An Introduction to the Federal Budget

Kei Koizumi
September 4, 2008
for the 2008 AAAS S&T Policy Fellows

AAAS R&D Budget and Policy Program
http://www.aaas.org/spp/rd

See the “What’s New” section for the latest updates; see the “Seminars and Presentations” section for copies of this presentation.
THE FEDERAL BUDGET: WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO? AND WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?

- It’s a lot of money.
  - The federal government spends $3.1 trillion a year, 1/5 of the U.S. economy.
  - More than 80 percent of the money comes directly from individuals through income taxes and payroll taxes.
- You can’t do POLICY in Washington without MONEY.
  - Money makes policies possible; without money, policies can’t be implemented.
  - In these times of budget deficits, every policy has to be considered in terms of how it affects the budget.
  - The federal budget process decides how the money gets spent.
A COMMUNICATION PORTAL FOR THE MACARTHUR INITIATIVE

THE FEDERAL BUDGET: WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO? AND WHY SHOULD YOU CARE? (2)

- The budget takes up a lot of time and effort on Capitol Hill and in federal agencies.
  - The budget has an annual cycle that affects nearly every decision in Washington.

- The federal budget determines the health of U.S. science and engineering education.
  - The federal government spends $140 billion + a year on R&D.
  - The federal government funds 60 percent of all university R&D, and also supports fellowships, scholarships, student loans, and other aid.

- R&D funding decisions are part of the federal budget process.
Composition of the Proposed FY 2009 Budget
Total Outlays = $3.1 trillion

Note: Projected Unified deficit is $407 billion.
Figures exclude most Iraq and Afghanistan military costs.
Source: AAAS, based on Budget of the United States Government FY 2009.
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Composition of the Proposed FY 2009 Budget by Source of Funds
Total Outlays = $3.1 trillion

Source: AAAS, based on Budget of the United States Government FY 2009.
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Trends in Federal Outlays, FY 1976-2013
in billions of constant FY 2008 dollars


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Trends in Federal Receipts, FY 1976-2013
in billions of constant FY 2008 dollars


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Federal Budget Deficit (or Surplus), FY 1960-2013
in billions of CONSTANT FY 2008 dollars

Data in fiscal years. Source: Budget of the United States Government, FY 2009. FY 2008 data are estimates. FY 2009-2013 data are President's budget proposals. FY 2009 - 2013 figures exclude Iraq and Afghanistan military costs.

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CORRECTION TO THIS ARTICLE
Earlier versions of this article said the deficit for this year would be $490 billion. That is the estimated deficit for the next fiscal year. This article has been corrected.

Record $482 Billion '09 Deficit Forecast
Next President's Options May Be Limited

By Jonathan Weisman
Washington Post Staff Writer
Tuesday, July 29, 2008; Page A04

The federal budget deficit will grow to a record $482 billion in the fiscal year that begins in October, the White House said yesterday, driven by war costs, tax rebates, and a slowing economy that will leave the next president little room to fulfill costly campaign promises.

White House budget director Jim Nussle said unexpectedly slow economic growth, sharp declines in housing prices and an unanticipated increase in inflation will help drive next year's tide of red ink close to half a trillion dollars, up sharply from February's $407 billion estimate.

"We are not happy about the deficit," Nussle conceded.

After three successive years of decline, this year's explosion of red ink is likely to scramble the plans of the next president, regardless of whether Republican John McCain or Democrat Barack Obama prevails. Each
The National Debt, 1960-2013
in billions of dollars (President's proposals)

FEB. ’08 © 2008 AAAS
WASHINGTON — Hoping to stretch a safety net under the nation’s tumbling housing market, the Senate on Saturday overwhelmingly approved a huge package of legislation that includes a program to save hundreds of thousands of families from losing their homes to foreclosure.

The legislation is the latest in a series of extraordinary interventions this year by the Bush administration, Congress and the Federal Reserve as they seek to limit shockwaves in the housing sector from rippling across the American economy and the world financial system. In the process, the central bank and taxpayers have taken on what critics warn are incalculable liabilities and risk.

The bill grants the Treasury Department broad authority to safeguard the nation’s two mortgage finance giants, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, potentially by spending tens of billions of dollars in federal money to prevent the collapse of the companies, which own or guarantee nearly half of the nation’s $12 trillion in mortgages.

To accommodate the rescue plan for the mortgage companies, the bill raises the national debt ceiling to $10.6 trillion, an increase of $800 billion and the first time that the limit on the government’s credit card has grown to 14 digits.

