Testimony of the Western States Water Council

Submitted to the
House Committee on Natural Resources
Oversight Subcommittee

The Status of the Reclamation Fund and the Bureau of Reclamation's Future Infrastructure Funding Needs

July 24, 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

My name is Tony Willardson, and I am the Executive Director of the Western States Water Council (WSWC), a government entity and instrumentality of each and every participating member state. Created pursuant to a western governors' resolution in 1965, our members are appointed and serve at the pleasure of their respective Governors, advising them on water policy issues. Our mission is to ensure that the West has an adequate, secure and sustainable supply of water of suitable quality to meet its diverse economic and environmental needs now and in the future.[1]

The Western States Water Council strongly supports the appropriation and use of receipts that accrue to the Reclamation Fund for their intended purpose of financing authorized western water projects and programs. Moreover, the Council has recommended the Administration and the Congress investigate the advantages of restoring the Reclamation Fund as a true revolving trust fund with annual receipts appropriated for authorized purposes in the year following their deposit. [2]

The Council is currently comprised of 18 States, including the 17 Reclamation States and Alaska, covering an expansive and diverse geographic, topographic, climatologic, meteorological, hydrologic and political spectrum. It should also be noted that "… federal land ownership generally is concentrated in the West. Specifically, 61.3% of Alaska is federally owned, as is 46.4% of the eleven coterminous western states. By contrast, the federal government owns 4.2% of lands in the other states."[3]

In the West, water is indeed our "life blood." The Council's offices are located in the Great Salt Lake Valley. Brigham Young led the first company of pioneers into the valley on July 24, 1847. Overlooking the land and lake he declared, "This is the right place." I'm sure it didn't look like much, but they started to plow fields and plant crops, diverting City Creek for irrigation. City blocks were laid out and soon homes and gardens began to rise. From there, communities near and far were established across an area that covered what are now the States of Utah and Nevada, as well as northern Arizona, southern California, western Colorado, and parts of Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming. Other pioneers and settlements followed western rivers, streams and springs. With the help of those waters, they made the desert blossom as a rose, irrigating thousands of acres, moving water to the people, building communities and territories that eventually became States.

Water then and now is a vital resource, the availability of which has and continues to circumscribe growth, development, economic opportunity and our social and environmental quality of life.

The Council held its summer meetings in Leavenworth, Washington. I drove up the Columbia River lined with apple orchards and fields of corn, grains and hay. I drove through the Columbia Basin Project (CBP),[4] in east central Washington, currently serving about 671,000 acres. The agricultural potential of the rich soil of the plateau was evident to early settlers, but with annual rainfall averaging less than 20 inches, and with most of that falling as snow in the winter, dryland farming was difficult, at best. The Reclamation project serves irrigation water to some 2,050 farms. Apples, wheat and corn are the largest-volume crops. There also are large herds of dairy cows and beef cattle. Annually, the cash value of farm production in the Columbia Basin Project is about $630 million.[5]

Most of the currently irrigated lands were developed in the 1950s and 1960s, with some acreage added sporadically until 1985. The 1945 feasibility report anticipated incremental development would take place over 70 years, and Congress originally authorized irrigation of over one million acres. There are over 300 miles of main canals, about 2,000 miles of laterals, and 3,500 miles of drains and wasteways on the project. Construction of an East High Canal and extension of the East Low Canal has been indefinitely deferred.

Principal CBP hydropower features include Grand Coulee Dam, Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, the Grand Coulee Powerplant Complex, switchyards, and a pump-generating plant.[6]

Underlying the easternmost portion of the CBP is the Odessa Aquifer Subarea where the Washington Department of Ecology (WA DOE) permitted irrigation wells in the mid-1970s expecting that the CBP would eventually provide project water to these lands via the unconstructed East High Canal. Without a surface water supply and continuing pumping, the aquifer has declined to the extent that farmers' crops are at risk and domestic, commercial, municipal and industrial uses and water quality are also affected.[7] Some wells reach as deep as 2,400 feet, power for pumping is expensive, and water from such depths can be hot with high sodium concentrations.

