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112TH CONGRESS *2d Session* | SENATE | REPORT 112–164

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2013

APRIL 26, 2012.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. FEINSTEIN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2465]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2465) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

New obligational authority

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	$33,432,482,000
Amount of 2012 appropriations	33,805,000,000
Amount of 2013 budget estimate	33,684,037,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2012 appropriations	−372,518,000
2013 budget estimate	−251,555,000

73–926 PDF

CONTENTS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to provide appropriations for the fiscal year 2013 beginning October 1, 2012, and ending September 30, 2013, 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, 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, Delta Regional Authority, Denali Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in title IV.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The fiscal year 2013 budget estimates for the bill total $33,684,037,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation of the Committee totals $33,432,482,000. This is $251,555,000 below the budget estimates and $372,518,000 below the enacted appropriation for the current fiscal year.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water held three sessions in connection with the fiscal year 2013 appropriation bill. Witnesses included officials and representatives of the Federal agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The recommendations for fiscal year 2013 therefore, have been developed after careful consideration of available data.

VOTES IN THE COMMITTEE

By a vote of 28 to 1 the Committee on April 26, 2012, recommended that the bill, as amended, be reported to the Senate.

OVERHEAD COSTS

Federal agencies have been directed by Executive Order 13589 to plan for reducing the combined costs of certain activities by not less than 20 percent below fiscal year 2010 levels, in fiscal year 2013. The departments, agencies, boards, and commissions funded in this bill should continue to seek to reduce operating expenses by placing greater scrutiny on overhead costs. Savings may be achieved by reducing nonessential travel, office supply, rent, and utility costs. The Committee directs each department, agency, board, and commission funded in this bill to develop a plan to reduce such costs

by at least 10 percent in fiscal year 2013. Plans to achieve these savings in fiscal year 2013 should be submitted to the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

CONFERENCES

The head of any department, agency, board or commission funded by this act shall submit quarterly reports to the Inspector General, or the senior ethics official for any entity without an inspector general, of the appropriate department, agency, board or commission regarding the costs and contracting procedures relating to each conference held by the department, agency, board or commission during fiscal year 2013 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than $20,000. Such quarterly reports shall be available electronically for public access. No log-in shall be required to search or sort the data contained in such reports. The term "conference" means a meeting that (1) is held for consultation, education, awareness, or discussion; (2) involves costs associated with travel and lodging for some participants.

Each report submitted shall include, for each conference held during the applicable quarter—

—a description of the purpose of that conference;

—the number of participants attending that conference;

—a detailed statement of the costs to the United States Government relating to that conference, including—

—the cost of any food or beverages;

—the cost of any audio-visual services; and

—a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to that conference; and

—a description of the contracting procedures relating to that conference, including—

—whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis for that conference; and

—a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the department, agency, board or commission in evaluating potential contractors for that conference.

A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a conference that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a banquet or conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

None of the funds made available in this act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of a single department or agency, who are stationed in the United States, at any single international conference unless the department or agency head reports to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days in advance that such attendance is important to the national interest.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Committee recommends $27,127,564,000 for the Department of Energy. Within these funds, $11,510,886,000 is for the National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA]. The Committee's highest priority is accelerating breakthroughs in clean energy technologies to reduce the Nation's dependence on foreign oil and developing carbon-free sources of energy that will change the way the United States produces and consumes energy. Moreover, the Committee recommends an increase of $510,886,000 above fiscal year 2012 enacted levels for NNSA to address critical national security missions. The increase would allow NNSA to stay on track to meet its goal of securing all vulnerable nuclear materials in 4 years to protect the United States against nuclear terrorism, continue modernizing the nuclear weapons complex consistent with the Nuclear Posture Review and New START Treaty, and develop a new reactor core for the OHIO-class submarine.

EXASCALE INITIATIVE

The Committee continues to support the Department's initiative to develop exascale computing—1,000 times more powerful than today's most powerful computer. The Committee recommends $137,500,000 to support this initiative, which includes $68,500,000 for the Office of Science and $69,000,000 for the NNSA. The Committee understands that with today's technology, an exascale computer would consume more than 200 megawatts of power at a cost of $200,000,000–$300,000,000 per year, would have an extremely high failure rate, and be difficult to program and use. For this reason, the committee supports a focused research, development, and engineering effort to address technical challenges and deploy an exascale system by 2022 that uses no more than 20 megawatts of power.

STREAMLINING SECURITY CONTRACTS

The Committee is concerned that the Department has duplicative overhead costs in providing protection services for laboratories and sensitive sites around the country. The Committee is concerned that these contracts are not uniformly managed, organized, or staffed, which creates concerns about the safety of the national laboratories as well as fiscal responsibility with taxpayer dollars. In November 2011, the Department's Inspector General recommended that the Department pursue either a master contract, consolidation by region, or Federalizing the protective force to help reduce costs. The Committee directs that no later than 60 days after enactment of this act the Department provide the House and Senate Appro-

priations Committees a plan to reduce the overhead costs of protective forces at sensitive sites and laboratories which includes one of the options recommended by the Inspector General, or another option that may have equal or greater contracting cost reductions.

CONTRACTOR SUPPORT COSTS

The Committee notes the Government Accountability Office [GAO] has identified Department of Energy contractor support costs as an area where opportunities may exist to reduce costs. Approximately 90 percent of the Department's budget is spent on contractors to carry out its missions and operate its sites nationwide. These management and operating contractors also provide sites' support functions. According to GAO, the cost of support functions at the NNSA and Office of Science sites increased by 10 percent between fiscal year 2007 and 2009. The Department is directed to take actions to manage cost growth in support functions and related costs, and describe ongoing and future efforts to meet GAO recommendations in this area and report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act.

SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTING

The Committee directs the Department to make no changes to its current small-business contracting processes related to the Department's national laboratories. Under DOE's management and operations contracts with the national laboratories, about 10 percent to 20 percent of total laboratory budgets are currently subcontracted to small business and managed locally by each laboratory. The Committee understands that the Department is considering converting these laboratory-managed subcontracts to primary contracts let and managed by the Department. The Committee is concerned that such a change will not result in any increase in funding available to small businesses. In fact, the Committee is concerned that the Department's proposed plan will increase contracting bureaucracy and result in a loss of efficiencies derived from the localized management and operation of the national laboratories. The Committee directs the Department to consult Congress, including the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, before making any changes to small-business contracting procedures.

NEW POSITIONS

The Committee is concerned about the Department's creation of new senior-level positions without advance notification. Such positions necessitate budgetary requirements, and as such the Committee expects in the future to be notified of the Department's plans (including those of the NNSA) to create new senior level position, along with the budget needed to sustain such positions.

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

The Committee recognizes the progress the Department has made on updating the format of the budget justification submission. Although the format is more condensed, parts of the justifica-

tion—particularly the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy [EERE] section—are nearly devoid of usable information and make meaningful analysis of the budget impossible. For example, the justification does not list how much funding was proposed for either of the two hubs in EERE. The Committee appreciates the Department's follow-up in providing needed information. While the Committee supports displaying how funding is distributed among technology readiness levels, the narrative should pertain to a comparable structure to previously enacted acts to enable comparison of activities, and funding information should be displayed in comparable account structures showing at least the program, project or activity level. For the fiscal year 2014 budget justification, the Committee directs the Department to implement these conforming changes, and provide significantly more detail to the Committee on Appropriations to enable adequate analysis of the budget request. Any program, project or activity should be readily identifiable and easy to locate in the budget justification.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Department of Energy is directed to operate in a manner fully consistent with the following reprogramming guidelines. A reprogramming request must be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for consideration before any implementation of a reorganization proposal which includes moving previous appropriations between appropriation accounts. The Department is directed to inform the Committees promptly and fully when a change in program execution and funding is required during the fiscal year. To assist the Department in this effort, the following guidance is provided for programs and activities funded in the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The Department is directed to follow this guidance for all programs and activities unless specific reprogramming guidance is provided for a program or activity.

Definition.—A reprogramming includes the reallocation of funds from one activity to another within an appropriation, or any significant departure from a program, project, activity, or organization described in the agency's budget justification as presented to and approved by Congress. For construction projects, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction project identified in the justifications to another project or a significant change in the scope of an approved project.

Any reallocation of new or prior year budget authority or prior year deobligations must be submitted to the Committees in writing and may not be implemented prior to approval by the Committees on Appropriations.

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2012	[1] $1,825,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	2,337,000,000
Committee recommendation	[2] 1,985,735,000

[1] Does not include rescission of $9,909,000 under Public Law 112–331.
[2] Does not include proposed rescission of $69,667,000.

The Committee recommendation is $1,985,735,000 for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

Quadrennial Technology Review.—Based on the results of the Department's Quadrennial Technology Review, and the Nation's many urgent energy challenges, the Committee strongly recommends that the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy consider applying more funding toward near-term commercialization efforts in partnership with the private sector.

Budgeting for Facilities.—The Committee directs the Department to provide support for the base operating costs of the Energy Systems Integration Facility [ESIF], a new technology user facility, which will begin operations in fiscal year 2013 and transfer the necessary funds from the technology programs into the Facilities and Infrastructure account. Starting in fiscal year 2014, the Committee expects the Department to request a "Facility Management" subprogram budget within Facilities and Infrastructure to support ESIF operations.

Hydrogen Technology.—The Committee continues to support fuel cell and hydrogen energy systems for stationary, vehicle, motive and portable power applications. The Committee recommends $104,000,000 for the Fuel Cell Technologies program, $24,000,000 above the request and consistent with last year's appropriated funding. Within this total funding, $14,000,000 is for Technology Validation focused on passenger vehicle and hydrogen infrastructure applications where vehicles will be deployed, $34,000,000 is for hydrogen fuels R&D, and $15,000,000 is for Market Transformation for cost-shared advanced demonstration and deployment of early market stationary power and motive applications including material handling equipment, ground support equipment, refrigerated trucks, auxiliary power units and the associated hydrogen infrastructure.

Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D.—The Committee recommends $200,000,000 for biomass and biorefinery systems R&D. Within the available funds, the Department is encouraged to direct a total of $30,000,000 for algae biofuels. The Committee is concerned the Department is interpreting biomass too narrowly and failing to consider promising noncellulosic forms of biomass energy technology projects. For purposes of allocating resources, the Department is directed to include biosolids derived from the municipal wastewater treatment process and other similar renewables within the definition of noncellulosic. In funding biomass and biofuels refinery systems, the Department is encouraged to provide funding to projects that utilize regionally available and appropriate wood and agricultural biomass feedstock for thermal heating appli-

cations. The Committee recognizes that quality and reliability of supplies will be key in acceptance of advanced drop-in biofuels into the supply chain once they are demonstrated at a convincing scale. To that end, the Committee is supportive of the collaboration between the Navy, Department of Agriculture and DOE to develop innovative technologies for jet and diesel fuels for military uses. With the Department of Defense as an early adopter of these alternative fuels, the wider marketplace will be more likely to follow.

Solar Energy.—The Committee recommends $293,000,000 for solar energy. The Committee supports the budget increase in the Market Barriers program to $25,000,000 and directs the Department to prioritize the expansion of the Rooftop Solar Challenge program, focused specifically on streamlining permitting and inspection processes. Work in fiscal year 2013 will focus on applying best practices developed in fiscal year 2012 more broadly throughout the country. Further, the Department of Energy shall continue to fund projects to demonstrate innovative solar energy technologies including in coordination with its regional testing centers to validate these new technologies by developing the standards and guidelines to certify the performance and operation of utility scale solar energy projects.

Wind Energy.—The recommendation is $95,000,000 for wind energy. The Committee directs $37,200,000 for offshore wind technologies, including freshwater, deepwater, shallow water, and transitional depth installations. The Committee understands that the Department is making resources available on a competitive basis for offshore wind advanced technology demonstration projects and expects that such funds continue to be awarded for new and innovative technologies. The Committee encourages the Department to support collaborative industry/university research involving modeling and visualization aimed at extending the life of wind turbine blades.

Geothermal Technology.—The recommendation for geothermal technology is $65,000,000. The funds made available by this section shall be disbursed to the full spectrum of geothermal technologies as authorized by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140) and the Department of Energy shall continue its support of comprehensive programs that support academic and professional development initiatives. The Committee continues to have concerns about the level of funding devoted to low-temperature geothermal research and development and directs the Department to provide funding to this geothermal area of research and development. The U.S. Geological Survey has identified more than 120,000 MW of untapped potential at these temperatures.

Water Power Energy R&D.—The Committee recommends $59,000,000 for water power. The budget request of $20,000,000 allocated $15,000,000, or 75 percent, of the funding to marine and hydrokinetic technology and $5,000,000, or 25 percent, of the funding to conventional hydropower. The Committee believes the budget request is inadequate for both categories of technology, but accepts the proposed ratio of funding. Hence, the Committee recommends $44,000,000 for marine and hydrokinetic technology re-

search, development and deployment and $15,000,000 for conventional hydropower.

Within available funds, the Committee directs the Department to provide up to $5,000,000 for the construction of necessary testing infrastructure for marine and hydrokinetic systems. The Committee encourages the Department to coordinate with the Department of Defense and designated National Marine Renewable Energy Centers for ocean renewable energy demonstration activities. Additionally, the Committee directs the Department to provide not less than $20,000,000 for competitive demonstrations of marine and hydrokinetic technologies. Not later than October 31, 2012, the Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the report required in fiscal year 2010 outlining the Department's research and development priorities and goals for this program during fiscal years 2011 through 2015 along with efforts to further validate the economic and technical viability of a variety of marine and hydrokinetic technologies.

Vehicle Technologies.—The Committee recommends $330,000,000 for vehicle technologies. Within the available funds, the Committee provides full funding for existing contracts in the Super Truck program. The Committee is concerned that the budget's proposed funding for Innovative and Emerging Technologies related to aerodynamic drag reduction for large trucks are insufficient to achieve the goal to improve the fuel economy of heavy duty, class eight vehicles by fifty percent. Within available funds, an increase of $10,000,000 is provided to the Vehicle Systems, Simulations, and Testing sub-activity. Further, within available funds, $4,000,000 is provided for lightweight materials modeling and design for vehicle optimization and $10,000,000 is provided to continue funding of section 131 of the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act.

Building Technologies.—The Committee recommends $220,000,000 for building technologies. The Committee funds the Building Innovation Hub at $24,238,000 as requested in the budget. The Committee is concerned about misinformation and confusion among consumers and public officials that the energy efficiency standards for incandescent light bulbs, effective January 1, 2011, will ban incandescent bulbs. The Committee notes that the standards require that incandescent bulbs be more efficient, do not ban any type of product, and have the support of the United States lighting industry. To increase consumer awareness, the Committee directs the Secretary, in coordination with manufacturers, retailers, consumer groups, and energy efficiency advocacy organizations, to continue its education campaign on the new light bulb standards, the new bulb labels, and on the availability and benefits of high-efficiency lighting products. The Department is encouraged to provide no less than $10,000,000 to support research, development, and strategic deployment of geothermal heat pump technology.

The Committee recognizes that the Government Accountability Office [GAO] recently reported that Federal agencies have limited collaboration across initiatives to promote non-Federal green buildings. Additionally, GAO found that only about one-third of these initiatives have goals and performance measures, making overall results and their related investments impossible to quantify. The Committee directs the Department to collaborate with other agen-

cies identified in the GAO report to ensure that funding provided in this Act is not overlapping or duplicative of activities carried out by those agencies, and provide clear, measurable metrics to assess the results of this program.

Advanced Manufacturing.—The Committee recommends $168,635,000. The recommendation includes funding for the Critical Materials hub at the request level. The Department is encouraged to utilize $500,000 to continue the mechanical insulation campaign that was initiated in fiscal year 2010 and is ongoing with industry cost-sharing and collaborating on content.

Federal Energy Management Program.—The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for the Federal Energy Management Program.

Facilities and Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends $26,400,000 for facilities and infrastructure consistent with the budget request.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $164,700,000 for program direction.

Strategic Programs.—The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for strategic programs. The strategic priorities and impact analysis subprogram is funded at $8,000,000.

Weatherization Assistance Program.—The Committee provides $145,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over the budget request. The Committee notes that while this level is an increase over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2012, it represents a substantial reduction in total available funding given that less will be available for carryover in fiscal year 2013. The Committee notes the important role that weatherization plays in permanently reducing home energy costs for low-income families, lessening our dependence on foreign oil, and training a skilled workforce. The Committee is concerned about the potential impact a lower funding level may have on low-income households served by the program.

Intergovernmental Activities.—The Committee provides $50,000,000 for State Energy Programs and $10,000,000 for Tribal Energy Activities.

Rescission of Prior-Year Balances.—The Committee rescinds $69,667,000 of prior-year balances as proposed in the budget request.

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

Appropriations, 2012	$139,500,000
Budget estimate, 2013	143,015,000
Committee recommendation	143,015,000

The Committee recommends $143,015,000 for Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. The funding is provided consistent with the budget request and includes $20,000,000 for the proposed Electricity Systems Hub. Within the funding available for storage, the Department is encouraged to include research and development of nano-structured materials, such as nano-structured carbon electrodes. Further, the Department is encouraged to use available funding to issue grants for regional transmission planning to support or implement accelerated deployment of new renewable electricity generation in the Western and Eastern interconnections. The Department, in working with the Federal Energy Regulatory

Commission, shall continue to provide technical assistance to states seeking to form interstate compacts for the purposes of improving regional transmission capacity, as provided for in section 1221 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58).

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Appropriations, 2012	$768,663,000
Budget Estimate, 2013	770,445,000
Committee recommendation	785,445,000

The Committee recommends $785,445,000 for Nuclear Energy, including $93,000,000 for safeguards and security at Idaho National Laboratory. In addition, the Committee recommends use of prior year balances in the amount of $17,700,000 for a total budget of $803,145,000. The Committee notes that the Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future submitted its final recommendations to the Secretary of Energy in January 2012. The Committee strongly supports these recommendations, and provides funding in this account for the Department to implement many of them in the short-term. Most notably, the Committee provides both statutory authority and funding for the Department to begin the processes to site, construct, and operate a consolidated storage facility for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. Additionally, the Committee directs the Department to ensure that the public continues to have access to the Blue Ribbon Commission's Web site and all records and documents therein.

