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ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 2000

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Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1186]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1186) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amount in new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000

Budget estimates considered by Senate	$21,996,026,000
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	21,717,280,000
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Below the budget estimate, 2000	−278,746,000
Below enacted bill, 1999	−439,545,000

57–026 cc

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to provide appropriations for the fiscal year 2000 beginning October 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2000, for energy and water development, and for other related purposes. It supplies funds for water resources development programs and related activities of the Department of the Army, Civil Functions—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Civil Works Program in title I; for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation in title II; for the Department of Energy's energy research activities (except for fossil fuel programs and certain conservation and regulatory functions), including environmental restoration and waste management, and atomic energy defense activities in title III; and for related independent agencies and commissions, including the Appalachian Regional Commission and Appalachian regional development programs, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Tennessee Valley Authority in title IV.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fiscal year 2000 budget estimates for the bill total $21,996,026,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation of the Committee totals $21,717,280,000. This is $278,746,000 below the budget estimates and $439,545,000 under the enacted appropriation for the current fiscal year.

SUBCOMMITTEE BUDGET ALLOCATION

The Energy and Water Development Subcommittee allocation under section 302(b)(1) of the Budget Act totals $21,280,000,000 in budget authority and $20,868,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2000. The bill as recommended by the Committee is within the subcommittee allocation for fiscal year 2000 in budget authority and outlays.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The amount recommended in the bill includes $12,443,500,000 for atomic energy defense activities. Major programs and activities include:

Stockpile stewardship	$2,351,800,000
Stockpile management	2,025,300,000
Nonproliferation and national security	822,300,000
Other defense programs	1,872,000,000
Defense waste management and environmental restoration	4,551,676,000
Defense facilities closure projects	1,069,492,000
Defense environmental privatization	228,000,000

ENERGY SUPPLY

The bill recommended by the Committee provides a total of $715,412,000 for energy research programs including:

Solar and renewable energy	$353,900,000
Nuclear fission R&D	287,700,000

NONDEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

An appropriation of $327,922,000 is recommended for nondefense environmental management activities of the Department of Energy.

SCIENCE

The Committee recommendation also provides a net appropriation of $2,725,069,000 for general science and research activities in life sciences, high energy physics, and nuclear physics. Major programs are:

High energy physics research	$691,090,000
Nuclear physics	330,000,000
Basic energy sciences	854,545,000
Biological and environmental R&D	429,700,000
Magnetic fusion	220,614,000

REGULATORY AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Also recommended in the bill is $300,050,000 for various regulatory and independent agencies of the Federal Government. Major programs include:

Appalachian Regional Commission	$71,400,000
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	170,000,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	465,400,000

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Corps of Engineers:	
General investigations	$125,459,000
Construction	1,113,227,000
Flood control Mississippi River and tributaries	315,630,000
Operations and maintenance	1,790,043,000
Corps of Engineers, regulatory activities	115,000,000
Bureau of Reclamation:	
California Bay-Delta restoration	50,000,000
Central Valley project restoration fund	37,346,000
Water and related resource	612,451,000
Central Utah project completion	39,370,000

The Committee has also recommended appropriations totaling approximately $4,560,951,000 for Federal water resource development programs. This includes projects and related activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Civil and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior. The Federal water resource development program provides lasting benefits to the Nation in the area of flood control, municipal and industrial water supply, irrigation of agricultural lands, water conservation, commercial navigation, hydroelectric power, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement.

Water is our Nation's most precious and valuable resource. It is evident that water supply in the near future will be as important, if not more so, than energy. There is only so much water available.

Water cannot be manufactured. Our Nation cannot survive without water, and economic prosperity cannot occur without a plentiful supply.

While many areas of the country suffer from severe shortages of water, others suffer from the other extreme—an excess of water which threatens both rural and urban areas with floods. Because water is a national asset, and because the availability and control of water affect and benefit all States and jurisdictions, the Federal Government has historically assumed much of the responsibility for financing of water resource development.

The existing national water resource infrastructure in America is an impressive system of dams, locks, harbors, canals, irrigation systems, reservoirs, and recreation sites with a central purpose—to serve the public's needs.

Our waterways and harbors are an essential part of our national transportation system—providing clean, efficient, and economical transportation of fuels for energy generation and agricultural production, and making possible residential and industrial development to provide homes and jobs for the American people.

Reservoir projects provide hydroelectric power production and downstream flood protection, make available recreational opportunities for thousands of urban residents, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, and provide our communities and industries with abundant and clean water supplies which are essential not only to life itself, but also to help maintain a high standard of living for the American people.

When projects are completed, they make enormous contributions to America. The benefits derived from completed projects, in many instances, vastly exceed those contemplated during project development. In 1998, flood control projects prevented $13,700,000,000 in damages, and U.S. ports and harbors annually handle about $600,000,000,000 in international cargo generating over $150,000,000,000 in tax revenues, nearly $515,000,000,000 in personal income, contributing $783,000,000,000 to the Nation's gross domestic product, and $1,600,000,000,000 in business sales.

The Department of Energy, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Army Corps of Engineers shall each report in detail on the specific use of Year 2000 conversion emergency funds provided by the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999 and any other act. Each report shall demonstrate how all of the funds obligated as of January 1, 2000 were directly applied to the Year 2000 conversion of federal information technology systems. For any funds which were used for purposes other than the Year 2000 conversion, the report shall explain the use of such funds and specify the provision which gave the agency the authority to spend the funds for other purposes. The report shall also estimate what portion of the emergency funds were used for technology upgrades which would have occurred in 1999 or 2000 even without the Year 2000 crisis. The report shall be delivered to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the Senate Committee on the Budget by May 15, 2000.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations held three sessions in connection with the fiscal year 2000 appropriation bill. Witnesses included officials and representatives of the Federal agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

In addition, the subcommittee received numerous statements and letters from Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, Governors, State and local officials and representatives, and hundreds of private citizens of all walks of life throughout the United States. Testimony, both for and against many items, was presented to the subcommittee. The recommendations for fiscal year 2000, therefore, have been developed after careful consideration of available data.

VOTES IN THE COMMITTEE

By a vote of 27 to 1 the Committee on May 27, 1999, recommended that the bill, as amended, be reported to the Senate.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Title III provides for the Department of Energy's defense and nondefense functions, the power marketing administrations, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

PERSONNEL SECURITY

The Department needs to improve its personnel security practices. The Committee has provided an increase from the request for security investigations and recommends that, for employees of the Department and its contractors with access to sensitive nuclear weapons information or special nuclear materials, the Department contract with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for that service.

The Committee recommends the Department implement a graded clearance system. Those with access to sensitive nuclear weapons information or the means to access that information should be required, as a condition of clearance, to submit upon request with causal basis by the Director of Counter-Intelligence to a counter-intelligence polygraph and may be required to provide access to financial and other information as the Department warrants.

In the past, the Department and its contractors have given great deference to the investigative techniques and requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in counter-intelligence matters. However, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's primary interest in criminal prosecution in these matters is not always consistent with the Department of Energy's responsibility to protect sensitive information. In its efforts to protect sensitive information, the Department should not necessarily defer to the interests of the Federal Bureau of Investigations. The Department should be pro-active in any such investigation and may, on occasion, determine that its ability and right to conduct an investigation regarding, or take actions to halt or prevent espionage, outweigh the Federal Bureau of Investigations' interest in a criminal prosecution.

EXTERNAL REGULATION

In previous years, the Committee directed a review of the benefits of external regulation of the Department's facilities and funded pilot programs to explore such arrangements in detail. The Committee has determined that the Department's unique responsibilities and facilities too rarely have non-federal analogs with existing, appropriate regulatory schemes. As a result, the Committee no longer contemplates external regulation of the Department's facilities.

INAPPROPRIATE USE OF APPROPRIATIONS

In the previous Energy and Water Development Act, the Committee was critical of the use of appropriations to: pay for members

of industry associations and associated entities to attend national and international conferences, publish magazines, purchase association membership information, conduct surveys of association membership, place op-ed style articles in publications, write talking points in support of the Department's programs, and underwrite industry conferences.

The Department has significantly improved its practices in these areas by selecting its outreach and information dissemination contractors through competitive processes. While competition may improve the quality of the products and services procured through these contracts, the Committee continues to insist that, as a general rule, appropriated funds should not be used, directly or indirectly, to underwrite the expenses of industry associations or associated entities.

Certain Department of Energy contractors are being reimbursed for exhorbitant travel expenses. In fiscal year 1998, Department of Energy contractors incurred $249,000,000 in travel costs for which they sought reimbursement. Sandia National Laboratories alone reported taking over 4,500 trips to Washington, DC, in fiscal year 1998 or the equivalent of 87 trips each week. Those sort of practices are absolutely unacceptable. The Committee has included in its recommendation both a statutory cap on the total amount of funds available for contractor travel costs and required that each contractor's travel costs in fiscal year 2000 be limited to not more than 80 percent of the amount incurred in fiscal year 1998. The Committee considers this a measured response and will take substantially more forceful action in the future if this situation is not remedied.

ENERGY SUPPLY PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	$727,091,000
Budget estimate, 2000	836,067,000
Committee recommendation	715,412,000

SOLAR AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Appropriations, 1999	$365,905,000
Budget estimate, 2000	446,021,000
Committee recommendation	353,900,000

The Committee is unable to draw conclusions regarding the existence, extent, or affects of global climate change. However, in the face of uncertainty regarding global climate change and the human health effects of atmospheric pollution, prudence merits consideration be given to energy production technologies that reduce the emission of pollutants that accumulate in the atmosphere.

In that regard, the Committee considers the administration's use of base-year metrics, that is: the recommendation that the United States reduce its emissions of certain pollutants to 1990 levels, to be an inappropriate metric. The Committee recommends that the accumulation of pollutants in the atmosphere be considered in terms of their historical concentrations; not their annual production rates since it is the concentration levels not the rate of accumulation which are alleged to have global climate change implications.

When considered in those terms, the commitments made in Kyoto will have a negligible effect on the concentration of CO_2 and

other pollutants in the atmosphere. If prudence merits the development of new energy production technologies, it also requires a recognition that existing technology does not provide a means to meet increasing global energy requirements while stabilizing the production of atmospheric pollutants and certainly does not provide a means to reduce atmospheric pollution concentrations.

The Committee has modified the request for low emission energy technologies; including hydro, renewable, and nuclear, with the view toward post 2010 application of new technologies. As a result, with few exceptions, the Committee recommends basic research that will provide significant improvements over existing technologies rather than on the deployment or incremental improvement of commercial or near commercial technologies. The Committee is well aware of the proposition that appropriated funds can demonstrate the reliable operation of low emission technologies before they become commercially attractive. In a few cases, the Committee has provided funds for just such demonstrations. However, in general, the Committee expects non-Federal financing to support the final stages of product development and all stages of market development.

Solar building technology research.—The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for solar building technology research. The Committee recommendation does not provide funds for quality assurance or precompetitive field validation.

Photovoltaic energy systems.—The Committee recommends $64,000,000 for photovoltaic energy systems. Within that amount, $17,000,000 is provided for fundamental research including: $5,500,000 for measurement and characterization, $5,500,000 for basic research/university programs, $2,000,000 for non-conventional breakthrough R&D, and $4,000,000 for high-performance advanced research. $25,000,000 is provided for advanced materials and devices. $26,000,000 is provided for collector research and systems development including: $10,000,000 for manufacturing R&D only to complete existing contracts, $11,000,000 for systems engineering and reliability, and, $1,000,000 for partnerships for technology introduction only to complete existing contracts.

Concentrating solar power.—The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for concentrating solar power and includes no funds for strategic alliances and market awareness.

Biomass/biofuels—power systems.—The Committee recommends $34,950,000 for biomass/bio-fuels—power systems. $700,000 is provided for thermochemical conversion including; $500,000 for co-firing/ash deposition, and $200,000 for capital equipment. $26,150,000 is provided for systems development; a $6,000,000 reduction to the request due to delays in the Minnesota Valley Alfalfa Producers project. Within the amount provided for systems development, $1,000,000 is for the continuation of biomass research at the Energy and Environmental Research Center on key barrier issues impeding the technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and environmental acceptability of biomass utilization processes. The funding is intended to advance the Center's work in integration of biomass with fossil fuels to increase baseload renewable electricity generation, development of practical methods for using biomass in advanced power systems, and improvement of efficiency and envi-

ronmental performance in agricultural processing and forest-based product industries. The switchgrass project is fully funded. Also, $3,100,000 is provided for feedstock development, and no funds are provided for the regional biomass energy program.

