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SENATE

{ REPORT
109-84

ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2006

JUNE 16, 2005.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2419]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2419) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

Amount in new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2006

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Total of bill as reported to the Senate | \$31,245,000,000 |
| Amount of 2005 appropriations | 29,832,280,000 |
| Amount of 2006 budget estimate | 29,746,728,000 |
| Amount of House allowance | 29,746,000,000 |
| Bill as recommended to Senate compared to— | |
| 2005 appropriations | + 1,412,720,000 |
| 2006 budget estimate | + 1,498,272,000 |
| House allowance | + 1,499,000,000 |

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to provide appropriations for the fiscal year 2006 beginning October 1, 2005, and ending September 30, 2006, 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 2006 budget estimates for the bill total \$31,245,000,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The recommendation of the Committee totals \$31,245,000,000. This is \$1,498,272,000 above the budget estimates and \$1,412,720,000 over the enacted appropriation for the current fiscal year.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS

The Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water held four sessions in connection with the fiscal year 2006 appropriation bill. Witnesses included officials and representatives of the Federal agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.

The subcommittee received numerous statements and letters from Members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, Governors, State and local officials and representatives, and hundreds of private citizens of all walks of life throughout the United States. Information, both for and against many items, was presented to the subcommittee. The recommendations for fiscal year 2006 therefore, have been developed after careful consideration of available data.

VOTES IN THE COMMITTEE

By a vote of 28 to 0 the Committee on June 16, 2005, recommended that the bill, as amended, be reported to the Senate.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

INTRODUCTION

In 1802, responding to the need for engineering talent to support both the defense of the young United States and its civilian infrastructure, President Thomas Jefferson proposed a body of engineers within the U.S. Army, readily available to tackle assignments of national importance. To train them, he opened the first engineering school in the United States—the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY.

In the two centuries since, the expertise the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has gained, especially in water resources, has led administrations and Congress to assign it missions in navigation, flood control, shore protection, hydropower, water supply, recreation, and, most recently, environmental stewardship, cleanup and restoration work. The public has also relied on the Corps to respond rapidly with engineering services when disaster strikes.

Still, the question has often arisen why the Army of today carries out a Civil Works mission that appears, at first glance, far removed from its primary mission of deterring and winning wars. In fact, in the past 80 years there have been at least eight proposals to transfer the Civil Works mission to other Government agencies. All have been rejected after more careful consideration.

The Army has traditionally relied on its Civil Works mission to train combat engineers, and to complement and augment its warfighting competencies, providing the capability to respond to situations across the spectrum of conflict. Specifically, Civil Works provides the Army:

- A force in being of about 24,000 engineers and other professionals, familiar with the Army culture and responsive to the chain of command. The program provides attractive careers and professional challenges to maintain this force. This is a no cost asset to the Army until needed for warfighting.
- Established relationships with Federal, State and local officials, and with the Nation’s engineering and construction industries—a force multiplier of hundreds of thousands. “On the shelf” contracts are available for emergencies.
- Deployability*.—Corps members engaged in Civil Works activities are available where needed. Today scores of Civil Works personnel are deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq. Specialists in such activities as real estate were sent before the main force to secure needed facilities. Meanwhile, Corps “tele-engineering” systems link combat commanders to Corps labs and other stateside experts for immediate on-the-ground feedback.

- Support to Combat Forces.*—Corps of Engineers knowledge of beach dynamics helps determine sites for landings over the shore, while expertise in soil mechanics determines the best routes for armored vehicles with technologies developed in the Civil Works program. Corps' work on winter navigation helps the Army cross frozen rivers—and was a major factor in its crossing of the Sava River in Bosnia. Its experience with roller compacted concrete for dams was used for runways and hardstands. Civil Works experience with harbors allows the Army to build ports to support U.S. forces in places such as Somalia where facilities are primitive to non-existent.
 - Expertise in natural and cultural resources, water quality, flood plain management or toxic waste control, helping the Army comply with more than 70 Federal environmental statutes, and a breadth of experience and workload in dozens of specialized fields that would not otherwise be possible.
 - A Power Projection Platform.*—Nearly all military equipment deployed overseas passes through ports maintained by the Civil Works program. So do most Navy ships. Corps flood control projects also play a role in force projection by protecting key highway and rail links.
 - International Goodwill.*—Army Engineers experienced in Civil Works play a major role in infrastructure in developing nations. They help to improve economic conditions and strengthen democratic institutions in these nations; allow the Army a presence in politically sensitive areas; and foster good will through contact between governments and armed forces. Today Corps personnel are working in more than 90 nations around the world. In most of these nations, no other U.S. forces are present.
- Army management of the Nation's water resources, in turn, benefits the program and the Nation in a number of ways:
- Responsiveness.*—Corps members and contractors are available to deploy, often within hours, wherever the need arises. This was dramatically demonstrated in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks. Civil Works personnel were on the scene within hours. Corps vessels operated a ferry service taking survivors to New Jersey and bringing rescue workers into the city. Corps personnel assisted with rescue and recovery operations. Structural engineers evaluated which buildings were safe for re-entry. The 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power) provided the expertise necessary to set up emergency generators that had New York's financial district back in business the following Monday. The Corps also developed the plan for disposal of debris from "Ground Zero" and managed the Staten Island disposal site so that 1.35 million tons of material were safely disposed of months ahead of schedule and \$55,000,000 under budget.
 - A Bias For Action.*—A unique mix of Army officers with a "can do" attitude working alongside world class engineering and scientific civilian expertise makes the Corps arguably the most positive and proactive agency in the Federal Government.
 - National Security Consideration in Planning for Infrastructure.*—The Corps recently completed security assessments for

more than 300 of its key projects. It also led the establishment in March 2002 of The Infrastructure Security Partnership [TISP], bringing together government and private organizations representing about 1.6 million engineers and other professionals to focus on securing the infrastructure necessary to maintain normal American life. Corps “hardening” measures, meanwhile, were credited with saving hundreds of lives in the 9/11 attack on the Pentagon.

—*Impartiality in Recommendations for Projects, Permits, Etc.*— Administrations and Congresses rely on the Corps to base investment recommendations on the best engineering, economic and environmental science available, not political considerations.

—*Concentration of Water Resources Expertise in One Agency.*— The Corps, with the great majority of its civil works personnel located throughout the 50 States rather than in Washington, DC, is unique in the world in that it provides a common arena for water resources issues in the United States to be debated and solutions vetted. Governments of other countries study the Corps as they begin to understand the need for integrated solutions and seek to build the capability to achieve them by combining previously separate agency responsibilities. The Corps provides synergy among various uses of water, balance among uses and geographic areas, and the ability to plan water resources for watersheds as a whole instead of single projects for specific locations. Water resource planners and the public are increasingly coming to understand that water problems cannot be considered in isolation—the solution to one problem often generates others. Uses and protection of water resources cannot be separated, but require an integrated, watershed approach. Having different agencies in charge of water resource uses would guarantee conflicts among uses, while having all uses under the auspices of one agency is a major step in creating a balanced, holistic approach to the Nation’s water needs—a step that was taken 200 years ago.

FISCAL YEAR 2006 BUDGET OVERVIEW

The fiscal year 2006 budget request for the Corps of Engineers is composed of \$4,332,000,000 in new budgetary authority and \$181,000,000 in offsetting collections from the Power Marketing Authorities for a total program of \$4,513,000,000. The Committee is unable to take advantage of the offsetting collections due to budgetary scoring impacts and therefore rejects this proposal for the fourth year in a row.

The Committee recommends a total of \$5,298,000,000 for the Corps of Engineers, an increase of \$612,452,000 from fiscal year 2005 enacted levels (adjusted for one-time emergency spending of \$372,400,000). The Committee recommendation is \$966,000,000 above the request. The Committee recommendation provides for a robust planning program as well as providing significant increases to the construction and operation and maintenance accounts. Unfortunately, even with this large increase the Committee recommendation falls short of what is actually needed to provide efficient levels of funding for all on-going work.

The Corps' budget proposal is a departure from previous years. This budget is the first to be developed as a full business line program prioritization and then cross-walked to the traditional accounts summary. Projects compete in each of the three main mission areas (Flood Damage Reduction, Navigation and Environmental Restoration) and are classified as follows:

- Coastal Navigation,
- Inland Navigation,
- Flood Damage reduction,
- Storm Damage reduction,
- Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, and
- Other (including all major rehabilitation and Hydropower).

Categories 1–4 comprise 70 percent or more of the Construction, General Program; Category 5 is 25 percent or less; and Category 6 is 5 percent or more. Projects were ranked on two performance criteria—Remaining Benefits to Remaining Costs Ratio or effective use of resources to address significant ecological problems. Lower ranking projects are proposed for contract deferral, suspension or termination. The budget proposed another new shore protection policy, the fourth in 4 years. Additionally, the budget proposed repealing the current continuing contract language and replacing it with new multiple year contracting. Finally, the budget included a proposal that \$200,000,000 of the construction funds should be contingent upon Congress accepting the administration's budgetary prioritization criteria.

The Committee is disappointed that the administration has included another "new" beach policy. Beaches are the leading tourist destination in the United States. California beaches alone receive nearly 600 million tourist visits annually. This is more tourist visits than to all of the lands controlled by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management combined. Beach tourists contribute \$260,000,000,000 to the U.S. economy and \$60,000,000,000 in Federal taxes. Last year Congress provided legislation that beach policies will not be changed except by congressional direction. Congress has repeatedly demonstrated that the current beach policy is satisfactory. The Committee has attempted to provide sufficient funding for a number of the most critical shore protection projects.

The Committee has chosen to reject all of these budget proposals. The Committee believes that this is no way to run a robust national infrastructure program. The Corps needs to seriously reexamine its "business line" budget model. The Corps program has always been a "big tent" where all aspects of water resource development were jointly discussed and budgeted. The business line approach segregates these interests and promotes discord among various water resource interests. There is already evidence of some "business lines" attempting to find ways to take funding from "business lines" with smaller constituent bases. This lack of unity will further the downward spiral of recent budget proposals.

The Committee believes that the budget proposal's blind emphasis on remaining benefits to remaining costs ratios to determine funding priorities is misplaced. The strict adherence to the metric of Remaining Benefit to Remaining Cost Ratio to the exclusion of all other possible metrics that could have been utilized such as

widespread project net benefits, inclusion of system-wide values, acknowledgement of regional benefits, recognition of a wider set of benefits over a longer planning period than just 1 year, calculations using other interest rates that are more in accordance with the projects authorizations, as well as the GI metric of 3.0 RBRCR for the PED projects, is indeed narrow.

Also, funding only the “highest potential return” studies to the detriment of many other studies that provide a future vision or address far-reaching problems while not yet showing any BCR data, can also be considered “penny wise and pound foolish.” These studies still add value and importance and have a place in the problem solving needs of the overall Nation’s water community.

While this process may have led to a very focused performance-based set of final projects to study, design and construct, the metrics used led to a very skewed set of results with a few strong regional winners and many losers. Consideration of a more encompassing set of factors including those mentioned above, as well as a number still under development, would have provided a more comprehensive set of projects, yet continuing to deliver needed, effective, national water benefits.

These ratios provide a “snapshot” view of a project. They tell you nothing of the relative value of one project to another, projects in rural areas with fewer beneficiaries are penalized and no consideration is given to the workforce. Congress has repeatedly demonstrated that it desires to keep the structure of the Corps of Engineers as it is currently configured. Yet if the budget were enacted, there would be no way to maintain this workforce, due to how the ratios skewed the projects to certain areas of the country.

The program proposed in the budget is very unbalanced among planning, construction and maintenance. The planning program is decimated. The proposed program slows down the number of projects reaching construction by limiting funding for new study phases. The planning program is vital to a healthy Corps of Engineers; without a steady supply of new studies, eventually there will be no new construction projects, and then the Corps would gradually become an operation and maintenance organization with no real national capabilities. There is no shortage of water resource needs in the country today, and the Corps needs to maintain a robust planning program to be able to continue to address these needs.

Continuing Contracts

The Corps needs flexibility to manage their program. Unlike building a hospital or a barracks or a post office where the site is relatively contained, flood free, and accessible, water resource projects are constructed in physically challenging locations. By their nature, these projects involve large mobilization costs and great uncertainties. The Corps of Engineers has been tasked with providing hundreds of water infrastructure projects in challenging locations throughout the country. Historically, the Corps has done an outstanding job of managing these great water resource projects and has provided the water infrastructure that has greatly contributed to our economic security.

One of the greatest tools that the Corps of Engineers has for managing its nationwide water resources infrastructure program is the ability to award multiyear continuing contracts. When an agency is managing, literally, hundreds of construction projects throughout the country, problems are inevitable. These can range from flood, to drought, to funding shortfalls, to unanticipated hazardous wastes encountered in the construction site, or discovery of unanticipated cultural resources. Any one of these items can bring a project to a temporary halt or slow construction. By the same token, projects can be accelerated due to mild winters or below average flows on a river allowing a longer construction season with more work to be done and more funds to be utilized.

Water resources projects, because of the nature of the work involved, are funded on an incremental annual basis. As far back as 1922, the Congress recognized the need for flexibility in management and execution of the Civil Works program and provided the Army Corps of Engineers with legislation that allowed the use of continuing contracts for specifically authorized projects. In a 1977 decision, the Comptroller General confirmed that the authority found in the 1922 law constituted an exception to the Anti-deficiency Act. Accordingly, the Corps has had the discretion to use continuing contracts to execute any of its specifically authorized water resources projects since at least 1977.

In the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (33 U.S.C. §2331), the Congress enacted another provision of law relating to continuing contracts. This legislation requires the Corps to award a continuing contract for a water resources project for which initiation of construction has occurred, but for which sufficient funds are not available to complete the project. The statute defines initiation of construction as the date of the enactment of an appropriations act in which the project receives funds from either the Construction, General, Operation and Maintenance, General or Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries lump sum appropriations. Since Congress rarely appropriates sufficient funds for each project, the practical effect of the statute is that it requires the use of continuing contracts for the majority of civil works water resource projects.

Continuing contracts allow the Corps to award large construction elements of a project to take advantage of the economies of scale available to construction contractors. Allowing these large construction elements to be managed over several years without requiring contracts to be fully funded before construction begins affords the Corps the ability to more efficiently manage multiple construction contracts. Multiyear funding, and the ability to reprogram funds, are tools that have allowed the Corps to maximize scarce resources to try to do as much as possible with the resources available to them; they also left the Corps open to charges that it has put contractors in charge of managing its funds.

The Congress has expressed its concerns in the past that Corps of Engineers construction projects may have used the continuing contracts clause and the ability to reprogram funds to award some construction contracts that may not have been fiscally prudent in light of current budget realities. However, many of these construction contracts were awarded when surplus funds were available al-

lowing reprogramming of funds to make up for budget shortfalls. This process has resulted in most surplus funds being expended, leaving the Corps with very little flexibility to cover the financial obligations of the construction contracts. As a result, an increased number of reprogrammings are necessary to satisfy as many of the Corps' financial obligations as possible.

In the Conference Report accompanying the fiscal year 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (House Report 108-792), the Congress expressed its belief that the Corps had made great strides in resolving these financial issues by applying more stringent controls on financial obligations allowed on continuing contracts and allowed the Corps to continue to resolve the situation. The Congress also cautioned the Corps that it must regain control of all aspects of program execution and execute the program which Congress appropriates. The Committee believes that the Corps has made progress in tightening controls on the use of continuing contracts. For example, these types of contracts have traditionally been executed at a district level. However, the decision has been elevated to Corps headquarters on whether or not to award a continuing contract. The Committee sees this as an appropriate but temporary necessity and expects continuing contracts to remain a generally available contracting tool for program execution.

The continuing contract clause has adequate controls to limit the future obligations of the Federal Government. The Committee expects the Corps to utilize these controls to limit Government exposure. The Committee expects the Corps to develop specific execution guidance to control and manage the implementation of continuing contracts, consistent with law and prudent fiscal policy, and to carry out the Civil Works program accordingly.

Reprogramming

The Committee expects the Corps to execute the Civil Works program following congressional direction. This includes moving individual projects forward in accordance with the funds annually appropriated. However, the Committee realizes that many factors outside the Corps' control may dictate the progress of any given project or study. Therefore, the Committee believes that it is imperative to allow the Corps ample flexibility to manage the program and to utilize excess funds as they become available on a particular project to move the entire program forward. With this flexibility comes a responsibility to insure that appropriated funds are available for projects when necessary. The Committee expects the Corps to develop specific execution guidance to control and manage the reprogramming of funds, which is consistent with law and prudent fiscal policy, and to carry out the Civil Works program accordingly. As there were some ambiguities in the reprogramming guidance provided with the fiscal year 2005 Omnibus Report, the Committee has elected to redraft that guidance and present it here.

Reprogramming is also to be used in very benign, fiscally responsible ways. The Corps financial management system uses thousands of work item codes to supply funding for everything from purchasing a screwdriver to ordering a computer to buying a miter gate for a lock and dam. As the Government cannot fund purchases in arrears, adequate funding estimates must be supplied into these

work items prior to purchases being made. Rarely are these estimates an exact match for these purchases. Often funding is left in these work items that must be cleaned up at the end of the fiscal year. The remaining funds from these accounts must be reprogrammed to other accounts in order to be used. These remaining funds can range from a few pennies to thousands of dollars. The same is true when a cost shared project is completed with a local sponsor. A final accounting must be made and all of the old work items must be cleaned out in order to dispose of leftover project funding.

Reprogramming Guidance

A reprogramming action may not be used to eliminate or initiate a program, project or activity.

General Investigations.—Reprogramming a cumulative total of up to 25 percent of the total General Investigations appropriation funding is permitted. Such reprogramming between studies and programs within the preceding limitation are permitted without approval of either House of Congress. However, the Chief of Engineers shall provide a quarterly report to both House and Senate Appropriations Committees of all reprogrammings for individual studies or programs with increases in excess of \$250,000 but less than or equal to \$500,000. Approval of both House and Senate Appropriations Committees is required for cumulative reprogramming increases greater than \$500,000. Restoration of all savings and slippage shall not count toward the cumulative total. The Committee does not object to reprogramming up to \$50,000 to any continuing study or program that did not receive an appropriation in the current year. All funds used to source reprogrammings described above should be surplus to current year needs for that effort. For the purpose of this section, the cumulative total is derived by summing the net increases of reprogrammings for only the gaining projects or programs.

Construction, General.—Reprogramming a cumulative total of up to 15 percent of the total Construction, General appropriation funding is permitted. Such reprogramming between projects and programs within the preceding limitation are permitted without approval of either House of Congress. However, the Chief of Engineers shall provide a quarterly report to both House and Senate Appropriations Committees of all reprogrammings for individual projects or programs with increases in excess of \$4,000,000 but less than or equal to \$7,000,000. Approval of both House and Senate Appropriations Committees is required for cumulative reprogramming increases greater than \$7,000,000. Restoration of all savings and slippage and prior year revocations shall not count toward the cumulative total. The Committee does not object to the restoration of prior year revocations or the additional reprogramming of up to \$500,000 to any continuing project or program that did not receive an appropriation in the current year. All funds used to source reprogrammings described above should be surplus to current year needs for that effort. For the purpose of this section, the cumulative total is derived by summing the net increases of reprogrammings for only the gaining projects or programs.

Operations and Maintenance.—Unlimited reprogramming authority is granted in order for the Corps to be able to respond to emergencies. The Chief of Engineers must notify the House and Senate Appropriations Committees as soon as practicable of these emergency situations. For all other situations, reprogramming a cumulative total of up to 50 percent of the total Operations and Maintenance appropriation funding is permitted. Such reprogramming between projects and programs within the preceding limitation are permitted without approval of either House of Congress. However, the Chief of Engineers shall provide a quarterly report to both House and Senate Appropriations Committees of all reprogrammings for individual projects or programs with increases in excess of \$5,000,000 but less than or equal to \$10,000,000. Approval of both House and Senate Appropriations Committees is required for cumulative reprogramming increases greater than \$10,000,000. All funds used to source reprogrammings described above should be surplus to current year needs for that effort. For the purpose of this section, the cumulative total is derived by summing the net increases of reprogrammings for only the gaining projects or programs.

Mississippi River and Tributaries.—The Corps should follow the same reprogramming guidelines for the General Investigations, Construction, and Operation and Maintenance portions of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Account as listed above.

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program.—The Corps may reprogram up to 15 percent of the appropriated funding level between FUSRAP projects without Committee approval. Restoration of prior year reprogramming amounts shall not count towards the cumulative total.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The Committee is extremely disappointed in the general lack of leadership being exhibited by the Chief of Engineers, the Director of Civil Works and the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) in execution of the Civil Works program. The Corps of Engineers has been provided clear guidance on program execution in a number of Acts of Congress over the years and is provided annual direction and guidance through the Energy and Water Appropriations Act. The ASA[CW] provides the Chief of Engineers advice about policy matters and is generally the political spokesperson for the administration's policies; however, the Chief of Engineers is responsible for carrying out the program. The Chief of Engineers receives his orders from the Army Chief of Staff and those orders flow through him to the Director of Civil Works and through the rest of the Civil Works hierarchy to carry out those orders. The Committee expects the Chief of Engineers to prepare management and execution plans in accordance with this guidance and to aggressively carry out those plans. The Committee has twice reminded the Chief of Engineers, in writing, of his obligations to execute the program for fiscal year 2005 contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (Public Law 108-447). The Committee also directed that all guidance provided by the Congress should be adhered to in carrying out his responsibilities. It is a simple matter to determine the consensus judgments of the Congress as to how

executive branch programs should be administered. All one must do is look at the law and the accompanying reports as enacted. Any other congressional guidance should be viewed as suggestive and weighed in context with guidance that the Congress provided. The Committee expects the Chief of Engineers regain control and leadership over the Corps of Engineers and the Civil Works program immediately.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | ¹ \$143,344,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 95,000,000 |
| House allowance | 100,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 180,000,000 |

¹ Excludes emergency appropriations of \$400,000.

This appropriation funds studies to determine the need, engineering feasibility, economic justification, and the environmental and social suitability of solutions to water and related land resource problems; and for preconstruction engineering and design work, data collection, and interagency coordination and research activities.

The budget request and the recommended Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Investiga- tions | Plan- ning | Investiga- tions | Plan- ning | Investiga- tions | Plan- ning |
| ALABAMA | | | | | | |
| BREWTON AND EAST BREWTON, AL | 189 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 189 | ..... |
| VILLAGE CREEK, JEFFERSON COUNTY (BIRMINGHAM WATERSHED) | 253 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 253 | ..... |
| ALASKA | | | | | | |
| AKUTJAN HARBOR, AK | | | | | | 500 |
| ATKA HARBOR, AK | | | | | | |
| ALASKA REGIONAL PORTS, AK | | | | | 200 | ..... |
| ANCHORAGE HARBOR DEEPENING, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| BARROW COASTAL STORM DAMAGE DEEPENING, AK | | | | | 1,000 | ..... |
| CRAIG HARBOR, AK | | | | | 800 | ..... |
| DELONG MOUNTAIN HARBOR, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| EKLUTNA WATERSHED, AK | | | | | 490 | 760 |
| HAINES HARBOR, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| HOMER HARBOR MODIFICATION, AK | | | | | 300 | ..... |
| KENAI RIVER BLUFF EROSION, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| KETCHIKAN HARBOR, AK | | | | | 500 | ..... |
| KLANOCK HARBOR, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| KNIK BRIDGE CROSSING, AK | | | | | 1,000 | ..... |
| KOTZEBUE SMALL BOAT HARBOR, AK | | | | | 500 | ..... |
| LITTLE DIOMEDE HARBOR, AK | | | | | 400 | ..... |
| MATANUSKA RIVER WATERSHED, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| MCGRATH, AK | | | | | 300 | ..... |
| MEKORYUK HARBOR, AK | | | | | 200 | ..... |
| PORT GRAHAM, AK | | | | | 200 | ..... |
| PORT LIONS HARBOR, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| SAINTE GEORGE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| UNALAKLEET, AK | | | | | 500 | ..... |
| UNALASKA, AK | | | | | 100 | 500 |
| VALDEZ HARBOR EXPANSION, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| WHITTIER BREAKWATER, AK | | | | | 100 | ..... |
| YAKUTAT HARBOR, AK | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Investiga- tions | Plan- ning | Investiga- tions | Plan- ning | Investiga- tions | Plan- ning |
| ARIZONA | | | | | | |
| PIMA COUNTY, AZ | 488 | 618 | 488 | 618 | 488 | 618 |
| RILLITO RIVER, PIMA COUNTY, AZ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| RIO SALADO OESTA, SALT RIVER, AZ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SANTA CRUZ RIVER, GRANT RD TO FT LOWELL RD, AZ | 400 | ..... | 400 | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| SANTA CRUZ RIVER, PASEO DE LAS IGLESIAS, AZ ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| VA SHLY-AY AKIMEL SALT RIVER RESTORATION, AZ ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 400 |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | | |
| HOT SPRINGS CREEK, AR | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| LITTLE RIVER COUNTY (OGDEN LEVEE), AR ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| NORTH LITTLE ROCK, DARK HOLLOW, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 |
| PINE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 |
| RED RIVER NAVIGATION STUDY, SW ARKANSAS, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 |
| SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WHITE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, AR AND MO | 1,000 | ..... | 900 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| WHITE RIVER MINIMUM FLOWS, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| WHITE RIVER NAVIGATION TO NEWPORT, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | | |
| ALISO CREEK MAINSTEM, CA | 350 | ..... | 450 | ..... | 350 | ..... |
| ARANA GULCH WATERSHED, CA | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| ARROYO SECO WATERSHED, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| BALLONA CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450 | ..... |
| BOLINAS LAGOON, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| CALIFORNIA COASTAL SEDIMENT MASTER PLAN, CA | 600 | ..... | 900 | ..... | 600 | ..... |
| CARPINTERIA SHORELINE STUDY, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| CITY ON INGLEWOOD, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | ..... |
| CITY OF NORWALK, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | ..... |
| CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, CA | | | | | 200 | |
| COAST OF CA, SOUTH COAST REGION (LA COUNTY) | | | | | 300 | |
| COTYOTE CREEK, CA | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | |

