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113TH CONGRESS *1st Session* | SENATE | REPORT 113–47

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2014

JUNE 27, 2013.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1245]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1245) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

New obligational authority

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	$34,835,288,000
Amount of 2013 appropriations [1] [2]	38,687,316,000
Amount of 2014 budget estimate	34,972,807,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2013 appropriations	−3,852,028,000
2014 budget estimate	−137,519,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

[2] Includes emergency funding of $1,889,000,000 in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (division A of Public Law 113–2).

81–639 PDF

CONTENTS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to provide appropriations for the fiscal year 2014 beginning October 1, 2013, and ending September 30, 2014, 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 2014 budget estimates for the bill total $34,972,807,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation of the Committee totals $34,835,288,000. This is $137,519,000 above the budget estimates and $3,852,028,000 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 2014 appropriation bill. Witnesses included officials and representatives of the Federal agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The recommendations for fiscal year 2014 therefore, have been developed after careful consideration of available data.

VOTES IN THE COMMITTEE

By a vote of 24 to 6 the Committee on June 27, 2013, recommended that the bill, as amended, be reported to the Senate.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

EXASCALE INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends $150,000,000, which includes $81,000,000 for the Office of Science and $69,000,000 for the NNSA, to support the Department's initiative to deploy the first exascale system by 2022. The Committee continues to support this research, development, and engineering effort to develop a new generation of high performance computers that can accelerative scientific discoveries, improve U.S. economic competitiveness, and maintain confidence in the safety, security, and reliability of the country's nuclear weapons deterrent.

The Committee believes the United States must remain the world leader in high performance computing. To achieve this ambitious goal of deploying a computing system 1,000 times faster than today's supercomputers requires a coordinated effort between the Office of Science and NNSA. The Committee supports the shared responsibilities laid out in a Memorandum of Understanding between NNSA and the Office of Science which assigns primary responsibility for systems engineering to NNSA and long-lead research and development in advanced architectures and system software to the Office of Science.

The Committee recommends that the Secretary assign an advisor on exascale computing to coordinate efforts across the Department and would report directly to the Secretary on the status of efforts to implement the exascale strategic plan.

SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTING

The Committee is concerned about the Department's plans to change the way it manages small business contracts to achieve the agency's small business prime contracting goal. The Department's plans would increase costs to the Federal Government without helping small businesses. For example, converting Management and Operating subcontracts to Department prime contracts would increase the Department's administrative costs by up to $50,000,000 to hire 260 additional FTEs with contracting expertise. The Department's plans may also adversely disrupt existing subcontracts with small businesses and prevent the integration of critical safety and security functions at its sites and facilities. The Committee bill allows the Department to count subcontracts awarded by its Management and Operating contractors toward the agency and government-wide goals for procurement contracts awarded to small businesses.

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, 2013 [1]	$1,810,463,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,775,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,280,985,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommendation is $2,280,985,000 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 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.

Hydrogen Technology.—The Committee continues to support fuel cell and hydrogen energy systems for stationary, vehicle, motive and portable power applications. The Committee recommends $100,000,000 for the Fuel Cell Technologies program. Within this total funding, $10,000,000 is for Technology Validation focused on passenger vehicle and hydrogen infrastructure applications where vehicles will be deployed, $42,000,000 is for hydrogen fuels R&D, and $10,000,000 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.

The Committee is encouraged by the collaborative approach reflected in the H2USA Letter of Agreement and sees it as an important step toward commercialization of fuel cell vehicles and the supply chain. With regard to infrastructure, DOE should analyze, research and make suitable investments in order to transform the size, cost, scalability, and interoperability of new stations, including modular stations, in order to meet the needs of the initial, commercial market beginning in 2015, while having the ability to increase the station capacity as commercialization develops. Additionally, DOE should continue to support efforts to finalize codes and standards to promote fuel cell and infrastructure commercialization, to establish a national template for emergency responder training programs, and to ensure metering and quality standards that can be met and verified by State and local measurement standards agencies.

Bioenergy Technologies.—The Committee recommends $245,000,000 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 applications. 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. The Committee has provided the requested $45,000,000 to support this effort. The Committee urges the Department to provide funds to projects that utilize regionally available and appropriate wood and agricultural biomass feedstock for thermal heating applications.

Solar Energy.—The Committee recommends $310,000,000 for solar energy. The Committee supports the increase to $61,081,000 for solar balance of system soft cost reduction and directs the Department to engage with State and local governments to reduce costs and timelines associated with permitting, interconnection, and inspection; to create technical and professional standards for solar installers to eliminate overlapping inspections; and to encourage innovative business models that reduce soft costs to consumers. Further, the Committee supports the grid integration activities proposed in the budget request.

Wind Energy.—The recommendation is $110,000,000 for wind energy. The Committee directs use of offshore wind technologies funding to include 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.

Geothermal Technology.—The recommendation for geothermal technology is $60,000,000. 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, including $43,500,000 for marine and hydrokinetic technology research, development and deployment, and $15,500,000 for conventional hydropower. The Committee directs the Department to provide not less than $20,000,000 for competitive demonstrations of marine and hydrokinetic technologies. The Committee recommends the Department review its university-based National Marine Renewable Energy Centers and determine if these activities should be consolidated into one existing Center. The Committee is concerned with the Department's proposal to construct a new deep-water wave tank testing facility in fiscal year 2014 and then to immediately turn to constructing an off-shore testing facility in fiscal year 2015. The Committee directs the Department to consult with industry to determine if the deep-wave tank testing facility is a priority for industry. The Department is directed to share the out-come of the industry consultation with Congress before taking any action. None of the funding may be used for the proposed advanced manufacturing initiative for MHK devices. The Committee recommends that the Department coordinate with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, other relevant agencies and industry to reduce the amount of time to permit MHK test and demonstration projects. The Committee also recommends that the Water Power Program, in coordination with the Fossil Energy Program, demonstrate the ability of marine and hydrokinetic technologies to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiencies related to offshore oil and gas production.

Vehicle Technologies.—The Committee recommends $415,000,000 for vehicle technologies. The Committee acknowledges the progress toward the Super Truck program's goals, anticipates continued progress in fiscal year 2014 with the $10,100,000 requested in the budget, and supports continued fulfillment of existing contracts to

support commercialization of truck technologies demonstrated by industry partners. The Committee further encourages the Department to identify additional measures to leverage the success of the current program toward additional fuel economy gains to incorporate alternatives to petroleum fuels in commercial vehicles. The Committee notes that class 8 heavy-duty trucks account for 25 percent of commercial trucks, yet consume 75 percent of the total amount of petroleum used for all commercial trucks. The Committee recommends that a portion of the funds appropriated to the Vehicle Technology Program be used to research, develop, and demonstrate the most promising class 8 heavy-duty long-haul truck technologies (such as alternative fuel or dual fuel technologies), capable of significantly reducing air pollution emissions and petroleum consumption in a cost effective manner. The Committee believes that such work will leverage existing Federal investments and help put our heavy-duty truck fleet on the path to reduced petroleum usage. The Committee supports the grid integration activities proposed in the budget request. Further, within available funds, $10,000,000 is provided to continue funding of section 131 of the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act. Lastly, $10,000,000 is provided for competitive demonstrations of electric vehicle deployment programs. Grants made available with this funding should focus on a limited number of awards in order to maximize large-scale deployment.

Building Technologies.—The Committee recommends $224,000,000 for building technologies. The Committee supports the grid integration activities proposed in the budget request. These activities hold particular promise for the Building Technologies Program, where new control paradigms at the building/grid interface promise near-term efficiency gains, as well as additional operational flexibility and resilience for electric distribution systems. The Committee notes that television set-top boxes cost consumers $3,000,000,000 in electricity charges in 2011, with $2,000,000,000 wasted when televisions are not in use. The Committee commends industry for its commitments to utilize more efficient equipment. The Committee encourages the Department of Energy to work with industry and stakeholders to develop and deploy widely equipment that meets Energy Star 4 specifications and powers down or off when not in use as soon as feasible. Further, the Committee urges the Department to consider establishing a Geothermal Heat Pump Technology Office within the Buildings Technology Program to promote developing innovative geothermal heat pump technologies and enhancing their use in both residential and commercial buildings. The Department is to report back within 6 months of enactment of this act on the progress for the Geothermal Heat Pump Technology Office.

The Committee recommends no funding for the Energy Efficient Buildings Hub, and directs the Department to terminate the Hub. The Department may use the remainder of prior year balances provided to the Hub for research and development activities within the program. After $80,000,000 in appropriations and spending $55,000,000 over the last 4 years, the Committee has seen no measurable benefit from this investment. The purpose of the Hubs is to accelerate the discovery of transformational energy tech-

nologies within 5 years that are likely to be commercialized by the private sector. Unlike the other Hubs, which have clear goals and timeframes, the Energy Efficient Buildings Hub never established key deliverables within the 5 year award period. The Hub was more focused on the economic development of the Philadelphia area rather than developing a national program to improve the energy efficiency of commercial and residential buildings across the United States. In addition, most of the activities described in the Hub's program plan are already being addressed by core programs in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Last year, an independent review team found that this Hub was poorly managed and lacked measurable goals. Despite efforts by the Department to help improve management of the Hub and establish key deliverables within the 5 year award period, the Committee has seen no improvement. The Committee is frustrated that the Department did not exercise sufficient oversight of the Hub at its inception to avoid these mistakes and expects the Department to take faster action when programs are not meeting management or scientific goals. It appears that part of the Department's problem in exercising control of the Hub stems from the Hub's organizational structure, which involves several Federal agencies and other non-Federal partners which have changed since the Hub was created. In proposing future Hubs, the Department should incorporate the lessons learned from this Hub to provide the greatest opportunity for success. If the Department again seeks to propose a Hub jointly with any other Federal agency it will have to detail how the Department is going to exercise oversight and control in such a structure. The Department should work to minimize duplication and overlap between any Hub and the Department's program offices.

Advanced Manufacturing.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the manufacturing sector to the U.S. economy, directly generating 12 percent of U.S. GDP and employing nearly 12 million people. The Committee recommends $215,985,000 for advanced manufacturing. Within this total funding, $5,000,000 is for the joint additive manufacturing pilot institute with the Department of Defense, $10,000,000 is for development of additive manufacturing processes, low cost carbon fiber, and other manufacturing technologies at the existing Manufacturing Demonstration Facility, $25,000,000 is for the Critical Materials Hub aimed at improving critical material supply chains that are prone to disruption, $56,000,000 is for the wide bandgap semiconductor institute. The Committee supports the President's vision to strengthen domestic manufacturing and improve U.S. competitiveness through a National Network for Manufacturing Innovation, however, the Committee would like to see analysis to identify and prioritize investments in clean energy manufacturing. The Committee encourages the Department to conduct this analysis to justify requests for more substantial increases for institutes in clean energy manufacturing.

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

Facilities and Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends $46,000,000 for facilities and infrastructure.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $185,000,000 for program direction.

Strategic Programs.—The Committee recommends $28,000,000 for strategic programs.

Weatherization Assistance Program.—The Committee provides $190,000,000. The Committee notes that the Inspector General has found instances where weatherized homes have failed state inspections or fell short of minimum efficiency standards. The committee encourages the Weatherization Program to raise standards by (1) requiring crew laborers, crew leaders, contractors, energy auditors and QC inspectors to meet minimum training requirements and to meet or exceed current industry standards for home performance accreditation programs as determined by the Secretary; (2) ensuring that each retrofit for which weatherization assistance is provided meets or exceeds the standards in applicable building energy codes and quality of work standards after the work is completed; and (3) increasing third party inspection to ensure compliance with building energy codes and quality of work standards. The Committee notes, however, the important role that weatherization plays in permanently reducing energy costs for low-income families, lessening our dependence on foreign oil, and training a skilled workforce.

Intergovernmental Activities.—The Committee provides $53,000,000 for State Energy Programs and $10,000,000 for Tribal Energy Activities.

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$139,219,000
Budget estimate, 2014	169,015,000
Committee recommendation	149,015,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $149,015,000 for Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. The Department should support or implement accelerated deployment of new renewable electricity generation by developing best practices and providing the necessary funds for States seeking to form interstate compacts for integrating large-scale renewable energy into their transmission system.

The Committee supports the Department's proposed research on advanced modeling capabilities to improve electric planning and operations. Advances in big data analytic capabilities and modeling and visualization technologies offer potential for improving efficient operations of the electric grid particularly when incorporating power from variable renewable energy sources such as wind and solar energy. Within funds provided for the Clean Energy Transmission and Reliability Program, the Committee urges the department to consider applications beyond response to energy supply disruption, and to include university/industry teams. The Committee directs the Department to report on the need for workforce education as a necessary element for the successful and rapid transition of advanced modeling and simulation solutions developed under this program.

