



## **DIVISION N— DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023**

The Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023, includes \$27 billion in emergency funding to respond to the devastation that recent natural disasters and extreme weather events have left behind and help families, small businesses, and entire communities recover, \$1 billion for increased investments in scientific and environmental research, and \$10 billion for other nondefense programs.

### **Title I – Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**

**Office of the Secretary** – \$3.742 billion for crop and livestock losses in calendar year 2022.

**Farm Service Agency** – \$27 million for the Emergency Forest Reserve Program.

**Natural Resources Conservation Service** – \$925 million for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program.

**Rural Housing Assistance Grants** – \$60 million for rural housing assistance grants.

**Rural Community Facilities Program** – \$50 million for repairs to essential community facilities.

**Rural Water and Waste Program** – \$265 million for damages to water and waste systems.

### **Title II – Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies**

**Economic Development Administration (EDA)** – \$1.18 billion, including:

- \$500 million for infrastructure and other long-term economic recovery efforts for areas impacted by natural disasters in 2021 and 2022.
- \$459 million to develop regional technology hubs to promote research, commercialization, and competitiveness in all corners of America.
- \$159 million for RECOMPETE grants to meet local economic development needs, create good jobs, and invest in local workers in distressed communities with high long-term unemployment rates among workers in their prime working years.

**National Institute of Standards and Technology** – \$67 million, including:

- \$40 million for research and standards-setting to help improve the resilience of property and infrastructure against future natural disasters, as well as for investigations of building failures under the National Construction Safety Team Act of 2002.

- To help implement the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act, the legislation also includes supplemental funding of \$13 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program and \$14 million for the Manufacturing USA program

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)** – \$656.7 million, including:

- \$29 million for repair and replacement of damaged facilities; marine debris removal; and mapping and charting of coastal waters in areas impacted by natural disasters.
- \$327.7 million for the acquisition of hurricane hunter aircraft.
- \$300 million for fisheries disaster assistance, to mitigate the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters.
- \$20 million to support the adoption of innovative fishing gear and fishing techniques to help reduce the risk to endangered North Atlantic right whales.

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** – \$189.4 million is provided for repair and replacement of NASA facilities.

**National Science Foundation (NSF):**

- \$2.5 million is provided to repair damaged research facilities and scientific equipment.
- \$210 million is included for research and related activities to implement the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act
- \$125 million is provided for STEM education programs to implement the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act

**Legal Services Corporation** – \$20 million is provided for emergency legal assistance to underserved individuals and families impacted by natural disasters.

### **Title III —Department of Defense**

**Navy** – \$82.9 million to repair facilities in Florida, Georgia and Virginia damaged by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona.

**Army Reserve** – \$6.8 million to repair facilities in North Carolina, Florida and Puerto Rico damaged by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona.

**Army National Guard** – \$16.6 million to repair facilities in Florida and Puerto Rico damaged by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona.

### **Title IV – Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies**

**Army Corps of Engineers—Civil** – \$1.48 billion to make necessary repairs to projects impacted by hurricanes and other natural disasters, to construct projects that will increase resiliency from future flooding and storms, and for other purposes.

**Department of Energy** – \$1.52 billion, including:

- \$1 billion to increase the resilience of Puerto Rico’s electric grid and assist low and moderate income households and households that include individuals with disabilities in purchasing and installing renewable energy, energy storage, and other grid technologies.
- \$520 million in fully reimbursable Purchase Power and Wheeling funds to allow the Western Area Power Administration to buy power to meet contractual obligations when there is not enough hydropower to generate that power, particularly due to the severe drought.

### **Title V – Financial Services and General Government**

**General Services Administration** – \$36.8 million for repairs to Federal buildings caused by Hurricane Ian.

**Small Business Administration** – \$858 million for SBA’s Disaster Loans Program to support requirements for Hurricanes Fiona, Ian, and other disaster loans programs administered by SBA.

### **Title VI – Homeland Security**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** – \$5 billion for FEMA’s Disaster Relief Fund for disaster recovery efforts related to recent disasters, including Hurricane Fiona in Puerto Rico and Hurricane Ian in Florida.

