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SENATE

{ REPORT
{ 106-395

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 2001

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4733]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 4733) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

Amount in new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001

Budget estimates considered by Senate	\$23,153,068,000
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	22,918,441,000
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Below the budget estimate, 2001	234,627,000
Over enacted bill, 2000	1,271,394,000

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to provide appropriations for the fiscal year 2001 beginning October 1, 2000, and ending September 30, 2001, 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 of the National Nuclear Security Administration in title III; and for related independent agencies and commissions, including the Appalachian Regional Commission, Denali Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in title IV.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fiscal year 2001 budget estimates for the bill total \$23,153,068,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation of the Committee totals \$22,918,441,000. This is \$234,627,000 below the budget estimates and \$1,271,394,000 over 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 \$22,470,000,000 in budget authority and \$22,229,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2001. The bill as recommended by the Committee is within the subcommittee allocation for fiscal year 2001 in budget authority and outlays.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The amount recommended in the bill includes \$13,410,379,000 for atomic energy defense activities. Major programs and activities include:

Weapon activities	\$4,883,289,000
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	908,967,000
Naval reactors	694,600,000
Other defense activities	579,463,000
Defense waste management and environmental restoration	4,635,763,000
Defense facilities closure projects	1,082,297,000
Defense environmental privatization	324,000,000

ENERGY SUPPLY

The bill recommended by the Committee provides a total of \$691,520,000 for energy research programs including:

Renewable energy resources	\$444,117,000
Nuclear energy	262,084,000

NONDEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

An appropriation of \$309,141,000 is recommended for nondefense environmental management activities of the Department of Energy.

SCIENCE

The Committee recommendation also provides a net appropriation of \$2,870,112,000 for general science and research activities in life sciences, high energy physics, and nuclear physics. Major programs are:

High energy physics research	\$677,030,000
Nuclear physics	350,274,000
Basic energy sciences	914,582,000
Biological and environmental R&D	444,000,000
Fusion energy sciences	227,270,000
Other energy research	174,900,000

REGULATORY AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Also recommended in the bill is \$162,700,000 for various regulatory and independent agencies of the Federal Government. Major programs include:

Appalachian Regional Commission	\$66,400,000
Delta Regional Authority	20,000,000
Denali Commission	30,000,000
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	175,200,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	481,900,000

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Corps of Engineers:	
General investigations	\$139,219,000
Construction	1,361,449,000
Flood control Mississippi River and tributaries	324,450,000
FUSRAP	140,000,000
Operations and maintenance	1,862,471,000
Corps of Engineers, regulatory activities	120,000,000
Bureau of Reclamation:	
California Bay-Delta restoration .....	.....
Central Valley project restoration fund	38,382,000
Water and related resource	655,192,000
Central Utah project completion	39,940,000

The Committee has recommended appropriations totaling approximately \$4,892,696,000 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 1999, flood control projects prevented \$21,200,000,000 in damages, and U.S. ports and harbors annually handle about \$600,000,000,000 in international cargo generating over \$14,500,000,000 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.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development of the Committee on Appropriations held three sessions in connection with the fiscal year 2001 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. Information, both for and against many items, was presented to the subcommittee. The recommendations for fiscal year 2001 therefore, have been developed after careful consideration of available data.

VOTES IN THE COMMITTEE

By a vote of 28 to 0 the Committee on July 18, 2000, 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.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY BUDGET AMENDMENT

The President submitted a safeguards and security budget amendment as reflected in House Document 106–251 on June 6, 2000. The amendment's intent is to reorganize all safeguards and security functions at the Department under the Office of Security and Emergency Operations. The effect of the amendment would be to impose centralized Department-wide management of security costs and operations, including the security of nuclear weapons, nuclear secrets, nuclear materials and defense nuclear facilities. The Committee views the amendment to be inconsistent with the requirements of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act enacted as part of Public Law 106–65, which gives the Administrator of the NNSA authority over and responsibility for safeguards and security for all programs and activities within the NNSA. As such, the Committee has not considered the budget amendment.

The Committee has sought to accurately represent the President's budget request, including the safeguards and security amendment, in the report and accompanying tables. The Committee concurs with, and has recommended the amounts requested for safeguards and security and has reflected those amounts within each of the individual program lines as proposed in the original budget request.

CONTRACTOR TRAVEL

For fiscal year 2000, the conference agreement included a statutory provision limiting reimbursement of Department of Energy management and operating contractors for travel expenses to no more than \$150,000,000 and required contractor travel to be consistent with the rules and regulations for Federal employees. The substantial reduction in allowable travel reimbursements has successfully imposed efficiencies into the system for managing contractor travel and has produced cost savings due to the use of standard Federal travel rules. However, the Committee is concerned that the fiscal year 2000 travel ceiling has caused an unintended reduction in programmatic and scientific travel that is necessary for fulfilling the Department's mission. The Committee recommendation limits contractor travel for fiscal year 2001 at the level proposed by the administration—\$200,000,000—and believes that to be an appropriate level for travel, but still well below the previous baseline.

LABORATORY DIRECTED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee views laboratory directed research and development (LDRD) as an integral and essential component of the Department's ability to respond to changing needs and requirements. The LDRD program is necessary to maintain the preeminence of the national laboratories in the areas of science and engineering, and significantly strengthens the laboratories ability to attract and retain the best scientific talent. In fiscal year 2000, Congress limited LDRD expenditures to 4 percent for defense programs and eliminated the use of LDRD funding within environmental management programs. The Department has testified that the reduction of LDRD funding produced serious and negative impacts to ongoing research, resulted in lost knowledge and capabilities to meet future national defense needs, and caused the cancellation of important weapons related research.

The administration has proposed that LDRD funding be restored to at least 6 percent for fiscal year 2001. Both the Department's Stockpile Stewardship Program Review (the 30-day review) of November, 1999, and the Laboratory Operations Board Report of January, 2000, recommended restoring LDRD to the previous level. The Committee strongly endorses the administration's proposal. Furthermore, the Committee strongly endorses the use of funds within the environmental management program for the purpose of LDRD as a way to strengthen the nation's clean-up efforts substantially. Investments in science and technology in this area have successfully reduced the long-term clean-up and mortgage costs of our nation's most contaminated sites. Finally, the Committee has included a provision to establish an analogous program within the nuclear weapons production plants to attract and retain the highest quality people through a variety of activities, including the development of new production and design concepts and the establishment of intern and cooperative student programs. All of these efforts will be critical to maintaining the Department's most valuable assets—its people.

ENERGY SUPPLY

Appropriations, 2000	\$637,962,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 730,692,000
House allowance	616,482,000
Committee recommendation	691,520,000

¹ Reflects reductions totaling \$22,203,000 contained in budget amendment H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2000	\$362,240,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 454,817,000
House allowance	390,519,000
Committee recommendation	444,117,000

¹ Reflects reductions totaling \$1,783,000 contained in budget amendment H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommendation provides \$444,117,000, for renewable energy resources, an increase of \$81,877,000 over the current year appropriation.

The Committee is unable to draw conclusions regarding the full 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 CO₂ 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 \$4,500,000 to fund solar building technology development. The Committee does not support new activities in solar lighting and technology coordination.

Photovoltaic energy systems.—The Committee recommends \$76,500,000 for photovoltaic energy systems. Within that amount, \$18,000,000 is provided for fundamental research including: \$5,500,000 for measurement and characterization, \$7,000,000 for basic research/university programs, and \$3,500,000 for high-performance advanced research. \$24,000,000 is provided for advanced materials and devices. \$32,500,000 is provided for technology development including: \$10,000,000 for manufacturing R&D, \$15,200,000 for systems engineering and reliability, and \$3,300,000 to be allocated to the PV building integrated R&D, partnerships for technology introduction, and million solar roof initiative. No funds are provided for the international clean energy initiative. Of the amount provided for systems engineering and reliability, \$2,000,000 shall be used to continue the ongoing research in

photovoltaics conducted by the Southeast and Southwest photovoltaic experiment stations.

Concentrating solar power.—The Committee recommends \$14,000,000 for concentrating solar power. Within that amount, \$3,200,000 is provided for distributed and dispatchable power system development, and \$10,800,000 is provided for advanced components and system research.

Biomass/biofuels—power systems.—The Committee recommends \$47,600,000 for biomass/biofuels—power systems. \$2,000,000 is provided for thermochemical conversion. \$32,600,000 is provided for systems development, but the total does not include funds requested for new initiatives within that area. \$2,000,000 is provided for the feedstock development base program. No funds are provided for the regional biomass energy program. \$11,000,000 is provided for the bioenergy/bioproducts initiative.

Within the amount provided for systems development, \$1,000,000 is provided for the continuation of biomass research at the Energy and Environmental Research Center on the integration of biomass with fossil fuels for advanced power systems transportation fuels. The Iowa switch grass project is fully funded at a level of \$6,200,000.

The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 for the McNeil biomass plant in Burlington, Vermont, \$395,000 for the Vermont Agriculture Methane project, and \$1,000,000 for the University of Louisville to continue research into the commercial viability of refinery construction for the production of P-series fuels.

The Committee directs the Department to accelerate the large-scale biomass demonstration at the Winona, Mississippi site and provide a report on its progress by December 31, 2000.

Biomass/biofuels—transportation.—The Committee recommendation includes \$43,750,000 for biomass/biofuels transportation. \$32,000,000 is provided for ethanol production, \$1,750,000 is provided for renewable diesel alternatives, \$3,000,000 is provided for feedstock production, and \$7,000,000 is provided for the bioenergy/bioproducts initiative.

Wind.—The Committee recommendation includes \$43,617,000 for wind energy systems. Within that amount, \$20,500,000 is provided for applied research, and \$16,500,000 is provided for turbine research including: \$7,100,000 for the next generation turbine project, \$3,000,000 for advanced turbine concepts, \$300,000 to conduct small wind turbine projects, \$100,000 for the cold weather turbine project, \$5,000,000 for turbine research and testing and \$3,617,000 for cooperative research and testing.

Renewable energy production incentive.—The Committee recommendation includes \$4,000,000 for the renewable energy production incentive.

Renewable program support.—The Committee recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for technical analysis and assistance within renewable program support.

International renewable programs.—The Committee strongly supports the U.S. international joint implementation program funded in this account and recommends only \$6,000,000 for that purpose. No funds are recommended for the international clean energy initiative. The Committee supports efforts to increase international

market opportunities for the export and deployment of advanced clean energy technologies—end-use efficiency, fossil, renewable, and nuclear energy technologies. The Administration should improve the Federal Government's role in the national and international development, demonstration, and deployment of advanced clean energy technologies by establishing an interagency working group jointly chaired by the Departments of Energy and Commerce and the U.S. Agency for International Development. This working group should also include representation from the Departments of State and Treasury, Environmental Protection Agency, Export-Import Bank, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Trade and Development Agency, and other departments and agencies, as appropriate. The Administration should also consult with the private sector and other interest groups on the export and deployment of clean energy technologies through the establishment of an advisory panel. Progress on the international deployment of clean energy technologies should be reported annually to Congress by March 1. The Administration should analyze technology, policy, and market opportunities for further international clean energy program development and provide Congress a 5-year strategic plan by June 1, 2001. This plan should be developed in consultation with the advisory panel.

National Renewable Energy Laboratory.—The Committee recommendation includes \$4,000,000, an increase of \$2,100,000, for capital equipment and general plant projects at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Geothermal.—The Committee recommends \$28,000,000 for geothermal technology development, including \$3,000,000 for GeoPowering the West. The Committee recognizes drilling technology improvements as the area most likely to achieve enhanced economic viability of geothermal energy and provides \$13,000,000 for that purpose, an increase of \$3,500,000 over the request. No funds are provided for small-scale verification, the international clean energy initiative, or industry support.

Hydrogen research.—The Committee strongly supports research and development of hydrogen technology and recognizes it to be one of the most promising and cost effective energy sources for the future. The Committee recommends \$30,950,000, an increase of \$6,950,000 over the budget request and \$6,100,000 more than last year's enacted level. The recommendation includes \$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 switch grass and its use in fuel cells and \$1,500,000 for the ITM Syngas project.

The Committee encourages demonstration of a dedicated fleet of vehicles powered by hydrogen.

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 \$5,500,000 for that effort.

Renewable Indian energy resources.—The Committee recommendation includes \$6,600,000 for renewable Indian energy resource development including: \$1,000,000 to complete the Nome

diesel efficiency project; \$2,300,000 for the Power Creek hydroelectric project; \$2,000,000 for the Swan Lake Intertie; and \$1,300,000 for the Indian River hydroelectric turbine upgrades.

Electric energy systems and storage.—The Committee recommendation includes \$59,000,000 for electric energy systems and storage including: \$12,000,000 for transmission reliability; \$41,000,000 for high-temperature superconducting research and development; and \$6,000,000 for energy storage systems. The Committee strongly supports the Department's high temperature superconductivity research and development program, which promises to revolutionize the generation, transmission and conditioning of electricity. The Committee has added \$9,000,000 to accelerate the development, commercialization, and application of high temperature superconductor technologies through joint efforts among DOE laboratories, universities, and industry. The Committee directs Los Alamos and Oak Ridge National Laboratories, based on their advances in coating deposition technologies for these materials, to lead and support this effort by improving their own capabilities, including equipment, facilities, and technical expertise.

The Committee recommendation of \$12,000,000 for transmission reliability represents a \$9,000,000 increase over last year's enacted level, and shall be used as follows: \$500,000 for the completion of the distributed power demonstration begun last year at the Nevada Test Site for the purpose of developing and validating interconnection standards; and \$11,500,000 for power system reliability. The Committee notes that with modern supercomputers, it is possible to simulate the electric grid system, and accurately predict, avoid or respond to local, regional and national outages. Such simulation capabilities could prove highly useful in evaluating options for electric power generation and distribution. As such, the Committee urges the Department to begin a research program to develop solutions for grid reliability issues through the use of advanced computer simulation capabilities available within the national laboratories.

Renewable program direction.—The Committee recommendation includes \$18,000,000 for program direction within this account; an increase of \$180,000 over the current year.

NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$288,700,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 288,286,000
House allowance	231,815,000
Committee recommendation	262,084,000

¹ Reflects reductions totaling \$20,159,000 contained in budget amendment H. Doc. 106–251 for Safeguard and Security.

The Committee recommendation provides \$262,084,000 for nuclear energy, a decrease of \$26,616,000 from the current year appropriation.

Nuclear energy presently contributes almost 22 percent of our nation's electrical power and emits no atmospheric pollutants. And, new nuclear technologies promise tremendous benefits from an environmental, safety, and cost standpoint. 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 this challenge. However, unlike the emissions of coal, gas, and fuel oil plants, the byproducts of fission can be contained. 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.

Advanced radioisotope power systems.—The Committee recommends \$34,200,000 for advanced radioisotope power systems. In making its recommendation, the Committee is providing an additional \$3,000,000 in order to maintain the infrastructure necessary to support future national security activities and NASA missions to explore deep space and the surfaces of planets.

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 \$41,500,000 for the nuclear energy research initiative and encourages the Department to pursue reactor based transmutation in coordination with studies of accelerator based transmutation.

The Committee believes any opportunity to expand the prospects for building new nuclear power plants around the world is dependent on developing the next generation of plants. In recent Congressional testimony, a senior utility executive expressed the view that the next nuclear plant to be built in the United States would likely be a small, modular design. Such “generation IV” plants would have improved safety, minimized proliferation risks, reduced nuclear waste, and much lower costs. The DOE’s nuclear energy research initiative has begun some of the promising research for developing such innovative advanced nuclear reactor designs. While the Committee encourages the DOE’s Generation IV activities, it is clear that unless the Department initiates a rigorous, open planning process to define the technologies needed and the research that must be conducted, this effort will not lead to a program that can usher next generation nuclear technologies into reality. Therefore the Committee recommends \$4,500,000 to develop a road map for the commercial deployment of a next generation power reactor that will, to the extent possible, have the following characteristics: superior economics, no possibility of a core melt-down and/or no requirement for a public evacuation plan, substantially reduced production of high level waste, highly proliferation resistant fuel and waste, and substantially improved thermal efficiency. The road map should contain an assessment of all available technologies; a summary of actions needed for the most promising candidates to be considered as viable options within the next 5 to 10 years with consideration of regulatory, economic, and technical issues; and an evaluation of opportunities for public/private partnerships. The road map and supporting technical studies should lead to a report by March 2003 providing a recommendation for a preferred technology and a conceptual design for the selected option for purposes of cost estimating to determine if the selected option is economically competitive.