The Senate, convening for a rare Saturday session as it neared summer recess, approved the bill by a vote of 72 to 13, with 27 Republicans joining all the Democrats in attendance to support it.

The measure now goes to President Bush, who has said he will sign it, perhaps early this week, to send a reassuring message to the credit markets.

The White House quickly issued a statement praising the vote, but also affirming opposition to nearly $4 billion in grants to local governments to buy and refurbish foreclosed properties, which Mr. Bush views as a giveaway to lenders.

“It’s good that the Democratic Congress has finally acted,” said Tony Fratto, the deputy White House press secretary.

Lawmakers in both parties hailed the bill, saying it was crucially needed. “It will make a difference not only in the housing market but in the entire economy,” the majority leader, Senator Harry Reid of Nevada, said.
How the Budget Becomes Law
FY 2009 Proposal = $3.1 Trillion

Net interest - automatic

Discretionary Spending -
12 appropriations bills,
plus war supplemental bill(s)
from Appropriations
Committees

Entitlements -
Reconciliation bill,
other bills from
various committees
(such as Medicare drug
bill) (optional)

Revenues -
Reconciliation bill,
other bills from various
committees (such as the
energy bill) (optional)

Source: AAAS, based on Budget of the United States Government FY 2009.
FEB. '08 © 2008 AAAS
THE FY 2009 BUDGET PROCESS (1)

SUMMER 2007 – Agencies submit their FY 2009 proposals to OMB (Office of Management and Budget) based on broad strategic guidance from OMB in spring 2007.

FALL 2007 – Agencies negotiate with OMB over their FY 2009 proposals.

January 2008 – Agencies finalize their requests.

February 2008 – President Bush releases his proposed FY 2009 budget and transmits it to Congress.
A Science Budget of Choices and Chances

In his final year, President George W. Bush has submitted a request for 2009 funding with few new wrinkles—and with probably little chance of being adopted.

Budgets are about choices, U.S. presidential science adviser John Marburger told reporters this week as he explained what his boss is asking Congress to support in 2009. And what President George W. Bush has chosen for science funding is exactly what he has requested for the past few years: Give a big boost to agencies that support the physical sciences, flat-line basic biomedical research, and put NASA between a rock and a hard place.

The betting in Washington is that the Democratic Congress won’t grant a lame-duck Republican president his wish, and that it is likely to delay approving any part of the Administration’s overall $3.1 trillion budget request for the fiscal year that begins on 1 October until after the November election.

Budgets are about choices, and with probably little chance of being adopted.

**In his final year, President George W. Bush has submitted a request for 2009 funding with few new wrinkles—and with probably little chance of being adopted.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>FY 2007</th>
<th>FY 2008 (all figures in $ millions)</th>
<th>FY 2009 (request)</th>
<th>% CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Institutes of Health†</td>
<td>29,137</td>
<td>29,465</td>
<td>29,465</td>
<td>+0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>5,916</td>
<td>6,032</td>
<td>6,854</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4,758</td>
<td>4,821</td>
<td>5,593</td>
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<tr>
<td>NASA — Science</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>+8.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Energy — Science</td>
<td>4,610</td>
<td>4,706</td>
<td>4,442</td>
<td>+1%†</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Department</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic research*</td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>+17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>DARPA*</td>
<td>2,908</td>
<td>2,959</td>
<td>3,286</td>
<td>+11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NIST core labs</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>+22%</td>
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<td>NOAA research</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>−0.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPA — Science</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>+1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDA (includes user fees)</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>2,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC — Overall</td>
<td>6,060</td>
<td>6,124</td>
<td>5,691</td>
<td>−7.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA — Competitive research</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>+34.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Geological Survey — Research</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>−6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Includes $300 million for Global AIDS Fund.
‡ Due to an accounting change from the 2008 budget.
* Excludes earmarks.

The big winners are the three agencies that are part of what the Bush Administration has labeled the American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI). The $6 billion National Science Foundation (NSF) would receive a 13.6% jump, the Department of Energy’s $4 billion Office of Science would get a 17.5% hike, and the $500 million core research programs at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) would get a 22% bump. The large boosts compensate for double-digit increases that were in the cards for all three agencies in 2008 until a last-minute budget deal erased most of their gains (Science, 4 January, p. 18), prompting the early termination of some experiments and scheduled layoffs at two DOE national laboratories.

