



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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SUMMARY

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES SUBCOMMITTEE

FISCAL YEAR 2022 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Washington, D.C. – The Energy and Water Development fiscal year 2022 appropriations bill totals \$54.971 billion in new discretionary budget authority, \$3.2 billion more than fiscal year 2021. The bill provides over \$10 billion to improve the nation’s water infrastructure, which includes funding for the Army Corps of Engineers’ Civil Works program at \$8.3 billion, an increase of \$548 million over fiscal year 2021. 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 \$1.924 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$233 million over fiscal year 2021, to assist the Western states in maintaining water supply for Tribes, rural communities, and parts of the country experiencing drought conditions. Additionally, the bill provides over \$45 billion for the Department of Energy, an increase of \$2.9 billion over fiscal year 2021.

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

“I’m pleased that the omnibus federal spending bill the Senate will soon consider includes significant investments to modernize our water infrastructure and boost funding for clean energy. The bill includes more than \$10 billion for the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation to complete water infrastructure projects, many of which will help California better respond to severe drought. The bill also includes more than \$45 billion for Energy Department programs to fight climate change, expand renewable energy programs, conduct research at national laboratories and universities, improve cybersecurity capabilities and continue nuclear nonproliferation efforts.”

Key Points & Highlights –

Corps of Engineers

The bill includes the highest-ever level of funding for the Army Corps’ Civil Works program at \$8.34 billion, \$548 million over fiscal year 2021. 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 expended.

Department of the Interior

The bill provides \$1.924 billion for the Department of Interior, which is \$233 million over fiscal year 2021. This amount includes \$23 million for the Central Utah Project and \$1.747 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Funding for the Bureau of Reclamation includes \$155 million to fund Western drought programs under the WIIN Act. These programs fund long-term drought strategies including, water storage, water recycling and reuse, and desalination.

Department of Energy (DOE)

The Energy and Water bill provides \$45 billion for DOE. This amount is \$2.9 billion more than the fiscal year 2021 level. These funds include:

Scientific Discovery

The bill provides \$7.475 billion in new directed funding, \$449 million over fiscal year 2021, 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 agreement provides \$58 million for the Indian Energy Policy and Programs, \$36 million over fiscal year 2021 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 \$6.14 billion for applied energy programs, \$655 million over fiscal year 2021. 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. This agreement also includes \$450 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to develop next-generation, innovative energy technologies and \$20 million for the new Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations.

Renewable Energy

The agreement provides a historic level of funding of \$3.2 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), a \$339 million increase over fiscal year 2021 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 agreement provides \$185.8 million for Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER), \$29 million over 2021 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 agreement provides \$1.654 billion for Nuclear Energy research and development, \$147 million over fiscal year 2021 levels. The funding continues to fund the two advanced reactor demonstration projects and small modular reactors. The agreement would also support a high-assay low-enriched uranium (HALEU) program for advanced reactor fuel development.

Fossil Energy and Carbon Management

The agreement provides \$825 million for Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, an increase of \$75 million over fiscal year 2021 levels. The increase in funding is focused on negative emission technologies like direct air capture and industrial carbon capture. Further, the funding will expand research on how to turn captured carbon dioxide into usable products.

Defense Environmental Cleanup

The agreement provides \$6.7 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup activities, an increase of \$284 million over fiscal year 2021 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 increases across defense cleanup sites in: Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

Nonproliferation

The bill provides \$2.354 billion for nonproliferation activities, an increase of \$94 million over fiscal year 2021. 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 \$15.92 billion for nuclear weapons activities, an increase of \$575 million over fiscal year 2021 levels. The bill fully funds life extension programs for the B61, W88, and W80-4 warheads. Increases are also included to address deferred maintenance among NNSA's facilities and improve its ability to modernize the nuclear stockpile.

Naval Reactors

The bill funds Naval Reactors at \$1.918 billion, a \$234 million increase over fiscal year 2021. The agreement includes funds for operations and infrastructure activities at facilities in Idaho, New York and Pennsylvania.

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