The Department of Energy's failure to begin disposing of waste on January 31, 1998 has created a liability, based on the Standard Contracts signed by the Department and each utility operating a nuclear reactor. This liability is expected to exceed $20,000,000,000 by 2020, and accruing an additional $500,000,000 for each year after 2020 that the Department has not accepted spent nuclear fuel. Although funding for these liabilities does not come from the Energy and Water appropriations bill, but is rather paid from the Judgment Fund in the Department of the Treasury, it is, in the end, the taxpayers that are severely penalized for the Federal Government's inaction. This is an unacceptable outcome, and now that the Blue Ribbon Commission has provided recommendations, the Committee would be irresponsible in failing to act on them in this legislation.

NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies.—The Committee provides $65,318,000 for Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies, the same as the budget request. Within available funds, the Committee supports multiscale physics-based modeling and simulation activities for engineering technology development of safety and waste depositions of nuclear materials.

Small Modular Reactor Licensing Technical Support.—The Committee provides $65,000,000 for Small Modular Reactor Licensing Technical Support, the same as the budget request. This is the second year of funding for a 5-year program capped at $452,000,000. The fiscal year 2012 bill appropriated $67,000,000. The Committee notes that the budget request level for fiscal year 2013 will require

the funding in fiscal years 2014–2016 to be just over $106,500,000 in order to fully fund the program in 5 fiscal years. The Committee urges the Department to set aggressive milestones for this program and the program's industry partners, and develop a strategy to track progress, meet milestones, and hold industry to its commitments.

Reactor Concepts Research, Development, and Demonstration.—The Committee provides $73,674,000 for Reactor Concepts Research, Development, and Deployment, the same as the budget request. The Committee notes theoretical potential for new reactor concepts in general, and in particular very high temperature nuclear reactors [VHTR], but see little mid-term likelihood of such reactors being constructed in the United States. The current and projected low price of natural gas will continue to complicate the competitiveness of VHTRs in providing process heat for industrial applications. It is increasingly apparent that industry will not shoulder the cost or risk of constructing an advanced reactor alone and the current Federal budget climate makes it also unlikely that the Federal government will spend billions of dollars on such an undertaking. The goals and time-lines of the Reactor Concepts sub-program remain unclear.

For the reasons above and given this year's budget constraints, the Committee does not support continuing the Next Generation Nuclear Plant demonstration project at this time, and accordingly provides no funding for those activities. Additionally, the Committee does not provide funding for development of a public-private partnership or for studying a business case for the demonstration project. Any funding the Department provides for NGNP is limited to continuing qualification of TRISO fuel and ongoing research and development activities that started in prior fiscal years. The Committee provides the budget request for Light Water Sustainability. Under Advanced Reactor Concepts, the Committee is uncertain of the budget requests focus on two concepts and directs the Department to consider other reactor technologies as well in fiscal year 2013. The Committee supports the research and development of advanced reactor concepts that have the potential to be safer and more cost effective than current designs, while also reducing waste production and the risk of nuclear proliferation. The Committee encourages the Department to award a portion of these funds competitively in order to assure that the most promising designs of private industry, the DOE laboratories and universities are advanced.

Fuel Cycle Research and Development.—The Committee recommends $193,138,000 for Fuel Cycle Research and Development, including $40,378,000 for the Advanced Fuels program, the same as the budget request. The Committee is encouraged by the Department's expedient implementation of the accident tolerant fuels development program, the goal of which is the development of meltdown-resistant nuclear fuels leading to reactor testing and utilization in 10 years. The Committee urges the Department to establish a long-range, integrated approach to this difficult and very important objective, including the establishment of relevant testing facilities and reliable milestones within its laboratories, and to place special technical emphasis and funding priority on highly innovative activities, such as its ceramic coated particle fuel effort,

that could significantly enhance the safety of present and future generations of Light Water Reactors.

Section 312 in the bill establishes a pilot program under which the Department may site, construct, and operate at least one consolidated storage facility for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste subject to future authorization and appropriation. The Committee provides a $2,000,000 increase in program direction from within available funds to implement this authority. The Committee directs the Department to use $17,700,000 in unobligated, prior year funds appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund. The Committee directs the Department to solicit proposals for consolidated storage facilities within 120 days of enactment of this act. In evaluating proposals, the Department should give priority to novel concepts, including consolidated storage facilities proposed to be colocated with potential permanent repositories, given that current volumes of spent nuclear fuel now exceed the statutory limits established in section 114(d) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act for the first repository. The Committee expects that the Department will consider only proposals it receives for the nuclear waste pilot program, and encourages consideration of proposals developed in a cooperative manner with an applying entity and States, local jurisdictions, or affected Indian tribes. The Department should at every step consider the views of the States, local jurisdictions and affected Indian tribes, and should not expend resources to consider sites that are unlikely to achieve support of the host State, local jurisdictions, and affected Indian tribes. The Committee directs the Department to exercise this authority consistent with the recommendations in the Blue Ribbon Commission's final report to the Secretary of Energy. The Committee notes that the Blue Ribbon Commission found that one or more consolidated storage facilities is required regardless of the ultimate location of a permanent repository. The Department currently lacks authority to conduct these activities.

International Nuclear Energy Cooperation.—The Committee provides $3,000,000 for International Nuclear Energy Cooperation, the same as the budget request.

RADIOLOGICAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Radiological Facilities Management.—The Committee provides $66,000,000 for Radiological Facilities Management. Within available funds, the Committee provides $15,000,000 for hot cells at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. In future budget requests, the Committee directs the Department to request sufficient funding for radiological infrastructure to maintain capabilities and regulatory compliance.

IDAHO FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Idaho Facilities Management.—The Committee provides $152,000,000 for Idaho Facilities Management, the same as the budget request. Funding provided will support moving forward with both the Advanced Post Irradiation Examination Facility and the restart of the Transient Reactor Experiment and Test Facility.

Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security.—The Committee provides $93,000,000 for Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security, the same as the budget request. The Committee supports transferring this sub-account from Other Defense Activities to Nuclear Energy.

Program Direction.—The Committee provides $92,015,000 for program direction.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2012	[1] $534,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	420,575,000
Committee recommendation	460,575,000

[1] Does not include rescission of $187,000,000 under Public Law 112–331.

The Committee recommends $460,575,000 for Fossil Energy Research and Development. This is $40,000,000 more than the budget request.

CCS and Power Systems.—The Committee recommends $301,622,000 for CCS and Power Systems. Within the available funding, Advanced Energy Systems is funded at $80,946,000. Of this funding, $25,000,000 is to continue the Department's research, development, and demonstration of solid oxide fuel cell systems, which have the potential to increase the efficiency of clean coal power generation systems, to create new opportunities for the efficient use of natural gas, and to contribute significantly to the development of alternative-fuel vehicles. Further, within Gasification Systems, a subprogram of Advanced Energy Systems, the recommendation includes $8,000,000, the same as provided in fiscal year 2012, to continue activities improving advanced air separation technologies.

The United States is experiencing a significant increase in natural gas production and use in the United States. The Committee is aware that some of the research and development work being conducted within the CCS and Power Systems programs for coal are also potentially applicable to natural gas. The solid oxide fuel cell systems are an example of research and development that is applicable to both coal and natural gas power generation. The Department is directed to use funds from this program for both coal and natural gas research and development as it determines to be merited.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $120,000,000 for program direction, which will remain available until September 30, 2014.

Other Programs.—The Committee recommends $13,294,000 for Plant and Capital Equipment; $5,897,000 for Fossil Energy Environmental Restoration; and $700,000 for Special Recruitment Programs. Within available funds, the Committee directs the Department to continue the Risk Based Data Management System.

The Committee recommends $22,000,000 for natural gas technologies. Of this amount, $12,000,000 is for interagency research and development initiatives and $10,000,000 is for ongoing methane hydrates research and development.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriations, 2012	$14,909,000
Budget estimate, 2013	14,909,000
Committee recommendation	14,909,000

The Committee recommends $14,909,000 for Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, the same as the budget request.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Appropriations, 2012	.....
Budget estimate, 2013	$15,579,815
Committee recommendation	15,579,815

The Committee recommends $15,579,815 for the Elk Hills School Lands Fund, the same as the budget request. This is the final payment of the settlement agreement.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriations, 2012	$192,704,000
Budget estimate, 2013	195,609,000
Committee recommendation	195,609,000

The Committee recommends $195,609,000 for the operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The Committee notes that the Department has continued to ignore the statutory directive in Public Law 111–8 to submit a report to Congress regarding the effects of expanding the Reserve on the domestic petroleum market by April 27, 2009. The Department has not yet submitted the report, and continues to fail to meet other congressionally mandated deadlines without explanation or cause. Although now nearly 3½ years delayed, the information requested in the report continues to be pertinent to policy decisions, and the Secretary is directed to submit the report as expeditiously as possible to the Committee.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2012	−$500,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	−291,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee does not recommend the proposed rescission of $291,000,000 in balances from the Strategic Petroleum Account.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2012	[1] $10,119,000
Budget estimate, 2013	[2] 10,119,000
Committee recommendation	[2] 10,119,000

[1] Does not include rescission of $100,000,000 under Public Law 112–331.
[2] Does not include proposed rescission of $6,000,000.

The Committee recommends $10,119,000 for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve as requested. The budget request proposes, and the Committee supports, the rescission of $6,000,000.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2012	$105,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	116,365,000
Committee recommendation	116,365,000

The Committee recommends $116,365,000 for the Energy Information Administration.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Appropriations, 2012	$235,721,000
Budget estimate, 2013	198,506,000
Committee recommendation	228,506,000

The Committee's recommendation for Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup is $228,506,000.

Reprogramming Control Levels.—In fiscal year 2013, the Environmental Management program may transfer funding between operating expense funded projects within the controls listed below using guidance contained in the Department's budget execution manual (DOE M 135.1–1A, chapter IV). All capital construction line item projects remain separate controls from the operating projects. The Committees on Appropriations in the House and Senate must be formally notified in advance of all reprogrammings, except internal reprogrammings, and the Department is to take no financial action in anticipation of congressional response. The Committee recommends the following reprogramming control points for fiscal year 2013:

—Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility Decontamination and Decommissioning;

—Gaseous Diffusion Plants;

—Small Sites; and

—West Valley Demonstration Project.

Internal Reprogramming Authority.—Headquarters Environmental Management may transfer up to $2,000,000, one time, between accounts listed above to reduce health and safety risks, gain cost savings, or complete projects, as long as a program or project is not increased or decreased by more than $2,000,000 in total during the fiscal year.

The reprogramming authority—either formal or internal—may not be used to initiate new programs or to change funding levels for programs specifically denied, limited, or increased by Congress in the act or report. The Committee on Appropriations in the House and Senate must be notified within 30 days after the use of the internal reprogramming authority.

Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility Decontamination and Decommissioning.—The Committee recommends $2,704,000.

Gaseous Diffusion Plants.—The Committee recommends $90,109,000.

Small Sites.—The Committee recommends $87,831,000. In response to a lack of progress on addressing existing contamination and seismic deficiencies within buildings that are located in heavily used areas at some Department national laboratories, the Department is directed to use additional funding to improve health and safety by cleaning up existing contamination and improving seismic standards of buildings within Department laboratory grounds.

The Committee also encourages the Department to explore remediation efforts at small sites which can demonstrate new models for cleanup performed by private sector and third party organizations, such as laboratories and universities, which could save substantial resources compared to the traditional agency-led cleanup model and result in faster cleanup without compromising public safety. The Committee urges the Department to budget for such cleanup models.

West Valley Demonstration Project.—The Committee recommends $47,862,000.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

Appropriations, 2012	$472,930,000
Budget estimate, 2013	442,493,000
Committee recommendation	442,493,000

The Committee recommends $442,493,000 for Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning activities, the same as the budget request.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2012	$4,889,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	4,992,052,000
Committee recommendation	4,909,000,000

The Committee recommends $4,909,000,000, a decrease of $83,052,000 below the budget request, for the Office of Science. The Committee believes this level of funding will maintain U.S. leadership in science and technology during a time of significant funding constraints. Investments in basic research will lead to new and improved energy technologies and the construction and operation of new, large-scale scientific facilities will be vitally important for many areas of science as well as private industry, such as pharmaceutical and aerospace companies. Funding for advanced computing will also position the United States to maintain international leadership in scientific computing and simulation over the next decade.

Office of Science Priorities.—The Committee continues to support the three highest priorities for the Office of Science: (1) the discovery and design of new materials for the generation, storage, and use of energy; (2) better understanding of microorganisms and plants for improved biofuels production; and (3) the development and deployment of more powerful computing capabilities to take advantage of modeling and simulation to advance energy technologies and maintain U.S. economic competitiveness.

Maintaining Program Balance for Lower-Priority Activities.—The Committee commends the Office of Science for identifying clear priorities and directing limited funding toward those priorities. However, the Committee is concerned by the Office of Science's lack of strategic guidance and prioritization among lower priority research activities, such as fusion energy science, nuclear physics, and high-energy physics. The Committee is concerned that the scope of work, which includes research, operations of existing facilities, and new construction, has not changed while the budget for these programs is decreasing. The Committee believes the Office of Science must

evaluate the highest-priority needs for these programs in a fiscally constrained environment and make difficult decisions, including delaying construction projects and terminating research activities, to advance these fields of science in areas where the United States can lead and be competitive with other countries.

BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES

The Committee recommends $1,712,091,000, a decrease of $87,501,000 below the budget request, for Basic Energy Sciences. Of these funds, $110,703,000 is provided for construction activities as requested, which includes $47,203,000 for the National Synchrotron Light Source-II at Brookhaven National Laboratory and $63,500,000 for the Linac Coherent Light Source-II at SLAC. Of the remaining funds for Basic Energy Sciences, $692,666,000 is for research activities in materials science and engineering and chemical sciences, geosciences, and biosciences, and $908,725,000, which is $49,698,000 above fiscal year 2012 enacted levels, is to increase operating times to near optimum levels of world-class scientific user facilities. The Committee encourages DOE to continue research and development activities that will lead to even more powerful light source facilities, which are a key part of the nation's innovation ecosystem and critical to America's international economic competitiveness. The Committee also encourages DOE to explore the suitability of using existing U.S. synchotron radiation facilities, including non-DOE user facilities, at universities to serve as training grounds for beamline designers, machine physicists, and other users.

Within the research funds provided, the Committee recommends up to $100,000,000 to support the 46 Energy Frontier Research Centers, $24,237,000 for the Fuels from Sunlight Hub, and $24,237,000 for the Batteries and Energy Storage Hub. Up to $10,000,000 shall be available for materials and chemistry by design to improve predictive modeling and accelerate material discovery for energy applications. The Committee encourages the continuation of catalysis research and encourages partnerships with universities to support research and development of novel device materials for alternative energy applications.

The Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] program was created by Congress over concerns about the uneven distribution of Federal research and development grants. The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for EPSCoR and encourages DOE to sponsor a workshop to examine the geographic distribution of its budget, how best to utilize states at the forefront of energy production, and ensure that they are included in important policy and research initiatives. The Committee also encourages DOE to continue funding to support research and development needs of graduate and post-graduate science programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Within the funds provided for scientific user facilities, the Committee recommends $25,000,000 to support early operations of the National Synchrotron Light Source-II at Brookhaven National Laboratory and $32,000,000 for Major Items of Equipment, which includes $20,000,000 to continue the upgrade to the Advanced Photon Source at Argonne National Laboratory and $12,000,000 for activi-

ties that add beamlines to the National Synchrotron Light Source-II at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The President's budget request notes the cancellation of the power upgrades project for the Spallation Neutron Source's second target station. Given the large number of construction projects currently underway in the Office of Science, the Committee encourages the Office of Science to consider the second target station as a long term planning item and include it in the Office of Science's phased construction schedule for major construction projects in the outyears.

No funding is provided for new collaborative efforts with the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy that would expand the scope of work of Energy Frontier Research Centers and divert funding from operations of facilities. No funding is provided to expand mesoscale research efforts. While the Committee understands that there may be merit in pursuing mesoscale science to advance future energy technologies, DOE has not provided sufficient justification for a significant new investment. The Committee directs the Office of Science to work with the Basic Energy Sciences Advisory Committee to develop a plan that can be presented to Congress for mesoscale science that identifies the scientific needs for pursuing this research, what facilities are available to effectively pursue this research, and possible measureable outcomes.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

The Committee recommends $625,347,000 as requested for Biological and Environmental Research. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $309,773,000 for biological systems science and $315,574,000 for climate and environmental sciences.

Within the funds provided for biological systems science, the Committee recommends $75,000,000 as requested for the Bioenergy Research Centers. The Committee supports the continuation of the 3 research centers and is encouraged by some of the early successes related to developing next-generation bioenergy crops, improving biomass deconstruction with enzymes and microbes, and advancing biofuels synthesis. The Committee is also encouraged that in the last 5 years the Bioenergy Research Centers have released 914 publications and 237 invention disclosures that resulted in 115 patent applications and 51 patent application licenses. The Committee encourages the Office of Science to continue investing in synthetic biology tools and biodesign technologies to accelerate the cost-effective production of next generation biofuels that could serve as secure, national energy resources.

The Committee commends the Department of Energy's National Laboratories and the National Institutes of Health for their collaboration on research and development projects. These collaborations have resulted in advances in bioinformatics and breakthroughs in atomic resolution structural biology. The Committee strongly encourages the Department of Energy to continue planning, discussions, and funding activities with the National Institutes of Health to further research and development efforts. The Committee understands that Radiological Sciences is transitioning from its historical focus on nuclear medicine research and applications for health to research focused on metabolic imaging of plants and microbes rel-

evant to biofuels production. However, the Committee is concerned that the Office of Science has not coordinated research activities with other Federal agencies to continue nuclear medicine research with human application. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $5,000,000 to continue nuclear medicine research with human application unless the Office of Science can demonstrate this research is being continued more effectively and efficiently by another Federal agency.

