



## U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations

*PRESS RELEASE*

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### **Fiscal Year 2013 Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations *Subcommittee Mark***

*Mikulski applauds Subcommittee approval of bill that focuses on saving lives, protecting public safety, and creating jobs.*

Washington, D.C. – The U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, science, and related agencies (CJS) today approved fiscal year (fiscal year) 2013 funding legislation that totals \$51.862 billion in proposed discretionary budget authority, a reduction of \$1 billion below the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

“The CJS bill saves lives, protects public safety, and helps the private sector create jobs.” said Subcommittee Chairwoman Mikulski. “The bill invests more than \$13 billion in scientific research and high-impact research and technology development, to create new products and new jobs for the future. The bill provides funding to protect American intellectual property, and focuses on investments to help grow new private sector businesses and export more American products. Resources provided for Federal, State, and local law enforcement will help protect Americans from terrorism and violent crime here at home, and funding for the development of our next generation weather satellites will ensure our Nation has timely, accurate data to forecast and warn about severe weather in order to save lives and protect property.”

#### **Bill Summary**

The Subcommittee’s bill prioritizes activities that save lives, protect public safety, and foster job creation in the private sector. The Subcommittee placed a high priority on ensuring accountability of taxpayer funding and reducing duplicative activities. As a result, the Committee has chosen to make a major shift in how next generation weather satellites are purchased, shifting responsibility for satellite acquisition from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). A summary by Department appears below.

## Department of Commerce

**Department of Commerce** – The fiscal year 2013 CJS bill provides \$6.3 billion total, which is \$1.5 billion below the fiscal year 2012 level.

- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – The bill provides \$3.4 billion for NOAA, which is \$1.47 billion below the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The bill does not support proposed cuts to NOAA’s operations that would hurt local communities, such as eliminating local weather forecasting staff and reducing the U.S. Tsunami Warning Network. Instead, the committee finds financial savings by consolidating management offices and reducing government overhead. The bill transfers funding needed for weather satellite acquisition from NOAA to NASA, resulting in a savings of \$117 million in fiscal year 2013.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)** – NIST is funded at \$826 million, which is \$75 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The bill provides an increase of \$56 million for NIST’s laboratories and technical research while maintaining strong support with industry partners including \$128.5 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership and \$14.5 million for the Advanced Manufacturing Technology Consortia (AMTech).
- **Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)** – The bill provides \$2.93 billion for PTO, allowing the agency to spend all of its expected fee revenue for fiscal year 2013. The bill continues the reserve fund authorized by the America Invents Act.
- **International Trade Administration (ITA)** – ITA is funded at \$496 million, \$31 million more than the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, to help U.S. farmers, manufacturers, and service providers sell their products overseas. The bill also fully supports the new Interagency Trade Enforcement Center to aggressively tackle unfair trade practices hurting American businesses.
- **Bureau of the Census** – The bill provides \$970 million for Census. This is \$82 million above the fiscal year 2012 level, and fully supports core programs, like the Economic Census, while providing cost reduction guidance for planning the 2020 decennial census.
- **Economic Development Administration (EDA)** – The bill provides \$238 million for EDA, \$20 million below fiscal year 2012. Economic Development Assistance Programs are funded at \$200 million, including \$25 million for Regional Innovation Partnerships.

## Department of Justice

The **Department of Justice (DOJ)** is funded at \$27.9 billion, \$458 million above the fiscal year 2012 level.