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|---|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| COYOTE DAM, CA | 250 | | | | |
| DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA | | 200 | | | |
| EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, CA | | 1,000 | | | |
| ESTUDILLO CANAL, CA | 600 | 900 | | | |
| GRAYSON AND MURDERER'S CREEK, CA | | | | | 750 |
| HAMILTON CITY, CA | | | | | |
| HUMBOLT BAY LONG TERM SHOAL MGMT, CA | | | | | 250 |
| LAGUNA CREEK WATERSHED | | | | | 200 |
| LAGUNA DE SANTA ROSA, CA | 300 | 400 | | | 300 |
| LAGUNA CREEK, CA | | | | | 900 |
| LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CORNFIELDS, CA | 600 | 1,300 | | | 600 |
| LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA | 850 | 850 | | | 850 |
| MALIBU CREEK WATERSHED, CA | 167 | | | | 167 |
| MATILAJA DAM, CA | | | 800 | | 800 |
| MORRO BAY ESTUARY | | | | | 348 |
| MUGU LAGOON, CA | 82 | 82 | | | 82 |
| NAPA RIVER SALT MARSH RESTORATION, CA | | | | 250 | |
| NAPA VALLEY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, CA | 500 | 500 | | | |
| OCEAN BEACH, SAN FRANCISCO, CA | | 350 | | | |
| ORANGE COUNTY SAMP | | | | | 169 |
| PAJARO RIVER AT WATSONVILLE, CA | | | 477 | | 477 |
| PENINSULA BEACH, CA | 308 | 308 | | 1,000 | |
| REDWOOD CITY NAVIGATION CHANNEL, CA | | | | | 308 |
| RUSSIAN RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA | 400 | 600 | | | 250 |
| SACRAMENTO—SAN JOAQUIN DELTA, DELTA ISLANDS AND LEVEES CA | 200 | | | | 400 |
| SAN BERNARDO LAKES AND STREAMS, CA | | | | 250 | 900 |
| SAN CLEMENTE SHORELINE, CA | 188 | 188 | | | 188 |
| SAN DIEGO COUNTY SHORELINE, CA | | | | | 200 |
| SAN FRANCISCO CREEK, CA | 200 | 300 | | | 200 |
| SAN JACINTO RIVER, CA | | 50 | | | |
| SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION, CA | | | | | 100 |
| SAN JUAN CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CA | | | | | 350 |
| SAN PABLO BAY WATERSHED, CA | 300 | 600 | | | 300 |
| SANTA ANA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, BIG BEAR LAKE, CA | 900 | 1,400 | | | 900 |
| SANTA CLARA RIVER WATERSHED, CA | | | | | 500 |
| SANTA ROSA CREEK ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA | 400 | 400 | | | 400 |
| SOLANA-ENCINITAS SHORELINE, CA | | | | 750 | |
| SONOMA CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, CA | 300 | | | | 300 |
| SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO SHORELINE, CA | 600 | 600 | | | 800 |
| SUN VALLEY WATERSHED, CA | | 100 | | | 250 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning |
| SUTTER COUNTY, CA | 361 | ..... | 361 | ..... | 361 | ..... |
| TAHOE BASIN, CA AND NV ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,720 |
| THE COYOTE CREEK—LOWER SAN GABRIEL WATERSHED, CA | 500 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 500 | ..... |
| UPPER PENITENCIA CREEK, CA | 628 | ..... | 628 | ..... | 628 | ..... |
| VENTURA AND SANTA BARBARA, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| WESTMINSTER, EAST GARDEN GROVE, CA | 650 | ..... | 650 | ..... | 650 | ..... |
| WEST STANISLAUS COUNTY, ORESTIMBA CREEK, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WILDCAT AND SAN PABLO CREEKS, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... |
| WILSON AND OAK GLEN CREEKS, SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| COLORADO | | | | | | |
| ADAMS COUNTY, CO | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| CACHE LA POUFRE, CO | 316 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 316 | ..... |
| CHATFIELD, CHERRY CREEK AND BEAR CREEK RESERVOIRS, CO | 276 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 276 | ..... |
| FOUNTAIN CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, CO ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| SOUTH BOULDER CREEK, CO ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| ROARING FORK RIVER, BASALT, CO ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | | |
| MYSTIC SEAPORT HARBOR, CT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| DELAWARE | | | | | | |
| DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMPREHENSIVE, DE, NJ, NY, PA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| DELAWARE CANAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DE ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| FLORIDA | | | | | | |
| DAYTONA BEACH SHORES, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 325 | ..... |
| EGMONT KEY SHORELINE STABILIZATION, FL ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| LIDO KEY SARASOTA COUNTY, FL ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| MILE POINT, FL | | | 500 | | 235 | |
| PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL | | | 125 | | 250 | |
| ST. JOHNS COUNTY, FL | | | | | 225 | |

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|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FL | | | | | 200 | |
| ST. PETERSBURG HARBOR, FL | | | | | 500 | |
| WALTON COUNTY, FL | | | | | 500 | |
| GEORGIA | | | | | | |
| ALLATOONA LAKE, GA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 | ..... |
| AUGUSTA, GA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| INDIAN, SUGAR, ENTRENCHMENT AND FEDERAL PRISON CREEKS ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 680 | ..... |
| LONG ISLAND, MARSH AND JOHNS CREEKS, GA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 676 | ..... |
| NORTH BEACH, GA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| SAVANNAH HARBOR ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, GA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 | 800 |
| TYBEE ISLAND NORTH BEACH SHORE PROTECTION PROJECT, GA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| GUAM | | | | | | |
| HAGATNA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL, GUAM ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| HAWAII | | | | | | |
| ALA WAI CANAL, OAHU, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 | ..... |
| BARBERS POINT HARBOR MODIFICATION, OAHU, HA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| KAHUKU, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| KAWAHAE DEEP DRAFT HARBOR MODIFICATIONS, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | ..... |
| LAUPAHOE HARBOR PROJECT, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| MOANALUA STREAM FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| NAWILIWILI HARBOR MODIFICATION, KAUAI, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | ..... |
| WAILUPE STREAM, OAHU, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 860 | ..... |
| WEST MAUI WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECT, HI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| IDAHO | | | | | | |
| BOISE RIVER, BOISE, ID ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| IOWA | | | | | | |
| CLEAR LAKE WATERSHED, IA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| DES MOINES AND RACCOON RIVERS, IA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 400 |
| FOURMILE CREEK WATERSHED, IA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| GRAND RIVER BASIN COMP STUDY, IA AND MO ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| ILLINOIS | | | | | | |
| DES PLAINES RIVER, ILLINOIS, PHASE 2, IL ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | 1,200 |
| ILLINOIS RIVER BASIN RESTORATION, IL ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,160 | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning |
| ILLINOIS RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, IL | 350 | ..... | 350 | ..... | 350 | ..... |
| KEITH CREEK, ROCKFORD, IL | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| UPPER MISSISSIPPI COMPREHENSIVE, IL ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PEORIA RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT, IL ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 |
| UPPER MISS AND ILLINOIS NAV IMPROVEMENTS, IL, IA, MN, MO, WI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 |
| UPPER MISS RVR COMP PLAN, IL, IA, MN, MO, AND WI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| WOOD RIVER LEVEE, IL ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 185 | ..... | ..... |
| INDIANA | | | | | | |
| INDIANA HARBOR, IN | 1,000 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| ROCKY RIPPLE, FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROJECT, IN ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| KANSAS | | | | | | |
| BRUSH CREEK BASIN, KS AND MO ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 175 | ..... |
| MANHATTAN, KS ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 155 | ..... |
| MISSOURI RIVER DEGRADATION STUDY, KS AND MO ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| TOPEKA, KS | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER, KS ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| UPPER TURKEY CREEK, KS ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| WALNUT AND WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHEDS, KS | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| KENTUCKY | | | | | | |
| BARREN RIVER LAKE, GLASGOW, KY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| GREENUP LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, KY AND OH ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450 | ..... |
| LICKING RIVER, KY ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY | 130 | ..... | 130 | ..... | 130 | ..... |
| METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, SOUTHWEST, KY | 132 | ..... | 132 | ..... | 132 | ..... |
| SALT LICK CREEK, KY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| LOUISIANA | | | | | | |
| AMITE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA | | | | | 425 | |
| AMITA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, BAYOU MANCHAC, LA | | | | | 275 | |

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|--|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF AND BLACK, LA | 585 | 1,500 | | 585 | 1,500 |
| BAYOU SORREL LOCK, LA | | | | 150 | |
| BOSSIER PARISH, LA | | | | 450 | |
| CALCASIEU LOCK, LA | | | | 612 | |
| CALCASIEU RIVER BASIN, LA | 612 | | 700 | 700 | |
| CALCASIEU RIVER PASS SHIP CHANNEL ENLARGEMENT, LA | 700 | | 200 | | |
| CROSS LAKE WATER SUPPLY ENHANCEMENT, LA | | | | 100 | |
| GRAND BAYOU, PLAQUEMINES PARISH, LA | | | | 250 | |
| HURRICANE PROTECTION, LA | | | | 100 | |
| J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY STUDY, LA | | | | 100 | |
| LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYST REST, LA (SCIENCE AND TEC | 5,000 | | | 5,000 | |
| LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA | 15,000 | | | 15,000 | |
| PLAQUEMINES PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA | | | | 250 | |
| PORT OF IBERIA | | | | 750 | |
| ST. BERNARD PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA | 656 | | | 636 | |
| ST. CHARLES PARISH URBAN FLOOD CONTROL, LA | | | | 450 | |
| WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA | | | | 150 | |
| WEST PEARL NAVIGATION, LA AND MS | | | | 100 | |
| WEST SHORE LAKE PONCHARTRAIN, LA | | | | 250 | |
| MAINE | | | | | |
| SEARSPORT HARBOR, ME | | | | 250 | |
| MARYLAND | | | | | |
| ANACOSTIA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, MD AND DC | | | 400 | | |
| ANACOSTIA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, PG COUNTY LEVEE, MD & | 180 | | | 180 | |
| BALTIMORE METRO WTR RES-PATAPSCO AND BACK RIVERS, MD | | | | 500 | |
| CHESAPEAKE BAY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, MD | | | | 200 | |
| CHESAPEAKE BAY SHORELINE, MARYLAND COASTAL MANAGEMENT | 525 | | 1,000 | 525 | |
| CHES BAY SHORELINE—SEDI BUDG. MODEL | | | | 900 | |
| EASTERN SHORE, MID CHESAPEAKE BAY ISLAND, MD | 500 | | 500 | 500 | |
| MIDDLE POTOMAC RIVER GREATER SENECA/MUDDY BRANCH, MD | | | | 500 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | |
| BLACKSTONE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION, MA AND RI | 170 | | | 170 | |
| COASTAL MASSACHUSETTS ECOSYSTEM REST, MA | | | | 100 | |
| BOSTON HARBOR (45-FOOT CHANNEL), MA | 650 | | | 650 | |
| MICHIGAN | | | | | |
| DETROIT RIVER MASTERPLAN, MI | | | | 150 | |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning |
| DETROIT RIVER SEAWALL IMPROVEMENTS, MI | | | | | | |
| GREAT LAKES NAV SYST STUDY, MI, IL, IN, MN, NY, OH, PA | 315 | | 200 | | 315 | |
| ROUGE RIVER SUPPLEMENTAL STUDY, MI | | | 2,400 | | 200 | |
| MINNESOTA | | | | | | |
| BLUE EARTH RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, MN, SD, IA, ND | | | | | 160 | |
| CROOKSTON | | | | | 125 | |
| MINNEHAHA CREEK WATERSHED UMR LAKE ITASCA TO L&D 2, MN | | | | | 150 | |
| MINNESOTA RIVER BASIN, MN AND SD | | | | | 200 | |
| RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN, MN, ND, SD, & MANITOBA CN | | | | | 200 | |
| ROSEAU RIVER, MN | | | | | 244 | |
| WILD RICE RIVER, MN | | | | | 200 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | | | | | | |
| HANCOCK COUNTY SEAWALL RESTORATION, MS | 308 | | | | 308 | |
| PEARL RIVER WATERSHED, MS | | | | | 650 | |
| SHEAR'S CREEK AND DOWNTOWN DRAINAGE STUDY, MS | | | | | 500 | |
| MISSOURI | | | | | | |
| KANSAS CITIES, MO AND KS | 500 | | 500 | | 500 | |
| LITTLE BLUE RIVER BASIN, JACKSON COUNTY, MO | | | | | 100 | |
| MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, UNITS L455 AND R460-471, MO | 350 | | | | 350 | |
| RIVER DES PERES, MO | | | | | 200 | |
| SPRINGFIELD, MO | 250 | | 250 | 500 | 250 | |
| ST. LOUIS FLOOD PROTECTION, MO | | 609 | | 609 | | 609 |
| ST. LOUIS MISSISSIPPI RIVERFRONT, MO AND IL | 150 | | | | 150 | |
| ST. LOUIS, MO (WATERSHED) | 400 | | | | 400 | |
| SWOPE PARK INDUSTRIAL AREA, KANSAS CITY, MO | | | | | | 200 |
| WEARS CREEK, JEFFERSON CITY, MO | 150 | | | | 150 | |
| MONTANA | | | | | | |
| YELLOWSTONE RIVER CORRIDOR, MT | 800 | | | | 1,000 | |

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|--|-----|--|-------|--|--|--|-----|-----|-------|
| NEBRASKA | | | | | | | | | |
| LOWER PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NE | 131 | | | | | | | 131 | |
| SALT CREEK WATERSHED, LINCOLN, NE | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| NEVADA | | | | | | | | | |
| TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING, NV AND CA | | | | | | | | 500 | 3,500 |
| TRUCKEE MEADOWS, NV | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | | | | | |
| MERRIMACK RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, NH AND MA | 200 | | 200 | | | | | 200 | |
| PISCATAQUA RIVER AND PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, NH | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| NEW JERSEY | | | | | | | | | |
| HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS, NJ | 300 | | 800 | | | | | 300 | |
| HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, LOWER PASSAIC RIVER, NJ | 400 | | 1,000 | | | | | 400 | |
| LOWER SADDLE RIVER, BERGON COUNTY, NJ | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| MANASQUAN INLET TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ | | | | | | | | | 200 |
| NJ INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY ENV. RESTORATION, NJ | | | | | | | | 75 | |
| NJ SHORELINE ALTERNATIVE LONG-TERM NOURISHMENT, NJ | | | | | | | | 150 | |
| NEW JERSEY SHORE PROTECTION, HEREFORD TO CAPE MAY INLE | 400 | | 400 | | | | | 400 | |
| PASSAIC RIVER, HARRISON, NJ | | | | | | | | | 375 |
| PECKMAN RIVER BASIN, NJ | | | | | | | | | |
| RAHWAY RIVER BASIN, NJ | | | | | | | | 375 | |
| RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, HIGHLANDS, NJ | | | | | | | | 175 | |
| RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, KEYPORT, NJ | | | | | | | | 200 | |
| RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, LEONARDO, NJ | 100 | | 100 | | | | | 200 | |
| RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, UNION BEACH, NJ | | | | | | | | 100 | |
| SHREWSBURY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, NJ | | | | | | | | | 125 |
| SOUTH RIVER, RARITAN RIVER BASIN, NJ | | | | | | | | | 375 |
| STONY BROOK, MILLSTONE RIVER BASIN, NJ | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| UPPER ROCKWAY RIVER, NJ | | | | | | | | | 250 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST MESA, LAS CAUCES, NM | | | | | | | | 400 | |
| ESPANOLA VALLEY, RIO GRANDE AND TRIBUTARIES, NM | 250 | | 250 | | | | | 500 | |
| MIDDLE RIO GRANDE BOSQUE, NM | 250 | | 250 | | | | | 250 | |
| RIO GRANDE BASIN, NM, CO, AND TX | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| SANTA FE, NM | | | | | | | | 250 | |
| SOUTHWEST VALLEY FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION, ALBUQUERQUE, NM | | | | | | | 180 | | 500 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning |
| NEW YORK | | | | | | |
| BRONX RIVER BASIN, NY | 250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| BUFFALO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, NY | 200 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| EAST RIVERS SEAWALLS, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK, NIAGRA COUNTY, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 | ..... |
| FLUSHING BAY AND CREEK, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 170 | ..... | ..... |
| HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, GOWANUS CANAL, NY | 400 | ..... | 600 | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| HUDSON—RARITAN ESTUARY, NY AND NJ | 800 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 800 | ..... |
| JAMAICA BAY, MARINE PARK AND PLUMP BEACH, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| LAKE CHAMPLAIN CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER, NY AND VT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| LAKE MONTAUK HARBOR, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| MONTAUK POINT, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, ASHAROKEN, NY | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 30 | ..... |
| NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND, BAYVILLE, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| ONONDAGA LAKE, NY | 200 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| SAW MILL RIVER, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| SOUTH SHORE OF STATEN ISLAND, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| UPPER SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN, CATAONK CREEK, NY ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | | |
| BOULGUE BANKS, NC ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... |
| CAPE FEAR RIVER LOCKS AND DAM, NC ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| CURRITUCK SOUND, NC | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| NEUSE RIVER BASIN, NC | 260 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 260 | ..... |
| SURF CITY AND NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH, NC ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | ..... |
| OHIO | | | | | | |
| COLUMBUS METROPOLITAN AREA, OH | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | ..... |
| EUCLID LAKEFRONT, HARBOR TOWN, OH ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| OHIO RIVERFRONT, CINCINNATI, OH | | | | 500 | | |
| WESTERN LAKE ERIE BASIN, OH, IN, AND MI | 560 | | 650 | | 560 | |

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|---|-------|-----|--|--|--|--|-----|
| OKLAHOMA | | | | | | | |
| GRAND LAKE COMPREHENSIVE STUDY, OK | 100 | | | | | | |
| GRAND (NEOSHO) RIVER BASIN, OK, KS, MO, AND AR | 300 | | | | | | |
| OLOGAH LAKE WATERSHED, OK AND KS | 328 | 328 | | | | | |
| RED RIVER BRUSH MGMT ABOVE DENISON DAM, TX AND OK | 100 | | | | | | |
| SE OKLAHOMA STUDY, OK | 80 | | | | | | |
| SPAVINAW CREEK WATERSHED, OK AND AR | 133 | | | | | | |
| WASHITA RIVER BASIN, OK | 100 | | | | | | |
| WISTER LAKE WATERSHED, OK | 100 | | | | | | |
| OREGON | | | | | | | |
| AMAZON CREEK, OR | 264 | 264 | | | | | |
| LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR AND WA | 300 | | | | | | |
| WALLA WALLA RIVER WATERSHED, OR AND WA | 500 | 600 | | | | | |
| WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN REVIEW, OR | | | | | | | |
| WILLAMETTE RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, OR | 325 | | | | | | |
| WILLAMETTE RIVER FLOODPLAIN RESTORATION, OR | 436 | 436 | | | | | |
| PENNSYLVANIA | | | | | | | |
| BLOOMSBURG, PA | 100 | | | | | | |
| CHRISTINA RIVER WATERSHED, PA, DE, AND MD | 300 | | | | | | |
| MAHONING RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL DREDGING, PA | 250 | | | | | | |
| SCHUYLKILL RIVER BASIN ESTUARINE, PA | 250 | | | | | | |
| SCHUYLKILL RIVER BASIN, WISSAHICKON CREEK BASIN, PA | 200 | | | | | | |
| SUSQUEHANNA AND DELAWARE RIVER BASINS, PA | | 170 | | | | | |
| UPPER OHIO NAVIGATION STUDY, PA | 2,550 | | | | | | |
| PUERTO RICO | | | | | | | |
| GUYANES RIVER, YABUCOA, PR | 100 | | | | | | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | | | | |
| COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC | 100 | | | | | | |
| EDISTO ISLAND, SC | 100 | | | | | | |
| PAWLEYS ISLAND, SC | | | | | | | 181 |
| REEDY RIVER, SC | 300 | | | | | | |
| SANTEE DELTA ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, SC | 100 | | | | | | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | | | | |
| JAMES RIVER, SD AND ND | 600 | | | | | | |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|---|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning |
| TENNESSEE | | | | | | |
| MILL CREEK WATERSHED, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN | 450 | | | | 450 | |
| TEXAS | | | | | | |
| ABLENE, TX (BRAZOS RIVER BASIN) | | | | | 200 | |
| BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, BROWNSVILLE CHANNEL, TX | 2,500 | | 2,000 | | | |
| BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBS, TX (MAINSTEM) | | | 100 | | 50 | |
| BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX | | | | | 100 | |
| CEDAR BAYOU, TX | | | | | 100 | |
| COLONIAS-LWR RIO GRANDE BASIN ALONG TEX-MEX BORDERS | | | | | 100 | |
| FREEPORT HARBOR, TX | 500 | | 750 | | 750 | |
| GWM, BRAZOS RIVER TO PORT O'CONNOR, TX | | | | | 100 | |
| GWM, HIGH ISLAND TO BRAZOS RIVER, TX (REALIGNMENTS) | | 500 | | 500 | 100 | 500 |
| GWM, HIGH ISLAND TO BRAZOS RIVER, TX | | | | | 700 | |
| GWM, PORT O'CONNOR TO CORPS CHRISTIE BAY, TX | | | | | 700 | |
| GWM, VICINITY OF PORT ISABEL, TX | | | | | | |
| GREENS BAYOU, TX | 300 | | 1,000 | 150 | | |
| GUADALUPE AND SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASINS, TX | | | | | 300 | |
| HARRIS GULLY, TX | | | | | 500 | |
| LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN, TX | 300 | | 400 | | 1,000 | |
| LOWER GUADALUPE AND SAN ANTONIO RIVERS, TX | | | | | 100 | |
| MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX | | | | | 200 | |
| MIDDLE BRAZOS RIVER, TX | 300 | | 400 | | 300 | |
| NECHES RIVER BASIN, TX | 500 | | | | 500 | |
| NECHES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX | 500 | | 575 | | 500 | |
| RAYMONDVILLE DRAIN, TX | | | | 300 | | 450 |
| RESACAS AT BROWNSVILLE, TX | 150 | | | | 150 | |
| RIO GRANDE BASIN, TX | 50 | | 50 | | 250 | |
| SABINE—NECHES WATERWAY, TX | 419 | | 800 | | 419 | |
| SABINE PASS TO GALVESTON BAY, TX | 788 | | 788 | | 788 | |
| SPARKS ARROYO COLONIA, EL PASO COUNTY, TX | 198 | | 198 | | 198 | |
| TEXAS CITY CHANNEL (50-FOOT PROJECT), TX | | 900 | | 900 | | 900 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN, TX | 700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 | ..... |
| UTAH | | | | | | |
| VIRGIN AND SEVIER WATERSHEDS, UT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| VIRGINIA | | | | | | |
| AWW BRIDGES AT DEEP CREEK, VA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 | ..... |
| CHESAPEAKE BAY SHORELINE EROSION, MATHEWS COUNTY, VA | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... |
| DISMAL SWAMP AND DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, VA | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... |
| ELIZABETH RIVER BASIN, ENV RESTORATION, VA (PHASE I) | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| ELIZABETH RIVER, HAMPTON ROADS, VA ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| FOUR MILE RUN RESTORATION, VA ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JOHN H KERR DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA AND NC (SECTION 216) | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 | ..... |
| LYNNHAVEN RIVER BASIN, VA | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| MIDDLE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN, CAMERON/HOLMES RUN, VA ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NEW RIVER BASIN, CLAYTOR LAKE STATE PARK, VA | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS, CRANEY ISLAND, VA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| PHILPOTT LAKE, VA ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| POWELL RIVER WATERSHED, VA | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| VICINITY OF WILLOUGHBY SPIT, VA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| WASHINGTON | | | | | | |
| CENTRALIA, WA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN, WA | 340 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| ELLIOT BAY SEWALL, WA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... |
| LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA | 470 | ..... | 470 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PUGET SOUND NEARSHORE MARINE HABITAT RESTORATION, WA | 470 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| SKAGIT RIVER, WA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 600 | ..... |
| SKOKOMISH RIVER, WA ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | | | | | |
| CHERRY RIVER BASIN, WV ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER, WV | 110 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... |
| PARKERSBURG/VIENNA RIVERFRONT PARK, WV ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| WISCONSIN | | | | | | |
| BARABOO RIVER, WI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 135 | ..... |
| FOX RIVER, WI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| KENOSHA HARBOR, WI ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning | Investiga- tions | Planning |
| ST. CROIX RIVER, WI | | | 120 | | 120 | |
| ST. CROIX RIVER RELOCATION OF ENDANGERED MUSSELS, WI | | | 500 | | | |
| WYOMING | | | | | 200 | |
| BEAR RIVER FEASIBILITY STUDY, WY | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | |
| COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION | 1,875 | | 1,875 | | 6,375 | |
| ENVIRONMENTAL DATA STUDIES | 94 | | 94 | | 94 | |
| FLOOD DAMAGE DATA | 248 | | 248 | | 248 | |
| FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES | 5,625 | | 5,625 | | 8,935 | |
| HYDROLOGIC STUDIES | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | |
| INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | |
| NATIONAL SHORELINE | 375 | | 375 | | 375 | |
| OTHER COORDINATION PROGRAMS | 3,899 | | | | 4,300 | |
| AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS | | | | | | |
| CALFED | | | 150 | | | |
| CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM | | | 94 | | | |
| COORDINATION WITH OTHER WATER RESOURCES AGENCIES | | | 75 | | | |
| FERC LICENSING | | | 246 | | | |
| GULF OF MEXICO | | | 150 | | | |
| INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT | | | 131 | | | |
| INTERAGENCY WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT | | | 113 | | | |
| INVENTORY OF DAMS | | | 750 | | | |
| LAKE TAHOE | | | 222 | | | |
| NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM | | | 94 | | | |
| NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN | | | 75 | | | |
| PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST CASE | | | 75 | | | |
| SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS | | | 1,649 | | | |
| PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES | 4,650 | | 4,650 | | 7,550 | |
| PRECIPITATION STUDIES (NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE) | 225 | | 225 | | 225 | |
| REMOTE SENSING/GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM SUPPORT | 152 | | 152 | | 152 | |
| RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | 22,000 | | 19,643 | | 34,500 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTERS | 78 | ..... | 78 | ..... | 78 | ..... |
| STREAM GAGING (U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY) | 600 | ..... | 600 | ..... | 600 | ..... |
| TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS | 375 | ..... | 375 | ..... | 375 | ..... |
| TRI-SERVICE CADD/GIS TECHNOLOGY CENTER | 402 | ..... | 402 | ..... | 402 | ..... |
| REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE | - 20,911 | ..... | ..... | ..... | - 40,126 | ..... |
| Total, General Investigations | 87,896 | 7,104 | 88,597 | 12,362 | 138,662 | 41,338 |
| | 95,000 | | 100,000 | | 180,000 | |

Knik Bridge Crossing, AK.—The Committee has included \$1,000,000 to initiate this technical study of the Federal channel.

Kotzebue Harbor, AK.—The Committee has provided \$500,000 to initiate this technical study to improve safety at the harbor.

Little Diomed Harbor, AK.—The Committee has included \$400,000 to initiate the technical study of navigation improvements.

Little River County (Ogden Levee), AR.—The Committee has included \$100,000 to initiate Preconstruction Engineering and Design [PED] studies. It is the Committee's understanding that Federal interest has been previously determined and that this project should proceed directly to PED.

Pine Mountain Dam, AR.—\$400,000 is provided to continue the General Reevaluation Report for the authorized project.

Red River Navigation, Southwest Arkansas, AR and LA.—The Committee has included \$400,000 to complete feasibility and initiate PED.

White River Minimum Flows, AR and MO.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing minimum flows from various Corps projects as vital to aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts along the river. However, the Committee understands that there are serious issues that need to be resolved prior to significant progress being made on this project. Therefore, the Committee has provided \$100,000 to allow the Corps to continue to negotiate these contentious issues with the local sponsor.

Coyote, CA.—\$100,000 has been provided for this new reconnaissance study as provided in the budget request.

Napa Valley Watershed Management, CA.—The Committee has deleted funding for this study as local interests have indicated a desire to terminate the study in fiscal year 2005.

Orange County Special Area Management Plan [SAMP], CA.—\$169,000 has been provided to complete the SAMP.

San Joaquin Valley Area, CA.—The Committee has provided \$100,000 to initiate a reconnaissance study of the San Joaquin Valley in California (consisting of Stanislaus, Madera, Merced, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern Counties).

Tahoe Basin, CA and NV.—\$1,700,000 has been provided for continuation of PED.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Environmental Restoration, DE.—The Committee has provided \$100,000 for this reconnaissance study.

Daytona Beach Shores, Volusia County, FL.—The Committee has provided \$325,000 to continue the feasibility study.

Tybee Island, GA.—\$250,000 has been included to continue this storm damage reduction project.

Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers, IA.—\$400,000 has been included PED.

Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers Navigation Improvements, IL, IA, MN, MO, and WI.—The Committee recognizes the importance of modernizing our Nation's waterways and has provided \$20,000,000 for the continued PED on this important project.

Rocky Ripple, IN.—The Committee has provided \$100,000 for this feasibility study.

Missouri River Degradation Study, KS and MO.—The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to initiate this study to investigate the scour problems and degradation of the riverbed.

Salt Lick Creek, KY.—\$100,000 is provided for this reconnaissance study.

Louisiana Coastal Area, LA.—The Committee recognizes the tremendous value of these coastal wetlands to the Nation. Much of our national oil and gas infrastructure is protected by these wetlands which are being lost at an alarming rate. The Committee has provided the full budget request of \$20,000,000 to further studies to determine ways to stop and reverse wetland loss.