There is bipartisan agreement about the value of a healthy science budget. “The president is right that basic research included in his American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI) is important to our economy and our future,” says Representative Bart Gordon (D–TN), chair of the House Science Committee. But Gordon is very unhappy with some of the choices made along the way, including what he sees as miserly increases in several education programs at NSF, the lack of proposed funding for a new high-risk research agency at DOE that he championed, and the Administration’s repeated attempts to eliminate technology and manufacturing programs at NIST.

Biomedical organizations lament not just the lost research opportunities but also the impact on the next generation of scientists. “This is a real deterrent for any young investigators who were holding out hope that biomedical research was a viable career path,” says Robert Palazzo, president of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Bethesda, Maryland. “They have their answer today.”

Marburger disagrees that a flat budget means a gloomy future for biomedical researchers. “Frankly, I think that an argument can be made that better management [of NIH] can bring about much better productivity even with flat resources,” he says. “The private sector does it all the time.” And he says that those who advocate 6% annual growth for NIH to capitalize on its 5-year doubling that ended in 2003 will have to wait their turn. “It will be necessary to increase biomedical research in the future, but it’s important that we first fix this problem in the physical sciences.”
THE FY 2009 BUDGET PROCESS (2)

Feb. – May 2008 – Agency officials, public witnesses, and others testify at congressional budget and oversight hearings; authorizing committees try to write and pass authorization bills.

Spring 2008 – Congress approves its FY 2009 budget resolution.

Various committees receive instructions from the budget resolution to draft reconciliation bills.

Appropriations committees receive 302(a) allocations: total $1.013 trillion, $21 billion more than the President’s budget.

Appropriations committees determine 302(b) allocations dividing total discretionary spending among 12 bills.

Some entitlement programs need to be reauthorized: in June, Congress completed action on a 5-year farm bill.
Senate passes fiscal 2009 budget resolution along party lines

By Humberto Sanchez  CongressDaily  June 4, 2008

The Senate by a 48-45 vote approved a compromise fiscal 2009 budget resolution Wednesday that would cap discretionary spending at $1.013 trillion, $21 billion more than President Bush requested. The House is expected to take up the measure Thursday.

If approved by both houses, it would be the first time since 2000 that Congress has approved a budget resolution in an election year. Senate approval of the budget included the vote of Sen. Barack Obama, D-Ill., who is expected to be the Democratic nominee. His rival for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York, did not show up for the vote. Presumptive Republican nominee Sen. John McCain of Arizona also did not vote.

Sens. John Warner, R-Va., and Pete Domenici, R-N.M., who oppose the budget, agreed to withhold their votes, also known as pairing, so that the absence of two ill Democratic senators who support the budget would not affect the outcome. Warner agreed to pair his vote with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who is recovering from surgery on a brain tumor and preparing to undergo chemotherapy, while Domenici paired his vote with Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., who was hospitalized this week after feeling feverish. He is expected to remain in the hospital for several days for monitoring and treatment for a mild infection. Sens. Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins, both of Maine, were the only Republicans to vote in favor of the resolution. Sen. Evan Bayh of Indiana was the only Democrat to vote against measure.

After the vote, Senate Budget Chairman Kent Conrad, D-N.D., praised the action. "We have passed a fiscally responsible budget today," he said. "This plan provides tax relief for the middle class. It makes critical investments in energy, education and infrastructure. And it returns the budget to surplus in 2012 and 2013. Passing this budget represents a major accomplishment." The budget, which includes a five-year horizon, is intended to achieve a surplus of $22 billion in 2012 and $10 billion in 2013. The proposal also calls for $340 billion in tax cuts, including permanent extension of the 10 percent income tax bracket, increased childcare tax credit, elimination of the marriage penalty and fixing the estate tax at 2009 levels. A number of so-called reserve funds have been included in the budget for energy and infrastructure spending. But this funding must be offset if enacted.

Republicans lambasted the budget in part because they contend it includes a record tax increase since it assumes some of the tax cuts enacted in 2001 and 2003 would expire. "For the second year in a row, the Democratic majority has crafted and passed a tax-and-spend budget -- one that most Americans can't afford as they struggle with a slowing economy and rising food and fuel costs," Senate Budget ranking member Judd Gregg, R-N.H., said during debate.