Under its Columbia River Water Management Program, WA DOE has secured enough water to move 90,000 acres of farmland from relying on the severely declining aquifer to surface water by employing conservation measures and working with the Bureau of Reclamation to make operational changes in the CBP storage and delivery system.[8]

Today we benefit from past public and private investments in the wise conservation, use and management of our water resources. Similarly, the well-being of future generations will depend on our investments in developing and protecting our water resources.

Federal participation in funding projects and programs is appropriate under a number of circumstances, particularly where the federal government is a direct or indirect beneficiary, where the federal government is in the best position to finance and then recover costs from beneficiaries, or where the federal government has recognized or created a right, such as to clean and safe

drinking water, or where the federal government has made promises, such as tribal treaties and water rights settlements that are both a legal and ethical obligation.

II. THE RECLAMATION FUND

Recognizing the importance of water to the development of the arid West, the Congress passed the Reclamation Act on June 17, 1902. It provided that monies be "reserved, set aside, and appropriated as a special fund in the Treasury to be known as the 'reclamation fund,' to be used in the examination and survey for and the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the storage, diversion, and development of water for the reclamation of arid and semiarid land..." in the seventeen western states, to be continually invested and reinvested.

President Theodore Roosevelt stated, "The work of the Reclamation Service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement. The constant purpose of the Government in connection with the Reclamation Service has been to use the water resources of the public lands for the ultimate greatest good of the greatest number; in other words, to put upon the land permanent homemakers, to use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children...."[9]

Under the Reclamation Act of 1902, the Reclamation Fund was envisioned as the principle means to finance federal western water and power projects with revenues from western resources. Its receipts are derived from water and power sales, project repayments, certain receipts from public land sales, leases and rentals in the 17 western states, as well as certain oil and mineral-related royalties – but these receipts are only available for discretionary federal expenditures pursuant to annual appropriation acts. This includes construction and operational expenditures of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Western Area Power Marketing Administration.

The Reclamation Fund was originally designed to fund the development of authorized irrigation projects on the arid and semiarid lands of the 17 western states. However, receipts were not sufficient to fund early Reclamation projects, such as the Grand Coulee and Hoover Dams.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 provided for the deposit of receipts from natural resource royalties into the Reclamation Fund. Originally over 50% of receipts, in 1976 that amount was reduced to 40% of federal royalty payments from the production of oil, gas, coal, potassium, and other minerals on federal lands. Such payments currently account for more than half the Fund's receipts. In recent years, these receipts have also increased significantly.[10]

According to the Administration's FY2020 budget request, actual receipts accruing to the Reclamation Fund from various sources were $1.842 billion for FY2018 (compared to estimated receipts of $1.702 billion), with FY2019 estimated receipts of $3.321 billion and $2.583 billion for FY2020. By way of comparison, actual appropriations from the Reclamation Fund were $1.233 billion for FY2018, and estimated appropriations are $1.308 billion for FY2019, with the President's budget request of $885 million for FY2020.[11]

The unobligated balance in the Reclamation Fund at the end of FY2018 was $16.63 billion, and an estimated balance at the end of FY2019 of $18.643 billion and FY2020 of $20.341 billion.[12]

This unobligated balance continues to grow as appropriated funds are substantially less than receipts. The unobligated figure gets larger and larger, but the money in the Reclamation Fund is in fact spent elsewhere for other federal purposes contrary to the Congress' original intent. Any unobligated balance essentially reduces federal borrowing to finance other federal expenditures. While Congress, by legislation, dedicated 10% of federal mineral leasing revenues for the Treasury, it has effectively taken much more. You could say that Congress has borrowed the "golden egg" and left the goose sitting on a Treasury I.O.U.

The Council has long called for the Congress to investigate the advantages of converting the Reclamation Fund from a special Treasury account to a true revolving trust fund with annual receipts appropriated for authorized purposes in the year following their deposit (similar to some other federal authorities and trust accounts).[13]

Fully appropriating Reclamation Fund receipts for current and future authorized purposes would expedite completion of delayed projects, fund deferred maintenance, repair and replacement expenditures, expedite dam safety work and otherwise support expenditures for essential water and power development, environmental restoration and water conservation projects and programs. One advantage of a revolving fund, with respect to project operation and maintenance, would be the ability to more efficiently plan and schedule construction activity without the uncertainty surrounding annual appropriations acts.