**Hermit’s Peak/Calf Canyon Fire Assistance Program** – \$1.45 billion for the Hermit’s Peak/Calf Canyon Fire Assistance Program.

- A provision in the bill clarifies that assistance provided under the program may be for water treatment facility improvements needed to treat drinking water sources contaminated by the fire.

**United States Coast Guard** – \$154.8 million to the Coast Guard for costs associated with damage caused by recent hurricanes.

### **Title VII – Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**

**United States Fish and Wildlife** – \$247 million for United States Fish and Wildlife, Construction which includes winter storm damages at Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

**National Park Service** – \$1.5 billion for National Park Service, Construction for necessary expenses related to the consequences of wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.

**United States Geological Survey** – \$41.04 million for the United States Geological Survey for necessary expenses related to the consequences of wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs** – \$47 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for necessary expenses related to the consequences of wildfires, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.

**Bureau of Indian Education** – \$90 million for the Bureau of Indian Education for necessary expenses related to the consequences of flooding at the To'Hajiilee Community School.

**Dept. of Interior, Wildland Fire Management** – \$75 million for the Dept. of Interior, Wildland Fire Management for wildland fire suppression activities.

**United States Forest Service** – \$510 million for Forest Service Non-Fire and \$375 million for Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management for wildland fire suppression activities.

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** – \$1.67 billion for EPA's Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Fiona and Ian and including \$600 million to address the water crisis in Jackson, Mississippi.

## **Title VIII – Department of Health and Human Services**

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** – \$86 million to address public health issues in the impacted areas, including:

- technical assistance to State and local health departments to support health and environmental assessments and enhanced surveillance to monitor adverse health impacts
- dissemination of public health information on environmental risks, infectious disease risks, mold cleanup, and food and water safety
- laboratory surge capacity, including activities to identify environmental health impacts and vector-borne, food-borne, water-borne, and other infectious diseases that arise as a result of the hurricanes (e.g., leptospirosis, an infection with high mortality and morbidity which is associated with contaminated water)

**National Institutes of Health** – \$27.5 million to restore or reimburse research projects in impacted areas, as well as funding for the Superfund Worker Training Program, which provides health and safety training for workers who may be involved in handling hazardous materials or in responding to emergency releases of hazardous materials.

**Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program** – \$1 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to help lower-income families cover the costs of home heating and cooling, for a total of \$5 billion for LIHEAP in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023.

**Child Care and Development Block Grant** – \$100 million for child care services, as well as renovation and repair of facilities in impacted areas.

**Children and Families Services Programs** – \$408 million to support the recovery and reopening of Head Start programs in impacted areas, as well as child welfare services and related social services in impacted areas.

**Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund** – \$129 million to support national disaster medical response team, community health centers, mental and behavioral health services, nutrition services, and renovation of damaged facilities, including:

- \$24.4 million for the National Disaster Medical System to restore caches of medical supplies used during hurricane response efforts and expand the number of field hospitals to address large-scale and multiple disaster events.
- \$65 million for Community Health Centers facility costs, including alteration, renovation, construction, equipment, and other capital improvement costs as necessary to meet the needs of community health centers in the impacted areas.
- \$22 million for mental and behavioral health workforce, infrastructure, and treatment services.
- \$15 million to provide nutrition services and home-delivered meals and repair/replace senior centers and nutrition centers affected by the hurricanes.
- \$392 thousand for the Food and Drug Administration for repair of facilities and replacement of equipment.
- \$2 million for the Office of Inspector General for oversight of activities responding to such covered disasters or emergencies.

### **Title IX – Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies**

**Department of Defense, Navy and Marine Corps** – \$41 million to recover from damage to facilities caused by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona.

### **Title X – Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies**

**Department of Transportation** –

- \$803 million for the **Federal Highway Administration** to reimburse states and territories for damage from natural disasters to roads and bridges in the National Highway System.
- \$213.9 million for the **Federal Transit Administration** to support public transit systems impacted by natural disasters.

**Department of Housing and Urban Development**– \$3 billion for the **Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)** program for the long-term housing, infrastructure, and economic recovery needs for areas impacted by a natural disaster.

### **Title XI – General Provisions**

Technical budgetary provisions.