The Committee also directs the use of \$1,000,000 from within available funds for the preparation of a detailed assessment that analyzes and describes the changes needed to existing ALWR de-

signs in order for such designs to be considered viable in the U.S. marketplace within the next 5 to 10 years, considering the regulatory, economic, and technological development issues that would need to be resolved.

The primary purpose of the joint United States-Russian program for the development of an advanced reactor is the design and eventual construction of a demonstration reactor in Russia for the purpose of surplus weapons plutonium disposition. However, it is important that the United States take full advantage of the development of this attractive technology for a possible next generation nuclear power reactor for United States and foreign markets. Therefore, the Committee instructs the Department to explore opportunities to develop and exploit this technology for commercial purposes. To further this purpose, the bill includes \$1,000,000 for the Office of Nuclear Energy to begin planning and implementation of initiatives such as, but not limited to, commercial fuel development and testing, licensing interaction with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, plant cost evaluations, and waste disposal assessments.

The Committee is aware that recent improvements in reactor design might make feasible small modular reactors with attractive characteristics for remote communities that otherwise must rely on shipments of relatively expensive and sometimes environmentally undesirable fuels for their electric power. To be acceptable, such a reactor would have to be inherently safe, be relatively cost effective, have intrinsic design features which would deter sabotage or efforts to divert nuclear materials, have infrequent re-fuelings, and be largely factory constructed and deliverable to remote sites. The Committee recommendation provides \$1,000,000 for the Department to undertake a study to determine the feasibility of and issues associated with the deployment of such small reactors and provide a report to Congress by May, 2001.

Fast flux test facility.—The Committee has provided \$44,010,000 to keep the FFTF in hot standby until the Department of Energy determines whether the facility should be decommissioned or restarted.

Nuclear facilities management.—The Committee has provided \$74,000,000, the amount of the budget request. The Committee recommends the name of the budget line be changed from “Termination costs” to “Nuclear facilities management” to reflect more accurately and more adequately the use of these funds.

Isotopes.—The Committee recommendation includes \$16,715,000, the same as the budget request, for isotope support. The Committee recommends \$4,500,000 for the Isotope Production Facility at LANSCE, the amount needed for completion of the facility.

Uranium Programs.—The Committee directs that the uranium programs activity be transferred from the Office of Nuclear Energy to the Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, beginning in fiscal year 2001. Therefore, the Committee recommendation provides no funds within nuclear energy for this purpose. Instead, the Committee recommendation provides \$23,800,000 under defense environmental management, and \$38,600,000 under non-defense environmental management for uranium program activities. The Committee believes that these ac-

tivities are an integral part of the Department's response to the environmental issues at the gaseous diffusion plant sites in Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee and that these activities are better managed by a single organization. The Committee remains concerned that the Department has not fully characterized all of the waste at the gaseous diffusion plants and has not produced a plan that accurately represents both the total costs and timetable for clean-up. The Department is instructed to provide a plan to this Committee by December 31, 2000, detailing how it intends to apply resources, including funds received from the U.S. Enrichment Corporation under memoranda of agreement, the uranium enrichment D&D fund, and new appropriations, to assure that the depleted uranium tailings conversion project remains on track to meet the schedule provided in Public Law 105-204.

Program Direction.—The Committee recognizes that this appropriation changes the programmatic responsibilities of the Offices of Defense Programs, Nuclear Energy, and Environmental Management. Nevertheless, the Committee expects each office to apply the Program Direction funds appropriated for the use of each office to carry out these purposes without need for additional shifting of funds between the offices. Should additional Program Direction funds be required, the Committee will entertain reprogramming requests from the Department to move programmatic funds to Program Direction to support personnel and other needs directly related to the successful execution of the affected programs.

Domestic energy fuel cycle.—The Committee is very concerned that the front end of the U.S. nuclear fuel cycle, particularly the conversion and mining industries, are under severe market pressures and that elements could be lost in the very near term. Current market condition may well be related to the large amounts of excess material transferred to the United States Enrichment Corporation at the time of the privatization, to material brought into the United States under the Russian HEU agreement, and to liquidation of other inventories. The Committee directs the Secretary to work with the President and other Federal agencies to ensure that current laws with respect to the privatization of USEC and with respect to the implementation of the Russian HEU agreement and their impact on United States domestic capabilities are carried out. In addition, the Secretary is instructed to take timely measures to ensure that conversion capability is not lost in the United States. The Committee expects that any such measures will not interfere with the implementation of the Russian HEU agreement and the important national security goals it is accomplishing.

The Committee directs the Secretary to undertake an evaluation and make specific recommendations on the various options to sustain a domestic uranium enrichment industry in the short and long term to be delivered to Congress no later than December 31, 2000. The Secretary's evaluation shall include recommendations for dealing with the Portsmouth facility and its role in maintaining a secure and sufficient domestic supply of enriched uranium. Further, this investigation should consider the technological viability and commercial feasibility of all proposed enrichment technologies including various centrifuge options, AVLIS and SILEX technologies or other emerging technology. The evaluation should also consider

the role of the Federal Government in developing and supporting the implementation and regulation of these new technologies in order to secure a reliable and competitive source of domestic nuclear fuel. The Committee expects to be notified by the Department of its need for additional funding or decision to reprogram funding in order to carry out its priorities with regard to domestic enrichment industry.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH

Appropriations, 2000	\$38,998,000
Budget estimate, 2001	39,904,000
House allowance	35,000,000
Committee recommendation	38,321,000

The Committee recommendation includes \$38,321,000 for non-defense environment, safety, and health which includes \$18,998,000, the same amount as the current year, for program direction.

ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000	\$9,600,000
Budget estimate, 2001	9,137,000
House allowance	8,600,000
Committee recommendation	8,450,000

Technical information management.—The Committee recommendation for the technical information management program is \$8,450,000.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

(NONDEFENSE)

Appropriations, 2000	\$332,350,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 282,812,000
House allowance	281,001,000
Committee recommendation	309,141,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106–251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommendation provides \$309,141,000 for non-defense environmental management, an increase of \$23,140,000 over the original budget request.

The non-defense environmental management program is responsible for managing and addressing the environmental legacy resulting from nuclear energy and civilian energy research programs, primarily the Office of Science within the Department of Energy. Research and development activities of DOE and predecessor agencies generated waste and other contaminants which pose unique problems, including unprecedented volumes of contaminated soils, water and facilities. The funding requested and provided here supports the Department's goal of cleaning up as many of its contaminated sites as possible by 2006 in a safe and cost-effective manner.

Site completion.—The Committee recommendation provides \$54,721,000 for site completion. The recommendation does not include funds requested for the removal of the Atlas tailings pile, which has not been authorized.

Post 2006 completion.—The Committee recommendation provides \$178,244,000, including \$29,600,000 transferred from the Office of Nuclear Energy for uranium programs activities and an additional

\$9,000,000 to support depleted uranium conversion at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING
FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$249,247,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 294,588,000
House allowance	301,400,000
Committee recommendation	297,778,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommendation provides \$297,778,000, including a \$5,260,000 general reduction from the original budget request for the uranium enrichment and decontamination and decommissioning fund. 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.

The Committee remains concerned by the growing backlog and gap between the amount of claims approved for payment and the funding requested by the Department to pay those claims. The problem is compounded by an estimated \$130,000,000 of additional potential claims in future years. Since these payments go to reimburse operating uranium and thorium licensees for their costs of cleanup related to Federal activities, the Committee believes the Department should be doing more to ensure additional funds are available to make timely payments for approved claims.

NUCLEAR WASTE FUND

Appropriations, 2000	\$239,601,000
Budget estimate, 2001	318,574,000
House allowance	213,000,000
Committee recommendation	59,175,000

The Committee recommendation includes \$351,175,000 for nuclear waste disposal, the same as the current year appropriation. Of that amount, \$59,175,000 is derived from the nuclear waste fund, and \$292,000,000 shall be available from the "Defense nuclear waste disposal" account.

The proposed funding level as provided by the Committee is intended to allow the Department to meet the programmatic milestone associated with making a site recommendation in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee has provided \$2,500,000 for the State of Nevada and \$5,887,000 for affected units of local government in accordance with the statutory restrictions contained in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2000	\$2,787,627,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 3,162,639,000
House allowance	2,830,915,000
Committee recommendation	2,870,112,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

Severely constrained spending limits for fiscal year 2001 have forced the Committee into very difficult decisions regarding many otherwise outstanding programs and initiatives under the Office of Science. In order to adhere to the subcommittee's allocation, address critical ongoing research and development efforts, and balance congressional priorities with those of the administration, the Committee regrets that it is not able to recommend many of the substantial increases requested for programs, and in some cases, had to cut programs below current year levels. Furthermore, the Committee regrets that it cannot recommend funding for many worthwhile new initiatives.

HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

Appropriations, 2000	\$707,890,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 709,272,000
House allowance	714,730,000
Committee recommendation	677,030,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

Due to severe budget restraints, the Committee recommendation provides \$677,030,000 for high energy physics, a reduction of \$30,860,000 from the current year appropriation.

The Committee strongly supports the goals of the high energy physics program and reductions to the accounts are made without prejudice and as a result of the severe budget constraints within which it must provide funding. As such, the Committee directs the Department to allocate the resources provided in full consultation with the field and without prejudice to any site.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Appropriations, 2000	\$352,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 365,069,000
House allowance	369,890,000
Committee recommendation	350,274,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

Due to severe budget restraints, the Committee recommendation for nuclear physics is \$350,274,000, a reduction of \$19,616,000 from the original request. The Committee recommendation does not provide \$5,957,000 requested for the waste treatment program and directs the Department to achieve efficiencies in waste treatment by charging the costs to users where appropriate, or handling such costs within existing operational budgets. Due to budget constraints, funding for new research initiatives is reduced by \$5,659,000, and funding for increased facility operations is reduced by \$8,000,000.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2000	\$441,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 438,454,000
House allowance	404,000,000
Committee recommendation	444,000,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommendation includes \$444,000,000 for biological and environmental research including \$2,500,000 for construction of the laboratory for Comparative and Functional Genomics at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The recommendation for research is at the same level as the current year appropriation. The Committee recommendation does not provide \$1,200,000 requested for waste management and directs the Department to achieve efficiencies in waste management by charging the costs to users where appropriate, or handling such costs within existing operational budgets. The recommendation does not include the proposed \$9,507,000 increase to fund new initiatives to image the expression of genes in cells and does not support the development of new infrastructure and facilities to support this initiative. Due to severe budget constraints, the recommendation includes \$4,735,000 requested for new initiatives in the Microbial Cell Project, a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the request; and continues the free air carbon dioxide experiments at the current year level.

Low dose effects program.—The Committee recommendation includes \$20,135,000, of which \$11,682,000 is within biological and environmental research and \$8,453,000 is within defense environmental restoration and waste management science and technology for the low dose effects program.

Medical Applications.—The Committee recognizes the University of Missouri-Columbia's commitment to building a state-of-the-art cancer research and treatment program and provides \$3,000,000 to expand the Federal investment in the University's nuclear medicine and cancer research capital program begun by the Committee last year, focusing on the enhancement of the campus' clinical cancer treatment and research facilities.

BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2000	\$783,127,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 1,003,920,000
House allowance	791,000,000
Committee recommendation	914,582,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommendation includes \$914,582,000 for basic energy sciences, an increase of \$131,455,000 over the current year appropriation.

Materials sciences.—The Committee recommendation provides \$408,363,000 for materials sciences, a \$3,363,000 increase over the current year appropriation and \$47,748,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the amount of the request, \$9,815,000, for the Department's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. The Committee recommendation does not provide \$8,073,000 requested for waste management and directs the Department to achieve efficiencies in waste manage-

ment by charging the costs to users where appropriate, or handling such costs within existing operational budgets. The Committee recommendation does not include \$8,000,000 for the SPEAR 3 upgrade at the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory. The Committee recommendation includes \$203,596,000 for facility operations, the same amount as the current year and \$23,675,000 below the request.

Spallation neutron source.—The Committee recommendation provides \$241,000,000 to continue the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS), including \$221,900,000 for construction and \$19,100,000 for other activities related to the project. The amount represents a \$121,900,000 increase over current year construction funding. The Committee recognizes the importance the SNS offers in advancing the frontiers of science and technology and the opportunities it will provide for future scientific and industrial research and development for the United States. The design and construction of this next-generation, accelerator-based, neutron scattering facility, located at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, is a collaborative effort involving six DOE national laboratories (Argonne, Brookhaven, Jefferson, Lawrence Berkeley, Los Alamos, and Oak Ridge). Due to the allocated budget constraints, the Committee is unable to provide the full budget request. The Committee endorses and supports the SNS as it enters the construction phase and hopes additional resources can be made available so as to limit any impact on the project's schedule and cost.

Nanotechnology.—The Committee strongly supports the Department's role in the government-wide investment in nanotechnology and recognizes it may revolutionize the ability to craft highly specialized materials with unique properties. The Department has requested an increase of \$36,140,000 over the current year appropriation for new initiatives in this areas. Due to severe budget constraints, the Committee recommendation provides only \$20,140,000 for new initiatives in nanoscale science, engineering, and technology research, a reduction of \$16,000,000 from the request, but a significant increase over last year. The reductions in nanotechnology research are taken from the following sub accounts: \$8,000,000 from materials sciences; \$7,000,000 from chemical sciences; and \$1,000,000 from engineering and geosciences.

Energy biosciences.—Due to severe budget constraints, the Committee recommendation does not provide funding for the \$2,440,000 in new research initiatives for microbial cell research, as funding is already provided under biological and environmental research.

OTHER ENERGY RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	\$166,060,000
Budget estimate, 2001	211,362,000
House allowance	171,930,000
Committee recommendation	174,900,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$174,900,000 for other energy research programs, an increase of \$8,840,000 over the current year appropriation.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research.—The Committee recommendation provides \$139,970,000 for advanced scientific computing research, an increase of \$7,970,000 over the current year

level of funding. The Department requested an increase of \$50,611,000 over current year spending to support substantial new investments in scientific computing. The Committee recognizes the need for enhanced scientific computing capabilities within the Department's science programs, but is unable to support such a large increase given current budget constraints. The Committee recommendation does not provide \$11,963,000 requested for the laboratory technology research program, and instead provides the entire recommended amount of \$139,970,000 to mathematical, information, and computational sciences, an increase of \$20,899,000 over current year funding, and directs the Department to accordingly initiate the most important new scientific computing initiatives.

FUSION ENERGY SCIENCES

Appropriations, 2000	\$250,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 243,907,000
House allowance	255,000,000
Committee recommendation	227,270,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommendation for fusion energy sciences is \$227,270,000, a reduction of \$22,730,000 from the current year appropriation. 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.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(GROSS)

Appropriations, 2000	\$205,581,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 214,421,000
House allowance	153,527,000
Committee recommendation	210,128,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

(MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES)

Appropriations, 2000	\$106,887,000
Budget estimate, 2001	128,762,000
House allowance	111,000,000
Committee recommendation	128,762,000

INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$29,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	33,000,000
House allowance	31,500,000
Committee recommendation	28,988,000

The Committee has provided \$28,988,000 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 two separate categories—National Nuclear Security Administration and Other Defense Related Activities.

As a result of the enactment of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act, the Committee recommends a new account structure that includes the following separate appropriation accounts for the NNSA: weapons activities; defense nuclear non-proliferation; naval reactors; and Office of the Administrator.

Under Other Defense Related Activities, the Committee has included separate appropriation accounts as follows: defense environmental restoration and waste management; defense facilities closure projects; defense environmental management privatization; other defense activities; and defense nuclear waste disposal. Descriptions of each of these accounts are provided below.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000	\$4,427,052,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 4,639,225,000
House allowance	4,579,684,000
Committee recommendation	4,883,289,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106–251 for Safeguards and Security.

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 laboratory 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 weapons activities 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. Future nuclear stewards 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 in-

frastructure for the future. 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, all stockpile stewardship and management activities will achieve a new, closer linkage to each other under the NNSA.