Specifically, greater investments could be made in California's Central Valley Project and in the Columbia Basin Project, the Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project, the Dam Safety Program and the Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program. More emphasis could be placed on addressing invasive species threats to water infrastructure. Increasing investments would benefit the Klamath and Middle Rio Grande Projects and Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, the Trinity River Restoration Program, and Yakima Project and Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement.[14]

Construction related to Indian water rights settlements could be expedited including the Aamodt, Blackfeet, and Crow settlements, as well as the Navajo-Gallup water supply project. Money would also be more readily available for pending and future settlements, including the Navajo Utah and Navajo-Hopi in Arizona.

A federal commitment to authorized rural water supply projects in Montana, New Mexico, North and South Dakota that have languished due to inadequate funding for timely completion could be fulfilled benefiting rural communities, including many tribal communities. The WSWC has long supported greater investment in these authorized projects, on an expedited timetable, which would provide significant cost savings given increasing construction costs.[15]

Increased appropriations for WaterSMART programs would advance basin studies, cooperative watershed management, drought response assistance, water reclamation and reuse projects, and water conservation.

III. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION BENEFITS/BUDGET

The Reclamation Act succeeded as a catalyst for the settlement of the arid West, which is now among the most urbanized regions in the Nation. The water and power resources developed and provided by the Bureau of Reclamation (as well as the flood control benefits) over more than a century supported growth and continue to be critical to the maintenance of the water supply for the major metropolitan areas of Albuquerque, Amarillo, Boise, Denver, El Paso, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Lubbock, Phoenix, Portland, Reno, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Tucson and numerous other smaller cities and diverse rural communities across the West.

As the largest supplier and manager of water in the Nation and the second largest producer of hydroelectric power, Reclamation's projects and programs are foundational to driving and maintaining economic growth in hundreds of watershed basins throughout the United States. Reclamation manages water for agricultural, municipal and industrial use, and provides flood control and recreation for millions of people.

Bureau of Reclamation facilities include 337 reservoirs with the capacity to store 245 million acre-feet of water and irrigating approximately 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60 percent of the Nation's vegetables and 25 percent of its fruits and nuts. Reclamation projects also provide water to about 31 million people for municipal and industrial uses, while generating more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of energy each year. Reclamation owns 76 powerplants and operates 53 hydroelectric power plants serving some 3.8 million households. Reclamation collects over $1.0 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal government each year. Reclamation and its partners manage 289 recreation areas, with over 90 million visits annually. Reclamation projects also provide flood control, and fish and wildlife benefits.[16]

Reclamation's dams and reservoirs, water conveyance systems, and power generating facilities are integral components of the Nation's infrastructure. Effectively managing the benefits provided by these structures are among the many significant challenges that Reclamation faces. Changing demographics and competing demands are increasingly stressing already strained systems. Reclamation's water and power projects and activities throughout the western United States are not only essential for sustainable and safe water supplies for both agricultural, municipal and industrial purposes, but also provide energy in the form of hydropower, and maintain ecosystems that support fish and wildlife, hunting and recreation, as well as rural economies.[17]

Bureau of Reclamation activities support 463,000 jobs, $35.5 billion in value added and $63.5 billion in economic output. These figures broken down by sector include: (1) hydropower 12,400 jobs, $1.9 billion in value added, and $3.3 billion in economic output; (2) irrigation 366,000 jobs, $24.9 billion and $44.5 billion; (3) municipal and industrial water supply 52,100 jobs, $6.1 billion and $11 billion; (4) USBR payroll with 5,550 employees adding $506 million in value and total economic output of $906 million; and lastly (5) recreation 26,900 jobs, 2.1 billion and $3.8 billion.[18]

The FY2020 budget request[19] includes $1.1 billion for Reclamation's water resource programs, with $962 million for the Water and Related Resources account, $434.8 million for

construction, planning, and management of water and energy projects and programs and $527.2 million for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. The Reclamation Fund also provides appropriations for the Bureau's non-construction related expenses. There is $60 million for the Policy and Administration account.