Pearl River Navigation, LA and MS.—The committee has provided \$100,000 for reconnaissance studies directed towards deauthorization of this outdated project and to determine appropriate disposal of project facilities.

Great Lakes Navigation Study, MI, IL, IN, MN, NY, OH, PA, and WI.—\$315,000 has been provided to continue this study. These funds are to be used to complete the supplement to the reconnaissance report of Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation Study, which, based on previous agreement between the secretary, the ministry of transportation Canada, and the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation, is to be limited in scope to evaluating the economic, engineering and environmental impacts of maintaining the great lakes St. Lawrence Seaway at current size draft and length of locks. The Secretary is directed to complete the supplemental report by September 2006, after which Congress, interested State and Federal agencies, and the public shall review the report for 1 year to determine whether additional study is warranted.

Pearl River Watershed, MS.—\$650,000 is provided to complete the feasibility study.

St. Louis Watershed, MO.—The Committee has included the budget request for this new reconnaissance study.

Salt Creek Watershed, Lincoln, NE.—The Committee has provided \$100,000 for this reconnaissance study.

Truckee Meadows, NV.—The Committee has provided \$3,500,000 to continue PED for this important flood control project and encourages the Corps to complete the necessary studies as soon as possible.

Piscataqua River and Portsmouth Harbor, NH.—\$50,000 is provided to initiate the feasibility study.

East Mesa, Las Cruces, NM.—The Committee has included \$400,000 to pursue flood control and safety studies associated with aging flood control structures.

Espanola Valley, Rio Grande and Tributaries, NM.—The Committee has provided an additional \$250,000 to accelerate development of the environmental programs and other activities associated with the Espanola diversion project consistent with the cost-share agreement signed May 2005.

Rio Grande Basin, NM, CO & TX.—The Committee has provided \$250,000 for the feasibility study.

Santa Fe, NM.—The Committee has provided \$250,000 to continue on-going projects.

SW Valley Flood Damage Reduction, Albuquerque, NM.—The Committee has provided \$500,000 toward completion of this project.

Upper Ohio Navigation Study, PA.—The Committee has provided \$2,550,000 for this navigation feasibility study.

Lower Colorado River, TX.—The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to continue the feasibility study.

Neches River Basin, TX.—The Committee has provided \$500,000 for this new reconnaissance study as proposed in the budget request.

Virgin and Sevier Watersheds, UT.—The Committee has provided \$100,000 for a reconnaissance study to investigate solutions to the devastating floods that recently occurred in these watersheds.

AIWW Bridges at Deep Creek, VA.—The Committee has provided \$104,000 to complete the PED studies for this project.

Coastal Field Data Collection.—The Committee has provided \$6,375,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for the Coastal Data Information Program, \$1,000,000 is for the Southern California Beach Processes Study, \$1,500,000 is for the Pacific Island Land Ocean Typhoon Experiment [PILOT] and \$1,000,000 is for the Surge and Wave Island Modeling Studies [SWIMS].

Other Coordination Studies.—The Committee has provided \$4,300,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, \$500,000 is to continue work associated with the Lake Tahoe Interagency Partnership.

Flood Plain Management Services.—The Committee has provided \$8,935,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for Hurricane Evacuation Studies in HI; \$1,250,000 for Livingston Parish, LA, GIS; \$160,000 to complete the East Baton Rouge Parish, LA, GIS; \$400,000 for Rancocas Creek, NJ; and \$500,000 for the Navajo Nation, NM, Flood Plain Delineation.

Planning Assistance to States.—The Committee has included \$7,550,000 for the program. Within the funds provided \$150,000 is for the Delaware Recreation Supply and Demand study; \$150,000 is for the Delaware Groundwater Investigation; \$250,000 is for the Hilo Bay, HI, Water Quality Model; \$100,000 is for Lafayette/West Lafayette, IN; \$400,000 is for the Rock Creek, KS, Basin Stormwater project; \$350,000 is for the Assabet River, MA, Sediment Remediation Study; \$1,000,000 is for New Mexico Photogrammetric Mapping; \$100,000 for the Bartlesville, OK, Water Supply Study; \$100,000 for the Mangum, OK, Lake Phase V study; \$50,000 is for the Waccamaw River Watershed Modeling, SC; \$50,000 is for the Surfside Beach, SC, Stormwater Drainage Study; and \$200,000 is for the Memphis Riverfront Development, TN.

Research and Development.—The Committee has provided \$34,500,000 for the Corps R&D program. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for Chesapeake Bay submerged aquatic vegetation research, \$1,000,000 is for the National Cooperative Modeling Demonstration Program (model based negotiation process piloted by the Institute for Water Resources), and \$3,500,000 is provided for innovative technology demonstrations for urban flooding and channel restoration in New Mexico and Nevada. These demonstrations will be conducted in close coordination and cooperation with

the Urban Water Research Program of the Desert Research Institute and the University of New Mexico. \$750,000 is provided for the Southwest Urban Flood Damage Program research in New Mexico. \$750,000 is provided for implementation of the Collaborative Planning and Management Demonstration Program within the Institute for Water Resources in collaboration with Sandia National Laboratories and the Idaho National Laboratory. An additional \$5,000,000 has been provided to counter declining research and development budgets.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | ¹ \$1,781,720,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 1,637,000,000 |
| House allowance | 1,900,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 2,086,664,000 |

¹ Excludes emergency appropriations of \$62,600,000.

This appropriation includes funds for construction, major rehabilitation and related activities for water resources development projects having navigation, flood control, water supply, hydroelectric, environmental restoration, and other attendant benefits to the Nation. The construction and major rehabilitation projects for inland and costal waterways will derive one-half of the funding from the Inland Waterway Trust Fund. Funds to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund will be applied to cover the Federal share of the Dredged Material Disposal Facilities Program.

The appropriation provides funds for the Continuing Authorities Program (projects which do not require specific authorizing legislation), which includes projects for flood control (Section 205), emergency streambank and shoreline protection (Section 14), beach erosion control (Section 103), mitigation of shore damages (Section 111), navigation projects (Section 107), snagging and clearing (Section 208), aquatic ecosystem restoration (Section 206), beneficial uses of dredged material (Section 204), and project modifications for improvement of the environment (Section 1135).

The budget request and the approved Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| ALABAMA | | | |
| MOBILE HARBOR, AL | | 2,000 | |
| TUSCALOOSA, AL | | | 4,000 |
| WALTER F. GEORGE POWERPLANT, AL AND GA (MAJOR REHAB) | 4,121 | 3,915 | 4,121 |
| ALASKA | | | |
| AKUTAN HARBOR, AK | | | 1,000 |
| ALASKA COASTAL EROSION, AK | | | 2,400 |
| BETHEL BANK STABILIZATION | | | 5,000 |
| CHIGNIK HARBOR, AK | 2,000 | 1,900 | 2,000 |
| COFFMAN COVE, AK | | | 600 |
| DELONG MOUNTAIN HARBOR | | | 3,000 |
| DILLINGHAM EMERGENCY BANK STABILIZATION, AK | | | 4,000 |
| FALSE PASS HARBOR, AK | | | 7,000 |
| HAINES HARBOR, AK | | | 1,000 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| KAKE DAM, AK | | | 5,000 |
| NOME HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, AK | | | 13,000 |
| SAND POINT HARBOR, AK | | | 6,000 |
| ST. PAUL HARBOR, AK | | | 8,000 |
| UNALASKA HARBOR, AK | | | 1,000 |
| ARIZONA | | | |
| NOGALES WASH, AZ | | | 4,500 |
| RIO DE FLAG, AZ | | 2,500 | 4,000 |
| RIO SALADO, PHOENIX AND TEMP REACHES, AZ | | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| TRES RIOS, AZ | | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| TUCSON, ARIZONA DRAINAGE AREA, AZ | | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| ARKANSAS | | | |
| FOUCH BAYOU BASIN, LITTLE ROCK, AR | | | 800 |
| MONTGOMERY POINT LOCK AND DAM, AR | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| OZARK-JETA TAYLOR POWERHOUSE | | | 4,500 |
| RED RIVER BELOW DENISON DAM, LA, AR, OK AND TX | | | 4,000 |
| RED RIVER EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION, AR AND LA | | | 6,000 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | |
| AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED, CA | 28,960 | 28,960 | |
| AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (COMMON FEATURES), CA | | | 3,000 |
| AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM MODIFICATIONS), CA | | | 15,850 |
| AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM MINI RAISE), CA | | | 12,000 |
| CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, CA (EI) | | | 500 |
| CORTE MADERA CREEK, CA | | 200 | 250 |
| COYOTE AND BERRYESSA CREEKS, CA | | | 500 |
| GUADALUPE RIVER, CA | 5,600 | 5,600 | 5,600 |
| HAMILTON AIRFIELD WETLANDS RESTORATION, CA | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| HARBOR/SOUTH BAYWATER RECYCLING PROJECTS, LOS ANGELES | | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| KAWEAH RIVER, CA | 4,300 | 4,085 | 4,800 |
| LOS ANGELES HARBOR MAIN CHANNEL DEEPENING, CA | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,732 |
| LOWER WALNUT CREEK BASIN STUDY, CA | | 250 | |
| MARYSVILLE/YUBA CITY LEVEE RECONSTRUCTION, CA | | | 372 |
| MURRIETA CREEK, CA | | | 5,000 |
| NAPA RIVER, CA | 6,000 | 6,000 | 16,000 |
| OAKLAND HARBOR (50 FOOT PROJECT), CA | 48,000 | 48,000 | 42,000 |
| SACRAMENTO AREA, CA | | 6,000 | |
| SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, CA | | 6,300 | |
| SAN FRANCISCO BAY TO STOCKTON, CA | | 250 | |
| SAN LORENZO RIVER, CA | | | 1,000 |
| SAN RAMON VALLY RECYCLED WATER, CA | | | 3,000 |
| SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA | 50,000 | 61,650 | 42,500 |
| SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY STREAMS, CA | 2,852 | 2,852 | 5,000 |
| SURFSIDE, SUNSET AND NEWPORT BEACHES, CA | | | 400 |
| STOCKTON METROPOLITAN FLOOD CONTROL REIMBURSEMENT, CA | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| SUCCESS DAM, TULE RIVER, CA (DAM SAFETY) | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| UPPER GUADALUPE RIVER, CA | | | 3,250 |
| UPPER NEWPORT BAY ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA | | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| YUBA RIVER BASIN, CA | | 200 | 1,200 |
| DELAWARE | | | |
| DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, ROOSEVELT INLET TO LEWES BEACH | 10 | | 60 |
| DELAWARE COAST, BETHANY BEACH TO SOUTH BETHANY BEACH | | | 4,000 |
| DELAWARE COAST, CAPE HENLOPEN TO FENWICK IS, DE | | 1,700 | 1,000 |
| DELAWARE COAST PROTECTION, DE | | | 320 |
| DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, BROADKILL BEACH, DE | | | 500 |
| DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, PORT MAHON, DE | | | 1,000 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | |
| WASHINGTON, DC AND VICINITY | 400 | | 400 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| FLORIDA | | | |
| BREVARD COUNTY, PROTECTION, FL | | 500 | 500 |
| BROWARD COUNTY, REIMBURSEMENT, FL | | 1,000 | ..... |
| CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL | | 1,500 | ..... |
| CEDAR HAMMOCK/WARES CREEK, FL | | | 1,000 |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH FLORIDA, FL | | | 76,826 |
| DADE COUNTY, FL | | | 1,800 |
| EVERGLADES AND SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION | | | 12,000 |
| FLORIDA KEYS WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS, FL | | 1,300 | 3,000 |
| FORT PIERCE BEACH, FL | | 200 | ..... |
| HERBERT HOOVER DIKE, FL (MAJOR REHAB) | 16,900 | 16,055 | 16,900 |
| JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL (GRR) | | | 500 |
| KISSIMMEE RIVER, FL | | | 13,174 |
| LEE COUNTY, FL | | 750 | 1,500 |
| NASSAU COUNTY, SHORE PROTECTION, FL | | 3,000 | ..... |
| PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL | | 2,450 | ..... |
| PONCE DE LEON INLET | | | 1,750 |
| PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL | | 500 | 500 |
| SOUTH FLORIDA EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL | 137,000 | 137,000 | ..... |
| ST. LUCIE INLET, FL | | | 2,000 |
| TAMPA HARBOR, FL (GRR) | | | 200 |
| TAMPA HARBOR, BIG BEND, FL | 5,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| TAMPA HARBOR, SUTTON CHANNEL, FL | | 1,000 | ..... |
| GEORGIA | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA (EI) | | | 2,000 |
| BRUNSWICK, GA | | 19,100 | 19,100 |
| BUFORD POWERHOUSE, GA (MAJOR REHAB) | 5,812 | | 5,812 |
| HARTWELL LAKE POWERHOUSE, GA AND SC (MAJOR REHAB) | 733 | 696 | 733 |
| OATE CREEK, RICHMOND COUNTY, GA (DEF CORK) | | | 500 |
| TYBEE ISLAND, GA (LRR) | | | 18 |
| RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA AND SC | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| THURMOND LAKE POWERHOUSE, GA AND SC (MAJOR REHAB) | 5,700 | 5,415 | 5,700 |
| HAWAII | | | |
| HAWAII WATER MANAGEMENT, HI | | | 2,000 |
| IAO STREAM FLOOD CONTROL, MAUI, HI (DEF CORR) | | | 500 |
| KAUMALAPAU HARBOR, LANAI, HI | | | 13,000 |
| KIKIAOLA SMALL BOAT HARBOR, KAUAI, HI | 3,550 | 3,550 | 3,550 |
| IDAHO | | | |
| RURAL IDAHO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, ID | | 2,000 | 5,500 |
| ILLINOIS | | | |
| CHAIN OF ROCKS CANAL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL (DEF CORR) | 5,495 | | 5,495 |
| CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIOR, IL | | | 4,000 |
| CHICAGO SHORELINE, IL | 20,000 | 15,000 | 21,500 |
| COOK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, IL | | 500 | ..... |
| DES PLAINES RIVER, IL | | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| EAST ST. LOUIS, IL | 760 | 722 | 760 |
| EAST ST. LOUIS (INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL), IL | | | 400 |
| LOCK AND DAM 24, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL AND MO (MAJOR REH) | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| LOCK NO. 27, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IL AND MO | | | 1,000 |
| MADISON AND CLAIRE COUNTIES ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTUR | | 1,000 | ..... |
| MCCOOK AND THORNTON RESERVOIRS, IL | | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| MELVIN PRICE L&D, IL AND MO | | | 750 |
| NUTWOOD DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL | | | 300 |
| OLMSTED LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, IL AND KY | 90,000 | 90,000 | 85,000 |
| SOUTHERN ILLINIOS SHORELINE PROJECT, IL | | 200 | ..... |
| UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION, IL, IA, MN, MO & | 33,500 | 33,500 | 20,000 |
| WOOD RIVER DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICT, IL | | 590 | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| INDIANA | | | |
| CALUMET REGION, ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE, IN | | 3,500 | |
| INDIANA HARBOR (CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY), IN | 8,000 | 7,600 | 7,600 |
| INDIANAN SHORELINE EROSION, IN | | 500 | |
| INDIANA UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BEND PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, IN | | 715 | |
| INDIANAPOLIS COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW, IN | | 500 | |
| INDIANAPOLIS, WHITE RIVER (NORTH), IN | 3,200 | 3,040 | 3,040 |
| JOHN T. MEYERS LOCK AND DAM, IN | | 700 | |
| LITTLE CALAMET RIVER, IN | | 6,500 | |
| LITTLE CALAMET RIVER BASIN, CADY MARSH DITCH, IN | | 4,000 | |
| MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN (MAJOR REHAB) | 4,481 | 4,257 | 4,257 |
| OHIO RIVER GREENWAY PUBLIC ACCESS, IN | | 3,100 | |
| IOWA | | | |
| DAVENPORT, IA | | | 400 |
| DES MOINES AND RACCOON RIVERS, IA | | | 400 |
| DES MOINES RECREATIONAL RIVER AND GREENBELT, IA | | 5,000 | 3,500 |
| LOCK AND DAM 11, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IA (MAJOR REHAB) | 7,580 | 7,202 | 7,580 |
| LOCK AND DAM 19, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IA (MAJOR REHAB) | 17,502 | 17,502 | 17,502 |
| MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE ... | 82,800 | 72,627 | 60,000 |
| MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, IA, NE, KS, AND MO | | | 750 |
| PERRY CREEK, IA | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| KANSAS | | | |
| ARKANSAS CITY, KS | 2,619 | 2,619 | 2,619 |
| TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KS AND MO | | | 4,000 |
| TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, KS (DAM SAFETY) | 27,000 | 25,650 | 27,000 |
| KENTUCKY | | | |
| KENTUCKY LOCK AND DAM, TENNESSEE RIVER, KY | | 21,750 | 32,000 |
| MCALPINE LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, KY AND IN | 70,000 | 70,000 | 65,000 |
| METROPOLITAN LOUISVILLE, POND CREEK, KY | 3,670 | 3,670 | 3,670 |
| ROUGH RIVER LAKE, KY (DAM SAFETY ASSURANCE) | 2,500 | 2,375 | 2,500 |
| LOUISIANA | | | |
| ASCENSION PARISH, LA (EI) | | | 500 |
| COMITE RIVER, LA | 6,254 | 6,254 | 6,254 |
| EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA (EI) | | | 500 |
| EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA (FC) | | | 1,000 |
| GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY, LA | | | 900 |
| IBERIA PARISH, LA (EI) | | | 500 |
| INNER HARBOR NAVIGATION CANAL LOCK, LA | | 9,038 | 15,000 |
| J BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA | 1,500 | 1,500 | 15,000 |
| LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN AND VICINITY, LA (HURRICANE PROTECT | 2,977 | 2,977 | 7,500 |
| LAROSE TO GOLDEN MEADOW, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION) | | | 1,000 |
| LIVINGSTON PARISH, LA (EI) | | | 500 |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE | | | 229 |
| NEW ORLEANS TO VENICE, LA (HURRICANE PROTECTION) | | | 3,600 |
| OUACHITA RIVER LEVEES, LA | | | 1,000 |
| SOUTHEAST LOUISIANA, LA | 10,491 | 10,491 | 37,000 |
| WEST BANK AND VICINITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA | 28,000 | 28,000 | 25,000 |
| MARYLAND | | | |
| ASSATEAGUE ISLAND, MD | | | 1,020 |
| ATLANTIC COAST OF MARYLAND, MD | | | 4,900 |
| BALTIMORE METRO-WYNN'S FALLS, MD | | | 3,000 |
| CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER RECOVERY, MD AND VA | | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| CHESAPEAKE BAY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM, MD, VA AND PA | | | 2,950 |
| CUMBERLAND, MD AND RIDGELEY, WV | | | 1,200 |
| JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD AND WV (DAM SAFETY) | 400 | 380 | 400 |
| POPLAR ISLAND, MD | 13,400 | 13,400 | 13,400 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| MASSACHUSETTS | | | |
| MUDDY RIVER ECOSYSTEM AND FLOOD DAMAGE, MA | | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| MICHIGAN | | | |
| GENESE COUNTY, MI (KEARSLYE CREEK INTERCEPTOR) | | | 450 |
| GEORGE W. KUHN DRAIN RETENTION FACILITY, MI | | 50 | ..... |
| GREAT LAKE FISHERY AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION | | | 500 |
| NEGAUNEE, MI | | | 464 |
| SAULT ST. MARIE REPLACEMENT LOCK, MI | | 2,000 | ..... |
| MINNESOTA | | | |
| BRECKENRIDGE, MN | | | 1,500 |
| L&D 3 NAVIGATION SAFETY AND EMBANKMENT REEVALUATION | | | 2,000 |
| MILLE LACS REGIONAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, MN | | 1,500 | ..... |
| NORTHEAST, MN | | 5,000 | ..... |
| MISSISSIPPI | | | |
| COASTAL MISSISSIPPI WETLANDS RESTORATION | | | 2,500 |
| DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI WASTEWATER TREATMENT, MS | | 3,000 | 20,000 |
| GULFPORT, MS | | | 1,200 |
| MISSISSIPPI, MS (EI) | | | 25,000 |
| NATCHEZ, MS | | | 250 |
| PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS | | | 3,500 |
| MISSOURI | | | |
| BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO | | 4,000 | ..... |
| BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| BOIS BRULE, MO | | | 2,413 |
| CAPE GIRARDEAU (FLOODWALL), MO | | 300 | ..... |
| CHESTERFIELD, MO | | | 1,200 |
| CLEARWATER LAKE, MO (MAJOR REHAB) | 22,000 | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| MERAMEC RIVER BASIN, VALLEY PARK LEVEE, MO | 7,582 | 7,582 | 7,582 |
| MISS RIVER BTWN THE OHIO AND MO RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO | 4,000 | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| MISSOURI AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI RIVERS ENHANCEMENT, MO | | | 1,750 |
| STE GENEVIEVE, MO | | | 550 |
| MONTANA | | | |
| FT. PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT | | | 700 |
| RURAL MONTANA, MT (EI) | | | 5,000 |
| NEBRASKA | | | |
| ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NE | | 1,000 | 3,250 |
| MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER, NE AND SD | | 648 | ..... |
| SAND CREEK WATERSHED, NE | | | 4,000 |
| WESTERN SARPY AND CLEAR CREEK, NE | | | 3,000 |
| NEVADA | | | |
| RURAL NEVADA, NV | | | 25,000 |
| TAHOE BASIN RESTORATION, NV AND CA (EI) | | | 5,200 |
| TROPICANA AND FLAMINGO WASHES, NV | 13,000 | 13,000 | 18,000 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | |
| OTTER BROOK DAM, NH (DAM SAFETY) | 1,430 | 1,359 | 1,430 |
| NEW JERSEY | | | |
| BARNEGAT INLET TO LITTLE EGG HARBOR INLET, NJ | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| CAPE MAY INLET TO LOWER TOWNSHIP, NJ | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, OAKWOOD BEACH, NJ | | | 250 |
| DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, DE AND NJ, REEDS BEACH TO PIERCE | | | 1,100 |
| DELAWARE BAY COASTLINE, DE AND NJ VILLAS AND VICINITY | | | 2,450 |
| DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL, NJ, PA AND DE | | | 3,000 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| GREAT EGG HARBOR INLET AND PECK BEACH, NJ | | | 600 |
| HUDSON-RARITAN ESTUARY, HACKENSACK MEADOWLANDS, NJ | | 1,500 | |
| LOWER CAPE MAY MEADOWS, CAPE MAY POINT, NJ | 7,000 | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| MANASQUAN INLET TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ | | 400 | |
| MOLLY ANN'S BROOK, NJ | | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| PASSAIC RIVER BASIN FLOOD MANAGEMENT, NJ | | | 500 |
| PASSAIC RIVER PRESERVATION OF NATURAL STORAGE, NJ | | 3,000 | |
| PASSAIC RIVER STREAMBANK PRESERVATION, NJ(MINISH PARK) | | | 3,000 |
| RAMAPO RIVER AT OAKLAND, NJ | | | 1,750 |
| RAMAPO AND MAHWAH RIVERS, NEW JERSEY AND SUFFERN, NY | | 250 | |
| RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, NJ | | | 250 |
| RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, NJ (PORT MONMOUTH) | | | 2,000 |
| RARITAN RIVER BASIN GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| SANDY HOOK TO BARNEGAT INLET, NJ | | | 4,000 |
| TOWNSENDS INLET TO CAPE MAY INLET, NJ | 11,600 | 11,600 | 11,600 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | |
| ACEQUIAS IRRIGATION SYSTEM, NM | 1,800 | | 3,100 |
| ALAMOGORDO, NM | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| CENTRAL NEW MEXICO, NM (EI) | | | 5,000 |
| MIDDLE RIO GRANDE FLOOD PROTECTION, BERNALILLO TO BELE | | | 600 |
| NEW MEXICO, NM (EI) | | | 5,000 |
| RIO GRANDE FLOODWAY, SAN ACACIA TO BOSQUE APACHE, NM | | | 700 |
| SW VALLEY, ALBUQUERQUE, NM | | | 100 |
| NEW YORK | | | |
| ATLANTIC COAST OF LONG ISLAND, LONG ISLAND BEACH, NY | | 200 | |
| FIRE ISLAND INLET TO MONTAUK POINT, NY | 800 | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY AND NJ | 101,000 | 101,000 | 90,000 |
| NEW YORK CITY WATERSHED, NY | | | 1,000 |
| ONONDAGA LAKE, NY | | 3,500 | |
| ORCHARD BEACH, NY | | 300 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA | | | |
| BRUNSWICK COUNTY BEACHES, NC | | 300 | 300 |
| DARE COUNTY BECHES, NC | | | 2,500 |
| WEST ONSLOW BEACH AND RIVER INLET, NC | | | 600 |
| WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC | 19,900 | 19,900 | 19,900 |
| WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, NC | 890 | 890 | 890 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | | | |
| BUFORD-TRENTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT LAND ACQUISITION ND | | 500 | 1,500 |
| GARRISON DAM AND POWER PLANT, ND (MAJOR REHAB) | 3,582 | 3,403 | 3,582 |
| GRAND FORKS, ND—EAST GRAND FORKS, MN | 40,000 | 35,000 | 40,000 |
| MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION | | | 250 |
| SHEYENNE RIVER, ND | 550 | 523 | 550 |
| OHIO | | | |
| METROPOLITAN REGION OF CINCINNATI, DUCK CREEK, OH | 1,650 | 1,568 | 1,650 |
| OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE | | 13,000 | |
| OKLAHOMA | | | |
| CANTON LAKE, OK (DAM SAFETY) | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| ELM FORK, RED RIVER, OK (CHLORIDE CONTROL) | | | 500 |
| LAWTON, OK | | | 50 |
| TAR CREEK, OK | | | 5,000 |
| TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK (DAM SAFETY) | 5,200 | 5,200 | 5,200 |
| WEBBER FALLS LOCK AND DAM POWERHOUSE (MAJOR REHAB) | | | 4,000 |
| OREGON | | | |
| BONNEVILLE POWERHOUSE PHASE II, OR AND WA (MAJOR REHAB) | 5,000 | 4,750 | 5,000 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR AND WA | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR AND WA | 4,000 | ..... | 4,000 |
| ELK CREEK LAKE, OR | 300 | ..... | 300 |
| LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, OR AND WA ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| WILLAMETTE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR | 1,000 | 950 | 1,000 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | | | |
| EMSWORTH LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, PA (MAJOR REHAB) | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| LOCKS AND DAMS 2, 3 AND 4, MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA | 50,800 | 50,800 | 46,000 |
| NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA INFRASTRUCTURE, PA ..... | ..... | 2,600 | ..... |
| PRESQUE ISLE, PA (PERMANENT) ..... | ..... | ..... | 620 |
| PROMPTON LAKE, PA | 8,480 | 8,056 | 8,480 |
| SAW MILL RIVER RUN, PA ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| SOUTH CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE ..... | ..... | 10,000 | ..... |
| SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA COBBS CREEK PARK PHILADELPHIA ..... | ..... | 310 | ..... |
| SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA TACONY CREEK, PA ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... |
| THREE RIVERS WET WEATHER DEMO PROGRAM, PA ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| WYOMING VALLEY, PA (LEEVE RAISING) | 10,496 | 10,496 | 10,496 |
| PUERTO RICO | | | |
| ARECIBO RIVER, PR | 3,800 | 4,000 | 3,800 |
| PORTUGUES AND BUCANA RIVERS, PR | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| RIO PUERTO NUEVO, PR | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| RHODE ISLAND | | | |
| FOX POINT HURRICANE BARRIER, RI ..... | ..... | ..... | 700 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | |
| FOLLY BEACH, SC ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 |
| LAKE MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA REGIONAL WATER AGENCY ..... | ..... | 6,000 | ..... |
| MYRTLE BEACH, SC (RENOURISHMENT) ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| PAWLEYS ISLAND, SC ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,420 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | | | |
| BIG SIOUX RIVER, SIOUX FALLS, SD ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX, SD ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| MISSOURI RIVER RESTORATION, SD ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| TENNESSEE | | | |
| CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TN ..... | ..... | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| TEXAS | | | |
| BRAYS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX | 11,800 | 11,800 | 11,800 |
| CLEAR CREEK, TX ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX ..... | ..... | ..... | 523 |
| DALLAS FLOODWAY EXTENSION, TX ..... | ..... | 2,000 | 15,000 |
| GRAHAM, TX (BRAZOS RIVER BASIN) ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 |
| HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX | 24,800 | 26,000 | 35,000 |
| HUNTING BAYOU, TX ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... |
| JOHNSON CREEK, UPPER TRINITY BASIN, ARLINGTON, TX | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| LOWER SAN ANTONIO RIVER BASIN, TX ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| NORTH PADRE ISLAND, PACKERY CHANNEL, TX ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,438 |
| RED RIVER BASIN CHLORIDE CONTROL, OK, TX, AR AND LA ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 |
| SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, TX ..... | ..... | 3,640 | 1,820 |
| SIMS BAYOU, HOUSTON, TX | 18,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| WHITNEY LAKE POWERHOUSE, TX (MAJOR REHAB) ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,551 |
| UTAH | | | |
| RURAL UTAH, UT (EI) ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| VERMONT | | | |
| BURLINGTON HARBOR, VT ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| LAKE CHAMPLAIN WATERSHED, VT | | | 2,000 |
| VERMONT DAMS REMEDIATION, VT | | | 130 |
| VIRGINIA | | | |
| EMBREY DAM, VA | | | 2,000 |
| JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA | | | 1,300 |
| JOHN H. KERR DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA AND NC (MAJOR REHAB) | 14,000 | 13,300 | 14,000 |
| LAKE MERRIWEATHER, GOSHEN DAN AND SPILLWAY, VA | | | 4,000 |
| NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS, VA (DEEPENING) | | | 4,295 |
| ROANOKE RIVER UPPER BASIN, HEADWATERS AREA, VA | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| SANDBRIDGE, VA | | | 4,000 |
| VIRGINIA BEACH, VA (HURRICANE PROTECTION) | 4,000 | 4,000 | 11,395 |
| WASHINGTON | | | |
| CHEIF JOSEPH DAM GAS ABATEMENT, VA | | | 8,000 |
| COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR, ID | | | 85,000 |
| COLUMBIA RIVER FISH RECOVERY, WA, OR AND ID | 102,000 | 90,000 | |
| DUNAMISH AND GREEN RIVER BASIN, WA | | | 2,500 |
| HOWARD HANSON DAM ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, WA | 14,100 | 14,100 | 14,100 |
| LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION, WA, OR | 900 | | 900 |
| MT ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA | 360 | 360 | 660 |
| MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA (DAM SAFETY) | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS RESTORATION | | | 2,000 |
| SHOALWATER BAY, WA | | | 2,000 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | | |
| BLUESTONE LAKE, WV (DAM SAFETY) | 21,500 | 20,425 | 21,500 |
| CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA, WV | | 750 | |
| GREENBRIER RIVER BASIN, WV | | | 3,000 |
| ISLAND CREEK AT LOGAN, WV | | | 305 |
| LEVISA AND TUG FORKS AND UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER, WV, V | | 20,000 | 14,100 |
| LOWER MUD RIVER, WV | | | 1,250 |
| MARMET LOCK, KANAWHA RIVER, WV | 68,830 | 68,830 | 73,500 |
| ROBERT C. BYRD LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, WV AND OH | 914 | 914 | 914 |
| SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE | | 1,000 | |
| WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA FLOOD CONTROL, WV | | 1,000 | |
| WINFIELD LOCKS AND DAM, KANAWHA RIVER, WV | 2,400 | | 2,400 |
| WISCONSIN | | | |
| NORTHERN WISCONSIN, WI | | 9,000 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | |
| ABANDONED MINE RESTORATION | | | 1,705 |
| AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206) | 15,000 | 18,000 | 25,000 |
| AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL PROGRAM | 3,000 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| BENEFICIAL USES OF DREDGED MATERIAL (SEC 204, SEC 207, SE | 3,000 | 4,000 | 6,200 |
| DAM SAFETY AND SEEPAGE/STABILITY CORRECTION PROGRAM | 11,000 | 10,500 | 15,000 |
| DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL FACILITIES PROGRAM | 12,000 | 8,800 | 12,000 |
| EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION (SECTION | 4,000 | 8,000 | 15,000 |
| EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION | 21,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| ESTUARY RESTORATION PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 106-457) | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (SECTION 205) | 13,000 | 25,000 | 41,000 |
| INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD—BOARD EXPENSE | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD—CORPS EXPENSE | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| MITIGATION OF SHORE DAMAGES (SECTION 111) | 1,500 | 500 | 2,000 |
| PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT | 15,000 | 17,400 | 25,000 |
| SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS (SECTION 103) | 500 | 1,000 | 7,000 |
| SHORELINE EROSION CONTROL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMO (SEC. 227) | | | 3,800 |
| SNAGGING AND CLEARING PROJECTS (SECTION 208) | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| SMALL NAVIGATION PROJECTS, SECTION 107 | | 4,000 | 15,000 |
| SUSPENSION FUND | 80,000 | | |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM ..... | ..... | ..... | 800 |
| REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE | - 1,441 | ..... | - 202,833 |
| Total, Construction General | 1,637,000 | 1,900,000 | 2,086,664 |

