Dear Director Young,

As you work to finalize the Administration’s budget request for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, we urge you to follow through on the United States’ commitment to science and innovation by supporting the authorization levels set by the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 for the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science. This law included a comprehensive reauthorization crafted on a bipartisan, bicameral basis with input from the DOE and our national laboratory system. The CHIPS and Science Act represents the first step in a new national science policy. A strong signal of support for its provisions in the FY2024 budget request is vital to solidify the United States’ renewed commitment to global leadership in science and innovation.

As the nation’s primary sponsor of fundamental research in the physical sciences, the DOE Office of Science serves as a crucial arm of the United States’ research enterprise. The DOE Office of Science operates a collection of 28 large-scale, cutting-edge user facilities and supports a workforce of more than 22,000 research scientists, engineers, and support personnel. These facilities and personnel operate at the intersection of basic and applied sciences, including the development of critical fields like high-performance computing, particle physics, material sciences, advanced energy systems, climate change, biological sciences, and artificial intelligence—among many others. This research will define next-generation economies and ensure the U.S. remains at the forefront of global security. However, this progress and leadership requires meaningful, sustained growth in funding.

Previous budget requests have proven insufficient for maintaining scientific progress at the DOE Office of Science at the rate necessary to compete on the global stage. Undercutting the DOE Office of Science budget can slow or even halt critical ongoing research, construction projects, and talent retention efforts. President Biden has indicated that scientific research is a top priority, but an insufficient budget request for the DOE Office of Science would undercut this message and harm Congress’ ability to support the national demand for discovery. In some instances, a mismatch of priorities and funding already has caused our international allies to reconsider the United States’ ability to work as a partner in major scientific endeavors.

As outlined in the CHIPS and Science Act, Congress has demonstrated that the DOE Office of Science is poised to continue leading the nation in next-generation discovery. A robust funding request for the DOE Office of Science in FY2024, consistent with the authorization levels in the CHIPS and Science Act, would help guarantee the United States’ position as a global leader in innovation. We urge you to include this robust level of funding in your request.
We look forward to working with you to advance U.S. leadership in science and innovation.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator

Gary C. Peters
United States Senator

Debbie Stabenow
United States Senator

Mark R. Warner
United States Senator

Richard Blumenthal
United States Senator

Michael F. Bennet
United States Senator

Tina Smith
United States Senator

Ron Wyden
United States Senator

Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator

Tammy Duckworth
United States Senator
Edward J. Markey  
United States Senator

Elizabeth Warren  
United States Senator

Tim Kaine  
United States Senator

Ben Ray Luján  
United States Senator

Cory A. Booker  
United States Senator

Tammy Baldwin  
United States Senator

Chris Van Hollen  
United States Senator

Kirsten Gillibrand  
United States Senator