During the CTBT debate last year, there was strong testimony from committed and well respected public servants that the science-based stockpile stewardship program was underfunded and under stress. Thereafter, the Secretary of Energy ordered a comprehensive internal 30-Day review of stockpile stewardship. The Review generally concluded that the Stockpile Stewardship Program was "on track", but that "additional pressures such as increased security requirements, newly discovered stockpile issues, and resource limitations have collectively forced the program, overall, to be 'wound too tight' with too little program flexibility for contingencies." The Committee is concerned that the program is not on schedule, given the current budget, to develop the tools, technologies and skill-base to refurbish our weapons and certify them for the stockpile. As such, the Committee recommendation provides substantial increases across many weapons programs.

A successful Stockpile Stewardship Program requires at least four things: qualified and motivated nuclear-weapons experienced personnel, modern and well maintained facilities, the special experimental and computational facilities needed for stewardship in the absence of testing, and a sound management structure. The Committee remains very concerned that each year the nation continues to lose to retirement our most experienced weapons designers and engineers and our most highly skilled technicians. Recruiting and retaining the next generation of nuclear weapons stewards has been made more difficult by resource constraints, fewer opportunities for exploratory research, and diminished morale from a perceived lack of trust in the nuclear weapons scientists.

Furthermore, DOE has failed to keep good modern facilities. The 30-Day Review said this has "resulted in a huge bow wave of deferred improvements. For example, 70 percent of the facilities at Y-12, 80 percent of the facilities at the Kansas City Plant, 40 percent of the facilities at the Pantex Plant, and 40 percent of the facilities at the Savannah River tritium facilities are more than 40 years old." The Committee recommendation provides substantial increases for facility modernization.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Department has experienced tremendous difficulty in constructing its special experimental and computational facilities within budget and within schedule. The National Ignition Facility is only the most recent example. If the new NNSA is implemented consistent with the law, it will resolve a number of long-standing management problems within the Department's weapon activities.

The Department has changed the manner in which it presents the fiscal year 2001 budget request for the stockpile stewardship program. In recent years, the program request was structured along two primary control levels—stockpile stewardship and stockpile management. For the upcoming year, the Department proposes a new budget and reporting structure based on the three elements of its integrated stockpile stewardship program: directed stockpile

work, campaigns, and readiness in technical base and facilities. The Committee commends the Department for its more detailed and transparent budget structure and directs the Department to submit future requests that clearly identify the required funding for each program element under directed stockpile work, each campaign, and each program element under readiness in technical base and facilities.

DIRECTED STOCKPILE WORK

An appropriation of \$906,603,000 is recommended for directed stockpile work of the NNSA, an increase of \$87,427,000 over the budget request.

Directed stockpile work encompasses all activities that directly support specific weapons in the nuclear stockpile as directed by the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Plan. These activities include current maintenance and day-to-day care of the stockpile as well as planned refurbishments as outlined by the stockpile life extension program (SLEP). This category also includes research, development and certification activities in direct support of each weapon system, and long-term future-oriented research and development to solve either current or projected stockpile problems.

Stockpile research and development.—The Committee recommends \$268,300,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the request, to support B61, W80, and W76 life extension development activities and to support additional sub-critical experiments at the Nevada test site. The recommendation includes an additional \$6,000,000 for a cooperative research effort with the Department of Defense regarding defeat of hard and deeply buried targets.

Stockpile maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$282,994,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the request, to support life extension operations on the W87, and development and engineering activities for the B61, W80, and W76.

Stockpile evaluation.—The Committee recommends \$171,710,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the request, to eliminate the testing backlog, and for joint test equipment procurements.

Production plants.—From the additional funds provided within directed stockpile maintenance and evaluation, \$4,000,000 is intended for the Kansas City Plant; \$8,000,000 is intended for the Pantex Plant; \$8,000,000 is intended for the Y-12 Plant; and \$3,000,000 is intended for the Savannah River Site.

CAMPAIGNS

An appropriation of \$1,352,239,000 is recommended for the campaigns of the NNSA, an increase of \$100,935,000 over the budget request.

Campaigns encompasses focused scientific and technical efforts to develop and maintain critical capabilities needed to enable continued certification of the stockpile for the long term. The efforts are technically challenging, multi-function efforts that have definitive milestones, specific work plans, and specific end dates. The Committee notes, however, that campaigns must not become so focused on short-term milestones that long range research and maintenance of core capabilities are compromised.

Primary certification.—The Committee recommends \$51,400,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the request, to support sub-critical experiments and other activities necessary to support the required delivery date for a certified pit.

Advanced radiography.—The Committee recommends \$58,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the request, to support research, development and conceptual design for an advanced hydrodynamic test facility including further development and evaluation of proton radiography techniques.

Enhanced surveillance.—The Committee recommends \$106,651,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the request, to support the accelerated deployment of test and diagnostic equipment to monitor and assess the health of the stockpile. From the additional funds provided, \$3,000,000 is intended for the Kansas City plant; \$7,000,000 is intended for the Pantex plant; \$4,000,000 is intended for the Y-12 plant; and \$1,000,000 for the Savannah River site.

ICF ignition and high yield, Project 96-D-111 National Ignition Facility.—The Committee recommends \$74,100,000, the amount of the budget request.

The original fiscal year 2001 baseline estimate for the National Ignition Facility (NIF) included a total project cost of \$1,198,900,000 and other related costs of \$833,100,000, for total project related costs of \$2,032,000,000. The Secretary of Energy has indicated that construction problems and delays will cause total project related costs to escalate to \$3,257,500,000, an increase of \$1,225,500,000.

The Conference Report accompanying the Fiscal Year 2000 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act directed the Secretary to complete and certify a new cost and schedule baseline for NIF and submit that certification to the Committees by June 1, 2000. The Secretary indicated by letter dated June 1, 2000 a desire to continue with the project on an interim baseline, and requested additional time for final certification of the revised baseline. The interim baseline proposes increased construction funding of \$135,000,000 in fiscal year 2001; \$180,000,000 in fiscal year 2002; \$179,100,000 in fiscal year 2003; \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 2004; \$130,000,000 in fiscal year 2005; \$110,000,000 in fiscal year 2006; \$33,000,000 in fiscal year 2007; and \$4,000,000 in fiscal year 2008. Furthermore, associated operational costs are projected to exceed the current baseline by a total of \$304,400,000 during the construction period.

The Secretary has stated that NIF remains a cornerstone requirement of the Stockpile Stewardship Program and should be completed despite an estimated \$1,225,500,000 cost escalation. However, the Department previously acknowledged that current mission requirements were already potentially exceeding the available budget for the Stockpile Stewardship Program (SSP). The Department's 30-Day Review of the SSP noted that "additional pressures such as increased security requirements, newly discovered stockpile issues, and resource limitations have collectively forced the program, overall, to be 'wound too tight' with too little program flexibility for contingencies." In light of this problem, the Committee questions whether NIF is essential to the Stockpile Stew-

ardship program at a cost of \$3,257,500,000. Furthermore, the Administration has failed to request an increase in the overall weapons activities budget or identify current activities that could be scaled back or eliminated in order to accommodate the increased cost of NIF over the next 8 years.

The Department recently submitted a proposed reallocation of \$135,000,000 within weapons activities to support a revised baseline for fiscal year 2001. Although the revised budget request would see the project through the immediate future, the Committee remains concerned that the Department has failed to develop a path forward for NIF that properly balances the scientific importance of NIF with the overall needs of the Stockpile Stewardship Program over the next 10 to 15 years. For example, the Committee believes the Department has failed to examine adequately options for NIF that involve completing a subset of the 192 beams as soon as possible (either 48 or 96), bringing the reduced NIF into operation, and performing the necessary scientific and technical tests to evaluate whether a 192 beam NIF is cost effective or programmatically required. Furthermore, all options should be analyzed for the potential impacts and risks they impose on the rest of the weapons programs and the ability of the Department to complete the full suite of required facilities at other sites and laboratories around the complex. Until these important issues can be resolved to the satisfaction of the Committee, it will only recommend funding for the project as requested in the President's fiscal year 2001 budget submission.

While the future of the NIF project is uncertain, it is essential that the Department continue to support and maintain the ongoing work at the Omega, "Z", and NIKE facilities and efforts in diagnostics, target fabrication and cryogenic target development. These other elements of the ICF program not only enable the goals of NIF, but have important roles in meeting the overall goals of Stockpile Stewardship. With significant delays in NIF, increased use of existing facilities and the continued development of the supporting activities are essential to the long term success of the program.

ICF Ignition and High Yield, Petawatt Laser.—The Committee recommendation includes \$2,500,000 within available funds for fiscal year 2001 to transfer the Petawatt Laser from Lawrence Livermore National Lab to the University of Nevada-Reno (UNR). The Committee directs the Department to facilitate an agreement between UNR and Lawrence Livermore National Lab to achieve operational status of the Petawatt Laser as soon as possible.

Pit manufacturing readiness.—As part of the stockpile stewardship plan, the Department made a commitment to produce the hardware necessary to replace all parts of any warhead in the nuclear stockpile—evidenced by a requirement to manufacture a certifiable W88 pit by December 2001. The Committee is alarmed that resources previously appropriated to support pit production in fiscal year 2000 were redirected to other work within the program. The Committee believes the Department has failed to give the pit production program sufficient priority and management attention, resulting in the program now being behind schedule and over cost. The Committee directs the NNSA to provide a report to the Com-

mittees of jurisdiction in the House and the Senate by December 1, 2000, that includes the following: (1) a description of the program requirements for production of the W88 pit; (2) a proposed production schedule that is consistent with the programmatic needs of the Department of Defense; (3) a detailed description of the budget required to meet production on the proposed schedule; (4) a description of the number and kinds of non-nuclear tests and computations necessary for certification of the W88 pit; (5) a proposed certification schedule that is consistent with the programmatic needs of the Department of Defense; and, (6) a detailed description of the budget required to meet certification on the proposed schedule. The report should contain specific dates and milestones against which progress shall be measured.

The Committee recommendation provides \$123,038,000 for pit manufacturing readiness, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the budget request. The Committee intends this level of funding to be sufficient to allow the NNSA to complete pit production on a revised schedule that still meets commitments to the Department of Defense. The Committee has also provided an additional \$10,000,000 to support the primary certification campaign, as described earlier in the report. If the NNSA Administrator believes, after completing the above described review and report, that the \$25,000,000 in funding above the current budget request is not sufficient to meet required production and certification schedules, the Committee strongly urges the submission of a supplemental appropriations request for fiscal year 2001.

Secondary readiness.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the request, to address facility planning, technology, critical skills, and capabilities required for full-scale secondary production at the Y-12 Plant, Tennessee.

Tritium readiness.—The Committee recommends a total of \$133,000,000, a decrease of \$19,000,000 from the request, including \$58,000,000 for support of the commercial light water reactor program and \$75,000,000 for construction. The Committee recommendation does not include within this campaign \$19,000,000 requested to support accelerator production of tritium as a back-up technology. That funding is provided under advanced accelerator applications within Other Defense Activities.

Cooperative agreements.—The Committee recognizes that cooperative agreements with university systems are important resources for developing essential technical data for stockpile stewardship. The Committee notes the current cooperative research and development agreement with the University of Nevada system will expire on March 31, 2001 and urges the Department to renew the agreement for another 2-year period at a level consistent with prior year funding.

READINESS IN TECHNICAL BASE AND FACILITIES

An appropriation of \$2,263,947,000 is recommended for readiness in technical base and facilities, an increase of \$171,289,000 over the original budget request. Readiness in technical base and facilities encompasses efforts to provide for the physical infrastructure and operational readiness required to conduct the directed stock-

pile work and campaign activities at the laboratories, the test site and the production plants.

Operations of facilities.—The Committee recommends \$1,449,721,000, an increase of \$136,289,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes an additional \$10,000,000 for operation of pulsed power facilities, and an additional \$20,000,000 for microsystems and microelectronics activities in support of planned stockpile refurbishments at Sandia National Laboratories. The recommendation includes an additional \$7,000,000 for planning for a replacement of the CMR facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory; and an additional \$43,000,000 for replacement of critical equipment and infrastructure repairs and upgrades throughout the weapons production complex in the following amounts: \$20,000,000 at the Kansas City Plant, Missouri; \$13,000,000 at the Pantex Plant, Texas; \$8,000,000 at the Y-12 Plant, Tennessee; and \$2,000,000 at the Savannah River Site, South Carolina.

The Committee recommendation includes \$44,205,000 associated with the nuclear emergency search team and \$12,084,000 associated with the accident response group. The administration's budget requested funding for these items under the Office of Security and Emergency Operations. The Committee recommendation provides the requested funding within readiness in technical base and facilities, under the responsibility of the NNSA, as required by Public Law 106-65.

Material recycle and recovery.—The Committee recommends \$37,018,000, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the request, to maintain restart schedules for hydrogen fluoride and wet chemistry operations at the Y-12 Plant, Tennessee.

Uranium-233.—The Committee recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to process uranium-233 stored in building 3019 in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to obtain thorium-229 needed for cancer treatment and to down-blend uranium-233 with uranium-238. By blending the high-assay uranium-233 with uranium-238, the NNSA will ensure that the assay of the resultant depleted uranium will be below safety and safeguard limits. In order to meet the quality, cost, and schedule requirements with the commercial use of the extremely short-lived actinium-225, the Committee recommends that the Department utilize a well qualified contractor for this project. In order for the cancer treatment project to receive the required private financing in a timely manner, the NNSA shall transition the responsibility and control of the nuclear material processing and the medical isotope extraction to a commercial contractor to achieve the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) required Good Manufacturers Practice (GMP) material availability by April 2001. This material required on April 2001 must be produced by the long-term production process to demonstrate FDA reliability and quality.

Special Projects.—The Committee recommends \$53,297,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides \$3,000,000 for the final year of funding for the American Textiles Partnership (AMTEX), and \$2,000,000 to support a program in partnership with university systems to meet the needs of the NNSA and address the concerns of the Chiles Commission by forming a transitional pipeline of qualified students

into the defense programs of the NNSA. The Committee recommendation fully funds the budget request for educational support activities.

Construction projects.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$154,085,000, an increase of \$15,469,000, for construction projects under Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities.

Project 01-D-103 Preliminary project design and engineering, various locations.—The Committee recommends \$29,500,000, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the request. Within the amount provided, \$20,000,000 shall be used to complete Title I and II design and provide supporting infrastructure upgrades to the Microsystems and Engineering Sciences Applications facility, Sandia National Laboratories.

The Committee is pleased the Department established the Office of Engineering and Construction Management (OECM) within the Office of Chief Financial Officer. With the establishment of this office, the Committee expects the Department to strengthen its capabilities in the area of construction management oversight. The Committee continues to support the use of external independent reviews (EIRs) for all new line item capital projects, conducted by non-proponent, recognized professional project management firms and managed by OECM. EIRs should be conducted prior to construction and after establishing the final performance baseline, and shall include an independent cost estimate, and required corrective action plans and updates.

The Committee further notes the Department's proposed request for Project Engineering and Design for certain of its projects in the Defense area for fiscal year 2001, and that the purpose is to achieve a 30–35 percent level of engineering design for new construction projects, prior to providing data to the Congress in support of construction funding. Such an advanced design should provide a more mature technical and cost baseline, ensuring greater likelihood of achieving project cost and schedule adherence. Therefore, the requirement to restrict the availability of funding for new project until an EIR has been reviewed by the Committee can be lifted. OECM is to work with the Committee to establish guidelines to ensure final performance baselines are developed for each new project, that EIRs are undertaken to validate these baselines, and procedures are developed which make the availability of funding contingent upon successful review and approval by OECM.

Technology transfer and industrial partnerships.—The Committee recognizes that partnerships with industry may enable the weapons complex to accomplish its missions more efficiently. Such partnerships can provide access to new technologies, new processes, or new business procedures that improve the NNSA's mission capabilities. Since these partnerships should support mission needs, they should be accomplished within funds already designated for mission-related work by the weapons laboratories and plants. The Committee notes that the budget request includes \$14,000,000 in technology partnership funding and recommends that at least \$30,000,000 of the work supported by the NNSA be accomplished through such partnerships. An annual report to the relevant committees of Congress on the utilization of industrial partnerships for these purposes shall be provided.

Technology Infrastructure.—The Committee notes that the Senate National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2001 approved a 3-year pilot program for national laboratories to conduct a Technology Infrastructure Pilot Program. The Committee recommends up to \$3,000,000 from within available funds, be utilized by the National Nuclear Security Administration to initiate a pilot program to improve the mission capabilities of its laboratories through development of technology clusters in the regions near these facilities.

