

Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, 2017 Omnibus Agreement Summary

Highlights of the FY2017 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill:

The bill totals \$37.771 billion, \$586 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$495 million above the President's FY2017 budget request.

Nuclear Security – \$12.9 billion, a \$412 million increase above the FY2016 enacted level and \$63 million above the Budget request, for Department of Energy (DOE) national security programs, including Weapons Activities, Naval Reactors, and Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation. This includes:

- \$9.2 billion for Weapons Activities, \$399 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$11 million above the budget request;
- \$1.4 billion for Naval Reactors, \$44 million above the FY2016 enacted level and the same as the budget request; and
- \$1.9 billion for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, \$57 million below the FY2016 enacted level and \$75 million above the budget request.

Army Corps of Engineers – \$6.038 billion, an increase of \$49 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$1.418 billion above the budget request. The bill provides:

- \$2.66 billion for navigation projects and studies, including an estimated \$1.301 billion in funding from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and full use of estimated annual revenues from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, to advance American competitiveness and export capabilities;
- \$1.72 billion to support flood and storm damage reduction activities; and
- Six new starts in construction and up to six new study starts.

Bureau of Reclamation – \$1.317 billion, \$42 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$205 million above the budget request, for the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation to help manage, develop, and protect the water resources of Western states. The bill includes more than \$140 million to address the Western drought.

Science Research – \$5.392 billion for science research, an increase of \$42 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$180 million below the budget request, to support basic energy research, development of high-performance computing systems, and research into the next generation of clean energy sources—all important areas for lessening U.S. dependence on foreign energy sources and for improving economic competitiveness.

Environmental Cleanup – \$6.4 billion for DOE environmental management activities, \$202 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$966 million above the budget request, including \$5.4 billion for Defense Environmental Cleanup to continue remediation of

sites contaminated by previous nuclear weapons production. The bill also funds cleanup activities at other non-defense related nuclear sites.

Energy Programs – \$11.284 billion, an increase of \$257 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$1.056 billion below the budget request. Within this total, the bill prioritizes and increases funding for energy programs that encourage U.S. economic competitiveness and advance “all-of-the-above” solutions to U.S. energy independence.

Fossil Energy Research and Development – \$668 million, an increase of \$36 million above the FY2016 enacted level and \$308 million above the budget request, for technologies to advance coal, natural gas, oil, and other fossil energy resources.

Nuclear Energy Research and Development – \$1.017 billion, a \$30 million increase above FY2016 enacted and \$23 million above the budget request, for nuclear energy research, development, and demonstration activities.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission – \$905 million, a decrease of \$85 million below the FY2016 enacted level and \$65 million below the budget request. The bill reflects significant savings identified by the Commission as part of its re-baselining efforts while maintaining resources necessary to ensure protection of the public health and safety. The bill includes \$5 million for activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

Other policy items:

The bill continues the prohibition on redefining “fill material” and “discharge of fill material” for the purposes of the Clean Water Act.

The bill continues the prohibition on the application of the Clean Water Act to certain agricultural areas, including farm ponds and irrigation ditches.

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