Reclamation's 5-year estimate (FY2016-2020) for major rehabilitation and replacement (MR&R) needs total $2.9 billion including extraordinary maintenance ($114.1 million requested in FY2020), deferred maintenance, and dam safety modifications ($92.7 million FY2020 request).[20] Other estimated construction needs include: $1.2 billion for authorized Title XVI water reclamation and reuse projects ($3 million FY2020 request); $1.3 billion for authorized rural water projects ($27.8 million FY2020 request); $1.5 billion for projects related to Indian water rights settlements ($132.9 million requested for FY2020); and $1.6 billion for new water and power projects, related to the Central Valley Project in California, the Yakima Integrated Plan in Washington, and the Platte River. Reclamation is also working with water contractors on potential new water storage, such as raising Shasta Dam and Upper San Joaquin River storage in California.[21]

Similarly, the President's FY2020 budget request for Reclamation's WaterSMART grants and programs, including basin studies, water conservation and field services, drought response and plans, resilient infrastructure and cooperative watershed management totals $19.9 million compared to FY2019 enacted levels of $113.2 million.[22] This includes spending for the Basin Studies Program, Cooperative Watershed Management, Drought Response, Title XVI Projects, WaterSMART Grants, and the Water Conservation Field Service Program.

Other FY2020 requests included $54.8 million for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund. Permanent appropriations in FY2020 total $430.1 million, including $97.2 million for the Colorado River Dam Fund, $207.4 million for the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund, and $122.0 million for the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund.[23]

Still, requested and appropriated funds have not been sufficient to complete many authorized projects in a timely manner or address many identified program needs. Increasing appropriations from the Reclamation Fund proportionate to receipts would expedite work to meet pressing water resources infrastructure and conservation and management program priorities.

Within the existing unobligated balance in the Reclamation Fund, there is no limit on annual expenditures. Rather, any limitations apply to projects. Congress could substantially increase funding from the Reclamation Fund for any project with the exception of those covered by the Colorado River Dam Fund or the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basin Funds. Reclamation receipts are not available for construction of the Central Arizona Project (CAP), Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, Central Utah Project, Animas-La Plata Project, or projects authorized under the Small Reclamation Projects Act. Under existing law, these projects and programs require appropriations from the General Fund.

IV. THE WATER/ENERGY NEXUS IN THE WEST

The West enjoys diverse and abundant energy resources, including renewable and non-renewable resources, but water is scarce in much of the region and may or may not be sufficient for all proposed uses. Water and energy in the West are inseparably connected! Energy production requires water (whether hydropower or thermal generation), and water development requires energy. Current law regarding receipts and expenditures from the Reclamation Fund recognize the importance of providing financial assistance to ensure adequate water is available in the West to meet its current and future needs, including water for energy needs.

The Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) was created in 1977 under the Department of Energy Organization Act. WAPA assumed power marketing and transmission functions which were previously the responsibility of the Department of the Interior. Appropriations from the Reclamation Fund finance expenditures for the Western Area Power Administration, including construction and operation and maintenance of transmission facilities as part of the federal hydropower system.

Maintaining adequate and sustainable supplies of clean water and energy present interrelated challenges given a growing population, increasing water and energy demands, and an uncertain climate subject to multi-year drought and other extremes. An integrated approach to water and energy resource planning, development, diversification, management and protection is necessary to achieve a thriving and sustainable future for the West.

V. FEDERAL MINERAL LEASING REVENUES

Reclamation Fund receipts from federal royalties on natural resources for FY2017 totaled $1.136 billion, with $1.221 billion in FY2018, and estimates of $2.847 billion in FY2019 and $2.29 billion in FY2020.[24]

As explained by the Tax Foundation, "The existing federal mineral royalty system is a result of the way in which lands in the U.S. were historically developed. Royalties collected by the federal government from mineral production on public lands is disbursed to a variety of areas, one of which serves as compensation to states for the costs accrued from production…. Rather than divest land from federal to state ownership, the government has opted to compensate states that contain federal lands on which production occurs via the disbursement of a portion of royalty revenues to affected states…. Mineral royalties collected by the federal government are disbursed to a variety of funds. Fifty percent of onshore lease revenue goes to the state in which the lease is located (except in the case of Alaska, where 90 percent of the royalties go back to the state), 40 percent is disbursed to the national Reclamation Fund (except in the case of Alaska, where no Reclamation Fund disbursement takes place), and the remaining 10 percent goes to the U.S. Treasury."[25]

VI. OTHER BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FUNDS

Appropriations for construction from the Reclamation Fund are limited to the Central Valley Project, Columbia Basin Project, and Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program. Money for

construction of federal reclamation projects in the Colorado River Basin has come through appropriations from the General Fund. Reclamation receipts are not available for construction of the CAP, Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program, Central Utah Project, Animas-La Plata Project, or projects authorized under the Small Reclamation Projects Act. Under existing law, these projects and programs require appropriations from the General Fund. Congress has dedicated revenues from the Colorado River Basin projects to repay the construction advances from the General Fund.