Tuscaloosa, AL.—The Committee has provided \$4,000,000 for the relocation project at Tuscaloosa, AL.

Akutan Harbor, AK.—The Committee has provided funding to initiate construction of this project.

Alaska Coastal Erosion, AK.—The Committee has provided \$2,400,000 for Alaska Coastal Erosion. The following communities are eligible recipients of these funds: Kivalina, Newtok, Shishmaref, Koyukuk, Barrow, Kaktovik, Point Hope, Unalakleet, and Bethel. Section 117 of Public Law 108–447 will apply to this project.

Chignik Harbor, AK.—The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 to complete the project.

Coffman Cove, AK.—The Committee has provided funding to prepare the decision document for design of a dock system.

Delong Mountain Harbor, AK.—The Committee has provided funding to complete the environmental documentation, plans and specifications and geotechnical investigations.

Nome Harbor, AK.—The Committee has included \$13,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Sand Point Harbor, AK.—The Committee has included \$6,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

St. Paul Harbor, AK.—The Committee has included \$8,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Rio Salado, Phoenix and Tempe Reaches, AZ.—The Committee has provided \$8,000,000 for construction of this project. The Committee encourages the Corps to reprogram previously revoked funds in fiscal year 2006 to complete this project if possible.

Ozark-Jeta Taylor Powerhouse, AR.—The Committee has provided \$4,500,000 to continue the rehab of the powerhouse.

Red River Below Denison Dam, AR, LA, OK and TX.—The Committee has provided \$4,000,000 to continue levee rehabilitation work in Arkansas and Louisiana.

Red River Emergency Bank Protection, AR and LA.—The Committee has provided \$6,000,000 for bank stabilization along the Red River below Index, Arkansas.

American River Watershed, CA.—The Committee has chosen not to combine the various, separately authorized, components of the project into a single line item as was proposed in the budget. The Committee believes that it is prudent to maintain visibility of the various project elements in the budget process. However, for purposes of reprogramming actions, the three elements should be treated as a single project when considering the reprogramming guidance provided in an earlier section of this report.

American River Watershed (Folsom Dam Miniraise), CA.—The Committee has provided \$12,000,000. Within the funds provided, \$7,000,000 is for construction of the bridge.

Kaweah River, CA.—The Committee has provided \$4,800,000 to complete this project.

Oakland Harbor, CA.—The Committee has provided \$42,000,000 to continue construction of this project. The reduction made to this project should not be viewed as any diminution of support for this project, rather an attempt to balance out the Corps of Engineers nationwide program among the various missions of the Corps.

Santa Ana River Mainstem, CA.—The Committee has provided \$42,500,000 to continue construction of this project. No funds are included for the San Timoteo reach of the project. The reduction made to this project should not be viewed as any diminution of support for this project, rather an attempt to balance out the Corps of Engineers nationwide program among the various missions of the Corps.

Upper Guadalupe River, CA.—The Committee has included \$3,500,000 to initiate construction of this project.

Delaware Bay Coastline, Bethany Beach to South Bethany Beach, DE.—\$4,000,000 is provided for construction of this shore protection project.

Delaware Coast, Cape Henlopen to Fenwick Island, DE.—The Committee has included \$1,700,000 to continue construction of this project.

Washington, DC and Vicinity, DC.—The Committee has provided \$400,000 to initiate construction as proposed in the budget request.

Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration, FL.—The Committee has chosen not to combine the various, separately authorized, components of the project into a single line item as was proposed in the budget. The Committee believes that it is prudent to maintain visibility of the various project elements in the budget process. However, for purposes of reprogramming actions, the Central and South Florida Project, the Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Project and the Kissimmee River Project should be treated as a single project when considering the reprogramming guidance provided in an earlier section of this report.

The Committee has chosen not to fund the \$35,000,000 request for the Modified Waters Delivery Plan as proposed in the budget. The Committee does not believe sufficient current authorization exists for the Corps to fund this work. As the work involved primarily benefits Everglades National Park, budgeting for this work should be continued by the Interior Department as has been past practice. The Committee is unsure why this funding decision was made; however, much has been made of the increase in costs of the Modified Waters Delivery Plan since its authorization. The Committee understands that over 43 percent of cost growth is due to the extraordinary increase in real estate values in the Miami-Dade area. Prices for land and houses have been rising as much as 5 percent per month over the last 2 years. Another significant cost increase has been due to overseas demand for cement and high fuel prices that have driven up construction costs.

The other major contributor to the cost increase is the inclusion of bridge work for the Tamiami Trail. The 1992 design which Con-

gress approved was based on a determination that existing culverts under the Trail could carry the flow expected for the Modified Waters Delivery Plan without overtopping the Tamiami Trail. Since then, the Corps has worked with the sponsor, the South Florida Water Management District, and the United States Geological Survey to determine actual capacities of these culverts based on actual conditions that exist. The Corps has also worked with the Florida Department of Transportation on ensuring a safe design for the roadway. Based on these analyses and design refinements, the Tamiami Trail fix is much more involved than originally conceived. In order to provide appropriate water deliveries to Everglades National Park, both the Corps and the Department of Interior believe building a bridge of some length, as well as raising the roadway, is required to allow the design flows to pass as well as ensure a safe highway. This is a significant part of the cost increase as well. Over \$130,000,000 of the current estimate of \$398,000,000 is for the Trail work.

The Committee encourages the administration to include the Modified Waters Delivery Plan funding in the Interior budget in future budget submissions.

Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration, FL.—Within the funds provided, the Corps may initiate construction of the Aquifer Storage and Recovery pilot projects.

Florida Keys Water Quality Improvements, FL.—The Committee has provided \$3,000,000 for continued implementation of this project. The Committee urges the administration to budget for this project due to the interrelationship of this work to the Everglades Restoration project, Biscayne Bay and all of the nearshore waters.

Jacksonville Harbor, FL.—The Committee has provided \$500,000 to continue work on the General Reevaluation Report.

Tampa Harbor, FL.—\$200,000 is provided to continue the General Reevaluation Report.

Atlanta, GA.—The Committee has included \$2,000,000 to initiate this project.

Brunswick Harbor, GA.—The Committee has included \$19,900,000 to continue construction of this project.

Oates Creek, Richmond County, GA.—The Committee has included \$500,000 to continue construction of this project.

Tybee Island, GA.—The Committee has provided \$18,000 to complete the Limited Reevaluation Report for the shore protection project in preparation for the next scheduled renourishment.

Kaunapau Harbor, Lanai, HI.—The Committee has provided \$13,000,000 to complete construction of this project.

Rural Idaho Environmental Infrastructure, ID.—The Committee has provided \$5,500,000 for this project. Within the funds provided the Corps should give consideration to projects at Emmett, Burley, Rupert, Bonners Ferry, Donnelly, Eastern Idaho Regional Water Authority, Driggs, and Smelterville. Other communities that meet the program criteria should be considered as funding allows.

Des Plaines River, IL.—The Committee has included \$4,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

McCook and Thornton Reservoirs, IL.—The Committee has included \$30,000,000 for continued construction of this project.

Olmsted Locks and Dam, Ohio River, IL and KY.—The Committee has provided \$85,000,000 to continue construction of this project. The reduction made to this project should not be viewed as any diminution of support for this project, rather an attempt to balance out the Corps of Engineers nationwide program among the various missions of the Corps. None of the funds provided for the Olmsted Locks and Dam Project are to be used to reimburse the Claims and Judgment Fund.

Missouri Fish and Wildlife Recovery, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND and SD.—The Committee has provided \$60,000,000 for this project. This is a significant increase from fiscal year 2005 funding but considerably less than the request. The Committee is frustrated that the administration has not forwarded a legislative proposal to authorize endangered species recovery work along the Missouri River. Fish and Wildlife Mitigation for the lower river has been authorized for several years; however, habitat recovery for the upper river has yet to be addressed in authorization language. Estimates for recovery of species along the Missouri River are in excess of \$3,500,000,000. The Committee would not fund a \$3,500,000,000 construction project without a specific authorization and we do not believe it prudent for the budget to continue asking for annual budget increases to this project without clear authorization as to the actions necessary for recovery.

Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS and MO.—The Committee has included \$750,000 to continue construction of this project.

Turkey Creek, KS and MO.—The Committee has included \$4,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Kentucky Lock and Dam, Tennessee River, KY.—The Committee has included \$32,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

McAlpine Locks and Dam, Ohio River, KY and IN.—The Committee has provided \$65,000,000 to continue construction of this project. The reduction made to this project should not be viewed as any diminution of support for this project, rather an attempt to balance out the Corps of Engineers nationwide program among the various missions of the Corps.

Inner Harbor Lock and Dam, LA.—The Committee has included \$15,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA.—The Committee has provided \$15,000 for navigation channel refinement features, land purchases and development for mitigation of project impacts, and construction of project recreation and appurtenant features.

Larose to Golden Meadow, LA.—The Committee has included \$1,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

New Orleans to Venice, LA.—The Committee has included \$3,600,000 to continue construction of this project.

West Bank and Vicinity, New Orleans, LA.—The Committee has provided \$25,000,000 to continue construction of this project. The reduction made to this project should not be viewed as any diminution of support for this project, rather an attempt to balance out the Corps of Engineers nationwide program among the various missions of the Corps.

Chesapeake Bay Environmental Program, MD, PA and VA.—The Committee has included \$2950 for continuation of this project.

Within the funds provided, \$273,000 is included to continue the environmental studies concerning non-native oysters.

Chesapeake Bay Oyster Recovery, MD and VA.—The Committee has included \$3,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Rural Montana, MT.—The Committee has provided \$5,000,000 for this project. Within the funds provided the Corps should give consideration to projects at Livingston, Missoula (Grant Creek), Meagher County, Stevensville, Helena, Wisdom, Bigfork, Sheridan, Butte and Drummond. Other communities that meet the program criteria should be considered as funding allows.

Sand Creek, NE.—The Committee has included \$4,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Rural Nevada, NV.—The Committee has provided \$25,000,000 for this project. Within the funds provided the Corps should give consideration to projects at North Lemmon Valley, Spanish Springs Valley, Phase II, Huffaker Hills Water Conservation, Lawton-Verdi, Boulder City, Lyon County, Gerlach, Searchlight, Incline Village, Esmeralda County, Churchill County, West Wendover, Yearington, Virgin Valley Water District, Lovelock, and Carson City. Other communities that meet the program criteria should be considered as funding allows.

Tropicana and Flamingo Washes, NV.—The Committee has provided \$18,000,000 to continue construction of this flood control project. Within the funds provided \$3,000,000 is provided for work performed in accordance with Section 211 of Public Law 104-303.

Delaware Bay Coastline, Villas and Vicinity, NJ and DE.—The Committee has provided \$2,450,000 to initiate construction of this project.

Raritan River Basin, Green Brook Sub-Basin, NJ.—The Committee has included \$5,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, NJ.—The Committee has provided \$4,000,000 to initiate construction of this project.

Acequias Irrigation System, NM.—The Committee has provided \$3,100,000 to continue restoration of these historic irrigation distribution systems.

Central New Mexico, NM.—The Committee has included \$5,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

New Mexico [EI], NM.—The Committee has included \$5,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Fire Island to Montauk Point, NY.—Additional funds above the budget request have been provided for the reformulation study.

Dare County Beaches, NC.—\$2,500,000 is included for construction for this project.

Buford Trenton Irrigation District, ND.—The Committee has included \$1,500,000 to continue construction of this project.

Webber Falls Lock and Dam Powerhouse, OK.—The Committee has included \$4,000,000 for construction of the powerhouse major rehabilitation project.

Locks and Dams 2, 3, and 4, Monongahela River, PA.—The Committee has provided \$46,000,000 to continue construction of this project. The reduction made to this project should not be viewed as any diminution of support for this project, rather an attempt to bal-

ance out the Corps of Engineers nationwide program among the various missions of the Corps.

Presque Isle, PA.—The Committee has provided \$620,000 to continue this project.

Big Sioux River, SD.—The Committee has included \$2,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux, SD.—The Committee notes that Title IV of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106–53 as amended, authorizes funding to pay administrative expenses, implementation of terrestrial wildlife plans, activities associated with land transferred or to be transferred, and annual expenses for operating recreational areas. The Committee has included \$5,000,000 for this effort. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs that not more than \$1,000,000 shall be provided for administrative expenses, and that the Corps is to distribute the remaining funds as directed by Title IV to the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

Chickamauga Lock, TN.—The Committee has provided \$10,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, TX.—The Committee has provided \$35,000,000 for continued construction of this project.

North Padre Island, Packery Channel, TX.—The Committee has provided \$5,438,000 to complete this project.

Red River Basin Chloride Control, TX, OK, AR and LA.—The Committee has included \$1,500,000 to continue construction.

Whitney Lake Powerhouse, TX.—The Committee has included \$4,551,000 to continue construction of the powerhouse rehabilitation.

Rural Utah, UT.—The Committee has included \$10,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Burlington Harbor, VT.—The Committee has included \$500,000 to initiate removal of Oil bollards in the harbor.

The Committee has included \$2,000,000 for continued deconstruction and environmental restoration efforts at the Embrey Dam project.

Virginia Beach, VA.—The Committee has included \$11,395,000 to complete initial construction.

Columbia River Fish Recovery, WA, OR, and ID.—The Committee has chosen not to combine the various, separately authorized, components of the project into a single line item as was proposed in the budget. The Committee believes that it is prudent to maintain visibility of the various project elements in the budget process and has therefore funded the three traditional line items combined in this heading.

Mt. St. Helens Sediment Control, WA.—The Committee has included additional funds for the Corps to begin investigations for restoration actions in the Cowlitz and Toutle watersheds.

Mud Mountain, Washington.—Out of the funds provided, the Corps is directed to use up to \$600,000 to study fish passage.

Levisa and Tug Forks of the Big Sandy River and Cumberland River, WV, KY and VA.—The Committee has provided \$14,100,000 for the continuation of the project. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes \$9,500,000 for the Buchanan

County, Dickenson County, and Grundy, VA elements. Further, the recommendation includes \$4,600,000 for Kermit, Lower Mingo County, McDowell County, Upper Mingo and Wayne County, WV.

Aquatic Plant Control Program.—The Committee has provided \$4,500,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, the Committee has provided \$850,000 for a cost shared program for Lake Gaston, NC and \$400,000 for a cost shared program for Lake Champlain, VT.

Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material.—The Committee recommendation includes \$6,200,000 for the program. Within the funds provided, \$200,000 is provided for Dauphin Island, AL, and \$3,000,000 for Morehead City Harbor, NC.

Dam Safety and Seepage/Stability Correction Program.—The Committee recommendation includes \$4,000,000 to complete the Waterbury dam repairs.

Shore Line Erosion Control Development and Demonstration Program.—The Committee has provided \$3,800,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, \$2,300,000 is for an Alternative Sand Test Beach and Breakwater Project in Florida and \$1,500,000 is for the Sacred Falls Demonstration project in Hawaii.

Ability to Pay.—Section 103(m) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 Public Law 99-662, as amended, requires that all project cooperation agreements for flood damage reduction projects, to which non-Federal cost sharing applies, will be subject to the ability of non-Federal sponsors to pay their shares. Congress included this section in the landmark 1986 Act to ensure that as many communities as possible would qualify for Federal flood damage reduction projects, based more on needs and less on financial capabilities. The Secretary published eligibility criteria in 33 CFR 241, which requires a non-Federal sponsor to meet an ability-to-pay test. However, the Committee believes that the Secretary's test is too restrictive and operates to exclude most communities from qualifying for relief under the ability-to-pay provision. For example, 33 CFR 241.4(f) specifies that the test should be structured so that reductions in the level of cost-sharing will be granted in "only a limited number of cases of severe economic hardship," and should depend not only on the economic circumstances within a project area, but also on the conditions of the state in which the project area is located.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM

When Congress authorized the initial Continuing Authorities in the 1940s and 1950s, they were envisioned to provide a small pool of money available to the Corps of Engineers to solve very small localized problems without being encumbered by the longer study and project authorization process. As more programs were added to the Continuing Authorities Program [CAP] they became increasingly popular with congressional Members and the public. More and more congressionally directed projects began to appear in the annual appropriations bills. At first these congressionally directed projects were added to the base program. As more and more of these congressionally directed projects came into the program it became difficult for these congressionally directed projects to be added to the base and as such, the base program began to shrink.

Congressionally directed projects now dominate all sections of the CAP Program. Congressionally directed projects have proliferated to such an extent that several of the sections are over-subscribed. Below are the various CAP sections, their congressionally authorized appropriation limit and the current estimate of outstanding obligations:

| CAP Section | Program Limit | Current Obligations |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Section 103 | \$30,000,000 | \$6,000,000 |
| Section 107 | 35,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Section 1135 | 25,000,000 | 49,500,000 |
| Section 14 | 15,000,000 | 19,000,000 |
| Sections 204, 207, 933 | 15,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Section 205 | 50,000,000 | 42,500,000 |
| Section 206 | 25,000,000 | 50,500,000 |

The Committee directs that the Corps should prioritize projects in the following manner to try to get the backlog of these projects reduced. The first priority for funding should be for construction projects that already have an executed Project Cooperation Agreement. The next priority should be for projects with executed design agreements. Third priority would be for those with executed feasibility agreement. The last priority should be new starts. To further this end, the Committee directs a moratorium on execution of new cost share agreements during fiscal year 2006. Work should continue on all phases as funding and priority allows, but no project should advance to the next stage during fiscal year 2006, except, of course, project completions.

The Committee is aware that there are funding requirements for ongoing, continuing authorities projects that may not be accommodated within the funds provided for each program. It is not the Committee's intent that ongoing projects should be terminated. If additional funds are needed to keep ongoing work in any program on schedule, the Committee urges the Corps to reprogram the necessary funds.

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

| | Committee recommendation |
|--|--------------------------|
| Small Beach Erosion Control Projects—Section 103 | |
| Unalakleet Seawall, AK | 1,000 |
| North Shore of Indian River Inlet, DE | 600 |
| Pleasure Island, MD | 500 |
| St. Mary's River, MD | 630 |
| Morris Island Lighthouse, SC | 2,234 |
| Small Navigation Projects—Section 107 | |
| Gustavis Harbor, AK | 100 |
| Kokhanok Harbor, AK | 34 |
| Nanwalek Harbor, AK | 100 |
| Blytheville Harbor, AR | 500 |
| Kahoolawe Small Boat Harbor, HI | 250 |
| Laupahoehoe Harbor Project, HI | 400 |
| North Kohala Navigation Improvements, HI | 150 |
| Port Fuchon, LA | 88 |
| Nanticoke Harbor, MD | 250 |

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| | Committee recommendation |
|---|--------------------------|
| Yazoo Diversion Canal, MS | 2,900 |
| Hampton Harbor, NH | 55 |
| Charlestown Breachway and Ninigret Pond, RI | 90 |
| Point Judith Harbor, Narragansett, RI | 100 |
| Northwest Tennessee Regional Harbor, TN | 490 |
| Wisconsin Lakeshore State Park Breakwater, WI | 2,000 |
| Project Modifications for the Improvement of the Environment—Section 1135 | |
| Ditch 28, AR | 130 |
| Horseshoe Lake, AR | 160 |
| Millwood Lake, Grassy Lake, AR | 114.8 |
| Rock Creek, Little Rock, AR | 150 |
| Bellaview Wetlands, CO | 377 |
| Chatfield Downstream, South Platte River, CO | 138.5 |
| Oyster Revitalization in the Delaware Bay, DE and NJ | 2,000 |
| Kanaha Pond Wildlife Sanctuary Restoration Project, HI | 200 |
| Kawainui Marsh Environmental Restoration Project, HI | 700 |
| Pelekane Bay Ecosystem Restoration Project, HI | 400 |
| Bayou Macon, LA | 187 |
| Frazier/Whitehorse Oxbow Lake Weir, LA | 375 |
| Lake St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, LA | 130 |
| Old River North, Concordia Parish, LA | 10 |
| Wild Cow Bayou, Concordia Parish, LA | 10 |
| Hart Miller Island, MD | 200 |
| Duck Creek, Stoddard County, MO | 125 |
| Kansas City Riverfront, Kansas City, Jackson County, MO | 998 |
| Lower Decatur Bend Environmental Improvement, NE | 3,552 |
| Salt Cedar Invasive Species Eradication/Restoration, NE | 150 |
| Albuquerque Biological Park Wetland Restoration Project, NM | 400 |
| Ecosystem Revitalization at Route 66, NM | 465 |
| Carlsbad, Pecos River, NM | 150 |
| Las Cruces Dam Environmental Restoration, Dona Ana County, NM | 300 |
| Pecos River, Chaves County | 279 |
| Riparian Wetland Restoration, Pueblo of Santa Ana Reservation, NM | 200 |
| Socorro County Floodplain Restoration, NM | 210 |
| Lower Truckee River, McCarran Ranch, NV | 3,037 |
| Fairmount Dam Fishladder Project, PA | 820 |
| Upper Tioga River Watershed, PA | 430 |
| Allin's Cove, RI | 300 |
| Village of Oyster, VA Ecosystem Restoration, VA | 165 |
| City of Richland Ecosystem Restoration, WA | 400 |
| Mapes Creek Habitat Enhancement Project, WA | 270 |
| Battle Island, Desoto, WI | 40 |
| Kaunakakai Stream Environmental Restoration, HI | 300 |
| Streambank and Shoreline Protection for Public Facilities—Section 14 | |
| Deering Shoreline Protection, AK | 900 |
| Kwethluk, AK | 55 |
| 27th Street Bridge (Glenwood Springs, CO) | 353 |
| Powers Boulevard (Colorado Springs, CO) | 500 |
| Coal Creek, Monroe County, IA | 60 |
| Iowa River, Sac and Fox Tribe, IA | 378 |
| Raccoon River, Panora County, IA | 92.3 |
| Bayou Macon, Poverty Point, LA | 469 |
| Quachita River, City of Monroe, LA | 80 |
| Patuxent River, Patuxent Beach Road, MD | 700 |
| Sturgeon River, Houghton County, MI | 120 |
| Water Treatment Plant, St. Joseph, MI | 177 |
| Red Lake River Bank Stabilization, MN | 40 |
| Eubanks Creek, Jackson, MS | 275 |
| Elizabeth River, Valleyview Road, Hillside, NJ | 576 |
| South Branch Rahway River, Woodbridge, NJ | 500 |