Gregg and OMB Director Jim Nussle were also critical because the budget's $1.013 trillion discretionary figure would be the first time it has ever surpassed $1 trillion. They pointed out that
Trends in Discretionary Spending, FY 1976-2013
in billions of constant FY 2008 dollars

FY 2008 data are estimates. FY 2009-2013 data are budget projections. FY 2009-2013 figures exclude Iraq and Afghanistan military costs.
FEB. '08 © 2008 AAAS
Discretionary Spending by Appropriations Bill
FY 2009 Request = $992 billion

Source: Congressional Budget Office. Excludes bridge fund for Iraq and Afghanistan military operations.
FEB. '08 © 2008 AAAS
THE FY 2009 BUDGET PROCESS (3)

Summer 2008 – Appropriations subcommittees write appropriations bills. The full committees try to get the bills through the legislative process.

September 2008 – The House and Senate try to conference appropriations bills and send them to the President.

October 1, 2008 – FY 2009 begins. Discretionary programs must have a signed appropriations bill, or shut down. To allow more time, lawmakers pass continuing resolutions (CR’s). (For FY 2008, 4 CR’s were needed.)

Winter 2008-09 (?) – Congress will probably pass an omnibus appropriations bill. (For FY 2008, an 11-bill omnibus was enacted Dec. 26).
Top GOP appropriators today renewed their calls on Democratic leaders to revive the FY09 appropriations process. House Appropriations ranking member Jerry Lewis and Senate Appropriations ranking member Thad Cochran said "Congress is on track to enact not even one of the 12 appropriations bills by the August recess, which Congress has not done since before 1950."

"This is not only an irresponsible way to run government, but will have a catastrophic effect on federal programs and the people they serve across the country," Lewis said in a release. Democrats say they do not plan to complete work on all 12 annual appropriations bills, and instead will enact a continuing resolution that could fund the federal government until a new president and Congress are installed. Democrats attribute the delay to Republican obstructionism, including GOP attempts to use the spending bills as a vehicle to overturn a ban on offshore oil drilling, as well as to the standing veto threat on any bill that would provide more than President Bush recommended in his budget proposal. Democrats "are fearful of taking votes that will help lead to lower gasoline prices," said Cochran.

Their comments came after House Democratic leaders announced the House will vote on the Military Construction appropriations bill Wednesday, the same day that the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee is scheduled to consider that bill. Senior Democratic sources said the decision to move the Military Construction measure next week is part of the balance leadership is trying to strike between the need to have at least some action on the appropriations front heading into November and a wish to deal with FY09 funding matters with the administration of their presumptive presidential nominee, Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois. In addition, Democrats are betting that GOP procedural gambits will be kept in check by the prospect of explaining to voters why Republicans held up defense-related funding. "The thinking is Republicans will most likely vote for a bill that supports our veterans and are less likely to play
## R&D Budget and Policy Program

### Current Status of FY 2009 Appropriations

August 21 update:

- reported out of Appropriations Committee; O - approved; X - rejected (click on the links to see the latest R&D Funding Update for each agency)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of bill (Bill number)</th>
<th>Major R&amp;D agencies</th>
<th>House Action</th>
<th>Senate Action</th>
<th>Conference report</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>President signed (Public Law #)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Defense</td>
<td>DOD</td>
<td></td>
<td>* 6/26</td>
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<td>2. Labor, HHS, Education (S 3230)</td>
<td>NIH, Education</td>
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<td>5. Agriculture (S 3289)</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>* 7/21</td>
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<td>6. Interior and Env.</td>
<td>Interior, EPA</td>
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<td>8. Military Construction &amp; Veterans (HR 6599, S 3301)</td>
<td>VA, some DOD</td>
<td>O 8/1</td>
<td>* 7/22</td>
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<td>9. Transportation &amp; HUD (S 3261)</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td></td>
<td>* 7/10</td>
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<td>10. State &amp; Foreign Operations (S 3288)</td>
<td>AID</td>
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<td>* 7/18</td>
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<td>11. Financial Services (S 3260)</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>* 6/25</td>
<td>* 7/10</td>
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<td>12. Legislative Branch</td>
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To find the text of these bills, go to THOMAS (Library of Congress) and type the bill number into the search engine at the top of the page.

-AAAS R&D Budget and Policy Program
A DETOUR: SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Anytime – For unbudgeted needs, Congress and the President can pass supplemental appropriations bills outside the regular budget cycle in a compressed process. Usually for natural disasters and other emergencies, but in recent years Iraq and Afghanistan spending as well.

June 2008 –$187 billion FY 2008 supplemental bill, mostly for war operations.