Within the funds provided for climate and environmental sciences, the Committee recommends $47,700,000 as requested for the operation of the Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. The Committee also recommends $11,700,000 as requested for the Next Generation Ecosystem Experiment in the Tropics, which will be the first and only U.S. experiment in the tropics to help predict climate change, reduce uncertainty, and improve predictive modeling.

ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH

The Committee recommends $455,593,000 as requested for Advanced Scientific Computing Research. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $68,500,000 as requested for the exascale initiative to spur U.S. innovation and increase the country's ability to address critical national challenges.

The Committee also recommends $94,000,000 for the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility to move forward with upgrades to its Cray XT5 with a peak capability of more than 20 petaflops, $67,000,000 for the Argonne Leadership Computing Facility to move forward with upgrades to its IBM Blue Gene/P systems with a peak capability of 10 petaflops, $68,105,000 for the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center facility at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to support operations and infrastructure expenses for the new Computational Research and Theory Building, and $35,000,000 to help support extended deployment of a 100 gigabit-per-second network to the national laboratories. Having high end open science computing will not only help the United States maintain leadership in computing and develop breakthroughs that will improve the everyday lives of our citizens through new technologies available to them, but will also support breakthroughs in the other research areas in the Office of Science. Research programs such as fusion energy science, biofuels, and materials by design all stand to benefit from investments in open science computer modeling and simulation.

The Committee recommends that up to $8,000,000 shall be available to pursue data-intensive science, but the Committee directs the Office of Science to develop a plan that explains the extent of the problem, how research efforts will address data analysis problems, and the funding needed to overcome these data challenges.

The Committee encourages the Office of Science to continue working with small- and medium-sized manufacturers and businesses to educate them about the benefits of using high performance computing for modeling and simulations to solve tough manufacturing and engineering challenges and reduce development costs. The Committee also encourages the Office of Science to sim-

plify software and codes so a broader set of businesses can take advantage of these powerful tools.

HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS

The Committee recommends $781,521,000, an increase of $5,000,000, for High-Energy Physics. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $25,000,000 as requested for the Muon to Electron Conversion Experiment, which includes $20,000,000 for construction and $5,000,000 for other project costs. The Committee also recommends $26,000,000 for the Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment, which includes $10,000,000 for research and development and $16,000,000 for project engineering and design. The Committee is concerned about proposed cost estimates for the Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment and encourages the Office of Science to consider all alternatives to reduce the cost of the experiment while still meeting the highest priority scientific goals. The Committee recommends that $730,521,000 of the remaining funds be used for research in the energy, intensity, and cosmic frontiers. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $15,000,000 to support minimal, sustaining operations at the Homestake Mine in South Dakota.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

The Committee recommends $539,938,000, an increase of $13,000,000 above the budget request, for Nuclear Physics. The Committee is concerned about the lack of strategic direction for nuclear physics and the inability of the program to adapt to a changing budget environment. The Committee believes that the budget request puts at risk all major research and facility operations activities without significantly advancing nuclear physics goals. For example, the budget request reduces the operating times of two major facilities—a 50 percent reduction in operating time for the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at Brookhaven National Laboratory and a 15 percent reduction at the Argonne Tandem Linac Accelerator System at Argonne National Laboratory. At the same time, the budget request does not provide sufficient funds to advance the new Facility for Rare Isotope Beams at Michigan State University, and the current construction project to upgrade the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility at the Thomas Jefferson National Laboratory is at risk of falling behind schedule. The Committee directs the Office of Science to charge the Nuclear Physics Advisory Committee to submit a report by December 1, 2012 to the Office of Science and the Committee that proposes research and development activities for nuclear physics under a flat budget scenario over the next 5 fiscal years. The report should specifically identify priorities for facility construction and facility decommissioning to meet those priorities.

To address some of these concerns, the Committee recommends $40,572,000 in construction funds for the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, which the Nuclear Physics Advisory Committee concluded was the highest priority for the Nation's nuclear physics program. The Committee also recommends $30,000,000 for the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, which includes funding to complete design and engineering work and, if the Office

of Science approves a performance baseline, site preparation activities. The Committee also recommends $163,600,000 for the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider to maintain 20 weeks of operations.

FUSION ENERGY SCIENCES

The Committee recommends $398,324,000 as requested for Fusion Energy Sciences. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $150,000,000 as requested for the U.S. contribution to ITER. Similar to the Nuclear Physics program, the Committee is concerned by the lack of strategic direction for the fusion energy program. The Committee understands that the budget request provides a $45,000,000 increase to the U.S. ITER contribution but even with the increase, the U.S. contribution is still $50,000,000 short of the project plan. The Committee also understands that the increase to the U.S. contribution came at the expense of the domestic fusion program. The Committee is concerned that additional cuts to the domestic fusion energy program may undermine U.S. advances in fusion and the U.S. ability to take advantage of scientific developments of the ITER project.

The Office of Science believes that it can take advantage of international programs and facilities to build and maintain U.S. expertise in fusion energy sciences. However, a February 2012 Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee report cautioned that international facilities in Asia and Europe will not be operating for several more years and international collaborations cannot come at the expense of a domestic research program that can benefit from ITER. The Committee directs the Office of Science to assess the impact to the domestic fusion energy sciences workforce and the ability of the United States to take advantage of ITER to advance fusion energy before recommending any further cuts to the domestic program. The Committee also directs the Office of Science to assess alternatives to participating in the ITER project, including reducing contributions to the project, and the impact of withdrawing from the project, if necessary, to maintain domestic capabilities.

Further, the Committee directs the Office of Science to include a project data sheet with details of all project costs until the completion of the project for ITER in the fiscal year 2014 budget submission. The Committee understands that DOE provides funding for ITER as a Major Item of Equipment rather than a line item construction project, which would be consistent with DOE Order 413.3B. However, the Committee feels that a multi-billion dollar project, especially of this scale and complexity, should be treated as a construction project and follow DOE Order 413.3B guidance.

SCIENCE LABORATORIES INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends $117,790,000 as requested to support infrastructure activities.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommends $83,000,000, a decrease of $1,000,000, for Safeguards and Security activities. The Committee encourages the Office of Safeguards and Security to make cybersecurity its highest priority. The Committee is aware that in

mid-2011, three Office of Science national laboratories were the targets of cyber attacks. Fortunately, the attacks caused little disruption to lab activities, but mission impact and associated costs could have been significant with more sophisticated attacks to mission critical networks. The Committee supports investments to improve the Office of Science's security program to minimize the likelihood and impact of future attacks.

SCIENCE PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee provides $190,000,000, a decrease of $12,551,000 below the budget request, for the Office of Science Program Direction.

SCIENCE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee provides $14,500,000 as requested. The Committee supports the Office of Science's efforts in assessing whether science workforce development programs meet established goals by collecting and analyzing data, including pre- and post-participation surveys and longitudinal participant surveys. The Committee commends the Office of Science for conducting the first longitudinal study by starting with the Science Undergraduate Lab Internship program and encourages the Office of Science to continue these efforts and expand them to other programs. The Committee believes this data is critical to determine whether these program are successful in attracting students to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics careers relevant to the Department of Energy.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY

Appropriations, 2012	$275,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	350,000,000
Committee Recommendation	312,000,000

The Committee recommends $312,000,000 for the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy [ARPA–E] which is the authorized level under the America COMPETES Act. ARPA–E is responsible for funding high-risk research and development projects to meet long-term energy challenges. The Committee is encouraged that, as an early indicator of success, 11 projects, which received $40,000,000 from ARPA–E, have secured more than $200,000,000 in outside private capital investment to further develop these technologies. The Committee encourages DOE to continue tracking these projects to demonstrate how Federal investments have developed more energy efficient technologies and potentially new industries.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

GROSS APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2012	$38,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	38,000,000
Committee recommendation	38,000,000

OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Appropriations, 2012	−$38,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	−38,000,000
Committee recommendation	−38,000,000

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2012	
Budget estimate, 2013	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends $38,000,000 in funding for the Loan Guarantee Program. This funding is offset by $38,000,000 in receipts from loan guarantee applicants. The Committee does not recommend any additional loan authority in fiscal year 2013.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2012	$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	9,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(GROSS)

Appropriations, 2012	$237,623,000
Budget estimate, 2013	230,783,000
Committee recommendation	220,783,000

(MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES)

Appropriations, 2012	−$111,623,000
Budget estimate, 2013	−108,188,000
Committee recommendation	−108,188,000

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2012	$126,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	122,595,000
Committee recommendation	112,595,000

The Committee recommends $220,783,000 for Department Administration. The Office of the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that it is a full participant in the Administration's efforts to identify the best locations to site interstate transmission lines to maximize access to the nation's most significant renewable energy resources. Additionally, the Department is directed to collect, compile, and maintain data on the efforts of the tax code on meeting the nation's energy challenges, such as improving energy security, pollution reduction, and improving energy technology innovation and competitiveness, in a manner that will be useful during the tax reform debates.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2012	$42,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	43,468,000
Committee recommendation	43,468,000

The Committee recommends $43,468,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $11,510,886,000 for the National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA], an increase of $510,886,000 above fiscal year 2012 and an increase of $1,623,859,000, or 16.4 percent, compared to fiscal year 2010. The Committee has provided significant increases to the NNSA budget over the last 3 fiscal years to respond to important national security imperatives, which include accelerating efforts to secure all vulnerable nuclear materials by December 2013 and modernizing the nuclear weapons stockpile to sustain a safe, secure, and reliable nuclear arsenal without testing.

Poor Project Management.—The Committee is concerned about NNSA's record of inadequate project management and oversight. The Committee is worried that large funding increases will make NNSA more vulnerable to waste, abuse, duplication, and mismanagement if NNSA does not take the necessary steps to address project management weaknesses. All of NNSA's major construction projects exceed the initial cost estimates. For example, the cost of a new uranium facility at Y–12, known as the Uranium Processing Facility, has grown from $600,000,000 to $6,000,000,000—ten times more expensive than originally projected. In addition, most of NNSA's major construction projects are behind schedule. For example, a new facility at Savannah River, known as the MOX Fuel Fabrication Facility, is nearing completion but is 14 years behind schedule. An even greater concern is NNSA's inability to adequately assess alternatives, including the use of existing facilities, before embarking on multi-billion dollar projects. For example, NNSA spent $700,000,000 over the last 13 years to design a plutonium disposition facility at Savannah River only to terminate the project in fiscal year 2012 and determine that existing facilities could meet mission requirements.

The Committee is concerned that NNSA has not implemented a number of recommendations made by the U.S. Government Accountability Office [GAO] aimed at improving NNSA's project management that could have avoided project management mistakes. The Committee directs NNSA to implement the following recommendations and report to GAO every 6 months beginning on October 1, 2012 on the status of implementing these recommendations until GAO validates that the recommendations have been fully implemented: (1) NNSA should assess the risks, costs, and schedule needs for all military requirements prior to beginning a life extension program [LEP] and developing realistic cost baselines and schedules that acknowledge identified risks and reflect sufficient contingency for risk mitigation; (2) NNSA should conduct independent cost estimates for all major projects and revise its cost estimating guidance to include reconciling differences between the results of independent and other cost estimates; and (3) NNSA should conduct rigorous analyses of alternatives to justify selected project options.

GAO Study on NNSA Project Management.—Owing to the Committee's ongoing concerns with the effectiveness of and accountability for project management at NNSA, including construction projects and life extension programs, the Committee seeks a root cause assessment of project management. Prior reports from the GAO on individual programs and projects have provided evidence of schedule slips, significant cost growth, reduced scope, and failure to adequately assess alternatives. Many of the risks that contributed to these outcomes could have been or were in fact anticipated early in project design. As GAO has noted in numerous reports, adequate front-end planning and the development of high-quality cost and schedule estimates may help avoid the pitfalls that NNSA's projects have frequently experienced. To assess NNSA's management of projects in the early stages of project design, the Committee directs the Comptroller General to conduct an analysis with recommendations for improvement by May 1, 2013 of (1) the effectiveness of the process by which NNSA conducts analyses of alternatives prior to project starts; (2) how NNSA plans for and executes its projects' design phases prior to the establishment of a cost and schedule baseline; (3) the roles, responsibilities, and accountability of Federal project directors in the early stages of major projects; and (4) the impact of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board reviews on the cost, schedule, and scope of projects. In each of these areas, the analysis shall consider NNSA's compliance with Departmental orders, directives, and other guidance applicable to project management.

Report on Changes to Cost, Schedule, and Scope of Major Projects.—The Committee is concerned that NNSA is not communicating changes in cost, schedule, and scope in a transparent and timely manner. For example, a March 2012 GAO study found that NNSA, to avoid more cost increases, would have eliminated certain critical capabilities, such as plutonium-related mission for homeland security and nonproliferation, that were part of the original project scope for the new plutonium facility at Los Alamos. These changes were not communicated to the Committee. The Committee directs NNSA to submit a report every 6 months on October 1 and April 1, with the first report due on October 1, 2012, on the status of major projects, such as construction projects and life extension programs, which are estimated to cost a minimum of $750,000,000. The report shall include, among other things, the name of the project, a brief description of the mission need, a brief summary of project status, the baseline cost or expected cost range and contingencies, expected completion date, scope of work, and an explanation of changes, if any, to cost, schedule, scope, or contingencies.

JASON Study on Surveillance Program.—According to NNSA's 2011 Strategic Plan, NNSA will complete a transformation of the weapons stockpile surveillance program by 2014 to better detect initial design and production defects for life extended weapons, materials aging defects, and predictive performance trends for the enduring stockpile. The Committee understands that this change in the surveillance program involves greater emphasis on more extensive testing of weapons at the component level to improve early identification of defects due to aging and testing fewer weapons at a system-level. However, the Committee is concerned about the

consequences of this change on annual assessments to the safety, security, and reliability of the stockpile. The Committee directs the JASON group of scientific advisers, which has not reviewed the surveillance program in more than a decade, to submit to the Committee by April 1, 2013 an assessment of NNSA's surveillance program. The assessment should determine whether NNSA's changes to its surveillance program raise any significant problems in the annual assessment of the stockpile and whether NNSA's approach is appropriate for a smaller and aging stockpile.

Plutonium Mission.—The Committee understands that construction of a new plutonium facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory, known as the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Nuclear Facility [CMRR], has been delayed by at least 5 years.

However, the Committee is troubled that NNSA has failed to put forth an alternative plutonium strategy. While it has identified funds for some aspects of plutonium research and sustainment requirements, NNSA does not have a comprehensive plutonium plan including research and surveillance requirements needed to support pit reuse, transportation, storage, and security. As GAO reported in March 2012, NNSA decided to de-inventory plutonium from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory before determining whether CMRR or other facilities could accommodate the research, storage, and environmental testing capabilities that Livermore possesses. In addition, NNSA is focusing the design of CMRR strictly on meeting stockpile requirements, without fully considering DOE's and other Federal agencies' missions involving plutonium that need to be accommodated in such areas as nuclear nonproliferation, nuclear forensics, nuclear counterterrorism, and homeland security.

The Committee directs NNSA to submit a comprehensive plutonium strategy by October 15, 2012 that assesses needed plutonium research requirements for nuclear weapons stockpile activities and other plutonium missions that details any modifications to existing or planned facilities or any new facilities that will be needed to support these missions, and the funding and time needed to implement the new strategy, including costs and schedules to upgrade existing facilities, elevate or maintain security, and transport materials. NNSA's comprehensive plutonium strategy should be incorporated into future Stockpile Stewardship Management Plans consistent with the reporting requirements of section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2012.

While NNSA works toward this plan, the Committee supports efforts to sustain pit sustainment and pit manufacturing capabilities and move toward a new strategy, including $35,000,000 to accelerate material stabilization, repackaging, and de-inventory of the PF–4 vault, $141,685,000 for plutonium sustainment activities at Los Alamos National Laboratory, $8,889,000 to continue upgrades at PF–4, and $9,000,000 for pit reuse studies. The Committee encourages NNSA to use available funds to procure and install additional analytical chemistry equipment to maximize the authorized use of nuclear material in the new Radiological Laboratory, and to initiate facility start up activities to enable full operation of Radiological Laboratory capabilities. In order to ensure continuity of key plutonium capabilities, the Committee also encourages NNSA to

use available funds to accelerate the relocation of sample preparation activities from CMR to PF–4 and procuring and installing material characterization equipment in PF–4.

Domestic Uranium Enrichment Research, Development, and Demonstration Project.—The Committee recommends authorizing the Secretary of Energy to transfer up to $150,000,000 in NNSA funds to further develop and demonstrate the technical feasibility of domestic national security-related enrichment technologies. The transfer authority shall be contingent on the Secretary of Energy securing $150,000,000 in fiscal year 2012 to support the first phase of the research, development, and demonstration project as well securing a new management structure and obtaining intellectual property and other rights to protect taxpayers against possible technical failure. The Committee recommends transfer authority across all of NNSA because the primary justification for investing in indigenous uranium enrichment technology is to provide a secure fuel supply of low enriched uranium for tritium production—a program funded under nuclear weapons activities—and to meet future needs of highly enriched uranium for nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and submarines—a program funded under naval reactors.

Improving Relationship Between NNSA and Nuclear Weapons Laboratories.—The Committee is concerned about recent findings in a February 2012 National Research Council study that concluded that the overall management relationship between NNSA and its national security laboratories is dysfunctional. The Committee recommends that NNSA and the laboratories identify and eliminate unnecessary bureaucratic functions that affect the quality of science and engineering at the labs and detract from primary mission goals. The elimination of these functions shall not undermine operational goals related to safety, security, environmental responsibility and fiscal integrity. The NNSA shall notify the Committee of the functions that are to be eliminated. According to the National Research Council, many of the bureaucratic problems are within the power of the labs to address or driven by governance strategies that can be changed. The Committee also recommends that NNSA establish a technical advisory committee to resolve technical disputes on science and engineering matters between NNSA and the laboratories.

