



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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For Immediate Release:

July 28, 2022

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SUMMARY
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES
SUBCOMMITTEE
FISCAL YEAR 2023 APPROPRIATIONS BILL
Chairman's Mark: July 28, 2022

Washington, D.C. –The Energy and Water Development fiscal year 2022 appropriations bill totals \$57.54 billion in new discretionary budget authority, \$4.6 billion more than fiscal year 2022. The bill provides over \$10.6 billion to improve the nation’s water infrastructure, which includes funding for the Army Corps of Engineers’ Civil Works program at \$8.7 billion, an increase of \$414 million over fiscal year 2022. Funding for the Corps will be used to build projects that reduce the risk of flood and storm damage, improve the efficiency of our ports, harbors, and inland waterways, and restore aquatic environments. The bill also includes \$1.949 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$27 million over fiscal year 2022, to assist the Western states in maintaining water supply in rural communities and parts of the country experiencing drought conditions. Additionally, the bill provides over \$49.3 billion for the Department of Energy, an increase of \$4.5 billion over fiscal year 2022.

U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), Chair of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, said:

“The Energy & Water funding bill released today by the Appropriations Committee is focused on modernizing critical infrastructure throughout the nation, with a particular focus on climate change programs and California’s outdated water system. The bill makes substantial investments in water infrastructure, including \$186 million to fund Western drought programs under the WIIN Act. The bill also shines a light on the need to address the climate crisis, allocating billions of dollars to key programs including a new Domestic Clean Energy Accelerator to support our domestic clean energy manufacturing base. Finally, the bill provides necessary investment in nuclear nonproliferation, including programs that secure radiological materials in the United States and abroad.”

U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), Chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, **said:**

“This bill provides critical resources to support our nation’s water infrastructure, our energy sector, and bolsters clean and renewable energy technologies to help us confront the climate

crisis. Importantly, the bill also addresses the consequences of climate change by providing resources to address the historic and debilitating drought in the Western United States.”

Key Points & Highlights –

Corps of Engineers: The bill includes significant funding for the Army Corps’ Civil Works program at \$8.7 billion, \$414 million more than fiscal year 2022. For the second year in a row, the bill meets the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund target providing \$2.318 billion to maintain and modernize our waterways. The Corps maintains our inland waterways and ports, manages a portion of our water supply, provides emission-free electricity from dams, restores aquatic ecosystems, looks after our recreational lands and waters, reduces flooding, and provides emergency response to natural disasters. The annual net economic benefit generated by the Corps’ Civil Works mission is estimated to be \$89 billion, which equates to a return of about \$12 for every dollar invested.

Department of the Interior: The bill provides \$1.949 billion for the Department of Interior, which is \$27 million more than fiscal year 2022. This amount includes \$21 million for the Central Utah Project and \$1.928 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Funding for the Bureau of Reclamation includes \$186 million to fund Western drought programs under the WIIN Act. The Western United States is currently experiencing unprecedented drought conditions as a result of climate change. These programs fund long-term drought strategies including, water storage, water recycling and reuse, and desalination.

Department of Energy (DOE): The bill provides \$49.3 billion for DOE. This amount is \$4.5 billion more than the fiscal year 2022 level. These funds include:

Defense Production Act Domestic Clean Energy Accelerator:

The bill provides \$500 million in new funding to accelerate domestic manufacturing of five key clean energy technologies. The funding will help to ensure a resilient and sustainable domestic industrial energy supply chain base to meet the requirements of the clean energy economy as an imperative to strengthening national security, reducing emissions, and creating high quality jobs.

Scientific Discovery:

The bill provides \$8.1 billion, \$625 million over fiscal year 2022, for the Office of Science. The Office of Science is the largest federal sponsor of basic research in the physical sciences, and supports 22,000 researchers at 17 national laboratories and more than 300 universities. The bill continues to advance the highest priorities in materials research, high performance computing and biology to maintain U.S. scientific leadership.

Tribal Energy:

The bill provides \$110 million for the Indian Energy Policy and Programs, \$52 million over fiscal year 2022 levels, and updates the Tribal Loan Guarantee Program to help Tribal Nations deploy clean energy. The increased funding and new loan authority will also provide new funds to start electrifying the 30,000 tribal homes that do not have access to power.

Applied Energy Research and Development:

The bill provides \$6.85 billion for applied energy programs, \$859 million over fiscal year 2022. This funding supports research, development, demonstration and deployment of an extensive range of clean energy technologies, including for advanced nuclear, carbon capture and renewable energy applications that keep the United States at the forefront of energy innovation. The bill also includes \$570 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to develop next-generation, innovative energy technologies and \$150 million for the new Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations.

Renewable Energy:

The bill provides a historic level of funding of \$3.799 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), a \$599 million increase over fiscal year 2022 levels. These increased funds will energize every EERE effort, from vehicle technologies, to hydrogen research and development, marine, wind, and solar energy, and weatherization assistance programs, and renewable grid integration. These programs are foundational to facilitating our nation's ongoing transition to a clean energy economy.

Energy Sector Cybersecurity:

The bill provides \$202 million for Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER), \$16 million over fiscal year 2022 levels. The increased funding will ensure continued success of the Department's programs aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of our energy sector. Further, the CESER funding will expand the Department's ability to coordinate and respond to threats facing the energy sector by leveraging the private sector, industry, and National Labs.

Nuclear Energy:

The bill provides \$1.765 billion for Nuclear Energy research and development, \$110 million over fiscal year 2022 levels. The funding continues to support the two advanced reactor demonstration projects and small modular reactors. The bill would also support a high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU) program for advanced reactor fuel development.

Defense Environmental Cleanup:

The bill provides \$7.064 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup activities, an increase of \$354 million over fiscal year 2022 levels. Weapons research and development production dating as far back as World War II has left behind millions of gallons of hazardous waste. The bill provides significant increases across defense cleanup sites in: Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

Nonproliferation:

The bill provides \$2.538 billion, an increase of \$184 million over fiscal year 2022. The bill funds efforts to secure radiological materials in the U.S. and abroad, to conduct research and development activities on nuclear proliferation and detonation detection,

and installation of radiological detection equipment at border crossing and seaports around the world.

Nuclear Weapons:

The bill provides \$16.986 billion for nuclear weapons activities, an increase of \$1.06 billion over fiscal year 2022 levels. The bill fully funds stockpile modernization and sustainment, but does not fund the B-83 megaton gravity bomb limited life component extension or a new sea-launched cruise missile, per the President's request. The bill also includes funds to address National Nuclear Security Administration's deferred maintenance backlog across its facilities.

Naval Reactors:

The bill includes \$2.081 billion for naval reactors, a \$163.4 million increase over fiscal year 2022 levels. The bill fully funds operations and infrastructure activities at facilities in New York and Pennsylvania and provides funds above the budget request to address project cost increases for the Spent Fuel Handling Facility in Idaho and mitigate the risk of schedule delays.

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