The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the McNeil biomass plant in Burlington, Vermont, $300,000 for the Vermont Agriculture Methane project, $2,000,000 for continued research in environmental and renewable resource technologies by the Michigan Biotechnology Institute, and $500,000 for the University of Louisville to research the commercial viability of refinery construction for the production of P–series fuels, as defined by the Department of Energy's Final Rule on P-series Fuels on May 17, 1999

Biomass/biofuels—transportation.—The Committee recommendation includes $38,000,000 for biomass/biofuels transportation. The Committee is aware of a public-private endeavor to construct and operate a national ethanol pilot plant at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. This facility would help lower the cost of converting corn into ethanol fuel while enhancing the role of this domestic energy source and its environmental benefits. The Committee recognizes that corn is one of the most commercially viable and economically feasible feedstocks. The Committee directs the Department of Energy to provide no less than $3,000,000 under the Biomass/Biofuels Energy Systems—Transportation for this project.

Wind.—The Committee recommendation includes $34,000,000 for wind energy systems, an increase of $800,000 over the current year. Within that amount, $13,500,000 is provided for applied research consistent with the request. $18,200,000 is provided for turbine research including: $5,000,000 for the next generation turbine project, $400,000 to conduct near term research and testing, $1,000,000 to conduct small wind turbine projects, $800,000 for the cold weather turbine project, and $8,000,000 for turbine research and turbine verification program activities. Due to severe budget constraints the recommendation provides only $2,300,000 for cooperative research and testing.

Renewable energy production incentive.—The Committee recommendation includes $1,500,000, the same amount as the request for the renewable energy production incentive.

Solar program support.—Due to budget pressures, the Committee recommendation includes only the $2,000,000 requested for technical analysis and assistance within solar program support.

International solar programs.—The Committee strongly supports the U.S. international joint implementation program funded in this account but due to severe budget constrants recommends only $3,000,000 for that purpose.

National Renewable Energy Laboratory construction.—The Committee recommendation includes the amount of the request for construction at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Geothermal.—The Committee commends the Department of Energy's decision to allow market forces to determine the extent to which geothermal heat pump technology succeeds. Due to the termination of that $6,500,000 per year program, the Committee recommendation of $24,000,000 provides a $2,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 1999 base geothermal program.

Hydrogen research.—The Committee strongly supports research and development of technologies related to the use of hydrogen and recommends $27,000,000, a $6,000,000 increase over the current year, for that purpose. The recommendation includes $250,000 for investigation of simultaneous production of carbon dioxide and hydrogen at the natural gas reforming facility in Nevada, $350,000 for the Montana Trade Port Authority in Billings, MT to continue the ongoing resource inventory, feasibility study, and development of a Solid Waste Hydrogen Fuel Cell manufacturing capability, and $250,000 for the gasification of Iowa switchgrass and its use in fuel cells.

Hydropower.—The Committee commends the Department of Energy for recognizing the benefits of and developing advanced "fish-friendly" turbines for hydro-electric generation. The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 for that effort.

Renewable Indian energy resources.—The Committee recommendation includes $4,000,000 for renewable Indian energy resource development including: $1,000,000 to complete the 4 megawatt Sitka, Alaska project, $1,700,000 for the Power Creek hydroelectric project, $1,000,000 for the Kotzebue wind project, and $300,000 for the Old Harbor hydroelectric project.

Electric energy systems and storage.—The Committee recommendation includes $33,500,000 for electric energy systems and storage including $3,500,000 for transmission reliability and $30,000,000 for high-temperature superconducting research and development. Within the amount provided for transmission reliability, the recommendation includes $1,000,000 for a demonstration associated with the planned upgrade of the Nevada Test Site power substations of distributed power generation technologies (microturbines, fuel cells, and photovoltaics), energy-efficient utilization technologies, transmission and distribution systems, and grid stabilization technologies.

Solar and renewable energy program direction.—The Committee recommendation includes $17,750,000 for program direction within this account; an increase of $650,000 over the current year.

NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	$283,966,000
Budget estimate, 2000	269,305,000
Committee recommendation	287,700,000

Nuclear fission currently provides 20 percent of domestic electricity production and emits no atmospheric pollutants. The United States has not yet determined how it will dispose of spent nuclear fuel, and the Committee does not underestimate the technical and social challenges entailed in the disposal of spent nuclear fuel. However, unlike the emissions of coal, gas, and fuel oil plants, the byproducts of fission can be contained. Until even more advanced, base-load energy technologies are developed, nuclear fission provides the best credible means of reducing the concentration of atmospheric pollutants in the foreseeable future.

Nuclear energy plant optimization.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 the same amount as the request for the Nuclear Energy Plant Optimization program.

Nuclear energy research initiative.—The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative. In making its recommendations for low emission energy technologies, the Committee seeks to achieve a prudent balance among technologies that may assist in the future reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The Administration's request in that regard; a total of $440,697,000 in energy production technologies and $646,515,000 in energy conservation measures, includes only $5,000,000 for nuclear energy related technology or one percent of the total.

Civilian research and development.—The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 to continue the assessment of accelerator transmutation of waste technology that may be able to significantly reduce the radioactivity and radio-toxicity of certain isotopes.

Fast flux test facility.—Without prejudice, the Committee has provided $28,000,000 to keep the FFTF in hot standby until the Department of Energy determines whether the facility should be decommissioned or restarted.

Isotopes support.—The Committee recommendation includes $15,500,000, the same as the current year but an increase of $2,500,000 over the amount of the request, for isotope support. The increase will enable to Department to complete the M0–99 program in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee is aware of the continued acute shortage of production sources for short-lived isotopes. As a result, there is a critical need for a facility that can supply short-lived, reactor-produced radioisotopes for experimental treatment of cancer and other diseases. Because of the unique power and capacity of the University of Missouri Research Reactor (MURR) to produce such cutting-edge radionuclides, the Committee encourages the Department of Energy to provide funds to enable the MURR to serve as a continued production source for the foreseeable future. The Committee encourages the Department to work with the MURR and the Institute of Medicine to fully utilize this facility once MURR's capital improvement program is completed.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH

Appropriations, 1999	$50,398,000
Budget estimate, 2000	50,750,000
Committee recommendation	48,998,000

The Committee recommendation includes $48,998,000 for non-defense environment, safety, and health which includes $18,998,000, the same amount as the request, for program direction. The Committee does not support the external regulation of the Department of Energy's facilities and has not provided the $1,200,000 requested for external regulation transition.

ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1999	$124,727,000
Budget estimate, 2000	122,912,000
Committee recommendation	119,600,000

Technical information management.—The Committee recommendation for the technical information management program is $8,600,000, the same amount as the current year.

Field operations.—The Committee recommendation for field offices and management is $100,000,000 a $2,000,000 reduction from the request due to servere budget constraints.

Oak Ridge landlord.—The Committee recommendation for the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge landlord responsibilities is $11,000,000, the same amount as the current year.

USE OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES

The Committee recommendation includes the use of $31,589,000 in unobligated carryover balances previously appropriated in the energy supply account or the energy supply research and development account that existed until the Committee restructured accounts in 1998. In accordance with the authority provided in Section 305 of this Act, those balances are to be transferred to the energy supply account and become available in fiscal year 2000 in accordance with the Committee recommendation. The $31,589,000 is composed of the following amounts: $821,000 from the geothermal resources development fund, $10,000 from high energy physics, $15,000 from nuclear physics, $7,739,000 from the Superconducting Supercollider, $790,000 from biological and environmental research, $75,000 from materials sciences, $12,000 from chemical sciences, $34,000 from engineering and geosciences, $4,000 from engineering biosciences, $62,000 from computational and technical research, $2,000 from energy research analysis, $2,506,000 from energy research program direction, $386,000 from the energy research small business innovative research program, $1,000 from the small business technology transfer pilot research program, $26,000 from unapplied energy research balances, $101,000 from unobligated energy research construction balances, $182,000 from solar building technology research, $625,000 from photovoltaic energy systems, $265,000 from solar thermal energy systems, $825,000 from biomass and bio-fuels power systems, $2,451,000 from biomass and bio-fuels transportation, $67,000 from wind energy systems, $16,000 from the international solar energy program, $21,000 from solar technology transfer, $148,000 from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, $238,000 from geothermal technology development, $6,000 from hydrogen research, $111,000 from electro-magnetic field studies, $5,000 from high-temperature superconducting research and development, $8,000 from energy storage systems, $174,000 from renewable energy program direction, $1,000 from advanced light-water reactors, $247,000 from advanced reactor research and development, $84,000 from space power systems, $188,000 from advanced radioisotope power systems, $136,000 from university fuel assistance, $4,000 from nuclear energy termination costs, $594,000 from nuclear energy program direction, $41,000 from nuclear energy spent fuel storage research and development, $852,000 from non-defense environment, safety and health, $54,000 from environment, safety and health program direction, $652,000 from magnetic fusion research and development, $82,000 from non-defense environmental management program direction, $5,000 from in-house energy management, $5,000

from strategic facilities utilization, $62,000 from atomic vapor laser isotope separation technology development, $4,701,000 from isotope production and distribution, and $6,155,000 from non-defense environmental management.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

(NONDEFENSE)

Appropriations, 1999	$431,200,000
Budget estimate, 2000	330,934,000
Committee recommendation	327,922,000

The Committee recommendation provides $327,922,000 for non-defense environmental management, a reduction of $3,012,000 from the request. The reduction is recommended without prejudice due to severe budget constraints.

The Committee recognizes the importance to the local community of the Grand Junction office and is aware the site needs remediation. The Committee further notes that the Grand Junction community is attempting to privatize the Grand Junction Office Site. Accordingly, the Committee has increased funding for the Albuquerque operations account by $5,800,000 to provide for accelerated cleanup in anticipation of privatization.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

Appropriations, 1999	$220,200,000
Budget estimate, 2000	240,198,000
Committee recommendation	200,000,000

The uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund was established in accordance with title XI of Public Law 102–486, the National Energy Policy Act of 1992. The funds provided for the environmental cleanup of the Department's uranium enrichment plants, two of which are currently leased to the USEC, and the cleanup of uranium mill tailings and thorium piles resulting from production and sales to the Federal Government for the Manhattan project and other national security purposes.

Due to budget constraints, the Committee recommendation includes a reduction of $20,200,000 from the current level of $220,200,000.

NUCLEAR WASTE FUND

Appropriations, 1999	$169,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	258,000,000
Committee recommendation	242,500,000

The Committee recommendation includes $355,000,000 for nuclear waste disposal. Of that amount, $242,500,000 is derived from the nuclear waste fund, an additional $112,500,000 shall be available from the "Defense nuclear waste disposal" account, and $5,000,000 shall be available from the General Fund for the development of accelerator transmutation of waste technology.

The Committee has provided $4,727,000 for the State of Nevada and $5,432,000 for affected units of local government in accordance with the statutory restrictions contained in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

Seismic evaluation.—The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the University of Nevada at Reno Earthquake Engineering Facility to conduct experiments involving multiple support excitation problems at large scale.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 1999	$2,682,860,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,835,393,000
Committee recommendation	2,725,069,000

HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

Appropriations, 1999	$696,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	697,090,000
Committee recommendation	691,090,000

The Committee recommendation includes $691,090,000 for high energy physics, a reduction of $6,000,000 from the request. The reduction is taken from the $12,000,000 proposed for research and development for a TeV scale center of mass accelerator. The estimated cost of such a facility prohibits its serious consideration in the foreseeable future.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Appropriations, 1999	$335,100,000
Budget estimate, 2000	342,940,000
Committee recommendation	330,000,000

Due to severe budget restraints, the Committee recommendation for nuclear physics is $330,000,000, a reduction of $5,100,000 from the current level and $12,940,000 from the request. That reduction is offset by the completion of the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at the Brookhaven National Laboratory for which the Committee provided from this account $16,620,000 in the current year.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1999	$443,600,000
Budget estimate, 2000	411,170,000
Committee recommendation	429,700,000

The Committee recommendation includes $429,700,000 for biological and environmental research. The recommendation does not include the proposed $4,467,000 increase in radio-pharmaceuticals.

Low dose effects program.—The Committee recommendation includes $22,500,000, of which $17,500,000 is within biological and environmental research and $5,000,000 is within defense environmental restoration and waste management environmental sciences, for the low dose effects program. The funding is provided consistent with the level and program proposed by the Low Dose Radiation Research Program Plan Subcommittee of the Biological and Environmental Research Advisory Committee.

Radiation effects on avian populations.—The Committee recommendation also includes $270,000 to study the effects of radiation on avian populations at the Nevada Test Site.

BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES

Appropriations, 1999	$809,100,000
Budget estimate, 2000	888,084,000
Committee recommendation	854,545,000

Spallation neutron source.—The Committee recommendation includes $186,900,000, including $169,000,000 for construction, related to the spallation neutron source. Project delays in the current year have reduced the funding requirements for fiscal year 2000 and resulted in the commensurate reduction from the request of $214,000,000.