Joint Institutes.—The Committee is encouraged by NNSA's efforts to develop joint institutes with universities to help develop the future NNSA workforce and create learning and research opportunities for universities. The Committee directs NNSA to provide a report 90 days after enactment of this Act on its work with universities, including the goals of the partnerships, benefits to the taxpayer, and budget requirements.

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2012	$7,233,997,000
Budget estimate, 2013	7,577,341,000
Committee recommendation	7,577,341,000

The Committee recommends $7,577,341,000 for National Nuclear Security Administration's [NNSA] Weapons Activities, an increase of $343,344,000 above fiscal year 2012. The Committee rec-

ommendation would fund all of the highest-priority activities for nuclear weapons modernization, including continuing production of refurbished W76 warheads, continuing design and engineering work for the B61 life extension program, continuing the life extension study for the W78, replacing critical components, such as neutron generators and gas transfer systems, on many of the currently deployed weapons, sustaining funding for a strengthened surveillance program, and accelerating construction of a new uranium facility at Y–12.

DIRECTED STOCKPILE WORK

The Committee recommends $2,078,274,000, which is $10,000,000 below the request, for directed stockpile work.

Life Extension Programs.—The Committee recommends $543,931,000 as requested for Life Extension Programs.

B61 Life Extension Program.—The Committee recommends $339,000,000, a decrease of $30,000,000 below the request, due to carry over balances. The Committee is concerned about significant delays in completing Phase 6.2A activities and establishing a validated and precise cost, schedule, and scope baseline. Without a validated cost, schedule, and scope baseline, the Committee cannot evaluate the entire life-cycle costs of the program, assess the impact on other weapons activities and proposed offsets to pay for increasing costs for the program, determine whether the proposed schedule meets military requirements, or ensure that any modifications to the weapon do not impact its safety, security, and reliability. The Committee directs that no funding be used for B61 life extension program activities until NNSA submits to the Committee a validated cost, schedule, and scope baseline.

W76 Life Extension Program.—The Committee is concerned about a significant funding decrease for a program that is refurbishing a weapon that makes up the largest share of our nuclear deterrent on the most survivable leg of the Triad. The fiscal year 2013 budget request and future funding projections would cause a 3 year delay in completing this program, increase costs, and impact the Navy's operations. In addition, the shift in funding to support the B61 is not fully justified because the B61 life extension program is behind schedule and will not be able to efficiently spend the requested amount. For these reasons, the Committee recommends $204,931,000, an increase of $30,000,000, for the W76 life extension program.

Stockpile Systems.—The Committee recommends $590,409,000 as requested. Of these funds, at least $181,000,000 shall be used for surveillance activities. Within these funds, the Committee also recommends $76,590,000, as requested, for the W78 life extension Phase 6.2/2A study and $59,662,000, as requested, for the W88 Alt 370 program.

Weapons Dismantlement.—The Committee recommends $51,265,000 as requested. The Committee commends NNSA for completing dismantlements of both the W62 and B53 one year ahead of schedule. The Committee encourages NNSA to continue this record of success for future weapons systems scheduled for dismantlement.

Stockpile Services.—The Committee recommends $892,669,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 below the request. Within these funds, at least $57,000,000 shall be used to support surveillance activities. Also within these funds, the Committee recommends $199,632,000 for research and development certification and safety activities, of which at least $30,000,000 shall be used to prepare for the next Gemini experiment and plutonium experiments on JASPER at the Nevada Nuclear Security Site.

The Committee is concerned about significant increases to the Production Support Account. Production Support represents a base manufacturing capability and is relatively insensitive to major shifts in activities, such as life extension programs, dismantlement, and surveillance activities. However, the budget requests over the last several fiscal years have included significant increases for Production Support. The Committee directs NNSA to provide additional information in future budget justifications to explain these increasing costs.

CAMPAIGNS

The Committee recommends $1,710,770,000, an increase of $20,000,000 above the request, for NNSA Campaigns.

Science Campaign.—The Committee recommends $350,104,000 as requested. Within these funds, at least $34,000,000 shall be used at Sandia's Z facility to continue critical plutonium and other physics experiments to support the stockpile stewardship program and improve the experimental capability of Z with special nuclear materials.

Engineering Campaign.—The Committee recommends $150,571,000 as requested. The Committee is concerned that the core surveillance program and the enhanced surveillance campaign are not properly integrated. One of the stated goals of NNSA's 2011 Strategic Plan is to have a weapons stockpile surveillance program that can detect materials aging defects and predictive performance trends by 2014. According to a February 2012 GAO assessment of the surveillance program, NNSA will not be able to meet this goal if the core surveillance program does not take advantage of new technologies and approaches developed by the enhanced surveillance campaign, and the research goals of the enhanced surveillance campaign are not tied to specific mission needs. The Committee directs NNSA to complete a corrective action plan, as recommended by GAO, as expeditiously as possible, to better integrate these two programs and establish metrics to measure progress in its implementation.

Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High-Yield Campaign.—The Committee recommends $460,000,000 as requested. The Committee understands the importance of the National Ignition Facility [NIF] and supports NNSA's efforts to ensure the long term viability of the facility when the National Ignition Campaign ends. The Committee encourages NNSA to work closely with the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory to help manage the required full transition of the facility to the laboratory's standard cost accounting practices. The Committee directs NNSA, with congressional notification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, to use up to $140,000,000 of Lawrence Livermore Na-

tional Laboratory's internal additional direct purchasing power—generated by the overall lowering of the laboratory's "Blended Rate" resulting from NIF's transition away from a Self Constructed Asset Pool indirect rate and reduced management fee—to increase the level of the laboratory's Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities funds dedicated to supporting NIF. The Committee recommends that NNSA move the NIF operating budget to the Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities budget line, which would be consistent with the facility's transition to regular operations and how other facilities are funded. The Committee also recommends that NNSA consider alternatives to operating the facility 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Also within the funds for inertial confinement fusion, at least $62,000,000 and $55,000,000 shall be used for inertial confinement fusion activities at the University of Rochester's Omega facility and Sandia National Laboratory's Z facility, respectively. The Committee also recommends at least $5,000,000 as requested for the Naval Research Laboratory to continue operating laser facilities focused on laser plasma interactions, target hydrodynamics, materials, and advanced ignition concepts.

The Committee remains concerned about NIF's ability to achieve ignition—the primary purpose of constructing the facility—by the end of fiscal year 2012 when the National Ignition Campaign ends and the facility is to transition to regular ignition operations and pursue broad scientific applications. The Committee directs NNSA to establish an independent advisory committee as soon as possible to help set a strategic direction for inertial confinement fusion and high-energy density physics research and determine how best to use current facilities to advance this scientific field. If NIF does not achieve ignition by the end of fiscal year 2012 using a cryogenically layered deuterium and tritium target that produces a neutron yield with a gain greater than 1, the Committee directs NNSA to submit a report by November 30, 2012 that (1) explains the scientific and technical barriers to achieving ignition; (2) the steps NNSA will take to achieve ignition with a revised schedule; and (3) the impact on the stockpile stewardship program.

To meet the complex and increased mission requirements of the Inertial Confinement Fusion and Science Campaigns at a period of constrained funding, the Committee urges the Department to continue its activities to ensure a multiple vendor base capable of cost-effectively developing and fabricating the full range of targets for inertial confinement fusion facilities that support the stockpile stewardship program.

Advanced Simulation and Computing.—The Committee recommends $620,000,000, an increase of $20,000,000 above the request. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $69,000,000 for activities associated with the exascale initiative, such as targeted research and development efforts with major vendors and advanced memory research and development activities.

Readiness Campaign.—The Committee recommends $130,095,000 as requested. The Committee is concerned about securing sufficient quantities of unencumbered uranium fuel for tritium production in Tennessee Valley Authority reactors. For technical or economic reasons, indigenous U.S. enrichment technologies

may not be available in the future to supply low enriched uranium for tritium production. For this reason, the Committee directs NNSA to submit a report by February 1, 2013 to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that describes current supplies of low enriched uranium for tritium production, low enriched uranium supply options, and the costs of these alternatives. The Committee also recommends eliminating this campaign from the budget request starting in fiscal year 2014. Instead, the Committee recommends moving activities associated with non-nuclear readiness to Directed Stockpile Work under Stockpile Services. Activities associated with Tritium Readiness should appear as a separate Tritium Production account with its own line item to increase visibility of this program.

READINESS IN TECHNICAL BASE AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $2,239,828,000 as requested. The Committee directs NNSA to provide in future budget justifications an explanation as to why NNSA has proposed funding for any construction project not originally included in the Stockpile Stewardship and Management Plan.

Operations of Facilities.—The Committee recommends $1,419,403,000 as requested. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $5,100,000 for the purchase of a major item of equipment—a high-resolution computed tomography system for pit scanning at the Pantex Plant.

Nuclear Operations Capability Support.—The Committee recommends $203,346,000 as requested. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $35,000,000 as requested to accelerate material stabilization, repackaging, and de-inventory of the PF–4 vault at the Los Alamos National Laboratory to reduce nuclear safety risks and meet future needs for a new plutonium strategy.

Science, Technology, and Engineering Support.—The Committee recommends $166,945,000 as requested. The Committee supports NNSA's Capability Based Facilities and Infrastructure initiative and recommends $73,000,000 as requested. Since the Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program ends in fiscal year 2012, the Committee believes it is important that NNSA continue to reduce deferred maintenance on aging infrastructure and reduce the size of its footprint. To increase transparency in NNSA's efforts to sustain existing physical infrastructure, the Committee directs NNSA to identify funds for maintenance and operations by site as separate line items under the Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities Account starting with the fiscal year 2014 budget submission. The sites include the three national security labs, the Y–12 National Security Complex, the Kansas City Plant, the Savannah River Site, and the Nevada National Security Site. The budget justification shall include an explanation of how NNSA plans to manage deferred maintenance costs, including ways NNSA will stabilize deferred maintenance for mission critical facilities and dispose of excess capacity. Further, the budget shall include total deferred maintenance backlog and how much NNSA is spending at each site each year to reduce deferred maintenance. The Committee recommends using the Office of Science's Science Labora-

tories Infrastructure budget information on deferred maintenance as a model.

Construction.—The Committee recommends $450,134,000 as requested.

Project 13–D–301, Electrical Infrastructure Upgrades, Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories.—The Committee recommends $23,000,000 as requested to upgrade 50-year-old electrical distribution systems at Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories.

Project 12–D–301, TRU Waste Facilities, Los Alamos, New Mexico.—The Committee recommends $24,204,000 as requested to begin construction of a new transuranic waste facility to meet regulatory requirements of the State of New Mexico.

Project 11–D–801, TA–55 Reinvestment Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico.—The Committee recommends $8,889,000 as requested to continue the second phase of this effort to mitigate safety risks to workers identified by the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

Project 10–D–501, Nuclear Facility Risk Reduction, Y–12, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.—The Committee recommends $17,909,000 as requested to complete upgrading equipment and infrastructure in buildings 9212 and 9204–2E for continued safe uranium operations until the new Uranium Processing Facility is operational.

Project 09–D–404, Test Capabilities Revitalization Phase II, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico.—The Committee recommends $11,332,000 as requested to complete the refurbishment of non-nuclear capabilities, such as rocket sled tracks and mechanical shock facilities, to test weapons components needed for the B61 and future life extension programs.

Project 08–D–802, High Explosive Pressing Facility, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas.—The Committee recommends $24,800,000 as requested to build a new facility to make high explosive hemispheres for nuclear weapons that is more reliable and can meet the projected workload for life extension programs.

Project 06–D–141, PED, Uranium Process Facility, Y–12, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.—The Committee recommends $340,000,000 as requested to accelerate construction of a new uranium facility with a goal of transitioning out of building 9212 beginning in 2019 and completing construction in 2022. Within these funds, the Committee provides $160,000,000 as requested to complete project, engineering, and design work and continue site preparation work. The Committee recommends that the remaining $180,000,000 for construction not be available until NNSA reaches a 90 percent engineering design phase and develops a cost, schedule, and scope project baseline, which is estimated to occur by the end of calendar year 2012.

SECURE TRANSPORTATION ASSET

The Committee recommendation for the Secure Transportation Asset program is $219,361,000 as requested. The Committee directs the Secure Transportation Asset program to work with Directed Stockpile Work and the Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities programs to identify additional costs, if any, in implementing a new plutonium strategy that may involve additional

transport of special nuclear materials and the impact on its operations.

NUCLEAR COUNTERTERRORISM INCIDENT RESPONSE

The Committee recommends $247,552,000 as requested. The Committee supports the evolution of the NNSA nuclear weapons labs to national security labs. The Committee believes NNSA's investment in infrastructure and expertise to support the nuclear weapons program should be exploited for broader national security missions, including nuclear counterterrorism and counterproliferation. However, the Committee is concerned that NNSA does not have a clear strategy in place that links the unique capabilities of the labs and supporting NNSA infrastructure to clear mission goals and funding requirements to support the Department of Defense and the intelligence community.

SITE STEWARDSHIP

The Committee recommends $88,249,000, a decrease of $1,752,000 below the budget request. The Committee encourages NNSA to report on cost savings and cost avoidances related to its energy modernization and investment program.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR SECURITY

The Committee recommendation for the Defense Nuclear Security program is $643,285,000 as requested. The Committee is encouraged by NNSA's efforts to find cost efficiencies while still meeting security requirements. The Committee encourages NNSA to continue implementing security reform initiatives to better understand and quantify risks and develop the most cost-effective approach to security.

NNSA CIO ACTIVITIES

The Committee recommends $155,022,000 as requested to support NNSA's information technology and cyber security activities. The Committee supports NNSA's effort to consolidate all information technology and cyber security activities under the NNSA's Office of the Chief Information Officer. The Committee believes a focused and common approach will be more effective in identifying, mitigating, and combating risks to NNSA's and the sites' computer networks.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENGINEERING CAPABILITY

The Committee recommends $10,000,000, a decrease of $8,248,000, for Science, Technology, and Engineering Capability activities. The funding shall be used to continue Advanced Analysis, Tools, and Technologies activities to support the intelligence community and maintain the nuclear technical capabilities for nuclear weapons assessments.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Appropriations, 2012	[1] $2,324,303,000
Budget estimate, 2013	2,458,631,000
Committee recommendation	2,458,631,000

[1] Does not include rescission of $21,000,000 under Public Law 112–331.

The Committee recommends $2,458,631,000 for Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation. The Committee commends NNSA for making significant progress in meeting the goal of securing all vulnerable nuclear materials within 4 years. Since April 2009, when President Obama announced the 4-year goal, NNSA has removed from international locations over 1,200 kilograms of highly enriched uranium and plutonium—enough material for approximately 50 nuclear weapons. As part of this effort, in just 3 years NNSA has removed all highly enriched uranium from eight countries, including Mexico and Ukraine in March 2012. NNSA also removed over three kilograms of plutonium from Sweden in March 2012 in its first shipment of plutonium to the United States. Further, NNSA has completed security upgrades at 32 additional buildings in Russia containing weapons-usable materials and downblended 2.9 metric tons of Russian highly enriched uranium. The Committee provides funding to continue NNSA's accelerated efforts to secure vulnerable nuclear materials.

NONPROLIFERATION AND VERIFICATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $418,186,000, a decrease of $130,000,000, to support investment in developing advanced nuclear detection technologies. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $65,000,000 for the National Center for Nuclear Security at the Nevada National Security Center of which $10,000,000 is for research and development activities for technologies needed to verify future treaties and train national and international arms control inspectors. Also within these funds, the Committee recommends $158,650,000 for nuclear detonation detection to meet production requirements of satellite sensors. The Committee recommends no funds for a domestic uranium enrichment research, development, and demonstration project under this account. Rather, the Committee recommends transfer authority to the Secretary of Energy of up to $150,000,000 from NNSA to fund this project.

The Committee is concerned that current radiation detection equipment is only capable of detecting certain nuclear materials when they are unshielded or lightly shielded. Therefore, the Committee directs that not less than $5,000,000 be made available to operationally test promising passive new technologies that are able to detect both heavily shielded and unshielded special nuclear material.

NONPROLIFERATION AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The Committee recommends $150,119,000 as requested. The Committee recognizes NNSA's efforts in re-evaluating the need for the Global Initiative for Proliferation Prevention, which has been renamed Global Security Through Science Partnerships. The Committee understands that the study concluded that the transfer of weapons-usable information and knowledge remains a threat, and

that NNSA is well suited to help address this threat because of its long-standing relationships with the scientific and technical community worldwide. However, the Committee is concerned that expanding the geographic reach of the program and poorly defined, ambiguous strategies, such as establishing a shared code of ethics and responsibility in the global scientific community, within a constrained budget is not the most efficient or effective use of funds. In addition, the Committee is not convinced that NNSA is the best agency or organization to carry out this activity. For this reason, the Committee provides no funds for the Global Security Through Science Partnerships unless NNSA provides the Committee by November 1, 2012 a clear strategy and achievable performance metrics that demonstrate how this effort will reduce the risk of transferring weapons of mass destruction knowledge.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS PROTECTION AND COOPERATION

The Committee recommends $368,000,000, which is $57,000,000 above the request. The Committee is encouraged by NNSA's efforts in completing security upgrades at 218 out of 229 buildings that store weapons usable nuclear material and warheads in Russia and other former Soviet countries. The Committee also supports NNSA's efforts to continue additional upgrades at 18 sites to address insider threats and further reduce the risk of material theft. These upgrades directly support the U.S. effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear materials around the world within 4 years by securing warheads and weapons-exploitable nuclear materials at their source. The Committee is also encouraged by NNSA's efforts in preventing and detecting the illicit transfer of nuclear materials by installing radiation detection equipment at 462 sites—421 borders, airports, and strategic ports and 41 Megaports across the world. The Committee also supports NNSA's efforts in deploying mobile detection systems to expand the reach of detection capabilities.

