	(247.0)	(282.5)	(287.0)	(320.0)	(346.0)
Public Safety Officers Benefits	(78.3)	(77.9)	(97.3)	(87.3)	(88.3)	(89.3)	(116.8)	(128.8)	(141.8)	(143.8)
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	198.5	209.7	214.0	208.0	212.0	221.5	275.5	303.5	343.0	386.0
DOJ Subtotal	**27,407.7**	**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**
Science Agencies										
Office of Science and Technology Policy	4.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
National Space Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	17,800.0	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
National Science Foundation	7,033.1	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
Science Agencies Subtotal	**24,837.6**	**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**
Related Agencies										
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.5	12.5
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	360.0	344.2	364.0	364.5	364.5	364.5	379.5	379.5	389.5	404.5

Bureau or Agency	FY2012	FY2013[a]	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
International Trade Commission	80.0	78.9	83.0	84.5	88.5	91.5	93.7	95.0	99.4	103.0
Legal Services Corporation	348.0	340.9	365.0	375.0	385.0	385.0	425.0	430.0	490.0	465.0
Marine Mammal Commission	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
U.S. Trade Representative	51.3	47.6	52.6	54.3	54.5	62.0	57.6	53.0	104.0	55.0
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	15.0	55.0	15.0
State Justice Institute	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.6	7.0
Related Agencies Subtotal	**856.6**	**827.9**	**881.8**	**895.9**	**910.3**	**920.8**	**989.1**	**992.1**	**1,158.6**	**1,065.8**
Total Appropriation	**60,909.6**	**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**
Rescission of Unobligated Balances	**-905.9**	**-881.6**	**-219.3**	**-679.6**	**-878.7**	**-1,142.3**	**-661.1**	**-1,060.8**	**-364.0**	**-425.0**

Sources: FY2012 enacted amounts were taken from H.Rept. 112-463; 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.

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 parenthesis 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. Under the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-6), Congress eliminated funding for the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee account and instead provided funding for a Federal Prisoner Detention account under the U.S. Marshals Service. Funding under this account covers the costs associated with the care of federal detainees.

d. "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.

e. 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.

f. This amount does not include a $379.0 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women per P.L. 114-113.

g. This amount does not include a $326.0 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women per P.L. 115-31.

h. Per P.L. 115-141, $492.0 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women.

i. Per P.L. 116-6, $497.5 million was transferred from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women.

j. This amount does not include a $435.0 million transfer from the Crime Victims Fund to the Office on Violence Against Women per P.L. 116-93.

Author Information

Nathan James
Analyst in Crime Policy

Key Policy Staff

Area of Expertise	Name
OJP, COPS, BOP, FBI, U.S. Marshals	Nathan James
ATF	William J. Krouse
Juvenile Justice, U.S. Attorneys	Kristin M. Finklea
DEA, OVW	Lisa N. Sacco
Trade-related agencies: ITA, ITC, and USTR	M. Angeles Villarreal
EDA, MBDA	Julie Lawhorn
Census Bureau, ESA	Jennifer D. Williams
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	Marcy Gallo
NIST, Office of Science and Technology Policy	John F. Sargent
NOAA	Eva Lipiec
NASA, National Space Council	Daniel Morgan
NSF, NTIA	Laurie Harris
Legal Services Corporation	Libby Perl

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.