EPSCoR.—The Committee recommendation includes the amount of the request, $6,815,000, for the Department's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research program.

OTHER ENERGY RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	$165,260,000
Budget estimate, 2000	221,135,000
Committee recommendation	151,260,000

Computational and technology research.—The Committee recommendation does not include the $70,000,000 requested for the Department's participation in the Scientific Simulation Initiative.

FUSION ENERGY SCIENCES

Appropriations, 1999	$223,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	222,614,000
Committee recommendation	220,614,000

The Committee recommendation for Fusion Energy Sciences is $220,614,000, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the request. While, in the past, the Committee has supported increases above the level of the request for this program, severe budget constraints and shortfalls elsewhere in the Department's request, necessitate the reduction at this time.

The Committee recommendation includes $19,000,000 for inertial fusion energy research to improve heavy ion accelerator efficiency, heavy ion and laser chamber designs, and the design of fusion energy target pellets.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(GROSS)

Appropriations, 1999	$200,475,000
Budget estimate, 2000	247,515,000
Committee recommendation	219,415,000

(MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES)

Appropriations, 1999	−$136,530,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−116,887,000
Committee recommendation	−116,887,000

Office of Field Management.—Consistent with the recommendation of the Commission on Maintaining United States Nuclear Weapons Expertise to establish direct reporting chains for the Department's sites, laboratories, and facilities, the Committee rec-

ommendation eliminates funding for the Office of Field Management.

USE OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES

The Committee recommendation includes the use of $3,000,000 in unobligated carryover balances previously appropriated in the departmental administration account. In accordance with the authority provided in Section 306 of this Act, those balances are to be available in fiscal year 2000 in accordance with the Committee recommendation. The $3,000,000 is composed of the following amounts: $31,000 from the Board of Contract Appeals, $53,340 from the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, $122,238 from the Office of Economic Impact and Diversity, $149,225 from the Office of Field Management program direction, $203,835 from the Office of General Counsel program direction, $136,525 from the Office of Policy program direction, $131,128 from the Office of Public Affairs, $94,615 from departmental administration program support, $424,180 from the Office of the Secretary, $1,103,313 from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, $571,500 from management and administration.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1999	$29,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	29,000,000

The Committee has provided $29,000,000, the current level, for the Office of the Inspector General.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The atomic energy defense activities programs of the Department of Energy are divided into separate appropriation accounts as follows: weapons activities; defense environmental restoration and waste management; defense facilities closure projects; defense environmental management privitization; other defense programs; and defense nuclear waste disposal. Descriptions of each of these accounts are provided below.

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1999	$4,400,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	4,531,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,609,832,000

Weapons activities support the Nation's national security mission of nuclear deterrence by preserving nuclear weapons technology and competence in the laboratories and maintaining the reliability and safety of the weapons in the enduring nuclear stockpile. The United States continues to retain strategic nuclear forces sufficient to deter future hostile countries from seeking a nuclear advantage. In the past, confidence in the nuclear weapons stockpile was assured through a combination of underground nuclear and labora-

tory testing. Since October 1992 the United States has maintained a moratorium on underground nuclear testing and has explored other means to assure confidence in the safety, reliability, and performance of nuclear weapons.

The mission of defense programs is to maintain the safety, security, and reliability of the Nation's enduring nuclear weapons stockpile within the constraints of a comprehensive test ban, utilizing a science-based approach to stockpile stewardship and management in a smaller, more efficient weapons complex infrastructure. The future weapons complex will rely on scientific understanding and expert judgment, rather than on underground nuclear testing and the development of new weapons, to predict, identify, and correct problems affecting the safety and reliability of the stockpile. Enhanced experimental capabilities and new tools in computation, surveillance, and advanced manufacturing will become necessary to certify weapon safety, performance, and reliability without underground nuclear testing. Weapons will be maintained, modified, or retired and dismantled as needed to meet arms control objectives or remediate potential safety and reliability issues. As new tools are developed and validated, they will be incorporated into a smaller, more flexible and agile weapons complex infrastructure for the future.

The Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program is a single, highly integrated technical program for maintaining the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear stockpile in an era without underground nuclear testing and without new nuclear weapons development and production. Traditionally, the activities of the three weapons laboratories and the Nevada test site have been regarded separately from those of the weapons production plants. However, although there remain separate budget items within defense programs, all stockpile stewardship and management activities have achieved a new, closer linkage to each other.

There are three primary goals of the Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program: (1) provide high confidence in the safety, security, and reliability of the U.S. stockpile to ensure the continuing effectiveness of the U.S. nuclear deterrent while simultaneously supporting U.S. arms control and nonproliferation policy; (2) provide a small, affordable, and effective production complex to provide component and weapon replacements when needed, including limited lifetime components and tritium; and (3) provide the ability to reconstitute U.S. nuclear testing and weapon production capacities, consistent with Presidential directives and the "Nuclear Posture Review," should national security so demand in the future.

The policy framework which guides the Department of Energy's stockpile stewardship and management activities is the "Nuclear Posture Review" which is approved by the President. The requirements for DOE stated in terms of infrastructure to support U.S. nuclear forces are: (1) maintain nuclear weapons capability (without underground nuclear testing); (2) demonstrate the capability to design, fabricate, and certify weapon types in the enduring stockpile; (3) maintain the capability to design, fabricate, and certify new warheads; and (4) ensure tritium availability. In addition, the President has also requested a new annual certification process to certify that the stockpile is safe and reliable in the absence of un-

derground nuclear testing, and to produce a statement about the future confidence in the safety and reliability of the stockpile.

The Committee has serious concerns that projected budget profiles for Defense missions of the Nation are sufficient to sustain the important stockpile stewardship and management initiatives of DOE. The Committee believes that the issue of sufficient resources for the Department of Energy to ensure the certification of the weapons stockpile safety and reliability is of such importance it requires the ongoing attention of the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy. With programs constrained by budget ceilings, aggressive management at all levels is mandatory. The Committee is aware of instances at DOE laboratories where projects have not been well defined and there has been a lack of management attention. This situation has resulted in scope creep, extended project completion schedules, and cost growth far in excess of what is acceptable. If the capability of the national laboratories to provide the certification, required by the President, is to be maintained under a severely restricted budget environment, it is mandatory that DOE and the national laboratories take whatever steps are necessary to assure the proper focus. It is essential that critical, centerpiece missions not be impacted because of poor management attention.

STOCKPILE STEWARDSHIP

An appropriation of $2,351,800,000 is recommended for the stockpile stewardship activities of the Department of Energy.

The stockpile stewardship program addresses issues of maintaining confidence in weapons stockpile safety and reliability without underground nuclear testing through a technically challenging science-based stockpile stewardship program utilizing upgraded or new experimental and computational capabilities.

The Committee continues to view laboratory directed research and development [LDRD] as an integral, essential component of the Department's ability to respond to changing needs and requirements, and maintaining the preeminence of the national laboratories in the areas of science and engineering. The Committee directs DOE to continue current guidelines for managing laboratory directed research and development.

Core stockpile stewardship.—The Core Stockpile Stewardship Program provides the physical, technical, and intellectual infrastructure necessary to support a reliable, safe, and secure nuclear weapons stockpile. The Committee has recommended a total of $1,696,455,000 for core stockpile stewardship programs.

The Committee is concerned that the funding level proposed for fiscal year 1999 and future budget planning projections of the Department of Energy are not sufficient to address the critical needs of an aging stockpile. The Committee believes that preservation of core intellectual, scientific, and technical competencies and the continued ability of the weapons complex to respond to changing world situations is critically important. Further, the Committee is not convinced that engineering and surveillance approaches of yesterday will be adequate to maintain the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile in the absence of underground testing.

An appropriation of $341,000,000 is recommended for the accelerated strategic computing initiative [ASCI]. The ASCI program will provide the computing software, computer platforms and an operating environment to allow the national laboratories to make critical decisions about the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapon stockpile without underground nuclear testing. The Committee is concerned with the rate of growth of the ASCI program when considered in the context of constrained DOE defense programs budgets. The Department has embarked on a high-risk, aggressive program to significantly upgrade the computing capabilities of the weapons labs. This computing capability is the glue or common element which ties the entire stockpile stewardship and management effort together, thereby enable certification of the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

The Committee commends the Department of Energy for the achievement of the ASCI program and recommends the acceleration of the program to reach the 100 TeraFlop goal.

Direct Stockpile Activities.—An appropriation of $250,452,000 is recommended for Direct Stockpile Activities. This funding provides for pre-production design and engineering activities, design and development of weapon modifications, technical aspects of laboratory surveillance, and analysis of stockpile behind safety studies and assessments. In addition, this program support studies and research to apply basic science to weapon stockpile problems producing new technologies, products and processes in the vital surety areas (safety, security, and use control) technology development and implementation.

The Department of Energy's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), the Los Alamos National Laboratory, (LANL), Sandia National Laboratory (SNL), and Nevada Test Site (NTS) are major national resources for science and research. These resources not only maintain and ensure the safety and reliability of our nation's nuclear weapons stockpile, but also keep America strong by staying on the cutting edge of technology development, scientific advancements and experimental methods. As with all viable programs, we must continually assess the mission, purpose, and focus of crucial resources to ensure that they are being engaged efficiently, effectively and in the best interest of our nation.

With this in mind, the Committee is aware that the Department of Energy is considering several strategic actions needed to address emerging requirements and assure the national security, and the scientific and research capability of these institutions. While the detailed plan is still under development, the broad outline is now evident.

First, is to re-balance the directed weapons work between LANL and LLNL by moving the responsibility for the W80 system from LANL to LLNL. Second, the hydrodynamic test infrastructure and support throughout the complex should be consolidated at LANL, both x-ray-based and proton-based radiography. This eliminates duplication and creates a more effective and efficient structure to respond to mission requirements. Third, is to establish a major effort in applied microsystems at SNL. This will provide for design options and prototype manufacturing process development needed for certification of weapon systems consistent with planned refur-

bishment schedules of the stockpile. The final element is an enhancement of the capability of the NTS in the areas of subcritical experiments and advanced diagnostics. This insures a credible capability at the NTS to resume underground testing of nuclear weapons should it be in the nation's best interest to do so.

The Committee has recommended an additional $35,000,000 to initiate this new strategy, including $5,000,000 for activities at LLNL, $10,000,000 for LANL, and $20,000,000 for work at SNL.

Testing capabilities and readiness.—An appropriation of $182,126,000 is recommended for testing capabilities and readiness activities. Current Presidential direction is to maintain a readiness capability to conduct an underground nuclear test at the Nevada test site. Therefore, infrastructure and other measures are to be maintained to support this requirement. Presidential direction also indicates that resources should be included that are necessary to conduct experimental activities planned by the nuclear weapons design laboratories and appropriate to the national nuclear testing policy.

The Committee has recommended an additional $15,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 for the Nevada Test Site to begin to field an increased number of subcritical experiments, including more classified geometries at the U1a complex and work with the other national laboratories to develop appropriate advanced diagnostics. As part of efforts to reshape and better integrate the capabilities of the Test Site and the national laboratories, $5,000,000 is provided to begin the process of moving the Atlas pulsed power experimental facility from Los Alamos to the Nevada Test Site to support code modeling and validation and diagnostics development. Also, as part of this refocused and integrated concept, Pegasus, the existing pulse power experimental facility at Los Alamos, is to be relocated to the University of Nevada at Las Vegas to enhance the existing joint work among the NTS, the national labs and the university on physics and diagnostics development.

The Department is encouraged to complete construction of the dual-stage gas gun at the Nevada Test site as soon as possible.

Construction projects.—An appropriation of $133,145,000 is recommended for construction projects under core stockpile stewardship activities for fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request.

Inertial confinement fusion [ICF].—An appropriation of $475,700,000 is recommended for the Inertial Confinement Fusion Program. The ICF Program continues to be a major contributor to the science and technology base supporting the nuclear deterrent through improved understanding of the underlying physics of nuclear weapons and computational modeling that will provide the future basis for ensuring safety, reliability, and performance on nuclear components.

The Committee recommendation includes $248,100,000 to continue construction of the National Ignition Facility and $15,900,000 for operating expenses to support research activities related to NIF. The President's fiscal year 2000 budget request significantly underfunded several areas of NIF research which would place at risk the success of scientific and stewardship objectives of the National Ignition Facility. With a capital investment of over $1,000,000,000,

the Committee believes the Department's budget request is unwise and jeopardizes a key element of the Stockpile Stewardship effort and; therefore, our national security, and the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile. The additional $10,000,000 recommended by the Committee provides an additional $3,600,000 for core NIF diagnostics, $1,000,000 for direct drive laser beam smoothing development, and $5,400,000 to initiate critical cryogenic activities. Without this additional funding, the operational schedule, established by the Department of Energy, would be delayed by 1 year at a minimum.