The Committee is concerned, however, by NNSA's decision to significantly curtail Second Line of Defense Activities. The Core program installs radiation detection equipment at strategic borders, airports, and shipping ports in Russia, other Former Soviet Union states, Eastern Europe, and other key countries. Complementing these activities is the Megaports Initiative, which provides radiation detection equipment to key international shipping seaports to enable screening of cargo containers for nuclear and radiological materials. NNSA's stated goal over the last several years was to accelerate efforts to deploy detection equipment at 550 sites in 30 countries and 100 international seaports by the end of 2018. In addition, a March 2012 program review found that Second Line of Defense equipment is being effectively employed and adequately maintained by the majority of partner countries and detection capabilities of these countries have significant improved. However, the fiscal year 2013 budget request proposed a cut of $171,000,000, or 65 percent, to these activities. The main justification for a pause in activities is the need to conduct a strategic review of the program. The Committee supports NNSA's decision to review the effectiveness of this program and recommend new strategies to better detect nuclear smuggling. However, a cut of this magnitude would not be sufficient to sustain already deployed systems, retain expert

personnel, and meet international obligations to deploy additional radiation detection systems. In addition, nuclear smuggling continues to be a significant problem. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency, there were 147 incidents of nuclear smuggling in 2011. Four incidents involved significant quantities of highly enriched uranium and one of these incidents was related to an attempted sale of this material.

The Committee directs NNSA to submit a new strategic plan by December 1, 2012, which should include long-term goals and objectives, approaches for accomplishing the goals and objectives, performance goals that are objective, quantifiable, and measurable, and the resources needed to meet the performance goals. As part of its evaluation of the program, NNSA should report on the percentage of global shipping traffic currently scanned, incidents of nuclear and radiation detection, the status and type of current inventory of radiation portal monitors, and total equipment requirements needed to meet the President's stated goal of scanning 50 percent of global shipping traffic by 2018. The strategy should consider private-public partnerships that may reduce costs of developing, deploying, and maintaining detection technologies. As NNSA develops its strategy, the Committee recommends that it adopt the goal of reducing the cost of installation beyond current levels of $1,000,000–$2,000,000 per site for foreign crossings and $8,000,000–$15,000,000 per seaport. The strategy should also consider the viability of using managed service agreements for the acquisition of detection technologies to replace outdated equipment more frequently and at lower cost.

FISSILE MATERIALS DISPOSITION

The Committee recommends $921,305,000 as requested to support the plutonium disposition program and construction projects.

U.S. Surplus Fissile Materials Disposition.—The Committee recommends $528,715,000 including $498,979,000 as requested for the U.S. plutonium disposition and $29,736,000 as requested for the U.S. uranium disposition programs.

Construction.—The Committee recommends $388,802,000 as requested to support construction of the MO_X Fuel Fabrication Facility [MFFF]. The Committee remains concerned with the overall management of the U.S. plutonium disposition program. The Committee supports NNSA's decision to terminate the Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility because of significant cost overruns. However, the Committee is concerned by NNSA's failure to identify alternatives earlier, before spending $700,000,000 over 13 years and determining that existing facilities could be used to meet mission needs. The Committee is also concerned by an increase in estimated annual operating costs for the MO_X facility. Estimated operating costs have grown from $156,000,000 a year in fiscal year 2011 to $356,000,000 a year in fiscal year 2012 and now are estimated at $499,000,000 a year—an increase of more than 200 percent in just 2 years. NNSA has failed to provide a sufficient justification for this increase. The Committee is also concerned about testing needed to use fuel made from weapons-grade plutonium for boiling water reactors. Testing may significantly increase costs and it is not clear whether the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC]

has sufficient resources to evaluate the testing data to make a determination about the safe use of this fuel. The Committee directs NNSA to work with the NRC to identify the resources needed to evaluate these tests and determine the impact resource shortfalls may have on program execution.

Project 99–D–143, Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility, Savannah River, South Carolina.—The Committee recommends $388,802,000 as requested.

Russian Surplus Materials Disposition.—The Committee recommends $3,788,000 as requested.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends $539,021,000, which is $73,000,000 above the request. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $201,021,000 for the highly enriched uranium [HEU] reactor conversion program, $213,000,000 for nuclear and radiological material removal, and $125,000,000 for nuclear and radiological material protection.

The Committee is concerned by NNSA's decision to delay the shut down or conversion of research reactors that use HEU around the world. HEU-fueled research reactors have some of the world's weakest security measures and a determined terrorist could use HEU reactor fuel for a nuclear device. NNSA's stated goal was to convert or shut down 200 research reactors by 2022. The fiscal year 2013 budget submission would delay this goal by 3 years. Because each reactor conversion takes approximately 2 to 5 years, depending on a variety of factors, such as time needed to modify facilities to accept low enriched uranium [LEU] fuel, funding is needed in advance to prepare for these conversions. A funding shortfall in fiscal year 2013 means three less reactors converted beginning in fiscal year 2014. The Committee recommendation would allow NNSA to meet its original goal of converting or shutting down 200 research reactors by 2022. The Committee is encouraged by NNSA efforts to engage Russia in shutting down or converting 71 HEU research reactors. The United States has verified the shutdown of five HEU Russian research reactors over the past 2 years and six reactors are undergoing feasibility studies to convert them to LEU use.

The Committee also supports NNSA efforts in developing a capability which does not currently exist in the U.S. to produce Moly–99—a medical isotope used in 16 million nuclear medicine procedures in the United States each year—with LEU. The Committee encourages NNSA to accelerate efforts to help current producers convert to LEU as quickly as possible by reducing the technical, political, economic, and regulatory hurdles associated with non-HEU-based Moly–99 production. The Committee encourages NNSA to work with other Federal agencies to develop options and alternatives to ensure a reliable domestic supply of non-HEU-based Moly-99, such as preferential procurement of non-HEU-based Moly–99 by the medical community and disincentives for the procurement of HEU-based Moly–99.

The Committee is also concerned about a proposed 60 percent reduction in activities to remove and dispose of excess or abandoned radiological materials in other countries. While radiological mate-

rials present a lower national security risk, radiological materials could be used for a radiological dispersion device that could have catastrophic consequences, including infrastructure damage and radioactive contamination that could prohibit the use of a large geographical area and create economic losses in the billions of dollars. For this reason, the Committee recommends $20,000,000, an increase of $12,000,000, for the International Radiological Material Removal program. The Committee also recommends $75,000,000 for the Domestic Material Protection Program, of which not less than $20,000,000 should be used to accelerate security upgrades at U.S. hospitals and medical facilities. GAO recently found several examples of radiological sources at hospitals and medical facilities that were vulnerable to possible tampering, sabotage, or outright theft. In the absence of accelerated funding, it will be years before all radiological materials at hospitals and medical facilities located in the United States will be adequately secured from potential theft or diversion.

NAVAL REACTORS

Appropriations, 2012	$1,080,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	1,088,635,000
Committee recommendation	1,088,635,000

The Committee recommends $1,088,635,000 for Naval Reactors. The Committee commends NNSA for clearly prioritizing work for three new projects: refueling of a land-based reactor prototype, design of a 40-year reactor plant for new OHIO-class ballistic missile submarines, and construction of a new spent fuel facility. The Committee understands that the land-based prototype is the highest priority because it must be refueled starting in 2018 to demonstrate critical technologies in support of the Ohio-class replacement program, maintain vital research and testing capabilities, and continue to train nuclear operators for the Fleet. The Committee also understands that the schedule for designing a new reactor for the Ohio-class submarines has slipped by 2 years, but the schedule delay is consistent with the delay in the Navy's construction schedule. The Committee is concerned about construction of a new spent fuel facility. The Committee understands that the current Naval Reactors Facility at Idaho National Laboratory continues to be maintained and operated in a safe and environmentally responsible manner, but the existing infrastructure and equipment is over 50 years old and does not meet current standards or mission requirements. Based on projections, the facility will be completed 2 years behind schedule. The Committee directs NNSA to assess alternative storage solutions and associated costs until the new facility is operational to avoid disruptions to the Navy's mission and report those alternatives and costs in the fiscal year 2014 budget submission.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Appropriations, 2012	$410,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	411,279,000
Committee recommendation	386,279,000

The Committee recommends $386,279,000 for the Office of the Administrator. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends $55,476,025 to support defense nuclear nonproliferation activities. The Committee recommendation takes into account the $25,000,000 functional transfer for information technology activities out of the Office of the Administrator to the Chief Information Officer under Weapons Activities to consolidate information technology and cyber security efforts.

The Committee is still concerned with overlap and duplication between the NNSA Office of Congressional Affairs, DOE's Office of Congressional Affairs, and the DOE Chief Financial Officer's External Coordination Office [CFO ExCo]. In addition, in November 2011, DOE's Inspector General found that NNSA maintains a costly set of distinctly separate overhead and indirect cost operations that often duplicated existing DOE functions, such as Congressional Affairs, General Counsel, Human Resources, and Public Affairs. The Committee directs NNSA and DOE to submit a joint assessment to the Committee by December 1, 2012 of the costs and benefits of consolidating functions with DOE to reduce costs and improve communication and program execution to respond to Congressional and Inspector General concerns and propose options for implementing changes, such as legislative changes.

The Committee is also concerned that government pay and benefits in the Office of the Administrator at a time of pay freezes are not matching the rate of pay and benefits increases in the General Service pay plan. In general, pay and benefits increases in a pay for performance system should not outpace the General Service pay plan on average. However, the Committee is concerned that the Office of the Administrator's pay for performance implementation outpaces the General Service pay plan on average. The Committee directs the Office of the Administrator to work with the Office of Personnel Management to implement a pay for performance system that is consistent with the General Service pay plan and notify the Committee of any changes that affect funding for the Office of the Administrator.

The Committee is also troubled by NNSA's distribution of full-time equivalents [FTEs] within the Office of the Administrator. For example, more FTEs are dedicated to external affairs than counterterrorism, which does not seem to be consistent with the mission priorities of the agency. The Committee directs NNSA to provide a clear explanation of how it determines its FTE distribution in the next budget justification.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Appropriations, 2012	$5,023,000,000
Budget estimate, 2013	5,009,001,000
Committee recommendation	5,063,987,000

The Committee recommendation for Defense Environmental Cleanup is $5,063,987,000. In addition, the Committee recommends use of prior year balances in the amount of $22,123,000 for a total budget of $5,086,110,000. Within the total provided, the Department is directed to fund the Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program.

Reprogramming Control Levels.—In fiscal year 2013, the Environmental Management program may transfer funding between operating expense funded projects within the controls listed below using guidance contained in the Department's budget execution manual (DOE M 135.1–1A, chapter IV). All capital construction line item projects remain separate controls from the operating projects. The Committees on Appropriations in the House and Senate must be formally notified in advance of all reprogrammings, except internal reprogrammings, and the Department is to take no financial action in anticipation of congressional response. The Committee recommends the following reprogramming control points for fiscal year 2012:

—Closure Sites;
—Hanford Site;
—Idaho National Laboratory;
—NNSA Sites;
—Oak Ridge Reservation;
—Office of River Protection;
—Savannah River Site;
—Waste Isolation Pilot Plant;
—Program Direction;
—Program Support;
—Technology Development and Deployment;
—Safeguards and Security; and
—All Capital Construction Line Items, regardless of site.

Internal Reprogramming Authority.—The new reprogramming control points above obviates, in most cases, the need for internal reprogramming authority. However, at the few sites to which the internal reprogramming statute still applies, Environmental Management site managers may transfer up to $5,000,000, one time, between accounts listed above to reduce health and safety risks, gain cost savings, or complete projects, as long as a program or project is not increased or decreased by more than $5,000,000 in total during the fiscal year.

The reprogramming authority—either formal or internal—may not be used to initiate new programs or to change funding levels for programs specifically denied, limited, or increased by Congress in the act or report. The Committee on Appropriations in the House and Senate must be notified within 30 days after the use of the internal reprogramming authority.

Closure Sites.—The Committee recommends $1,990,000 for Closure Sites activities.

Hanford Site.—The Committee recommends $975,423,000 for Richland Operations. The Committee is aware that the B Reactor has been identified as a National Historic Landmark and the Department of Energy has stated that the intent is preserving the reactor for public access. To ensure this intent is accomplished, the Committee believes that it is appropriate to use cleanup dollars for the maintenance and public safety efforts at the B Reactor. Funding for the Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response facilities are provided for within available funds.

Idaho National Laboratory.—The Committee recommends $399,607,000 for Idaho National Laboratory.

NNSA Sites.—The Committee recommends $334,268,000 for NNSA sites.

Oak Ridge Reservation.—The Committee recommends $213,495,000 for Oak Ridge Reservation.

Building 3019.—The Committee recommends $37,000,000 for the cleanup of Building 3019. This project will result in saving some $5,000,000 in annual security costs at Oak Ridge National Laboratory once complete. The Committee directs the Department to provide an updated plan within 60 days of enactment of this act that keeps the project on a 5-year schedule.

Oak Ridge Reservation Mercury Cleanup.—Remediation of mercury contamination at Oak Ridge Reservation from work performed at the Y–12 site during the Cold War is a high priority for the Environmental Management program. While DOE has taken some initial efforts to contain mercury, the Committee believes a more aggressive effort is warranted. The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for additional steps to contain mercury and limit discharges into the surface water at Oak Ridge. Mercury remediation will be a long-term effort requiring significant investments, including demolition and decontamination of 4 buildings. The Committee directs the Department to submit within 60 days of enactment of this Act a comprehensive plan for mercury remediation at Oak Ridge, including costs and schedule.

Office of River Protection.—The Committee recommends $1,172,113,000 for the Office of River Protection.

Savannah River Site.—The Committee recommends $1,181,516,000 for the Savannah River site.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.—The Committee recommends $208,896,000 for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $323,504,000 for program direction.

Program Support.—The Committee recommends $18,279,000 for program support.

Safeguards and Security.—The Committee recommends $237,019,000 for safeguards and security.

Technology Development and Deployment.—The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for technology development and deployment.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2012	$823,364,000
Budget estimate, 2013	735,702,000
Committee recommendation	735,702,000

The Committee recommendation is $735,702,000. The Committee recognizes that the decrease relative to fiscal year 2012 reflects the transfer of funding related to safeguards and security of the Idaho National Laboratory from Other Defense Activities to the Nuclear Energy appropriations account.

Health, Safety and Security.—The Committee recommends $245,500,000 as requested. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $4,405,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2012 enacted levels, for domestic health research activities, of which $1,500,000 shall be used to support the continuation of the Illness and Injury Surveillance program. The Committee supports the Illness and Injury Surveillance program because it is the only active surveillance

program across DOE that monitors the potential health effects of workers at DOE and NNSA sites and currently monitors the health of about 79,000 contract and Federal workers.

Specialized Security Activities.—The Committee recommends $188,619,000 as requested.

Office of Legacy Management.—The Committee recommends $177,946,000 as requested.

Defense-Related Administrative Support.—The Committee recommends $118,836,000 as requested.

Office of Hearings and Appeals.—The Committee recommends $4,801,000 as requested.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is the Department of Energy's marketing agency for electric power in the Pacific Northwest. Bonneville provides electricity to a 300,000-square-mile service area in the Columbia River drainage basin. Bonneville markets the power from Federal hydropower projects in the Northwest, as well as power from non-Federal generating facilities in the region. Bonneville also exchanges and markets surplus power with Canada and California. The Committee recommends no new borrowing authority for BPA during fiscal year 2013.

The Committee is aware of the Secretary of Energy's March 16, 2012, memorandum directed to the Administrators of the Power Marketing Administrations, and understands that with respect to the Bonneville Power Administration [BPA], the BPA is currently meeting those directorates. The Committee is disappointed that the proposals in this memorandum were developed without any consultation with Members of Congress representing the BPA service area or any public process with BPA ratepayers. The Committee directs that the Secretary of Energy or his designee to consult with appropriate Members of Congress and conduct a public process in advance of use of any funds appropriated to the Department of Energy under this act to direct or implement proposals stemming from the Department of Energy March 16, 2012, memorandum that would impact the Bonneville Power Administration.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2012	.....
Budget estimate, 2013	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

For the Southeastern Power Administration, the Committee recommends a net appropriation of $0 as the appropriations are offset by collections, the same as the budget request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2012	$11,892,000
Budget estimate, 2013	11,892,000
Committee recommendation	11,892,000

For the Southwestern Power Administration, the Committee recommends a net appropriation of $11,892,000, the same as the budget request.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2012	$95,968,000
Budget estimate, 2013	96,130,000
Committee recommendation	96,130,000

For the Western Area Power Administration, the Committee recommends a net appropriation of $96,130,000, the same as the budget request. The Western Area Power Administration is encouraged to continue its efforts to build a more secure and sustainable electricity grid by pioneering programs and activities to maximize the use and integration of energy efficiency, renewable energy, distributed generation, and demand response, as well as improving transmission access between regions and interconnections.

