

# *House Appropriations Committee*

*Chairman Hal Rogers*

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

## **FY 2014 Omnibus – Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations**

*Legislation targets funding to law enforcement programs to keep our citizens safe, boosts our economic competitiveness, and scales back lower-priority programs*

The Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations portion of the Omnibus prioritizes funding for law enforcement efforts to help keep America and its citizens safe, and to bring those who break our laws to justice. The bill also funds programs that will help boost our economy, promote U.S. innovation, and provide critical weather information, while also making reductions in other, lower-priority areas. In total, this legislation includes \$51.6 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion over the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

In addition, the legislation includes several important policy items, such as provisions to ensure the sanctity of life, to protect Second Amendment rights, and to prevent terrorists currently detained at Guantanamo Bay from being transferred to or housed within the United States.

**Department of Justice (DOJ)** – The bill funds DOJ at \$27.4 billion, an increase of \$338 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. This level will support continuation of critical investigation, law enforcement, and prosecution activities at DOJ to protect the safety and well-being of communities across the country, and to help ensure law-breakers are brought to justice and detained in secure correctional institutions.

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** – The bill includes \$8.3 billion for the FBI, \$232 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. Priority is given to counter-terrorism activities, programs that combat the growing threat of cyber-intrusion, meeting increased demand for National Instant Criminal Background Checks, and agent hiring.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** – DEA is funded at \$2.4 billion in the bill, an increase of \$21 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. This includes \$361 million for regulatory and enforcement efforts to combat prescription drug abuse, which is offset by fee collections. In addition, DEA will receive a \$10 million transfer from the COPS program to assist states and communities with methamphetamine lab cleanups.
- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)** – The legislation contains \$1.18 billion for ATF, \$47 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

- **U.S. Marshals Service** – The Marshals Service is funded at \$2.7 billion in the bill, including \$1.19 billion for salaries and expenses, and \$1.5 billion for federal prisoner detention. The agency total is a reduction of \$72 million below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level as a result of reduced estimates for federal detention requirements.
- **Federal Prison System** – The Bureau of Prisons is funded at \$6.9 billion, an increase of \$79 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. This funding will maintain staffing levels to ensure safe and secure facilities to house the nation’s federal prisoner population, and will continue activation of new prisons.
- **Grant Programs** – The bill includes a total of \$2.2 billion for various state and local grant programs, \$32 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. This includes increases for the highest-priority national programs, and reductions for lower-priority programs. Some highlights include: \$417 million for Violence Against Women programs; \$376 million for Byrne Justice Assistance Grants; \$180 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program; \$67 million for missing and exploited children programs; and \$75 million for a new Comprehensive School Safety Initiative.

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** – NASA is funded at \$17.6 billion in the bill, an increase of \$120 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. Within this total, \$4.1 billion is provided for Exploration, including funding to keep NASA on schedule for upcoming Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle and Space Launch System flight program milestones.

**Department of Commerce** – The bill includes \$8.2 billion for the Commerce Department – an increase of \$113 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. This includes:

- **Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)** – The bill provides \$3 billion for the PTO, which is the estimated amount of fees to be collected by the PTO during fiscal year 2014 – an increase of \$91 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. The bill also maintains a provision that makes available to PTO any fees collected in excess of estimates, subject to congressional approval.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** – NIST is funded at \$850 million, which is \$41 million above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. Within this total, important core research activities are funded to help advance U.S. competitiveness, innovation, and economic growth.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – The legislation contains \$5.3 billion for NOAA, which is \$310 million above the base fiscal year 2013 enacted level, excluding supplemental funding. This includes funding for the National Weather Service to provide critical weather information to the public, and for various weather satellites essential to maintaining and improving weather forecasts and warnings.

**National Science Foundation (NSF)** – The legislation funds NSF at \$7.2 billion, a decrease of \$82 million below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. This funding is targeted to programs that help strengthen U.S. innovation and economic competitiveness, including funding for an

advanced manufacturing science initiative, and for research in cybersecurity and cyber-infrastructure.

**Policy Provisions** – The bill continues several general provisions on important policy items, such as:

- A prohibition on the transfer or release of Guantanamo detainees into the U.S.
- A prohibition on the construction or acquisition of facilities in the U.S. for the detention or imprisonment of Guantanamo detainees.
- Provisions to protect Second Amendment rights, including prohibitions on various import or export criteria related to firearms.
- Provisions to protect life, such as language regarding abortion and federal prisoners, and restrictions on using funds by Legal Services Corporation grantees to participate in abortion-related litigation.

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