Because of recent natural disasters and other interruptions to power and energy sources, the Committee generally supports the Department's desire to create new capabilities for emergency response and monitoring. The Committee, however, also has the responsibility to ensure that the limited taxpayer dollars that are available to the Department are allocated in the most cost-efficient manner possible. The Committee has evaluated the Department's restructuring proposal and is concerned that instead of replacing lower priority activities with new, higher priority activities, the Department is simply adding work scope and not achieving the types of efficiencies that are expected in these tight budgets. The Committee is concerned that the Department would create significant out-year mortgages and an unsustainable new number of Federal jobs. The Committee understands, for example, that as part of the proposed Operational Energy and Resilience program, the Department is seeking to create 17 new Federal FTES, and will, in future budget years, propose a total of 70 permanent FTEs to operate this program at its peak. This more than doubles the current number of FTEs currently in this office, and will have a significant effect on future funding decisions. The Department is directed, within 90 days after the enactment of this Act, to provide the Committee a report on the proposed Infrastructure Security and Energy Restoration program, including funding requirements for future years, proposed staff levels, a detailed justification of the duties and responsibilities of Federal staff proposed to be located in each State, and any other detail that is relevant to the Committee's consideration in evaluating the program.

The Committee does not include funding for the proposed Electricity Systems Hub. In proposing new hubs, the Department should model its approach after the successful hubs, each of which addresses a well-defined grand energy challenge and has a focused mission. An energy innovation hub should not be proposed for work that could otherwise be conducted within an office's research and development programs if sufficient resources could be freed through prioritization. In this case, the Department has not made a strong argument that the proposed work warrants establishing a new hub.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$757,482,000
Budget estimate, 2014	735,460,000
Committee recommendation	735,460,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $735,460,000 for Nuclear Energy, including $94,000,000 for safeguards and security at Idaho National Laboratory. In addition, the Committee recommends use of prior year balances in the amount of $5,000,000.

NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Small Modular Reactor Licensing Technical Support.—The Committee recommends $70,000,000 for Small Modular Reactor Licensing Technical Support. The Committee understands that due to the issuance of a second funding opportunity announcement for more

innovative designs, the program has been extended from five to six years but will remain subject to the original $452,000,000 cap. Prior to making any additional awards, the Department should conduct an economic assessment to determine whether favorable market and other economic considerations justify supporting additional reactor designs. The Committee directs any new awardees to be selected only after a full competitive process.

Reactor Concepts Research, Development, and Demonstration.—The Committee recommends $62,500,000 for Reactor Concepts Research, Development, and Demonstration. The Committee directs the Nuclear Energy Program to focus funding for Reactor Concepts Research, Development and Demonstration, which includes funding for Advanced SMRs and Advanced Reactor Concepts, on technologies that show clear potential to be safer, less waste producing, more cost competitive, and more proliferation-resistant than existing nuclear power technologies.

The Committee supports the termination of the Next Generation Nuclear Plant demonstration project, and accordingly recommends no funds for this activity. Although high temperature gas reactors may present significant potential benefits in the future, there is little to no likelihood of such reactors being built in the United States in the mid-term. The low price of natural gas will continue to undermine the economic case for using nuclear reactors for process heat.

The Committee recommends $21,000,000 for Advanced Reactor Concepts. The Committee is encouraged by the Department's efforts to develop enhanced accident tolerant fuels which will significantly improve the ability of nuclear reactors to cope with beyond-design-basis accidents. The Committee supports a continued and strengthened program leveraging its significant applied materials science resources embodied in the national laboratory complex with the domestic commercial nuclear sector. The Committee supports focused development on concepts that target reduced heat and hydrogen production from reactions under loss of coolant conditions, and which provide additional barriers to fission product release, thus limiting the possibility of offsite contamination in the event of catastrophic accidents. Specific encouraging examples include accelerated development of advanced self-protecting steel cladding and the ceramic-based microencapsulated fuel. The Committee also directs the Department to engage in a rigorous analysis utilizing its recently integrated high-speed computing and modeling activities to underpin the benefit of these new enhanced accident tolerant fuels.

The Committee notes that significant developments in the nuclear energy field have occurred since the Department issued its Nuclear Energy Research and Development Roadmap [Roadmap] in 2010. These new developments, such as, lessons learned from Fukushima, advances in small modular reactor technologies, and DOE path forward on the BRC recommendations, should inform the Department's research and development priorities in the future. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to update the Roadmap to ensure that its research and development priorities reflect the most current and emerging needs of the nuclear energy field to allow the United States to maintain a strong world

leadership role in nuclear technologies. Further, the Committee directs the Department to identify how it will integrate the missions and expertise of our unique national laboratories to help meet these long-term goals. The Department is directed to submit the updated Roadmap to Congress no later than 180 days after the enactment of this act.

Fuel Cycle Research and Development.—The Committee recommends $175,100,000 for Fuel Cycle Research and Development. The Committee recommends $60,000,000 for used nuclear fuel disposition, consistent with the budget request.

The Committee notes that nearly 18 months have passed since the Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future submitted its final recommendations to the Secretary of Energy. The Committee continues to strongly support these recommendations, and again provides funding for research and development activities which support efforts to move forward on a new nuclear waste management program, regardless of the location of storage or disposal facilities. The Committee again includes a general provision in section 309 of this bill which allows the Department of Energy to develop a pilot program for a consolidated storage facility, pending enactment of more comprehensive legislation.

The Committee recommends $57,100,000 for the Advanced Fuels program. The Committee directs the Department to continue implementation of the accident tolerant fuels development program, the goal of which is development of meltdown-resistant nuclear fuels leading to in-reactor testing and utilization in 10 years. The Committee is concerned that the proposed reduction for the Advanced Fuels program does not support continued engagement of private industry and universities as the process of evaluating and selecting promising technologies for accident tolerant fuel for further development in the United States moves into reactor testing and fuel licensing work. In addition to continuation of the industry and university cost shared program initiated in fiscal year 2012, $3,000,000 is recommended to advance promising and innovative research, including ceramic cladding and other technologies, emanating from qualified and competitively selected small business research task awards that complement the three major industry and university projects and are focused on the development and testing of accident tolerant fuels. Further, the Committee is concerned that the Department has not yet provided to the Committee the plan for development of meltdown-resistant fuels leading to in-reactor testing and utilization by 2020 as required in the Fiscal Year 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Report 112–75). The Committee directs the Department to provide this report to the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies.—The Committee recommends $62,300,000 for Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies. Within available funds, the Committee recommends $12,563,000 for the National Scientific User Facility.

The Committee recommends $24,300,000 for the Energy Innovation Hub for Modeling and Simulation, which represents the fifth fiscal year of funding for this Hub. The Committee recognizes the accomplishments of this Hub, whose centerpiece is a virtual model of an operating pressurized water reactor. Research and data from

this Hub has, and will continue, to provide a basis for improving the safety and economic cases for approximately two-thirds of the Nation's operating commercial reactors. Allowing researchers and engineers to examine real-time operations in this virtual reactor provides opportunities to address issues in nuclear reactors that have not been possible until now. The Department is encouraged to apply lessons learned from this Hub to any new Hubs it proposes in the future.

Radiological Facilities Management.—The Committee provides $20,000,000 for Radiological Facilities Management. Within this funding, the Committee recommends $15,000,000 for hot cells at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for Research Reactor Infrastructure.

Idaho Facilities Management.—The Committee recommends $166,560,000 for Idaho Facilities Management.

International Nuclear Energy Cooperation.—The Committee provides $2,500,000 for International Nuclear Energy Cooperation, the same as the request.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $87,500,000 for Program Direction to be available until September 30, 2015.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$532,932,000
Budget estimate, 2014	420,575,000
Committee recommendation	420,575,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $420,575,000 for Fossil Energy Research and Development.

CCS and Power Systems.—The Committee recommends $268,631,000 for CCS and Power Systems. Within the available funding, Advanced Energy Systems is funded at $40,000,000. Within Gasification Systems, a subprogram of Advanced Energy Systems, the recommendation includes $8,000,000 to continue activities improving advanced air separation technologies.

Funds recommended for Carbon Capture and Storage, and Power Systems shall be available to continue to advance the full scope of technologies for the reduction of carbon emissions conducted at the Department of Energy's National Carbon Capture Center, including direct carbon capture and technologies or methods to reduce the cost of or advance the efficiency or reliability of post-combustion capture technologies, pre-combustion capture technologies, and oxy-combustion systems.

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 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 $115,753,000 for program direction.

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 $20,000,000 for natural gas technologies. Of this amount, $12,000,000 is for interagency research and development initiatives and $8,000,000 is for ongoing methane hydrates research and development.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$14,879,000
Budget estimate, 2014	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, the same as the budget request.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$192,319,000
Budget estimate, 2014	189,400,000
Committee recommendation	189,400,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $189,400,000 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 4½ 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. The Committee is concerned with the Department's seeming unwillingness or inability to implement a law enacted in 2009.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$4,099,000
Budget estimate, 2014	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve as requested.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$104,790,000
Budget estimate, 2014	117,000,000
Committee recommendation	117,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $117,000,000 for the Energy Information Administration.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$235,250,000
Budget estimate, 2014	212,956,000
Committee recommendation	232,956,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee's recommendation for Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup is $232,956,000.

Reprogramming Control Levels.—In fiscal year 2014, 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 $2,545,000.

Gaseous Diffusion Plants.—The Committee recommends $96,222,000.

Small Sites.—The Committee recommends $70,189,000. 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 $64,000,000.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$471,984,000
Budget estimate, 2014	554,823,000
Committee recommendation	554,823,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $554,823,000 for Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning activities, the same as the budget request.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$4,866,248,000
Budget estimate, 2014	5,152,752,000
Committee recommendation	5,152,752,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $5,152,752,000 as requested for the Office of Science. 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.

BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES

The Committee recommends $1,805,162,000, a decrease of $57,249,000 below the request, for Basic Energy Sciences. Of these funds, the Committee recommends up to $100,000,000 for Energy Frontier Research Centers and $24,237,000 each for the Fuels from Sunlight and Batteries and Energy Storage Hubs.

Within these funds, the Committee also recommends $20,000,000 for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR] program, which was created by Congress over concerns about the uneven distribution of Federal research and development grants. The Committee encourages the Department to continue funding to support research and development needs of graduate and post-graduate science programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

The Committee recommends $625,347,000 as requested for Biological and Environmental Research. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $321,066,000 for biological systems science and $304,281,000 for climate and environmental sciences.

Within the funds for biological systems science, the Committee recommends $5,000,000 for nuclear medicine research for human application. Within the funds provided for climate and environmental sciences, the Committee recommends $46,700,000 as requested for the operation of the Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. The Committee also recommends $74,000,000 for climate and Earth systems modeling of which $500,000 is to be used to engage universities more directly in climate analysis.

The Committee is aware that the program is engaged in a collaborative process focused on adaptation to climate change. Specifically, the program has engaged other Federal agencies, climate modelers, and end users in an evaluation of how best to advance model development in service of adaptation given a rapidly evolving climate. The Committee encourages a continuation of this effort and would urge that it focus on recommendations to "downscale" global models to a level of resolution which facilitates informed decisionmaking at the local, state and regional level. Given the significant computing power needs and massive volumes of statistical data associated with this effort the Committee would note the critical role that the national laboratories can play through their science expertise and computing resources. The Committee would urge further involvement by the national laboratories in development of climate models which can facilitate development of high resolution, regionally focused climate projections.

ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH

The Committee recommends $493,773,000, an increase of $28,180,000 above the request, for Advanced Scientific Computing Research. The Committee believes its recommendation would allow the Department to develop and maintain world-class computing and network facilities for science and deliver the necessary research in applied mathematics, computer science, and advanced networking to support the Department's missions.

Within these funds, the Committee recommends $81,000,000, an increase of $12,500,000 above the request, for the exascale initiative to spur U.S. innovation and increase the country's ability to address critical national challenges. The Committee supports the Department's plan to deploy the first exascale system by 2022 that is energy efficient with a peak power not to exceed 20 megawatts based on marketable technology and have real-world, mission-critical applications ready to use on exascale platforms with computationally efficient and reliable system software.

Since few companies have the resources or expertise to develop and maintain their own modeling, simulation, and analytics software, the Committee is concerned that it is becoming increasingly difficult for small, medium, and even large businesses to take advantage of powerful, new computing capabilities. The Committee directs the Office of Science to submit a plan to this Committee by May 1, 2014 that would (1) simplify access to computing resources at the labs, especially for small- and medium-sized businesses, (2) establish a few primary points-of-contact to help industry learn about advanced computing capabilities and resources available within the Department and national laboratories, and (3) engage

relevant and qualified independent software vendors to partner with the laboratories to help bridge the gap between the research capabilities at the labs and the commercial needs of companies by adapting and customizing lab-developed software for use by industry.

The Committee also recommends $93,000,000 for the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility, $67,000,000 for the Argonne Leadership Computing Facility, and $65,605,000 for the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center facility at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Computational Science Graduate Fellowship program to maintain a healthy pipeline of computational scientists equipped and trained to address the Department's mission needs, including advances in exascale computing.

HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

The Committee recommends $806,590,000, an increase of $30,069,000 above the request, for High Energy Physics. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $35,000,000 as requested for construction of the Muon to Electron Conversion Experiment. The Committee also recommends $30,000,000 for the Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment, which includes $10,000,000 for research and development and $20,000,000 for project engineering and design. Research in neutrinos represents the next frontier of particle physics and this experiment remains a top priority for the U.S. and international physics communities. The Committee restores funding for this project to mature the design, develop better cost estimates, and encourage international collaborators to make financial contributions. Within the funds for High Energy Physics, the Committee recommends $15,000,000 to support minimal, sustaining operations at the Homestake Mine in South Dakota.