The Colorado River Dam Fund was created in 1928 by the Boulder Canyon Project Act. Fund revenues come mainly from power sales generated through Hoover Dam. They are deposited in the Fund and must be appropriated annually for operation and maintenance. Further, direct payments are made to the Treasury to amortize advances from the General Fund, with interest, for construction of Hoover Dam and the powerplant.

General Fund appropriations for the CAP and Colorado River Storage Project features are passed through the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund and the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, respectively.

The Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund, as revolving funds, were established to account for the collection of project revenues from water and power users, pay operation, maintenance, replacement and emergency expenses, and repay construction advances from the General Fund. None of these expenses are paid from the Reclamation Fund.

The Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund was established by the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968, which authorized construction of the CAP, as well as the Navajo Thermal Powerplant at Page, Arizona and pertinent transmission facilities. Revenues from authorized facilities are deposited in the Fund, but cannot be used for construction, which must be financed by appropriations from the General Fund. Revenues have come almost totally from power sales at the Navajo Plant, with only minor amounts from miscellaneous sources such as farming and grazing leases.

In addition to repayment of the CAP, and related operations and maintenance costs, the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund will repay reimbursable costs incurred in connection with any future authorization of projects or programs to augment water supplies on the Colorado River below Lee's Ferry.

Under reclamation law, the sale of water and power provide the necessary revenue to cover project operation and maintenance and replacement costs while repaying the federal investment, with interest, for reimbursable elements. Costs allocated to irrigation are repaid without interest, and to the extent that they are beyond the water users' "ability-to-pay," are subsidized by power revenues.

The Boulder Canyon Project Act authorized construction of the All-American Canal and provided a dependable water supply for the irrigation of over one million acres of land in southern California, and southwestern Arizona.

The Colorado River Development Fund was created by the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act of 1940, which authorized the transfer of $500,000 annually from the Colorado River Dam Fund. It is a special fund in the Treasury and expenditures are authorized and must be specifically appropriated "only for the continuation and extension under the direction of the Secretary, of studies and investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system for irrigation, electrical power, and other purposes, in the states of the Upper Division and the Lower Division, including studies of quantity and quality of water and all other relevant factors."

VII. WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

The Western States Water Council supports collaboration and leadership at all government levels – federal, state, tribal, and local – and the private sector – to address the Nation's infrastructure needs and establish water infrastructure improvements as a public policy priority.[26] The West depends on an intricate and aging system of weirs, diversions, dams, reservoirs, pipelines, aqueducts, pumps, canals, laterals, drains, levees, wells, stormwater systems, water and wastewater treatment plants, and hydroelectric power plants. Maintaining and delivering sufficient water supplies of suitable quality is key to the West's economic prosperity, environmental needs, and our quality of life, both now and in the future.

The Council supports appropriate federal investments in water-related infrastructure projects and programs that provide jobs and economic security, while protecting the environment. Appropriate water-related infrastructure investments ensure our continued ability to store, manage, conserve, and control water during both floods and droughts – as well as protect and treat our water resources. Existing and new infrastructure is critical to meet drinking water, wastewater treatment, irrigation, hydropower, flood control, interstate compact, tribal and international treaty, fish and wildlife habitat needs.

Substantial and sustained investments in water project construction, maintenance, rehabilitation and replacement is necessary and pays long-term dividends to the economy, public health and safety, and the environment. Inconsistent, inadequate, and untimely funding increases project construction and financing costs, as well as risk, including the failure of critical infrastructure. Existing federal, state and local programs to publicly finance water-related infrastructure projects are crucial, but insufficient to meet water quality and water resources management challenges related to future growth, including municipal, industrial, agricultural, environmental, and energy needs.

