



Updated February 3, 2020

# Bureau of Reclamation: FY2020 Appropriations

## Overview

Most of the large dams and water diversion structures in the 17 states west of the Mississippi River were built by, or with the assistance of, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), part of the Department of the Interior. Reclamation’s original mission was to develop water supplies, primarily for irrigation to reclaim arid lands in the West. Today, its mission includes management, development, and protection of water and related resources. Reclamation’s mission areas and geographic scope are generally narrower than those of the other principal federal water resource agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Reclamation manages hundreds of water storage and conveyance projects. These projects provide water to approximately 10 million acres of farmland and 31 million people. Reclamation is the largest wholesale supplier of water in these 17 western states and the second-largest hydroelectric power producer in the nation. Operations of Reclamation facilities can be controversial, particularly in relation to effects on fish and wildlife species and conflicts among competing water users.

Reclamation’s role has evolved, and its focus has gradually shifted from construction of new water storage projects to operation and maintenance of existing projects. Reclamation has also expanded into new areas, including funding for water supply projects on tribal lands and in rural areas under congressionally authorized Indian water rights settlements and rural water supply projects, respectively. Congress has also authorized Reclamation grants to nonfederal projects, including those for water reuse and recycling, conservation and efficiency, and desalination.

Reclamation’s Water and Related Resources account funds most agency activities, including construction, operation and maintenance, dam safety, and ecosystem restoration. It also funds Indian water rights settlements and most Reclamation programmatic and grant authorities. Reclamation also typically requests funding for three smaller accounts: California Bay-Delta Restoration, the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (the latter of which is offset by customer receipts), and the Policy and Administration account.

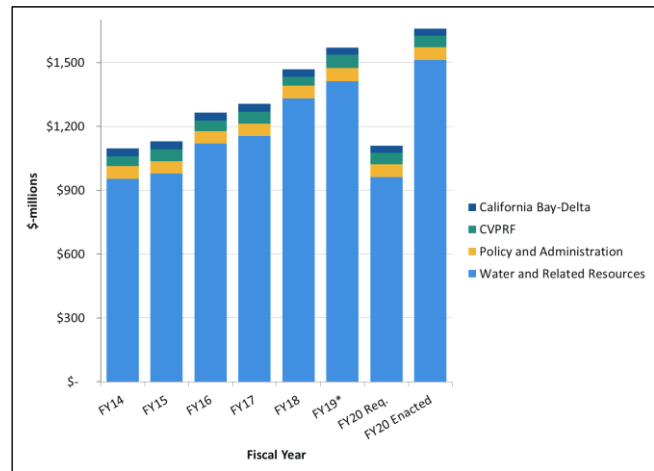
## FY2020 Budget

The President’s budget request for FY2020 proposed \$1.11 billion in gross current authority for Reclamation, and Congress enacted \$1.66 billion for Reclamation in its final enacted appropriations bill. The funding for Reclamation is provided in Division C of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), as detailed by the accompanying explanatory statement. **Figure 1** shows

recent appropriations levels for Reclamation compared to the FY2020 President’s budget request and enacted levels.

**Figure 1. Reclamation Appropriations by Account, FY2010-FY2020 Enacted**

(nominal \$ in millions)



**Source:** CRS, based on Reclamation budget request and enacted appropriations data.

**Notes:** Does not reflect offsetting receipts for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF).

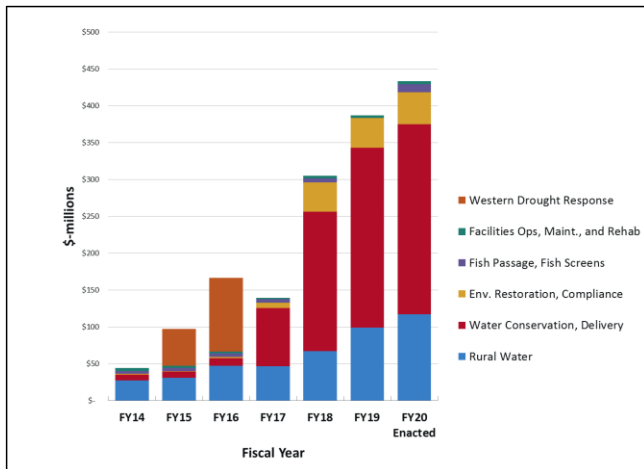
## Earmarks and Reclamation

The Water and Related Resources account is made up largely of individual project funding lines. These projects have been subject to recent earmark moratoriums that restrict the addition of funding for geographically specific project line-items that the Administration did not request. In lieu of these additions, since FY2014, Congress has included additional funding in appropriations bills beyond the President’s budget request for selected categories of Reclamation projects. These funds are typically allocated in work plans produced by the Administration and made available several months after appropriations bills have been enacted (these plans are available at <http://www.usbr.gov/budget/>).