Defense directed energy activities.—The Committee recognizes that the High Energy Laser Master Plan approved by the Department of Defense (DOD) in March 2000, acknowledges the vital role that the NNSA could play in meeting the technological needs of the DOD in directed energy weapons systems. The Committee strongly recommends that the NNSA work to complete a comprehensive agreement with the DOD to ensure that the expertise and technologies already existent at the national laboratories are leveraged for these purposes.

Advanced Simulation and Computing.—The Committee recommendation provides the full amount of the budget request, including \$55,675,000 for collaborations with university partnerships, alliances, institutes, and fellowships. The Committee understands that the Department's budget request reassigned items to this category and reduced the operations category accordingly, but did not clearly identify this change in its submission to Congress. This error caused confusion regarding the actual level of increase, which is 6.7 percent above last year.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

An appropriation of \$224,071,000 is recommended for program direction activities. This is the same as the original budget request.

Program Direction provides funds for all Federal personnel-related expenses for Defense Programs offices at the NNSA 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.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$729,100,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 865,590,000
House allowance	861,477,000
Committee recommendation	908,967,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommendation provides \$908,967,000, an increase of \$2,932,000 over the original budget request.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation activities of the NNSA are focused towards reducing the serious global danger of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The NNSA utilizes the highly specialized scientific, technical, analytical, and operational capabilities of the NNSA and its national laboratories as well as other Department of Energy laboratories. Its mission is to prevent the spread of WMD materials, technology and expertise; detect the proliferation of

WMD worldwide; reverse the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities; dispose of surplus materials in accordance with terms set forth in agreements between the United States and Russia; and store surplus fissile materials in a safe manner pending disposition. The Committee continues to strongly support these important national security programs.

Nonproliferation and verification research and development.—The Committee recommends \$245,990,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the original budget request. The funding level recommended by the Committee provides significant increases over the current year level for the NNSA to deliver enhanced ground-based and space-based monitoring equipment to support planned upgrades to existing treaty monitoring systems; to deploy new detection technologies; and to meet urgent needs for technology to respond to the threat of chem/bioterrorism against civilians.

The Nonproliferation and Verification, Research and Development program is essential for stable long-term research and the development of unique science and technology competencies needed for the increasing demands of arms control, nonproliferation, domestic nuclear safeguards and security, energy security, and emergency management.

The Committee has received the report from the Nonproliferation and National Security Advisory Committee reviewing the Nonproliferation and Verification Research and Development Program. The Committee is pleased to see the external peer review advisory committee found that the program “addresses U.S. nonproliferation and national security objectives in a manner consistent with Executive and Congressional mandates,” and that the “technical quality of the work in each program area is high.” The advisory committee highlighted and the Committee recognizes that the majority of the program is primarily longer-term, developmental projects with a very small research component. The Committee notes that while not entirely competitively selected, over 20 percent of program funds go to universities and industry primarily through the national laboratories. The Committee believes that this is an excellent way to ensure that work conducted at the national laboratories and within universities and industry are closely coupled and focused on meeting operational needs. Based on the advisory committee’s review, the developmental nature of the program, and the percentage of program funds provided to universities and industry, the Committee believes the Department is satisfying the intent of the language in last year’s conference report.

Project 00-D-192 Nonproliferation and international security center (NISC), Los Alamos National Laboratory.—The Committee recommends \$17,000,000 to accelerate construction and completion of the facility.

Arms Control.—The Committee recommends \$138,014,000 for arms control and nonproliferation, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the original budget request.

The Arms Control and Nonproliferation program is the focal point within the Department of Energy which support the U.S. arms control and nonproliferation policies, and provides leadership and representation within the Department in the international arms control and nonproliferation community. The goal is to reduce

the threat of nuclear proliferation by integrating the Department's assets and efforts, including those of the national laboratories and contractors, by providing technical support to the U.S. Government's foreign policy and national security objectives.

The Committee recommendation provides \$30,000,000 for the nuclear cities initiative, an increase of \$12,500,000 over the budget request. The Committee remains concerned that progress in restructuring of the Russian nuclear weapons complex is not proceeding at a pace commensurate with the risks that this complex presents to the United States. It is in our nation's interest to take full advantage of instant opportunities to achieve restructuring and downsizing of the Russian complex in a manner that lessens the risk that Russian personnel possessing critical skills will be recruited to other countries interested in developing or improving their weapons programs. The Committee recommendation provides \$30,000,000 for restructuring and commercialization efforts in the nuclear cities in fiscal year 2001, and directs the NNSA to make the availability of the funds provided in excess to the request contingent on the development of a Russian plan outlining specific, transparent and verifiable milestones that provide the United States confidence that the downsizing and restructuring is proceeding as planned. The Committee recognizes that the end result of the restructuring should be a self-sustaining, significantly smaller, complex and to that end encourages development of commercial ventures that contribute to this restructuring process. The Committee also recognizes that contract research may facilitate progress towards the final makeup of the complex, but recommends that contract research should comprise no more than one-quarter of the appropriated funds for U.S. assistance in Russia's efforts to restructure that complex. In addition, the Committee recognizes the importance of educational programs in non-proliferation studies that can contribute to managing conversion of weapons activities through approaches that minimize any risks of proliferation of materials or expertise.

The recommendation provides \$24,500,000 for the Initiative for Proliferation Prevention, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the request. 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.

The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Russian Reactor Spent Fuel Acceptance Program.

Long-term nonproliferation program for Russia.—Independent of the budget request for arms control, the Department requested funding for a new series of initiatives referred to collectively as the long-term nonproliferation program for Russia. The initiative proposes to achieve a 20-year moratorium on accumulation of separated plutonium from civil power reactors by offering incentives, including a program for the joint development of proliferation resistant reactor technologies, the construction of a dry spent fuel storage facility, and the exploration of permanent disposition options for spent nuclear fuel and high level waste. Implementation of the program is dependent on the Russians' adherence to a commitment

not to engage in nuclear cooperation with Iran beyond the Bushehr Unit 1 project. The Committee commends the administration on its efforts in this important area of nonproliferation and endorses the overall concept. However, the Committee remains concerned that the United States and Russia have not completed an agreement to support the initiative, and Russia has not moved to resolve issues regarding nuclear cooperation with Iran. Pending resolution of these concerns, the Committee recommendation does not provide at this time the \$70,000,000 requested for nonproliferation and the nuclear fuel cycle.

The long-term nonproliferation program for Russia also included additional funds for ongoing efforts in the area of materials protection, control and accounting; and the accelerated closure of serial production facilities within Russian nuclear cities. The Committee supports the additional funding for these ongoing programs and has considered them in conjunction with the regular budget requests.

International materials protection, control, and accounting.—The recommendation provides \$173,856,000 for international material protection, control, and accounting [MPC&A] activities, an increase of \$24,000,000 over the original budget request. The Committee continues to consider these activities extremely important to reducing the threat created by the breakup of the former Soviet Union. The increased funding will allow for additional material consolidation and control work, an expanded program of MPC&A at several Russian Navy sites, and expanded MPC&A efforts within defense-related and important civilian and regulatory sites in Russia. The Committee continues to believe that these activities are critical elements of the United States non-proliferation efforts.

HEU (Highly Enriched Uranium) Transparency Implementation.—The Committee recommendation includes \$15,190,000, the amount of the budget request 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 permit the United States to have confidence that the Russian side is abiding by the Agreement.

International Nuclear Safety.—The Committee recommendation is \$20,000,000, the full budget request for the International Nuclear Safety program.

The purpose of the International Nuclear Safety program is to improve nuclear power plant safety by transferring U.S. technology, equipment, methods, know-how and experience in the areas of training and simulators, operating and emergency procedures, safety maintenance, safety system upgrades, fire safety, reactor safety analysis to host country through joint agreements with the U.S. Efforts a primarily focused in Russia and the States of the Former Soviet Union.

The Committee supports DOE's efforts to use the experience and expertise of scientists of the former Soviet Union to address waste management and environmental remediation challenges within the DOE complex. The International Centers for Environmental Safety have demonstrated the potential for realizing considerable cost savings through the selected use of Russian expertise for that purpose.

Fissile Materials Disposition.—The Committee recommends \$251,367,000 for fissile materials disposition, an increase of \$27,932,000 over the budget request. This 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.

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 or 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 commends the administration for its substantial progress in completing the United States/Russian plutonium disposition agreement.

The Committee recommendation includes \$135,517,000 for U.S. surplus materials disposition, the same as the original budget request. The Committee recommendation includes a reduction of \$10,000,000 in projected savings from the NNSA's decision to not pursue production of the lead test assemblies for MOX fuel at the TA-55 facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Committee strongly urges the NNSA not to close out the LTA operation at TA-55 until it has a workable commitment for LTA production elsewhere. The Committee recommendation includes the transfer of \$37,932,000 associated with the highly enriched uranium blend down project.

The Committee recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to support the joint United States-Russian program to develop an advanced reactor to consume large quantities of excess weapons plutonium. The primary purpose of the joint United States-Russian program for the development of an advanced reactor is the design and eventual construction of a demonstration reactor in Russia for the purpose of surplus weapons plutonium disposition. However, the United States must take full advantage of the development of this attractive technology for a possible next generation nuclear power reactor for United States and foreign markets. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to explore opportunities to develop and exploit this technology for commercial purposes. The Office of Nuclear Energy should take the lead in planning and implementation of initiatives to support this effort.

Preliminary studies, funded under the Department's Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention program that involved the Kurchatov Institute and Brookhaven National Laboratory, explored the utili-

zation of weapons-grade plutonium in thorium-based fuel assemblies in light water reactors. These studies suggest that plutonium may be consumed at rates well in excess of other reactor designs and with greatly reduced impacts on existing reactor safety and control systems. The Committee encourages the Department to investigate this technology, evaluate its feasibility as an additional alternative for the disposition of weapons-surplus plutonium in light water reactor designs that are utilized in significant numbers around the world, and submit a report to the Committee no later than March 1, 2001.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommendation includes \$41,550,000 for program direction within Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, the amount of the budget request.

NAVAL REACTORS

Appropriations, 2000	\$677,600,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 673,083,000
House allowance	677,600,000
Committee recommendation	694,600,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Naval Reactors Program within the NNSA 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 \$694,600,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the budget request.

The Committee has provided an additional \$17,000,000 to optimize the program to shutdown prototype reactors and complete all major inactivation work by fiscal year 2002. 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.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Appropriations, 2000	
Budget estimate, 2001	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	\$10,000,000

The Committee has included \$10,000,000 to cover the expenses of the Office of the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). Legislation to create the NNSA was only recently enacted, and the fiscal year 2001 budget request did not contain necessary funding for the Administrator to carry out his management and oversight responsibilities. In an effort to ensure appropriate and effective oversight of the programs and activities under the jurisdiction of the Administrator, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2001. The Committee expects to be fully and currently informed of the details

of the makeup of the Office of the Administrator. Further, the Committee expects that future budget request for the Office of the Administrator will be developed by the Administrator.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

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

OTHER DEFENSE RELATED ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2000	\$4,467,308,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 4,562,057,000
House allowance	4,522,707,000
Committee recommendation	4,635,763,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,635,763,000 for Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management programs for fiscal year 2001. This is \$84,236,000 over the budget request.

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 environmental 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.

Fiscal year 1999 budget request was the first fiscal year that the environmental management program structure was 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 2001 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 relatively 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 \$939,519,000 is recommended for site and project completion activities, including \$897,975,000 for operation and maintenance, and \$41,544,000 for construction.

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 accelerate the stabilization of nuclear materials under the 94-1 program at the Savannah River Site, including expediting rack construction and testing for Americium/Curium stabilization project, development of safety documentation and other pre-operational activities to support planned stabilization campaign, and continued operation of the process for plutonium residues. The Committee recommendation also reflects the transfer of \$37,932,000 associated with the highly enriched uranium blend down project to the fissile materials disposition program within defense nuclear nonproliferation, and a transfer of \$22,500,000 to the science and technology sub-account for technology validation and verification activities.

The Committee urges the Department to consider a proposal, if submitted, by the University of South Carolina's Center for Water Research and Policy that would extend their current partnership within the Savannah River Basin area.

Additional funding of \$19,000,000 is provided for ongoing environmental management activities and to maintain compliance with relevant clean-up agreements at Hanford as follows: \$12,000,000 is provided for the K-basin spent nuclear fuel project and should be used to accelerate activities associated with disposal of the residual sludge that will remain after removal and packaging of the spent fuel; and \$7,000,000 is provided to accelerate stabilization activities at the plutonium finishing plant to support Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board milestone activities and reduce safety risks associated with storing large quantities of plutonium-bearing materials.

POST-2006 COMPLETION

The Committee recommendation for Post-2006 completion activities is \$3,167,725,000, which includes \$2,647,525,000 in operating expenses, a \$420,000,000 contribution to the UED&D fund and \$99,732,000 for construction.

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 \$10,000,000 for environmental restoration work at the Hanford Site to accommodate increased work, maintain the compliance schedule, and continue the successful program to cocoon the old production reactors. Within the \$10,000,000 additional funds provided for Environmental Restoration at Hanford, the Committee directs that up to \$950,000 in hazard mitigation funds be available to protect the health and safety of workers and to ensure safe, controlled public access to the 105 B Reactor to preserve its status as a historic building listed on the National Register.

A recent audit by the Environmental Protection Agency's Inspector General concludes that Hanford is behind schedule on several Tri-Party Agreement Milestones and this is increasing the risk of major contamination. The Committee recommendation provides an additional \$25,000,000 to the Hanford tank program to achieve compliance with the Tri-Party Agreement. This money should be used to pump high-level radioactive waste into double-shell tanks, protect the vadose zone, and ensure the tank waste is treated and readied in a timely manner for ultimate vitrification.

The Committee urges the Department to carry out the intent of the legislation that created the separate Office of River Protection by according to the Office and its manager the autonomy and authorities needed to manage all aspects of the tank waste cleanup effort at Hanford in an efficient and streamlined manner. Specifically, the Office should have line management responsibility for contracting, nuclear safety, financial, program management, and other authority necessary to manage the tank waste cleanup effort.

The Committee recommendation includes \$23,800,000 transferred from the Office of Nuclear Energy for uranium programs activities.

The Committee notes that the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, as the world's only operating geological repository, has elements that are analogous to all future repositories. While WIPP does not store weapons grade materials, it is in a unique position to serve as a test bed for development and demonstration of transparency techniques and technologies for repositories that can assist in implementing future arms-reduction processes and reduce concerns over proliferation vulnerabilities associated with storage or disposal of weapons-grade materials in future repositories. The Committee recommends \$3,200,000 from within available funds for a transparency demonstration projects at WIPP under the direction of the Carlsbad Office to begin implementation of the plan for this effort that was required by the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2000.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An appropriation of \$252,948,000 is recommended for science and technology activities related to the environmental waste cleanup program, an increase of \$56,400,000 over the original budget request.

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.

Of the amounts recommended, the Committee has included an increase of \$10,000,000 for the environmental management science program; an increase of \$8,000,000 for accelerated site technology deployment; and an additional \$5,500,000 for the long term environmental stewardship program at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL), to address technology issues related to site monitoring and maintenance, environmental monitoring, application and enforcement of institutional controls, and information management. The Committee recommendation supports the University Research Program in Robotics at an amount of \$4,350,000; and includes an additional \$400,000 to begin conceptual design of the Subsurface Geosciences Laboratory at INEEL and expects the Department to include a request for final design activities with its fiscal year 2002 budget request. The Committee recommendation also reflects the transfer of \$22,500,000 from the "Site/project completion" sub-account to the "Science and technology" sub-account, and additional funding of \$6,500,000 for the low dose radiation effects program.

The Committee understands that the Department's Environmental Management Deactivation and Decommissioning mortgage is at least \$4,000,000,000 and that the D&D focus area has helped deploy a number of new technologies that have been cost effective in reducing this D&D mortgage, and thereby reducing risks to site workers, the public and the environment. The Committee recommendation provides \$20,372,000 for the D&D focus area, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the request.

The Committee recommends that the current cooperative agreement with the Waste-management Education and Research Consortium be extended for a 5 year period at a level of \$2,500,000 annually to continue their support for environmental education and technology development.

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 for fiscal year 2001, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the budget request.

Upon successful completion of supplemental testing to which the Department has committed funding, the Department is directed to use \$4,000,000 of available funds to continue its evaluation, development and demonstration of the Advanced Vitrification System and its application to waste cleanup at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. The supplemental testing is to be completed by March 1, 2001, and a report submitted to the Congress.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommendation for program direction totals \$359,888,000, 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.

