



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

VICE CHAIRMAN PATRICK LEAHY

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SUMMARY

ENERGY AND WATER

FISCAL YEAR 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Washington, D.C. – The Energy and Water Development fiscal year 2020 funding legislation totals \$48.3 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$3.7 billion more than fiscal year 2019.

Infrastructure

The bill provides \$9.33 billion to improve the nation’s water infrastructure, which includes a record level of funding for the Army Corps of Engineers’ Civil Works program at \$7.65 billion, an increase of \$651 million over fiscal year 2019. Funding for the Corps will be used to build flood control projects that reduce the risk of flood and storm damage and the maintenance of our ports, harbors, and inland waterways. It also includes \$1.68 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$115 million over fiscal year 2019, to assist the western states in maintaining water supply for Tribes, rural communities, and parts of the country experiencing drought conditions. The bill provides \$7.455 billion for environmental cleanup of legacy Cold War sites, an increase of \$280 million from fiscal year 2019. The bill provides the Office of Science an increase of over \$415 million across various facilities and research machines, including computing, light source upgrades, new buildings, and basic infrastructure at the national laboratories.

Scientific Research

The bill also provides \$12.862 billion to support basic and applied scientific research to make America more competitive in clean energy and other high-technology endeavors, an increase of \$1.19 billion over fiscal year 2019. ARPA-E is increased by \$60 million for a total of \$425 million. The Office of Science is increased by \$415 million from fiscal year 2019 for a total of \$7 billion, with the increase being divided between increased research and infrastructure investments.

Key Points & Highlights –

Title I—Corps of Engineers

The bill includes the highest-ever level of funding for the Army Corps’ Civil Works program at \$7.65 billion, \$651 million over fiscal year 2019. For every dollar spent, there is \$16.60 in net

economic benefits from the flood damages avoided as a result of the Corps' flood control mission and the transportation rate savings yielded from transporting goods on waterways.

Title II—Department of the Interior

The bill provides \$1.68 billion for the Department of Interior, which is \$115 million more than fiscal year 2019 and \$242 more than fiscal year 2018. This amount includes \$20 million for the Central Utah Project and \$1.66 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Funding for the Bureau of Reclamation includes \$206 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.

Title III-Department of Energy (DOE)

The Energy and Water bill provides \$38.585 billion for DOE. This amount is \$2.9 billion more than the fiscal year 2019 level.

Highlights

Scientific Discovery: The bill provides \$7 billion, \$415 million more than fiscal year 2019, 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.

Applied Energy Research and Development: The bill provides \$5.862 billion for applied energy programs, \$716 million more than fiscal year 2019. This funding supports research, development, demonstration and deployment of an extensive range of clean energy technologies, including for nuclear, fossil and renewable energy applications, that keep the United States at the forefront of energy innovation. This amount includes \$425 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to develop next-generation, innovative energy technologies, rejecting the president's proposal to eliminate the program.

Nonproliferation: The bill provides \$2.164 billion, \$215 million more than fiscal year 2019, for nonproliferation activities that reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. This amount will continue efforts to secure and permanently eliminate remaining stockpiles of dangerous nuclear and radiological materials around the world. The bill also invests in new technologies that can detect uranium and plutonium production activities in foreign countries.

Nuclear Weapons: The bill provides \$12.457 billion, which is \$1.347 billion more than fiscal year 2019. This amount will invest in the science, technology and engineering needed to maintain a safe and secure stockpile without underground nuclear weapons testing; and upgrade or replace aging infrastructure, especially for uranium and plutonium activities.

Naval Reactors: The bill provides \$1.648 billion for naval reactors. This amount includes \$138 million to continue the design of a 40-year nuclear reactor core to power the Ohio-class submarine, and \$250 million to refuel a research and training reactor in New York.

Environmental Cleanup: The bill provides a total of \$7.455 billion, \$280 million more than fiscal year 2019, for environmental cleanup activities across the DOE complex.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: The bill \$2.848 billion, \$469 million more than fiscal year 2019 and \$2.5 billion more than the President's budget request.

Title IV—Independent Agencies

The Energy and Water bill provides \$407 million, \$17 million more than fiscal year 2019, for eight independent agencies, including the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, five regional commissions, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. This amount includes \$130 million for the NRC.

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