Often, this spending is designated as ‘emergency’ spending, meaning it doesn’t count against budget resolution targets. Congress may draft another 2008 supplemental bill this month for domestic needs.
President Bush Signs H.R. 2642, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008

Oval Office

9:48 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. A few moments ago I signed legislation that funds our troops who are in harm's way. Our nation has no greater responsibility than supporting our men and women in uniform -- especially since we're at war. This is a responsibility all of us in Washington share -- not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans. And I want to thank leaders of the House and Senate for getting this bill to my office.

America remains a nation at war. There are enemies who intend to harm us. Standing in their way are brave men and women, who put on the uniform, who raise their right hand, and took an oath to defend our freedom. They volunteered to deploy in distant lands, far from their families, far from their homes, and far from comfort of America. And every day, they risk their lives to defeat our adversaries and to keep our country safe.

We owe these brave Americans our gratitude. We owe them our unflinching support. And the best way to demonstrate that support is to give them the resources they need to do their jobs and to prevail. The bill I sign today does exactly that. It provides necessary funds to support our troops as they conduct military operations in Iraq, in Afghanistan, and in other theaters in the war on terror.

I appreciate that Republicans and Democrats in Congress agreed to provide these vital funds without tying the hands of our commanders, and without an artificial timetable of withdrawal from Iraq. Our troops have driven the terrorists and extremists from many strongholds in Iraq; today violence is at the lowest level since March of 2004. As a result of this progress, some of our troops are coming home as result of our policy called "return on success." We welcome them home. And with this legislation we send a clear message to all that are servings [sic] on the front line that our nation continues to support them.

We also owe a debt of gratitude to our nation's military families. They endure sleepless nights, and the daily struggle of caring for children while a loved one is serving far from home. We have a responsibility to provide for them. So I'm pleased that the bill I sign today includes an expansion of the GI Bill. This legislation will make it easier for our troops to transfer unused education benefits to their spouses and children. It will help us to recruit and reward the best military on the face of the Earth. It will help us to meet our responsibilities to those who support our troops every day -- America's great military families.

The bill also includes agreed-upon funding for other critical national priorities. This bill includes $465 million for the Merida Initiative -- a partnership with Mexico and nations in Central America to crack down on violent drug trafficking gangs. The bill includes nearly $2.7 billion to help ensure that any state facing a disaster
Figure x. Stages of the federal budget process in the United States

- The President
  - Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
    - Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)
  - Federal Departments and Agencies
    - Executive Branch

Congress
- Budget Committees (produce budget resolution)
- Other committees (produce parts of optional reconciliation bill - changes in entitlements or revenues)
- Appropriations Committees (draft 13 appropriations bills)
- House version
  - Senate version
  - House-Senate conference
  - House approval
  - Senate approval
  - President signs bills into law OR vetoes
  - Agencies receive funds

Timeline:
- Summer
- Fall
- Winter
- February
- Spring
- Summer
- Fall (Start of fiscal year) - Oct. 1
Trends in Federal R&D, FY 1976-2009 *

in billions of constant FY 2008 dollars

Source: AAAS analyses of R&D in annual AAAS R&D reports. * FY 2009 figures are latest AAAS estimates of FY 2009 request. R&D includes conduct of R&D and R&D facilities. Data to 1984 are obligations from the NSF Federal Funds survey. GDP figures are from OMB, Budget of the U.S. Government FY 2009.
MARCH '08 REVISED © 2008 AAAS
Congress Endorses Physical Sciences Increases as 2009 Appropriations Get Underway

The congressional fiscal year (FY) 2009 appropriations process is now underway. Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have begun drafting their versions of the 12 appropriations bills providing 2009 funding for the federal government's discretionary programs. In actions so far, congressional appropriators have endorsed large increases for the three physical sciences agencies in the American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI), increases for human spacecraft development, increases for biomedical research in the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and increases in other parts of the federal research and development (R&D) portfolio. Details of federal R&D funding in the 2009 appropriations bills are available in a series of AAAS R&D Funding Updates on the AAAS R&D web site.

Armed with a budget resolution adding $21 billion to the President's request for 2009 appropriations for a total of $1.01 trillion, congressional appropriators have begun drafting program-by-program funding levels in...
NEXT…

Write your own appropriations bill!
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2008 Enacted:</th>
<th>$51.8 billion – Base Bill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Funds: Cyber &amp; Border Security</td>
<td>$286 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| President’s Request: | $53.7 billion |
| Committee Mark:     | $56.9 billion |

### KEY INVESTMENTS

#### JUSTICE

**Fighting Methamphetamine$: $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.