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| | Committee rec- ommendation |
|---|-------------------------------|
| I-40 Bridge, Rio Puerco, NM | 850 |
| Shoreland Avenue Embankment Restoration, Toledo, OH | 660 |
| Stayton Riverfront Park Bank Stabilization, OR | 250 |
| Mt. Moriah Culvert, TN | 305 |
| Kenosha Harbor Retaining Wall, WI | 281 |
| Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material—Sections 204, 207 and 933 | |
| Dauphin Island Aquatic Restoration Project, AL | 439 |
| Morehead City Harbor, NC | 4,625 |
| Small Flood Control Projects—Section 205 | |
| Fort Yukon, AK | 200 |
| Salcha, AK | 400 |
| Bono, AR | 80 |
| Grubbs, AR | 50 |
| Wynne, AR | 75 |
| Heacock and Cactus Channels, CA | 4,000 |
| New Hogan Lake Reoperation, CA | 600 |
| Santa Venetia Flood Control, CA | 91.5 |
| Salmon River, CT | 650 |
| Delaware City Dragon Run Flood Mitigation Project, DE | 300 |
| Elsmere Stormwater Infrastructure, DE | 250 |
| Little Mill Creek, New Castle County, DE | 2,018 |
| Rutherford, New Castle County, DE | 150 |
| Kuliouou Stream Flood Damage Reduction, HI | 250 |
| Palai Stream Flood Damage Reduction, HI | 100 |
| Waiakea Stream Flood Damage Reduction Project, HI | 200 |
| Waialele Stream Flood Damage Reduction Project, HI | 150 |
| Cedar River (Time Check Area), Cedar Rapids, IA | 300 |
| Denison, IA | 1,400 |
| Delphi, IN | 100 |
| Fort Wayne, St. Marys and Maumee Rivers, IN | 200 |
| Braithwaite Park, LA | 1,681 |
| Jean Lafitte, Fisher School Basin, Jefferson Parish, LA | 2,900 |
| Oakville to LaReussite, LA | 88 |
| Red Chute Bayou, Bossier Parish, LA | 425 |
| Town of Carenco, Lafayette, LA | 160 |
| Elkton, MD | 174 |
| Canisteo Outflow Project, MN | 100 |
| Montevideo, MN | 2,828 |
| Rockford Levee Upgrade, MN | 100 |
| Blacksnake Creek, St. Joseph, MO | 244 |
| Little River Diversion, Duchtown, MO | 175 |
| Wilson, NC (Hominy Swamp Flood Control) | 100 |
| Fargo Ridgewood Addition, ND | 1,245.9 |
| Gila River, Grants and Hidalgo Counties, NM | 100 |
| Hatch, NM | 158 |
| Little Puerco River, Gallup, NM | 100 |
| Little Puerco Wash, Gallup, NM | 100 |
| Battle Mountain, NV | 1,111.5 |
| City of Las Vegas, NV | 300 |
| North Spanish Springs, NV | 140 |
| Reno Flood Warning System, NV | 3 |
| North Park Lake, Flood Control Project | 200 |
| Sandy Creek, TN | 50 |
| Passumpsic River, Lyndonville, VT | 42 |
| West Virginia Statewide Flood Warning System | 200 |
| Henderson, WY Drainage Improvements | 100 |
| Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Projects—Section 206 | |
| Eklutna, AK | 300 |
| Northway, AK | 350 |

CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| | Committee recommendation |
|--|--------------------------|
| Chattahoochee Fall Line Ecosystem Restoration Project, AL and GA | 250 |
| St Helena-Napa River Restoration, CA | 600 |
| York Creek Dam Removal, CA | 350 |
| Bear Creek Reservoir, CO | 100 |
| Bow Tie Wetlands, CO | 300 |
| Goose Creek, CO | 200 |
| Kingfisher Point, CO | 191 |
| Lower Boulder Creek, CO | 240 |
| North Fork, Gunnison River, CO | 2,201 |
| Tamarisk Eradication, CO | 400 |
| Red Clay Creek Dam Realignment, DE | 250 |
| Rose Bay, FL | 250 |
| Mokuhinia/Mokuula Ecosystem Restoration, HI | 220 |
| Indian Creek, Caldwell, ID | 3,300 |
| Paradise Creek Ecosystem Restoration Project, ID | 250 |
| Salmon River, Challis, ID | 611 |
| Emiquon Preserve, IL | 313 |
| South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek), IL | 600 |
| Squaw Creek Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, IL | 160 |
| Cocodrie Bayou, LA | 10 |
| University Lakes, Baton Rouge, LA | 200 |
| University Lakes, East Baton Rouge Parish, LA | 200 |
| Blackwater Refuge, MD | 500 |
| Paint Branch Fish Passage, MD | 282 |
| Tidal Middle Branch, MD | 250 |
| Western Branch, Patuxent River, MD | 1,158 |
| Painter Creek, MN | 300 |
| Confluence Point State Park, MO | 100 |
| Missouri Stream Restoration Pilot, MO | 200 |
| Central Bath Branch Tributary, Winston-Salem, NC | 100 |
| Ore Knob, NC | 510 |
| Heron Haven Wetland Restoration Project, NE | 645 |
| Bottomless Lakes State Park, Roswell, NM | 350 |
| Jemez River Aquatic and Riparian Habitat Restoration, Zia Pueblo, NM | 211 |
| Las Cruces Wetland Restoration, NM | 300 |
| Carson River, NV | 75 |
| Incline, Third, and Rosewood Creeks, NV | 90 |
| Arcola Creek Ecosystem Restoration, OH | 528 |
| Arrowhead Creek, OR | 250 |
| Camp Creek-Zumwalt Prairie, OR | 333 |
| Coffee Lake, OR | 250 |
| Ingham Spring Dam and Lake Reconstruction, PA | 300 |
| Neshannock Creek, PA | 600 |
| Sheradon Park and Chartiers Creek, PA | 300 |
| Blackstone Fisheries Restoration, RI | 150 |
| Brush Neck Cove, Warwick, RI | 150 |
| Lower Blackstone River Fish Passage, RI | 250 |
| Narrow, Narragansett, RI | 150 |
| Ten Mile River, East Providence, RI | 250 |
| Winnipaug Pond, Westerly, RI | 104 |
| Potash Brook, South Burlington, VT | 350 |
| West Branch of the Little River, Stowe, Lamoille County, VT | 200 |
| Wild Branch of the Lamoille River, Town of Craftsbury, Orleans County and Town of Wolcott, Lamoille County, VT | 200 |
| Carpenter Creek, WA | 300 |
| Issaquah Salmon Hatchery, WA | 300 |
| Great Pierce Meadows, Essex and Morris Counties, NJ | 460 |

Tribal Partnership Program.—The Committee has also included \$400,000 for Nevada to initiate cultural resource restoration on his-

toric Washoe lands; and \$400,000 for New Mexico to further the tribal assistance efforts by the Corps in New Mexico.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES—ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | ¹ \$321,904,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 270,000,000 |
| House allowance | 290,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 433,336,000 |

¹ Excludes emergency appropriation of \$6,000,000.

This appropriation funds planning, construction, and operation and maintenance activities associated with water resource projects located in the lower Mississippi River Valley from Cape Girardeau, Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico.

The budget request and the approved Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS | | | |
| BAYOU METO, AR ..... | ..... | 1,640 | ..... |
| SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 |
| ALEXANDRIA TO THE GULF, LA | 450 | 428 | 500 |
| ATCHAFALAYA BASIN FLOODWAY SYSTEM LAND STUDY, LA | 100 | ..... | 150 |
| DONALDSON TO THE GULF, LA ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 |
| MORGANZA TO THE GULF, LA ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| POINTE COUPEE TO ST. MARY PARISH, LA ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| SPRING BAYOU, LA ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| TENSAS RIVER BASIN, LA ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 |
| BEAR CREEK, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| COLDWATER RIVER BASIN BELOW ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS | 500 | 475 | 750 |
| QUIVER RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| MILLINGTON AND VICINITY, TN | 112 | 107 | 112 |
| MEMPHIS METRO AREA, STORM WATER MGMT STUDY, TN AND MS | 720 | 685 | 150 |
| COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA ..... | ..... | ..... | 720 |
| UNSPECIFIED REDUCTION ..... | ..... | -1,640 | ..... |
| Subtotal, General Investigations | 1,882 | 2,695 | 9,632 |
| CONSTRUCTION | | | |
| CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO AND TN | 42,500 | 40,413 | 42,500 |
| FRANCIS BLAND FLOODWAY DITCH (EIGHT MILE CREEK), AR | 3,446 | 3,277 | ..... |
| GRAND PRAIRIE REGION, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO AND TN | 39,200 | 37,275 | 59,000 |
| ST. FRANCIS BASIN, AR AND MO ..... | ..... | 6,800 | 6,800 |
| ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA | 2,374 | 2,210 | 7,000 |
| ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA | 21,000 | 19,969 | 21,000 |
| MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA | 2,244 | 2,134 | 2,244 |
| HORN LAKE CREEK MODIFICATIONS, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 |
| YAZOO BACKWATER, LESS ROCKY BAYOU, YAZOO F AND WL MITIGATION LANDS ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 |
| YAZOO BASIN—BACKWATER PUMPING PLANT, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 |
| YAZOO BASIN—BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| YAZOO BASIN—DELTA HEADWATERS PROJECT, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| YAZOO BASIN—MAINSTEM, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 |
| YAZOO BASIN—REFORMULATION UNIT, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,200 |
| YAZOO BASIN/UPPER YAZOO PROJECT, MS ..... | ..... | 5,600 | 20,000 |
| ST. JOHNS BAYOU AND NEW MADRID FLOODWAY, MO ..... | ..... | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| NONCONWAH CREEK, TN AND MS | 500 | 475 | 800 |
| WEST TENNESSEE TRIBUTARIES, TN ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |
| WOLF RIVER, TN ..... | ..... | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| SUSPENSION FUND | 8,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, Construction | 119,214 | 127,153 | 233,569 |
| MAINTENANCE | | | |
| CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO AND TN | 70,609 | 67,142 | 70,609 |
| HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR | 172 | 164 | 402 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR | 611 | 581 | 611 |
| LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, NORTH BANK, AR | 560 | 533 | 560 |
| LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, SOUTH BANK, AR | 310 | 295 | 310 |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, AND TN | 9,256 | 9,902 | 21,191 |
| ST. FRANCIS BASIN, AR AND MO | 6,600 | 8,800 | 6,600 |
| TENSAS BASIN, BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS, AR AND LA | 2,600 | 2,472 | 2,600 |
| WHITE RIVER BACKWATER, AR | 1,400 | 1,331 | 1,400 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL | 55 | 52 | 55 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY | 37 | 35 | 37 |
| ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA | 2,860 | 2,720 | 2,860 |
| ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA | 13,400 | 12,742 | 13,400 |
| BATON ROUGE HARBOR, DEVIL SWAMP, LA | 65 | 62 | 420 |
| BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES, LA ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 |
| BONNET CARRE, LA | 2,713 | 2,580 | 2,713 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA | 538 | 512 | 538 |
| LOWER RED RIVER, SOUTH BANK LEVEES, LA | 66 | 63 | 66 |
| MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA | 239 | 227 | 239 |
| OLD RIVER, LA | 10,200 | 9,699 | 10,200 |
| TENSAS BASIN, RED RIVER BACKWATER, LA | 3,950 | 3,756 | 3,950 |
| GREENVILLE HARBOR, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 |

| | 317 | 301 | 317 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS | | | |
| YAZOO BASIN: | | | |
| ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS | 6,151 | 5,849 | 14,810 |
| BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS | 210 | 200 | 2,210 |
| ENID LAKE, MS | 5,232 | 4,975 | 12,300 |
| GREENWOOD, MS | 620 | 590 | 2,070 |
| GRENADA LAKE, MS | 5,674 | 5,395 | 12,278 |
| MAIN STEM, MS | 1,080 | 1,027 | 4,033 |
| SARDIS LAKE, MS | 7,153 | 5,802 | 16,500 |
| TRIBUTARIES, MS | 1,130 | 1,075 | 1,130 |
| WILL M WHITTINGTON AUX CHAN, MS | 430 | 409 | 430 |
| YAZOO BACKWATER AREA, MS | 470 | 447 | 956 |
| YAZOO CITY, MS | 770 | 732 | 770 |
| Subtotal, YAZOO BASIN | 28,920 | 26,501 | 67,487 |
| VICKSBURG HARBOR, MS | | | 387 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO | 182 | 173 | 182 |
| WAPPAPPELLO LAKE, MO | 4,676 | 4,446 | 4,676 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN | 110 | 105 | 110 |
| MEMPHIS HARBOR, MCKELLAR LAKE, TN | 992 | 943 | 992 |
| WOLF RIVER HARBOR, TN | | | 540 |
| EMERGENCY REPAIR RESERVES | | | |
| MAPPING | 1,384 | 1,316 | 1,384 |
| UNSPECIFIED REDUCTION | | | |
| REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE | -13,918 | -1,000 | -25,266 |
| Subtotal, Maintenance | 148,904 | 158,512 | 190,135 |
| Total, Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries | 270,000 | 290,000 | 433,336 |

The Committee believes that it is essential to provide adequate resources and funding to the Mississippi River and Tributaries program in order to protect the large investment in flood control facilities. Although much progress has been made, considerable work remains to be done for the protection and economic development of the rich natural resources in the Valley. The Committee expects the additional funds to be used to advance ongoing studies, initiate new studies, and advance important construction and maintenance work.

General Investigations

Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System Land Study, LA.—The Committee has provided \$150,000 to initiate this study as recommended in the budget request.

Morganza to the Gulf, LA.—The Committee has provided \$5,000,000 to continue Preconstruction Engineering and Design for this study.

Quiver River, MS.—The Committee has provided \$150,000 to initiate this study.

Memphis Metro, Storm Water Management Study, TN and MS.—The Committee has provided \$150,000 to initiate this study.

Construction

Grand Prairie, AR.—The Committee has provided \$10,000,000 for continued construction of the project.

Mississippi River Levees, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN.—The Committee has provided \$59,000,000 to continue construction of this project. Within the funds provided, \$19,800,000 could be used to continue construction on St. Johns-New Madrid Levee Closure/Box Culvert, MO (\$3,000,000); Carlisle-Tallula, MS Item 488-L (\$6,000,000); and Above Cairo, IL Slurry Trench P-4 (\$600,000) and initiate construction on Willow Point-Youngs Point, LA Items 445-R (\$1,300,000); Pecan Point, AR, Relief Wells P-2 (\$200,000); Trotters, MS Berm P-2 (\$100,000); Council Bend, AR Relief Wells (\$200,000); Willow Point-Youngs Point, LA Items 450-R (\$1,500,000); Farrell, MS Relief Wells (\$200,000); Badger-Cottonwood Point, MO Seepage Control (\$200,000); Tallula-Magna Vista, LA Items 474-R (\$1,500,000) and (\$5,000,000) could be used to complete plans and specifications and initiate construction of the Lower Mississippi River Museum and Riverfront Interpretive Site.

Yazoo Basin, Backwater Pumping Plant, MS.—The Committee has provided \$25,000,000 to continue construction of the project. Within the funds provided, \$150,000 is provided for the Teddy Roosevelt Environment Education Center.

Yazoo Basin, Delta Headwaters Project, MS.—The Committee has provided \$25,000,000 to continue construction of this project.

Yazoo Basin, Upper Yazoo Project, MS.—The Committee has provided \$20,000,000 to accelerate completion of this project. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for bank stabilization.

Maintenance

Mississippi River Levees, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO and TN.—The Committee has provided \$21,191,000 to continue construction of this project. Funds are provided to complete Levee Restoration,

Mellwood, AR; initiate and complete Levee Repairs, Torras, LA; Levee Slide Repairs, Above Old River, LA; initiate Slope Pavement Repairs, Various Locations, LA; Floodwall Renovations, Mound City, IL; Replacement of Cache Levee Culvert, IL; Provide Levee Gravel, AR, LA and MS; Provide Levee Gravel, Commerce to Birds Point, MO; Provide Levee Gravel, Below Helena, AR and Provide Levee Gravel, Main Line Levee, LA.

Atchafalaya Basin, LA.—The Committee has provided \$13,400,000 for maintenance of this project. Additional funds are provided for levee gravel.

The Committee has provided funding for necessary maintenance dredging for the harbor projects located along the main stem of the Mississippi River.

The Committee has provided additional funding to address the maintenance backlog at Arkabutla, Sardis, Enid and Grenada Lakes in Mississippi.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | ¹ \$1,943,428,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 1,979,000,000 |
| House allowance | 2,000,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 2,100,000,000 |

¹ Excludes emergency appropriation of \$155,400,000.

The Committee continues to believe that it is essential to provide adequate resources and attention to operation and maintenance requirements in order to protect the large Federal investment. Yet, current and projected budgetary constraints require the Committee to limit the amount of work that can be accomplished in the fiscal year. In order to cope with the current situation, the Corps has had to defer or delay scheduled maintenance activities.

Maintenance backlogs continue to grow, with much of the backlog being essential maintenance dredging needed to keep the Nation's ports, harbors, and waterways open and able to efficiently handle important national and international trade activities. Yet, the Committee is aware that out-year budget planning guidance for the Corps of Engineers projects is such that the current appropriations for their critical operation and maintenance activities will continue to decline for the foreseeable future. If additional resources are not made available, the Corps will be forced to cut back on services, and begin to terminate and close many projects and activities.

The Committee is aware of the Corps' efforts to stretch the limited resources to cover all of its projects and to effect savings through a variety of means. With an increasing number of projects entering the inventory, and budgetary constraints increasing, it is clear that the Corps will have to find innovative ways of accomplishing required maintenance work, while reducing operational and other costs.

The budget request has proposed that no navigation project with less than 1 billion ton-miles of cargo be eligible for maintenance dredging. The Committee believes that this is in direct conflict with the way projects are evaluated, authorized, and analyzed. Project analysis is based upon Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation

Studies (1983), the Corps of Engineers Planning Guidance Notebook (2000), and other policies and procedures. For navigation studies, the analysis centers on transportation savings to the Nation considering the ultimate origins and destinations of commodities to be moved. Operation and maintenance costs are considered as a part of this analysis and are figured into the benefit to cost ratio utilized to make the investment decision. By applying an arbitrary ton-mile figure to determine O&M funding decisions, the budget request has essentially obviated the need for any of the previous studies undertaken to determine the investment decision.

The Committee is concerned about the annual proposals for reductions of maintenance funding for "low use waterways and ports". These tributary waterways naturally do not enjoy the same level of relative efficiencies as mainstem waterways. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers handle tremendous volumes of traffic over long distances and so generate impressive ton-mile statistics. Tributaries, by nature, provide generally short, smaller channels with lower traffic densities. Consequently, "ton-mile" statistics for tributary waterways are dwarfed by statistics for the mainstem waterways. It is important to recognize that the commerce on the tributaries is usually only a small part of the total journey between producer and consumer. When these statistics are compared on a system basis, nearly all of these waterways appear to "pay their way" and are performing as the economic analysis indicated when they were originally authorized.

Uncertainties in maintenance funding for lower use projects seriously impacts their ability to compete and become higher use facilities. Without funding to provide a stable channel and authorized depths and widths, industries and shippers are reluctant to make the necessary investments in using these projects. The Committee believes that proposed elimination of maintenance funding for authorized projects is not only a serious disservice to the public, but it demonstrates a profound lack of respect for the Congressional oversight committees that have jurisdiction for authorization and deauthorization of such projects.

The Committee is not in favor of funding projects which are no longer economically viable nor environmentally sustainable. Unfortunately, the administration has chosen a path of underfunding, or an entire lack of funding, for projects in an effort to achieve de facto deauthorization through the appropriations process by utilizing the billion-ton-mile model.

Further, the Committee believes much could be learned by the open exchange of how "low-use" waterways and ports are calculated, for the billion-ton-mile does not adequately reflect the flow of commerce today. The Committee remains concerned about the economic impacts of not maintaining all of our waterways and ports at their authorized depths. As a result of waterways not being maintained at the authorized depths, shippers are forced to divide their cargo and place it on a number of smaller ships in order to make passage to the final destination. This adds significantly to the cost and time of the movement of products in and around our waterways, something which the administration does not appropriately take into account when formulating the budget for the Corps. Therefore, the Committee strongly encourages the

administration to put forth a proposal for a model which better reflects the flow of goods along all of our ports and waterways, including lightering. Until then, however, the Committee believes the administration has the responsibility to budget for each and every project such that the authorized widths and depths are maintained.

CORPS HOPPER DREDGE FLEET

During fiscal year 2002, the Committee requested the General Accounting Office [GAO] to review the benefits and effects of current and proposed restrictions on the Corps' hopper dredge fleet. The Committee faces significant future investments in the Corps hopper dredge fleet, as it is rapidly aging. The Committee believes that the investment decisions must take into consideration the subsequent use of the fleet. The final GAO report, released March, 2003, reviewed the impacts of operational changes to the fleet since fiscal year 1993. GAO's findings made it clear to the Committee that additional costs have been imposed upon the Corps with the decreased use of the fleet, but that the benefits have not been realized. Additionally, the GAO found that the Corps' contracting process for hopper dredges was not effective. Most importantly, the GAO reported that the Corps of Engineers did not have even a limited system to evaluate the costs and benefits of the varying operational levels of its hopper dredge fleet, nor did it have a means to make maintenance and repair decisions of the fleet taking operational use into consideration. The Committee remains concerned that since 2000, the Corps has provided a report to Congress which has been found to have no analytical basis, thus calling into question the ready reserve policy. Therefore, the Committee has provided legislative language which changes the current dredge policy.

DIRECT FUNDING OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE WORK AND THE PMAS

The President's Budget includes user charge proposals to offset discretionary spending. In particular, the Administration proposes that, starting in 2006, receipts from the sale of hydroelectric power generated at certain Federal dams operated by the Corps of Engineers be used to finance the operation and maintenance of those facilities. This direct financing arrangement already exists for the Bonneville Power Administration. However, due to budgetary scoring impacts the Committee is unable to extend this proposal to the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western Power Administrations in the Department of Energy.

The budget request and the approved Committee allowance are shown on the following table:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| ALABAMA | | | | | |
| ALABAMA—COOSA COMPREHENSIVE WATER STUDY, AL | 180 | 180 | 180 | | |
| ALABAMA—COOSA RIVER, AL | 1,591 | 1,591 | 3,091 | +1,500 | +1,500 |
| BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL | 22,117 | 22,117 | 22,117 | | |
| GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, AL | 4,050 | 4,050 | 4,050 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AL | 50 | 50 | 50 | | |
| MILLERS FERRY LOCK AND DAM, WILLIAM | 7,315 | 7,315 | 7,315 | | |
| MOBILE HARBOR, AL | 20,248 | 20,248 | 20,248 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AL | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| ROBERT F. HENRY LOCK AND DAM, AL | 7,125 | 7,125 | 7,125 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AL | 140 | 140 | 140 | | |
| TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY WILDLIFE MITIGATION, AL | 1,400 | 1,400 | 2,000 | +600 | +600 |
| TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL AND MS | 20,103 | 20,103 | 24,000 | +3,897 | +3,897 |
| WALTER F. GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL AND GA | 7,171 | 7,171 | 7,171 | | |
| ALASKA | | | | | |
| ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK | 11,470 | 11,470 | 11,470 | | |
| CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK | 3,051 | 3,051 | 3,051 | | |
| CORDOVA HARBOR, AK | 622 | 622 | 600 | +600 | +600 |
| DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK | 299 | 299 | 299 | | |
| HOMER HARBOR, AK | 45 | 45 | 45 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AK | | | | | |
| LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL, AK | | | | | |
| NINILCHIK HARBOR, AK | 248 | 248 | 100 | +100 | +100 |
| NOME HARBOR, AK | 2,496 | 2,496 | 2,496 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AK | 588 | 588 | 588 | | |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | | | | | |
| OFU HARBOR, AMERICAN SAMOA | 1,480 | 1,480 | 1,480 | | |
| TAU HARBOR, AMERICAN SAMOA | 1,372 | 1,372 | 1,372 | | |