DEFENSE FACILITY CLOSURE PROJECTS

Appropriations, 2000	\$1,060,447,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 1,082,714,000
House allowance	1,082,297,000
Committee recommendation	1,082,297,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,082,297,000 for the site closure program.

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.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$188,282,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 514,884,000
House allowance	259,000,000
Committee recommendation	324,000,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

An appropriation of \$324,000,000 is recommended for the environmental management privatization initiative. The Committee recommendation provides \$259,000,000 for the Tank Waste Remediation System (TWRS) at Hanford, Washington; \$25,092,000 for Spent Nuclear Fuel Dry Storage in Idaho; \$65,000,000 for the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility; and presumes the use of \$25,092,000 in prior year balances.

The Department of Energy announced in May its decision to terminate the privatization contract with BNFL for construction and operation of the TWRS at Hanford. As a result of the significant change in circumstances, the Department has estimated a revised requirement of \$370,000,000 in budget authority for continuation of the TWRS project during fiscal year 2001, composed of \$259,000,000 in new appropriations and the use of \$111,000,000 appropriated to the project in previous years. The Committee recognizes the tremendous importance of this project to the total clean-up effort at Hanford, and understands that the recommended funding will allow the Department to maintain its ability to meet the Tri-Party Agreement milestone for facility hot start by December 2007 and other commitment dates within the proposed consent decree with the State of Washington.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

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

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000	\$309,199,000
Budget estimate, 2001	¹ 575,617,000
House allowance	592,235,000
Committee recommendation	579,463,000

¹ Reflects budget amendment contained in H. Doc. 106-251 for Safeguards and Security.

INTELLIGENCE

The Committee recommendation totals \$38,059,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the current year appropriation.

The Office of Intelligence provides information and technical analysis on international arms proliferation, foreign nuclear programs, and other energy-related matters to policymakers in the NNSA, 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.

SECURITY AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommendation for security and emergency operations is \$280,087,000, an increase of \$156,987,000 over the current year appropriation.

The Department submitted a fiscal year 2001 budget amendment which consolidates DOE-wide safeguards and security expenditures within the Office of Security and Emergency Operations. The effect of the amendment would be to impose centralized Department-wide

management of security costs and operations, including the security of nuclear weapons, nuclear secrets, nuclear materials and nuclear facilities. The amendment is inconsistent with section 3212(b)(6) of Public Law 106-65, which gives the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration authority over, and responsibility for, safeguards and security for all programs and activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration. As such, the Committee has not considered the budget amendment.

Nuclear Safeguards.—The Committee recommendation provides \$120,409,000 for nuclear safeguards, an increase of \$3,157,000 from the current year appropriation. The Committee recommendation provides \$9,000,000 for critical infrastructure protection, an increase of \$6,900,000 over the current year appropriation.

Security Investigations.—The Committee recommendation provides \$33,000,000, the amount of the budget request. The amount provided includes an off-set of \$20,000,000 from program organizations that will be responsible for funding additional security investigation requirements.

Emergency Management.—The Committee recommendation provides \$37,311,000 for emergency management. The amount provided reflects the transfer of \$44,205,000 associated with the nuclear emergency search team and \$12,084,000 associated with the accident response group to the NNSA, as required by Public Law 106-65. The Committee recommendation otherwise provides the amount of the budget request.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommendation provides \$89,367,000 for program direction, the amount of the budget request.

INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT AND PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE

The Committee recommendation provides \$14,937,000 for independent oversight and performance assurance, the amount of the budget request.

The independent oversight and performance assurance program provides independent evaluation and oversight of safeguards, security, emergency management and cyber security for the Department at the Secretary's direction.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

An appropriation of \$45,200,000 is provided for the counterintelligence activities of the Department of Energy. This is an increase of \$6,000,000 over the current years appropriation.

The Counterintelligence program has the mission of enhancing the protection of sensitive technologies, information, and expertise against foreign intelligence, industrial intelligence, and terrorist attempts to acquire nuclear weapons information or advanced technologies from the National Laboratories.

ADVANCED ACCELERATOR APPLICATIONS

The Committee recommendation includes \$60,000,000 to support advanced accelerator applications. That amount includes \$5,000,000 for research and development of technologies for eco-

conomic and environmentally sound refinement of spent nuclear fuel at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

The Committee is encouraged by the possibilities for leveraging the work accomplished thus far in the accelerator production of tritium (APT) program to accomplish a wide range of science and technology missions. Importantly, advanced, high-energy accelerators could be central to a future strategy to transmute spent nuclear fuel into less toxic, shorter-lived materials, thereby ensuring greater public acceptance of a nuclear waste repository.

In order to pursue these important technology opportunities while still completing necessary design work for a facility capable of producing tritium to meet possible future defense requirements, the Committee directs the Department to establish an Office of Advanced Accelerator Applications (AAA) within the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology. The mission of the AAA program shall include conducting scientific, engineering research, development and demonstrations on: (1) accelerator production of tritium as a back-up technology; (2) transmutation of spent nuclear fuel and waste; (3) material science; and (4) other advanced accelerator applications. The Committee further directs that the Department transfer the APT program from the Office of Defense Programs within the NNSA to the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology for integration into the AAA office. AAA should assure that any accelerator developed by the program will be capable of producing tritium for the nation's nuclear stockpile, based on requirements identified by the Office of Defense Programs. The Committee encourages the participation of international collaborators, industrial partners, and support for new graduate engineering and science students and professors at U.S. universities.

The Committee further directs the Department to provide the Committee with a plan by March 1, 2001, that details how the mission of the AAA program will be accomplished and the annual level of funding required to support these missions. The Department shall thereafter submit to Congress an annual report of the progress in each of its mission areas.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Committee recommendation provided \$133,680,000 for Environmental, Safety and Health activities including \$22,604,000 for program direction. The mission of the Office of Environmental, Safety and Health is to protect the health and safety of Department of Energy workers, the public, and the environment and is to be the Department's independent advocate for safety, health and the environment.

The Committee notes that the effective management, storage, retrieval, and integration of environmental, scientific and medical records is important to ensuring public health and safety throughout the Department of Energy complex. Current Department record keeping is managed at local offices using a variety of methods and formats. Furthermore, current approaches to digitization contain overlapping functions, are not standardized, and may result in records with a very short useful life. Integrated management of these records would ensure data preservation and access, and may result in substantial savings through reduced information tech-

nology operations and maintenance costs. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to establish a program at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas for Department-wide management of electronic records.

The Committee raises a concern that the Department's current program of medical screening and education at the gaseous diffusion plants will not be sufficient to complete all necessary screening and evaluation under the current contract period. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to ensure that all necessary screening and evaluation of workers, both current and former, is adequate and that those workers with an elevated risk of lung cancer will receive a lung scan. The Committee recommendation also provides \$1,750,000 for the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky to undertake epidemiological studies of workers to identify exposure pathways, and \$880,000 to provide medical screening for workers employed at the Amchitka Nuclear Weapons Test Site.

For nearly 50 years, the State of Nevada has been the principal location for the testing of the nuclear weapons stockpile. The Committee is aware that the State of Nevada has identified deficiencies in its Cancer Registry, Vital Statistics, and Birth Defects Registry activities. The Committee recommendation makes available up to \$1,000,000 from within available funds to allow for the enhancement of these long-term health surveillance activities.

Energy Employees Compensation Initiative.—The Administration proposed to establish an occupational illness compensation program for current and former workers at the Department's nuclear facilities. The Committee recommendation includes \$17,000,000 for this initiative, the same as the budget request, within Environment, Safety and Health, and makes the appropriation contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

WORKER AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION

The Committee has provided an appropriation of \$24,500,000 for these activities for fiscal year 2001. This is the same as the budget request and the level recommended by the Senate authorizing committee.

The Worker and Community Transition budget provides funding for activities associated with enhanced benefits beyond those required by contract, existing company policy or collective bargaining agreements at defense nuclear facilities. The goals of the program are to mitigate the impacts on workers and communities from contractor work force restructuring, and to assist community planning for all site conversions, while managing the transition to the reduced work force that will better meet ongoing mission requirements through the application of best business practices.

Under the USEC Privatization Act, the Department has a responsibility to mitigate the impact of layoffs at the Portsmouth, Ohio, and Paducah, Kentucky, gaseous diffusion plants. On February 3, 2000, USEC announced its intention to reduce its workforce at the two plants by 850 positions with workers separating in July 2000. In light of the adverse economic conditions in these communities, the Office of Worker and Community Transition developed worker separation benefits, in consultation with stake-

holders, to encourage voluntary separations and mitigate the impact on separating workers. These effort required the utilization of all available funds, including prior year uncosted funds. The Committee recognizes that the need to divert funding to gaseous diffusion plant workers at Portsmouth and Paducah during the current fiscal year made it impossible for the Office of Worker and Community Transition to provide a full portfolio of community grants. Under the circumstances, the Committee supports the Department's decision to divert these funds, but expects communities that were denied funding this year be granted priority status in fiscal year 2001. These communities include the Nevada Test Site; Miamisburg, Ohio; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Pinellas, Florida; Hanford, Washington, northern and central New Mexico and the Savannah River Site in South Carolina.

The Committee strongly objects to the Department's decision to remove the requirement that management and operating contracts at DOE sites include provisions for economic development activities in the communities surrounding such sites. The Committee directs the Department to include, to the greatest extent practicable, a requirement that such contractors make a significant financial contribution to local area economic development, job creation activities, and other community activities. The Department should develop such requirements in consultation with the local elected officials representing the impacted communities.

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is recommended for the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The Office of Hearings and Appeals conduct all of the Department's adjudicative process and provides various administrative remedies as may be required. The goal is to promote successful and uninterrupted DOE operations through the deliberate, expeditious and equitable resolution of all claims of adverse impact emanating from the operations of the Department.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

Appropriations, 2000	\$111,574,000
Budget estimate, 2001	112,000,000
House allowance	200,000,000
Committee recommendation	292,000,000

The Committee recommends \$292,000,000 for defense nuclear waste disposal, an increase of \$180,000,000 over the current year appropriation.

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 approaching \$1,500,000,000 (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 1999, a total of \$1,176,830,000 has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributable to atomic energy defense activities.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARIES

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

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.

The fiscal year 2001 budget request provides authority for the use of offsetting collections from the sale of electricity to finance purchase of power and wheeling expenses previously funded by direct appropriations.

The Committee is aware that in response to FERC Order No. 2000 concerning Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs), efforts are underway throughout the PMAs' marketing territories to explore and pursue formation of RTOs. The PMAs are actively participating in those efforts. We understand that if a PMA ultimately participates in an RTO, the impacts on certain PMA employees could be significant. The Committee encourages the PMA Administrators to use whatever administrative authorities are at their disposal with regard to accrued leave, seniority, health and retirement benefits, and other related matters to ensure that PMA employees have an equitable opportunity to compete for jobs in the RTOs. If it becomes apparent that existing administrative tools are inadequate to address these matters, legislative action may be necessary.

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 cir-

cuit-miles of transmission line and 324 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 2001, the Committee recommends an additional increment of \$331,200,000 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 \$595,000,000, 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 2001.

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.

Language is included in the bill which specifically approves the expenditure of funds to initiate work on the Nez Perce Tribe resident fish substitution program, and the Couer D'Alene Tribe trout production facility.

The Committee is aware of and supports BPA's efforts to replace outdated microwave communications systems with fiber optics. Given the potential benefits, BPA is urged to continue efforts related to open-access policy.

The Committee is aware that in response to FERC's Order 2000 respecting Regional Transmission Organizations (RTO), efforts are underway in the Pacific Northwest to explore and pursue formation of an RTO. The Bonneville Power Administration is actively participating in those efforts. The Committee understands that if BPA ultimately participates in an RTO, the impacts on BPA Transmission Business Line employees could be significant. The Committee encourages the BPA Administrator to use available administrative authorities with regard to accrued leave, seniority, health and retirement benefits, and other related matters to ensure that BPA Transmission Business Line employees have an equitable opportunity to compete for jobs in the RTO. If it becomes apparent that existing administrative tools are inadequate to address these matters, legislative action may be necessary.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$39,579,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,900,000
House allowance	3,900,000
Committee recommendation	3,900,000

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

The Committee concurs with the financing of purchased power and wheeling costs as proposed in the fiscal year 2001 budget request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$27,891,000
Budget estimate, 2001	28,100,000
House allowance	28,100,000
Committee recommendation	28,100,000

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 concurs with the financing of purchased power and wheeling costs as proposed in the fiscal year 2001 budget request.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	\$192,602,000
Budget estimate, 2001	164,916,000
House allowance	160,930,000
Committee recommendation	164,916,000

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 concurs with the financing of purchased power and wheeling costs as proposed in the fiscal year 2001 budget 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 \$2,670,000, 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, 2000	\$174,950,000
Budget estimate, 2001	175,200,000
House allowance	175,200,000
Committee recommendation	175,200,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—REVENUES APPLIED

Appropriations, 2000	\$174,950,000
Budget estimate, 2001	175,200,000
House allowance	175,200,000
Committee recommendation	175,200,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$175,200,000 for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Revenues are established at a rate equal to the amount provided for program activities, resulting in a net appropriation of zero.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulates key interstate aspects of the electric power, natural gas, oil pipeline, and hydroelectric industries. FERC chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, assures access to re-

liable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects. Due to major changes in the energy sector over the past decade, FERC will be shifting away from its traditional regulation of energy industries to combining its regulation of energy markets into one program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee's detailed funding recommendation for programs in Title III, Department of Energy, are contained in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
ENERGY SUPPLY				
RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES				
Renewable energy technologies:				
Biomass/biofuels energy systems:				
Power systems	32,500	47,830	33,462	47,600
Transportation	39,500	54,110	46,160	43,750
Subtotal, Biomass/biofuels energy systems	72,000	101,940	79,622	91,350
Biomass/biofuels energy research	26,740	26,740	26,740	26,740
Subtotal, Biomass	98,740	128,680	106,362	118,090
Geothermal technology development	24,000	26,970	26,925	28,000
Hydrogen research	25,000	22,940	23,000	30,950
Hydrogen energy research	2,970	2,970	2,970	2,970
Subtotal, Hydrogen	27,970	25,910	25,970	33,920
Hydropower	5,000	5,000	3,488	5,500
Solar energy:				
Concentrating solar power	15,410	14,940	13,800	14,000
Photovoltaic energy systems	67,000	81,450	75,775	76,500
Photovoltaic energy research	2,847	2,847	2,847	2,847
Subtotal, Photovoltaic	69,847	84,297	78,622	79,347
Solar building technology research	2,000	4,470	3,950	4,500
Solar photoconversion energy research	14,260	14,260	14,260	14,260
Subtotal, Solar energy	101,517	117,967	110,632	112,107
Wind energy systems	33,000	50,140	36,900	43,617
Wind energy research	283	283	283	283

Subtotal, Wind	33,283	50,423	37,183	43,900
Total, Renewable energy technologies	290,510	354,950	310,560	341,517
Electric energy systems and storage:				
High temperature superconducting R&D	31,910	31,900	31,900	41,000
Energy storage systems	3,500	5,000	4,000	6,000
Transmission reliability	3,000	10,960	5,975	12,000
Total, Electric energy systems and storage	38,410	47,860	41,875	59,000
Renewable support and implementation:				
Departmental energy management		4,988	2,000	2,000
International renewable energy program	4,000	11,460	4,000	6,000
Renewable energy production incentive program	1,500	4,000	3,925	4,000
Renewable Indian energy resources	4,000	5,000	2,000	6,600
Renewable program support	5,000	6,500	4,000	3,000
Total, Renewable support and implementation	14,500	31,948	15,925	21,600
National renewable energy laboratory	1,100	1,900	4,000	4,000
Program direction	17,720	18,159	18,159	18,000
TOTAL, RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES	362,240	454,817	390,519	444,117
NUCLEAR ENERGY				
Advanced radioisotope power system	34,500	30,864	29,200	34,200
Isotopes: Isotope support and production	13,000	16,218	22,715	16,715
Construction: 99-E-201 Isotope production facility (LANL)	7,500	500	500	4,500
Subtotal, Isotope support and production	20,500	16,718	23,215	21,215
Offsetting collections			-8,000	
Total, Isotopes	20,500	16,718	15,215	21,215
University reactor fuel assistance and support	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Research and development:				
Civilian research and development	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Nuclear energy plant optimization	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Nuclear energy research initiative	22,500	34,903	22,500	41,500
Total, Research and development	36,500	39,903	27,500	46,500
Infrastructure:				
ANL-West operations .....	.....	.....	39,150	.....
Fast flux test facility (FFTF)	28,000	38,524	39,000	44,010
Test reactor area landlord	6,070	7,415	7,575	7,575
Construction:				
99-E-200 Test reactor area electrical utility upgrade, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, ID	1,430	879	925	925
95-E-201 Test reactor area fire and life safety improvements, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, ID	1,500	458	500	500
Subtotal, Construction	2,930	1,337	1,425	1,425
Subtotal, Test reactor area landlord	9,000	8,752	9,000	9,000
Total, Infrastructure	37,000	47,276	87,150	53,010
Nuclear facilities management	80,000	66,126	.....	74,000
Termination activities:				
EBR-II shutdown .....	.....	.....	8,800	.....
Disposition of spent fuel and legacy materials .....	.....	.....	16,200	.....
Disposition technology activities .....	.....	.....	9,850	.....
Total, Termination activities .....	.....	.....	34,850	.....
Uranium programs	43,500	47,779	.....	.....
Program direction	24,700	27,620	25,900	24,700
General reduction .....	.....	.....	.....	-3,541

TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY	288,700	288,286	231,815	262,084
ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH				
Environment, safety and health	20,000	19,906	15,002	20,000
Program direction	18,998	19,998	19,998	18,998
General reduction				- 677
TOTAL, ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH	38,998	39,904	35,000	38,321
ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES				
Technical information management program	1,600	1,802	1,250	1,600
Program direction	7,000	7,335	7,350	7,000
Total, Technical information management program	8,600	9,137	8,600	8,600
Transfer to OSHA	1,000			
General reduction				- 150
TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	9,600	9,137	8,600	8,450
Subtotal, Energy supply	699,538	792,144	665,934	752,972
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 1,155			
Renewable energy research program	- 47,100	- 47,100	- 47,100	- 47,100
General reduction	- 6,000			
Transfer from Geothermal and USEC	- 5,821	- 12,000		- 12,000
Contractor travel savings	- 1,500			
Offset from revenue sharing		- 2,352	- 2,352	- 2,352
TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPLY	637,962	730,692	616,482	691,520
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT				
Site closure	216,946	81,248	81,636	81,636
Site/project completion	95,250	63,798	59,721	54,721
Construction: 93-E-900 Long-term storage of TMI-2 fuel, INEL	2,500			

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Total, Site/project completion	97,750	63,798	59,721	54,721
Post 2006 completion	18,922	137,766	139,644	178,244
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106–113)	– 1,268	.....	.....	.....
General reduction .....	.....	.....	.....	– 5,460
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	332,350	282,812	281,001	309,141
URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND				
Decontamination and decommissioning	220,198	264,588	.....	273,038
Uranium/thorium reimbursement	30,000	30,000	.....	30,000
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106–113)	– 951	.....	.....	.....
General reduction .....	.....	.....	.....	– 5,260
TOTAL, URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING	249,247	294,588	.....	297,778
URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION				
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund:				
Decontamination and decommissioning .....	.....	.....	230,000	.....
Uranium/thorium reimbursement .....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
Total, Uranium enrichment D&D fund .....	.....	.....	260,000	.....
Other Uranium Activities:				
Maintenance of facilities and inventories .....	.....	.....	29,193	.....
Pre-existing liabilities .....	.....	.....	11,330	.....
Depleted UF6 conversion project .....	.....	.....	12,877	.....
Total, Other uranium activities .....	.....	.....	53,400	.....
Subtotal, Uranium facilities maint AND remediation .....	.....	.....	313,400	.....

Transfer from USEC			- 12,000	
TOTAL, URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION			301,400	
SCIENCE				
High energy physics:				
Research and technology	229,190	236,000	224,820	216,020
Facility operations	450,000	440,872	457,510	428,610
Construction:				
00-G-307 SLAC office building	2,000	5,200	5,200	5,200
99-G-306 Wilson hall safety improvements, Fermilab	4,700	4,200	4,200	4,200
98-G-304 Neutrinos at the main injector, Fermilab	22,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Subtotal, Construction	28,700	32,400	32,400	32,400
Subtotal, Facility operations	478,700	473,272	489,910	461,010
Total, High energy physics	707,890	709,272	714,730	677,030
Nuclear physics	352,000	365,069	369,890	350,274
Biological and environmental research	441,500	435,954	404,000	441,500
01-E-300 Laboratory for Comparative and Functional Genomics, ORNL		2,500		2,500
Total, Biological and environmental research	441,500	438,454	404,000	444,000
Basic energy sciences:				
Materials sciences	405,000	448,964	413,000	408,363
Chemical sciences	209,582	219,090	209,000	216,229
Engineering and geosciences	37,545	40,304	38,000	39,816
Energy biosciences	31,000	33,662	31,000	28,274
Construction: 99-E-334 Spallation neutron source (ORNL)	100,000	261,900	100,000	221,900
Total, Basic energy sciences	783,127	1,003,920	791,000	914,582
Other energy research:				
Advanced scientific computing research	132,000	179,817	137,000	139,970
Energy research analyses	1,000	988	1,000	1,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Multiprogram energy labs—facility support:				
Infrastructure support	2,160	1,023	1,160	1,160
Oak Ridge landlord	11,800	7,475	10,711	10,711
Construction: MEL-001 Multiprogram energy laboratory infrastructure projects, various locations	18,351	22,059	22,059	22,059
Multiprogram general purpose facilities:				
Construction: 94-E-363 Roofing improvements (ORNL)	749			
Subtotal, Multiprogram energy labs	33,060	30,557	33,930	33,930
Total, Other energy research	166,060	211,362	171,930	174,900
Fusion energy sciences program	250,000	243,907	255,000	227,270
Safeguards and security		49,818		
Program direction:				
Field offices	78,748	82,929	82,062	78,307
Headquarters	52,360	51,408	51,438	51,438
Science education		6,500	4,500	3,000
Total, Program direction	131,108	140,837	138,000	132,745
Subtotal, Science	2,831,685	3,162,639	2,844,550	2,920,801
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 12,224			
Contractor travel savings	- 10,834			
General reduction	- 21,000		- 13,635	- 50,689
TOTAL, SCIENCE	2,787,627	3,162,639	2,830,915	2,870,112
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION				
Administrative operations:				
Salaries and expenses:				
Office of the Secretary	4,940	6,648	5,000	6,648

Board of contract appeals	838	878	878	878
Chief financial officer	26,000	30,748	28,000	30,748
Contract reform	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500
Congressional and intergovernmental affairs	4,910	5,146	5,000	5,146
Economic impact and diversity	4,700	5,126	5,100	5,126
Field management	1,000			
General counsel	20,750	22,724	21,800	22,724
International affairs		9,400	7,000	9,400
Management and administration	98,000	78,882	77,800	78,882
Policy office	14,000	6,688	6,600	6,688
Public affairs	3,700	4,150	3,900	4,150
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	181,838	172,890	163,578	172,890
Program support:				
Minority economic impact	1,700	1,498	1,500	1,500
Policy analysis and system studies	350	406	422	422
Environmental policy studies	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,000
Scientific and technical training	450			
Corporate management information program	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Subtotal, Program support	15,500	15,504	14,922	14,922
Total, Administrative operations	197,338	188,394	178,500	187,812
Cost of work for others	34,027	34,027	34,027	34,027
Subtotal, Departmental Administration	231,365	222,421	212,527	221,839
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 784			
Use of prior year balances and other adjustments	- 15,000	- 8,000	- 8,000	- 8,000
Transfer from other defense activities	- 10,000		- 51,000	
General reduction				- 3,711
Total, Departmental administration (gross)	205,581	214,421	153,527	210,128
Miscellaneous revenues	- 106,887	- 128,762	- 111,000	- 128,762
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net)	98,694	85,659	42,527	81,366

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL				
Office of Inspector General	29,500	33,000	31,500	28,988
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES				
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES				
Stewardship operation and maintenance:				
Core stockpile stewardship	1,610,355			
Stockpile management	1,804,621			
Directed stockpile work:				
Stockpile research and development		243,300	243,300	268,300
Stockpile maintenance		257,994	266,994	282,994
Stockpile evaluation		151,710	162,710	171,710
Dismantlement/disposal		29,260	29,260	29,260
Production support		149,939	149,939	149,939
Field engineering, training and manuals		4,400	4,400	4,400
Safeguards and Security Amend. reduction		— 17,427		
Subtotal, Directed stockpile work		819,176	856,603	906,603
Campaigns:				
Primary certification		41,400	41,400	51,400
Dynamic materials properties		64,408	64,408	64,408
Advanced radiography		43,000	43,000	58,000
Construction: 97—D—102 Dual-axis radiographic hydrotest facility (LANL), Los Alamos, NM	61,000	35,232	35,232	35,232
Subtotal, Advanced radiography	61,000	78,232	78,232	93,232
Secondary certification and nuclear systems margins		52,964	52,964	52,964
Enhanced surety		40,600	40,600	40,600
Weapons system engineering certification		16,300	16,300	16,300
Certification in hostile environments		15,400	15,400	15,400
Enhanced surveillance		89,651	89,651	106,651

Advanced design and production technologies		75,735	75,735	75,735
Inertial confinement fusion		120,800	290,500	120,800
Construction:				
96-D-111 National ignition facility, LLNL	248,100	73,469	74,100	74,100
Subtotal, Inertial confinement fusion	248,100	194,269	364,600	194,900
Defense computing and modeling		249,100	706,175	249,100
Construction:				
01-D-101 Distributed information systems laboratory, SNL, Livermore, CA		2,300	2,300	2,300
00-D-103, Terascale simulation facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA	8,000	4,900	5,000	5,000
00-D-105 Strategic computing complex, LANL, Los Alamos, NM	26,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
00-D-107 Joint computational engineering laboratory, SNL, Albuquerque, NM	1,800	6,700	6,700	6,700
Subtotal, Construction	35,800	69,900	70,000	70,000
Subtotal, Defense computing and modeling	35,800	319,000	776,175	319,100
Pit manufacturing readiness		108,038	110,038	123,038
Secondary readiness		15,000	15,000	25,000
Materials readiness		40,511	40,511	40,511
Tritium readiness		77,000	77,000	58,000
Construction:				
98-D-125 Tritium extraction facility, SR	33,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
98-D-126 Accelerator production of Tritium, various locations	36,000	.....	25,000	.....
Subtotal, Construction	69,000	75,000	100,000	75,000
Subtotal, Tritium readiness	69,000	152,000	177,000	133,000
Safeguards and Security Amend. reduction		- 52,204	.....	.....
Subtotal, Campaigns	413,900	1,251,304	1,958,014	1,352,239
Readiness in technical base and facilities:				
Operations of facilities		1,313,432	1,198,732	1,449,721
Program readiness		75,800	75,800	75,800
Special projects		48,297	31,297	53,297
Material recycle and recovery		22,018	22,018	37,018
Containers		7,876	7,876	7,876
Storage		9,075	9,075	9,075
Advanced simulation and computing		477,075	.....	477,075

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Safeguards and Security Amend. reduction .....	.....	— 220,867	.....	.....
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and fac .....	.....	1,732,706	1,344,798	2,109,862
Construction:				
01–D–103 Preliminary project engineering and design, various locations .....	.....	14,500	14,500	29,500
01–D–124 HEU storage facility, Y–12 plant, Oak Ridge, TN .....	.....	17,749	17,800	17,800
01–D–126 Weapons Evaluation Test Laboratory Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX .....	.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
99–D–102 Rehabilitation of maintenance facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA	3,900	.....	.....	.....
99–D–103 Isotope sciences facilities, LLNL, Livermore, CA	2,000	4,975	5,000	5,000
99–D–104 Protection of real property (roof reconstruction-Phase II), LLNL, Livermore, CA	2,400	2,786	2,800	2,800
99–D–105 Central health physics calibration facility, LANL, Los Alamos, NM	1,000	.....	.....	.....
99–D–106 Model validation AND system certification center, SNL, Albuquerque, NM	6,500	5,200	5,200	5,200
99–D–108 Renovate existing roadways, Nevada Test Site, NV	5,000	1,874	2,000	2,000
99–D–122 Rapid reactivation, various locations	11,700	.....	.....	.....
99–D–125 Replace boilers and controls, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO .....	.....	13,000	13,000	13,000
99–D–127 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO	17,000	23,566	23,765	23,765
99–D–128 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Pantex consolidation, Amarillo, TX	3,429	4,998	4,998	4,998
98–D–123 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Tritium factory modernization and consolidation, Savannah River, SC	21,800	30,767	30,767	30,767
98–D–124 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Y–12 consolidation, Oak Ridge, TN	3,150	.....	.....	.....
97–D–123 Structural upgrades, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, KS	4,800	2,864	2,918	2,918
96–D–102 Stockpile stewardship facilities revitalization (Phase VI), various locations	2,640	.....	.....	.....
96–D–104 Processing and environmental technology laboratory (SNL)	10,900	.....	.....	.....
95–D–102 Chemistry and metallurgy research (CMR) upgrades project (LANL)	15,000	13,337	13,337	13,337
Subtotal, Construction	111,219	138,616	139,085	154,085
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and fac	111,219	1,871,322	1,483,883	2,263,947
Total, Stewardship operation and maintenance	3,940,095	3,941,802	4,298,500	4,522,789
Inertial fusion	227,600	.....	.....	.....

Technology transfer/education:				
Technology transfer	14,500			
Education	18,600			
Total, Technology transfer/education	33,100			
Transportation safeguards division:				
Operations and equipment	60,000	79,357	79,357	79,357
Program direction	31,812	36,316	36,316	36,316
Total, Transportation safeguards division	91,812	115,673	115,673	115,673
Safeguards and security				
Construction:				
99-D-132 SMRI nuclear material safeguards and security upgrade project (LANL), Los Alamos, NM	11,300		18,043	18,043
88-D-123 Security enhancements, Pantex plant, Amarillo, TX	3,500		2,713	2,713
Subtotal, Construction	14,800		20,756	20,756
Total, Safeguards and security	14,800		20,756	20,756
Safeguards and security (SO):				
Operations and maintenance		356,840		
Construction:				
99-D-132 SMRI nuclear material safeguards and security upgrade project, LANL, Los Alamos, MN		18,043		
88-D-123 Security enhancements, Pantex plant, 1Amarillo, TX		2,713		
Total, Construction		20,756		
Program direction	209,000	204,154	216,871	224,071
Subtotal, Weapons activities	4,516,407	4,639,225	4,651,800	4,883,289
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 16,887			
Use of prior year balances	- 7,668			
Contractor travel savings	- 30,000		- 46,000	
Directed savings	- 5,000			
General reduction	- 29,800		- 26,116	