Within the funds for High Energy Physics, the Committee also recommends $20,000,000 for Accelerator Stewardship. The Committee recognizes the critical role accelerator technology can play in addressing many of the economic and societal issues confronting the country. The Committee supports the Office of Science's efforts to make unique test facilities available to U.S. industry to accelerate applications of accelerator technology. Testing accelerator technology, such as at beam facilities, is the only, unambiguous way to demonstrate the operational efficacy of a new technology and represents the final step in validating a design concept.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

The Committee recommends $569,938,000 as requested for Nuclear Physics. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $25,500,000 in construction funds for the upgrade to the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, which the Nuclear Science Advisory Committee reaffirmed was the highest priority for the nations' nuclear physics program. The Committee also recommends $55,000,000 for the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams, $17,255,000 for operations of the Argonne Tandem Linac Accelerator System, and $165,200,000 for the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider for 22 weeks of operations.

FUSION ENERGY SCIENCES

The Committee recommends $458,324,000 as requested for Fusion Energy Sciences. Within these funds, the Committee recommends no less than $75,000,000 for the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory to maintain core expertise in plasma theory and simulation, general plasma science, and tokamak research. The Committee also recommends no less than $77,000,000 for the DIII–D fusion reactor, which includes $10,264,000 for upgrades to the reactor, $16,000,000 to support critical scientific staff, and $904,000 to support university students and post-docs. The Committee provides no funding for the Alcator C–Mod fusion reactor at MIT. The Committee commends the Office of Science for making a difficult choice to shut down the facility to fund higher priority activities within the fusion energy sciences program.

The Committee also recommends $14,773,000 for High Energy Density Laboratory Plasmas, which includes $6,575,000 as requested for experiments on the Matter in Extreme Conditions instrument at the Linac Coherent Light Source at SLAC and $8,198,000 for academic grants to study the behavior of matter and radiation at extreme temperatures and pressures to match funding available at NNSA for this joint program. The Committee also recommends $2,500,000 for heavy ion fusion science research at the Neutralized Drift Compression Experiment-II at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to take advantage of an $11,000,000 Recovery Act upgrade to the facility.

The Committee also recommends $12,000,000 for the Fusion Simulation program to provide experimentally validated predictive simulation capabilities that are critical for ITER and other current and planned toroidal fusion devices. The Committee is concerned that the fusion energy program is not taking full advantage of high performance computing to address scientific and technical challenges on the path to fusion energy. Given current and future budget constraints, the Committee views this initiative as critical to maintain U.S. world leadership in fusion energy sciences in a cost-effective manner. The Committee directs the Office of Science to develop a plan on the use of these simulation capabilities based on the results of a 2-year planning effort recently funded by the Department.

The Committee is concerned by the lack of a strategic vision, which includes research and future facility needs, to advance the domestic fusion energy sciences program. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a 10-year plan, not later than 12 months after enactment of this act, on the Department's proposed research and development activities in magnetic fusion. The report shall (1) identify specific areas of fusion energy research and enabling technology development in which the United States can and should establish or solidify a lead in the global fusion energy development effort and (2) identify priorities for facility construction and facility decommissioning.

The Committee recommends $183,502,000 for the U.S. contribution to ITER. No funding shall be made available for the U.S. contribution until the Secretary submits to this Committee a baseline cost, schedule, and scope estimate consistent with project manage-

ment principles in DOE Order 413.3B of the U.S. contribution needed for completing all construction activities.

The Committee is concerned by the rising costs of the ITER project and the impact to the domestic program. The cost range for the U.S. contribution for construction activities was between $1,450,000,000 and $2,200,000,000. The most recent estimate is $2,400,000,000 and this estimate only fulfills U.S. obligations for first plasma, rather than all construction activities. The Committee is further concerned that the latest cost estimate does not properly account for the technical risk of building the most complicated engineering facility in the world. The most recent cost range was developed when the design for ITER was less than 40 percent complete.

The Committee also 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 2015 budget submission. The Committee understands that the Department 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.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS

The Committee recommends $16,500,000 as requested. The Committee directs the Office of Science to provide this Committee with a cost assessment and evaluation of the impact to existing workforce development activities of establishing the Distinguished Scientist program authorized in the America COMPETES bill. The Committee believes this program has merit and should be priority for workforce development.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$264,470,000
Budget estimate, 2014	379,000,000
Committee recommendation	379,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $379,000,000 as requested for the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy [ARPA–E]. The Committee supports ARPA–E's efforts to advance energy technologies in transportation and stationary power systems, including advanced vehicle designs and materials and stationary energy storage systems. The Committee is encouraged by ARPA–E's early indicators of success. For example, 17 projects, which received $70,000,000 in ARPA–E funding, have now secured more than $450,000,000 in outside private capital investment to further develop these technologies. In addition, 12 new companies have been formed to bring new technologies to market.

With dozens of projects nearing the end of their 3-year grants, the Committee directs ARPA–E to submit a report to this Committee by March 1, 2014, that evaluates the success of the first set of projects. The report should include whether the projects achieved

their technical milestones, how many projects received follow on funding from the private sector or other government agencies, how many new companies have been formed, and whether any technologies have been deployed in the marketplace.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

GROSS APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$38,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	48,000,000
Committee recommendation	42,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

OFFSETTING RECEIPTS

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	−$38,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	−22,000,000
Committee recommendation	−22,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1 2]	
Budget estimate, 2014	$26,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $42,000,000 in funding for the Loan Guarantee Program. This funding is offset by $22,000,000 in receipts from loan guarantee applicants. The Committee does not recommend any additional loan authority in fiscal year 2014.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$5,988,000
Budget estimate, 2014	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	6,000,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(GROSS)

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$237,370,000
Budget estimate, 2014	226,580,000
Committee recommendation	234,637,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

(MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES)

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	−$111,623,000
Budget estimate, 2014	−108,188,000
Committee recommendation	−108,188,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$125,747,000
Budget estimate, 2014	118,392,000
Committee recommendation	126,449,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $126,449,000 for Department Administration. The Committee notes that the Department has not yet satisfied its outstanding obligation under the Final Elk Hills Agreement, and urges the Secretary to act as soon as practicable to comply with the terms of this agreement. The Committee notes that the Secretary may reduce or eliminate the research and development match requirement established in section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, where necessary and appropriate. The Committee encourages the Secretary to consider the use of this discretion if the research goals of the Department of Energy would be advanced by reducing or eliminating the match requirement for nonprofit organizations and institutions.

Energy Policy and Systems Analysis.—The Committee supports the consolidation of the Department's energy policy analysis functions. Consistent with direction in the Energy and Water Development fiscal year 2010 conference report, consolidation will reduce redundancy across the Department and enable enterprise-wide orchestration of analytical capabilities across all areas relevant to the Nation's energy sector. As part of this effort, the Committee shifts funding for policy functions from elsewhere in the Department into the Energy Policy and Systems Analysis office within Departmental Administration. This accounts for the $5,852,000 increase in Department Administration funding.

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.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not made a concerted effort to reduce contractor international travel costs. According to a recent DOE Inspector General [IG] audit, while the Department implemented a mandatory 30 percent reduction in Federal employee travel, parallel actions have not been taken to manage or control foreign travel by contractors. According to the IG, a 30 percent reduction to international travel costs incurred by its 100,000 contractor workforce could save millions of dollars each year. Based on the IG's findings, this Committee estimates, at minimum, $7,000,000 in savings in fiscal year 2014 to offset the costs of appropriated non-security funding for the Department by avoiding unnecessary contractor travel costs and direct the total amount appropriated for these activities be reduced by that amount to address budget shortfalls for critical missions.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$41,916,000
Budget estimate, 2014	42,120,000
Committee recommendation	42,120,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $42,120,000 for the Office of the Inspector General.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends $11,758,469,000, an increase of $106,000,000 above the request, for the National Nuclear Security Administration. The Committee restores funding to critical nonproliferation activities that reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism—one of the Nation's most important national security priorities. The Committee supports accelerated efforts to secure and permanently eliminate remaining stockpiles of nuclear and radiological materials overseas and in the United States that can be used for nuclear or radiological weapons. The Committee also continues to support efforts to modernize the nuclear weapons stockpile to sustain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal without testing. However, the Committee is concerned that NNSA will not be able to execute multiple, highly complex life extension projects and construction projects concurrently under ambitious schedules. NNSA's inability to complete projects on time and on budget adds significant risk to its modernization plans.

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. The Committee directs NNSA to submit a report every 6 months on December 1 and June 1, with the first report due on December 1, 2013, 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.

Improving the NNSA Budget Structure.—NNSA was established in 2000, less than a decade after the cessation of nuclear testing. The budget structure that was developed to suit the mission at the time has mostly remained the same while NNSA's mission has matured and evolved. The Committee believes the budget structure should change to improve transparency and flexibility and reflect NNSA's new programmatic focus on life extension programs, infrastructure modernization, and a science, technology, and engineering capability to assess the stockpile without underground testing. The Committee directs NNSA to submit recommendations to this Committee for a new budget structure by March 1, 2014, that improves transparency and reflects new priorities and mission needs without unduly limiting the flexibility of the agency. The Com-

mittee plans to work with NNSA to develop a new budget structure for the fiscal year 2016 budget submission.

Strengthening Assessments of Alternatives.—The Committee is concerned about NNSA's ability to assess alternatives, which may significantly reduce cost, at the preliminary planning stages of a project. Two major projects have recently been terminated or deferred after NNSA spent hundreds of millions of dollars on design and engineering work, including a plutonium facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory and a plutonium pit disposition facility at Savannah River National Laboratory. NNSA has since concluded existing facilities can meet mission needs. The Committee believes this wasteful spending could have been avoided had NNSA better assessed alternatives. The Committee also believes NNSA should more rigorously and thoroughly assess alternatives to construction projects with an estimated cost over $100,000,000. The Committee directs NNSA to submit a plan to this Committee by March 1, 2014, on ways it will strengthen its ability to assess alternatives, including potential workforce needs and timescales to implement a more rigorous alternatives assessment capability.

Academic Programs.—The Committee recognizes that the foundation of NNSA's ability to successfully execute its unique mission of ensuring a strong nuclear deterrent and preventing nuclear proliferation is the highly trained workforce at the national laboratories and production plants. The Committee acknowledges that developing the next generation of a specialized workforce is also NNSA's responsibility. The Committee encourages NNSA to continue to support investments in academic programs in fields of research important to its unique mission, especially in focus areas that receive little funding from other government agencies or private entities

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$7,574,916,000
Budget estimate, 2014	7,868,409,000
Committee recommendation	7,868,409,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $7,868,409,000 as requested for Weapons Activities. The Committee's recommendation represents an increase of $1,483,978,000, or 23 percent, compared to fiscal year 2010 to support nuclear modernization activities.

Management Efficiencies and Workforce Restructuring.—The Committee is concerned by NNSA's decision to make the successful execution of complex nuclear projects, including life extension projects for five weapons systems and a multi-billion dollar construction project, contingent on unidentified and ambiguous management efficiency and workforce restructuring savings. In fiscal year 2014, the Weapons Activities budget assumes savings of $320,000,000, but NNSA has not completed any assessments to determine the reasonableness, feasibility, or source of those savings. A failure to achieve those savings may impact critical programs. The Committee directs NNSA to submit to the Committee within 30 days of completion its Workforce Management and Governance Studies that identify the source of management efficiency and workforce restructuring savings.

Assessment on Insensitive High Explosives.—The Committee understands that the Nuclear Posture Review promotes exploring options for enhancing the safety of nuclear warheads. Nuclear weapon designs include fundamental safety features intended to prevent accidental weapon detonation or the scatter of radioactive material. One important safety feature NNSA is considering is the use of insensitive high explosives for all future weapons undergoing life extension activities, which would include repurposing plutonium pits that have traditionally used conventional high explosives. The Committee has not received sufficient information from NNSA and the Department of Defense on the need for insensitive high explosives in all nuclear weapons given the increased cost and risk of design changes required to use insensitive high explosives. NNSA has used conventional high explosives safely over the last 60 years and the W76 warhead which is currently being refurbished will use conventional high explosives for another 30 years. The Committee directs NNSA to submit a report to this Committee by March 1, 2014 that explains the benefits of using insensitive high explosives in all systems, the certification strategy for repurposing pits from conventional to insensitive high explosive systems, the costs associated with converting systems to insensitive high explosives, and changes in safety vulnerability assessments, if any, that would justify this approach.

Plutonium Capability.—With the deferral of a Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Replacement Nuclear Facility, the Committee supports efforts to maintain pit manufacturing capabilities using existing facilities. NNSA assessments have concluded that existing infrastructure is sufficient to meet pit requirements for the stockpile until fiscal year 2030 and the Committee continues to provide sufficient funding to modify existing buildings to meet those pit requirements. The Committee recommends $311,067,000 for plutonium sustainment and manufacturing capabilities, which includes $143,685,000 for plutonium sustainment activities at Los Alamos, $11,368,000 to purchase and install new manufacturing equipment to help achieve a pit production capacity of 30 pits a year by 2021, $1,894,000 to begin pit certification testing to certify that newly manufactured pits can be used in the stockpile, $30,679,000 to complete Phase 2 safety upgrades to the main plutonium manufacturing facility, known as PF–4, at Los Alamos, $10,000,000 for additional seismic upgrades at PF–4, $26,722,000 to continue construction of the Transuranic Waste Facility at Los Alamos, $55,719,000 to begin construction of the Radioactive Liquid Waste Facility at Los Alamos, and $31,000,000 to continue material stabilization, repackaging, and de-inventory of the PF–4 vault.