| | 1,280 | 1,280 | 1,730 | + 450 | + 450 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| ARIZONA | | | | | |
| ALAMO LAKE, AZ | 1,280 | 1,280 | 1,730 | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AZ | 92 | 92 | 92 | ..... | ..... |
| PAINTED ROCK DAM, AZ | 1,220 | 1,220 | 1,220 | ..... | ..... |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AZ | 37 | 37 | 37 | ..... | ..... |
| WHITLOW RANCH DAM, AZ | 190 | 190 | 190 | ..... | ..... |
| ARKANSAS | | | | | |
| BEAVER LAKE, AR | 5,744 | 5,744 | 5,744 | ..... | ..... |
| BLAKELY MT. DAM, LAKE OUACHITA, AR | 10,084 | 10,084 | 10,084 | ..... | ..... |
| BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR | 1,292 | 1,292 | 1,292 | ..... | ..... |
| BULL SHOALS LAKE, AR | 6,392 | 6,392 | 6,392 | ..... | ..... |
| DARDANELLE LOCK AND DAM, AR | 6,524 | 6,524 | 6,524 | ..... | ..... |
| DEGRAY LAKE, AR | 6,828 | 6,828 | 6,828 | ..... | ..... |
| DEQUEEN LAKE, AR | 1,193 | 1,193 | 1,193 | ..... | ..... |
| DIERKS LAKE, AR | 1,161 | 1,161 | 1,161 | ..... | ..... |
| GILLHAM LAKE, AR | 1,093 | 1,093 | 1,093 | ..... | ..... |
| GREERS FERRY LAKE, AR | 5,608 | 5,608 | 5,608 | ..... | ..... |
| HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR | 30 | 30 | 430 | ..... | + 400 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR | 199 | 199 | 199 | ..... | ..... |
| MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, AR | 35,065 | 34,230 | 35,065 | ..... | + 835 |
| MILLWOOD LAKE, AR | 1,782 | 1,782 | 1,782 | ..... | ..... |
| NARROWS DAM, LAKE GREESEON, AR | 4,342 | 4,342 | 4,342 | ..... | ..... |
| NIMROD LAKE, AR | 1,656 | 1,656 | 1,656 | ..... | ..... |
| NORFORK LAKE, AR | 4,540 | 4,540 | 4,540 | ..... | ..... |
| OSCEOLA HARBOR, AR | 29 | 299 | 29 | ..... | - 270 |
| OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, AR AND LA | 8,500 | 10,400 | 10,400 | ..... | + 1,900 |
| OZARK-JETA TAYLOR LOCK AND DAM, AR | 5,151 | 5,151 | 5,151 | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AR | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| WHITE RIVER, AR | 215 | 215 | 1,000 | ..... | + 785 |
| YELLOW BEND PORT, AR ..... | ..... | ..... | 176 | ..... | + 176 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | |
| BLACK BUTTE LAKE, CA | 1,989 | 1,989 | 1,989 | ..... | ..... |
| BUCHANAN DAM, HV EASTMAN LAKE, CA | 1,781 | 1,781 | 1,781 | ..... | ..... |
| CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR, CA | 310 | 310 | 310 | ..... | ..... |
| COYOTE VALLEY DAM, LAKE MENDOCINO, CA | 4,084 | 4,000 | 4,084 | ..... | + 84 |
| CRESENT CITY HARBOR ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | + 500 |
| DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) LAKE AND CHANNEL, CA | 5,272 | 5,825 | 5,272 | ..... | - 553 |
| FARMINGTON DAM, CA | 202 | 202 | 202 | ..... | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| HIDDEN DAM, HENSLEY LAKE, CA | 2,090 | 2,090 | 2,090 | ..... | ..... |
| HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CA | 5,069 | 5,000 | 5,069 | ..... | + 69 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CA | 1,396 | 1,396 | 1,396 | ..... | ..... |
| ISABELLA LAKE, CA | 2,291 | 2,291 | 2,291 | ..... | ..... |
| JACK D. MALTESTER CHANNEL, CA (SAN LEANDRO) | 4,287 | 4,287 | 4,287 | ..... | + 750 |
| LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 | ..... | ..... |
| LOWER PETALUMA RIVER, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 | ..... | + 750 |
| MARINA DEL REY, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | + 1,000 |
| MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA | 251 | 251 | 251 | ..... | ..... |
| MOJAVE RIVER DAM, CA | 290 | 290 | 290 | ..... | ..... |
| MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA | 1,616 | 1,616 | 1,616 | ..... | ..... |
| MOSS LANDING HARBOR, CA ..... | ..... | 1,475 | ..... | ..... | - 1,475 |
| NAPA RIVER, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 | ..... | + 750 |
| NEW HOGAN LAKE, CA | 1,994 | 1,994 | 1,994 | ..... | ..... |
| NEW MELONES LAKE, DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL, CA | 1,634 | 1,634 | 1,634 | ..... | ..... |
| NOYO RIVER AND HARBOR, CA | 28 | 28 | 250 | ..... | + 222 |
| OAKLAND HARBOR, CA | 6,205 | 6,205 | 6,205 | ..... | ..... |
| OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA | 1,040 | 1,040 | 1,040 | ..... | ..... |
| PILLAR POINT HARBOR ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | + 500 |
| PINE FLAT LAKE, CA | 2,831 | 2,831 | 2,831 | ..... | ..... |
| PINOLE SHOAL MANAGEMENT STUDY, CA ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... | ..... | - 250 |
| PORT HUENEME, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | + 500 |
| PORT SAN LUIS, CA | 1,891 | 1,891 | 500 | ..... | + 500 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CA | 4,967 | 4,967 | 4,967 | ..... | ..... |
| REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA | 7,972 | 7,972 | 7,972 | ..... | ..... |
| RICHMOND HARBOR, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | + 1,000 |
| SACRAMENTO RIVER (BASILE BRIDGE), CA | 2,790 | 2,790 | 2,790 | ..... | ..... |
| SACRAMENTO RIVER (30 FOOT PROJECT), CA | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,299 | ..... | ..... |
| SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES (DEBRIS CONTROL), CA | 119 | 119 | 119 | ..... | ..... |
| SACRAMENTO RIVER SHALLOW DRAFT CHANNEL, CA | 1,185 | 1,185 | 1,185 | ..... | ..... |
| SAN FRANCISCO BAY, DELTA MODEL STRUCTURE, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SAN FRANCISCO BAY LONG TERM MANAGEMENT STUDY, CA ..... | ..... | 1,600 | ..... | ..... | - 1,600 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| DELAWARE | | | | | |
| INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, DELAWARE RIVER TO CHESAPEAKE BAY | 11,475 | 11,475 | 12,475 | +1,000 | +1,000 |
| MISPILLION RIVER, DE | 20 | 20 | 20 | | |
| MURDERKILL RIVER, DE | 20 | 20 | 20 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DE | 86 | 86 | 86 | | |
| WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE | 3,860 | 3,800 | 3,860 | | +60 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | | | | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DC | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVERS, DC (DRIFT REMOVAL) | 744 | 744 | 744 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DC | 37 | 37 | 37 | | |
| WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC | 600 | 600 | 600 | | |
| FLORIDA | | | | | |
| AWW, NORFOLK, VA TO ST. JOHNS RIVER, FL, GA, SC, NC, VA | | | 500 | +500 | +500 |
| CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL | 3,828 | 6,000 | 3,000 | -828 | -3,000 |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL | 14,213 | 14,213 | 14,213 | | |
| ESCAMBIA AND CONEQUH RIVERS, FL | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | |
| FERNANDINA HARBOR, FL | 1,513 | 1,513 | 1,513 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, FL | 300 | 300 | 300 | | |
| INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, CALOUSAHATCHEE TO ANCIOTE, FL | | | 1,000 | +1,000 | +1,000 |
| INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL | 250 | 250 | 4,000 | +3,750 | +3,750 |
| JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL | 3,637 | 3,637 | 3,637 | | |
| JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SEMINOLE, FL, AL, AND GA | 8,188 | 8,188 | 8,188 | | |
| MANATEE HARBOR, FL | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | |
| MIAMI HARBOR, FL | 1,530 | 1,530 | 1,530 | | |
| MIAMI RIVER, FL | | 1,000 | 3,500 | +3,500 | +2,500 |
| OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL | 2,060 | 2,060 | 2,060 | | |
| PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL | 1,183 | 1,183 | 1,183 | | |
| PANAMA CITY HARBOR, FL | 906 | 906 | 906 | | |
| PENSACOLA HARBOR, FL | 1,315 | 1,315 | 1,315 | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, FL | 1,325 | 1,325 | 1,325 | 1,325 |
| REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, FL | 2,306 | 2,306 | 2,306 | 2,306 |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, FL | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| SUWANEE RIVER, FL | 500 | 500 | 500 | - 500 |
| TAMPA HARBOR, FL | 4,500 | 10,000 | 4,000 | - 6,000 |
| GEORGIA | | | | |
| ALLATOONA LAKE, GA | 7,322 | 7,322 | 7,322 | 7,322 |
| APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE AND FLINT RIVERS, GA, AL & | 1,050 | 1,050 | 6,500 | + 5,450 |
| ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, GA | 286 | 286 | 286 | 286 |
| BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA | 2,396 | 2,396 | 2,396 | 2,396 |
| BUFORD DAM AND LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA | 8,519 | 8,519 | 8,519 | 8,519 |
| CARTERS DAM AND LAKE, GA | 10,637 | 10,637 | 10,637 | 10,637 |
| HARTWELL LAKE, GA AND SC | 16,619 | 16,619 | 16,619 | 16,619 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| J STROM THURMOND LAKE, GA AND SC | 11,047 | 11,047 | 11,047 | 11,047 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, GA | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| RICHARD B. RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA AND SC | 12,283 | 12,283 | 12,283 | 12,283 |
| SAVANNAH HARBOR, GA | 13,521 | 13,521 | 13,521 | 13,521 |
| WEST POINT DAM AND LAKE, GA AND AL | 11,449 | 11,449 | 11,449 | 11,449 |
| HAWAII | | | | |
| BARBERS POINT HARBOR, HI | 231 | 231 | 231 | 231 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, HI | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| POHUKI BAY HAWAII, HI | 100 | 100 | 100 | + 100 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, HI | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| IDAHO | | | | |
| ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID | 1,792 | 1,792 | 1,792 | 1,792 |
| DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID | 2,464 | 2,464 | 2,464 | 2,464 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ID | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID | 2,567 | 2,567 | 2,567 | 2,567 |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ID | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 |
| ILLINOIS | | | | |
| CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL AND IN | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,900 |
| CARLYLE LAKE, IL | 6,745 | 6,745 | 6,745 | 6,745 |
| CHICAGO HARBOR, IL | 3,499 | 3,499 | 3,499 | 3,499 |
| CHICAGO RIVER, IL | 385 | 385 | 385 | 385 |
| FARM CREEK RESERVOIRS, IL | 214 | 214 | 214 | 214 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVR PORTION), IL AND IN | 24,702 | 25,767 | 24,702 | ..... | ..... |
| ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVS PORTION), IL AND IN | 1,065 | 1,065 | 1,065 | ..... | -1,065 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL | 631 | 631 | 631 | ..... | ..... |
| KASKASKIA RIVER NAVIGATION, IL | 1,189 | 1,189 | 1,189 | ..... | ..... |
| LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION, IL | 547 | 547 | 547 | ..... | ..... |
| LAKE SHELBYVILLE, IL | 5,186 | 5,186 | 6,186 | +1,000 | +1,000 |
| MISS RIVER BTWN MO RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS | 48,107 | 67,030 | 50,407 | +2,300 | +2,300 |
| MISS RIVER BTWN MO RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION) | 18,923 | ..... | 18,923 | ..... | ..... |
| MISS RIVER BTWN MO RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVS PORTION) | 33 | 33 | 33 | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IL | 5,254 | 5,254 | 5,254 | ..... | ..... |
| REND LAKE, IL | 114 | 114 | 114 | ..... | ..... |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IL | 680 | 2,680 | 680 | ..... | -2,000 |
| WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| INDIANA | | | | | |
| BROOKVILLE LAKE, IN | 872 | 872 | 872 | ..... | ..... |
| BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... | -800 |
| CAGLES MILL LAKE, IN | 600 | 600 | 600 | ..... | ..... |
| CECIL M. HARDEN LAKE, IN | 687 | 687 | 687 | ..... | ..... |
| INDIANA HARBOR, IN | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... | -300 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IN | 370 | 370 | 370 | ..... | ..... |
| J. EDWARD ROUSH LAKE, IN | 643 | 643 | 643 | ..... | ..... |
| MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR, IN | ..... | 500 | 500 | +500 | +500 |
| MISSISSINEWA LAKE, IN | 751 | 751 | 751 | ..... | ..... |
| MONROE LAKE, IN | 689 | 689 | 689 | ..... | ..... |
| PATOKA LAKE, IN | 619 | 619 | 619 | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IN | 59 | 59 | 59 | ..... | ..... |
| SALAMONIE LAKE, IN | 637 | 637 | 637 | ..... | ..... |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IN | 111 | 111 | 111 | ..... | ..... |
| IOWA | | | | | |
| CORALVILLE LAKE, IA | 2,537 | 2,537 | 2,537 | ..... | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY | 1,178 | 1,178 | 1,178 | | |
| GREEN RIVER LAKE, KY | 1,882 | 1,882 | 1,882 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY | 98 | 98 | 98 | | |
| LAUREL RIVER LAKE, KY | 1,814 | 1,814 | 1,814 | | |
| MARTINS FORK LAKE, KY | 599 | 599 | 599 | | |
| MIDDLESBORO CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, KY | 62 | 62 | 62 | | |
| NOLIN LAKE, KY | 1,817 | 1,817 | 1,817 | | |
| OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, KY, IL, IN, AND OH | 32,210 | 32,210 | 32,210 | | |
| OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, KY, IL, IN, AND OH | 3,928 | 3,928 | 3,928 | | |
| PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY | 912 | 912 | 912 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, KY | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| ROUGH RIVER LAKE, KY | 1,945 | 1,945 | 1,945 | | |
| TAYLORSVILLE LAKE, KY | 1,149 | 1,149 | 1,149 | | |
| WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY | 5,902 | 5,902 | 5,902 | | |
| YATESVILLE LAKE, KY | 1,070 | 1,070 | 1,070 | | |
| LOUISIANA | | | | | |
| ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF AND BLACK, LA | 15,948 | 15,948 | 24,948 | +9,000 | +9,000 |
| BARATARIA BAY | | | 1,300 | +1,300 | +1,300 |
| BAYOU BODCAU RESERVOIR, LA | 1,402 | 1,402 | 1,402 | | |
| BAYOU LACOMBE | | | 500 | +500 | +500 |
| BAYOU LAFOURCHE AND LAFOURCHE JUMP WATERWAY, LA | | | 1,000 | +1,000 | +1,000 |
| BAYOU PIERRE, LA | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| BAYOU SEGNETTE, LA | | | 1,450 | +1,450 | +1,450 |
| BAYOU TEGHE | | | 800 | +800 | +800 |
| CADDO LAKE, LA | 330 | 330 | 330 | | |
| CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LA | 9,032 | 9,032 | 14,032 | +5,000 | +5,000 |
| FRESHWATER BAYOU, LA | 1,466 | 1,466 | 1,466 | | |
| GULF INTRACOSTAL WATERWAY, LA | 19,614 | 19,000 | 19,614 | | +614 |
| HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL, LA | 253 | 253 | 253 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA | 856 | 856 | 856 | | |
| J. BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA | 10,115 | 10,115 | 13,115 | +3,000 | +3,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--|--------|---------|---------|
| LAKE PROVIDENCE HARBOR, LA | | | | 491 | + 491 | + 491 |
| MADISON PARISH PORT, LA | | | | 86 | + 86 | + 86 |
| MERMENTAU RIVER, LA | 2,538 | 2,538 | | 2,538 | | |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO | 54,053 | 54,053 | | 54,053 | | |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER, GULF OUTLET, LA | 14,111 | 13,500 | | 14,111 | + 611 | + 2,500 |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER, OUTLETS AT VENICE, LA | | | | 2,500 | + 2,500 | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, LA | 60 | 60 | | 60 | | |
| REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, LA | 2,000 | 2,000 | | 2,000 | | |
| WALLACE LAKE, LA | 291 | 291 | | 291 | | |
| WATERWAY FROM EMPIRE TO THE GULF, LA | | | | 240 | + 240 | + 240 |
| WATERWAY FROM INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO BAYOU DULAC, LA | | | | 200 | + 200 | + 200 |
| MAINE | | | | | | |
| BASS HARBOR, ME | 95 | 95 | | 95 | | |
| CARVERS HARBOR, ME | 270 | 270 | | 270 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ME | 21 | 21 | | 21 | | |
| INTERNATIONAL ST. CROIX RIVER BOARD OF CONTROL, ME | 17 | 17 | | 17 | | |
| KENNEBUNK RIVER, ME | 700 | 700 | | 700 | | - 700 |
| PORTLAND HARBOR, ME | 520 | 520 | | 520 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, ME | 866 | 866 | | 866 | | |
| MARYLAND | | | | | | |
| BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS (50 FOOT), MD | 15,214 | 15,214 | | 19,214 | + 4,000 | + 4,000 |
| BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD (DRIFT REMOVAL) | 326 | 326 | | 326 | | |
| CUMBERLAND, MD AND RIDGELEY, WV | 126 | 126 | | 750 | + 624 | + 624 |
| HERRING CREEK, TALL TIMBERS, MD | | | | 450 | + 450 | + 450 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MD | 36 | 36 | | 36 | | |
| JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD AND WV | 1,907 | 1,907 | | 1,907 | | |
| KANPPS NARROWS, MD | | | | 700 | + 700 | + 700 |
| NANTICOKE RIVER NORTHWEST FORK, MD | 240 | 240 | | 240 | | |
| OCEAN CITY HARBOR AND INLET AND SINEPUXENT BAY, MD | 220 | 220 | | 1,900 | + 1,680 | + 1,680 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MD | 379 | 379 | | 379 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MD | 97 | 97 | | 97 | | |
| ST. JEROME CREEK, MD | | | | 850 | + 850 | + 850 |
| TILGHMAN ISLAND HARBOR, MD | | | | 450 | + 450 | + 450 |
| WICOMICO RIVER, MD | 500 | 500 | | 500 | | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | | |
| AUNT LYDIA'S COVE, MA | | 250 | | | | - 250 |
| BARRE FALLS DAM, MA | | 637 | | | | |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| BIRCH HILL DAM, MA | 607 | 607 | 607 | ..... | ..... |
| BOSTON HARBOR, MA ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,500 | + 7,500 | + 7,500 |
| BUFFUMVILLE LAKE, MA | 592 | 592 | 592 | ..... | ..... |
| CAPE COD CANAL, MA | 8,896 | 8,750 | 8,896 | ..... | + 146 |
| CHARLES RIVER NATURAL VALLEY STORAGE AREA, MA | 312 | 312 | 312 | ..... | ..... |
| CONANT BROOK LAKE, MA | 362 | 362 | 362 | ..... | ..... |
| EAST BRIMFIELD LAKE, MA | 458 | 458 | 458 | ..... | ..... |
| GREEN HARBOR, MA ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | + 350 | + 350 |
| HODGES VILLAGE DAM, MA | 591 | 591 | 591 | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MA | 114 | 114 | 114 | ..... | ..... |
| KNIGHTVILLE DAM, MA | 677 | 677 | 677 | ..... | ..... |
| LITTLEVILLE LAKE, MA | 541 | 541 | 541 | ..... | ..... |
| MERRIMACK RIVER, MA ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | + 200 | + 200 |
| NEW BEDFORD FAIRHAVEN AND ACUSHNET HURRICANE BARRIER | 337 | 337 | 337 | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MA | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |
| TULLY LAKE, MA | 595 | 595 | 595 | ..... | ..... |
| WEST HILL DAM, MA | 798 | 798 | 798 | ..... | ..... |
| WESTVILLE LAKE, MA | 579 | 579 | 579 | ..... | ..... |
| WEYMOUTH-FORE RIVER, MA | 3,774 | 3,700 | 3,774 | ..... | + 74 |
| MICHIGAN | | | | | |
| ALPENA HARBOR, MI ..... | ..... | ..... | 290 | + 290 | + 290 |
| ARCADIA HARBOR, MI ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 | + 80 | + 80 |
| CASEVILLE HARBOR, MI ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 | + 128 | + 128 |
| CEDAR RIVER HARBOR, MI ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 | + 550 | + 550 |
| CHANNELS IN LAKE ST. CLAIR, MI | 183 | 183 | 183 | ..... | ..... |
| CHARLEVOIX HARBOR, MI | 89 | 89 | 89 | ..... | ..... |
| DETROIT RIVER, MI | 4,347 | 4,347 | 4,347 | ..... | ..... |
| FRANKFORT HARBOR, MI | 37 | 37 | 37 | ..... | ..... |
| GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, MI | 1,879 | 1,879 | 1,879 | ..... | ..... |
| GRAND MARAIS HARBOR, MI | 14 | 14 | 1,714 | + 1,700 | + 1,700 |
| HARBOR BEACH HARBOR, MI | 100 | 100 | 500 | + 500 | + 400 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--------|
| HOLLAND HARBOR, MI | 1,354 | | | | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MI | 144 | | | | | |
| KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI | 370 | | | | | |
| LAC LA BELLE, MI | 92 | | | | | +88 |
| LELAND HARBOR, MI | | | | | | +186 |
| LITTLE LAKE HARBOR, MI | | | | | | |
| LUDINGTON HARBOR, MI | 500 | | | | | |
| MEMONIEE HARBOR, MI AND HI | 400 | | | | | +400 |
| MONROE HARBOR, MI | 550 | | | | | |
| MUSKOGON HARBOR, MI | 525 | | | | | |
| NEW BUFFALO HARBOR, MI | | | | | | +79 |
| ONTONAGON HARBOR, MI | | | | | | +300 |
| PENINWATER, MI | | | | | | +100 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MI | 100 | | | | | |
| ROUGE RIVER, MI | 178 | | | | | |
| SAGINAW RIVER, MI | 1,161 | | | | | |
| SEBEWAING RIVER, MI | 2,427 | | | | | |
| ST. CLAIR RIVER, MI | | | | | | +360 |
| ST. JOSEPH HARBOR, MI | 920 | | | | | |
| ST. MARYS RIVER, MI | 470 | | | | | +615 |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MI | 17,134 | | | | | |
| | 2,314 | | | | | |
| MINNESOTA | | | | | | |
| BIGSTONE LAKE WHETSTONE RIVER, MN AND SD | 164 | | | | | |
| DULUTH-SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN AND WI | 5,081 | | | | | -300 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MN | 129 | | | | | |
| LAC QUI PARLE LAKES, MINNESOTA RIVER, MN | 363 | | | | | |
| MISS RIVER BTWN MO RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MPP PORTION) | 58,073 | | | | | -1,000 |
| ORWELL LAKE, MN | 261 | | | | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MN | 67 | | | | | |
| RED LAKE RESERVOIR, MN | 320 | | | | | |
| RESERVOIR PLAN OPERATING EVALUATION, MN | 400 | | | | | -400 |
| RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN | 2,263 | | | | | |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN | 310 | | | | | |
| WARROAD HARBOR, MN | 250 | | | | | +250 |
| MISSISSIPPI | | | | | | |
| CLABORNE COUNTY PORT, MS | | | | | | +62 |
| EAST FORK TOMBIGBEE RIVER, MS | 102 | | | | | +68 |
| GULFPORT HARBOR, MS | 2,500 | | | | | +1,500 |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS | 57 | 57 | 57 | ..... | ..... |
| MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | + 110 | + 110 |
| OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS | 1,680 | 1,680 | 2,300 | + 620 | + 620 |
| PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS | 5,156 | 5,156 | 5,156 | ..... | ..... |
| PEARL RIVER, MS AND LA | 276 | 276 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MS | 181 | 181 | 181 | ..... | ..... |
| ROSEDALE HARBOR, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 580 | + 580 | + 580 |
| YAZOO RIVER, MS ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 | + 140 | + 140 |
| MISSOURI | | | | | |
| CARUTHERSVILLE HARBOR, MO | 23 | 23 | 350 | + 327 | + 327 |
| CLARENCE CANNON DAM AND MARK TWAIN LAKE, MO | 6,107 | 6,107 | 6,107 | ..... | ..... |
| CLEARWATER LAKE, MO | 2,677 | 2,600 | 2,677 | + 77 | + 77 |
| HANNIBAL, MO ..... | ..... | ..... | 76 | + 76 | + 76 |
| HARRY S TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, MO | 9,140 | 9,140 | 9,140 | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO | 768 | 768 | 768 | ..... | ..... |
| LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO | 730 | 730 | 730 | ..... | ..... |
| LONG BRANCH LAKE, MO | 848 | 848 | 848 | ..... | ..... |
| MISS RIVER BTWN THE OHIO AND MO RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO | 29,559 | 29,559 | 29,559 | ..... | ..... |
| NEW MADRID HARBOR, MO ..... | ..... | ..... | 360 | + 360 | + 360 |
| POMME DE TERRE LAKE, MO | 1,963 | 1,963 | 1,963 | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MO | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MO | 319 | 319 | 319 | ..... | ..... |
| SMITHVILLE LAKE, MO | 1,237 | 1,237 | 1,237 | ..... | ..... |
| SOUTHEAST MISSOURI PORT, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MO ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | + 350 | + 350 |
| STOCKTON LAKE, MO | 3,742 | 3,742 | 3,742 | ..... | ..... |
| TABLE ROCK LAKE, MO | 7,556 | 7,556 | 7,556 | ..... | ..... |
| UNION LAKE, MO | 6 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| MONTANA | | | | | |
| FT PECK DAM AND LAKE MT | 4,154 | 4,154 | 4,154 | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MT | 19 | 19 | 19 | ..... | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD WARNING SYSTEMS, NJ | 450 | 450 | 450 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NJ | 1,675 | 1,675 | 1,675 | | |
| RARITAN RIVER TO ARTHUR KILL CUT-OFF, NJ | 150 | 150 | 150 | | |
| RARITAN RIVER, NJ | 2,500 | 2,400 | 2,500 | | +100 |
| SALEM RIVER, NJ | | | 965 | | +965 |
| SAVOY HOOK AT LEONARDO, NJ | | | 150 | | +150 |
| SHARK RIVER, NJ | 80 | 80 | 230 | | +150 |
| SHREWSBURY RIVER MAIN CHANNEL, NJ | | | 400 | | +400 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | |
| ABIQUIU DAM, NM | 3,168 | 3,168 | 3,168 | | |
| ALBUQUERQUE LEVEES, NM | | | 2,000 | | +1,000 |
| COCHITI LAKE, NM | 3,726 | 3,726 | 4,426 | | +700 |
| CONCHAS LAKE, NM | 1,579 | 1,579 | 2,579 | | +1,000 |
| GALISTEO DAM, NM | 779 | 750 | 779 | | +29 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NM | 221 | 221 | 221 | | |
| JEMEZ CANYON DAM, NM | 3,561 | 3,561 | 5,061 | | +1,500 |
| RIO GRANDE BOSQUE REHABILITATION, NM | | | 4,000 | | +4,000 |
| SANTA ROSA DAM AND LAKE, NM | 1,213 | 1,213 | 1,213 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, NM | 1,221 | 1,221 | 1,221 | | |
| TWO RIVERS DAM, NM | 552 | 552 | 552 | | |
| UPPER RIO GRANDE WATER OPERATIONS MODEL | | | 2,000 | | +2,000 |
| NEW YORK | | | | | |
| ALMOND LAKE, NY | 509 | 509 | 509 | | |
| ARPORT DAM, NY | 294 | 294 | 294 | | |
| BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY | 1,308 | 1,308 | 1,308 | | |
| BROWNS CREEK, NY | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| BUFFALO HARBOR, NY | 1,030 | 1,030 | 1,030 | | |
| BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, NY | 60 | 60 | 60 | | |
| EAST RIVER, NY | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | | |
| EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NY | 140 | 140 | 140 | | |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | |
| BOWMAN-HALEY LAKE, ND | 156 | 156 | 156 | | |
| GARRISON DAM LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND | 13,266 | 13,516 | 14,266 | + 1,000 | + 750 |
| HOMIE LAKE, ND | 266 | 266 | 266 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND | 85 | 85 | 85 | | |
| LAKE ASHTABULA AND BALDILL DAM, ND | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,242 | | |
| PIPESTEM LAKE, ND | 459 | 459 | 459 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ND | 117 | 117 | 117 | | |
| SOURIS RIVER, ND | 422 | 422 | 422 | | |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ND | 31 | 31 | 31 | | |
| OHIO | | | | | |
| ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH | 948 | 948 | 948 | | |
| ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH | 1,063 | 1,063 | 1,063 | | |
| BERLIN LAKE, OH | 1,544 | 1,544 | 1,544 | | |
| CAESAR CREEK LAKE, OH | 1,222 | 1,222 | 1,222 | | |
| CLARENCE J. BROWN DAM, OH | 1,358 | 1,358 | 1,358 | | |
| CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH | 3,305 | 3,305 | 3,305 | | |
| CONNEAUT HARBOR, OH | 2,315 | 2,315 | 2,315 | | |
| DEER CREEK LAKE, OH | 815 | 815 | 815 | | |
| DELAWARE LAKE, OH | 794 | 794 | 794 | | |
| DILLON LAKE, OH | 1,790 | 1,790 | 1,790 | | |
| HURON HARBOR, OH | 280 | 280 | 105 | + 105 | + 105 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OH | 600 | 600 | 600 | | |
| LORAIN HARBOR, OH | 25 | 25 | 25 | | |
| MASSILLON LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH | 718 | 718 | 718 | | |
| MICHAEL J. KIRWAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OH | 717 | 717 | 717 | | |
| MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, OH | 6,754 | 6,754 | 6,754 | | |
| MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH | 125 | 125 | 125 | | |
| NORTH BRANCH KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH | 721 | 721 | 721 | | |
| PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|--|-----|-------|
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OH | 240 | | | |
| ROSEVILLE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH | 30 | | | |
| SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH | 890 | | | + 40 |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OH | 170 | | | |
| TOLEDO HARBOR, OH | 3,682 | | | + 32 |
| TOM JENKINS DAM, OH | 290 | | | |
| WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK LAKE, OH | 403 | | | |
| WILLIAM H. HARSHA LAKE, OH | 710 | | | |
| OKLAHOMA | | | | |
| ARCADIA LAKE, OK | 429 | | | |
| BIRCH LAKE, OK | 475 | | | |
| BROKEN BOW LAKE, OK | 1,493 | | | |
| CANTON LAKE, OK | 1,723 | | | |
| COPAN LAKE, OK | 1,511 | | | |
| EUFULA LAKE, OK | 5,312 | | | |
| FORT GIBSON LAKE, OK | 5,053 | | | |
| FORT SUPPLY LAKE, OK | 733 | | | |
| GRAND LAKE, OR | | | 650 | + 650 |
| GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE, OK | 166 | | | |
| HEYBURN LAKE, OK | 529 | | | |
| HUGO LAKE, OK | 1,451 | | | |
| HULAH LAKE, OK | 626 | | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OK | 88 | | | |
| KAW LAKE, OK | 2,378 | | | |
| KEYSTONE LAKE, OK | 4,300 | | | |
| OLOGAH LAKE, OK | 1,955 | | | |
| OPTIMA LAKE, OK | 61 | | | |
| PENSACOLA RESERVOIR, LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES, OK | 57 | | | |
| PINE CREEK LAKE, OK | 857 | | | |
| ROBERT S. KERR LOCK AND DAM AND RESERVOIRS, OK | 4,517 | | | |
| SARDIS LAKE, OK | 1,192 | | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK | 508 | | | |
| SKATOOK LAKE, OK | 1,086 | | | |
| TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK | 2,998 | | | |
| WAURIKA LAKE, OK | 1,528 | | | |
| WEBBERS FALLS LOCK AND DAM, OK | 4,815 | | | |
| WISTER LAKE, OK | 460 | | | |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| OREGON | | | | | |
| APLEGATE LAKE, OR | 595 | 595 | 595 | | |
| BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR | 312 | 312 | 312 | | |
| BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM, OR AND WA | 7,792 | 7,792 | 7,792 | | |
| CHEICO RIVER, OR | 348 | 348 | 348 | | |
| COLUMBIA AND LWR WILLAMETTE R. BLW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLA | 16,829 | 16,829 | 17,579 | +750 | +750 |
| COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR AND WA | 10,186 | 10,186 | 27,186 | +17,000 | +17,000 |
| COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA AND THE DALLES, OR | 254 | 254 | | | |
| COOS BAY, OR | 4,594 | 4,594 | 4,594 | | |
| COQUILLE RIVER, OR | | | 348 | +348 | |
| COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR | 780 | 780 | 780 | | |
| COLGAR LAKE, OR | 766 | 766 | 766 | | |
| DEPOE BAY, OR | | | 400 | +400 | +400 |
| DETROIT LAKE, OR | 729 | 729 | 729 | | |
| DORENA LAKE, OR | 613 | 613 | 613 | | |
| FALL CREEK LAKE, OR | 555 | 555 | 555 | | |
| FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR | 966 | 966 | 2,100 | +1,134 | +1,134 |
| GREEN PETER-FOSTER LAKES, OR | 1,186 | 1,186 | 1,186 | | |
| HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR | 3,807 | 3,807 | 3,807 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OR | 167 | 167 | 167 | | |
| JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM, OR AND WA | 4,692 | 4,692 | 4,692 | | |
| LOOKOUT POINT LAKE, OR | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | | |
| LOST CREEK LAKE, OR | 5,096 | 5,096 | 5,096 | | |
| MCMARY LOCK AND DAM, OR AND WA | 7,129 | 7,129 | 7,129 | | |
| PORT ORFORD, OR | | | 723 | +723 | +723 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OR | 177 | 177 | 177 | | |
| ROGUE RIVER AT GOLD BEACH, OR | 394 | 394 | 394 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OR | 62 | 62 | 62 | | |
| SUSLAW RIVER, OR | 449 | 449 | 449 | | |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OR | 134 | 134 | 134 | | |
| TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR (PORT OF GARIBALDI) | | | 1,500 | +1,500 | +1,500 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| UMPOUA RIVER, OR | 225 | 679 | + 679 | + 454 |
| WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR | 72 | 72 | ..... | ..... |
| WILLAMETTE RIVER BANK PROTECTION, OR | 80 | 80 | ..... | ..... |
| WILLOW CREEK LAKE, OR | 538 | 538 | ..... | ..... |
| YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR | 1,006 | 1,006 | ..... | ..... |
| PENNSYLVANIA | | | | |
| ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA | 4,393 | 4,393 | ..... | ..... |
| ALVIN R. BUSH DAM, PA | 727 | 727 | ..... | ..... |
| AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE, PA | 251 | 251 | ..... | ..... |
| BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA | 1,026 | 1,026 | ..... | ..... |
| BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA | 2,662 | 2,662 | ..... | ..... |
| CONEMAUGH RIVER LAKE, PA | 1,074 | 1,074 | ..... | ..... |
| COWANESQUE LAKE, PA | 2,793 | 2,793 | ..... | ..... |
| CROOKED CREEK LAKE, PA | 1,033 | 1,033 | ..... | ..... |
| CURWENSVILLE LAKE, PA | 717 | 717 | ..... | ..... |
| EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA | 799 | 799 | ..... | ..... |
| FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS DAM, PA | 745 | 745 | ..... | ..... |
| FRANCIS E. WALTER DAM, PA | 731 | 731 | ..... | ..... |
| GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA | 249 | 249 | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA | 196 | 196 | ..... | ..... |
| JOHNSTOWN, PA | 1,603 | 1,603 | ..... | ..... |
| KINZUA DAM AND ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR, PA | 1,147 | 1,147 | ..... | - 300 |
| LOYALHANNA LAKE, PA | 785 | 785 | ..... | ..... |
| MAHONING CREEK LAKE, PA | 946 | 946 | ..... | ..... |
| MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA | 17,138 | 17,138 | ..... | ..... |
| OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, PA, OH AND WV | 18,362 | 18,362 | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, PA | 30 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| PROMPTON LAKE, PA | 483 | 483 | ..... | ..... |
| PUNXSUTANNEY, PA | 13 | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| RAYSTOWN LAKE, PA | 5,449 | 5,449 | ..... | - 400 |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, PA | 66 | 66 | ..... | ..... |
| SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PA | 70 | 70 | ..... | ..... |
| SHENANGO RIVER LAKE, PA | 1,831 | 1,831 | ..... | ..... |
| STILLWATER LAKE, PA | 386 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, PA | 80 | 80 | + 614 | + 614 |
| TIOGA-HAMMOND LAKES, PA | 3,365 | 3,365 | ..... | ..... |
| TIONESTA LAKE, PA | 1,331 | 1,331 | ..... | ..... |
| UNION CITY LAKE, PA | 147 | 147 | ..... | ..... |
| WOODCOCK CREEK LAKE, PA | 714 | 714 | ..... | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| YORK INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA | 556 | 556 | 556 | | |
| YOUGHIOGHEY RIVER LAKE, PA AND MD | 2,124 | 2,124 | 2,124 | | |
| PUERTO RICO | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | | |
| SAN JUAN HARBOR, PR | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | | |
| RHODE ISLAND | | | | | |
| BULLOCKS POINT COVE, RI | | | 700 | + 700 | + 700 |
| BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR, RI | | | 120 | + 120 | + 120 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, RI | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| PAWTUCKET COVE, RI | | | 1,600 | + 1,600 | + 1,600 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, RI | 400 | 400 | 400 | | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | | |
| ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, SC | 467 | 467 | 3,000 | + 2,533 | + 2,533 |
| CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC | 11,038 | 11,038 | 11,038 | | |
| COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC | 2,905 | 2,905 | 2,905 | | |
| FOLLY RIVER, SC | 987 | 987 | 987 | | |
| GEORGETOWN HARBOR, SC | 1,342 | 1,342 | 4,000 | + 2,658 | + 2,658 |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SC | 30 | 30 | 30 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, SC | 349 | 349 | 349 | | |
| TOWN CREEK, SC | | | 459 | + 459 | + 459 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | | |
| BIG BEND DAM, LAKE SHARPE, SD | 7,577 | 7,577 | 7,577 | | |
| CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRVLE SIOUX, SD | | | 2,000 | + 2,000 | + 2,000 |
| COLD BROOK LAKE, SD | 275 | 275 | 275 | | |
| COTTONWOOD SPRINGS LAKE, SD | 192 | 192 | 192 | | |
| FORT RANDALL DAM, LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD | 9,635 | 9,635 | 9,635 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SD | 17 | 17 | 17 | | |
| LAKE TRAVERSE, SD AND MN | 434 | 434 | 434 | | |
| MISSOURI R. BETWEEN FORT PECK DAM AND GAVINS PT., SD, MT | 350 | 350 | 350 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|
| OAHE DAM, LAKE OAHE, SD AND ND | 11,421 | 52 | 11,421 | 52 | 11,421 | 52 | 11,421 | 52 |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, SD | | | | | | | | |
| TENNESSEE | | | | | | | | |
| CENTER HILL LAKE, TN | 6,397 | | 6,397 | | 6,397 | | 6,397 | |
| CHEATHAM LOCK AND DAM, TN | 5,103 | | 5,103 | | 5,103 | | 5,103 | |
| CHICKAMAUGA LOCK, TN | 2,430 | | 2,430 | | 2,430 | | 2,430 | |
| CORDLE HULL DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN | 6,226 | | 6,226 | | 6,226 | | 6,226 | |
| DALE HOLLOW LAKE, TN | 5,531 | | 5,531 | | 5,531 | | 5,531 | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN | 137 | | 137 | | 137 | | 137 | |
| J. PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN | 3,738 | | 3,738 | | 3,738 | | 3,738 | |
| OLD HICKORY LOCK AND DAM, TN | 6,385 | | 6,385 | | 6,385 | | 6,385 | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TN | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | |
| TENNESSEE RIVER, TN | 18,537 | | 18,537 | | 18,537 | | 18,537 | |
| WOLF RIVER HARBOR, TN | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | | 23 | |
| TEXAS | | | | | | | | |
| AQUILLA LAKE, TX | 1,108 | | 1,108 | | 1,108 | | 1,108 | |
| ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL—AREA VI | 1,051 | | 1,051 | | 1,051 | | 1,051 | |
| BARDWELL LAKE, TX | 1,538 | | 1,538 | | 1,538 | | 1,538 | |
| BAYPORT SHIP CHANNEL, TX | 2,875 | | 2,875 | | 2,875 | | 2,875 | |
| BELTON LAKE, TX | 3,041 | | 3,041 | | 3,041 | | 3,041 | |
| BENBROOK LAKE, TX | 2,097 | | 2,097 | | 2,097 | | 2,097 | |
| BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX | 3,775 | | 3,775 | | 3,775 | | 3,775 | |
| BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX | 2,875 | | 2,875 | | 2,875 | | 2,875 | |
| CANYON LAKE, TX | 3,667 | | 3,667 | | 3,667 | | 3,667 | |
| CHOCOLATE BAYOU | | | | | 2,000 | | 2,000 | |
| CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX | 3,900 | | 3,900 | | 3,900 | | 3,900 | |
| DENISON DAM, LAKE TEXOMA, TX | 5,569 | | 5,569 | | 5,569 | | 5,569 | |
| ESTELLE SPRINGS EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT, TX | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | |
| FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM, LAKE O' THE PINES, TX | 3,075 | | 3,075 | | 3,075 | | 3,075 | |
| FREEPORT HARBOR, TX | 3,610 | | 3,610 | | 3,610 | | 3,610 | |
| GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX | 4,800 | | 4,800 | | 4,800 | | 4,800 | |
| GIWW, CHANNEL TO VICTORIA, TX | 6,975 | | 6,975 | | 6,975 | | 6,975 | |
| GRANGER DAM AND LAKE, TX | 2,004 | | 2,004 | | 2,004 | | 2,004 | |
| GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX | 3,349 | | 3,349 | | 3,349 | | 3,349 | |
| GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, TX | 29,312 | | 29,312 | | 29,312 | | 29,312 | |
| HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX | 1,665 | | 1,665 | | 1,665 | | 1,665 | |
| HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX | 3,261 | | 3,261 | | 3,261 | | 3,261 | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX | 557 | | 557 | | 557 | | 557 | |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX | 2,897 | 2,897 | 2,897 | | |
| JOE POOL LAKE, TX | 1,023 | 1,023 | 1,023 | | |
| LAKE KEMP, TX | 422 | 422 | 422 | | |
| LAYON LAKE, TX | 3,885 | 3,885 | 3,885 | | |
| LEWISVILLE DAM, TX | 4,290 | 4,290 | 4,290 | | |
| MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX | 8,700 | 8,700 | 8,700 | | |
| NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX | 2,353 | 2,353 | 2,353 | | |
| NORTH SAN GABRIEL DAM AND LAKE GEORGETOWN, TX | 2,320 | 2,320 | 2,320 | | |
| O. C. FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX | 1,260 | 1,260 | 1,260 | | |
| PAT MAYSE LAKE, TX | 1,266 | 1,266 | 1,266 | | |
| PROCTOR LAKE, TX | 2,221 | 2,221 | 2,221 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TX | 50 | 50 | 50 | | |
| RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX | 1,070 | 1,070 | 1,070 | | |
| SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX | 13,478 | 13,478 | 13,478 | | |
| SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR, TX | 11,578 | 11,578 | 11,578 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX | 84 | 84 | 84 | | |
| SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX | 3,068 | 3,068 | 3,068 | | |
| STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX | 1,951 | 1,951 | 1,951 | | |
| TEXAS CITY SHIP CHANNEL, TX | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,500 | + 350 | + 350 |
| TEXAS WATER ALLOCATION ASSESSMENT, TX | 500 | 500 | 1,600 | + 1,100 | + 1,100 |
| TOWN BLUFF DAM, B. A. STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX | 3,995 | 3,995 | 3,995 | | |
| WACO LAKE, TX | 3,295 | 3,295 | 3,295 | | |
| WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX | 1,662 | 1,662 | 1,662 | | |
| WHITNEY LAKE, TX | 5,603 | 6,803 | 5,603 | | - 1,200 |
| WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX | 3,416 | 3,416 | 3,416 | | |
| UTAH | | | | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, UT | 40 | 40 | 40 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, UT | 631 | 631 | 631 | | |
| VERMONT | | | | | |
| BALL MOUNTAIN LAKE, VT | 801 | 801 | 801 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| CONNECTICUT RIVER FLOOD CONTROL DAMS | ..... | 500 | + 500 | ..... | + 500 | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VT | ..... | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NORTH HARTLAND LAKE, VT | ..... | 706 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE, VT | ..... | 892 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOWNSHEND LAKE, VT | ..... | 786 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| UNION VILLAGE DAM, VT | ..... | 684 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| VIRGINIA | | | | | | |
| APPOMATTOX RIVER, VA | ..... | 500 | + 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY—ACC, VA | ..... | 1,670 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY—DSC, VA | ..... | 850 | + 575 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| BENNETT'S CREEK, VA | ..... | 352 | + 352 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VA | ..... | 900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA | ..... | 2,084 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HAMPTON RDS, NORFOLK AND NEWPORT NEWS HBR, VA (DRIFT REM) | ..... | 825 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA | ..... | 127 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA | ..... | 3,295 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JOHN H. KERR LAKE, VA AND NC | ..... | 11,513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JOHN W. FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA | ..... | 1,435 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NORFOLK HARBOR, VA | ..... | 11,203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA | ..... | 346 | + 3,469 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PHILPOTT LAKE, VA | ..... | 5,391 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, VA | ..... | 793 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| RUDEE INLET, VA | ..... | 635 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TANGIER CHANNEL, VA | ..... | 600 | + 640 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WATERWAY ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA, VA | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WASHINGTON | | | | | | |
| CHIEF JOSEPH DAM, WA | ..... | 2,419 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA (PORT OF ILWAGO) | ..... | 1,000 | + 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN CHINOOK AND THE HEAD OF SAND | ..... | 1,000 | + 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA | ..... | 1,508 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA | ..... | 8,582 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA | ..... | 2,481 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, WA | ..... | 5,670 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WA | ..... | 311 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| LAKE CROCKETT (KEYSTONE HARBOR), WA | ..... | 342 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA | ..... | 4,387 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, WA | ..... | 2,165 | + 2,093 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM, WA | ..... | 2,422 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, WA | 1,996 | 1,996 | 1,996 | | |
| MILL CREEK LAKE, WA | 1,041 | 1,041 | 1,041 | | |
| MT. ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA | 257 | 257 | 257 | | |
| MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA | 2,516 | 2,516 | 3,419 | + 903 | + 903 |
| NEAH BAY, WA | | | 1,000 | + 1,000 | + 1,000 |
| OLYMPIA HARBOR, WA | 400 | 400 | 400 | | |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WA | 403 | 403 | 403 | | |
| PUGET SOUND AND TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA | 864 | 864 | 864 | | |
| QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA | 58 | 58 | 58 | | |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WA | 485 | 485 | 485 | | |
| SEATTLE HARBOR, WA | 555 | 555 | 555 | | |
| STILLAGAMISH RIVER, WA | 226 | 226 | 226 | | |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WA | 66 | 66 | 66 | | |
| TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA | 112 | 112 | 112 | | |
| THE DALES LOCK AND DAM, WA AND OR | 3,667 | 3,667 | 3,877 | + 210 | + 210 |
| WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR, WA | 158 | 158 | 158 | | |
| WEST VIRGINIA | | | | | |
| BEECH FORK LAKE, WV | 1,014 | 1,014 | 1,014 | | |
| BLUESTONE LAKE, WV | 3,828 | 3,828 | 3,828 | | |
| BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV | 1,517 | 1,517 | 1,517 | | |
| EAST LYNN LAKE, WV | 1,799 | 1,799 | 1,799 | | |
| ELK RIVER HARBOR, WV | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |
| ELKINS, WV | 16 | 16 | 16 | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV | 117 | 117 | 117 | | |
| KANAWHA RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV | 13,661 | 13,661 | 13,661 | | |
| OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV, KY AND OH | 19,530 | 19,530 | 20,530 | + 1,000 | + 1,000 |
| OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, WV, KY AND OH | 2,019 | 2,019 | 2,519 | + 500 | + 500 |
| R. D. BAILEY LAKE, WV | 1,515 | 1,515 | 1,515 | | |
| STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, WV | 640 | 640 | 640 | | |
| SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV | 1,657 | 1,657 | 1,657 | | |
| SUTTON LAKE, WV | 1,788 | 1,788 | 1,788 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| TYGART LAKE, WY | 2,950 | 2,950 | 2,950 | ..... |
| WISCONSIN | | | | |
| ASHLAND HARBOR, WI | 166 | 166 | ..... | + 166 |
| EAU GALLE RIVER LAKE, WI | 647 | 647 | ..... | ..... |
| FOX RIVER, WI | 1,748 | 1,748 | ..... | ..... |
| GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI | 2,476 | 2,476 | ..... | ..... |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WI | 40 | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WI | 288 | 288 | ..... | + 288 |
| MANTOWOC HARBOR, WI | 450 | 450 | ..... | + 450 |
| MILWAUKEE HARBOR, WI | 844 | 844 | ..... | ..... |
| PORT WASHINGTON HARBOR, WI | 213 | 213 | ..... | + 213 |
| PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WI | 105 | 105 | ..... | ..... |
| STURGEON BAY HARBOR AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI | 257 | 257 | ..... | + 257 |
| SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WI | 472 | 472 | ..... | ..... |
| TWO RIVERS HARBOR, WI | 420 | 420 | ..... | - 420 |
| WYOMING | | | | |
| INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WY | 11 | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| JACKSON HOLE LEVEES, WY | 1,094 | 1,094 | ..... | ..... |
| SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WY | 86 | 86 | ..... | ..... |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL RESEARCH | 690 | 690 | ..... | ..... |
| COASTAL INLET RESEARCH PROGRAM | 2,475 | 2,475 | ..... | ..... |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES (MAGPRA/CURATION) | 1,391 | 1,391 | ..... | ..... |
| DREDGE WHEELER READY RESERVE | 8,000 | 8,000 | ..... | ..... |
| DREDGING DATA AND LOCK PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM | 1,062 | 1,062 | ..... | + 62 |
| DREDGING OPERATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (DOER) | 6,080 | 5,660 | ..... | + 420 |
| DREDGING OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (DOTS) | 1,391 | 1,300 | ..... | + 91 |
| EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM | 270 | 270 | ..... | ..... |
| FACILITY PROTECTION | 12,000 | 12,000 | ..... | ..... |
| GREAT LAKES SEDIMENT TRANSPORT MODELS | 900 | 900 | ..... | ..... |
| HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE DATA COLLECTION | 608 | 608 | ..... | ..... |
| INLAND WATERWAY NAVIGATION CHARTS | 3,708 | 3,708 | ..... | ..... |
| LONG TERM OPTION ASSESSMENT FOR LOW USE NAVIGATION | 1,500 | 1,500 | ..... | - 1,500 |
| MONITORING OF COMPLETED NAVIGATION PROJECTS | 1,575 | 1,575 | ..... | + 75 |
| NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM | 250 | 250 | ..... | ..... |
| NATIONAL DAM SECURITY PROGRAM | 31 | 31 | ..... | ..... |
| NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (NEPP) | 5,000 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... |