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	4,427,052	4,639,225	4,579,684	4,883,289
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION				
Nonproliferation and verification, R&D	215,000	216,550	215,000	245,990
Construction: 500-D-192 Nonproliferation and international security center (NISC), LANL	6,000	7,000	7,000	17,000
Subtotal, Nonproliferation and verification, R&D	221,000	223,550	222,000	262,990
Arms control	281,000	119,915	141,514	138,014
International materials protection, control, and accounting .....	.....	146,081	169,856	173,856
Long-term nonproliferation program for Russia .....	.....	100,000	.....	.....
HEU transparency implementation	15,750	15,166	15,190	15,190
International nuclear safety	15,000	18,902	20,000	20,000
Fissile materials disposition	134,766	.....	.....	.....
U.S. surplus materials disposition .....	.....	117,912	139,517	135,517
Russian surplus materials disposition .....	.....	34,803	40,000	40,000
Program direction—MD	7,343	9,878	.....	9,918
Construction:				
01-D-407 Highly enriched uranium (HEU) blend down, Savannah River, SC .....	.....	.....	20,932	27,932
01-D-142 Immobilization and associated processing facility, various locations .....	.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
99-D-141 Pit disassembly and conversion facility, various locations	18,751	20,000	20,000	20,000
99-D-143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility various locations	12,375	15,000	18,000	21,000
Subtotal, Construction	31,126	38,000	61,932	71,932
Subtotal, Fissile materials disposition	173,235	200,593	241,449	257,367
Program direction	89,000	41,383	51,468	41,550
Use of prior year balances	-49,000	.....	.....	.....
Directed savings	-5,000	.....	.....	.....
Contractor travel savings	-11,885	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	729,100	865,590	861,477	908,967
NAVAL REACTORS				
Naval reactors development	633,000	623,063	627,500	644,500
Construction:				
GPN-101 General plant projects, various locations	9,000	11,400	11,400	11,400
01-D-200 Major office replacement building, Schenectady, NY		1,300	1,300	1,300
98-D-200 Site laboratory/facility upgrade, various locations	3,000			
90-N-102 Expended core facility dry cell project, Naval Reactors Facility, ID	12,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Subtotal, Construction	24,000	28,700	28,700	28,700
Subtotal, Naval reactors development	657,000	651,763	656,200	673,200
Program direction	20,600	21,320	21,400	21,400
TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS	677,600	673,083	677,600	694,600
Office of the Administrator				10,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	5,833,752	6,177,898	6,118,761	6,496,856
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MGMT.				
Site/project completion:				
Operation and maintenance	902,002	856,812	900,167	897,975
Construction:				
01-D-402 Intec cathodic protection system expansion project, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID		481	500	500
01-D-407 Highly enriched uranium (HEU) blend down, Savannah River, SC		27,932		
99-D-402 Tank farm support services, F&H area, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC	3,100	7,714	7,714	7,714
99-D-404 Health physics instrumentation laboratory (INEL), ID	5,000	4,277	4,300	4,300
98-D-401 H-tank farm storm water systems upgrade, Savannah River, SC	2,977			
98-D-453 Plutonium stabilization and handling system for PFP, Richland, WA	16,860	1,690	1,690	1,690
98-D-700 Road rehabilitation (INEL), ID	2,590			
97-D-450 Savannah River nuclear material storage, Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC	4,000			
97-D-470 Regulatory monitoring and bioassay laboratory, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC	12,220	3,949	3,949	3,949
96-D-406 Spent nuclear fuels canister storage and stabilization facility, Richland, WA	20,941			
96-D-464 Electrical AND utility systems upgrade, Idaho chemical processing plant (INEL), ID	11,971			
96-D-471 CFC HVAC/chiller retrofit, Savannah River site, Aiken, SC	931	12,512	12,512	12,512

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
92-D-140 F&H canyon exhaust upgrades, Savannah River, SC .....	.....	8,879	8,879	8,879
86-D-103 Decontamination and waste treatment facility (LLNL), Livermore, CA	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Construction	82,590	69,434	41,544	41,544
Total, Site/project completion	984,592	926,246	941,711	939,519
Post 2006 completion:				
Operation and maintenance	2,511,997	2,453,735	2,548,033	2,647,993
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
Construction:				
01-D-403 Immobilized high level waste interim storage facility, Richland, WA .....	.....	1,300	1,300	1,300
00-D-401 Spent Nuclear Fuel treatment and storage facility Title I AND II, Savannah River, SC	7,000	.....	.....	.....
99-D-403 Privatization Phase I infrastructure support, Richland, WA	13,988	7,812	7,812	7,812
97-D-402 Tank farm restoration and safe operations, Richland, WA	20,516	46,023	46,023	46,023
94-D-407 Initial tank retrieval systems, Richland, WA	4,060	17,385	17,385	17,385
93-D-187 High-level waste removal from filled waste tanks, Savannah River, SC	8,987	27,212	27,212	27,212
Subtotal, Construction	54,551	99,732	99,732	99,732
Total, Post 2006 completion	2,986,548	2,973,467	3,067,765	3,167,725
Science and technology	230,500	195,032	242,548	252,948
Safeguards and security .....	.....	203,748	.....	.....
Program direction	339,409	347,881	355,000	359,888
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	4,541,049	4,646,374	4,607,024	4,720,080
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	-17,041	.....	.....	.....
Use of prior year balances/general reduction	-40,000	-34,317	-34,317	-34,317
Contractor travel savings	-6,000	.....	.....	.....
Pension refund	-8,700	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Directed savings	-2,000	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRON. RESTORATION AND WASTE MGMT	4,467,308	4,562,057	4,522,707	4,635,763
DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS				
Site closure	1,064,492	1,027,942	1,082,297	1,082,297
Safeguards and security		54,772		
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 4,045			
TOTAL, DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS	1,060,447	1,082,714	1,082,297	1,082,297
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION				
Privatization initiatives, various locations	233,000	539,976	284,092	349,092
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 718			
Use of prior year balances	- 44,000	- 25,092	- 25,092	- 25,092
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT. PRIVATIZATION	188,282	514,884	259,000	324,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	5,716,037	6,159,655	5,864,004	6,042,060
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES				
Other national security programs:				
Intelligence	36,059	35,010	36,059	36,059
Construction: 01-D-800 Sensitive compartmented information facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA		1,975	2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Intelligence	36,059	36,985	38,059	38,059
Security and emergency operations:				
Nuclear safeguards	69,100	123,566	116,409	120,409
Security investigations	33,000	38,597	33,000	33,000
Emergency management	21,000	91,773	90,000	37,311
Program direction		89,367	92,967	89,367
Subtotal, Security and emergency operations	123,100	343,303	332,376	280,087
Counterintelligence	39,200	44,328	45,200	45,200
Advanced accelerator applications				60,000
Independent oversight and performance assurance	3,000			
Program direction	2,000	14,937	14,937	14,937
Subtotal, Independent oversight	5,000	14,937	14,937	14,937

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Environment, safety and health (Defense)	73,231	85,963	80,559	111,076
Program direction—EH	24,769	22,604	22,604	22,604
Subtotal, Environment, safety AND health (Defense)	98,000	108,567	103,163	133,680
Worker and community transition	21,000	21,497	21,500	21,500
Program direction—WT	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Worker and community transition	24,500	24,497	24,500	24,500
National Security programs administrative support	10,000	.....	51,000	.....
Office of hearings and appeals	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Subtotal, Other national security programs	338,859	575,617	612,235	599,463
Contractor travel savings	- 1,115	.....	.....	.....
Total, Other national security programs	337,744	575,617	612,235	599,463
Subtotal, Other defense activities	337,744	575,617	612,235	599,463
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 6,545	.....	.....	.....
Offset to user organizations	- 20,000	.....	- 20,000	- 20,000
Directed savings	- 2,000	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	309,199	575,617	592,235	579,463
DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL				
Defense nuclear waste disposal	112,000	112,000	200,000	292,000
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 426	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL	111,574	112,000	200,000	292,000

ENERGY EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION INITIATIVE				
Energy employees beryllium compensation fund		12,800	.....	.....
Energy employees pilot project		2,000
Paducah employees exposure compensation fund		2,200
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TOTAL, ENERGY EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION INITIATIVE		17,000
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TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	11,970,562	13,042,170	12,775,000	13,410,379
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POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS				
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION				
Operation and maintenance:				
Purchase power and wheeling	34,867	34,463	34,463	34,463
Program direction	4,727	5,000	5,000	5,000
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Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	39,594	39,463	39,463	39,463
Offsetting collections		- 34,463	- 34,463	- 34,463
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 15			
Use of prior year balances		- 1,100	- 1,100	- 1,100
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TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	39,579	3,900	3,900	3,900
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SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION				
Operation and maintenance:				
Operating expenses	3,625	3,795	3,795	3,795
Purchase power and wheeling	833	288	288	288
Program direction	17,631	18,388	18,388	18,388
Construction	6,684	6,817	6,817	6,817
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Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	28,773	29,288	29,288	29,288
Offsetting collections		- 288	- 288	- 288
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106-113)	- 109			
Transfer from Southeastern Power	- 773			
Use of prior year balances		- 900	- 900	- 900
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TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	27,891	28,100	28,100	28,100
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Project title	Current year enacted	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION				
Operation and maintenance:				
Construction and rehabilitation	26,802	23,115	23,115	23,115
System operation and maintenance	35,096	36,104	36,104	36,104
Purchase power and wheeling	41,886	35,500	35,500	42,500
Program direction	104,537	106,644	106,644	106,644
Utah mitigation and conservation	5,036	5,036	4,036	5,036
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	213,357	206,399	205,399	213,399
Offsetting collections		– 35,500	– 35,500	– 42,500
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106–113)	– 755			
Use of prior year balances	– 20,000	– 5,983	– 8,969	– 5,983
TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION	192,602	164,916	160,930	164,916
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND				
Operation and maintenance	1,309	2,670	2,670	2,670
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS	261,381	199,586	195,600	199,586
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION				
Federal energy regulatory commission	174,950	175,200	175,200	175,200
FERC revenues	– 174,950	– 175,200	– 175,200	– 175,200
TOTAL, FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL				
Repository program	180,689	255,034	150,200	.....
Program direction	59,811	63,540	62,800	59,175
Across-the-board cut (.38 percent) (Public Law 106–113)	– 899	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL, NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL	239,601	318,574	213,000	59,175
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	16,606,924	18,149,720	17,287,425	17,948,045

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The following list of general provisions are recommended by the Committee. The recommendation includes several provisions which have been included in previous Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts and new provisions as follows:

Language under section 301 and 302 prohibits the use of funds to award, amend or modify a contract in a manner that deviates from the Federal Acquisition Regulations unless on a case-by-case basis, a waiver is granted by the Secretary of Energy or the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration. Similar language was contained in last year's Energy and Water Development Act, Public Law 106-60. The recommendation contained herein, provided waiver authority for Atomic Energy Defense Activities of the National Nuclear Security Administration to the Administrator. Waiver authority for all other programs shall be provided by the Secretary of Energy.

Language is included under section 303 which prohibits the use of funds in this Act to develop or implement a workforce restructuring plans or enhanced severance payments and other benefits for Federal employees of the Department of Energy under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1993, Public Law 484. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 304 which prohibits the use of funds in this Act to initiate requests for proposals or expression of interest for new programs which have not yet been presented to Congress in the annual budget submission, and which have not yet been approved and funded by Congress. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 305 which permits the transfer and merger of unexpended balances of prior appropriations with appropriation accounts established in this bill. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 306 which provides that funds may be used to enter into or continued multi-year contracts without obligating the estimated costs associated with cancellation or termination of the contract. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 307 which provides that up to 6 percent of funds appropriated in this Act, including Environmental Management programs, may be used for Laboratory Directed Research and Development. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60 which provided a 4 percent limitation.

Language is included under section 308 which provides that not more than \$200,000,000 of the funds provided herein for the Department of Energy are available for reimbursement of contractor travel expenses.

Language is included under section 309 which provides that none of the funds in this Act or any future appropriations Act may be

expended under a contract for the management and operation of any of the Department's weapons laboratories except in accordance with a Laboratory Funding Plan that has been approved by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60 which provided for approval by Secretary of Energy.

Language is included under section 310 which provides that none of the funds in this Act or any future appropriations Act may be expended under a contract for the management and operation of certain Department's laboratories, except in accordance with a Laboratory Funding Plan, that has been approved by the Secretary of Energy. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 311 which prohibits the use of funds in this Act to establish or maintain any center or programmatic partnership at a Department of Energy Laboratory or facility unless such funds have been specifically identified in the budget submission. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 312 which provides that none of the funds in this Act may be used to restart the High Flux Beam Reactor at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 313 which provides that none of the funds in this Act may be used to dispose of transuranic waste in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant which contains concentrations of plutonium in excess of 20 percent by weight for the aggregate of any material category on the date of enactment of this Act, or generated after such date. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 314 which provides that the term of Office of the Under Secretary for Nuclear Security of the Department of Energy, of the first person appointed to that position, shall be 3 years.

Language is included under section 315 which limits the scope of authority of the Secretary of Energy to modify the organization of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

Language is included under section 316 which prohibits the payment of personnel engaged in concurrent service or duties inside and outside the National Nuclear Security Administration.

Language is included under section 317 which provides that the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration may authorize 2 percent of the amount allocated to a nuclear weapons production plant for the production plant to engage in research, development, and demonstration activities with respect to the Engineering and manufacturing capabilities of the plant in order to maintain and enhance such capabilities at the plant.

Language is included under section 318 which limits the inclusion of certain costs of protection, mitigation of damage to, and enhancement of fish and wildlife, within rates charged by the Bonneville Power Administration to the rate period in which the costs are

incurred. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106-60.

Language is included under section 319 which allows the Power Marketing Administrations to engage in activities and solicit, undertake and review studies and proposals relating to the formation and operation of a regional transmission organization.

TITLE V—FISCAL YEAR 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL

CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommendation includes an emergency appropriation for fiscal year 2000 of \$203,460,000 for damages sustained by the Los Alamos National Laboratory in the Cerro Grande fire. The entire amount is designated an emergency by Congress pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Control Act, as amended; and requires transmission of an official budget request, including a designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement, by the President.

The Committee recommendation includes \$46,860,000 for repair and risk mitigation associated with physical damage and destruction; \$25,400,000 for restoring services; \$18,000,000 for emergency response; \$15,000,000 for resuming laboratory operations; \$5,200,000 for the DAHRT baseline change proposal for destroyed equipment and facilities; \$10,000,000 for the construction of replacement office space; \$20,000,000 for the replacement and relocation of the emergency operations center; \$25,000,000 for the site wide fire alarm replacement; \$30,000,000 for risk mitigation and fire protection upgrades at the technical area 54 waste management facility; and \$8,000,000 for a multi-channel communications system.

TITLE VI—RESCISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
INTERIM STORAGE ACTIVITIES

The Committee has included a recommendation rescinding \$85,000,000 as proposed by the administration. In Public Law 104-46, the Fiscal Year 1996 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, Congress set aside \$85,000,000 in the Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal appropriations account for activities to support interim storage of civilian spent nuclear fuel. These funds have remained unobligated and are now available to be rescinded.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following list of general provisions are recommended by the Committee. The recommendation includes several provisions which have been included in previous Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts:

Language is included under section 701 which provides that none of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in section 1913 of Title 18, United States Code. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60.

Language is included under section 702 which requires that American-made equipment and goods be purchased to the greatest extent practicable. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60.

Language is included under section 703 which provides that no funds may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project until certain conditions are met. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60.

Language is included under section 704 which provides for a one-year extension of the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to collect fees and charges to offset appropriated funds. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60.

Language is included under section 705 which limits the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of implementing the Kyoto Protocol. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2000, Public Law 106–60.

Language is included under section 706 that repeals three provisions of Public Law 106–246. Two of the provisions shifted costs from fiscal year 2001 into 2000. The third provision shifted, for purposes of section 207 of House Concurrent Resolution 290, the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution, decreased the national defense suballocation by \$2,000,000,000 in outlays and increased the non-defense suballocation by the same amount.

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 2001, 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.

Finally, in title IV, appropriations of \$15,000,000 is recommended for the Delta Regional Commission, subject to enactment into law of authorizing legislation.

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, H.R. 4733, the fiscal year 2001 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill, and H.R. 4690, the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill, both subject to amendment and subject to the section 302 budget allocation, with the exception of an amendment repealing three provisions in Public Law 106-246, by a recorded vote of 28-0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas

Nays

Chairman Stevens
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
 Mrs. Feinstein
 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.

UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED

* * * * *

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

* * * * *

**CHAPTER 12H—PACIFIC NORTHWEST ELECTRIC POWER
 PLANNING AND CONSERVATION**

* * * * *

§ 839e. Rates

* * * * *

(m) Impact aid payments; formula

* * * * *

(n) Limiting the Inclusion of Costs of Protection of, Mitigation of Damage to, and Enhancement of Fish and Wildlife,

Within Rates Charged by the Bonneville Power Administration, to the Rate Period in Which the Costs are Incurred

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, rates established by the Administrator, under this section shall recover costs for protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and wildlife, whether under the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act or any other Act, not to exceed such amounts the Administrator forecasts will be expended during the fiscal year 2002–2006 rate period, while preserving the Administrator’s ability to establish appropriate reserves and maintain a high Treasury payment probability for the subsequent rate period.

* * * * *

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

* * * * *

CHAPTER 84—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER VI—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

* * * * *

PART C—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

§ 7253. Reorganization

【The Secretary】 *(a) Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to establish, alter, consolidate or discontinue such organizational units or components within the Department as he may deem to be necessary or appropriate. Such authority shall not extend to the abolition of organizational units or components established by this chapter, or to the transfer of functions vested by this chapter in any organizational unit or component.*

(b) The authority of the Secretary to establish, abolish, alter, consolidate, or discontinue any organizational unit or component of the National Nuclear Security Administration is governed by the provisions of section 3219 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (title XXXII of Public Law 106–65).