Project 96–D–111, national ignition facility [NIF].—The NIF is a key facility in maintaining nuclear weapons science expertise required for the stockpile stewardship program, and in supporting weapons effects testing. An appropriation of $248,100,000, the full amount needed in fiscal year 2000 to keep this important project on schedule, is recommended for the NIF project. Fiscal year 1999 was the peak year for construction funding, and with the appropriation recommended for fiscal year 2000, the project will be 75 percent complete on an appropriations basis. The project remains on schedule and within the projected construction cost of $1,046,000,000. The Committee is pleased with the management and oversight attention provided by LLNL on the project.

Technology transfer and education.—The technology transfer and education program directly supports core competencies through the development of technologies and intellectual capabilities to meet current and future defense mission needs.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $46,500,000 for these activities for fiscal year 2000 to support ongoing cooperative research and development agreements and education activities.

The Committee recommendation includes funding as requested in the budget to continue activities at the Amarillo Plutonium Research facility. No funding is provided for a new or relocated National Atomic Museum.

STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,025,300,000 for stockpile management activities.

The stockpile management mission is to provide for maintenance, evaluation, dismantlement, transportation, and disposal of nuclear weapons in accordance with quality, quantity, and schedule requirements approved by the President in the nuclear weapons stockpile plan. The program addresses issues of near-term and long-range support for the enduring stockpile, and for ensuring an adequate supply of tritium. Along with routine stockpile surveillance, this includes corrective maintenance and system replacement, as well as weapon dismantlement. The goal is to support the national security of the United States by maintaining a safe and reliable nuclear deterrent.

Of the additional funds recommended for stockpile management, the Committee has provided an increase of $27,000,000 for the weapons production plants, including, $15,000,000 for future requirements at the Kansas City Plant compatible with the Advanced Development and Production Technologies [ADAPT] program and the Enhanced Surveillance program. Without additional funding,

the Department and the Kansas City Plant will be unable to integrate new technologies required to meet new, future production requirements, and will delay the incorporation of advanced, critical electronic components into the nuclear weapon refurbishment and upgrade program. The additional funding also supports current workload requirements and efficiency needs.

The Committee recommendation also includes an additional $10,000,000 for core stockpile management weapon activities to support work load requirements at the Pantex plant in Amarillo, Texas; and $2,000,000 to plan modifications of the nuclear materials vault area at Los Alamos, TA–55 so that it can be used to handle materials used in research and technology development.

The Committee's is concerned that the budget request for the Pantex Plant is $32,700,000 less than in fiscal year 1999. The Committee's recommendation restores part of this funding. Given the significance of Pantex in evaluating and maintaining the viability of our weapons in an era of no testing and its significant dismantlement responsibilities pursuant to Arms Control treaties, the Committee directs the Department to address the facilities infrastructure, and take steps to prevent the loss of skilled technicians and other staff.

Project 97–D–122 Nuclear Materials and Storage Facility, LANL.—The Committee understands that recently completed Title I design activities for Project 97–D–122, the Nuclear Materials Storage Facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory, have indicated that continuing with this project is not warranted. The Committee also understands that sufficient uncosted prior year obligations remain against the project to allow the expeditious closeout of the project. The Committee expects the Department to proceed promptly with this closeout. Uncosted obligations remaining against this project after closeout may be directed toward nuclear material storage activities including the provision of interim storage capacity at Los Alamos. The Department is requested to provide the Congress with a definitive plan for meeting long term nuclear material storage needs at Los Alamos before proceeding further. The Committee is also interested in alternative uses for the existing facility, if any, in lieu of its intended nuclear material storage mission.

Construction projects.—An appropriation of $158,679,000 is recommended for line item construction projects under core stockpile management for fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request.

95–D–102 Chemical and Metallurgical Research (CMR) Building Upgrades, Los Alamos.—The Committee recommends that no further funding be used to upgrade the CMR facility at Los Alamos. The Committee believes that, given the age of the existing building (45 years old) further investment is not justified in light of a 10-year life extension of the facility after the upgrades are completed. Instead, the Committee directs the Department to use the budget request of $18,000,000 to initiate the process of planning, designing and construction of a replacement facility. The long term weapons mission support requirements and the need for specialized laboratory space highlight the urgency for the Department of Energy to expedite the definition of programmatic needs, and begin those activities necessary to provide a new replacement facility as quickly

as possible. The Committee expects to kept informed of the Department's progress on a regular basis.

Tritium Source.—The Committee recommendation provides $64,000,000, the full budget request, for Tritium Production projects for fiscal year 2000. The Department has selected the Civilian Light Water Reactor (CLWR) to serve as the primary source of tritium, and decided that the Accelerator Production of Tritium (APT) option is to be developed as the backup capacity. Therefore, the Committee has included $33,000,000 to proceed with the Project 98–D–125, the Tritium Extraction Facility at the Savannah River Site which is needed to process target assemblies irradiated in a CLWR to remove the tritium gas. An amount of $31,000,000 is recommended for Project 98–D–126, the Accelerator Production of Tritium project to complete engineering development, demonstration and preliminary design for an accelerator-based plant to be available if needed in the future.

Funding Adjustments.—The Committee has recommended funding adjustments totaling $13,768,000 made up of $7,668,000 of prior year balances, and $6,100,000 in contractor travel savings. The Committee is aware that after several years of savings, travel costs are beginning to increase. Therefore, the reduction is proposed to keep these costs in line with prior year levels.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

An appropriation of $246,500,000 is recommended for program direction activities. This is the same as the budget request.

Program Direction provides funds for all Federal personnel-related expenses for Defense Programs offices at the Department of Energy headquarters and the field operations offices. It also provides technical support throughout the Defense Programs complex in the areas of environment, safety and health; safeguards and security; NEPA compliance, and compliance with Federal and state laws, and recommendations of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1999	$4,310,227,000
Budget estimate, 2000	4,505,676,000
Committee recommendation	4,551,676,000

The Department's environmental management program is responsible for identifying and reducing health and safety risks, and managing waste at sites where the Department carried out nuclear energy or weapons research and production activities which resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination. The environmental management program goals are to eliminate and manage the urgent risk in the system; emphasize health and safety for workers and the public; establish a system that increases managerial and financial control; and establish a stronger partnership between DOE and its stakeholders. The "Defense environ-

mental restoration and waste management" appropriation is organized into two program accounts, site/project completion and post-2006 completion to reflect the emphasis on project completion and site closures.

The fiscal year 1999 budget request marks the first fiscal year that the environmental management program structure is aligned with DOE's 2006 plan. All activities have been organized into projects, which have more defined scopes, schedules, and costs that support a defined end state at each specific site. In addition, the environmental management budget is organized into program decision units that focus on the end-date of the project. Those decision units are site closure, site/project completion, post-2006 completion; science and technology; and program direction.

The Committee believes that the environmental management program of the Department of Energy is beginning to turn the corner in the cleanup effort. Leadership within the Department has put in place initiatives which have produced greater efficiencies, reduced cost growth on many projects, and resulted in moving the program from the study phase to the cleanup of facilities. The Committee believes that the program recommended for fiscal year 1999 is within the acceptable range and will meet all legal requirements and other agreements.

Budget constraints will continue to check future large increases and additional efficiencies will be required. However, even with these constraints, tremendous progress continues to be made both in tangible, on-the-ground results and in the business practices within the program. The Committee expects the Department to continue to seek every opportunity to bring about more efficiencies and tough businesslike approaches to program execution. The Department should continue the critical review of the need and requirement for each individual support service contract, and duplicative and overlapping organizational arrangements and functions.

While it is imperative that the Department's cleanup costs be brought down, there are instances where relative small amounts of additional funding invested in the near-term offer the potential for significant reductions in long-term budgetary requirements. The Committee continues to be concerned with growing landlord costs required to maintain buildings and facilities that are ready for demolition, and the high costs associated with temporarily storing and monitoring wastes that are ready for permanent disposal. In order to reduce these costs in the future, it is important that the Department expedite demolition work, waste shipments, and permanent storage whenever possible.

SITE AND PROJECT COMPLETION

An appropriation of $993,292,000 is recommended for site/project completion activities. This is the same as the budget request.

This account will provide funding for projects that will be completed by fiscal year 2006 at sites or facilities where a DOE mission (for example, environmental management, nuclear weapons stockpile stewardship, or scientific research) will continue beyond 2006. These activities are focused on completing projects by 2006 and distinguishes these projects from the long-term projects or activities at the sites, such as high level waste vitrification or the Department's

other enduring missions. The largest amount of funding requested is for activities at the Hanford, WA, Savannah River, SC, and Idaho sites. A significant amount of work is expected to be completed at these sites by 2006, although environmental management and other stewardship activities will continue beyond 2006.

The Committee recommendation provides an additional $10,000,000 to address funding shortfalls in meeting environmental restoration Tri-Party Agreement compliance deadlines, and to accelerate interim safe storage of reactors along the Columbia River. In providing additional resources, the Committee does not want to minimize the challenge goals for savings and efficiencies to be realized at the site. This, in combination with the additional funding, will help maintain mandates milestones and augment deactivation and decommissioning activities.

The Committee has also recommended an additional $6,000,000 in operating funds to support research and development associated with resolving technology issues related to the processing wastes at the Savannah River Site.

POST-2006 COMPLETION

The Committee recommendation for Post-2006 completion activities is $3,009,548,000, which includes $2,524,997,000 in operating expenses.

The Post-2006 completion request supports projects that are projected to continue well beyond 2006. As cleanup is completed, it will be necessary for environmental management to maintain a presence at most sites to monitor, maintain, and provide information on the continued residual contamination. These activities are required to ensure the reduction in risk to human health is maintained.

Of the amounts recommended, the Committee has included an increase of $5,000,000 for the National Spent Fuel Program to address regulatory and repository issues associated with Department of Energy owned spent nuclear fuel, and an additional $10,000,000 for spent fuel activities related to the Idaho Settlement Agreement with the Department of Energy.

The appropriation also includes an additional $30,000,000 for tank cleanup activities at the Hanford Site. The Committee understands that additional funding will help to maintain schedules required by revised compliance agreement with the State of Washington.

Project 00–D–401, Spent Nuclear Fuel Treatment and Storage Facility, SRS.—The Committee understands technical issues concerning the generation of larger than anticipated amounts of benzene gas have suspended all activities for pre-treatment of the salt feed for the Defense Waste Processing Facility at Savannah River, and that the fiscal year 2000 budget request includes funding for processing system engineering, and research and development necessary to evaluate all salt processing options prior to selecting the best option in fiscal year 2000. Further, the budget request includes $7,000,000 for design only of a new treatment and storage facility.

Even though there are significant technical, regulatory and design risks, the Committee believes that the Department's approach

should minimize the uncertainty, and understands that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has concluded that melt and dilute would be an acceptable concept for geologic disposal of aluminum-based spent nuclear fuel. Therefore, the Committee has provided an additional $10,000,000 for detailed design of the project. The additional funding will help alleviate the delays based on the level of the budget request and to help mitigate the resultant increased costs associated with a projected 2-year delay.

The Committee has included a $3,000,000 increase over the current year funding level for DOE-funded studies or other activities associated with the health effects of radiation and other hazardous substances on DOE workers and communities. The Committee directs that these studies be managed by the Office of Environmental, Safety, and Health.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An appropriation of $230,500,000 is recommended for science and technology activities related to the environmental waste cleanup program.

The Science and Technology Program provides new or improved technologies and research results that reduce risks to workers, the public and the environment; reduce cleanup costs; and/or provide solutions to environmental problems that currently have no solutions. New and improved technologies have the potential to reduce environmental restoration and cleanup costs by an estimated several billion dollars.

The Committee finds that the independent review provided through the consortium for risk evaluation and stakeholder participation to be important in providing balance and credibility to work performed for the Department. The recommendation continues support for the program at the level requested in the budget.

The Committee recommendation supports the Department's efforts to complete the previously agreed privatization of the Western Environmental Technology Office.

The Committee recognizes the work carried out by the Diagnostic Instrumentation and Analysis Laboratory [DIAL] for the Department of Energy's Environmental Management Program. This work has led to the development of instrumentation and technology of value to the Department's cleanup effort. The Committee recommendation supports DIAL at $6,000,000.

Funding Adjustments.—The Committee has recommended funding adjustments totaling $22,373,000 made up of $20,000,000 of prior year balances, and $2,373,000 in contractor travel savings.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommendation for program direction totals $349,409,000, which is the same as the budget request.