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to (+ or -) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| NATIONAL LEWIS AND CLARK COMMEMORATION COORDINATION | 319 | 319 | 319 | ..... | ..... |
| PERFORMANCE BASED BUDGETING SUPPORT PROGRAM | 2,540 | 734 | 734 | -1,806 | ..... |
| PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL SUPPORT (ABS-PZ) | 250 | 250 | 250 | ..... | ..... |
| PROTECT, CLEAR AND STRAIGHTEN CHANNELS (SEC 3) | 45 | 45 | 45 | ..... | ..... |
| RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM (RMSPP) | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,600 | +100 | ..... |
| REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM | 1,391 | 1,391 | 10,016 | +8,625 | +8,625 |
| RELIABILITY MODELS PROGRAM FOR MAJOR REHABILITATION | 608 | 608 | 608 | ..... | ..... |
| REMOVAL OF SUNKEN VESSELS | 500 | 500 | 775 | +275 | +275 |
| RESERVE FOR KEY EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE/REPAIRS | 20,000 | 20,000 | ..... | -20,000 | -20,000 |
| WATER OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT (WOTS) | 653 | 653 | 653 | ..... | ..... |
| WATERBORNE COMMERCE STATISTICS | 4,271 | 4,200 | 4,271 | ..... | +71 |
| REDUCTION FOR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS AND SLIPPAGE | -12,766 | ..... | -66,232 | -52,341 | -65,107 |
| Total, Operation and Maintenance | 1,977,894 | 2,000,000 | 2,100,000 | +122,106 | +100,000 |

Alabama-Coosa River, AL.—The Committee has included an additional \$1,500,000 for maintenance dredging.

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, AL & MS.—The Committee has included for additional maintenance dredging and for aquatic plant control activities.

Cordova Harbor, AK.—The Committee has included \$600,000 for maintenance dredging of the harbor.

Lowell Creek Tunnel, AK.—The Committee has included \$100,000 for maintenance of the Lowell Creek Tunnel project.

Nome Harbor, AK.—The Committee has included an additional \$2,496,000 for maintenance dredging of the harbor.

Alamo Lake, AZ.—The Committee has provided an additional \$450,000 for ecological restoration studies at the lake.

Helena Harbor, AR.—The Committee has included \$400,000 for maintenance dredging of this harbor.

McClellan-Kerr, Arkansas River Navigation System, AR and OK.—Additional funds are provided to initiate replacement of tow-haulage equipment at Locks 1 and 2.

Ouachita and Black Rivers, AR and LA.—The Committee has included an additional, \$1,800,000 for maintenance dredging.

Crescent City, CA.—The Committee has provided \$500,000 for the continued work on the dredge material management plan.

Sacramento River (Bascule Bridge), CA.—The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to initiate transfer of the Bascule Bridge to the City.

Cherry Creek, Chatfield, and Trinidad Lakes, CO.—The Committee has included an additional \$2,000,000 for continued repairs at these three lakes. This action in no way is intended to alter the Corps of Engineers' lease and property accountability policies. It is the Committee's understanding that the State of Colorado has agreed to cost share this project on a 50–50 basis. It is also the understanding of the Committee that the Secretary is not to assume, nor share in the future of the operation and maintenance of these recreation facilities. Of the funds provided, the Corps is directed to conduct a reallocation study for Chatfield Reservoir project.

Intracoastal Waterway, Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, DE and MD.—The Committee recommendation includes \$12,475,000 for this project. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is included for maintenance costs of the SR-1 Bridge.

AIWW, Norfolk, VA to St. Johns River, FL, GA, SC, NC, and VA.—The Committee has included \$1,000,000 for maintenance dredging.

Intracoastal Waterway, Caloosahatchee to Anclote, FL.—The Committee has included \$1,000,000 for maintenance dredging.

Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami, FL.—The Committee has included \$4,250,000 for maintenance dredging.

Miami River, FL.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing economic analysis of the Miami River maintenance project. The Corps has reported to the local sponsors on several occasions that the study was nearing completion, only to postpone its final completion. Most recently, the Corps has directed the consultant to complete the study by August 15, in order for the Corps to utilize the results of the study in its preparation of the fiscal year 2007 budget request, and has conveyed its intention once again to the local spon-

sors. The Committee expects the Corps to complete and approve this analysis by August 15.

Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, GA, AL, and FL.—The Committee has included an additional \$6,500,000, which includes annual dredging of the river channel, annual operations and maintenance of the George W. Andrews Lock, spot dredging of shoals, continuation of slough mouth restoration, and routine operations and maintenance of the project.

Pohiki Bay, Hawaii, HI.—The Committee has included \$100,000 to initiate plans and specifications for the breakwater repair.

Lake Shelbyville, IL.—The Committee has included an additional \$1,000,000 for deferred maintenance activities at recreation sites.

Mississippi River Between Missouri River and Minneapolis (MVR Portion), IL.—The Committee recommendation includes \$50,407,000. Within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 is for continuation of the rehab of Lock and Dam 11 and \$2,500,000 is for the rehab of Lock and Dam 19.

Saylorville Lake, IA.—The Committee has provided an additional \$250,000 to maintain the project's basic service level as determined by the Corps.

Michigan City Harbor, IN.—The Committee has provided \$500,000 for the dredged material management plan and plans and specifications for dredging the harbor.

Wilson Lake, KS.—The Committee has provided an additional \$100,000 for the Corps to conduct a reallocation study.

Barren River Lake, KY.—The Committee has provided an additional \$898,000 for the repair and upgrade of public use facilities.

Atchafalaya River and Bayous Chene, Boeuf and Black, LA.—The Committee has provided an additional \$9,000,000 for maintenance dredging activities.

Barataria Bay Waterway, LA.—The Committee has provided funds for maintaining the authorized depth of the project.

Calcasieu River and Pass, LA.—The Committee has provided an additional \$5,000,000 for maintenance dredging of this channel.

J. Bennett Johnston Waterway, LA.—The Committee has included an additional \$3,000,000 for bank stabilization repairs, dredging entrances to oxbow lakes, routine operation and maintenance activities, annual dredging requirements, and backlog maintenance.

Baltimore Harbor and Channels (50 foot), MD.—The Committee has provided an additional \$4,000,000 for maintenance dredging.

Herring Creek, Tall Timbers, MD.—With the funds provided, the Committee expects the Corps to complete construction of the revetment.

Boston Harbor, MA.—The Committee has provided \$7,500,000 to initiate dredging in the Inner Harbor.

Grand Marais Harbor, MI.—The Committee has provided \$1,714,000 to initiate construction of the replacement breakwater.

Clairborne County Port, MS.—The Committee has included additional funds to continue maintenance dredging of the port.

Gulfport Harbor, MS.—The Committee has included an additional \$1,500,000 for ongoing maintenance projects and dredging of the bar channel.

Mouth of the Yazoo River, MS.—The Committee has included additional funds for the maintenance dredging of the entrance to Vicksburg Harbor.

Okatibbee Lake, MS.—The Committee has included additional funds for maintenance of public user facilities.

Rosedale Harbor, MS.—The Committee has included \$580,000 for maintenance dredging of the harbor.

Cocheco River, NH.—The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 continue dredging of the Cocheco River project.

New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway, NJ.—The Committee has included an additional \$1,250,000 for dredging of the project.

Albuquerque Levees, NM.—The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 to assess damage to and make immediate repairs to levees damaged as a result of spring run-off flooding in 2005.

Cochiti Lake, NM.—The Committee has provided additional funds for the continuation of studies that were initiated in fiscal year 2004, which include the proposed operational changes and gate automation and to begin the relocation of the Al Black area.

Jemez Canyon Dam, NM.—The Committee has provided an additional \$1,500,000 to modify headworks to allow management of sediment flows to meet 2003 Biological Opinion requirements.

Rio Grande Bosque Rehabilitation, NM.—The Committee has provided \$4,000,000 to continue fire reduction work and general Bosque rehabilitation in order to complete repairs and fire protection resulting from 2003 and 2004 fires in the urban interface.

Upper Rio Grande Water Operations Model, NM.—The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 to improve data management, coordinate river operations, automate data in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, NC.—The Committee has included an additional \$5,000,000 for dredging of the project.

Manteo (Shallowbag Bay), NC.—The Committee has included an additional \$8,000,000 for dredging of the project.

Garrison Dam and Lake Sakakawea, ND.—The Committee has provided \$100,000 for mosquito control and \$900,000 for the Corps to work in cooperation with the Friends of Lake Sakakawea to ensure the recreation sites around the lake can be utilized.