- **State and Local Law Enforcement Activities** – The bill provides \$2.2 billion, \$26.1 million below the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, for grants to aid local and state law enforcement and crime victims. Specifically, the bill provides:
  - \$1 billion for **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**, which includes Byrne formula grants, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) funding, bulletproof vest grants, and DNA analysis grants;
  - \$248 million for **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** grants, including \$215 million to hire or retain roughly 1,700 police on the beat;
  - \$126 million for **research and evaluation** initiatives on prevention and intervention practices, which include regional information sharing activities;
  - \$225 million to **prevent, investigate and prosecute crimes against children**;
  - \$278 million for **juvenile justice and delinquency prevention**; and
  - \$413 million for **domestic violence and sexual assault grants**.
- **Bureau of Prisons (BOP)** – The bill provides \$6.8 billion for BOP salaries and expenses, which is \$269 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, to fully secure the Nation’s growing prison population. This funding will ensure that Federal prisons are adequately staffed and enable the activation of new prisons that are currently sitting empty due to lack of funds.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** – The bill provides \$8.2 billion for FBI salaries and expenses, \$114 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, for national security and counterterrorism investigations, combating cyber threats, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) capabilities, and violent crime reduction programs.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)** – The bill provides total resources of \$2.4 billion for the DEA, which is \$57 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, to target and dismantle criminal narcotics activities.
- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)** – The bill provides \$1.15 billion for the ATF, which is \$1.3 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, to reduce violent crime and enforce Federal firearms and explosives laws.
- **U.S. Marshals Service** – The bill provides \$1.2 billion for U.S. Marshals Service salaries and expenses, \$29.5 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, to apprehend dangerous fugitives, protect the Federal courts and the judiciary, and transport prisoners for course proceedings. The bill also consolidates the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee, a former stand-alone agency within DOJ, and shifts \$1.7 billion for prisoner detention costs to the responsibility of the U.S. Marshals Service.

- **Crime Victims Fund (CVF)** – The bill permits the expenditure of \$775 million from the CVF for grants to assist victims of crime. This is \$70 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

### **National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is funded at \$19.4 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion over the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The large increase results from a reorganization of operational weather satellite procurement from NOAA into NASA. Without the funds for weather satellite procurement, this level represents a \$41.5 million cut from the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.
- The bill preserves a NASA portfolio balanced among science, aeronautics, technology and human space flight investments.
- Funding for the development of the Orion Multipurpose Crew Vehicle is \$1.2 billion, the same as fiscal year 2012. Heavy lift Space Launch System (SLS) development is funded at \$1.5 billion, \$21 million less than fiscal year 2012. The bill also provides \$244 million for construction needed to build, test, and operate Orion and SLS. Commercial crew development is provided \$525 million, an increase of \$119 million above fiscal year 2012.
- The bill provides \$5 billion for Science which is \$69 million less than fiscal year 2012. Within Science, the bill restores \$100 million of a proposed cut to robotic Mars science programs, resulting in a total of \$461 million for Mars robotic science.

### **National Science Foundation**

- The National Science Foundation (NSF) is funded at \$7.3 billion, an increase of \$240 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

### **Other Important Programs:**

- **Commission on Civil Rights** – The bill provides \$9.4 million, which is \$207,000 more than the fiscal year 2012 enacted level. The bill continues to designate the Inspector General (IG) of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to also serve as IG of the Commission on Civil Rights.
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)** – The bill provides \$374 million, which is \$13.7 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.
- **International Trade Commission** – The bill provides \$82.8 million, \$2.8 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.
- **Legal Services Corporation (LSC)** – The bill provides \$402 million, an increase of \$54 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level, for civil legal assistance to people who are unable to afford it.

- **Marine Mammal Commission** – The bill provides \$3 million, which is \$56,000 above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.
- **Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR)** – The bill provides \$53 million, which is \$1.8 million above the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.
- **State Justice Institute (SJI)** – The bill provides \$5.1 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

### **Preventing Waste, Fraud, and Abuse**

All of the agencies funded under the bill are called on to be better stewards of taxpayers' dollars. The bill:

- Sustains or reduces reception and representation funds at the fiscal year 2012 level which was a cut of 25 percent, so agencies reduce costs of executive meetings, receptions, and conferences, or buying fewer promotional items like t-shirts, hats, and mugs;
- Prohibits lavish banquets and conferences by requiring agencies to report conference spending to the Inspectors General (IGs);
- Requires all agencies to cut overhead costs by at least 10 percent, by reducing non-essential travel, supply, rent, and utility costs;
- Provides funding to our IGs, the taxpayers' watchdogs at the agencies;
- Requires the IGs to do random audits of grant funding to find and stop waste and fraud;
- Establishes an early warning system on cost overruns, which requires agencies to notify the Committee when costs of projects grow by more than 10 percent.