Program direction provides the overall direction and administrative support for the environmental management programs of the Department of Energy.

The amount recommended by the Committee supports the establishment of an Office of River Protection at the Hanford Site in accordance with the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1999. The Office will be responsible for all

aspects of the Tank Waste Remediation system with the critical mission to immobilize Hanford's high-level waste and protect the Columbia River.

DEFENSE FACILITY CLOSURE PROJECTS

Appropriations, 1999	$1,038,240,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,054,492,000
Committee recommendation	1,069,492,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,069,492,000 for the site closure program. This is an increase of $15,000,000 over the budget request.

The "Site closure" account includes funding for sites where the environmental management program has established a goal of completing the cleanup mission by the end of fiscal year 2006. After the cleanup mission is complete at a site, no further DOE mission is envisioned, except for limited long-term surveillance and maintenance. This account provides funding to cleanup the Rocky Flats, Fernald, Mound, Ashtabula, and Battelle Columbus sites.

The Committee continues to believe that a closure fund, which targets funding at specific facilities whose accelerated closure in the near-term results in significantly reduced out-year costs, is important in freeing up budgetary resources in the longer term. The Committee has included an additional $20,000,000 to mitigate the funding shortfall proposed in the budget for the Rocky Flats site. The Committee understands that early closure of the Rocky Flats site could result in over $1,000,000,000 in saving.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION

Appropriations, 1999	$228,357,000
Budget estimate, 2000	228,000,000
Committee recommendation	228,000,000

An appropriation of $228,000,000 is recommended for the environmental management privatization initiative. This is the same as the budget request.

The Department of Energy continues to rely upon the private sector to accomplish it's mission of environmental cleanup. Privatization is just one tool used by DOE to implement alternative business strategies for the procurement of goods and services required to fulfill their cleanup responsibilities. The term "privatization" as used by DOE refers to a method of financing, contracting and risk-sharing between the Department and firms in the private sector for good or services, and involves the use of fixed price contracts under which contractors use private funding to design, construct, operate, and deactivate equipment and facilities required in the cleanup mission. The vendor then receives payment for producing products that meet DOE performance specifications. Budget authority is set aside to cover future contractual obligations, as well as to provide an incentive for private sector investment.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1999	$1,696,676,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,792,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,872,000,000

An appropriation of $1,872,000,000 is recommended by the Committee for other defense activities.

This account includes the following programs: verification and control technology, nuclear safeguards and security, security investigations, security evaluations, the Office of Nuclear Safety, Worker, and Community Transition Assistance, fissile materials control and disposition, emergency management, international nuclear safety and security activities, and naval reactors. Descriptions of each account are provided below.

NONPROLIFERATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

The Nonproliferation and National Security Program includes activities related to nonproliferation and verification research and development, arms control, and intelligence. The Department is engaged in an active nuclear nonproliferation program through research and development activities performed at the national laboratories, by providing technical and analytical support to treaty development and implementation, and by providing intelligence support to these efforts. The Committee recommendation totals $822,300,000. The Committee continues to strongly support these important national security programs.

Verification and control technology/arms control.—The Committee recommendation for verification and control technology research and development, and arms control totals $547,000,000. The funding level recommended by the Committee provides significant increases over the current year level for DOE to continue important activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological weapons; and increased initiatives to reduce the danger of nuclear smuggling and the associated potential of nuclear terrorism.

The Committee recommendation also includes $84,000,000 for Deterrence and Detection Technologies, including $41,152,000 for Chemical and Biological non-proliferation activities. This funding level supports an enhanced program of critical research to develop and test fast and selective detection technologies, predictive plume transport models suitable for urban areas, new recovery and restoration concepts, and advanced biological forensic methods for proliferation detection.

The recommendation provides $165,000,000 for material protection, control, and accounting [MPC&A] activities. The Committee continues to consider these activities important to reducing the threat created by the breakup of the former Soviet Union. The increased funding will allow additional material protection, control and security upgrade work at defense-related and important civilian and regulatory sites in Russia. The recommendation also supports an enhanced program of material control, protection and accounting upgrades at several Russian Navy sites. The Committee continues to believe that these activities are critical elements of the United States non-proliferation efforts.

The Committee action supports the budget request for both the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention and the Nuclear Cities program of the Department of Energy. These programs contribute to the international non-proliferation effort by engaging highly qualified and knowledgeable scientists, engineers, and technicians from Russia and the former States of the Soviet Union in cooperative commercial and other high technology non-military activities.

Nuclear Safeguards and Security.—The Committee has provided $69,100,000 for Nuclear Safeguards and Security programs of the Department of Energy. These activities provide policy, programmatic direction and training for the protection of the Department's nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, classified information and facilities. An additional $10,000,000 is recommended to enhance and strengthen physical protection of critical facilities and infrastructure against physical and cyber attack.

Security Investigations.—The Security Investigations Program funds background investigations for all DOE Federal staff and all Headquarters contractors, who, in the performance of their official duties, require access authorizations to Restricted Data, National Security Information or special material. Given the heightened awareness and sensitivity, the Committee expects the numbers of security background investigations to increase significantly. The Committee has recommended $45,000,000, an increase of $15,000,000 over the budget request, to respond to this increased requirement.

The Committee understands that the cost of security clearances is to be offset by program organizations in the amount of $20,000,000.

HEU (Highly Enriched Uranium) Transparency Implementation.—The Committee recommendation includes $15,750,000 for the HEU Transparency Implementation program of the Department of Energy. This program is responsible for ensuring that the non-proliferation aspects of the February 1993 agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation are met. This Agreement covers the purchase over 20 years of low enriched uranium [LEU] derived from at least 500 metric tons of HEU removed from dismantled Russian nuclear weapons. Under the Agreement, conversion of the HEU components into LEU is performed in Russian facilities. The purpose of this program is to put into place those measures agreed to by both sides, that permits the U.S. to have confidence that the Russian side is abiding by the Agreement.

International Nuclear Safety.—The Committee recommendation is $34,000,000, the full budget request for the International Nuclear Safety program.

This program supports international nuclear safety cooperation through project activities in host countries and through participation with international nuclear safety organizations. Project activities are focused to address the most significant safety issues in selected countries, including primarily those with Soviet-designed reactors.

Intelligence.—The Committee recommendation totals $36,059,000.

The Office of Intelligence provides information and technical analysis on international arms proliferation, foreign nuclear pro-

grams, and other energy-related matters to policymakers in the Department and other U.S. Government agencies. The focus of the Department's intelligence analysis and reporting is on emerging proliferant nations, nuclear technology transfers, foreign nuclear materials production, and proliferation implications of the breakup of the former Soviet Union.

Counterintelligence.—An appropriation of $39,200,000 is provided for the counterintelligence activities of the Department of Energy. This is an increase of $22,559,000 over the current years appropriation. The funding recommendation recognizes that the $12,559,000 of the amount recommended is to be provided by the national laboratories.

Recent security issues has revealed the need to strengthen and enhance the counterintelligence activities of the Department. The recommended increase in funding supports the efforts of the Department and further enhances the program in the area of cyber security and early warning and intrusion analysis. It is critical that the Department of Energy cyber security be brought into line with other U.S. intelligence community partners who are advancing a national CI-Cyber strategy.

Emergency management.—The Committee has provided $21,000,000 for emergency management activities. The Office of Emergency Management serves as the single point of contact and control for all DOE emergency and threat assessment-related activities, and ensures an integrated response to emergencies affecting departmental operations and activities or requiring departmental assistance.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH (DEFENSE)

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health is the departmental resource that provides oversight in the areas of environment, safety, health, and safeguards and security performance. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $94,000,000.

The Committee recommendation continues funding to support studies at and around DOE sites under a memorandum with the Department of Health and Human Services under defense activities as in past years. The recommendation also supports the program to monitor former DOE workers with significant occupational exposures at an increased level.

The Committee has included within the recommended funding of $15,500,000 to support ongoing studies of the health effects of radiation on the survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings. The Committee directs the Department to undertake a review of the current dosimetry system, DS86, used to estimate the neutron dose at Hiroshima to determine if, based on the available activation measurements from Hiroshima, a corrective factor should be used in the system to account for distance from the hypocenter. The Department should report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on its plans for such a review.

WORKER AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION ASSISTANCE

In accordance with section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1993 and as a result of a change in the work force at defense nuclear facilities, defense employees of the Department

may be provided various options to minimize impacts of these work force structure changes. These options include retraining, early retirement incentives, preference in hiring, outplacement assistance, and relocation assistance. In addition, this program funds contractor employment reduction requirements for severance and separation payments.

The Committee recommendation is $30,000,000 for this program. The recommendation supports the Department's commitment to the State of Idaho at the amount contained in the budget request.

The Committee supports efforts to diversify technical activities at the Nevada Test Site. The Committee believes that appropriate activities will share the infrastructure burden that is necessary to maintain test readiness. The Department is encouraged to provide assistance for implementation of such appropriate activities at the Nevada Test Site.

FISSILE MATERIALS CONTROL AND DISPOSITION

The Fissile Materials Control and Disposition Program is responsible for the technical and management activities to assess, plan, and direct efforts to provide for the safe, secure, environmentally sound long-term storage of all weapons-usable fissile materials and the disposition of fissile materials declared surplus to national defense needs. The Committee recommendation is $205,000,000 the same as the budget request.

Excess weapons grade plutonium in Russia is a clear and present danger to the security of the United States because of the possibility that it will fall into the hands of non-Russian entities and provide Russia with the ability to rebuild its nuclear arsenal at a rate the United States may be unable to equal.

For that reason, the Committee considers the Department's material disposition program of equal importance to weapons activities; both are integral components of our national effort to reduce any threat posed to the United States and to deter the threat that remains.

The Committee recognizes that Russian plans to dispose of excess weapons plutonium are in part limited by the Russian Federation's limited requirement for mixed-oxide fuel. The Committee recommendation includes $5,000,000 to support the joint United States-Russian program to develop an advanced reactor to consume large quantities of excess weapons plutonium.

Funding Adjustments.—The Committee has recommended a $2,600,000 reduction in contractor travel savings for Other Defense Activities, excluding the Naval Reactor program.

NAVAL REACTORS

The Naval Reactors Program provides for the design, development, testing, and evaluation of improved naval nuclear propulsion plants and reactor cores having long fuel life, high reliability, improved performances, and simplified operating and maintenance requirements. The nuclear propulsion plants and cores cover a wide range of configurations and power ratings suitable for installation in naval combatants varying in size from small submarines to large surface ships. The Committee recommendation is $677,600,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $12,600,000 to optimize the program to shutdown prototype reactors and conduct remediation work. The Committee supports this effort and urges the Department to review the need for additional funding in future years, and to take appropriate action to request additional resources as may be needed in future budgets.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

Appropriations, 1999	$189,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	112,000,000
Committee recommendation	112,500,000

The Committee recommends $112,500,000 for defense nuclear waste disposal.

Since passage of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, the nuclear waste fund has incurred costs for activities related to disposal of high-level waste generated from the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy. At the end of fiscal year 1998, the balance owed by the Federal Government to the nuclear waste fund was $1,191,000,000 (including principal and interest). The "Defense nuclear waste disposal" appropriation was established to ensure payment of the Federal Government's contribution to the nuclear waste repository program. Through fiscal year 1998, a total of $987,830,000 has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributable to atomic energy defense activities.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Public Law 95–91 transferred to the Department of Energy the power marketing functions under section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 and all other functions of the Department of the Interior with respect to the Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and the power marketing functions of the Bureau of Reclamation, now included in the Western Area Power Administration.

All power marketing administrations except Bonneville are funded annually with appropriations, and related receipts are deposited in the Treasury. Bonneville operations are self-financed under authority of Public Law 93–454, the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974, which authorizes Bonneville to use its revenues to finance operating costs, maintenance and capital construction, and sell bonds to the Treasury if necessary to finance any remaining capital program requirements.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

The Bonneville Power Administration is the Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest, a 300,000-square-mile service area that encompasses Oregon, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, and small portions of adjacent Western States in the Columbia River drainage basin. Bonneville markets

hydroelectric power from 29 Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects, as well as thermal energy from non-Federal generating facilities in the region. Bonneville also markets and exchanges surplus electric power interregionally over the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest Intertie with California, and in Canada over interconnections with utilities in British Columbia.

Bonneville constructs, operates, and maintains the Nation's largest high-voltage transmission system, consisting of over 15,000 circuit-miles of transmission line and 360 substations with an installed capacity of 21,500 megawatts.

Public Law 93–454, the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974, placed Bonneville on a self-financed basis. With the passage in 1980 of Public Law 96–501, the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act, Bonneville's responsibilities were expanded to include meeting the net firm load growth of the region, investing in cost-effective, regionwide energy conservation, and acquiring generating resources to meet these requirements.