JASON Study on Technical Hedge.—The fiscal year 2014 Stockpile Stewardship and Management Plan proposes a strategy to consolidate the number of nuclear weapons variants from 12 to 5 over the next four decades. A stated advantage of the strategy is to ultimately reduce the size of the stockpile hedge—the portion of the stockpile that is maintained to mitigate against possible weapons and delivery platform reliability issues, transportation and surveillance logistics, and geopolitical changes. Since hedge weapons must be maintained in the same state of readiness as non-hedge weapons, significant costs are incurred to maintain the hedge. The Com-

mittee believes that potential reductions to the hedge made possible by the proposed strategy must be thoroughly evaluated up front since these strategies require billions of dollars of near- and medium-term investments in the name of reduced long-term costs. The Committee directs the JASON group of scientific advisers to submit to the Committee by April 1, 2014 an assessment of the requirement to maintain a significant hedge to address potential technical surprises and the extent to which NNSA uses quantifiable metrics associated with margins of uncertainties to determine the appropriate hedge size. The assessment should determine whether NNSA's requirements and methodology are mature enough to definitively inform the size of the technical hedge and, if not, provide recommendations on what steps should be taken to appropriately mature them.

DIRECTED STOCKPILE WORK

The Committee recommends $2,258,468,000, a decrease of $170,048,000 below the request, for Directed Stockpile Work.

Life Extension Programs.—The Committee recommends $846,560,000, a decrease of $168,044,000 below the request, for life extension programs.

W76 Life Extension Program.—The Committee recommends $235,382,000 as requested for the W76 Life Extension Program. Completing the W76 Life Extension Program, which makes up the largest share of the country's nuclear weapon deterrent on the most survivable leg of the Triad, is this Committee's highest priority for life extension programs.

B61 Life Extension Program.—The Committee recommends $369,000,000, a decrease of $168,044,000 below the request, for the B61 Life Extension Program. The recommended funding will allow NNSA to continue design, engineering, and testing of critical non-nuclear components, such as the radar, neutron generator, power source, and gas transfer system, that are reaching the end of their lives and would affect the long-term reliability of this weapon system.

The Committee is concerned that NNSA's proposed scope of work for extending the life of the B61 bomb is not the lowest cost, lowest risk option that meets military requirements and replaces aging components before they affect weapon performance. NNSA's cost estimate for the B61 Life Extension Program has doubled in the past two years as work scope has increased—from $4,500,000,0000 to $8,168,000,000. An independent cost review by the Department of Defense's Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation office estimates that the actual cost will be $10,100,000,000. With a projected scope of only several hundred bombs, NNSA would be paying tens of millions of dollars per bomb. In addition to cost increases, the schedule for manufacturing the first production unit, or the first refurbished bomb, has already slipped 2 years—from fiscal year 2017 to fiscal year 2019. NNSA will face additional delays as it applies the sequester cuts to its major programs.

The Committee encourages NNSA to reconsider the option it selected for the B61 life extension program and develop a scope of work that can be successfully executed within known budget constraints and replaces critical non-nuclear components as soon as

possible to address end-of-life issues. The Committee also directs NNSA to submit to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act its analysis of reduced life cycle costs for the proposed Option 3b for the B61 life extension program, including cost savings from consolidating the different B61 variants.

W78/W88–1 Life Extension Study.—The Committee recommends $72,691,000 as requested to continue the W78 life extension study. The Committee is concerned about projected costs for an integrated warhead that would provide the same nuclear warhead for both the Minuteman III and Trident II delivery systems. The fiscal year 2014 stockpile stewardship and management plan projects the cost of an integrated warhead for the W78 and W88 systems at $14,000,000,000. Given NNSA's poor cost estimating practices, the cost is likely to be much higher.

The Committee directs NNSA, in coordination with the Nuclear Weapons Council, to not preclude a separate W78 life extension program similar to the W76 life extension program, which did not require significant design changes. The Committee is concerned that an integrated warhead may be unnecessarily complex and expensive, increase uncertainty about certification and meeting the full range of military characteristics and stockpile-to-target sequences needed for submarine and intercontinental ballistic missile systems, and fail to address aging issues in a timely manner. When NNSA completes its study, the Committee expects a detailed assessment of the expected cost savings from an integrated warhead compared to separate life extension programs for the W78 and W88 and differences, if any, in reducing the hedge.

W88 Alt 370.—The Committee recommends $169,487,000 as requested for the W88 Alt 370 arming, fuzing, and firing system. The Committee supports efforts to make the new W88 arming, fuzing, and firing system adaptable for use on other systems, such as the W78 and W87, to reduce design and engineering costs as those systems are upgraded. The Committee also encourages NNSA to meet the first production unit target date of December 2018 to match the limited life component exchange cycle for the W88 neutron generators and gas transfer systems to reduce transport and handling of this weapon.

Stockpile Systems.—The Committee recommends $282,809,000 for stockpile systems. The Committee has removed congressional budgetary control points for each individual weapon system to provide NNSA greater flexibility in addressing unexpected technical issues. The Committee expects NNSA to continue to provide the same level of detail on each individual weapon system in yearly budget justifications. The Committee has moved funding requested for surveillance activities under stockpile systems to a new surveillance budget line.

Surveillance.—The Committee recommends $234,647,000 for surveillance. The Committee consolidated requested funds for surveillance activities from Stockpile Systems and Stockpile Services into a new budget line. A new budget line will provide greater transparency into critical surveillance activities. The stockpile surveillance program provides information on the status of the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile. Through a variety of tests, the surveillance program ensures that weapon systems function as expected

and detects defects due to handling, aging, manufacturing, or design. The test results are used to help support NNSA's annual assessment of the reliability, safety, and security of the stockpile. The Committee wants to avoid budget shortfalls that hamper the ability of the nuclear weapons laboratory directors to complete all scheduled tests necessary to detect potential aging issues.

Weapons Dismantlement.—The Committee recommends $56,000,000, an increase of $6,736,000 above the request, for weapons dismantlement and disposition activities. The increased funding shall be used to reduce the backlog in dispositioning nuclear components from dismantled nuclear weapons. The Committee supports NNSA's goal of dismantling all weapons retired prior to fiscal year 2009 by the end of fiscal year 2022. The Committee directs NNSA to notify the Committee if it cannot meet this goal.

Stockpile Services.—The Committee recommends $838,452,000 for stockpile services. Funding for Tritium Readiness in the Readiness Campaign has been moved to this account under a newly named Tritium Production program. Funding associated with component development under research and development certification and safety has been moved to a new Technology Maturation Campaign. Funding associated with surveillance activities has been moved to a new surveillance budget line.

The Committee is concerned about the Administration's lack of awareness of the vital role that the Tennessee Valley Authority plays in our Nation's nuclear weapons enterprise. TVA is the Department's only supplier of tritium, which is a vital component in weapons production. If TVA were to stop supplying the Department with tritium the Department would incur significant costs to initiate a production process due to private utilities unwillingness to assume tritium production responsibilities. That is why it is particularly troubling that the Administration chose to include a recommendation to privatize TVA in the President's budget request to Congress. The inclusion of the recommended sale of TVA caused a massive drop in value of TVA's bonds, did senseless damage to the financial holdings of TVA bond holders, and prevented TVA from being able to issue bonds in the 30 year bond market; all of which will result in higher electricity rates for TVA ratepayers. The Administration not only created massive turmoil with its ill advised recommendation to privatize TVA but the Administration also failed to address the fundamental question about how it would acquire tritium. The Committee directs the Department to submit a tritium acquisition plan to this Committee and the Office of Management and Budget, no later than May 1, 2014. The plan should detail the costs to the Department should TVA no longer be a viable tritium supplier.

CAMPAIGNS

The Committee recommends $1,847,365,000, an increase of $136,400,000 above the request, for NNSA Campaigns. The Committee supports efforts to improve models of weapon performance using experimental data, underground test data, and advanced computer simulations to better understand the effects of aging and provide solutions for potential stockpile issues. However, the Committee is concerned about the increased scope of work and planned

experiments to develop improved intrinsic safety and security options. The Committee believes planned experiments related to new safety and security options should be tied to military requirements and changes in risk assessments or weapon vulnerabilities that would justify exploring new surety features. Experiments related to new surety features should also be weighed against extrinsic features already available or being developed that may be less costly and more effective to prevent unauthorized access. The Committee also encourages NNSA to use the campaigns to reduce the complexity and costs of life extension programs.

Science Campaign.—The Committee recommends $374,723,000, a decrease of $23,179,000 below the request, for the Science Campaign. Within these funds, $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. The Committee encourages NNSA to prioritize fundamental and focused hydrodynamic and subcritical experiments over large-scale, integral experiments, as recommended by the JASON group of scientific advisors. The Committee supports strengthening predictive capabilities by obtaining critical data from focused and fundamental experiments that measure key dynamic properties of plutonium and other relevant materials and that study the interaction of radiation with matter. Given the cost of integral scaled subcritical experiments, the Committee encourages NNSA to prioritize scaled experiments that inform decisions for future life extension programs. The Committee also directs NNSA to provide a clear justification if it decides to increase the frequency of these experiments more than once every 18 months.

Engineering Campaign.—The Committee recommends $90,043,000 for the engineering campaign. Funding for enhanced surety and funding associated with advanced diagnostics under Enhanced Surveillance has been moved to a new Technology Maturation Campaign.

Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High-Yield Campaign.—The Committee recommends $528,376,000, an increase of $127,333,000 above the request, for the inertial confinement fusion ignition and high-yield campaign. The increase reflects a movement of $113,333,000 for the National Ignition Facility [NIF] operations in the Site Stewardship Site Operations account to the Facility Operations and Target Production account in this campaign to improve transparency of NIF operating costs. The Committee recommends that no funds within Site Operations and Maintenance shall be used for NIF. Within the funds for inertial confinement fusion, $329,000,000, $66,950,000, $54,000,000, and $6,000,000 shall be used for inertial confinement fusion activities at the NIF, the University of Rochester's Omega facility, Sandia National Laboratory's Z facility, and the Naval Research Laboratory, respectively. Within the $329,000,000 available for NIF, $30,000,000 is for the Advanced Radiographic Capability.

The Committee supports NNSA's approach as laid out in the December 2012 Path Forward Report to Congress on the use of the National Ignition Facility, which involves more focused experiments to understand fundamental physics and improve the predictability of simulation codes for indirect drive ignition while also sup-

porting polar drive and magnetically driven ignition experiments as alternative approaches to ignition. However, the Committee is concerned that NNSA has not developed clear metrics to measure NIF's progress in achieving ignition and supporting stockpile stewardship. This Committee's support for the National Ignition Facility will continue to be contingent on the unique contributions the facility makes to advance fundamental understanding of weapons physics. The Committee directs NNSA to provide the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act a 3-year plan that lays out significant milestones NIF plans to achieve on the path to ignition and critical experiments needed to support the stockpile stewardship program.

The Committee is also concerned by the operating costs of NIF, which is currently the most expensive experimental facility at the Department of Energy and NNSA. The Committee has seen little effort by NNSA to find operating efficiencies without significantly reducing the shot rate or laser energies. The Committee directs NNSA to submit to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act a plan to increase the shot rate at NIF over the next 3 years with a budget of $329,000,000 over the next 3 years.

Consistent with NNSA's other inertial confinement fusion facilities, the conferees direct that no less than 50 percent of the facility time on the NIF shall be dedicated to non-ignition stockpile stewardship experiments. The conferees further direct that Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory follow the advice of the High Energy Density Planning and Facility Coordination Council, which is made up of nuclear weapons physics experts from all three NNSA laboratories, to determine which non-ignition stockpile stewardship experiments shall be conducted on NIF that meet the highest priorities of the stockpile stewardship program.

Advanced Simulation and Computing.—The Committee recommends $600,569,000, an increase of $36,240,000 above the request, for advanced simulation and computing. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $69,000,000 for activities associated with the exascale initiative, such as advanced system architecture design contracts with vendors and codesign and advanced weapons code development to effectively use new high performance computing platforms.

Technology Maturation.—The Committee has replaced the Readiness Campaign with the Technology Maturation Campaign. The Committee recommends $253,654,000 for the Technology Maturation Campaign, which includes funding from Stockpile Services and the Engineering and Readiness Campaigns. Funding for tritium activities has been moved to Stockpile Services. The Technology Maturation Campaign's goal will be to develop and deploy multi-system weapons component manufacturing capabilities needed to replace or upgrade technologies in nuclear weapons systems. The Committee supports efforts to modernize and increase the cost efficiency of manufacturing processes for the production of neutron generators, tritium reservoirs, detonators, and other critical technologies.

NUCLEAR OPERATIONS AND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends $688,031,000, a decrease of $56,419,000 below the request, for Nuclear Operations and Capital Construction. The Committee supports NNSA's efforts to restructure the former Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities [RTBF] account. The Committee has renamed the two new accounts that encompass previous RTBF functions to provide greater clarity: (1) Nuclear Operations and Capital Construction and (2) Site Operations and Maintenance. The Committee provides no funds for a new plutonium metal processing activity. Without a plutonium strategy and a requirement to manufacture new pits, the Committee does not support efforts to stockpile refined metal.

