



# COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

## VICE CHAIRMAN PATRICK LEAHY

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### SUMMARY

#### ENERGY AND WATER AND RELATED AGENCIES FISCAL YEAR 2021 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

**Washington, D.C.** – The Energy and Water Development fiscal year 2021 appropriations bill totals \$51.752 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$3.4 billion more than fiscal year 2020 and nearly \$8.6 billion more than the President’s request. The bill provides \$9.486 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 \$7.795 billion, an increase of \$145 million over fiscal year 2020. Funding for the Corps will be used to build projects that reduce the risk of flood and storm damage, improve the efficiency of our ports, harbors, and inland waterways, and restores aquatic environments. The bill also includes \$1.691 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$11 million over fiscal year 2020, to assist the western states in maintaining water supply for Tribes, rural communities, and parts of the country experiencing drought conditions. The bill provides \$7.836 billion for environmental cleanup of defense and non-defense radiological nuclear sites, an increase of \$181 million from fiscal year 2020.

#### **Key Points & Highlights** –

##### **Corps of Engineers**

The bill includes the highest-ever level of funding for the Army Corps’ Civil Works program at \$7.795 billion, \$145 million over fiscal year 2020, and \$696 million over fiscal year 2019. The Corps maintains our inland waterways and ports, manages a portion of our water supply, provides emission-free electricity from dams, restores aquatic ecosystems, looks after our recreational lands and waters, reduces flooding, and provides emergency response to natural disasters. The annual net economic benefit generated by the Corps’ Civil Works mission is estimated to be \$89 billion, which equates to a return of about \$12 for every dollar expended.

##### **Department of the Interior**

The bill provides \$1.691 billion for the Department of Interior, which is \$11 million more than fiscal year 2020 and \$253 million more than fiscal year 2019. This amount includes \$21 million for the Central Utah Project and \$1.67 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.

## **Department of Energy (DOE)**

The Energy and Water bill provides \$41.923 billion for DOE. This amount is \$3.3 billion more than the fiscal year 2020 level. These funds include:

### **Scientific Discovery**

The bill provides \$7.026 billion in new directed funding, \$26 million more than fiscal year 2020, 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 \$5.914 billion for applied energy programs, \$109.6 million more than fiscal year 2020 in a flat allocation year. 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 \$427 million for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) to develop next-generation, innovative energy technologies, rejecting the President's proposal to terminate the program.

### **Nonproliferation**

The bill provides \$2.260 billion, an increase of \$96 million more than fiscal year 2020. The bill funds efforts to secure radiological materials in the U.S. and abroad, to conduct research and development activities on nuclear proliferation and detonation detection, and installation of radiological detection equipment at border crossing and seaports around the world.

### **Nuclear Weapons**

The bill provides \$15.345 billion for nuclear weapons activities, an increase of \$2.8 billion over fiscal year 2020 levels. The bill fully funds life extension programs for the B61, W88, W76, and W80-4 warheads. The increase also includes funds to address National Nuclear Security Administration deferred maintenance backlog among its facilities.

### **Naval Reactors**

The bill fully funds Naval Reactors at \$1.684 billion, a \$36 million increase from fiscal year 2020. The agreement fully funds operations and infrastructure activities at facilities in New York and Pennsylvania.

### **Renewable Energy**

The agreement provides a historic level of funding of \$2.861 billion for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE). This is a \$71 million increase over the fiscal year 2020 level. These increased funds will go towards Weatherization assistance

programs, vehicle technologies, water power, wind energy and advanced manufacturing assisting in the transition to a global clean energy economy.

**Independent Agencies**

The Energy and Water bill provides \$413.9 million, \$6.6 million more than fiscal year 2020, 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.

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