



COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES



SUMMARY OF REPUBLICAN FISCAL YEAR 2026 BILL

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

The fiscal year 2026 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies funding bill provides \$79 billion. The bill is \$2.1 billion (2.6 percent) below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$13.5 billion above President Trump's fiscal year 2026 request.

This legislation:

- **Threatens national security by defunding law enforcement**, eliminating thousands of federal agent and analyst positions, and cutting resources to protect Americans from harm, including violent crime, espionage, domestic and international terrorism, and other threats.
- **Makes families, women, and children less safe** by slashing legal services, Violence Against Women Act grants, Juvenile Justice grants, Community Violence Intervention and Prevention grants, hate crime prevention grants, and other resources that prevent violence.
- **Hurts the economy and harms hardworking Americans who cannot keep up with the high cost of living** by gutting Economic Development Administration (EDA) programs that mainly serve rural communities, as well as International Trade Administration (ITA) programs that promote U.S. exports and fight the unfair trade practices of other countries.
- **Continues Republicans' attacks on America's scientific and economic competitiveness** by cutting billions from science, technology development, STEM education, and aeronautics research of NASA and the National Science Foundation.
- **Promotes and increases waste, fraud, and abuse** by cutting oversight and investigation funding for numerous agency offices of Inspector General.

Bill Summary

U.S. Department of Commerce – \$10.1 billion for the Department of Commerce, a decrease of \$264 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$2 billion above the fiscal year 2026 request.

- **International Trade Administration (ITA)** – \$440 million, \$183 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request. ITA’s mission is to fight the unfair trade practices of other countries and help American businesses expand exports.
- **Economic Development Administration (EDA)** – \$325 million, \$144 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$295 million above the fiscal year 2026 request, greatly reducing our investment in programs that create jobs and revitalize distressed local communities.
- **Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)** – \$303 million, \$112 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)** – \$16 million, a decrease of \$52 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$9 million above the fiscal year 2026 request, is provided for MBDA, which supports minority businesses around the country.
- **Census Bureau** – \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$294 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request, though Current Surveys and Programs are cut by \$30 million below fiscal year 2025.
- **U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)** – \$5 billion, equal to the estimated amount of PTO fee collections.
- **Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Program** – \$175 million, equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$175 million above the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – \$5.8 billion, \$387 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$1.3 billion above the fiscal year 2026 request. NOAA serves the American public by providing weather forecasts and warnings, as well as vital information regarding oceanic and atmospheric conditions and changes to the Earth’s climate.

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) – \$37.3 billion overall for the Department of Justice, which is \$408 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$2.2 billion above the fiscal year 2026 request.

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Salaries and Expenses** – \$10.1 billion, a decrease of \$543 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$2 million above the fiscal year 2026 request. The proposed funding level would effectively force the FBI to reduce its current workforce by thousands of positions, greatly weakening the ability of the FBI to fight violent crime and counter threats to our national security.
- **Drug Enforcement Administration** – \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$247 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$359 million above the fiscal year 2026 request.

- **United States Attorneys** – \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$169 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF)** – \$400 million, a decrease of \$147 below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$400 million above the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) Salaries and Expenses** – \$1.2 billion, a decrease of \$418 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request. The proposed funding level would force ATF to reduce its current workforce by more than 1,000 positions, greatly weakening ATF’s ability both to prevent illegal gun trafficking and to assist State and local law enforcement in capturing dangerous criminals.
- **Antitrust Division** – \$310 million, an increase of \$77 million above both the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **National Security Division (NSD)** – \$117 million, \$11 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request. NSD works with other agencies of the U.S. Intelligence Community to protect the United States from threats to our national security, including espionage, domestic and international terrorism, and other threats.
- **Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)** – \$844 million, equal to both the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **Community Relations Service (CRS)** – The bill completely eliminates this agency, which received \$24 million in fiscal year 2025. CRS provides facilitated dialogue, mediation, training, and consultation to assist American communities facing social conflict. CRS works with communities to develop solutions to conflict and serves as a neutral party.
- **Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)** – \$9.1 billion, an increase of \$513 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$219 million above the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **Grants to State and Local Law Enforcement** – \$4.2 billion is provided, including:
 - \$641 million for **Violence Against Women Act** grants, a decrease of \$73 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$135 million above the fiscal year 2026 request;
 - \$327 million for **Juvenile Justice** grants, a decrease of \$48 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$27 million above the fiscal year 2026 request;
 - \$654 million for **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** programs;
 - \$397 million for **Byrne Justice Assistance** formula grants; and

- \$154 million for **DNA Initiatives**.
- Additionally, there is nothing at all included for **Community Violence Intervention and Prevention** grants, **Hate Crime Prevention** grants, **Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention** grants, and several **Office on Violence Against Women** grants such as grants for **Restorative Practices** and **LGBTQI+ Specific Services**.
- **DOJ Office of Inspector General** – \$97 million, a decrease of \$42 million below fiscal year 2025 and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$24.8 billion is provided, equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$6 billion above the fiscal year 2026 request. This includes significant cuts to NASA’s science, technology, aeronautics, and education initiatives.

- **Science** – \$6 billion, \$1.33 billion below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$2.1 billion above the request.
- **STEM Engagement** – \$84 million, \$59 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.
- **NASA Office of Inspector General** – \$41 million, \$7 million below fiscal year 2025 and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.

National Science Foundation (NSF) – \$7 billion, a decrease of \$2.1 billion below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$3.1 billion above the fiscal year 2026 request, for efforts to support cutting-edge research including:

- **NSF Research and Related Activities** – \$6.4 billion is provided, a decrease of \$804 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and \$3.1 billion above the fiscal year 2026 request.
- **STEM Education** – This account, which received \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 2025, is not funded in the bill.
- **NSF Office of Inspector General** – \$18 million is provided, \$6 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.

Legal Services Corporation (LSC) – \$300 million, \$260 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level, and \$279 million above the fiscal year 2026 request for LSC, which provides legal assistance to underserved communities.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights – \$13 million, \$1 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level, and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) – \$435 million, \$20 million below the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.

International Trade Commission (ITC) – \$134 million, \$12 million above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level and equal to the fiscal year 2026 request.

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative – \$74 million, equal to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level, and \$21 million below the fiscal year 2026 request.

The legislation includes riders that would, for example:

- Impose numerous restrictions on Federal agencies that would make it easier for guns to end up in the wrong hands.
- Prohibit the Census Bureau from counting undocumented immigrants as part of Decennial Census apportionment determinations.
- Block the implementation of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives.
- Bar funding from being used for the operations or expenses of any Federal employee union.
- Block implementation of various environmental and climate change-related efforts.
- Bar funding for litigation against States or local governments regarding laws that restrict or limit abortion.
- Bar funding to finalize, implement, or enforce the EEOC’s “Proposed Guidance on Harassment in the Workplace” (issued in October 2023), or any similar guidance, leaving workers more vulnerable to harassment.
- Bar funding to change the status of marijuana under the Controlled Substances Act.