Corporate Project Management.—The Committee recommends no funds for Corporate Project Management. The Committee supports efforts to improve NNSA's project management but the functions funded under this account should be funded under the Office of the Administrator.

Pit Environmental Testing Capabilities.—The Committee is concerned about the costs and security of shipping nuclear weapons primaries to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. With the successful de-inventory of Superblock and the removal of all Category I and II special nuclear materials, the security designation at Livermore was reduced to Category III. To adjust to these less stringent security requirements, Livermore reduced the number of highly trained security personnel and removed some physical security equipment to save about $40,000,000 a year. NNSA has proposed a surge in physical security when needed to protect primaries that are transported to Livermore for environmental testing on the unique diagnostics that reside at Superblock. The Committee directs NNSA to submit a report to this Committee by February 1, 2014 that explains whether this capability is needed to support stockpile stewardship. If this capability is still needed, the report shall include the results of a cost and benefit analysis of maintaining the capability at Livermore and surging physical security forces and defenses when the capability must be used as opposed to moving the capability to the Pantex site, which was the recommended option in a 2008 assessment that found moving the capability to Pantex was feasible and cost effective.

Construction.—The Committee recommends $438,955,000 as requested for major capital construction projects.

Project 06–D–141, PED, Uranium Processing Facility, Y–12, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.—The Committee recommends $325,835,000 as requested to continue design and engineering work as well as site readiness and site preparation projects. The Committee is concerned about project management and oversight of contractors for the UPF project. Most recently, a space fit issue that required raising the roof of the building by 13 feet to fit critical equipment resulted in more than $500,000,000 in additional costs to U.S. taxpayers. The Committee is concerned that NNSA will not be able to complete the first phase of the project within the current cost range of $4,200,000,000 to $6,500,000,000. According to a recent GAO assessment, the space fit issue used approximately 45 percent of NNSA's contingency and NNSA contingency planning did not ac-

count for such a large sum of money being needed to address design risk. Several identified project risks, including all risks related to construction activities, remain but there is significantly less funding available to mitigate those risks. The Committee emphasizes the need for NNSA to improve project management of major projects and hold contractors accountable for increased costs and schedule delays.

NUCLEAR COUNTERTERRORISM INCIDENT RESPONSE

The Committee recommends $260,181,000 for Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response. The Committee does not approve the transfer of this account to Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation and has restored funds in Nuclear Weapons Activities. Within these funds, $190,181,000 shall be used for Nuclear Counterterrorism Incident Response and $70,000,000 for Nuclear Counterterrorism and Counterproliferation. Within the funds available for Nuclear Counterterrorism Incident Response, the Committee recommends using the funds above the budget request to equip two additional cities under the joint NNSA and Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] Stabilization Program, which can help cities delay or impede threats from nuclear and radiological dispersal devices until specialized national teams can respond.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR SECURITY

The Committee recommends $678,981,000 as requested for nuclear security activities at NNSA sites. The Committee recommends no funding for the Device Assembly Facility Argus Installation Project at the Nevada National Security Site unless NNSA provides the Committee a detailed explanation of the significant cost growth—from about $5,000,000 to about $25,000,000—for this project. The Committee understands that NNSA's contract structure for safeguards and security was a significant factor in the July 29, 2012 Y–12 security incident. NNSA had the Management and Operating contractor managing security systems and a separate prime contractor managing security personnel, which led to conflicting priorities and a lack of effective communication between the two contractors. However, the Committee is concerned that shifting protective force services at Y–12 away from a separate prime contractor to the Management and Operating contractor may not have been the most cost effective means of improving physical security at Y–12. All internal and independent reviews of the security breach at Y–12 conclude that the security failure was due to poor management and oversight, not a lack of protective forces, training, equipment, or funding. Despite these findings, the budget request includes an increase of $57,255,000 for protective forces. The increase is primarily due to shifting protective force services to the Management and Operating contractor, which has higher overhead rates than the previous contractor. The Committee questions whether NNSA's decision to pay $57,255,000 more for the same protective force services has resulted in any improvements in security. The Committee directs NNSA to submit a report to this Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act. with an explanation as to why the protective force contract was not competed, plans for future protective force services at Y–12 that offer the best protec-

tive services at the lowest cost, and why overhead rates are significantly higher than the previous contractor.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$2,433,524,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,140,142,000
Committee recommendation	2,180,142,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $2,180,142,000, an increase of $40,000,000 above the request, 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 over 1,500 kilograms of highly enriched uranium and plutonium—enough material for approximately 60 nuclear weapons. As part of this effort, in less than 4 years, NNSA has removed all highly enriched uranium from 10 countries—for a cumulative total of 23 countries where a terrorist can no longer access dangerous nuclear materials. Further, NNSA has completed security upgrades at dozens of additional buildings in Russia and other countries to reduce the threat of theft of weapons usable nuclear material.

Despite the success of securing and permanently removing dangerous nuclear materials over the last 4 years that significantly reduces the threat of nuclear terrorism, the Committee is frustrated that the NNSA budget request does not make nonproliferation activities a top priority and fails to provide the necessary resources to complete critical nonproliferation efforts. Rather, the budget request would let critical milestones slip. For example, shutting down or converting 200 research reactors that use highly enriched uranium, which is a critical step in permanently removing highly enriched uranium from the remaining countries around the world, would take 8 years longer and would not be completed until 2030.

The Committee believes significant quantities of nuclear and radiological materials are still unsecure and vulnerable to theft. More than 1,000 kilograms of highly enriched uranium are still sitting in a handful of countries, large quantities of plutonium are still at risk, and over a hundred reactors still need to be converted to low enriched uranium or shut down. Further, thousands of radiological sources at medical facilities in the United States and overseas are not well protected and could be used for radiological dispersal devices, which could cause serious economic, psychological, and social disruption.

To address these concerns, the Committee has restored funding to critical nonproliferation programs that keep America safe from nuclear terrorism and dispose of dangerous nuclear and radiological materials.

The Committee directs NNSA to submit by May 1, 2014 a new 4-year strategic plan with metrics, goals, and needed funds to secure and dispose of the remaining vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials that present the greatest terrorism risk to the United States. The plan should describe how and in what timeframe NNSA plans to remove all highly enriched uranium [HEU] and plutonium from the remaining countries around the world and

secure the highest risk nuclear and radiological materials at civilian sites by the end of the decade.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends $497,487,000, which is $73,000,000 above the request. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $166,000,000 for the HEU reactor conversion program, $160,000,000 for nuclear and radiological material removal, and $171,487,000 for nuclear and radiological material protection.

Within the funds available for the HEU reactor conversion program, the Committee recommends $52,000,000 as requested to continue supporting NNSA's 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 U.S. each year—with low enriched uranium by 2016.

The Committee is frustrated by NNSA's failure to provide sufficient funding in the preceding 3 fiscal years to meet the target goal of converting or shutting down 200 research reactors that use highly enriched uranium [HEU] around the world by 2022. 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. The Committee believes permanently eliminating supplies of HEU as quickly as possible around the world significantly reduces the threat of nuclear terrorism. 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 fuel, funding is needed in advance to prepare for these conversions. Because of insufficient planning and funding, the goal of converting or shutting down HEU-fueled research reactors has slipped by 8 years—to 2030. The Committee encourages NNSA to provide sufficient funding in the outyears to avoid any further delays in this program.

Within the funds available for nuclear and radiological material removal, the Committee recommends $23,000,000, which is $5,000,000 above the request, for domestic radiological material removal. The Committee recommends additional funds to eliminate the existing backlog of orphaned or unused radiological sources in the United States and dispose of the remaining orphaned or unused radiological sources that present the greatest risk of use in a radiological dispersal device by 2020.

Within the funds available for nuclear and radiological material protection, the Committee recommends $100,000,000, which is $49,000,000 above the request, for international material protection and $71,487,000, which is $15,000,000 above the request, for domestic material protection. The Committee is concerned by a lack of sufficient funding in the budget request to secure 8,500 buildings in the United States and overseas which legitimately use nuclear and radiological sources but, if stolen, could be used as effective improvised nuclear devices or radiological dispersal devices. Radiological materials in particular are used at hospitals and universities to treat diseases and for other medical purposes but they have little or no security. As the only government program that provides physical protection upgrades for civilian sites with nuclear and radiological materials, GTRI has only installed security up-

grades at 1,500 civilian buildings, or about 18 percent, that have high-priority, vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials. Instead of accelerating efforts to secure these facilities to address the known risk, the budget request would have abandoned the goal of securing 8,500 buildings by 2025 and would have delayed the completion of these activities by close to 20 years—to 2044. The Committee believes that leaving these nuclear and radiological materials unsecure for an additional 20 years does not serve the national security interests of the United States. For this reason, the Committee's recommendation would allow GTRI to meet its original goal of securing 8,500 buildings by 2025.

INTERNATIONAL MATERIAL PROTECTION AND COOPERATION

The Committee recommends $419,625,000, which is $50,000,000 above the request. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $190,000,000 for Second Line of Defense [SLD]. The Committee supports NNSA's efforts to reassess and evaluate the effectiveness of its efforts to deter, detect, and interdict illicit trafficking in nuclear and radiological material across international borders and through the global maritime shipping system. The Committee encourages the SLD program to continue training foreign law enforcement and customs officials on the use, repair, and maintenance of portal monitors and other detection equipment to transition full operational responsibility and costs for the equipment to the host country as quickly as possible. The Committee also supports SLD efforts to complete installation of fixed detection equipment at vulnerable border crossings and expand the use of mobile radiation detection systems. The Committee recommends additional funding to accelerate efforts to install and deploy fixed and mobile radiation detection systems at border crossings, airports, and seaports.

The Committee is concerned about the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of the Megaports initiative. The Committee directs NNSA to provide this Committee a plan by March 1, 2014, on the Megaports initiative, which shall describe how NNSA will ensure the sustainability, including future upgrades, of Megaports operations after NNSA transfers radiation detection equipment to partner countries, the performance measures NNSA uses to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of this initiative, how many additional ports NNSA plans to install radiation detection equipment, and the extent to which NNSA will rely on industry to provide radiation detection equipment at key seaports.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $408,838,000, an increase of $20,000,000, to support investments in developing advanced nuclear detection technologies. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $177,861,000 for nuclear detonation detection to meet production requirements of satellite sensors.

FISSILE MATERIALS DISPOSITION

The Committee recommends $669,191,000, which is $166,634,000 above the request, to support plutonium and uranium disposition

activities and construction of the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility [MFFF].

Within these funds, the Committee recommends $113,000,000 for MO_X Irradiation, Feedstock, and Transportation to resume testing for boiling and pressurized water reactor qualifications and other activities associated with MO_X fuel packaging and transport. Within these funds, the Committee also recommends $430,634,000, an increase of $110,634,000 above the request, to continue construction of MFFF. The Committee is very concerned about the rising costs and schedule delays for building this facility. The cost estimate to complete construction has increased by $2,800,000,000, or by 57 percent—from $4,900,000,000 to $7,700,000,000. The date for completing construction has also slipped by 3 years—from 2017 to 2020. Cost increases and schedule delays are attributable to poor project management by the prime contractor and weak oversight by Federal officials. For example, construction began before a baseline design for the facility was significantly complete, which is contrary to best practices, and the cost of equipment and supplies was higher than anticipated, even though the prime contractor and Federal officials should have anticipated the lack of expertise by suppliers and subcontractors to fabricate and install equipment than met stringent requirements for nuclear facilities.

Despite these cost increases, NNSA has not presented a better alternative to dispose of 34 metric tons of weapons grade plutonium in the United States and encourage Russia to dispose of an equivalent amount, which combined would be enough material for 17,000 nuclear weapons. The Committee generally supports efforts to find less expensive alternatives to meet nuclear modernization and nonproliferation goals, but NNSA's budget request only calls for slowing down the construction of MFFF while it conducts an assessment of alternative plutonium disposition strategies. NNSA has not provided this Committee with any information that would suggest a less expensive alternative may be available and the results of an alternatives assessment would not be completed in time to influence the fiscal year 2015 budget request. The Committee is concerned that a pause in construction for MFFF will only result in higher costs and further schedule delays. For these reasons, the Committee restores construction funds for MFFF.

NONPROLIFERATION AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The Committee recommends $128,000,000, a decrease of $13,675,000 below the request. The Committee provides no funds for the Global Security Through Science Partnerships because of a lack of measurable outcomes.

NAVAL REACTORS

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$1,079,654,000
Budget estimate, 2014	1,246,134,000
Committee recommendation	1,312,134,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $1,312,134,000, an increase of $66,000,000 above the request, for Naval Reactors. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $154,000,000, an increase of

$9,600,000 above the request, and $134,800,000, an increase of $8,400,000 above the request, for the land-based prototype refueling overhaul and the development of a new reactor core for the Ohio-class replacement submarine, respectively. These additional funds will help Naval Reactors meet schedule and cost goals for these two critical projects. Within the funds for Naval Reactors, the Committee also recommends $468,740,000, an increase of $13,000,000 above the request, for Naval Reactors Operations and Infrastructure. The increased funding will help replace aging equipment needed for the land-based prototype refueling overhaul and provide additional high performance computing capabilities to avoid more expensive physical testing of components. Within funds for Naval Reactors, the Committee also recommends $104,773,000, an increase of $35,000,000 above the request, for construction projects. These additional funds will help mitigate delays to the construction of the radiological and prototype staff buildings needed to support the land-based prototype refueling overhaul and train sailors for nuclear operations. Additional funding will also accelerate efforts to upgrade aging security infrastructure at Naval Reactors sites.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$409,869,000
Budget estimate, 2014	397,784,000
Committee recommendation	397,784,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $397,784,000 as requested. Within these funds, the Committee recommends $67,373,000 to support nuclear nonproliferation activities and the expanded scope of work to secure and remove nuclear and radiological materials recommended by this Committee.