The Committee notes that some of the Administration's efforts in this area may have impacts on costs to consumers. The Committee recommends the Administration work with customers to address relevant concerns and inform Congress of major initiatives.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2012	$220,000
Budget estimate, 2013	220,000
Committee recommendation	220,000

For the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, the Committee recommends a net appropriation of $220,000 the same as the request.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2012	$304,600,000
Budget estimate, 2013	304,600,000
Committee recommendation	304,600,000

REVENUES APPLIED

Appropriations, 2012	−$304,600,000
Budget estimate, 2013	−304,600,000
Committee recommendation	−304,600,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
ENERGY PROGRAMS					
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY					
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D:					
Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies	104,000	80,000	104,000	.....	+24,000
Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D	200,000	270,000	200,000	.....	−70,000
Solar energy	290,000	310,000	293,000	+3,000	−17,000
Wind energy	93,593	95,000	95,000	+1,407	.....
Geothermal technology	38,000	65,000	65,000	+27,000	.....
Water power	59,000	20,000	59,000	.....	+39,000
Vehicle technologies	330,000	420,000	330,000	.....	−90,000
Building technologies	220,000	310,000	220,000	.....	−90,000
Advanced manufacturing	.....	290,000	168,635	+168,635	−121,365
Industrial technologies	116,000	.....	.....	−116,000	.....
Federal energy management program	30,000	32,000	30,000	.....	−2,000
Facilities and infrastructure:					
National Renewable Energy Laboratory [NREL]	26,407	26,400	26,400	−7	.....
Subtotal, Facilities and infrastructure	26,407	26,400	26,400	−7	.....
Program direction	165,000	164,700	164,700	−300	.....
Strategic programs	25,000	58,900	25,000	.....	−33,900
Subtotal, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D	1,697,000	2,142,000	1,780,735	+83,735	−361,265
Weatherization and intragovernmental:					
Weatherization:					
Weatherization assistance	65,000	135,700	141,700	+76,700	+6,000
Training and technical assistance	3,000	3,300	3,300	+300	.....
Subtotal	68,000	139,000	145,000	+77,000	+6,000
Other:					
State energy program grants	50,000	49,000	50,000	.....	+1,000

Tribal energy activities	10,000	7,000	10,000	.....	+3,000
Subtotal	60,000	56,000	60,000	.....	+4,000
Subtotal, Weatherization and intragovernmental	128,000	195,000	199,000	+71,000	+4,000
Subtotal, Energy efficiency and renewable energy	1,825,000	2,337,000	1,985,735	+160,735	−351,265
Rescission	−9,909	−69,667	−69,667	−59,758	.....
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−5,453	.....	.....	+5,453	.....
TOTAL, ENERGY EFFICENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	1,809,638	2,267,333	1,916,068	+106,430	−351,265
ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY					
Research and development:					
Electricity systems hub	.....	20,000	20,000	+20,000	.....
Clean-energy transmission and reliability	25,490	24,000	24,000	−1,490	.....
Smart grid research and development	24,000	14,400	14,400	−9,600	.....
Energy storage	20,000	15,000	15,000	−5,000	.....
Cyber security for energy delivery systems	30,000	30,000	30,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	99,490	103,400	103,400	+3,910	.....
Permitting, siting, and analysis	7,000	6,000	6,000	−1,000	.....
Infrastructure security and energy restoration	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Program direction	27,010	27,615	27,615	+605	.....
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−397	.....	.....	+397	.....
TOTAL, ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY	139,103	143,015	143,015	+3,912	.....
NUCLEAR ENERGY					
Research and development:					
Nuclear energy-enabling technologies	74,880	65,318	65,318	−9,562	.....
Integrated university program	5,000	.....	.....	−5,000	.....
Small modular reactor licensing technical support	67,000	65,000	65,000	−2,000	.....
Reactor concepts RD&D	115,544	73,674	73,674	−41,870	.....
Fuel-cycle research and development	187,351	175,438	193,138	+5,787	+17,700
International nuclear energy cooperation	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	452,775	382,430	400,130	−52,645	+17,700

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
Infrastructure:					
Radiological facilities management:					
Space and defense infrastructure	64,902	46,000	61,000	−3,902	+15,000
Research reactor infrastructure	4,986	5,000	5,000	+14	.....
Subtotal	69,888	51,000	66,000	−3,888	+15,000
INL facilities management:					
INL operations and infrastructure	155,000	144,220	144,220	−10,780	.....
Construction:					
13–D–905 RHLLW disposal project	.....	6,280	6,280	+6,280	.....
13–E–200 Advanced PIE capabilities	.....	1,500	1,500	+1,500	.....
Subtotal	.....	7,780	7,780	+7,780	.....
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	.....	95,000	93,000	+93,000	−2,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure	224,888	298,000	311,000	+86,112	+13,000
Program direction	91,000	90,015	92,015	+1,015	+2,000
Subtotal, Nuclear energy	768,663	770,445	803,145	+34,482	+32,700
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−3,272	.....	.....	+3,272	.....
Use of prior years balances	.....	.....	−17,700	−17,700	−17,700
TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY	765,391	770,445	785,445	+20,054	+15,000
FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT					
CCS and power systems:					
Carbon capture	68,938	60,438	60,438	−8,500	.....
Carbon storage	115,477	95,477	95,477	−20,000	.....
Advanced energy systems	100,000	55,193	80,946	−19,054	+25,753

Cross-cutting research	49,163	29,750	29,750	−19,413	.....
NETL coal research and development	35,031	35,011	35,011	−20	.....
Subtotal, CCS and power systems	368,609	275,869	301,622	−66,987	+25,753
Natural gas technologies	15,000	17,000	22,000	+7,000	+5,000
Unconventional fossil energy technologies from petroleum—oil technologies	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	+5,000
Program direction	120,000	115,753	120,000	.....	+4,247
Plant and capital equipment	16,794	13,294	13,294	−3,500	.....
Fossil energy environmental restoration	7,897	5,897	5,897	−2,000	.....
Special recruitment programs	700	700	700	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fossil energy research and development	534,000	428,513	468,513	−65,487	+40,000
Use of prior year balances	.....	−7,938	−7,938	−7,938	.....
Rescission	−187,000	.....	.....	+187,000	.....
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−297	.....	.....	+297	.....
TOTAL, FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	346,703	420,575	460,575	+113,872	+40,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	14,909	14,909	14,909	.....	.....
Elk Hills School Lands Fund	.....	15,580	15,580	+15,580	.....
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	192,704	195,609	195,609	+2,905	.....
SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT					
Rescission	−500,000	−291,000	.....	+500,000	+291,000
NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE					
Northeast home heating oil reserve	10,119	10,119	10,119	.....	.....
Rescission	−100,000	−6,000	−6,000	+94,000	.....
TOTAL, NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE	−89,881	4,119	4,119	+94,000	.....
Energy Information Administration	105,000	116,365	116,365	+11,365	.....
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP					
Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility (WA)	2,703	2,704	2,704	+1	.....
Gaseous diffusion plants	100,588	90,109	90,109	−10,479	.....
Small sites	67,430	57,831	87,831	+20,401	+30,000
West Valley Demonstration Project	65,000	47,862	47,862	−17,138	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−415			+415	
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP	235,306	198,506	228,506	−6,800	+30,000
URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND					
Oak Ridge	200,856	207,798	207,798	+6,942	
Paducah	81,807	90,142	90,142	+8,335	
Portsmouth	190,267	127,038	127,038	−63,229	
Pension and community and regulatory support		17,515	17,515	+17,515	
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze	−750			+750	
TOTAL, URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND/URANIUM INVENTORY CLEANUP	472,180	442,493	442,493	−29,687	
SCIENCE					
Advanced scientific computing research	442,000	455,593	455,593	+13,593	
Basic energy sciences:					
Research	1,542,600	1,688,889	1,601,388	+58,788	−87,501
Construction:					
07–SC–06 Project engineering and design [PED] National Synchrotron light source II [NSLS–II]	151,400	47,203	47,203	−104,197	
13–SC–10 LINAC coherent light source, II [SLAC]		63,500	63,500	+63,500	
Subtotal	151,400	110,703	110,703	−40,697	
Subtotal, Basic energy sciences	1,694,000	1,799,592	1,712,091	+18,091	−87,501
Biological and environmental research	611,823	625,347	625,347	+13,524	
Fusion energy sciences program	402,177	398,324	398,324	−3,853	
High-energy physics:					
Research	763,700	756,521	745,521	−18,179	−11,000

Construction:					
11–SC–40 Project engineering and design [PED] long baseline neutrino experiment, FNAL	4,000	.....	16,000	+12,000	+16,000
11–SC–41 Project engineering and design [PED] muon to electron conversion experiment, FNAL	24,000	20,000	20,000	−4,000	.....
Subtotal	28,000	20,000	36,000	+8,000	+16,000
Subtotal, High-energy physics	791,700	776,521	781,521	−10,179	+5,000
Nuclear physics:					
Operations and maintenance	500,000	486,366	499,366	−634	+13,000
Construction:					
06–SC–01 Project engineering and design [PED] 12 GeV continuous electron beam accelerator facility upgrade, Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator facility (was project 07–SC–001), Newport News, Virginia	50,000	40,572	40,572	−9,428	.....
Subtotal, Nuclear physics	550,000	526,938	539,938	−10,062	+13,000
Workforce development for teachers and scientists	18,500	14,500	14,500	−4,000	.....
Science laboratories infrastructure:					
Infrastructure support:					
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,385	1,385	1,385	.....	.....
Facilities and infrastructure	.....	900	900	+900	.....
Oak Ridge landlord	5,493	5,934	5,934	+441	.....
Subtotal	6,878	8,219	8,219	+1,341	.....
Construction:					
13–SC–70 utilities upgrade, FINAL	.....	2,500	2,500	+2,500	.....
13–SC–71 Utility infrastructure modernization at TJNAF	.....	2,500	2,500	+2,500	.....
12–SC–70 Science and user support building, SLAC	12,086	21,629	21,629	+9,543	.....
10–SC–70 Research support building and infrastructure modernization, SLAC	12,024	36,382	36,382	+24,358	.....
10–SC–71 Energy sciences building, ANL	40,000	32,030	32,030	−7,970	.....
10–SC–72 Renovate science laboratory, phase II, BNL	15,500	14,530	14,530	−970	.....
09–SC–72 Seismic life-safety, modernization and replacement of general purpose buildings, phase 2, PED/Construction, LBNL	12,975	.....	.....	−12,975	.....
09–SC–74, Technology and engineering development facilities PED, TJNAF	12,337	.....	.....	−12,337	.....
Subtotal	104,922	109,571	109,571	+4,649	.....
Subtotal, Science laboratories infrastructure	111,800	117,790	117,790	+5,990	.....
Safeguards and security	82,000	84,000	83,000	+1,000	−1,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
Science program direction	185,000	202,551	190,000	+5,000	−12,551
Subtotal, Science	4,889,000	5,001,156	4,918,104	+29,104	−83,052
Use of prior year balances		−9,104	−9,104	−9,104	
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−15,366			+15,366	
TOTAL, SCIENCE	4,873,634	4,992,052	4,909,000	+35,366	−83,052
ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY					
ARPA–E projects	255,000	325,000	287,000	+32,000	−38,000
Program direction	20,000	25,000	25,000	+5,000	
TOTAL, ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY	275,000	350,000	312,000	+37,000	−38,000
TITLE 17—INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM					
Administrative expenses	38,000	38,000	38,000		
Offsetting collection	−38,000	−38,000	−38,000		
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM					
Administrative expenses	6,000	9,000	9,000	+3,000	
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION					
Administrative operations:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Office of the Secretary:					
Program direction	5,030	4,986	4,986	−44	
Chief Financial Officer	53,204	51,043	51,043	−2,161	
Management	62,693	53,257	43,257	−19,436	−10,000
Human capital management	23,089	23,286	23,286	+197	
Chief Information Officer	36,615	36,243	36,243	−372	

Congressional and intergovernmental affairs:					
Program direction	4,690	4,076	4,076	−614	.....
Economic impact and diversity	5,660	6,447	6,447	+787	.....
General counsel	33,053	33,256	33,256	+203	.....
Policy and international affairs	20,518	20,781	20,781	+263	.....
Public affairs	3,801	3,310	3,310	−491	.....
Office of Indian energy policy and programs	2,000	2,506	2,506	+506	.....
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	250,353	239,191	229,191	−21,162	−10,000
Program support:					
Minority economic impact	1,813	1,059	1,059	−754	.....
Policy analysis and system studies	441	400	400	−41	.....
Environmental policy studies	520	500	500	−20	.....
Climate change technology program (program support)	5,482	5,600	5,600	+118	.....
Cybersecurity and secure communications	21,934	33,576	33,576	+11,642	.....
Corporate IT program support [CIO]	27,379	20,756	20,756	−6,623	.....
Subtotal, Program support	57,569	61,891	61,891	+4,322	.....
Subtotal, Administrative operations	307,922	301,082	291,082	−16,840	−10,000
Cost of work for others	48,537	48,537	48,537	.....	.....
Subtotal, Departmental administration	356,459	349,619	339,619	−16,840	−10,000
Funding from other defense activities	−118,836	−118,836	−118,836	.....	.....
Total, Departmental administration (gross)	237,623	230,783	220,783	−16,840	−10,000
Miscellaneous revenues	−111,623	−108,188	−108,188	+3,435	.....
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net)	126,000	122,595	112,595	−13,405	−10,000
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	42,000	43,468	43,468	+1,468	.....
TOTAL, ENERGY PROGRAMS	8,813,687	9,815,064	9,708,747	+895,060	−106,317

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES					
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES					
Directed stockpile work:					
Life extension program:					
B61 Life extension program	223,562	369,000	339,000	+115,438	−30,000
W76 Life extension program	257,035	174,931	204,931	−52,104	+30,000
Subtotal	480,597	543,931	543,931	+63,334	.....
Stockpile systems:					
B61 Stockpile systems	72,396	72,364	72,364	−32	.....
W76 Stockpile systems	63,383	65,445	65,445	+2,062	.....
W78 Stockpile systems	99,518	139,207	139,207	+39,689	.....
W80 Stockpile systems	44,444	46,540	46,540	+2,096	.....
B83 Stockpile systems	48,215	57,947	57,947	+9,732	.....
W87 Stockpile systems	83,943	85,689	85,689	+1,746	.....
W88 Stockpile systems	75,728	123,217	123,217	+47,489	.....
Subtotal	487,627	590,409	590,409	+102,782	.....
Weapons dismantlement and disposition:					
Operations and maintenance	56,770	51,265	51,265	−5,505	.....
Stockpile services:					
Production support	330,000	365,405	347,405	+17,405	−18,000
Research and development support	30,264	28,103	28,103	−2,161	.....
R & D certification and safety	165,569	191,632	199,632	+34,063	+8,000
Management, technology, and production	188,700	175,844	175,844	−12,856	.....
Plutonium sustainment	140,000	141,685	141,685	+1,685	.....

Subtotal	854,533	902,669	892,669	+38,136	−10,000
Subtotal, Directed stockpile work	1,879,527	2,088,274	2,078,274	+198,747	−10,000
Campaigns:					
Science campaign:					
Advanced certification	40,000	44,104	44,104	+4,104	.....
Primary assessment technologies	86,055	94,000	94,000	+7,945	.....
Dynamic materials properties	96,984	97,000	97,000	+16	.....
Advanced radiography	26,000	30,000	30,000	+4,000	.....
Secondary assessment technologies	85,000	85,000	85,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	334,039	350,104	350,104	+16,065	.....
Engineering campaign:					
Enhanced surety	41,696	46,421	46,421	+4,725	.....
Weapons system engineering assessment technology	15,663	18,983	18,983	+3,320	.....
Nuclear survivability	19,545	21,788	21,788	+2,243	.....
Enhanced surveillance	66,174	63,379	63,379	−2,795	.....
Subtotal	143,078	150,571	150,571	+7,493	.....
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high-yield campaign:					
Ignition	109,888	84,172	84,172	−25,716	.....
Diagnostics, cryogenics, and experimental support	86,259	81,942	81,942	−4,317	.....
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	4,997	6,044	6,044	+1,047	.....
Joint program in high-energy density laboratory plasmas	9,100	8,334	8,334	−766	.....
Facility operations and target production	266,030	264,691	264,691	−1,339	.....
Support of other stockpile programs	.....	14,817	14,817	+14,817	.....
Subtotal	476,274	460,000	460,000	−16,274	.....
Advanced simulation and computing	620,000	600,000	620,000	.....	+20,000
Readiness campaign:					
Nonnuclear readiness	65,000	64,681	64,681	−319	.....
Tritium readiness	63,591	65,414	65,414	+1,823	.....
Subtotal	128,591	130,095	130,095	+1,504	.....
Subtotal, Campaigns	1,701,982	1,690,770	1,710,770	+8,788	+20,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
Readiness in technical base and facilities [RTBF]:					
Operations of facilities:					
Kansas City Plant	156,217	163,602	163,602	+7,385	.....
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	83,990	89,048	89,048	+5,058	.....
Los Alamos National Laboratory	318,526	335,978	335,978	+17,452	.....
Nevada Test Site	97,559	115,697	115,697	+18,138	.....
Pantex	164,848	172,020	172,020	+7,172	.....
Sandia National Laboratory	120,708	167,384	167,384	+46,676	.....
Savannah River Site	97,767	120,577	120,577	+22,810	.....
Y–12 Productions Plant	246,001	255,097	255,097	+9,096	.....
Subtotal	1,285,616	1,419,403	1,419,403	+133,787	.....
Program readiness	74,180	.....	.....	−74,180	.....
Material recycle and recovery	78,000	.....	.....	−78,000	.....
Containers	28,979	.....	.....	−28,979	.....
Storage	31,272	.....	.....	−31,272	.....
Science, technology, and engineering capability support	.....	166,945	166,945	+166,945	.....
Nuclear operations capability support	.....	203,346	203,346	+203,346	.....
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and facilities	1,498,047	1,789,694	1,789,694	+291,647	.....
Construction:					
13–D–301 Electrical infrastructure upgrades, LANL/LLNL	.....	23,000	23,000	+23,000	.....
12–D–301 TRU waste facility project, LANL	9,881	24,204	24,204	+14,323	.....
11–D–801 TA–55 Reinvestment project II, LANL	10,000	8,889	8,889	−1,111	.....
10–D–501 Nuclear facilities risk reduction Y–12 National security complex, Oakridge, Tennessee	35,387	17,909	17,909	−17,478	.....
09–D–404, Test capabilities revitalization II, Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico	25,168	11,332	11,332	−13,836	.....
08–D–802 High-explosive pressing facility Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas	66,960	24,800	24,800	−42,160	.....
07–D–140 Project engineering and design [PED], various locations	3,518	.....	.....	−3,518	.....
06–D–141 Project engineering and design [PED], Y–12 Uranium Processing Facility, Oak Ridge, Tennessee	160,194	340,000	340,000	+179,806	.....