Borrowing authority.—A total of $3,750,000,000 has been made available to Bonneville as permanent borrowing authority. Each year the Committee reviews the budgeted amounts Bonneville plans to use of this total and reports a recommendation on these borrowing requirements. For fiscal year 2000, the Committee recommends an additional increment of $352,000,000 in new borrowing authority, the same as the budget request, for transmission system construction, system replacement, energy resources, fish and wildlife, and capitol equipment programs.

Repayment.—During fiscal year 1999, Bonneville will pay the Treasury $607,000,000, of which $164,000,000 is to repay principal on the Federal investment in these facilities.

Limitation on direct loans.—The Committee recommends that no new direct loans be made in fiscal year 2000.

Budget revisions and notification.—The Committee expects Bonneville to adhere to the borrowing authority estimates recommended by the Congress and promptly inform the Committee of any exceptional circumstances which would necessitate the need for Bonneville to obligate borrowing authority in excess of such amounts.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	.....
Committee recommendation	39,594,000

The Southeastern Power Administration markets hydroelectric power produced at Corps of Engineers projects in 10 Southeastern States. There are 23 projects now in operation with an installed capacity of 3,092 megawatts. Southeastern does not own or operate any transmission facilities and carries out its marketing program by utilizing the existing transmission systems of the power utilities in the area. This is accomplished through wheeling arrangements between Southeastern and each of the area utilities with transmission lines connected to the projects. The utility agrees to deliver specified amounts of Federal power to customers of the Govern-

ment, and Southeastern agrees to compensate the utility for the wheeling service performed.

The Committee disagrees with the Department's proposal to eliminate funding for power purchases and wheeling and includes $28,000,000 for that purpose.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	27,940,000
Committee recommendation	28,000,000

The Southwestern Power Administration is the marketing agent for the power generated at Corps of Engineers' hydroelectric plants in the six-State area of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana with a total installed capacity of 2,158 megawatts. It operates and maintains some 1,380 miles of transmission lines, 24 generating projects, and 24 substations, and sells its power at wholesale primarily to publicly and cooperatively owned electric distribution utilities.

The Committee disagrees with the Department's proposal to eliminate funding for power purchases and wheeling and includes $833,000 for that purpose.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	$203,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	171,471,000
Committee recommendation	223,555,000

The Western Area Power Administration is responsible for marketing electric power generated by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission which operate hydropower generating plants in 15 Central and Western States encompassing a 1.3-million-square-mile geographic area. Western is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of 16,727 miles of high-voltage transmission lines with 257 substations. Western distributes power generated by 55 plants with a maximum operating capacity of 10,576 megawatts.

Western, through its power marketing program, must secure revenues sufficient to meet the annual costs of operation and maintenance of the generating and transmission facilities, purchased power, wheeling, and other expenses, in order to repay all of the power investment with interest, and to repay that portion of the Government's irrigation and other nonpower investments which are beyond the water users' repayment capability. Under the Colorado River Basin power marketing fund, which encompasses the Colorado River Basin, Fort Peck, and Colorado River storage facilities, all operation and maintenance and power marketing expenses are financed from revenues.

The Committee disagrees with the Department's proposal to eliminate funding for power purchases and wheeling and includes $53,886,000 for that purpose.

The amount to be deposited in the "Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation" account is $5,036,000, the same amount as the request.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

Creation of the Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund was directed by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994–95. This legislation also directed that the fund be administered by the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission to defray operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams in Texas.

The Committee recommendation is $1,309,000, the same as the budget request.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the table at the end of this title.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1999	$167,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	179,900,000
Committee recommendation	170,000,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—REVENUES APPLIED

Appropriations, 1999	−$167,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−179,900,000
Committee recommendation	−170,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides $170,000,000 for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Revenues are established at a rate equal to the amount provided for program activities, resulting in a net appropriation of zero.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Committee recommendation includes a Department of Energy general provision not included in the current year Energy and Water Development Act.

Contractor travel expenses.—Department of Energy contractor travel costs are limited to not more than $200,000,000 in fiscal year 2000, and each contractor is limited to not more than 80 percent of the amount that contractor spent on travel in fiscal year 1998.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
ENERGY SUPPLY			
SOLAR AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES TECHNOLOGIES			
Solar energy:			
Solar building technology research	2,900	5,500	2,000
Photovoltaic energy systems	66,800	93,309	64,000
Photovoltaic energy research	2,883	2,847	2,847
Subtotal, Photovoltaic	69,683	96,156	66,847
Concentrating solar power	17,000	18,850	15,000
Biomass/biofuels energy systems:			
Power systems	31,000	38,950	34,950
Transportation	41,750	53,441	38,000
Subtotal, Biomass/biofuels energy systems	72,750	92,391	72,950
Biomass/biofuels energy research	27,199	26,740	26,740
Subtotal, Biomass	99,949	119,131	99,690
Wind energy systems	33,200	45,600	34,000
Wind energy research	283	283	283
Subtotal, Wind	33,483	45,883	34,283
Renewable energy production incentive program	4,000	1,500	1,500
Solar program support	.....	10,000	2,000
International solar energy program	3,750	6,000	3,000
National renewable energy laboratory	2,000	1,100	1,100
Construction: 96–E–100 FTLB renovation and expansion	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, National renewable energy laboratory	2,000	1,100	1,100
Solar photoconversion	14,532	14,260	14,260
Total, Solar Energy	247,297	318,380	239,680
Geothermal: Geothermal technology development	28,500	29,500	24,000
Hydrogen research	21,000	28,000	27,000
Hydrogen energy research	3,008	2,970	2,970
Total, Hydrogen	24,008	30,970	29,970
Hydropower	2,000	7,000	5,000
Renewable Indian energy resources	3,500	.....	4,000
Electric energy systems and storage:			
Transmission reliability	2,500	4,000	3,500
High temperature superconducting R&D	32,500	31,000	30,000
Energy storage systems	4,500	6,000	.....
Total, Electric energy systems and storage	39,500	41,000	33,500
Federal building/Remote power initiative	4,000	.....	.....
Program direction	17,100	19,171	17,750
TOTAL, SOLAR AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES TECHNOLOGIES	365,905	446,021	353,900
NUCLEAR ENERGY			
Nuclear energy R&D:			
Advanced radioisotope power system	37,000	37,000	37,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Test reactor area landlord	4,000	6,070	6,070
Construction:			
99–E–200 Test reactor area electrical utility upgrade, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, ID	341	1,430	1,430
95–E–201 Test reactor area fire and life safety improvements, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, ID	2,425	1,500	1,500
Subtotal, Construction	2,766	2,930	2,930
Subtotal, Test reactor area landlord	6,766	9,000	9,000
University reactor fuel assistance and support	11,000	11,345	12,000
Nuclear energy plant optimization	.....	5,000	5,000
Nuclear energy research initiative	19,000	25,000	25,000
Civilian research and development	.....	.....	5,000
Total, Nuclear energy R&D	93,766	87,345	93,000
Fast flux test facility (FFTF)	30,000	30,000	28,000
Termination costs	85,000	65,000	80,000
Uranium programs	49,000	41,000	39,000
Construction:			
98–U–200 depleted UF6 cylinder storage yards, Paducah, KY	.....	.....	.....
96–U–201 depleted UF6 cylinder storage yards, Paducah, KY	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Construction	.....	.....	.....
Total, Uranium programs	49,000	41,000	39,000
Isotope support	15,500	13,000	15,500
Construction: 99–E–201 Isotope production facility (LANL)	6,000	8,000	7,500
Total, Isotope support	21,500	21,000	23,000
Program direction	24,700	24,960	24,700
TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY	283,966	269,305	287,700
ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH			
Environment, safety and health	32,000	31,752	30,000
Program direction	18,398	18,998	18,998
TOTAL, ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH	50,398	50,750	48,998
ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES			
Technical information management program	1,600	1,600	1,600
Program direction	7,000	7,500	7,000
Total, Technical information management program	8,600	9,100	8,600
Transfer to OSHA for external regulation pilot projects	1,000	.....	.....
Field operations	104,127	102,000	100,000
Oak Ridge Landlord	11,000	11,812	11,000
TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	124,727	122,912	119,600

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Subtotal, Energy supply	824,996	888,988	810,198
Renewable energy research program	−47,905	−47,100	−47,100
Use of prior year balances	−50,000		−31,589
Transfer from Geothermal and USEC		−5,821	−5,821
Contractor travel savings			−10,276
TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPLY	727,091	836,067	715,412
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Site closure	254,344	211,146	210,000
Site/project completion	102,948	98,366	98,000
Construction: 93–E–900 Long-term storage of TMI–2 fuel, INEL		2,500	2,500
Subtotal, Site/project completion	102,948	100,866	100,500
Post 2006 completion	83,908	18,922	17,422
Use of prior year balances	−10,000		
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	431,200	330,934	327,922
URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND			
Decontamination and decommissioning	190,200	210,198	175,000
Uranium/thorium reimbursement	30,000	30,000	25,000
TOTAL, URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING	220,200	240,198	200,000
SCIENCE			
High energy physics:			
Research and technology	215,865	227,190	221,190
Facility operations	459,635	441,200	441,200
Construction:			
00–G–307 SLAC office building		2,000	2,000
99–G–306 Wilson hall safety improvements, Fermilab	6,700	4,700	4,700
98–G–304 Neutrinos at the main injector, Fermilab	14,300	22,000	22,000
Subtotal, Construction	21,000	28,700	28,700
Subtotal, Facility operations	480,635	469,900	469,900
Total, High energy physics	696,500	697,090	691,090
Nuclear physics	318,480	342,940	330,000
Construction: 91–G–300 Relativistic heavy ion collider (BNL)	16,620		
Total, Nuclear physics	335,100	342,940	330,000
Biological and environmental research	443,600	411,170	429,700
Basic energy sciences:			
Materials sciences	417,216	407,636	405,000
Chemical sciences	209,582	215,577	212,000
Engineering and geosciences	44,413	37,545	37,545
Energy biosciences	32,489	31,226	31,000
Construction:			
99–E–334 Spallation neutron source (ORNL)	101,400	196,100	169,000
96–E–300 Combustion research facility, Phase II, SNL/L	4,000		

