



COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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SUMMARY: 2009 COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE APPROPRIATIONS FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP

This Commerce, Justice and Science bill makes key investments into some of the most important functions of our government:

- How do we keep our citizens safe?
- As American workers are struggling in this tough economy, how do we make the long term investments that ensure the future strength of our economy?
- How does our nation tackle the threat of global climate change?

The bill starts by rejecting the President's proposal to once again gut funding – a \$1.6 billion cut – for state and local law enforcement programs, ensuring that law enforcement has the tools they need to fight crime. It also rejects the administrations shortsighted plans not to fund the Adam Walsh Act requirements to track child predators. And it fully funds the needs of the FBI, ATF, and DEA, so Federal law enforcement officials can do their work.

This bill makes critical investments into scientific discovery. These long-term investments improve our quality of life and will ensure the strength of our economy for generations to come.

Key investments target global climate change, providing our scientists with the tools they need to measure its progress, predict its path, and find ways we can slow it down and adapt to it.

Bill Total

2008 Enacted:	\$51.8 billion – Base Bill
	\$286 million – Emergency Funds: Cyber & Border Security
President's Request:	\$53.7 billion
Committee Mark:	\$56.9 billion

KEY INVESTMENTS

JUSTICE

Fighting Methamphetamines: \$68 million, \$45 million above the President's request, rejecting the President's proposal to eliminate funding for grants to fight meth in "hot spots" and investing new funds into DEA meth enforcement programs.

Adam Walsh and Child Exploitation: \$113 million, not requested by the President, to locate missing children, investigate child pornography and child prostitution, and begin to track down the 100,000 registered sex offenders whose whereabouts are currently unknown.

Interoperable Radios: \$185 million, \$111 million above 2008 and \$63 million above the President's request, to deploy interoperable radio systems to law enforcement, as recommended by the 9/11 Commission.

State and Local Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Grants: \$3.13 billion, rejecting the President's \$1.6 billion cut and \$447 million above 2008. From 2001 to 2006 these programs were cut by \$1.9 billion (\$4.7 billion to \$2.7 billion).

- **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS):** \$627 million, rejecting the President's proposal to eliminate programs that support local law enforcement agencies with technology and hiring grants, \$40 million above 2008. Includes \$40 million for the "COPS on the Beat" hiring program.
- **Office on Violence Against Women:** \$435 million, rejecting the President's \$155 million cut and \$35 million above 2008, to prevent and prosecute violence against women and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- **Office of Justice Programs:** \$1.87 billion, rejecting the President's proposal to eliminate grant programs for state and local organizations to fight and prevent crime, \$177 million above 2008. This includes Byrne Justice Assistance Grants, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, drug courts, and programs for at risk youth and missing or abused children.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: \$7.1 billion, \$594 million above 2008 and matching the President's request.

- Includes \$3.8 billion for national security activities, such as the hiring of 280 new agents and 270 new intelligence analysts, and \$3.3 billion for criminal investigative efforts including new investments in mortgage fraud enforcement.

Drug Enforcement Administration: \$1.9 billion, \$84 million above 2008 and \$3 million above the President's request, for programs to fight illegal drug use.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: \$1.1 billion, \$70 million above 2008 and \$26 million above the President's request, to investigate violent crime, arson, firearms trafficking, and crimes involving explosives.

Federal Bureau of Prisons: \$5.7 billion, \$300 million above 2008 and \$200 million above the President's request, to address rising costs and growing inmate populations.

SCIENCE

Science and Science Education: \$26 billion, \$1.7 billion above 2008 and \$500 million above the President's request, for science and science education as part of the Innovation Agenda to keep America competitive in the global market. This includes \$1.9 billion for efforts to address global climate change at NASA, NOAA, the National Science Foundation, and the Economic Development Administration, \$181 million above 2008.

Global Climate Change: \$1.9 billion, \$181 million above 2008 and \$85 million above the President's request, to continue last year's efforts to address global climate change. This includes:

- **NASA:** \$1.3 billion, including over \$150 million to fund Earth science missions and to develop measurements of climate change – such as measuring earth's radiation or changes in ice sheet height, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences and the science community.
- **NOAA:** \$376 million for climate change research including \$23 million to improve computer models, \$74 million for climate sensors on satellites and \$71 million to improve storage and accessibility of climate data.
- **National Science Foundation:** \$230 million for research into how human activities impact the climate as well as studying water and carbon cycles, land use, and the health of land and water based ecosystems.

- **Economic Development Administration:** \$14.7 million for the Global Climate Change Mitigation Fund, an initiative to encourage businesses to use green practices.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: \$17.8 billion, \$459 million above 2008 and \$155 million above the President's request, for an investment that contributes to our nation's economic strength, scientific discovery, national security, and an improved quality of life. Requires NASA report to Congress the full costs of retiring the Space Shuttle by November 2009, and 2 shuttle flights to complete work on the international space station before NASA can retire the Space Shuttle.

National Science Foundation: \$6.9 billion, \$790 million above 2008 and matching the President's request, to promote the progress of science. This includes \$50 million above the President's request for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education activities. This increase would put NSF on track to see its funding doubled over ten years.

National Institute of Standards and Technology Research: \$817 million, rejecting the President's \$118 million cut and \$61 million above 2008, to promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.

- **Manufacturing Extension Partnerships (MEP):** \$122 million, rejecting the President's plan to eliminate the program and providing the authorized level, to help small and mid-size manufacturers compete globally by providing them with technical advice and access to technology, while leveraging private funds to save and create jobs.
- **Technology Innovation Program (TIP):** \$65.2 million, rejecting the President's plan to eliminate the program established in the COMPETES Act, to accelerate research in potentially revolutionary technologies that meet key societal challenges.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: \$4.3 billion, \$356 million above 2008 and \$149 million above the President's request, to increase important research activities.

OTHER IMPORTANT PROGRAMS

Census Bureau: \$2.6 billion, \$1.3 billion above 2008 and matching the President's request, in order to ramp up efforts for the 2010 census. This does not include funds requested in the June 9th budget amendment, as it came too late to undergo necessary review.

Economic Development Assistance Programs: \$250 million, rejecting the President's \$149 million cut and roughly \$1 million above 2008, to promote innovation and competitiveness that will spur economic growth.

Legal Services Corporation: \$390 million, rejecting the President's \$39 million cut and \$40 million above 2008, for civil legal assistance to people who are unable to afford it. In 1995 LSC was funded at \$400 million. Over the next decade the program faced deep cuts and a 2005 study found that for every eligible person served, another was turned away due to lack of resources. This bill begins the process of restoring the important program.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: \$350 million, \$21 million above 2008 and \$9 million above the President's request, to put EEOC on track to halve its backlog of pending cases by 2012.