The federal government has a significant role to play in financing and cost-sharing for water-related infrastructure given federal economic and environmental objectives, federal tribal trust and treaty obligations, other past commitments, and federal regulatory mandates.

Aging federal water infrastructure has deteriorated – due to underfunded and deferred maintenance, repair, and replacement needs – and in many cases has exceeded its useful lifespan, raising public health and safety issues, risking loss of life and threatening public and private

property. Many authorized federal water infrastructure projects have not been started or remain incomplete for decades.

The Administration and Congress should work together to ensure adequate, stable, and continuing federal appropriations for constructing, maintaining, and replacing critical federal water projects and to assist States and local governments as they address their water infrastructure needs.

The Council supports the creation and maintenance of dedicated water infrastructure funding through special accounts with dedicated receipts to be promptly appropriated for authorized purposes following their deposit, as well as a variety of grant, loan, credit enhancement and other financial incentive programs to help meet diverse needs at all scales.

The Council also supports a method of congressional budget scoring that considers the unique timing of the costs and benefits of water infrastructure investments, and accounts for long-term public health and safety, economic and environmental benefits, with fair and appropriate discounting.[27]

VIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Western States Water Council would suggest the Congress carefully consider present and future needs for investment in water resources infrastructure, given existing financial resources, including appropriate infrastructure asset management and capital budgeting. It is vital that the West maintain sustainable, reliable and robust infrastructure systems necessary to deliver adequate supplies of clean water and energy to meet present and future needs.

Further, the Congress should seriously consider the advantages of converting the Reclamation Fund from a special account into a true revolving trust fund with receipts promptly and fully appropriated for their intended purpose in the continuing conservation, development and wise use of western water resources and work with the states to meet present and future water infrastructure needs.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Western States Water Council.

END NOTES

[1] http://www.westernstateswater.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Revised-Rules-of-Organization_ 2015 July 10. pdf. The purpose of the Western States Water Council shall be to accomplish effective cooperation among western states in matters relating to the planning, conservation, development, management, and protection of their water resources, in order to ensure that the West has an adequate, sustainable supply of water of suitable quality to meet its diverse economic and environmental needs now and in the future.
[2] http://www.westernstateswater.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/408_WSWC-Position-on-the-Reclamation-Fund_2017Jun29.pdf
[3] Congressional Research Service, *Federal Land Ownership: Overview and Data*, https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42346.pdf
[4] https://www.usbr.gov/projects/index.php?id=438
[5] https://www.nwcouncil.org/reports/columbia-river-history/columbiabasinproject
[6] https://www.usbr.gov/projects/index.php?id=438
[7] https://www.usbr.gov/projects/index.php?id=438
[8] https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-supply/Water-supply-projects-EW/Columbia-River-Basin-projects/Odessa-groundwater-replacement
[9] Theodore Roosevelt, Seventh Annual Message to Congress, December 3, 1907. The Reclamation Service preceded today's U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.
[10] Stern, Charles V., The Reclamation Fund: A Primer, Congressional Research Service, R41844, April 18, 2013.
[11] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/int-fy2020.pdf
[12] Ibid, p. 617
[13] http://www.westernstateswater.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/408_WSWC-Position-on-the-Reclamation-Fund_2017Jun29.pdf
[14] USBR Budget in Brief, https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/fy2020_bib_bh037.pdf
[15] WSWC Position #432 – Rural Water Infrastructure Needs & Projects; http://www.westernstateswater.org.
[16] https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/presskit/factsheet/detail.cfm?recordid=1
[17] https://www.usbr.gov/budget/2019/FY_2019_Budget_Justifications.pdf (p. 2)
[18] https://doi.sciencebase.gov/doidv/doi-bureau.html
[19] USBR Budget in Brief
[20] https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/bor_transition_materials.pdf (p. 39)
[21] FY_2019_President%u2019s_Budget_Stakeholders_Briefing.pptx; Slide 10.
[22] USBR Budget in Brief
[23] USBR Budget in Brief
[24] https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/int-fy2020.pdf, p. 617
[25] Tax Foundation Fiscal Fact, No. 371, May 30, 2013.
[26] WSWC Position #419 – Infrastructure; http://www.westernstateswater.org/policies-2/.
[27] WSWC Position #420 – Integrating Water and Energy Planning and Policy; http://www.westernstateswater.org.