04–D–125 Chemistry and metallurgy replacement project, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico	200,000	.....	.....	−200,000	.....
Subtotal	511,108	450,134	450,134	−60,974	.....
Subtotal, Readiness in technical base and facilities	2,009,155	2,239,828	2,239,828	+230,673	.....
Secure transportation asset:					
Operations and equipment	145,274	114,965	114,965	−30,309	.....
Program direction	98,002	104,396	104,396	+6,394	.....
Subtotal	243,276	219,361	219,361	−23,915	.....
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response	222,147	247,552	247,552	+25,405	.....
Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program	96,380	.....	.....	−96,380	.....
Site stewardship	78,680	90,001	88,249	+9,569	−1,752
Safeguards and security:					
Defense nuclear security	686,252	643,285	643,285	−42,967	.....
Construction:					
08–D–701 Nuclear materials S&S upgrade project Los Alamos National Laboratory	11,752	.....	.....	−11,752	.....
Subtotal, Defense nuclear security	698,004	643,285	643,285	−54,719	.....
Cybersecurity	126,614	.....	.....	−126,614	.....
Total, Safeguards and security	824,618	643,285	643,285	−181,333	.....
NNSA CIO activities	.....	155,022	155,022	+155,022	.....
Legacy contractor pensions	168,232	185,000	185,000	+16,768	.....
National security applications	10,000	18,248	10,000	.....	−8,248
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−19,877	.....	.....	+19,877	.....
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	7,214,120	7,577,341	7,577,341	+363,221	.....
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION					
Nonproliferation and verification, R&D	356,150	548,186	418,186	+62,036	−130,000
Nonproliferation and international security	155,305	150,119	150,119	−5,186	.....
International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	571,639	311,000	368,000	−203,639	+57,000
Fissile materials disposition:					
U.S. plutonium disposition	205,632	498,979	498,979	+293,347	.....
U.S. uranium disposition	26,000	29,736	29,736	+3,736	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
Construction:					
MO_X fuel fabrication facilities:					
99–D–143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, South Carolina	435,172	388,802	388,802	−46,370	
99–D–141–02 Waste solidification building, Savannah River, South Carolina	17,582			−17,582	
Subtotal, Construction	452,754	388,802	388,802	−63,952	
Subtotal, U.S. fissle materials disposition	684,386	917,517	917,517	+233,131	
Russian surplus materials disposition	1,000	3,788	3,788	+2,788	
Total, Fissile materials disposition	685,386	921,305	921,305	+235,919	
Global threat reduction initiative	500,000	466,021	539,021	+39,021	+73,000
Legacy contractor pensions	55,823	62,000	62,000	+6,177	
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,324,303	2,458,631	2,458,631	+134,328	
Rescission	−21,000			+21,000	
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−7,423			+7,423	
TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	2,295,880	2,458,631	2,458,631	+162,751	
NAVAL REACTORS					
Naval reactors development	421,000	418,072	418,072	−2,928	
OHIO replacement reactor systems development	121,300	89,700	89,700	−31,600	
S8G Prototype refueling	99,500	121,100	121,100	+21,600	
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	358,300	366,961	366,961	+8,661	
Construction:					
13–D–905 Remote-handled low-level waste facility, INL		8,890	8,890	+8,890	
13–D–904 KS Radiological work and storage building, KSO		2,000	2,000	+2,000	
13–D–903, KS prototype staff building, KSO		14,000	14,000	+14,000	
10–D–903, Security upgrades, KAPL	100	19,000	19,000	+18,900	

10–D–904, NRF infrastructure upgrades, Idaho	12,000	.....	.....	−12,000	.....
08–D–190, Project engineering and design, Expended Core Facility M–290 recovering discharge station, Naval Reactor Facility, Idaho	27,800	5,700	5,700	−22,100	.....
07–D–190, Materials research tech complex [MRTC]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Construction	39,900	49,590	49,590	+9,690	.....
Program direction	40,000	43,212	43,212	+3,212	.....
TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS	1,080,000	1,088,635	1,088,635	+8,635	.....
Office of the Administrator	410,000	411,279	386,279	−23,721	−25,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	11,000,000	11,535,886	11,510,886	+510,886	−25,000
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP					
Closure sites	5,375	1,990	1,990	−3,385	.....
Hanford Site:					
Central plateau remediation	546,890	558,820	570,920	+24,030	+12,100
River corridor and other cleanup operations	386,822	389,347	389,347	+2,525	.....
Richland community and regulatory support	19,540	15,156	15,156	−4,384	.....
Total, Hanford Site	953,252	963,323	975,423	+22,171	+12,100
Idaho National Laboratory:					
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	382,769	396,607	396,607	+13,838	.....
Idaho community and regulatory support	4,100	3,000	3,000	−1,100	.....
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	386,869	399,607	399,607	+12,738	.....
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	282,393	334,268	334,268	+51,875	.....
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	282,393	334,268	334,268	+51,875	.....
Oak Ridge Reservation:					
Building 3019	37,000	.....	.....	−37,000	.....
OR Nuclear facility D&D	69,100	67,525	99,525	+30,425	+32,000
OR cleanup and disposition	87,000	109,470	109,470	+22,470	.....
OR reservation community and regulatory support	6,409	4,500	4,500	−1,909	.....
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	199,509	181,495	213,495	+13,986	+32,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
Office of River Protection:					
Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant:					
01–D–416 A–E/ORP–0060/Major construction	.....	690,000	690,000	+690,000	.....
Waste treatment and immobilization plant 01–D–16 A–D	430,000	.....	.....	−430,000	.....
Waste treatment and immobilization plant 01–D–16 E	310,000	.....	.....	−310,000	.....
Subtotal, Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant	740,000	690,000	690,000	−50,000	.....
Tank Farm activities:					
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	445,000	482,113	482,113	+37,113	.....
Total, Office of River Protection	1,185,000	1,172,113	1,172,113	−12,887	.....
Savannah River site:					
Savannah River community and regulatory support	9,584	16,584	16,584	+7,000	.....
Savannah River site risk management operations	343,586	444,089	444,089	+100,503	.....
Radioactive liquid tank waste:					
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	667,081	698,294	698,294	+31,213	.....
Construction:					
05–D–405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	170,071	22,549	22,549	−147,522	.....
PE&D Glass Waste Storage Building #3	3,500	.....	.....	−3,500	.....
Subtotal, Radioactive liquid tank waste	840,652	720,843	720,843	−119,809	.....
Total, Savannah River site	1,193,822	1,181,516	1,181,516	−12,306	.....
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	215,134	198,010	208,896	−6,238	+10,886
Program direction	321,628	323,504	323,504	+1,876	.....
Program support	20,380	18,279	18,279	−2,101	.....
Safeguards and Security	252,019	237,019	237,019	−15,000	.....
Technology development	11,000	20,000	20,000	+9,000	.....
Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution	.....	463,000	.....	.....	−463,000
Subtotal, Defense Environmental Clean up	5,026,381	5,494,124	5,086,110	+59,729	−408,014

Use of unobligated balances	.....	−10,000	−10,000	−10,000	.....
Use of prior year balances	−3,381	−12,123	−12,123	−8,742	.....
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−20,050	.....	.....	+20,050	.....
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP	5,002,950	5,472,001	5,063,987	+61,037	−408,014
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES					
Health, safety, and security:					
Health, safety, and security	335,436	139,325	139,325	−196,111	.....
Program direction	102,000	106,175	106,175	+4,175	.....
Total, Health, safety, and security	437,436	245,500	245,500	−191,936	.....
Specialized security activities	.....	188,619	188,619	+188,619	.....
Office of Legacy Management:					
Legacy management	157,514	164,477	164,477	+6,963	.....
Program direction	12,086	13,469	13,469	+1,383	.....
Total, Office of Legacy Management	169,600	177,946	177,946	+8,346	.....
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	93,350	.....	.....	−93,350	.....
Defense-related administrative support	118,836	118,836	118,836	.....	.....
Office of hearings and appeals	4,142	4,801	4,801	+659	.....
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	823,364	735,702	735,702	−87,662	.....
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	16,826,314	17,743,589	17,310,575	+484,261	−433,014
POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS [1]					
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance:					
Purchase power and wheeling	114,870	103,170	103,170	−11,700	.....
Program direction	8,428	8,732	8,732	+304	.....
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	123,298	111,902	111,902	−11,396	.....
Less alternative financing [PPW]	−14,708	−15,474	−15,474	−766	.....
Offsetting collections	−108,590	−96,428	−96,428	+12,162	.....

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance:					
Operating expenses	14,346	11,505	11,505	−2,841	.....
Purchase power and wheeling	50,000	51,000	51,000	+1,000	.....
Program direction	31,889	28,593	28,593	−3,296	.....
Construction	10,772	7,931	7,931	−2,841	.....
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	107,007	99,029	99,029	−7,978	.....
Less alternative financing	−21,997	−13,829	−13,829	+8,168	.....
Offsetting collections	−73,118	−73,308	−73,308	−190	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	11,892	11,892	11,892	.....	.....
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance:					
Construction and rehabilitation	110,449	83,475	83,475	−26,974	.....
Operation and maintenance	72,863	71,855	71,855	−1,008	.....
Purchase power and wheeling	471,535	422,225	422,225	−49,310	.....
Program direction	205,247	204,227	204,227	−1,020	.....
Utah mitigation and conservation	3,375	3,375	3,375	.....	.....
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	863,469	785,157	785,157	−78,312	.....
Less alternative financing	−266,207	−245,280	−245,280	+20,927	.....
Offsetting collections (Public Law 108–477, Public Law 109–103)	−306,541	−242,858	−242,858	+63,683	.....
Offsetting collections (Public Law 98–381)	−4,821	−5,099	−5,099	−278	.....
Offsetting collections (for program direction)	−156,609	−159,703	−159,703	−3,094	.....
Offsetting collections (for O&M)	−33,323	−36,087	−36,087	−2,764	.....

TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION	95,968	96,130	96,130	+162	.....
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND					
Operation and maintenance	4,169	5,555	5,555	+1,386	.....
Offsetting collections	−3,949	−5,335	−5,335	−1,386	.....
TOTAL, FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND	220	220	220	.....	.....
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS	108,080	108,242	108,242	+162	.....
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION					
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	304,600	304,500	304,500	−100	.....
FERC revenues	−304,600	−304,500	−304,500	+100	.....
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	25,748,081	27,666,895	27,127,564	+1,379,483	−539,331
(Total amount appropriated)	(26,639,290)	(28,033,562)	(27,203,231)	(+563,941)	(−830,331)
(Rescissions)	(−891,209)	(−366,667)	(−75,667)	(+815,542)	(+291,000)
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS					
Energy efficiency and renewable energy	1,809,638	2,267,333	1,916,068	+106,430	−351,265
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	139,103	143,015	143,015	+3,912	.....
Nuclear energy	765,391	770,445	785,445	+20,054	+15,000
Fossil energy research and development	346,703	420,575	460,575	+113,872	+40,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	14,909	14,909	14,909	.....	.....
Strategic petroleum reserves	192,704	195,609	195,609	+2,905	.....
Elk Hills School Lands Fund	.....	15,580	15,580	+15,580	.....
SPR Petroleum Account	−500,000	−291,000	.....	+500,000	+291,000
Northeast home heating oil reserve	−89,881	4,119	4,119	+94,000	.....
Energy Information Administration	105,000	116,365	116,365	+11,365	.....
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	235,306	198,506	228,506	−6,800	+30,000
Uranium enrichment D&D fund	472,180	442,493	442,493	−29,687	.....
Science	4,873,634	4,992,052	4,909,000	+35,366	−83,052
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	275,000	350,000	312,000	+37,000	−38,000
Advanced technology vehicles manufacturing loan program	6,000	9,000	9,000	+3,000	.....
Departmental administration	126,000	122,595	112,595	−13,405	−10,000
Office of the Inspector General	42,000	43,468	43,468	+1,468	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to—	
				Enacted	Budget estimate
Atomic energy defense activities:					
National Nuclear Security Administration:					
Weapons activities	7,214,120	7,577,341	7,577,341	+363,221	.....
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,295,880	2,458,631	2,458,631	+162,751	.....
Naval reactors	1,080,000	1,088,635	1,088,635	+8,635	.....
Office of the Administrator	410,000	411,279	386,279	−23,721	−25,000
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration	11,000,000	11,535,886	11,510,886	+510,886	−25,000
Defense environmental cleanup	5,002,950	5,472,001	5,063,987	+61,037	−408,014
Other defense activities	823,364	735,702	735,702	−87,662	.....
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	16,826,314	17,743,589	17,310,575	+484,261	−433,014
Power marketing administrations:[1]					
Southwestern Power Administration	11,892	11,892	11,892	.....	.....
Western Area Power Administration	95,968	96,130	96,130	+162	.....
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	220	220	220	.....	.....
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	108,080	108,242	108,242	+162	.....
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses	304,600	304,500	304,500	−100	.....
Revenues	−304,600	−304,500	−304,500	+100	.....
Total Summary of Accounts, Department of Energy	25,748,081	27,666,895	27,127,564	+1,379,483	−539,331

[1] Totals include alternative financing costs, reimbursable agreement funding, and power purchase and wheeling expenditures. Offsetting collection totals reflect funds collected for annual expenses, including power purchase and wheeling.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

Section 301. Language is included on unexpended balances.

Section 302. Language is included specifically authorizing intelligence activities pending enactment of the fiscal year 2013 Intelligence Authorization Act.

Section 303. The Committee has included a provision related to nuclear safety requirements.

Section 304. The Committee has included language related to independent cost estimates.

Section 305. Language is included related to the provision of uranium.

Section 306. The Committee has included a provision modifying an annual review.

Section 307. Language is included related to transfer authority.

Section 308. The Committee has included a provision on appointments.

Section 309. The Committee has included a provision on hiring.

Section 310. The Committee has included a provision on mandatory funding.

Section 311. The Committee has included a provision on the eligibility for tribal energy activities.

Section 312. The Committee has included a provision on a pilot program related to consolidated storage of spent nuclear fuel.

Section 313. The Committee has included a provision to repeal a reporting requirement.

Section 314. The Committee has included a provision repealing a reporting requirement.

Section 315. The Committee has included a provision amending a reporting requirement.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following list of general provisions are recommended by the Committee.

Section 501. The provision prohibits the use of any funds provided in this bill from being used to influence congressional action.

Section 502. The provision addresses transfer authority under this act.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2013, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project or activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Development Appropriation bill. The term "program, project or activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, 2013 and the report accompanying the bill.

If a sequestration order is necessary, in implementing the Presidential order, departments and agencies shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2013 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–177 to all items specified in the report accompanying the bill by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in support of the fiscal year 2013 budget estimates as modified by congressional action.

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 Committee is filing an original bill, which is not covered under this rule, but reports this information in the spirit of full disclosure.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2013:

Corps of Engineers.—Individual studies and projects proposed for appropriations within this bill are specifically authorized by law. The appropriation accounts where the funding for the studies and projects are recommended are not considered to be authorized as there is no originating act providing for these appropriation accounts.

Department of Energy: Energy Conservation and Supply Activities:

Office of Fossil Energy: Fossil Energy R&D, Clean Coal, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Research;

Health, Safety and Security;

Non-Defense Environmental Management;

Office of Science;

Department of Administration;

National Nuclear Security Administration: Weapons Activities; Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation; Naval Reactors; Office of the Administrator;

Defense Environmental Management, Defense Site Acceleration Completion;

Other Defense Activities;

Defense Nuclear Waste Fund;

Office of Security and Performance Assurance;

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;

Power Marketing Administrations: Southeastern, Southwestern, Western Area; and

Energy Information Administration.

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on April 26, 2012, the Committee ordered favorably reported en bloc an original bill (S. 2375) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes,

and reported an original bill (S. 2465) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes, provided, that each bill be subject to further amendment and that each bill be consistent with its spending allocations, by a recorded vote of 28–1, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Inouye	Mr. Johnson (WI)
Mr. Leahy	
Mr. Harkin	
Ms. Mikulski	
Mr. Kohl	
Mrs. Murray	
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Johnson (SD)	
Ms. Landrieu	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Lautenberg	
Mr. Nelson	
Mr. Pryor	
Mr. Tester	
Mr. Brown	
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Shelby	
Mrs. Hutchison	
Mr. Alexander	
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Coats	
Mr. Blunt	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	

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

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

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

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CHAPTER 84—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SUBCHAPTER II—ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT

§ 7135. Energy Information Administration.

(a) Establishment; appointment of Administrator; compensation; qualifications; duties

* * * * * * *

(i) Manufacturers energy consumption survey

(1) The Administrator shall conduct and publish the results of a survey of energy consumption in the manufacturing industries in the United States at least [once every two years] *once every four years* and in a manner designed to protect the confidentiality of individual responses. In conducting the survey, the Administrator shall collect information, including—

* * * * * * *

(k) Survey procedure

* * * * * * *

(1) conduct surveys of residential and commercial energy use at least [once every 3 years] *once every four years*, and make such information available to the public;

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 134—ENERGY POLICY

SUBCHAPTER VII—GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

[§ 13385. National inventory and voluntary reporting of greenhouse gases

[(a) National inventory

[Not later than one year after October 24, 1992, the Secretary, through the Energy Information Administration, shall develop, based on data available to, and obtained by, the Energy Information Administration, an inventory of the national aggregate emissions of each greenhouse gas for each calendar year of the baseline period of 1987 through 1990. The Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall annually update and analyze such inventory using available data. This subsection does not provide any new data collection authority.