Recent enacted appropriations bills have continued the practice of providing additional funds for allocation on specific projects in a work plan; funding for these projects has generally increased over time. FY2020 appropriations for Reclamation provided \$433 million for projects in five categories: rural water; water conservation and delivery; environmental restoration or compliance; and facilities operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation (**Figure 2**).

**Figure 2. Reclamation Additional Funding, FY2014-FY2020 Enacted**

(nominal \$ in millions)



Source: CRS, based on Reclamation appropriations data.

## Reclamation Appropriations Issues

### WIIN Act Section 4007 Funding

Section 4007 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act; P.L. 114-322) authorized Reclamation to study and construct new or expanded federal and nonfederal water storage projects. For projects to receive funding, they must be found feasible by Reclamation, have a cost-sharing partner, and be named in enacted appropriations legislation by Congress, among other things. In 2018 reporting, Reclamation initially recommended seven projects to receive \$35 million in FY2017 funding provided for projects under the Section 4007 authority; Congress agreed to these recommendations in enacted FY2018 appropriations. In February 2019, Reclamation recommended another round of projects to receive \$75 million in prior year (i.e., FY2017 and FY2018) appropriations: Shasta Dam and Reservoir Enlargement (\$57.0 million); Cle Elum Pool Raise (\$4.0 million); Boise River Basin Feasibility Study (\$1.75 million); Del Puerto Water District Feasibility Study (\$1.50 million); Los Vaqueros Phase 2 Feasibility Study (\$2.15 million); Sites Reservoir Feasibility Study (\$6.0 million); and Friant-Kern Subsidence Correction Feasibility Study (\$2.35 million). For FY2020, P.L. 116-94 approved these funding recommendations for all projects except for the Shasta Dam Raise Project, which received no funding.

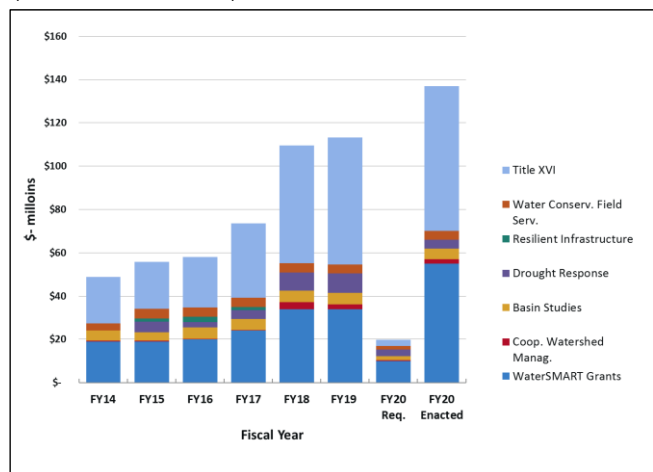
In addition to approving prior year funds, Congress also appropriated an additional \$134 million for Section 4007 projects in FY2020. As was required for prior appropriations under this authority, this funding must be recommended in future project level allocations by the Administration and approved in future appropriations acts. For more information, see CRS In Focus IF10626, *Reclamation Water Storage Projects: Section 4007 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act*.

Reclamation combines funding for multiple programs promoting water conservation into a single program—WaterSMART. WaterSMART is notable for its departure from Reclamation’s traditional federal project-based funding. In recent years, WaterSMART has included funding for seven programs. The largest sub-programs in the initiative are WaterSMART grants (i.e., water and related energy efficiency projects) and Title XVI projects (i.e., water recycling and reuse projects).

For FY2020, the Administration requested a total of \$20 million for the WaterSMART program, \$93 million below the FY2019 enacted level of \$113 million. P.L. 116-94 provided \$137 million for all WaterSMART projects (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Reclamation WaterSMART Program, FY2014-FY2020 Enacted**

(nominal \$ in millions)



Source: CRS, based on Reclamation budget request and appropriations data.

### Rural Water Supply and Indian Water Rights Settlements

Reclamation is authorized to build projects that provide water supplies to rural communities and Indian tribes. The FY2020 President’s budget requested \$28 million for five authorized rural water projects, or \$105 million less than the FY2019 enacted level. P.L. 116-94 approved the President’s request for individual projects and added an additional \$117 million in “additional funds” to be allocated to individual projects in an FY2020 Work Plan (see previous section, “Earmarks and Reclamation”). For Indian Water Rights Settlements, the FY2020 President’s budget requested \$100 million in construction funds to implement four authorized Indian water rights settlements, \$8 million less than the FY2019 enacted amount. P.L. 116-94 approved this funding request. For more information, see CRS Report R44148, *Indian Water Rights Settlements*.

Charles V. Stern, Specialist in Natural Resources Policy

## Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.