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Subtotal, Construction	105,400	196,100	169,000
Total, Basic energy sciences	809,100	888,084	854,545
Other energy research:			
Computational and technology research	143,000	198,875	129,000
Energy research analyses	1,000	1,000	1,000
Multiprogram energy labs—facility support.			
Infrastructure support	1,160	1,160	1,160
Construction: MEL–001 Multiprogram energy laboratory infrastructure projects, various locations	14,924	18,351	18,351
Multiprogram general purpose facilities:			
Construction:94–E–363 Roofing improvements (ORNL)	4,908	1,749	1,749
Subtotal, Multiprogram gen. purpose facilities	4,908	1,749	1,749
Environment, safety and health:			
Construction: 96–E–333 Multiprogram energy laboratories upgrades, various locations	268	.....	.....
Subtotal, Environment, safety and health	268	.....	.....
Subtotal, Multiprogram energy labs—fac. suppor	21,260	21,260	21,260
Total, Other energy research	165,260	221,135	151,260
Fusion energy sciences program	223,300	222,614	220,614
Program direction	49,800	52,360	52,360
Subtotal, Science	2,722,660	2,835,393	2,729,569
Use of prior year SSC balances	−7,600	.....	.....
Use of other prior year balances	−13,000	.....	.....
Contractor travel savings	.....	.....	−4,500
General reduction	−5,700	.....	.....
General reduction for policy papers for CCTI	−13,500	.....	.....
TOTAL, SCIENCE	2,682,860	2,835,393	2,725,069
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION			
Administrative operations:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Office of the Secretary	4,175	4,940	4,940
Board of contract appeals	715	838	838
Chief financial officer	22,350	23,792	23,000
Contract reform	3,200	3,200	3,000
Congressional and intergovernmental affairs	4,900	4,910	4,910
Economic impact and diversity	4,700	5,046	4,700
Field management	7,500	8,080	.....
General counsel	19,250	21,434	20,000
Management and administration	97,000	101,273	98,000
Policy office	14,000	17,430	15,500
Public affairs	3,500	3,963	3,963
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	181,290	194,906	178,851
Program support:			
Minority economic impact	1,700	1,700	1,700
Policy analysis and system studies	350	1,000	500
Environmental policy studies	2,000	2,432	2,000
Scientific and technical training	450	450	450
Corporate management information program	8,000	13,000	12,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Subtotal, Program support	12,500	18,582	16,650
Total, Administrative operations	193,790	213,488	195,501
Cost of work for others	44,312	34,027	34,027
Subtotal, Departmental Administration	238,102	247,515	229,528
Use of prior year balances	.....	.....	−3,000
Work for others prior year balances	.....	.....	−7,113
Transfer from other defense activities	−37,627	.....	.....
Total, Departmental administration (gross)	200,475	247,515	219,415
Miscellaneous revenues	−136,530	−116,887	−116,887
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net)	63,945	130,628	102,528
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL			
Office of Inspector General	29,000	30,000	29,000
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES			
Stockpile stewardship:			
Core stockpile stewardship	1,482,632	1,635,355	1,696,455
Construction:			
00–D–103, Terascale simulation facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA	.....	8,000	8,000
00–D–105 Strategic computing complex, LANL Los Alamos, NM	.....	26,000	26,000
00–D–107 Joint computational engineering laboratory, SNL, Albuquerque, NM	.....	1,800	1,800
99–D–102 Rehabilitation of maintenance facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA	4,000	3,900	3,900
99–D–103 Isotope sciences facilities, LLNL, Livermore, CA	2,000	2,000	2,000
99–D–104 Protection of real property (roof reconstruction-Phase II), LLNL, Livermore, CA	2,500	2,400	2,400
99–D–105 Central health physics cailbration facility, LANL, Los Alamos, NM	2,900	1,000	1,000
99–D–106 Model validation & system certication center, SNL, Albuquerque, NM	1,600	6,500	6,500
99–D–108 Renovate existing roadways, Nevada Test Site, NV	2,000	7,005	7,005
97–D–102 Dual-axis radiographic hydrotest facility (LANL), Los Alamos, NM	36,000	61,000	61,000
96–D–102 Stockpile stewardship facilities revitalization (Phase VI), various locations	20,423	2,640	2,640
96–D–103 ATLAS, Los Alamos National Laboratory	6,400	.....	.....
96–D–104 Processing and environmental technology laboratory (SNL)	18,920	10,900	10,900
96–D–105 Contained firing facility addition (LLNL)	6,700	.....	.....
Subtotal, Construction	103,443	133,145	133,145
Subtotal, Core stockpile stewardship	1,586,075	1,768,500	1,829,600
Inertial fusion	223,800	217,600	227,600
Construction: 96–D–111 National ignition facility, LLNL	284,200	248,100	248,100
Subtotal, Inertial fusion	508,000	465,700	475,700
Technology transfer/education:			
Technology transfer	45,000	22,200	22,200

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Education	9,000	29,800	24,300
Subtotal, Technology transfer/education	54,000	52,000	46,500
Total, Stockpile stewardship	2,148,075	2,286,200	2,351,800
Stockpile management	1,986,803	1,839,621	1,866,621
Construction:			
99–D–122 Rapid reactivation, various locations	11,200	11,700	11,700
99–D–123 Replace mechanical utility systems, Y–12, Oak Ridge, TN	1,900	.....	.....
99–D–125 Replace boilers and controls, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO	1,000	.....	.....
99–D–127 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO	13,700	17,000	17,000
99–D–128 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Pantex consolidation, Amarillo, TX	1,108	3,429	3,429
99–D–132 SMRI nuclear material safeguards and security upgrade project (LANL), Los Alamos, NM	9,700	11,300	11,300
98–D–123 Stockpile mgmt. restructuring initiative Tritium factory modernization and consolidation, Savannah River, SC	27,500	21,800	21,800
98–D–124 Stockpile mgmt. restructuring initiative Y–12 consolidation, Oak Ridge, TN	10,700	3,150	3,150
98–D–125 Tritium extraction facility, SR	6,000	33,000	33,000
98–D–126 Accelerator production of Tritium, various locations	20,000	31,000	31,000
97–D–122 Nuclear materials storage facility renovation (LANL), Los Alamos, NM	2,500	.....	.....
97–D–123 Structural upgrades, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, KS	6,400	4,800	4,800
96–D–122 Sewage treatment quality upgrade (STQU), Pantex plant	3,700	.....	.....
95–D–102 Chemistry and metallurgy research (CMR) upgrades project (LANL)	5,000	18,000	18,000
93–D–122 Life safety upgrades, Y–12 plant	3,250	.....	.....
88–D–123 Security enhancements, Pantex plant, Amarillo, TX	.....	3,500	3,500
Subtotal, Construction	123,658	158,679	158,679
Total, Stockpile management	2,110,461	1,998,300	2,025,300
Program direction	250,000	246,500	246,500
Subtotal, Weapons activities	4,508,536	4,531,000	4,623,600
Use of prior year balances	−82,536	.....	−7,668
Contractor travel savings	.....	.....	−6,100
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	4,426,000	4,531,000	4,609,832
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MGMT.			
Site/project completion:			
Operation and maintenance	858,090	892,629	905,002
Construction:			
99–D–402 Tank farm support services, F&H area, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC	2,745	3,100	3,100
99–D–404 Health physics instrumentation laboratory (INEL), ID	950	7,200	7,200

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
98–D–401 H–tank farm storm water systems upgrade, Savannah River, SC	3,120	2,977	2,977
98–D–453 Plutonium stabilization and handling system for PFP, Richland, WA	26,814	16,860	16,860
98–D–700 Road rehabilitation (INEL), ID	7,710	2,590	2,590
97–D–450 Savannah River nuclear material storage, Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC	79,184	4,000	4,000
97–D–470 Regulatory monitoring and bioassay laboratory, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC	7,000	12,220	12,220
96–D–406 Spent nuclear fuels canister storage and stabilization facility, Richland, WA	38,680	24,441	24,441
96–D–464 Electrical & utility systems upgrade, Idaho chemical processing plant (INEL), ID	11,544	11,971	11,971
96–D–471 CFC HVAC/chiller retrofit, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC	8,000	931	931
95–D–456 Security facilities consolidation, Idaho chemical processing plant (INEL), ID	485	.....	.....
92–D–140 F&H canyon exhaust upgrades Savannah River, SC	3,667	.....	.....
86–D–103 Decontamination and waste treatment facility (LLNL), Livermore, CA	4,752	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Construction	194,651	88,290	88,290
Total, Site/project completion	1,052,741	980,919	993,292
Post 2006 completion:			
Operation and maintenance	2,261,107	2,478,997	2,524,997
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	398,088	420,000	420,000
Construction:			
00–D–401 Spent Nuclear Fuel treatment and storage facility Title I & II, Savannah River, SC	.....	7,000	17,000
99–D–403 Privatization Phase I infrastructure support, Richland, WA	14,800	13,988	13,988
97–D–402 Tank farm restoration and safe operations, Richland, WA	22,723	20,516	20,516
96–D–408 Waste management upgrades, Richland, WA	171	.....	.....
94–D–407 Initial tank retrieval systems, Richland, WA	32,860	4,060	4,060
93–D–187 High-level waste removal from filled waste tanks, Savannah River, SC	15,214	8,987	8,987
Subtotal, Construction	85,768	54,551	64,551
Total, Post 2006 completion	2,744,963	2,953,548	3,009,548
Science and technology	247,000	230,500	230,500
Program direction	337,073	349,409	349,409
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	4,381,777	4,514,376	4,582,749
Use of prior year balances/general reduction	−71,550	.....	−20,000
Contractor travel savings	.....	.....	−2,373
Offsetting collections	.....	−8,700	−8,700
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRON. RESTORATION AND WASTE MGMT	4,310,227	4,505,676	4,551,676
DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS			
Closure projects	1,038,240	1,054,492	1,069,492
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION			
Privatization initiatives, various locations	228,357	253,000	253,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Use of prior year balances		−25,000	−25,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT. PRIVATIZATION	228,357	228,000	228,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	5,576,824	5,788,168	5,849,168
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			
Other national security programs:			
Nonproliferation and national security:			
Verification and control technology:			
Nonproliferation and verification, R&D	210,000	215,000	225,000
Construction: 00–D–192 Nonproliferation and international security center (NISC), LANL		6,000	6,000
Subtotal, Nonproliferation & verification	210,000	221,000	231,000
Arms control	256,900	296,000	316,000
Intelligence	41,600		
Subtotal, Verification and control technology	508,500	517,000	547,000
Emergency management	21,000	21,000	21,000
Nuclear safeguards and security	55,200	59,100	69,100
Security investigations	30,000	30,000	45,000
HEU transparency implementation		15,750	15,750
International nuclear safety		34,000	34,000
Program direction—NN	86,900	90,450	90,450
Subtotal, Nonproliferation and national security	701,600	767,300	822,300
Intelligence		36,059	36,059
Counterintelligence		31,200	39,200
Environment, safety and health (Defense)	66,731	67,231	69,231
Program direction—EH	24,769	24,769	24,769
Subtotal, Environment, safety & health (Defense)	91,500	92,000	94,000
Worker and community transition	26,000	26,500	26,500
Program direction—WT	3,900	3,500	3,500
Subtotal, Worker and community transition	29,900	30,000	30,000
Fissile materials disposition	116,372	129,766	134,766
Program direction—MD	4,588	7,343	7,343
Construction:			
00–D–142 Immobilization and associated processing facility, various locations		21,765	21,765
99–D–141 Pit disassembly and conversion facility, various locations	20,000	28,751	28,751
99–D–143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, various locations	28,000	12,375	12,375
Subtotal, Construction	48,000	62,891	62,891
Subtotal, Fissile materials disposition	168,960	200,000	205,000
Nuclear energy (Defense):			
International nuclear safety: Soviet designed reactors	30,000		
Subtotal, Nuclear energy (Defense)	30,000		
National Security programs administrative support	37,627		
Office of hearings and appeals	2,400	3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Other national security programs	1,061,987	1,159,559	1,229,559
Contractor travel savings			−2,600
Total, Other national security programs	1,061,987	1,159,559	1,226,959

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Independent assessment of DOE projects	.....	.....	.....
Naval reactors:			
Naval reactors development	628,289	620,400	633,000
Construction:			
GPN–101 General plant projects, various locations	9,000	9,000	9,000
98–D–200 Site laboratory/facility upgrade, various locations	7,000	3,000	3,000
90–N–102 Expended core facility dry cell project, Naval Reactors Facility, ID	5,800	12,000	12,000
Subtotal, Construction	21,800	24,000	24,000
Subtotal, Naval reactors development	650,089	644,400	657,000
Program direction	20,100	20,600	20,600
Total, Naval reactors	670,189	665,000	677,600
Subtotal, Other defense activities	1,732,176	1,824,559	1,904,559
Use of prior year balances	−15,500	.....	.....
Offset to user organizations	−20,000	−20,000	−20,000
Contribution from labs	.....	−12,559	−12,559
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	1,696,676	1,792,000	1,872,000
DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL			
Defense nuclear waste disposal	189,000	112,000	112,500
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	11,888,500	12,223,168	12,443,500
POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS			
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Operation and maintenance:			
Operation and maintenance/program direction	4,370	.....	11,594
Purchase power and wheeling	6,130	.....	28,000
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	10,500	.....	39,594
Use of prior year balances	−3,000	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	7,500	.....	39,594
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Operation and maintenance:			
Operating expenses	2,722	3,625	3,625
Purchase power and wheeling	59	.....	833
Program direction	16,402	17,631	16,858
Construction	6,817	6,684	6,684
TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	26,000	27,167	28,000
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Operation and maintenance:			
Construction and rehabilitation	20,802	26,802	25,000
System operation and maintenance	36,469	35,096	35,096
Purchase power and wheeling	53,886	.....	53,886
Program direction	107,383	104,537	104,537
Utah mitigation and conservation	5,036	5,036	5,036
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	223,576	171,471	223,555

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Use of prior year balances	−20,576		
TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION	203,000	171,471	223,555
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND			
Operation and maintenance	1,010	1,309	1,309
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS	237,510	199,947	292,458
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION			
Federal energy regulatory commission	167,500	179,900	170,000
FERC revenues	−167,500	−179,900	−170,000
TOTAL, FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION			
NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL			
Repository program	112,000	186,397	172,897
Program direction	53,000	71,603	69,603
Subtotal from Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	165,000	258,000	242,500
Transfer from defense nuclear waste disposal		(39,000)	
Civilian research and development	4,000		
TOTAL, NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL	169,000	258,000	242,500
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	16,449,306	17,084,335	17,078,389

TITLE V—RESCISSIONS

Severely constrained spending limits required under the Discretionary budget caps imposed by the Congressional Budget Resolution have made it most difficult for the Committee to formulate a balanced Energy and Water Development appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. In order the adhere to the subcommittee's allocations and address the critical ongoing programs and activities, and respond to the numerous requests of the Members, the Committee finds it necessary to recommend a series of rescissions in the Corps of Engineers and the Department of Energy. A good portion of the funding recommended for rescission is not needed in fiscal year 2000 or future years due to project completion or program termination. However, the Committee has included rescissions of several projects that will require completion funding in future years. In those cases, while recommending a rescission, sufficient funding remains to continue those projects in fiscal year 2000.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

The recommended appropriations in title III, Department of Energy, generally are subject to annual authorization. However, the Congress has not enacted an annual Department of Energy authorization bill for several years, with the exception of the programs funded within the atomic energy defense activities which are authorized in annual defense authorization acts. The authorization for the atomic energy defense activities, contained in the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1998, is currently being considered by the Senate.