The Committee is concerned about the effectiveness of Federal site office staff in providing the necessary oversight of management and operating contractors. Recent studies, reviews, and audits have revealed weak Federal oversight at site offices that contributed to lapses in safety and security and completing construction projects on time and on budget at the national security labs and sites. The Committee believes the site offices, given their proximity and knowledge of the labs' and sites' operations, can be effective tools in managing contractors and identifying management issues early. However, the Committee is concerned that the site offices may not have the necessary skills or authority to conduct the appropriate level of oversight. The Committee directs NNSA to submit a report to this Committee by May 1, 2014 on ways it plans to strengthen site office oversight of safety, security, and project execution activities at the labs and sites, including strategies to hire staff with the necessary skills and changes, if needed, to roles, responsibilities, and authorities for site office staff to exercise better oversight.

The Committee is also concerned about increasing indirect costs, such as management, administrative, and facility costs, at the nuclear weapons laboratories. A recent GAO review found that management and operating contractors for the NNSA labs differ in how they classify and allocate indirect costs, which makes it difficult to compare indirect costs across the labs and even at each lab over

time. Without consistent and reliable information about indirect costs, NNSA cannot determine their reasonableness and whether there are opportunities to reduce costs so more dollars go toward mission critical activities. As a result, the Committee directs NNSA to submit a plan to this Committee by June 1, 2014 that would establish a standardized and consistent indirect cost reporting system for the NNSA labs to be able to compare indirect costs across the labs, assess the reasonableness of indirect costs, and establish incentives to reduce those costs.

Further, the Committee is concerned about award term extensions for NNSA sites that do not meet minimum threshold requirements for performance. The Committee believes award term extensions should be based on performance that exceeds expectations with goals and metrics set by NNSA and the management and operating contractor. Minimum threshold requirements create an incentive for the contractor to at a minimum meet, if not exceed, safety, security, programmatic, and operational requirements. Award term extensions create a long term financial liability for the Federal Government and should be awarded based on merit. The Committee believes NNSA must provide an explanation if at-risk award fees are adjusted and award term extensions granted that differ from field office recommendations. This Act includes a provision that requires a 30-day advance notification to this Committee with a detailed explanation of any waiver or adjustment made by NNSA's fee determining official to at-risk award fees for management and operating contractors that result in award term extensions.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$5,012,954,000
Budget estimate, 2014	4,853,909,000
Committee recommendation	5,146,536,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommendation for Defense Environmental Cleanup is $5,146,536,000. Within the total provided, the Department is directed to fund the Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program.

Reprogramming Control Levels.—In fiscal year 2014, 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 2014:

—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 $4,702,000 for Closure Sites activities.

Hanford Site.—The Committee recommends $961,785,000 for Richland Operations. Additional funding is provided for work related to the deconstruction of the Plutonium Finishing Plant, K basin sludge removal, and community and regulatory support. Within available funds in the River Corridor control point, the Department is directed to carry out maintenance and public safety efforts at the B Reactor, and the Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response [HAMMER] facilities.

Idaho National Laboratory.—The Committee recommends $380,010,000 for Idaho National Laboratory.

NNSA Sites.—The Committee recommends $344,676,000 for NNSA sites, of which $250,000,000 is for work at Los Alamos National Laboratory.

Oak Ridge Reservation.—The Committee recommends $214,936,000 for Oak Ridge Reservation.

Building 3019.—The Committee recommends $40,229,000 for the cleanup of Building 3019. This project will result in saving some $6,000,000 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 Containment.—Remediation of mercury contamination at the Oak Ridge Reservation from work performed at the Y–12 site is a high priority for the Environmental Management program. Full site remediation is a multiyear large scale cleanup endeavor that the Environmental Management program cannot afford to undertake at this time. However given the significant risk to public health the Committee urges the Department to continue to pursue efforts to prevent mercury from escap-

ing into the environment. The Committee recommends $16,000,000 to continue planning, engineering and construction of the water treatment facility to be located at outfall 200 at the Y–12 site, which will reduce the mercury being released into the East Fork of Poplar Creek.

Office of River Protection.—The Committee recommends $1,210,216,000 for the Office of River Protection.

Savannah River Site.—The Committee recommends $1,194,261,000 for the Savannah River site. This includes an increase of $106,000,000 for tank waste activities.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.—The Committee recommends $222,390,000 for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. The increase in funding is to address the maintenance backlog which could threaten WIPP operations.

Technology Development and Deployment.—The Committee recommends $24,091,000 for technology development and deployment.

Other Defense Activities

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$821,717,000
Budget estimate, 2014	749,080,000
Committee recommendation	762,080,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

The Committee recommends $762,080,000, an increase of $13,000,000 above the request, for Other Defense Activities. Within these funds, $205,900,000 is for Specialized Security Activities. Within the funds for Other Defense Activities, the Committee recommends $255,339,000, an increase of $3,422,000 above the request, for the Office of Health, Safety, and Security. The increase is to support additional security reviews of Category I special nuclear material sites, which should include no notice and limited notice performance testing. A recent assessment of NNSA's oversight of security operations after the Y–12 security incident found that the Office of Health, Safety, and Security, which is responsible for independent oversight, had been directed as part of governance reform to reduce the frequency and rigor of its security reviews of NNSA. As NNSA implements needed security reforms, the Committee encourages the Office of Health, Safety, and Security, through its independent reviews, to monitor and assess whether NNSA's security reforms, including changes in organizational structure and Federal oversight of contractors' security measures and performance assessments, has improved security of the labs and sites.

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 2014.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	.....
Budget estimate, 2014	.....
Committee recommendation	.....

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$11,868,000
Budget estimate, 2014	11,892,000
Committee recommendation	11,892,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

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, 2013 [1]	$133,920,000
Budget estimate, 2014	95,930,000
Committee recommendation	95,930,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

For the Western Area Power Administration, the Committee recommends a net appropriation of $95,930,000, the same as the budget request. In cooperation with its customers, the Western Area Power Administration [WAPA] shall continue its efforts to build a more secure and sustainable electricity grid by leading the utility sector in efforts 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, in a manner consistent with the core responsibility of WAPA to deliver power as inexpensively as possible to the preference customers.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$220,000
Budget estimate, 2014	420,000
Committee recommendation	420,000

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

For the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, the Committee recommends a net appropriation of $420,000.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	$304,600
Budget estimate, 2014	304,600
Committee recommendation	304,600

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

REVENUES APPLIED

Appropriations, 2013 [1]	−$304,600
Budget estimate, 2014	−304,600
Committee recommendation	−304,600

[1] Does not reflect the March 1, 2013, sequester of funds under Public Law 112–25.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
ENERGY PROGRAMS			
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY			
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D:			
Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies	100,000	100,000	.....
Bioenergy technologies	282,000	245,000	−37,000
Solar energy	356,500	310,000	−46,500
Wind energy	144,000	110,000	−34,000
Geothermal technologies	60,000	60,000	.....
Water power	55,000	59,000	+4,000
Vehicle technologies	575,000	415,000	−160,000
Building technologies	300,000	224,000	−70,000
Advanced manufacturing	365,000	215,985	−149,015
Federal energy management program	36,000	30,000	−6,000
Facilities and infrastructure:			
National Renewable Energy Laboratory [NREL]	46,000	46,000	.....
Subtotal, Facilities and infrastructure	46,000	46,000	.....
Program direction	185,000	185,000	.....
Strategic programs	36,000	28,000	−8,000
Subtotal, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy RDD&D	2,540,500	2,033,985	−506,515
Weatherization and intragovernmental:			
Weatherization:			
Weatherization assistance	181,000	187,000	.....
Training and technical assistance	3,000	3,000	.....
Subtotal	184,000	190,000	.....
Other:			
State energy program grants	57,000	53,000	−4,000
Tribal energy activities	7,000	10,000	+3,000
Subtotal	64,000	63,000	−1,000
Subtotal, Weatherization and intragovernmental	248,000	247,000	−1,000
Subtotal, Energy efficiency and renewable energy	2,788,500	2,280,985	−507,515
Rescission	−12,800	.....	+12,800
TOTAL, ENERGY EFFICENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	2,775,700	2,280,985	−494,715

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY			
Research and development:			
Electricity systems hub	20,000	.....	−20,000
Clean energy transmission and reliability	32,000	32,000	.....
Smart grid research and development	14,400	14,400	.....
Energy storage	15,000	15,000	.....
Cyber security for energy delivery systems	38,000	38,000	.....
Subtotal	119,400	99,400	−20,000
National electricity delivery	6,000	6,000	.....
Infrastructure security and energy restoration	16,000	16,000	.....
Program direction	27,615	27,615	.....
Subtotal, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	169,015	149,015	−20,000
TOTAL, ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY	169,015	149,015	−20,000
NUCLEAR ENERGY			
Research and development:			
Nuclear energy enabling technologies	62,300	62,300	.....
Small modular reactor licensing technical support	70,000	70,000	.....
Reactor concepts RD&D	72,500	62,500	−10,000
Fuel cycle research and development	165,100	175,100	+10,000
International nuclear energy cooperation	2,500	2,500	.....
Subtotal	372,400	372,400	.....
Infrastructure:			
Radiological facilities management:			
Space and defense infrastructure	.....	15,000	+15,000
Research reactor infrastructure	5,000	5,000	.....
Subtotal	5,000	20,000	+15,000
INL facilities management:			
INL operations and infrastructure	165,162	150,162	−15,000
Construction:			
13–D–905 RHLLW disposal project	16,398	16,398	.....
Subtotal, Construction	16,398	16,398	.....
Subtotal, INL facilities management	181,560	166,560	−15,000
Idaho sitewide safeguards and security	94,000	94,000	.....
Subtotal, Infrastructure	280,560	280,560	.....
Program direction	87,500	87,500	.....
Use of prior year balances	−5,000	−5,000	.....
Subtotal, Nuclear Energy	735,460	735,460	.....
TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY	735,460	735,460	.....
Race to the top for energy efficiency and grid modernization	200,000	.....	−200,000
FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT			
CCS and power systems:			
Carbon capture	112,000	112,000	.....
Carbon storage	61,095	61,095	.....
Advanced energy systems	48,000	40,000	−8,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
Cross-cutting research	20,525	20,525	.....
NETL coal research and development	35,011	35,011	.....
Subtotal, CCS and power systems	276,631	268,631	−8,000
Natural gas technologies	17,000	20,000	+3,000
Unconventional fossil energy technologies from petroleum—oil technologies	.....	5,000	+5,000
Program direction	115,753	115,753	.....
Plant and capital equipment	13,294	13,294	.....
Fossil energy environmental restoration	5,897	5,897	.....
Special recruitment programs	700	700	.....
Use of prior year balances	−8,700	−8,700	.....
Subtotal, Fossil Energy Research and Development	420,575	420,575	.....
TOTAL, FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	420,575	420,575	.....
NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES	20,000	20,000	.....
STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE	189,400	189,400	.....
NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE			
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	8,000	8,000	.....
TOTAL, NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE	8,000	8,000	.....
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION	117,000	117,000	.....
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP			
Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility (WA)	2,545	2,545	.....
Gaseous diffusion plants	96,222	96,222	.....
Small sites	50,189	70,189	+20,000
West Valley demonstration project	64,000	64,000	.....
Subtotal, Non-defense environmental cleanup	212,956	232,956	+20,000
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP	212,956	232,956	+20,000
URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND			
Oak Ridge	177,064	177,064	.....
Paducah	262,057	262,057	.....
Portsmouth	91,818	91,818	.....
Pension and community and regulatory support	23,884	23,884	.....
Subtotal, UED&D Fund	554,823	554,823	.....
TOTAL, UED&D FUND	554,823	554,823	.....
SCIENCE			
Advanced scientific computing research	465,593	493,773	+28,180
Basic energy sciences:			
Research	1,741,111	1,683,862	−57,249
Construction:			
07–SC–06 Project engineering and design [PED] National Synchrotron light source II [NSLS–II]	26,300	26,300	.....
13–SC–10 LINAC coherent light source, II [SLAC]	95,000	95,000	.....
Subtotal	121,300	121,300	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
Subtotal, Basic energy sciences	1,862,411	1,805,162	−57,249
Biological and environmental research	625,347	625,347	
Fusion energy sciences	458,324	458,324	
High-energy physics:			
Research	741,521	751,590	+10,069
Construction:			
11–SC–40 Project engineering and design [PED] long baseline neutrino experiment, FNAL		20,000	+20,000
11–SC–41 Project engineering and design [PED] muon to electron conversion experiment, FNAL	35,000	35,000	
Subtotal	35,000	55,000	+20,000
Subtotal, High-energy physics	776,521	806,590	+30,069
Nuclear physics:			
Operations and maintenance	544,438	544,438	
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, VA	25,500	25,500	
Subtotal, Nuclear physics	569,938	569,938	
Workforce development for teachers and scientists	16,500	16,500	
Science laboratories infrastructure:			
Infrastructure support:			
Payment in lieu of taxes	1,385	1,385	
Facilities and infrastructure	900	900	
Oak Ridge landlord	5,951	5,951	
Subtotal	8,236	8,236	
Construction:			
13–SC–70 Utilities upgrade, FNAL	34,900	34,900	
13–SC–71 Utility infrastructure modernization at TJNAF	29,200	29,200	
12–SC–70 Science and user support building, SLAC	25,482	25,482	
Subtotal	89,582	89,582	
Subtotal, Science laboratories infrastructure	97,818	97,818	
Safeguards and security	87,000	87,000	
Science program direction	193,300	192,300	−1,000
Subtotal, Science	5,152,752	5,152,752	
TOTAL, SCIENCE	5,152,752	5,152,752	
ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY			
ARPA–E projects	344,890	344,890	
Program direction	34,110	34,110	
TOTAL, ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY–ENERGY	379,000	379,000	
TITLE 17—INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM			
Administrative expenses	48,000	42,000	−6,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
Offsetting collection	−22,000	−22,000	
TOTAL, TITLE 17—INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM	26,000	20,000	−6,000
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM			
Administrative expenses	6,000	6,000	
TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM	6,000	6,000	
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION			
Administrative operations:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Office of the Secretary:			
Program direction	5,008	5,008	
Chief Financial Officer	51,204	47,825	−3,379
Management	55,699	57,599	+1,900
Human capital management	24,488	24,488	
Chief Information Officer	35,401	35,401	
Congressional and intergovernmental affairs:			
Program direction	4,700	4,700	
Economic impact and diversity	7,047	6,197	−850
General counsel	33,053	33,053	
Policy and international affairs	20,518		−20,518
Energy policy and systems analysis		16,181	+16,181
International affairs		12,518	+12,518
Public affairs	3,597	3,597	
Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs	2,506	2,506	
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	243,221	249,073	+5,852
Program support:			
Economic impact and diversity	2,759	2,759	
Policy analysis and system studies	441	441	
Environmental policy studies	520	520	
Climate change technology program (program support)	5,482	5,482	
Cybersecurity and secure communications	30,795	30,795	
Corporate IT program support [CIO]	15,866	15,866	
Subtotal, Program support	55,863	55,863	
Subtotal, Administrative operations	299,084	304,936	+5,852
Cost of work for others	48,537	48,537	
Subtotal, Departmental administration	347,621	353,473	+5,852
Funding from other defense activities	−118,836	−118,836	
Total, Departmental administration (gross)	228,785	234,637	+5,852
Miscellaneous revenues	−108,188	−108,188	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net)	120,597	126,449	+5,852
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	42,120	42,120	
TOTAL, ENERGY PROGRAMS	11,129,398	10,434,535	−694,863