[(b) Voluntary reporting

[(1) Issuance of guidelines

[Not later than 18 months after October 24, 1992, the Secretary shall, after opportunity for public comment, issue guidelines for the voluntary collection and reporting of information on sources of greenhouse gases. Such guidelines shall establish procedures for the accurate voluntary reporting of information on—

[(A) greenhouse gas emissions—

[(i) for the baseline period of 1987 through 1990; and

[(ii) for subsequent calendar years on an annual basis;

[(B) annual reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon fixation achieved through any measures, including fuel switching, forest management practices, tree planting, use of renewable energy, manufacture or use of vehicles with reduced greenhouse gas emissions, appliance efficiency, energy efficiency, methane recovery, cogeneration, chlorofluorocarbon capture and replacement, and power plant heat rate improvement;

[(C) reductions in greenhouse gas emissions achieved as a result of—

[(i) voluntary reductions;

[(ii) plant or facility closings; and

[(iii) State or Federal requirements; and

[(D) an aggregate calculation of greenhouse gas emissions by each reporting entity.

[Such guidelines shall also establish procedures for taking into account the differential radiative activity and atmospheric lifetimes of each greenhouse gas.

[(2) Reporting procedures

[The Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall develop forms for voluntary reporting under the guidelines established under paragraph (1), and shall make such forms available to entities wishing to report such information. Persons reporting under this subsection shall certify the accuracy of the information reported.

[(3) Confidentiality

[Trade secret and commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential shall be protected as provided in section 552(b)(4) of title 5.

[(4) Establishment of data base

[Not later than 18 months after October 24, 1992, the Secretary, through the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, shall establish a data base comprised of information voluntarily reported under this subsection. Such information may be used by the reporting entity to demonstrate achieved reductions of greenhouse gases.

[(c) Consultation

[In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS

CHAPTER 40—RECLAMATION STATES

SUBCHAPTER I—DROUGHT PROGRAM

§ 2214. Applicable period of drought program

(a) In general

* * * * * * *

(c) Termination of authority

The authorities established under this subchapter shall terminate on September 30, [2012] *2017*.

* * * * * * *

SUBCHAPTER III—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§ 2241. Authorization of appropriations

Except as otherwise provided in section 2243 of this title (relating to temperature control devices at Shasta Dam, California), there is authorized to be appropriated not more than [$90,000,000] *$100,000,000* in total for the period of fiscal years 2006 through [2012] *2017*.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1988, PUBLIC LAW 100–676

SEC. 3. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION.— * * *

* * * * * * *

(1) LOWER MISSION CREEK, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.— * * *

* * * * * * *

(6) LOWER OHIO RIVER, ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY.—The project for navigation, Lower Ohio River, Locks and Dams 52 and 53, Illinois and Kentucky: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated August 20, 1986, at a total cost of [$775,000,000] *$2,918,000,000*, with a first Federal cost of [$775,000,000] *$2,918,000,000*, and with the costs of construction of the project to be paid one-half from amounts appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury and one-half from amounts appropriated from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1992, PUBLIC LAW 102–580

SEC. 101. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

* * * * * * *

(1) SOUTHEAST ALASKA HARBORS OF REFUGE, ALASKA.—
* * *

* * * * * * *

(8) KISSIMMEE RIVER RESTORATION, FLORIDA.—The project for the ecosystem restoration of the Kissimmee River, Florida: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated March 17, 1992, [at a total cost of $426,885,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $139,943,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $286,942,000. The Secretary is further authorized to construct] *and* the Kissimmee River headwaters revitalization project in accordance with the report prepared under section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (100 Stat. 4251–4252) for such headwaters project and any modifications as are recommended by the Secretary based on the benefits derived for the environmental restoration of the Kissimmee River basin[, at a total cost of $92,210,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $46,105,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $46,105,000.]. *The toal cost of the ecosystem restoration and headwaters revitalization projects is $519,095,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $186,048,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $333,047,000.* The Secretary shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that implementation of the project to restore the Kissimmee River will maintain the same level of flood protection as is provided by the current flood control project.

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999, PUBLIC LAW 105–277

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE III—DENALI COMMISSION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 305. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

* * * * * * *

[(c) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.]

(c) GIFTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Commission, on behalf of the United States, may accept use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services, property, or money for purposes of 5 carrying out this Act.

(2) CONDITIONAL.—With respect to conditional gifts—

(A)(i) the Commission, on behalf of the United States, may accept conditional gifts for purposes of carrying out this Act, if approved by the Federal Cochairperson; and

(ii) the principal of and income from any such conditional gift shall be held, invested, reinvested, and used in accordance with the condition applicable to the gift; but

(B) no gift shall be accepted that is conditioned on any expenditure not to be funded from the gift or from the income generated by the gift unless the expenditure has been approved by Act of Congress; and

(C) the Commission shall submit an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that describes the amount and terms of conditional gifts, the manner in which such conditional gifts were or shall be used, and any results achieved by such use.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 310. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission to carry out the duties of the Commission consistent with the purposes of this title and pursuant to the work plan approved under section 4 under this Act, $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2008.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums appropriated under the authorization contained in this section shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 311. TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) The Commission may accept transfers of funds from other Federal agencies for purposes of this Act.

(b) Any Federal agency authorized to carry out an activity that is within the authority of the Commission may transfer to the Commission any appropriated funds available for such activity. Funds transferred to the Commission under this section shall be merged with and be available for the same time period as the commission's appropriation.

(c) The Commission shall submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing and summarizing all transfers to and expenditures from the Denali Commission under this section.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001, PUBLIC LAW 106–554

DIVISION B

TITLE I

SEC. 110. SAN GABRIEL BASIN, CALIFORNIA. (a) SAN GABRIEL BASIN RESTORATION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.— * * *

* * * * * * *

(3) PURPOSES OF FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.— * * *

(i) * * *

(ii) to operate and maintain any project constructed under this section for such period as the Secretary determines, but not to exceed [10] *15* years, following the initial date of operation of the project.

REVISED CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2007, PUBLIC LAW 110–5

"DIVISION B—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2007

"TITLE II—ELIMINATION OF EARMARKS, ADJUSTMENTS IN FUNDING, AND OTHER PROVISIONS

"CHAPTER 3—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

"SEC. 20320. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

"(c) The Secretary of Energy shall enter into an arrangement with an independent auditor for annual evaluations of the program under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. In addition to the independent audit, the Comptroller General shall conduct [an annual review] *a review every three years* of the Department's execution of the program under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The results of the independent audit and the Comptroller General's review shall be provided directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT, 2007, PUBLIC LAW 110–140

TITLE VIII—IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY POLICY

Subtitle A—Management Improvements

[SEC. 804. COORDINATION OF PLANNED REFINERY OUTAGES.

[(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

[(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration.

[(2) PLANNED REFINERY OUTAGE.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "planned refinery outage" means a removal, scheduled before the date on which the removal occurs, of a refinery, or any unit of a refinery, from service for maintenance, repair, or modification.

[(B) EXCLUSION.—The term "planned refinery outage" does not include any necessary and unplanned removal of a refinery, or any unit of a refinery, from service as a result of a component failure, safety hazard, emergency, or action reasonably anticipated to be necessary to prevent such events.

[(3) REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCT.—The term "refined petroleum product" means any gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, lubricating oil, liquid petroleum gas, or other petroleum distillate that is produced through the refining or processing of crude oil or an oil derived from tar sands, shale, or coal.

[(4) REFINERY.—The term "refinery" means a facility used in the production of a refined petroleum product through distillation, cracking, or any other process.

[(b) REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION.—The Administrator shall, on an ongoing basis—

[(1) review information on refinery outages that is available from commercial reporting services;

[(2) analyze that information to determine whether the scheduling of a refinery outage may nationally or regionally substantially affect the price or supply of any refined petroleum product by—

[(A) decreasing the production of the refined petroleum product; and

[(B) causing or contributing to a retail or wholesale supply shortage or disruption;

[(3) not less frequently than twice each year, submit to the Secretary a report describing the results of the review and analysis under paragraphs (1) and (2); and

[(4) specifically alert the Secretary of any refinery outage that the Administrator determines may nationally or regionally substantially affect the price or supply of a refined petroleum product.

[(c) ACTION BY SECRETARY.—On a determination by the Secretary, based on a report or alert under paragraph (3) or (4) of subsection (b), that a refinery outage may affect the price or supply of a refined petroleum product, the Secretary shall make available to refinery operators information on planned refinery outages to encourage reductions of the quantity of refinery capacity that is out of service at any time.

[(d) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall alter any existing legal obligation or responsibility of a refinery operator, or create any legal right of action, nor shall this section authorize the Secretary—

[(1) to prohibit a refinery operator from conducting a planned refinery outage; or

[(2) to require a refinery operator to continue to operate a refinery.]

OMNIBUS PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, 2009, PUBLIC LAW 111–11

TITLE X—WATER SETTLEMENTS

Subtitle A—San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement

PART I—SAN JOAQUIN RIVER RESTORATION SETTLEMENT ACT

SEC. 10009. APPROPRIATIONS; SETTLEMENT FUND.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION COSTS.—

* * * * * * *

(c) FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.— * * *

(2) AVAILABILITY.—All funds deposited into the Fund pursuant to subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) are authorized for appropriation to implement the Settlement and this part, in addition to the authorization provided in subsections (a) and (b) of section 10203, except that $88,000,000 of such funds are available for expenditure without further appropriation; provided that after [October 1, 2019, all funds in the Fund shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation.] *October 1, 2014, all funds in the Fund shall be available for expenditure on an annual basis in an amount not to exceed $40,000,000 without further appropriation.*

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 Budget Resolution for 2013: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development:				
Mandatory	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discretionary	33,361	33,361	41,110	[1] 41,110
Security	17,550	17,550	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	15,811	15,811	NA	NA
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2013	.....	.....	.....	[2] 19,775
2014	.....	.....	.....	9,327
2015	.....	.....	.....	2,990
2016	.....	.....	.....	599
2017 and future years	.....	.....	.....	533
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2013	NA	80	NA	17

[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 2012 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2012 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2012 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers—Civil					
Investigations	125,000	102,000	125,000	.....	+23,000
Construction	1,694,000	1,471,000	1,700,000	+6,000	+229,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries	252,000	234,000	253,000	+1,000	+19,000
Disaster relief category (Public Law 112–77)	802,000	.....	.....	−802,000	.....
Operations and Maintenance	2,412,000	2,398,000	2,404,000	−8,000	+6,000
Disaster relief category (Public Law 112–77)	534,000	.....	.....	−534,000	.....
Regulatory Program	193,000	205,000	199,000	+6,000	−6,000
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program [FUSRAP]	109,000	104,000	109,000	.....	+5,000
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	27,000	30,000	30,000	+3,000	.....
Disaster relief category (Public Law 112–77)	388,000	.....	.....	−388,000	.....
Expenses	185,000	182,000	182,000	−3,000	.....
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Total, title I, Department of Defense—Civil	6,726,000	4,731,000	5,007,000	−1,719,000	+276,000
Appropriations	(5,002,000)	(4,731,000)	(5,007,000)	(+5,000)	(+276,000)
Disaster relief category	(1,724,000)	.....	.....	(−1,724,000)	.....
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Central Utah Project Completion Account					
Central Utah Project construction	25,154	18,500	18,500	−6,654	.....
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	2,000	1,200	1,200	−800	.....
Subtotal	27,154	19,700	19,700	−7,454	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2012 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2012 appropriation	Budget estimate
Program oversight and administration	1,550	1,300	1,300	−250	.....
Total, Central Utah project completion account	28,704	21,000	21,000	−7,704	.....
Bureau of Reclamation					
San Joaquin Restoration Fund	.....	12,000	.....	.....	−12,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	1,047,719	1,013,018	1,028,018	−19,701	+15,000
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	1,076,423	1,034,018	1,049,018	−27,405	+15,000
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Energy Programs					
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	1,825,000	2,337,000	1,985,735	+160,735	−351,265
Rescission	−9,909	−69,667	−69,667	−59,758	.....
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−5,453	.....	.....	+5,453	.....
Subtotal	1,809,638	2,267,333	1,916,068	+106,430	−351,265
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	139,500	138,015	138,015	−1,485	.....
Defense function	.....	5,000	5,000	+5,000	.....
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−397	.....	.....	+397	.....
Subtotal	139,103	143,015	143,015	+3,912	.....
Nuclear Energy	768,663	677,445	692,445	−76,218	+15,000
Defense function	.....	93,000	93,000	+93,000	.....
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−3,272	.....	.....	+3,272	.....
Subtotal	765,391	770,445	785,445	+20,054	+15,000

Fossil Energy Research and Development	534,000	420,575	460,575	−73,425	+40,000
Rescission	−187,000			+187,000	
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−297			+297	
Subtotal	346,703	420,575	460,575	+113,872	+40,000
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	14,909	14,909	14,909		
Elk Hill School Lands Fund		15,580	15,580	+15,580	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	192,704	195,609	195,609	+2,905	
SPR Petroleum Account (rescission)	−500,000	−291,000		+500,000	+291,000
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	10,119	10,119	10,119		
Rescission	−100,000	−6,000	−6,000	+94,000	
Subtotal	−89,881	4,119	4,119	+94,000	
Energy Information Administration	105,000	116,365	116,365	+11,365	
Non-defense Environmental Cleanup	235,721	198,506	228,506	−7,215	+30,000
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−415			+415	
Subtotal	235,306	198,506	228,506	−6,800	+30,000
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	472,930	442,493	442,493	−30,437	
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−750			+750	
Subtotal	472,180	442,493	442,493	−29,687	
Science	4,889,000	4,992,052	4,909,000	+20,000	−83,052
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−15,366			+15,366	
Subtotal	4,873,634	4,992,052	4,909,000	+35,366	−83,052
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	275,000	350,000	312,000	+37,000	−38,000
Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	38,000	38,000	38,000		
Offsetting collection	−38,000	−38,000	−38,000		
Net appropriation					
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loans program	6,000	9,000	9,000	+3,000	
Departmental Administration	237,623	230,783	220,783	−16,840	−10,000
Miscellaneous revenues	−111,623	−108,188	−108,188	+3,435	
Net appropriation	126,000	122,595	112,595	−13,405	−10,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2012 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2012 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of the Inspector General	42,000	43,468	43,468	+1,468	
Total, Energy programs	8,813,687	9,815,064	9,708,747	+895,060	−106,317
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National Nuclear Security Administration					
Weapons Activities	7,233,997	7,577,341	7,577,341	+343,344	
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−19,877			+19,877	
Subtotal	7,214,120	7,577,341	7,577,341	+363,221	
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,324,303	2,458,631	2,458,631	+134,328	
Rescission	−21,000			+21,000	
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−7,423			+7,423	
Subtotal	2,295,880	2,458,631	2,458,631	+162,751	
Naval Reactors	1,080,000	1,088,635	1,088,635	+8,635	
Office of the Administrator	410,000	411,279	386,279	−23,721	−25,000
Security (rescission)					
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	11,000,000	11,535,886	11,510,886	+510,886	−25,000
Environmental and Other Defense Activities					
Defense Environmental Cleanup	5,023,000	5,009,001	5,063,987	+40,987	+54,986
Sec. 309—Contractor pay freeze rescission	−20,050			+20,050	
Defense Environmental Cleanup (legislative proposal)		463,000			−463,000
Other Defense Activities	823,364	735,702	735,702	−87,662	

Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	5,826,314	6,207,703	5,799,689	−26,625	−408,014
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	16,826,314	17,743,589	17,310,575	+484,261	−433,014
Power Marketing Administrations [1]					
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	8,428	8,732	8,732	+304	.....
Offsetting collections	−8,428	−8,732	−8,732	−304	.....
Subtotal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	45,010	44,200	44,200	−810	.....
Offsetting collections	−33,118	−32,308	−32,308	+810	.....
Subtotal	11,892	11,892	11,892	.....	.....
Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	285,900	291,920	291,920	+6,020	.....
Offsetting collections	−189,932	−195,790	−195,790	−5,858	.....
Subtotal	95,968	96,130	96,130	+162	.....
Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund	4,169	5,555	5,555	+1,386	.....
Offsetting collections	−3,949	−5,335	−5,335	−1,386	.....
Subtotal	220	220	220	.....	.....
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	108,080	108,242	108,242	+162	.....
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission					
Salaries and expenses	304,600	304,600	304,600	.....	.....
Revenues applied	−304,600	−304,600	−304,600	.....	.....
Net appropriation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, title III, Department of Energy	25,748,081	27,666,895	27,127,564	+1,379,483	−539,331
Appropriations	(26,639,290)	(28,033,562)	(27,203,231)	(+563,941)	(−830,331)
Rescissions	(−891,209)	(−366,667)	(−75,667)	(+815,542)	(+291,000)
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Appalachian Regional Commission	68,263	64,850	64,850	−3,413	.....
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	29,130	29,415	27,425	−1,705	−1,990
Delta Regional Authority	11,677	11,315	11,315	−362	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2012 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2012 appropriation	Budget estimate
Denali Commission	10,679	10,165	10,165	−514	
Northern Border Regional Commission	1,497	1,425	1,425	−72	
Southeast Crescent Regional Commission	250			−250	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses	1,027,240	1,042,200	1,042,200	+14,960	
Revenues	−899,726	−914,832	−914,832	−15,106	
Net appropriation	127,514	127,368	127,368	−146	
Office of Inspector General	10,860	11,020	11,870	+1,010	+850
Revenues	−9,774	−9,918	−9,918	−144	
Net appropriation	1,086	1,102	1,952	+866	+850
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	128,600	128,470	129,320	+720	+850
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3,400	3,400	3,400		
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects	1,000	3,084	1,000		−2,084
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	254,496	252,124	248,900	−5,596	−3,224
Appropriations	(254,496)	(252,124)	(248,900)	(−5,596)	(−3,224)
Rescissions					
Grand total	33,805,000	33,684,037	33,432,482	−372,518	−251,555
Appropriations	(32,972,209)	(34,050,704)	(33,508,149)	(+535,940)	(−542,555)
Disaster relief category	(1,724,000)			(−1,724,000)	
Rescissions	(−891,209)	(−366,667)	(−75,667)	(+815,542)	(+291,000)

[1] Totals adjusted to net out alternative financing costs, reimbursable agreement funding, and power purchase and wheeling expenditures. Offsetting collection totals only reflect funds collected for annual expenses, excluding power purchase wheeling.