Also, contained in title III, Department of Energy, in connection with the appropriation under the heading "Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund," the recommended item of appropriation is brought to the attention of the Senate.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported en bloc, S. 1186, an original fiscal year 2000 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill, and S. 1143, an original fiscal year 2000 Transportation Appropriations bill, both subject to amendment and subject to the section 302 budget allocation, by a recorded vote of 27–1, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Stevens	Mrs. Feinstein
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Specter	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Bond	
Mr. Gorton	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Shelby	
Mr. Gregg	
Mr. Bennett	
Mr. Campbell	
Mr. Craig	
Mrs. Hutchison	

Mr. Kyl
Mr. Byrd
Mr. Inouye
Mr. Hollings
Mr. Leahy
Mr. Lautenberg
Mr. Harkin
Ms. Mikulski
Mr. Reid
Mr. Kohl
Mrs. Murray
Mr. Dorgan
Mr. Durbin

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 12H—PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER PLANNING AND CONSERVATION

* * * * * * *

§ 839b. Regional planning and participation

(a) Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council; establishment and operation as regional agency

* * * * * * *

(h) Fish and wildlife

(1)(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(10)(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(D) INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC REVIEW PANEL.—(i) The Northwest Power Planning Council (Council) shall appoint an Inde-

pendent Scientific Review Panel (Panel), which shall be comprised of eleven members, to review projects proposed to be funded through that portion of the Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) annual fish and wildlife budget that implements the Council's fish and wildlife program. Members shall be appointed from a list of no fewer than 20 scientists submitted by the National Academy of Sciences (Academy), provided that Pacific Northwest scientists with expertise in Columbia River anadromous and non-anadromous fish and wildlife and ocean experts shall be among those represented on the Panel. The Academy shall provide such nominations within 90 days of September 30, 1996, and in any case not later than December 31, 1996. If appointments are required in subsequent years, the Council shall request nominations from the Academy and the Academy shall provide nominations not later than 90 days after the date of this request. If the Academy does not provide nominations within these time requirements, the Council may appoint such members as the Council deems appropriate.

(ii) * * *

* * * * * * *

[(vii) COST LIMITATION.—The cost of this provision shall not exceed $2,000,000 in 1997 dollars.

[(viii) EXPIRATION.—This paragraph shall expire on September 30, 2000.]

(vii) COST LIMITATION.—The annual cost of this provision shall not exceed $500,000 in 1997 dollars.

* * * * * * *

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 23—DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

* * * * * * *

Division A—Atomic Energy

* * * * * * *

SUBCHAPTER XIII—GENERAL AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION

* * * * * * *

§ Sec. 2214. NRC user fees and annual charges

(a) Annual assessment

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(3) Last assessment of annual charges

The last assessment of annual charges under subsection (c) of this section shall be made not later than [September 30, 1999] *September 30, 2000*.

* * * * * * *

Division B—United States Enrichment Corporation

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

§ 2297b–7. Accounts

(a) Establishment of United States Enrichment Corporation Fund

[There is established] *(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established* in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund, to be known as the "United States Enrichment Corporation Fund"[, which] *(referred to in this section as the 'Fund'), which* shall be available to the Corporation, without need for further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation, for carrying out its purposes, functions, and powers, and which shall not be subject to apportionment under subchapter II of chapter 15 of title 31.

(2) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the Fund as is not, in the judgment of the Secretary, required to meet current withdrawals. Investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(B) ACQUISITION OF OBLIGATIONS.—For the purpose of investments under subparagraph (A), obligations may be acquired—

(i) on original issue at the issue price; or

(ii) by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.

(C) SALE OF OBLIGATIONS.—Any obligation acquired by the Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

(D) CREDITS TO FUND.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to and form a part of the Fund.

(b) Transfer of unexpended balances

On the transfer date, the Secretary shall, without need of further appropriation, transfer to the Corporation the unexpended balance of appropriations and other monies available to the Department (inclusive of funds set aside for accounts payable), and accounts receivable which are related to functions and activities acquired by the Corporation from the Department pursuant to this division, including all advance payments.

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 105–204

SECTION 1. UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION.

(a) PLAN.—The Secretary of Energy shall prepare, and the President shall include in the budget request for [fiscal year 2000] *fiscal year 2001*, a plan and proposed legislation to ensure that all amounts accrued on the books of the United States Enrichment Corporation for the disposition of depleted uranium hexafluoride

will be used to commence construction of, not later than January 31, 2004, and to operate, an onsite facility at each of the gaseous diffusion plants at Paducah, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, to treat and recycle depleted uranium hexafluoride consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding the privatization of the United States Enrichment Corporation and notwithstanding any other provision of law (including the repeal of chapters 22 through 26 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2297 et seq.) made by section 3116(a)(1) of the United States Enrichment Corporation Privatization Act (104 Stat. 1321–349), no amounts described in subsection (a) shall be withdrawn from the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund established by section 1308 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2297b–7) or the Working Capital Account established under section 1316 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2297b–15) until the date that is 1 year after the date on which the President submits to Congress the budget request for **[**fiscal year 2000**]** *fiscal year 2001*.

(c) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should authorize appropriations during **[**fiscal year 2000**]** *fiscal year 2001* in an amount sufficient to fully fund the plan described in subsection (a).

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2000: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development:				
General purpose discretionary	21,280	21,277	20,868	[1] 20,868
Violent crime reduction fund	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2000	.....	.....	.....	[2] 13,326
2001	.....	.....	.....	6,366
2002	.....	.....	.....	1,240
2003	.....	.....	.....	28
2004 and future year	.....	.....	.....	222
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2000	NA	104	NA	150

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers—Civil					
General investigations	161,747	135,000	125,459	−36,288	−9,541
Construction, general	1,429,885	1,239,900	1,113,227	−316,658	−126,673
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105–277)	35,000			−35,000	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee	321,149	280,000	315,630	−5,519	+35,630
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105–277)	2,500			−2,500	
Operation and maintenance, general	1,653,252	1,835,900	1,790,043	+136,791	−45,857
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105–277)	99,700			−99,700	
Regulatory program	106,000	117,000	115,000	+9,000	−2,000
Defense function	140,000	150,000	150,000	+10,000	
General expenses	148,000	148,000	151,000	+3,000	+3,000
Total, title I, Department of Defense—Civil	4,097,233	3,905,800	3,760,359	−336,874	−145,441
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Central Utah Project Completion Account					
Central Utah project construction	25,741	21,002	21,002	−4,739	
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	10,476	12,047	12,047	+1,571	
Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Subtotal	41,217	38,049	38,049	−3,168	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Program oversight and administration	1,283	1,321	1,321	+38	
Total, Central Utah project completion account	42,500	39,370	39,370	−3,130	
Bureau of Reclamation					
Water and related resources	617,045	652,838	612,451	−4,594	−40,387
(By transfer)	(25,800)			(−25,800)	
Loan program	8,421	12,425	12,425	+4,004	
(Limitation on direct loans)	(38,000)	(43,000)	(43,000)	(+5,000)	
Central Valley project restoration fund	33,130	47,346	37,346	+4,216	−10,000
California Bay-Delta ecosystem restoration	75,000	95,000	50,000	−25,000	−45,000
Policy and administration	47,000	49,000	49,000	+2,000	
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	780,596	856,609	761,222	−19,374	−95,387
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	823,096	895,979	800,592	−22,504	−95,387
(By transfer)	(25,800)			(−25,800)	
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Energy supply	727,091	836,067	715,412	−11,679	−120,655
(By transfer)		(5,821)	(5,821)	(+5,821)	
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105–277)	60,000			−60,000	
Non-defense environmental management	431,200	330,934	327,922	−103,278	−3,012
Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	220,200	240,198	200,000	−20,200	−40,198
Science	2,682,860	2,835,393	2,725,069	+42,209	−110,324
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105–277)	15,000			−15,000	

Nuclear Waste Disposal	169,000	258,000	242,500	+73,500	−15,500
(By transfer)	.....	(39,000)	.....	.....	(−39,000)
Departmental administration	200,475	247,515	219,415	+18,940	−28,100
Miscellaneous revenues	−136,530	−116,887	−116,887	+19,643	.....
Net appropriation	63,945	130,628	102,528	+38,583	−28,100
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	10,000	.....	.....	−10,000	.....
Office of the Inspector General	29,000	30,000	29,000	.....	−1,000
Environmental restoration and waste management:					
Defense function	(5,576,824)	.....	.....	(−5,576,824)	.....
Non-defense function	(651,400)	.....	.....	(−651,400)	.....
Total	(6,228,224)	.....	.....	(−6,228,224)	.....
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
Weapons activities	4,400,000	4,531,000	4,609,832	+209,832	+78,832
Defense environmental restoration and waste management	4,310,227	4,505,676	4,551,676	+241,449	+46,000
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	10,340	.....	.....	−10,340	.....
Defense facilities closure projects	1,038,240	1,054,492	1,069,492	+31,252	+15,000
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	3,500	.....	.....	−3,500	.....
Defense environmental management privatization	228,357	228,000	228,000	−357	.....
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	5,590,664	5,788,168	5,849,168	+258,504	+61,000
Other defense activities	1,696,676	1,792,000	1,872,000	+175,324	+80,000
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105–277)	525,000	.....	.....	−525,000	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	13,650	.....	.....	−13,650	.....
Defense nuclear waste disposal	189,000	112,000	112,500	−76,500	+500
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	12,414,990	12,223,168	12,443,500	+28,510	+220,332
Power Marketing Administrations					
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	7,500	.....	39,549	+32,049	+39,549
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	26,000	27,167	28,000	+2,000	+833
(By transfer)	.....	(773)	.....	.....	(−773)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	203,000	171,471	223,555	+20,555	+52,084
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	1,010	1,309	1,309	+299	.....
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	237,510	199,947	292,413	+54,903	+92,466
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission					
Salaries and expenses	167,500	179,900	170,000	+2,500	−9,900
Revenues applied	−167,500	−179,900	−170,000	−2,500	+9,900
Total, title III, Department of Energy	17,060,796	17,084,335	17,078,344	+17,548	−5,991
Appropriations	(16,423,306)	(17,084,335)	(17,078,344)	(+655,038)	(−5,991)
Supplemental appropriations	(75,000)	.....	.....	(−75,000)	.....
Emergency appropriations	(525,000)	.....	.....	(−525,000)	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	(37,490)	.....	.....	(−37,490)	.....
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Appalachian Regional Commission	66,400	66,400	71,400	+5,000	+5,000
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	16,500	17,500	17,500	+1,000	.....
Denali Commission	20,000	.....	25,000	+5,000	+25,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses	465,000	465,400	465,400	+400	.....
Revenues	−444,800	−442,400	−442,400	+2,400	.....
Subtotal	20,200	23,000	23,000	+2,800	.....

Office of Inspector General	4,800	6,000	5,000	+200	−1,000
Revenues	−4,800	−6,000	−5,000	−200	+1,000
Subtotal					
Total	20,200	23,000	23,000	+2,800	
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	2,600	3,150	3,150	+550	
Tennessee Valley Authority: Tennessee Valley Authority Fund		7,000	7,000	+7,000	
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105–277)	50,000			−50,000	
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	175,700	117,050	147,050	−28,650	+30,000
TITLE V—RESCISSIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers—Civil					
General investigations (rescissions)			−1,512	−1,512	−1,512
Construction, general (rescission)			−62,053	−62,053	−62,053
Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil			−63,565	−63,565	−63,565
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Purchase power and wheeling (rescissions)			−5,500	−5,500	−5,500
Total, South Eastern Power Administration			−5,500	−5,500	−5,500
Total, title V, Rescissions			−69,065	−69,065	−69,065
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	22,156,825	22,003,164	21,717,280	−439,545	−285,884
Appropriations	(21,492,135)	(22,003,164)	(21,786,345)	(+294,210)	(−216,819)
Rescissions			(−69,065)	(−69,065)	(−69,065)
Emergency appropriations	(664,690)			(−664,690)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
(By transfer)	(25,800)	(45,594)	(5,821)	(−19,979)	(−39,773)

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