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES			
Directed stockpile work:			
B61 Life extension program	537,044	369,000	−168,044
W76 Life extension program	235,382	235,382	.....
W78 Life extension study	72,691	72,691	.....
W88 Alt 370	169,487	169,487	.....
Subtotal	1,014,604	846,560	−168,044
Stockpile systems	.....	282,809	+282,809
B61 Stockpile systems	83,536	.....	−83,536
W76 Stockpile systems	47,187	.....	−47,187
W78 Stockpile systems	54,381	.....	−54,381
W80 Stockpile systems	50,330	.....	−50,330
B83 Stockpile systems	54,948	.....	−54,948
W87 Stockpile systems	101,506	.....	−101,506
W88 Stockpile systems	62,600	.....	−62,600
Subtotal	454,488	282,809	−171,679
Surveillance	.....	234,647	+234,647
Weapons dismantlement and disposition:			
Operations and maintenance	49,264	56,000	+6,736
Stockpile services:			
Production support	321,416	321,416	.....
Research and development support	26,349	24,928	−1,421
R&D certification and safety	191,259	80,824	−110,435
Management, technology, and production	214,187	162,640	−51,547
Plutonium infrastructure sustainment	156,949	156,949	.....
Tritium production	.....	91,695	+91,695
Subtotal	910,160	838,452	−71,708
Subtotal, Directed stockpile work	2,428,516	2,258,468	−170,048
Campaigns:			
Science campaign:			
Advanced certification	54,730	59,747	+5,017
Primary assessment technologies	109,231	93,000	−16,231
Dynamic materials properties	116,965	105,000	−11,965
Advanced radiography	30,509	30,509	.....
Secondary assessment technologies	86,467	86,467	.....
Subtotal	397,902	374,723	−23,179
Engineering campaign:			
Enhanced surety	51,771	.....	−51,771
Weapons system engineering assessment technology	23,727	23,727	.....
Nuclear survivability	19,504	19,504	.....
Enhanced surveillance	54,909	46,812	−8,097
Subtotal	149,911	90,043	−59,868
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high-yield campaign:			
Ignition	80,245	80,245	.....
Support of other stockpile programs	15,001	15,001	.....
Diagnostics, cryogenics, and experimental support	59,897	59,897	.....
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion	5,024	5,024	.....
Joint program in high-energy density laboratory plasmas	8,198	8,198	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
Facility operations and target production	232,678	360,011	+127,333
Subtotal	401,043	528,376	+127,333
Advanced simulation and computing	564,329	600,569	+36,240
Technology maturation campaign		253,654	+253,654
Readiness campaign:			
Component manufacturing development	106,085		−106,085
Tritium readiness	91,695		−91,695
Subtotal	197,780		−197,780
Subtotal, Campaigns	1,710,965	1,847,365	+136,400
Nuclear programs:			
Nuclear operations capability	265,937		−265,937
Capabilities based investments	39,558		−39,558
Nuclear operations and capital construction:			
Nuclear operations		209,518	+209,518
Nuclear facility upgrades		39,558	+39,558
Construction:			
12–D–301 TRU waste facilities, LANL	26,722	26,722	
11–D–801 TA–55 Reinvestment project Phase 2, LANL	30,679	30,679	
07–D–220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility upgrade project, LANL	55,719	55,719	
06–D–141 PED/Construction, Uranium capabilities replacement project, Y–12	325,835	325,835	
Subtotal	744,450	688,031	−56,419
Secure transportation asset:			
Operations and equipment	122,072	122,072	
Program direction	97,118	97,118	
Subtotal	219,190	219,190	
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response		260,181	+260,181
Site stewardship	1,706,007		−1,706,007
Site operations and maintained		1,535,893	+1,535,893
Defense nuclear security	664,981	664,981	
Construction:			
08–D–701 Nuclear materials S&S upgrade project Los Alamos National Laboratory	14,000	14,000	
Subtotal, Defense nuclear security	678,981	678,981	
Information technology and cyber security	148,441	148,441	
Legacy contractor pensions	279,597	279,597	
Use of prior year balances	−47,738	−47,738	
Subtotal, Weapons activities	7,868,409	7,868,409	
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES	7,868,409	7,868,409	
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION			
Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D	388,838	408,838	+20,000
Domestic uranium enrichment research, development, nonproliferation, and international security	141,675	128,000	−13,675
International materials protection and cooperation	369,625	419,625	+50,000
Fissile materials disposition:			
U.S. plutonium disposition	157,557	213,557	+56,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
U.S. uranium disposition	25,000	25,000	.....
Construction:			
MO_X fuel fabrication facilities:			
99–D–143 Mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility, Savannah River, SC	320,000	430,634	+110,634
Subtotal, Construction	320,000	430,634	+110,634
Total, Fissile materials disposition	502,557	669,191	+166,634
Global threat reduction initiative	424,487	497,487	+73,000
Legacy contractor pensions	93,703	93,703	.....
Nuclear counterterrorism incident response system	181,293	.....	−181,293
Counterterrorism and counterproliferation programs	74,666	.....	−74,666
Use of prior year balances	−36,702	−36,702	.....
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,140,142	2,180,142	+40,000
TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION	2,140,142	2,180,142	+40,000
NAVAL REACTORS			
Naval reactors development	419,400	419,400	.....
OHIO replacement reactor systems development	126,400	134,800	+8,400
S8G Prototype refueling	144,400	154,000	+9,600
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure	455,740	468,740	+13,000
Construction:			
14–D–902 KL Materials characterization laboratory expansion, KAPL	1,000	1,000	.....
14–D–901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF	45,400	45,400	.....
13–D–905 Remote-handled low-level waste facility, INL	21,073	21,073	.....
13–D–904 KS Radiological work and storage building, KSO	600	2,600	+2,000
08–D–190, Project engineering and design, Expended Core Facility M–290 recovering discharge station, Naval Reactor Facility, ID	1,700	1,700	.....
Other construction costs	.....	33,000	+33,000
Subtotal, Construction	69,773	104,773	+35,000
Program direction	44,404	44,404	.....
Use of prior year balances	−13,983	−13,983	.....
TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS	1,246,134	1,312,134	+66,000
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	397,784	397,784	.....
TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	11,652,469	11,758,469	+106,000
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP			
Closure sites	4,702	4,702	.....
Hanford site:			
Central plateau remediation	513,450	533,450	+20,000
River corridor and other cleanup operations	393,634	408,634	+15,000
Richland community and regulatory support	14,701	19,701	+5,000
Total, Hanford site	921,785	961,785	+40,000
Idaho National Laboratory:			
Idaho cleanup and waste disposition	362,100	377,100	+15,000
Idaho community and regulatory support	2,910	2,910	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
Total, Idaho National Laboratory	365,010	380,010	+15,000
NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites	309,676	344,676	+35,000
Oak Ridge Reservation:			
OR Nuclear facility D&D	73,716	89,716	+16,000
OR cleanup and disposition	115,855	120,855	+5,000
OR reservation community and regulatory support	4,365	4,365	.....
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation	193,936	214,936	+21,000
Office of River Protection:			
Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant:			
01–D–416 A–E/ORP–0060/Major construction	690,000	690,000	.....
Subtotal, Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant	690,000	690,000	.....
Tank Farm activities:			
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	520,216	520,216	.....
Total, Office of River Protection	1,210,216	1,210,216	.....
Savannah River site:			
Savannah River community and regulatory support	11,210	11,210	.....
SR site risk management operations	432,491	432,491	.....
Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition	552,560	658,560	+106,000
Construction:			
05–D–405 Salt waste processing facility, Savannah River	92,000	92,000	.....
Subtotal	92,000	92,000	.....
Total, Savannah River site	1,088,261	1,194,261	+106,000
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	203,390	222,390	+19,000
Program direction	280,784	320,784	+40,000
Program support	17,979	17,979	.....
Safeguards and security	234,079	250,706	+16,627
Technology development	24,091	24,091	.....
Subtotal, Defense environmental clean up	4,853,909	5,146,536	+292,627
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP	4,853,909	5,146,536	+292,627
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP (LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL)	463,000	.....	−463,000
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES			
Health, safety, and security:			
Health, safety, and security	143,616	147,038	+3,422
Program direction	108,301	108,301	.....
Total, Health, safety and security	251,917	255,339	+3,422
Specialized security activities	196,322	205,900	+9,578
Office of Legacy Management:			
Legacy management	163,271	163,271	.....
Program direction	13,712	13,712	.....
Total, Office of Legacy Management	176,983	176,983	.....
Defense related administrative support	118,836	118,836	.....
Office of hearings and appeals	5,022	5,022	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	749,080	762,080	+13,000
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES	17,718,458	17,667,085	−51,373
POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS [1]			
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Operation and maintenance:			
Purchase power and wheeling	93,284	93,284	.....
Program direction	7,750	7,750	.....
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	101,034	101,034	.....
Less alternative financing [PPW]	−15,203	−15,203	.....
Offsetting collections	−85,831	−85,831	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	.....	.....	.....
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Operation and maintenance:			
Operating expenses	13,598	13,598	.....
Purchase power and wheeling	52,000	52,000	.....
Program direction	29,939	29,939	.....
Construction	6,227	6,227	.....
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	101,764	101,764	.....
Less alternative financing	−14,308	−14,308	.....
Offsetting collections	−75,564	−75,564	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION	11,892	11,892	.....
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION			
Operation and maintenance:			
Construction and rehabilitation	122,437	122,437	.....
Operation and maintenance	82,843	82,843	.....
Purchase power and wheeling	407,109	407,109	.....
Program direction	217,709	217,709	.....
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance	830,098	830,098	.....
Less alternative financing	−293,349	−293,349	.....
Offsetting collections (Public Law 108–477, Public Law 109–103)	−230,738	−230,738	.....
Offsetting collections (Public Law 98–381)	−6,092	−6,092	.....
Offsetting collections (for program direction)	−168,193	−168,193	.....
Offsetting collections (for O&M)	−35,796	−35,796	.....
TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION	95,930	95,930	.....
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND			
Operation and maintenance	6,196	6,196	.....
Offsetting collections	−4,911	−4,911	.....
Less alternative financing	−865	−865	.....
TOTAL, FALCON AND AMISTAD O&M FUND	420	420	.....
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS	108,242	108,242	.....