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RECLAMATION SAFETY OF DAMS ACT, PUBLIC LAW 95–578

SEC. 1. * * *

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SEC. 4. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(c) With respect to the additional \$650,000,000 authorized to be appropriated in The Reclamation Safety of Dams Act Amendments of 1984, and the additional \$95,000,000 further authorized to be appropriated by amendments to that Act in 2000, costs incurred in the modification of structures under this Act, the cause of which results from new hydrologic or

seismic data or changes in state-of-the-art criteria deemed necessary for safety purposes, shall be reimbursed to the extent provided in this subsection.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1979 and ensuing fiscal years such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$100,000,000 and, effective October 1, 1983, not to exceed an additional \$650,000,000 (October 1, 1983, price levels), *and, effective October 1, 2000, not to exceed an additional \$95,000,000 (October 1, 2000, price levels)*, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indexes applicable to the types of construction involved herein, to carry out the provisions of this Act to remain available until expended if so provided by the appropriations Act: *Provided*, That no funds exceeding \$750,000 shall be obligated for carrying out actual construction to modify an existing dam under authority of this Act prior to [sixty days (which sixty days shall not include days on which either the House of Representatives or the Senate is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain)] *30 calendar days* from that date that the Secretary has transmitted a report on such existing dam to the Congress. The report required to be submitted by this section will consist of a finding by the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that modifications are required to be made to insure the safety of an existing dam. Such finding shall be accompanied by a technical report containing information on the need for structural modification, the corrective action deemed to be required, alternative solutions to structural modification that were considered, the estimated cost of needed modifications, and environmental impacts if any resulting from the implementation of the recommended plan of modification.

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RECLAMATION STATES EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF ACT OF 1991,
PUBLIC LAW 102-250

* * * * *

TITLE III—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in section 303 of this Act (relating to temperature control devices at Shasta Dam, California), there is authorized to be appropriated not more the \$90,000,000 in total for fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1999, [and 2000] *2000, and 2001.*

* * * * *

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997,
PUBLIC LAW 104-206

* * * * *

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

SEC. 511. The Administrator may offer employees voluntary separation incentives as deemed necessary which shall not exceed \$25,000. Recipients who accept employment with the United States within five years after separation shall repay the entire amount to the Bonneville Power Administration. **[This authority shall expire September 30, 2000.]** *This authority shall expire September 30, 2005.*

* * * * *

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996, PUBLIC LAW 104-303

* * * * *

TITLE I—WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

SEC. 101. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(b) PROJECTS SUBJECT TO REPORT.—The following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, recommended in a final report (or in the case of the project described in paragraph (10), a Detailed Project Report) of the Corps of Engineers, if the report is completed not later than December 31, 1996:

(1) CHIGNIK, ALASKA.— * * *

* * * * *

(4) NORCO BLUFFS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—The project for bluff stabilization, Norco Bluffs, Riverside County, California, at a **[total cost of \$8,600,000]** *total cost of \$15,000,000*, with an estimated Federal cost of \$6,450,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of \$2,150,000.

* * * * *

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000,
PUBLIC LAW 106-60

* * * * *

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

(TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES)

* * * * *

SEC. 310. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(b) For purposes of this section, “covered contract” means a contract for the management and operation of the following laboratories: Argonne National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, [Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratories.] *Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.*

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TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SEC. 604. Section 6101(a)(3) OF THE Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C 2214 (a)(3) is amended by striking [September 30, 2000] and inserting *September 30, 2001.*

* * * * *

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000,
PUBLIC LAW 106–65

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATIONS**

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

* * * * *

**TITLE XXXII—NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION**

* * * * *

Subtitle A—Establishment and Organization

* * * * *

SEC. 3218. STAFF OF ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall maintain within the Administration sufficient staff to assist the Administrator in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Administrator.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The staff of the Administration shall perform, in accordance with applicable law, such of the functions of the Administrator as the Administrator shall prescribe. The Administrator shall assign to the staff responsibility for the following functions:

- (1) Personnel.
- (2) Legislative affairs.
- (3) Public affairs.

(4) Liaison with other elements of the Department of Energy and with other Federal agencies, State, tribal, and local governments, and the public.

SEC. 3219. SCOPE OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO MODIFY ORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notwithstanding the authority granted by section 643 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7253) or any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy may not establish, abolish, alter, consolidate, or discontinue any organizational unit or component, or transfer any function, of the Administration, except as authorized by subsection (b) or (c) of section 3291.

* * * * *

Subtitle C—Matters Relating to Personnel

* * * * *

SEC. 3244. CONTINUED COVERAGE OF HEALTH CARE BENEFITS.

Section 8905a(d)(4)(A) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, or the Department of Energy due to a reduction in force resulting from the establishment of the National Nuclear Security Administration” after “reduction in force”.

SEC. 3245. PROHIBITION ON PAY OF PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN CONCURRENT SERVICE OR DUTIES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, no funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Energy may be obligated or utilized to pay the basic pay of an officer or employee of the Department of Energy who—

(1) serves concurrently in a position in the Administration and a position outside the Administration; or

(2) performs concurrently the duties of a position in the Administration and the duties of a position outside the Administration.”

(b) The provision of this section shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.

* * * * *

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001, PUBLIC LAW 106-246

* * * * *

DIVISION B—FISCAL YEAR 2000 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

* * * * *

TITLE I—KOSOVO AND OTHER NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 2

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

* * * * *

SEC. 202. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds provided in this or any other Act may be used to further reallocate Central Arizona Project water or to prepare an Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Statement, or Record of Decision providing for a reallocation of Central Arizona Project water until further Act of Congress authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to make allocations and enter into contracts for delivery of Central Arizona Project water. *This section shall be effective through September 30, 2001.*

* * * * *

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS DIVISION

* * * * *

【SEC. 5105. Section 5527 of Public Law 105–33, The Balanced Budget Act of 1997, is repealed.】

【SEC. 5106. Section 9305 of Public Law 105–33 (111 Stat. 677) is repealed.】

* * * * *

【SEC. 5108. (a) The enactment of this Act shall be deemed to fulfill the requirements for enactment of a law for purposes of section 206(b) of H. Con. Res. 290 (106th Congress).

【(b) Section 312(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply in the Senate with respect to fiscal year 2001.】

【SEC. 5109. Section 207 of H. Con. Res. 290 (106th Congress) is amended as follows:

【(1) by reducing the limit on outlays set forth in subsection (a)(1) by \$2,000,000,000; and

【(2) by increasing the limit on outlays set forth in subsection (a)(2) by \$2,000,000,000.】

* * * * *

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 2001: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development:				
General purpose, defense discretionary	13,484	13,484	13,184	¹ 13,184
General purpose, non-defense discretionary	8,986	13,228	9,115	13,348
Mandatory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2001 .....	.....	.....	.....	² 18,624
2002 .....	.....	.....	.....	6,949
2003 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,176
2004 .....	.....	.....	.....	21
2005 and future years .....	.....	.....	.....	26
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2001	NA	101	NA	16

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 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL							
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY							
Corps of Engineers—Civil							
General investigations	161,994	137,700	153,327	139,219	- 22,775	+ 1,519	- 14,108
Construction, general	1,385,032	1,346,000	1,378,430	1,361,449	- 23,583	+ 15,449	- 16,981
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee	309,416	309,000	323,350	324,450	+ 15,034	+ 15,450	+ 1,100
Operation and maintenance, general	1,853,618	1,854,000	1,854,000	1,862,471	+ 8,853	+ 8,471	+ 8,471
Regulatory program	117,000	125,000	125,000	120,000	+ 3,000	- 5,000	- 5,000
FUSRAP	150,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	- 10,000	.....	.....
General expenses	149,500	152,000	149,500	152,000	+ 2,500	.....	+ 2,500
Total, title I, Department of Defense—Civil	4,126,560	4,063,700	4,123,607	4,099,589	- 26,971	+ 35,889	- 24,018
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
Central Utah Project Completion Account							
Central Utah project construction	22,436	19,566	19,566	19,566	- 2,870	.....	.....
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	10,476	14,158	14,158	14,158	+ 3,682	.....	.....
Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	37,912	38,724	38,724	38,724	+ 812	.....	.....
Program oversight and administration	1,321	1,216	1,216	1,216	- 105	.....	.....
Total, Central Utah project completion account	39,233	39,940	39,940	39,940	+ 707	.....	.....
Bureau of Reclamation							
Water and related resources	605,992	643,058	635,777	655,192	+ 49,200	+ 12,134	+ 19,415

Loan program	11,577	9,369	9,369	9,369	- 2,208	.....	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(43,000)	(27,000)	(27,000)	(27,000)	(- 16,000)	.....	.....
Central Valley project restoration fund	42,000	38,382	38,382	38,382	- 3,618	.....	.....
California Bay-Delta ecosystem restoration	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	- 60,000	- 60,000	.....
Policy and administration	47,000	50,224	47,000	50,224	+ 3,224	.....	+ 3,224
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	766,569	801,033	730,528	753,167	- 13,402	- 47,866	+ 22,639
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	805,802	840,973	770,468	793,107	- 12,695	- 47,866	+ 22,639
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
Energy supply	637,962	730,692	616,482	691,520	+ 53,558	- 39,172	+ 75,038
(By transfer)	(5,821)	.....	.....	.....	(- 5,821)	.....	.....
Non-defense environmental management	332,350	282,812	281,001	309,141	- 23,209	+ 26,329	+ 28,140
Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	249,247	294,588	.....	297,778	+ 48,531	+ 3,190	+ 297,778
Uranium facilities maintenance and remediation .....	.....	.....	301,400	.....	.....	.....	- 301,400
Science	2,787,627	3,162,639	2,830,915	2,870,112	+ 82,485	- 292,527	+ 39,197
Nuclear Waste Disposal	239,601	325,500	213,000	59,175	- 180,426	- 266,325	- 153,825
Departmental administration	205,581	214,421	153,527	210,128	+ 4,547	- 4,293	+ 56,601
Miscellaneous revenues	- 106,887	- 128,762	- 111,000	- 128,762	- 21,875	.....	- 17,762
Net appropriation	98,694	85,659	42,527	81,366	- 17,328	- 4,293	+ 38,839
Office of the Inspector General	29,500	33,000	31,500	28,988	- 512	- 4,012	- 2,512
Environmental restoration and waste management:							
Defense function	(5,716,037)	(6,148,824)	(5,864,004)	(6,148,824)	(+ 432,787)	.....	(+ 284,820)
Non-defense function	(581,597)	(589,039)	(582,401)	(589,039)	(+ 7,442)	.....	(+ 6,638)
Total	(6,297,634)	(6,737,863)	(6,446,405)	(6,737,863)	(+ 440,229)	.....	(+ 291,458)
Atomic Energy Defense Activities							
National Nuclear Security Administration:							
Weapons activities	4,427,052	4,639,225	4,579,684	4,883,289	+ 456,237	+ 244,064	+ 303,605
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	729,100	865,590	861,477	908,967	+ 179,867	+ 43,377	+ 47,490
Naval reactors	677,600	673,083	677,600	694,600	+ 17,000	+ 21,517	+ 17,000
Office of the Administrator .....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	+ 10,000	+ 10,000	+ 10,000
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration	5,833,752	6,177,898	6,118,761	6,496,856	+ 663,104	+ 318,958	+ 378,095
Defense environmental restoration and waste management	4,467,308	4,562,057	4,522,707	4,635,763	+ 168,455	+ 73,706	+ 113,056

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Defense facilities closure projects	1,060,447	1,082,297	1,082,297	1,082,297	+ 21,850	.....	.....
Defense environmental management privatization	188,282	514,884	259,000	324,000	+ 135,718	- 190,884	+ 65,000
Subtotal, Defense environmental management	5,716,037	6,159,238	5,864,004	6,042,060	+ 326,023	- 117,178	+ 178,056
Other defense activities	309,199	575,617	592,235	579,463	+ 270,264	+ 3,846	- 12,772
Defense nuclear waste disposal	111,574	112,000	200,000	292,000	+ 180,426	+ 180,000	+ 92,000
Energy employees compensation initiative (proposal) .....	.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....	- 17,000	.....
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	11,970,562	13,041,753	12,775,000	13,410,379	+ 1,439,817	+ 368,626	+ 635,379
Power Marketing Administrations							
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	39,579	3,900	3,900	3,900	- 35,679	.....	.....
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	27,891	28,100	28,100	28,100	+ 209	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(773)	.....	.....	.....	(- 773)	.....	.....
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	192,602	164,916	160,930	164,916	- 27,686	.....	+ 3,986
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	1,309	2,670	2,670	2,670	+ 1,361	.....	.....
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	261,381	199,586	195,600	199,586	- 61,795	.....	+ 3,986
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission							
Salaries and expenses	174,950	175,200	175,200	175,200	+ 250	.....	.....
Revenues applied	- 174,950	- 175,200	- 175,200	- 175,200	- 250	.....	.....
Total, title III, Department of Energy	16,606,924	18,156,229	17,287,425	17,948,045	+ 1,341,121	- 208,184	+ 660,620
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES							
Appalachian Regional Commission	66,149	71,400	63,000	66,400	+ 251	- 5,000	+ 3,400
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	16,935	18,500	17,000	18,500	+ 1,565	.....	+ 1,500

Delta Regional Authority		30,000		20,000	+ 20,000	- 10,000	+ 20,000
Denali Commission	19,924	20,000		30,000	+ 10,076	+ 10,000	+ 30,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:							
Salaries and expenses	464,913	481,900	481,900	481,900	+ 16,987		
Revenues	- 442,000	- 447,958	- 457,100	- 457,100	- 15,100	- 9,142	
Subtotal	22,913	33,942	24,800	24,800	+ 1,887	- 9,142	
Office of Inspector General	5,000	6,200	5,500	5,500	+ 500	- 700	
Revenues	- 5,000	- 6,076	- 5,500	- 5,500	- 500	+ 576	
Subtotal		124				- 124	
Total	22,913	34,066	24,800	24,800	+ 1,887	- 9,266	
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	2,589	3,200	2,700	3,000	+ 411	- 200	+ 300
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	128,510	177,166	107,500	162,700	+ 34,190	- 14,466	+ 55,200
TITLE V—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL							
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
Atomic Energy Defense Activities							
Cerro Grande fire activities (contingent emergency appropriations)				203,460	+ 203,460	+ 203,460	+ 203,460
Total, title V, Emergency Supplemental				203,460	+ 203,460	+ 203,460	+ 203,460
New budget (obligational) authority				203,460	+ 203,460	+ 203,460	+ 203,460
Contingent emergency appropriations				(203,460)	(+ 203,460)	(+ 203,460)	(+ 203,460)
TITLE VI—RESCISSIONS							
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL							
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY							
Corps of Engineers—Civil							
General investigations (rescission)	- 930				+ 930		
Construction, general (rescission)	- 12,819				+ 12,819		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil	- 13,749	.....	.....	.....	+ 13,749	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
Nuclear Waste Disposal (rescission)	- 4,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 4,000	.....	.....
Defense nuclear waste disposal (rescission) .....	.....	- 85,000	- 85,000	- 85,000	- 85,000	.....	.....
Power Marketing Administrations							
Southeastern Power Administration: Purchase power and wheeling (rescission)	- 3,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 3,000	.....	.....
Total, title VI, Rescissions	- 20,749	- 85,000	- 85,000	- 85,000	- 64,251	.....	.....
Grand total:							
New budget (obligational) authority	21,647,047	23,153,068	22,204,000	23,121,901	+ 1,474,854	- 31,167	+ 917,901
Appropriations	(21,667,796)	(23,238,068)	(22,289,000)	(23,003,441)	(+ 1,335,645)	(- 234,627)	(+ 714,441)
Contingent emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....	(203,460)	(+ 203,460)	(+ 203,460)	(+ 203,460)
Rescissions	(- 20,749)	(- 85,000)	(- 85,000)	(- 85,000)	(- 64,251)	.....	.....
Total, fiscal year 2000 .....	.....	.....	.....	(203,460)	(+ 203,460)	(+ 203,460)	(+ 203,460)
Total, fiscal year 2001	(21,647,047)	(23,153,068)	(22,204,000)	(22,918,441)	(+ 1,271,394)	(- 234,627)	(+ 714,441)
(By transfer)	(6,594)	.....	.....	.....	(- 6,594)	.....	.....