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared to budget estimate
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION			
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	304,600	304,600	.....
FERC revenues	−304,600	−304,600	.....
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	28,956,098	28,209,862	−746,236
(Total amount appropriated)	(28,968,898)	(28,209,862)	(−759,036)
(Rescissions)	(−12,800)	.....	(+12,800)
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS			
Energy efficiency and renewable energy	2,775,700	2,280,985	−494,715
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	169,015	149,015	−20,000
Nuclear energy	735,460	735,460	.....
Fossil Energy Research and Development	420,575	420,575	.....
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	20,000	20,000	.....
Strategic petroleum reserves	189,400	189,400	.....
Northeast home heating oil reserve	8,000	8,000	.....
Energy Information Administration	117,000	117,000	.....
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	212,956	232,956	+20,000
Uranium enrichment D&D fund	554,823	554,823	.....
Science	5,152,752	5,152,752	.....
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	379,000	379,000	.....
Title 17 Innovative technology loan guarantee program	26,000	20,000	−6,000
Advanced technology vehicles manufacturing loan program	6,000	6,000	.....
Departmental administration	120,597	126,449	+5,852
Office of the Inspector General	42,120	42,120	.....
Atomic energy defense activities:			
National Nuclear Security Administration:			
Weapons activities	7,868,409	7,868,409	.....
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,140,142	2,180,142	+40,000
Naval reactors	1,246,134	1,312,134	+66,000
Office of the Administrator	397,784	397,784	.....
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration	11,652,469	11,758,469	+106,000
Defense environmental cleanup	4,853,909	5,146,536	+292,627
Defense environmental cleanup (legislative proposal)	463,000	.....	−463,000
Other defense activities	749,080	762,080	+13,000
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	17,718,458	17,667,085	−51,373
Power marketing administrations:[1]			
Southwestern Power Administration	11,892	11,892	.....
Western Area Power Administration	95,930	95,930	.....
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	420	420	.....
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	108,242	108,242	.....
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:			
Salaries and expenses	304,600	304,600	.....
Revenues	−304,600	−304,600	.....
Travel efficiencies	.....	.....	.....
Total Summary of Accounts, Department of Energy	28,756,098	28,209,862	−546,236

[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 2014 Intelligence Authorization Act.

Section 303. Language is included related to transfer authority.

Section 304. The Committee has included a provision related to nuclear safety requirements.

Section 305. The Committee has included language related to independent cost estimates.

Section 306. Language is included related to the provision of uranium.

Section 307. The Committee has included a provision modifying an annual review.

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

Section 309. The Committee has included a provision on a pilot program related to consolidated storage of spent nuclear fuel.

Section 310. The Committee has included a provision to repeal a reporting requirement.

Section 311. The Committee has included a provision amending a reporting requirement.

Section 312. The Committee has included language regarding New Brunswick Laboratory.

Section 313. The Committee has included language reducing contractor foreign travel.

Section 314. The Committee has included language on first tier subcontracts.

Section 315. The Committee has included language on a laboratory commission.

Section 316. The Committee has included language on waiver or adjustment notification.

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.

Section 503. The provision relates to conferences by any agency funded in the bill.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2014, 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, 2014 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 2014 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 2014 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 2014:

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 June 27, 2013, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 1245) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment

and that the bill be consistent with its spending allocations, by a recorded vote of 24–6, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairwoman Mikulski	Mr. Shelby
Mr. Leahy	Mr. McConnell
Mr. Harkin	Mr. Coats
Mrs. Murray	Mr. Blunt
Mrs. Feinstein	Mr. Johanns
Mr. Durbin	Mr. Boozman
Mr. Johnson	
Ms. Landrieu	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Pryor	
Mr. Tester	
Mr. Udall	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Begich	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Alexander	
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Kirk	
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.

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.*

SMALL BUSINESS JOBS ACT, 2010, PUBLIC LAW 111–240

TITLE I—SMALL BUSINESSES

Subtitle C—Small Business Contracting

PART III—ACQUISITION PROCESS

SEC. 1335. REPEAL OF SMALL BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–656) is amended by striking title VII (15 U.S.C. 644 note).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this section—

(1) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) * * *

(3) First tier subcontracts that are awarded by Management and Operating contractors sponsored by the Department of Energy to small business concerns, small businesses concerns owned and controlled by service disabled veterans, qualified

HUBZone small business concerns, small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and small business concerns owned and controlled by women, shall be considered toward the annually established agency and Governmentwide goals for procurement contracts awarded.

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 guidance [1]	Amount of bill	Committee guidance	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee guidance to its subcommittees of amounts in the Budget Resolution for 2014: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development:				
Mandatory	NA	.....	NA	.....
Discretionary	34,773	34,773	NA	[2] 39,996
Security	18,012	18,012	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	16,761	16,761	NA	NA
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2014	.....	.....	.....	[3] 20,504
2015	.....	.....	.....	9,684
2016	.....	.....	.....	3,111
2017	.....	.....	.....	683
2018 and future years	.....	.....	.....	652
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2014	NA	83	NA	18

[1] There is no section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2014.
[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers—Civil					
Investigations	124,750	90,000	120,000	−4,750	+30,000
Supplemental (Public Law 113–2) (emergency)	50,000			−50,000	
Subtotal	174,750	90,000	120,000	−54,750	+30,000
Construction	1,670,652	1,350,000	1,542,000	−128,652	+192,000
Supplemental (Public Law 113–2)	3,461,000			−3,461,000	
Subtotal	5,131,652	1,350,000	1,542,000	−3,589,652	+192,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries	251,496	279,000	300,000	+48,504	+21,000
Operations and Maintenance	2,407,176	2,588,000	2,700,000	+292,824	+112,000
Supplemental (Public Law 113–2) (emergency)	821,000			−821,000	
Subtotal	3,228,176	2,588,000	2,700,000	−528,176	+112,000
Regulatory Program	192,614	200,000	200,000	+7,386	
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program [FUSRAP]	108,782	104,000	195,000	+86,218	+91,000
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	26,946	28,000	28,000	+1,054	
Supplemental (Public Law 113–2) (emergency)	1,008,000			−1,008,000	
Subtotal	1,034,946	28,000	28,000	−1,006,946	
Expenses	184,630	182,000	182,000	−2,630	
Supplemental (Public Law 113–2) (emergency)	10,000			−10,000	
Subtotal	194,630	182,000	182,000	−12,630	
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)	4,992	5,000	5,000	+8	

Rescission	.....	−100,000	.....	.....	+100,000
Total, title I, Department of Defense—Civil	10,322,038	4,726,000	5,272,000	−5,050,038	+546,000
Appropriations	(8,433,038)	(4,826,000)	(5,272,000)	(−3,161,038)	(+446,000)
Emergency appropriations	(1,889,000)	.....	.....	(−1,889,000)	.....
Rescissions	.....	(−100,000)	.....	.....	(+100,000)
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Central Utah Project Completion Account					
Central Utah Project construction	18,463	.....	.....	−18,463	.....
Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation	1,198	.....	.....	−1,198	.....
Subtotal	19,661	.....	.....	−19,661	.....
Program oversight and administration	1,297	.....	.....	−1,297	.....
Total, Central Utah project completion account	20,958	.....	.....	−20,958	.....
Bureau of Reclamation					
Water and Related Resources	893,210	791,135	945,796	+52,586	+154,661
Central Valley Project restoration fund	53,041	53,288	53,288	+247	.....
California Bay-Delta restoration	39,572	37,000	37,000	−2,572	.....
Policy and administration	59,880	60,000	60,000	+120	.....
Indian water rights settlements	.....	78,661	.....	.....	−78,661
San Joaquin restoration fund	.....	26,000	.....	.....	−26,000
Central Utah Project completion	.....	3,500	3,500	+3,500	.....
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	1,045,703	1,049,584	1,099,584	+53,881	+50,000
Total, title II, Department of the Interior	1,066,661	1,049,584	1,099,584	+32,923	+50,000
TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Energy Programs					
Energy efficiency and renewable energy	1,810,463	2,775,700	2,280,985	+470,522	−494,715
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	134,231	154,015	134,015	−216	−20,000
Defense function	4,988	15,000	15,000	+10,012	.....
Subtotal	139,219	169,015	149,015	+9,796	−20,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
Nuclear energy	757,482	635,460	635,460	−122,022	
Defense function		100,000	100,000	+100,000	
Subtotal	757,482	735,460	735,460	−22,022	
Fossil Energy Research and Development	532,932	420,575	420,575	−112,357	
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	14,879	20,000	20,000	+5,121	
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	192,319	189,400	189,400	−2,919	
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	10,099	8,000	8,000	−2,099	
Rescission	−6,000			+6,000	
Subtotal	4,099	8,000	8,000	+3,901	
Energy Information Administration	104,790	117,000	117,000	+12,210	
Non-defense environmental cleanup	235,250	212,956	232,956	−2,294	+20,000
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	471,984	554,823	554,823	+82,839	
Science	4,866,248	5,152,752	5,152,752	+286,504	
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	264,470	379,000	379,000	+114,530	
Race to the Top for Energy Efficiency and Grid Modernization		200,000			−200,000
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee program	38,000	48,000	42,000	+4,000	−6,000
Offsetting collection	−38,000	−22,000	−22,000	+16,000	
Subtotal		26,000	20,000	+20,000	−6,000
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loans program	5,988	6,000	6,000	+12	
Departmental administration	237,370	226,580	234,637	−2,733	+8,057
Miscellaneous revenues	−111,623	−108,188	−108,188	+3,435	
Net appropriation	125,747	118,392	126,449	+702	+8,057
Office of the Inspector General	41,916	42,120	42,120	+204	

Total, Energy programs	9,567,786	11,127,193	10,434,535	+866,749	−692,658
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National Nuclear Security Administration					
Weapons activities	7,574,916	7,868,409	7,868,409	+293,493	
Defense nuclear nonproliferation	2,433,524	2,140,142	2,180,142	−253,382	+40,000
Subtotal	2,433,524	2,140,142	2,180,142	−253,382	+40,000
Naval reactors	1,079,654	1,246,134	1,312,134	+232,480	+66,000
Office of the Administrator	409,869	397,784	397,784	−12,085	
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	11,497,963	11,652,469	11,758,469	+260,506	+106,000
Environmental and Other Defense Activities					
Defense environmental cleanup	5,012,954	4,853,909	5,146,536	+133,582	+292,627
Defense environmental cleanup (legislative proposal)		463,000			−463,000
Other Defense activities	821,717	749,080	762,080	−59,637	+13,000
Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities	5,834,671	6,065,989	5,908,616	+73,945	−157,373
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	17,332,634	17,718,458	17,667,085	+334,451	−51,373
Power Marketing Administrations [1]					
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration	8,428	7,750	7,750	−678	
Offsetting collections	−8,428	−7,750	−7,750	+678	
Subtotal					
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	44,986	45,456	45,456	+470	
Offsetting collections	−33,118	−33,564	−33,564	−446	
Subtotal	11,868	11,892	11,892	+24	
Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	290,529	299,919	299,919	+9,390	
Offsetting collections	−156,609	−203,989	−203,989	−47,380	
Subtotal	133,920	95,930	95,930	−37,990	
Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund	4,169	5,331	5,331	+1,162	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2013 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2013 appropriation	Budget estimate
Offsetting collections	−3,949	−4,911	−4,911	−962	
Subtotal	220	420	420	+200	
Total, Power Marketing Administrations	146,008	108,242	108,242	−37,766	
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission					
Salaries and expenses	304,000	304,600	304,600	+600	
Revenues applied	−304,000	−304,600	−304,600	−600	
Total, title III, Department of Energy	27,046,428	28,953,893	28,209,862	+1,163,434	−744,031
Appropriations	(27,052,428)	(28,953,893)	(28,209,862)	(+1,157,434)	(−744,031)
Rescissions	(−6,000)			(+6,000)	
TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Appalachian Regional Commission	68,126	64,618	68,200	+74	+3,582
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	29,072	29,915	29,915	+843	
Delta Regional Authority	11,654	11,319	12,000	+346	+681
Denali Commission	10,658	7,396	10,000	−658	+2,604
Northern Border Regional Commission	1,494	1,355	5,000	+3,506	+3,645
Southeast Crescent Regional Commission	250			−250	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses	1,025,186	1,043,937	1,043,937	+18,751	
Revenues	−899,726	−920,721	−920,721	−20,995	
Subtotal	125,460	123,216	123,216	−2,244	
Office of Inspector General	10,838	11,105	11,105	+267	
Revenues	−9,754	−9,994	−9,994	−240	

Subtotal	1,084	1,111	1,111	+27	.....
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	126,544	124,327	124,327	−2,217	.....
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3,393	3,400	3,400	+7	.....
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects	998	1,000	1,000	+2	.....
Total, title IV, Independent agencies	252,189	243,330	253,842	+1,653	+10,512
Appropriations	(252,189)	(243,330)	(253,842)	(+1,653)	(+10,512)
Grand total	38,687,316	34,972,807	34,835,288	−3,852,028	−137,519
Appropriations	(36,804,316)	(35,072,807)	(34,835,288)	(−1,969,028)	(−237,519)
Emergency appropriations	(1,889,000)	.....	.....	(−1,889,000)	.....
Rescissions	(−6,000)	(−100,000)	.....	(+6,000)	(+100,000)

[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.

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