Columbia & Lower Willamette River Below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR.—The committee recommendation includes \$750,000 for continued work at the Astoria Boat Basin.

Columbia River at the Mouth, OR and WA.—The Committee has provided an additional \$17,000,000 to continue jetty repairs initiated with fiscal year 2005 budgeted funds, but not budgeted in fiscal year 2006.

Fern Ridge Dam, OR.—The Committee has provided \$2,100,000 for this project. The Committee understands that the additional \$1,134,000 will complete the emergency repairs begun in fiscal year 2005 using emergency reprogramming procedures. The Committee understands that the repairs will cost in excess of \$25,000,000. The Committee directs that these costs should be considered as dam safety repairs for cost allocation purposes.

Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, SC.—The Committee has included an additional \$2,533,000 for dredging of the project.

Georgetown Harbor, SC.—The Committee has included additional funds for maintenance dredging of the harbor.

Oahe Dam, Lake Oahe, SD & ND.—The Committee understands that the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe's water system is facing a potential water shortage due to extremely low water levels on the Missouri River. The tribe's water intake is likely to become inoperable, as the Corps of Engineers continues to draw down the water level on Lake Oahe. The Committee urges the Corps to take all necessary steps to relocate the tribe's water intake on the Missouri River to ensure continued operation of the water system and an uninterrupted water supply for the Reservation.

Chocolate Bayou, TX.—The Committee has provided additional funds for maintenance dredging of the channel.

Houston Ship Channel, TX.—The Committee has provided an additional \$7,795,000 for additional dredging and dredging related activities.

Texas Water Allocation Study, TX.—The Committee has provided additional funds for the ongoing study.

Norfolk Harbor, VA.—The Committee has provided an additional \$3,469,000 for maintenance dredging and to raise the containment dikes to provide the capacity needed for the Norfolk Harbor Deepening project.

Connecticut River Flood Control Dams, VT.—\$500,000 has been provided for continued work on fish passage facilities at these projects.

Lake Washington Ship Channel, WA.—The Committee has included an additional \$2,093,000 to maintain basic service levels at the Ballard Locks.

Mud Mountain, WA.—Out of the funds provided, the Corps is directed to use up to \$903,000 to satisfy Federal fish passage obligations for the term of the cooperative agreement with Puget Sound Energy.

The Dalles Lock and Dam, WA and OR.—The Committee has provided an additional \$210,000 for Lewis and Clark activities at Celilo Park.

Ohio River Locks and Dams, WV, KY and OH.—The Committee has provided \$600,000 for security monitoring and \$400,000 for full levels of service at the lock.

Ohio River Open Channel Work, WV, KY and OH.—The Committee has provided \$500,000 for channel condition surveys.

Long Term Option Assessment for Low Use Navigation.—The Committee has not provided funding for this study.

Regional Sediment Management Demonstration Program.—The Committee has provided \$10,016,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, \$500,000 is for the southeast coast of Oahu, HI; \$2,500,000 is for the Littoral Drift Restoration Program, Benson Beach, WA; \$375,000 is for Lido Key, Sarasota, FL, and Vicinity and central and southern Brevard County to Dade County; \$350,000 is for South Jetty and Clatsop Spit, OR; and \$4,900,000 is for Coastal Zone Mapping and Imaging Laser to be conducted in accordance with the University of Southern Mississippi.

Removal of Sunken Vessels.—The Committee has provided \$275,000 to remove the sunken vessel State of Pennsylvania from the Christina River at Wilmington, DE.

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | (¹) |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | \$70,000,000 |
| House allowance | |
| Committee recommendation | 43,000,000 |

¹ Exclude emergency appropriation of \$148,000,000.

The Committee has included \$43,000,000 for the FCCE account. This account provides funds for preparedness activities for natural and other disasters, response, and emergency flood fighting and rescue operations, hurricane response, and emergency shore protection work. It also provides for emergency supplies of clean water where the source has been contaminated or where adequate supplies of water are needed for consumption.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$143,840,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 160,000,000 |
| House allowance | 160,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 150,000,000 |

An appropriation of \$150,000,000 is recommended for the regulatory program of the Corps of Engineers.

This appropriation provides for salaries and costs incurred administering regulation of activities affecting U.S. waters, including wetlands, in accordance with the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 33 U.S.C. § 401, the Clean Water Act of 1977 Public Law 95-217, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 Public Law 92-532.

The appropriation helps maintain program performance, protects important aquatic resources, and supports partnerships with States and local communities through watershed planning efforts.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$163,680,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 140,000,000 |
| House allowance | 140,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 140,000,000 |

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$140,000,000 to continue activities related to the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program [FUSRAP] in fiscal year 2005.

The responsibility for the cleanup of contaminated sites under the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program was transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers in the Fiscal Year 1998 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, Public Law 105-62.

FUSRAP is not specifically defined by statute. The program was established in 1974 under the broad authority of the Atomic Energy Act and, until fiscal year 1998, funds for the cleanup of contaminated defense sites had been appropriated to the Department of Energy through existing appropriation accounts. In appropriating FUSRAP funds to the Corps of Engineers, the Committee intended to transfer only the responsibility for administration and execution of cleanup activities at eligible sites where remediation had not been completed. It did not intend to transfer ownership of

and accountability for real property interests that remain with the Department of Energy.

The Corps of Engineers has extensive experience in the cleanup of hazardous, toxic, and radioactive wastes through its work for the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies. The Committee always intended for the Corps' expertise be used in the same manner for the cleanup of contaminated sites under FUSRAP. The Committee expects the Corps to continue programming and budgeting for FUSRAP as part of the Corps of Engineers—Civil program.

GENERAL EXPENSES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$165,664,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 162,000,000 |
| House allowance | 152,021,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 165,000,000 |

This appropriation finances the expenses of the Office, Chief of Engineers, the Division Offices, and certain research and statistical functions of the Corps of Engineers. The Committee recommendation is \$165,000,000. The Committee understands that the cost of the required financial audit of the Corps of Engineers may exceed \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2006. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Corps to use the Revolving Fund to undertake this audit and budget appropriation for this audit in future years.

Executive Direction and Management.—The Office of the Chief of Engineers and eight division offices supervise work in 38 district offices.

Humphreys Engineer Center Support Activity.—This support center provides administrative services (such as personnel, logistics, information management, and finance and accounting) for the Office of the Chief of Engineers and other separate field operating activities.

Institute for Water Resources.—This institute performs studies, analyses, and develops planning techniques for the management and development of the Nation's water resources.

United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center.—This center provides centralized support for all Corps finance and accounting.

Office of Congressional Affairs.—The Committee has included statutory language for the past several years prohibiting any funds from being used to fund an Office of Congressional Affairs within the executive office of the Chief of Engineers. The Committee believes that an Office of Congressional Affairs for the Civil Works Program would hamper the efficient and effective coordination of issues with the Committee staff and Members of Congress. The Committee believes that the technical knowledge and managerial expertise needed for the Corps headquarters to effectively address Civil Works authorization, appropriation, and Headquarters policy matters resides in the Civil Works organization. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommends that the office of Congressional Affairs not be a part of the process by which information on Civil Works projects, programs, and activities is provided to Congress.

The Committee reminds the Corps that the General Expenses Account is to be used exclusively for executive oversight and management of the Civil Works Program.

In 1998, The Chief of Engineers issued a Command Directive transferring the oversight and management of the General Expenses account, as well as the manpower associated with this function, from the Civil Works Directorate to the Resource Management Office. General Expense funds are appropriated solely for the executive management and oversight of the Civil Works Program under the direction of the Director of Civil Works.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the Corps to restructure the management of general expense funds. It continues to believe that the general expense dollars are ultimately at the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and are intended to be utilized in his effort to carry out the Corps' mission. The new controls put in place to manage the general expense dollars and evaluate the needs of the Corps address the Committee's previous concerns. The Committee requests the Corps continue to provide biannual written notification of the dispersal of general expense funds.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Section 101. The bill includes language limiting reimbursements.

Section 102. The bill includes language prohibiting the divesting or transferring Civil Works functions.

Section 103. The bill includes language prohibiting any steps to dismantle the St. Georges Bridge in Delaware.

Section 104. The bill includes language concerning report notifications.

Section 105. The bill includes language concerning report notifications.

Section 106. The bill includes language making a technical correction to the Baltimore Metropolitan Watershed Feasibility Study-Gwynns Falls, MD.

Section 107. The bill includes language that provides for increasing the cost ceiling for the Marmet Lock, Kanawha River, WV project.

Section 108. The bill includes language that provides for increasing the cost ceiling for the Lower Mud River, Milton, WV project.

Section 109. The bill includes language regarding water reallocation at Lake Cumberland, KY, the San Luis Unit and the Kesterson Reservoir in California.

Section 110. The bill includes language regarding the Lower Las Vegas Wash, NV.

Section 111. The bill includes language regarding the Yazoo Basin, Upper Yazoo Projects in Mississippi.

Section 112. The bill includes language regarding the Lower Mississippi River Museum and Riverfront Interpretive Site, MS.

Section 113. The bill includes language regarding the Central New Mexico, NM.

Section 114. The bill includes language regarding the Los Angeles Harbor, CA.

Section 115. The bill includes language regarding the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Rivers Enhancement Project.

Section 116. The bill includes language regarding the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Rivers Enhancement Project.

Section 117. The bill includes language regarding the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Rivers Enhancement Project.

Section 118. The bill includes language regarding the Missouri River Levee System, Unit L-15 Levee, MO.

Section 119. The bill includes language regarding the Alpine, CA project.

Section 120. The bill includes language regarding regulatory permit processing.

Section 121. The bill includes language regarding the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Collaborative Program, NM.

Section 122. The bill includes language regarding Bluestone Dam, WV.

Section 123. The bill includes language deauthorizing a portion of a project in Washington.

Section 124. The bill includes language regarding Fern Ridge Dam, WV.

Section 125. The bill includes language regarding the Federal dredges.

Section 126. The bill includes language regarding Federal dredges.

Section 127. The bill includes language regarding a Dispersal Barrier in Vermont and New York.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$47,625,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 34,350,000 |
| House allowance | 34,350,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 34,350,000 |

The Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2006 to carry out the provisions of the Central Utah Project Completion Act totals \$34,350,000. An appropriation of \$31,668,000 has been provided for Central Utah project construction; \$946,000 for fish, wildlife, and recreation, mitigation and conservation. The Committee recommendation provides \$1,736,000 for program administration and oversight.

The Central Utah Project Completion Act (titles II–VI of Public Law 102–575) provides for the completion of the central Utah project by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District. The Act also authorizes the appropriation of funds for fish, wildlife, recreation, mitigation, and conservation; establishes an account in the Treasury for the deposit of these funds and of other contributions for mitigation and conservation activities; and establishes a Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission to administer funds in that account. The Act further assigns responsibilities for carrying out the Act to the Secretary of the Interior and prohibits delegation of those responsibilities to the Bureau of Reclamation.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$852,605,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 801,569,000 |
| House allowance | 832,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 899,569,000 |

An appropriation of \$899,569,000 is recommended by the Committee for general investigations of the Bureau of Reclamation. The water and related resources account supports the development, management, and restoration of water and related natural resources in the 17 Western States. The account includes funds for operating and maintaining existing facilities to obtain the greatest overall level of benefits, to protect public safety, and to conduct studies on ways to improve the use of water and related natural resources. Work will be done in partnership and cooperation with non-Federal entities and other Federal agencies.

The Committee has divided underfinancing between the Resources Management Subaccount and the Facilities Operation and Maintenance Subaccount. The Committee directs that the underfinancing amount in each subaccount initially be applied uniformly

across all projects within the subaccounts. Upon applying the underfinanced amounts, normal reprogramming procedures should be undertaken to account for schedule slippages, accelerations or other unforeseen conditions.

The amounts recommended by the Committee are shown on the following table along with the budget request.

BUILDING AND SITE SECURITY

Security Costs and Allocations.—Following the attacks on September 11, 2001, the Bureau of Reclamation strengthened security at Federal dams and similar facilities and has undertaken but not completed extensive risk assessments for over 400 units throughout the West. Many of these are multi-purpose facilities providing flood control, water storage for contract irrigators, municipal and industrial water supplies, power generation, recreation and environmental mitigation benefits. The Committee understands that beginning in fiscal year 2006, Reclamation will no longer make a distinction between pre-September 11, 2001, security costs and post-September 11, 2001, security costs. The Committee recognizes that the security posture of Reclamation will likely not approach pre-September 11, 2001, levels for many years, if ever. The Committee recognizes that project beneficiaries benefit from this enhanced security. However, the Committee remains concerned about the reimbursability of increased security costs for Reclamation projects. The Committee wants to ensure that all project beneficiaries that benefit from the enhanced security posture, pay a fair share of the costs. Therefore, Reclamation shall provide a report to the Committee, no later than, May 1, 2007, with a breakout of planned reimbursable and non-reimbursable security costs by project pro rated by project purposes. The Committee directs the Commissioner not to begin the reimbursement process until the Congress provides direct instruction to do so.

Direct Funding of Operations and Maintenance Work and the PMAs

The Committee has chosen not to include the legislative proposal to directly fund reclamation hydropower operation and maintenance activities through receipts from the power marketing administrations due to budgetary scoring implications.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R |
| WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES | | | | | | |
| ARIZONA | | | | | | |
| AK CHIN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT ..... | ..... | 7,200 | ..... | 7,200 | ..... | 7,200 |
| CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT, COLORADO RIVER BASIN | 22,128 | 95 | 22,128 | 95 | 22,128 | 95 |
| COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM | 2,455 | ..... | 3,200 | ..... | 8,200 | ..... |
| FORT MCDOWELL SETTLEMENT ACT | 400 | ..... | 400 | ..... | 400 | ..... |
| NORTHERN ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 200 | ..... | 250 | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| PHOENIX METROPOLITAN WATER REUSE PROJECT | 300 | ..... | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| SALT RIVER PROJECT | 100 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE WATER SETTLEMENT ACT | 4,725 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| SOUTHERN ARIZONA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT | 795 | ..... | 4,725 | ..... | 4,725 | ..... |
| SOUTH/CENTRAL ARIZONA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 300 | ..... | 795 | ..... | 1,354 | ..... |
| TRES RIOS WETLANDS DEMONSTRATION | 1,722 | 20,378 | 300 | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| YUMA AREA PROJECTS ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,722 | 20,878 | 1,722 | 20,378 |
| CALIFORNIA | | | | | | |
| CACHUMA PROJECT | 988 | 588 | 988 | 588 | 988 | 588 |
| CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 580 | ..... | 580 | ..... | 580 | ..... |
| CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT RECYCLING PLANT | 1,350 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION | 2,060 | 7,437 | 2,060 | 7,437 | 2,060 | 7,437 |
| AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT | 5,966 | ..... | 5,966 | ..... | 5,966 | ..... |
| DELTA DIVISION | 10,441 | 5,752 | 10,441 | 5,752 | 10,441 | 5,752 |
| EAST SIDE DIVISION | 1,907 | 2,297 | 1,907 | 2,297 | 1,907 | 2,297 |
| FRIANT DIVISION | 2,235 | 3,481 | 2,235 | 3,481 | 2,435 | 3,481 |
| MISCELLANEOUS PROJECT PROGRAMS | 12,511 | 1,114 | 12,511 | 1,114 | 15,074 | 1,114 |
| REPLACEMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND EXTRAORDINARY MAINT ..... | ..... | 23,200 | ..... | 23,200 | ..... | 23,200 |
| SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVISION | 2,381 | 1,759 | 2,381 | 1,759 | 2,458 | 1,759 |
| SAN FELIPE DIVISION | 846 | ..... | 846 | ..... | 846 | ..... |
| SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION | 300 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 300 | ..... |
| SHASTA DIVISION | 1,050 | 7,606 | 1,050 | 7,606 | 1,050 | 7,606 |
| TRINITY RIVER DIVISION | 7,621 | 3,242 | 7,621 | 3,242 | 8,121 | 3,242 |

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R |
| WATER AND POWER OPERATIONS | 1,707 | 10,211 | 1,707 | 10,211 | 1,707 | 10,211 |
| WEST SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION, SAN LUIS UNIT | 5,191 | 7,146 | 5,191 | 7,146 | 5,191 | 7,146 |
| YIELD FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATION | 500 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 500 | ..... |
| EL DORADO TEMPERATURE CONTROL DEVICE ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| LAKE CACHUMA WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL WETLANDS DEVELOPMENT | 100 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... |
| LONG BEACH AREA WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT | 650 | ..... | 650 | ..... | 650 | ..... |
| LONG BEACH DESALINATION PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,250 | ..... | 1,250 | ..... |
| MISSION SPRINGS WATER REUSE, DESERT HOT SPRINGS, CA ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... |
| NAPA—SONOMA—MARIN AGRICULTURAL REUSE PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | ..... |
| NORTH SAN DIEGO COUNTY AREA WATER RECYCLING PROJECT | 1,250 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | 1,250 | ..... |
| ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL WATER RECLAMATION PROJECT, PHAS | 1,250 | ..... | 2,250 | ..... | 2,250 | ..... |
| ORLAND PROJECT | 41 | 920 | 41 | 920 | 41 | 920 |
| PASADENA RECLAIMED WATER PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | ..... |
| SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVERSION STUDY ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SALTON SEA RESEARCH PROJECT | 1,000 | ..... | 4,800 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| SAN DIEGO AREA WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROGRAM | 3,500 | ..... | 3,500 | ..... | 3,500 | ..... |
| SAN GABRIEL BASIN PROJECT | 500 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 500 | ..... |
| SAN JOSE WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SAN JOSE WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROGRAM | 300 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| SANTA MARGARITA RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SANTA MARGARITA RIVER CONJUNCTIVE USE PROJECT | 1,502 | 2,863 | 1,502 | 2,863 | 1,502 | 2,863 |
| SOLANO PROJECT | 550 | ..... | 1,050 | ..... | 550 | ..... |
| SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 596 | ..... | 596 | ..... | 596 | ..... |
| VENTURA RIVER PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WATSONVILLE AREA WATER RECYCLING PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| COLORADO | | | | | | |
| ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT, CRSP SECTION 5 AND 8 | 52,000 | ..... | 56,000 | ..... | 60,000 | ..... |
| COLLIERAN PROJECT | 166 | 1,277 | 166 | 1,277 | 166 | 1,277 |
| COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT | 438 | 16,151 | 438 | 16,151 | 438 | 16,151 |
| COLORADO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| FRUITGROWERS DAM PROJECT | 20 | 128 | 20 | 128 | 20 | 128 |
| FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT | 173 | 8,579 | 173 | 8,579 | 173 | 8,579 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| GRAND VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II | 233 | 670 | 233 | 670 | 233 | 670 |
| LEADVILLE/ARKANSAS RIVER RECOVERY | 72 | 2,250 | 72 | 2,250 | 72 | 2,250 |
| MANCOS PROJECT | 86 | 88 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 88 |
| PARADOX VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II | 62 | 2,055 | 62 | 2,055 | 62 | 2,055 |
| PINE RIVER PROJECT | 114 | 128 | 114 | 128 | 114 | 128 |
| SAN LUIS VALLEY PROJECT | 279 | 5,490 | 279 | 5,490 | 279 | 5,490 |
| UNCOMPANGRE PROJECT | 172 | 126 | 172 | 126 | 172 | 126 |
| HAWAII | | | | | | |
| HAWAIIAN RECLAIM AND REUSE STUDY ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| IDAHO | | | | | | |
| BOISE AREA PROJECTS | 2,480 | 2,520 | 2,480 | 2,520 | 2,480 | 2,520 |
| COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVER SALMON RECOVERY PROJECT | 17,500 | ..... | 17,500 | ..... | 17,500 | ..... |
| IDAHO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 548 | ..... | 548 | ..... | 548 | ..... |
| MINDOKA AREA PROJECTS | 3,169 | 2,639 | 3,169 | 2,639 | 3,169 | 2,639 |
| MINDOKA NORTHSIDE DRAIN WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM | 200 | 310 | 200 | 310 | 200 | 310 |
| MINDOKA PROJECT, GRASSY LAKE SOD ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| KANSAS | | | | | | |
| KANSAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 150 | ..... | 150 | ..... | 150 | ..... |
| WICHITA PROJECT | 261 | 334 | 261 | 334 | 261 | 334 |
| MONTANA | | | | | | |
| FORT PECK DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER SYSTEM ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,000 | ..... | 19,000 | ..... |
| HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT ..... | ..... | 331 | ..... | 331 | ..... | 331 |
| MILK RIVER PROJECT | 26 | 125 | 26 | 125 | 26 | 125 |
| MONTANA INVESTIGATIONS | 455 | 852 | 455 | 852 | 455 | 852 |
| NORTH CENTRAL MONTANA RURAL WATER PROJECT | 385 | ..... | 385 | ..... | 385 | ..... |
| ST. MARY'S FACILITIES REHABILITATION ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SUN RIVER PROJECT ..... | ..... | 241 | ..... | 241 | 1,000 | 241 |
| NEBRASKA | | | | | | |
| MIRAGE FLATS PROJECT | 12 | 71 | 12 | 71 | 12 | 71 |
| NEBRASKA INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 128 | ..... | 128 | ..... | 128 | ..... |
| NEVADA | | | | | | |
| HALFWAY WASH PROJECT STUDY | 200 | ..... | 200 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| LAHONTAN BASIN PROJECT | 4,520 | 3,057 | 4,520 | 3,057 | 4,520 | 3,057 |

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R |
| LAKE MEAD/LAS VEGAS WASH PROGRAM | 1,200 | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | 2,775 | ..... |
| NORTH LAS VEGAS WATER REUSE ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER RECYCLING PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,423 | ..... |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | |
| ALBUQUERQUE METRO AREA WATER AND RECLAMATION REUSE ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| CARLSBAD PROJECT | 2,297 | 822 | 2,297 | 822 | 2,297 | 822 |
| CHIMAYO WATER PLAN ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| EASTERN NEW MEXICO WATER SUPPLY | 70 | ..... | 70 | ..... | 70 | ..... |
| EASTERN NEW MEXICO INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAMS ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... |
| ESPAÑOLA WATER DIVERSION ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| JICARILLA APACHE RESERVATION RURAL WATER SYSTEM | 9,150 | 9,850 | 9,150 | 9,850 | 15,650 | 9,850 |
| MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 | ..... |
| MIDDLE RIO GRANDE OFF-CHANNEL SANCTUARIES | 180 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 500 | ..... |
| NAVAJO GALLUP WATER SUPPLY ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | ..... | 180 | ..... |
| NAVAJO NATION INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 1,134 | 181 | 1,134 | 181 | ..... | 181 |
| PECOS RIVER BASIN WATER SALVAGE PROJECT | 150 | 3,567 | 150 | 3,567 | 1,134 | 3,567 |
| RIO GRANDE PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | ..... |
| SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 230 | ..... | 230 | ..... | 230 | ..... |
| SANTA FE—WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT | 56 | 7 | 56 | 7 | 56 | 7 |
| SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO/WEST TEXAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TUCUMCARI PROJECT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | | |
| DAKOTAS INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 237 | ..... | 237 | ..... | 237 | ..... |
| DAKOTAS TRIBES INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 84 | ..... | 84 | ..... | 84 | ..... |
| PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM, GARRISON DIVERSION | 22,640 | 4,197 | 22,640 | 4,197 | 26,640 | 4,197 |
| OKLAHOMA | | | | | | |
| ARBuckle PROJECT | 17 | 183 | 17 | 183 | 17 | 183 |
| MCGEE CREEK PROJECT | 33 | 518 | 33 | 518 | 33 | 518 |
| MOUNTAIN PARK PROJECT | 17 | 338 | 17 | 338 | 17 | 338 |

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R |
| UTAH | | | | | | |
| HYRUM PROJECT | 125 | 30 | 125 | 30 | 125 | 30 |
| MOON LAKE PROJECT | 13 | 27 | 13 | 27 | 13 | 27 |
| NEWTOM PROJECT | 43 | 23 | 43 | 23 | 43 | 23 |
| NORTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 654 | 654 |
| OGDEN RIVER PROJECT | 228 | 35 | 228 | 35 | 228 | 35 |
| PARK CITY FEASIBILITY STUDY | 894 | 319 | 500 | 319 | 500 | 319 |
| PROVO RIVER PROJECT | 894 | 4,900 | 894 | 4,900 | 894 | 4,900 |
| PROVO RIVER PROJECT, DEER CREEK DAM | 86 | 27 | 86 | 27 | 86 | 27 |
| SCOFFIELD PROJECT | 177 | 8 | 177 | 8 | 177 | 8 |
| SOUTHERN UTAH INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 1,841 | 357 | 1,841 | 357 | 1,841 | 357 |
| STRAWBERRY VALLEY PROJECT | 41 | 80 | 41 | 80 | 41 | 80 |
| WEBER BASIN PROJECT | 4,047 | 7,616 | 4,047 | 7,616 | 4,047 | 7,616 |
| WEBER BASIN PROJECT, PINEVIEW PROJECT | 41 | 80 | 41 | 80 | 41 | 80 |
| WASHINGTON | | | | | | |
| COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT | 4,047 | 7,616 | 4,047 | 7,616 | 4,047 | 7,616 |
| LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM WATER SUPPLY FEASIBILITY STUDY | 780 | 300 | 780 | 300 | 780 | 300 |
| MAKAH INDIAN COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY FEASIBILITY STUDY | 300 | 550 | 300 | 550 | 300 | 550 |
| STORAGE DAM FISH PASSAGE FEASIBILITY STUDY | 1,524 | 6,398 | 1,524 | 6,398 | 1,524 | 6,398 |
| WASHINGTON INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | 8,500 | 1,500 | 7,000 | 1,500 | 8,500 | 1,500 |
| YAKIMA PROJECT | 50 | 4,010 | 50 | 4,010 | 50 | 4,010 |
| YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER STORAGE | 79 | 1,817 | 79 | 1,817 | 79 | 1,817 |
| YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT | 62 | 740 | 62 | 740 | 62 | 740 |
| WYOMING | | | | | | |
| KENDRICK PROJECT | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| NORTH PLATTE PROJECT | 50 | 4,010 | 50 | 4,010 | 50 | 4,010 |
| SHOSHONE PROJECT | 79 | 1,817 | 79 | 1,817 | 79 | 1,817 |
| WYOMING INVESTIGATION PROGRAM | 62 | 740 | 62 | 740 | 62 | 740 |
| WYOMING INVESTIGATION PROGRAM | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |

| | 10,000 | 10,673 | 10,000 | 10,673 | 10,000 | 10,673 | 10,000 | 10,673 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| VARIOUS | | | | | | | | |
| COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROJECT, TITLE I | 10,000 | 10,673 | 10,000 | 10,673 | 10,000 | 10,673 | 10,000 | 10,673 |
| COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL, TITLE II | 6,293 | 3,403 | 6,293 | 3,403 | 6,293 | 3,403 | 6,293 | 3,403 |
| COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT, SECTION 5 | 4,030 | 465 | 4,030 | 465 | 4,030 | 465 | 4,030 | 465 |
| COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT, SECTION 8 | 465 | 1,500 | 465 | 1,500 | 465 | 1,500 | 465 | 1,500 |
| COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM | | 44,578 | | 44,578 | | 44,578 | | 44,578 |
| DAM SAFETY PROGRAM | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 |
| DEPARTMENT DAM SAFETY PROGRAM | | 18,500 | | 18,500 | | 18,500 | | 18,500 |
| INITIATE SOD CORRECTIVE ACTION | | | | | | | | |
| SAFETY OF DAMS CORRECTIVE ACTION STUDIES | | | | | | | | |
| SAFETY OF EVALUATION OF EXISTING DAMS | | | | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENTAL IRRIGATION DRAINAGE PROGRAM | | | | | | | | |
| DROUGHT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE | 500 | 1,360 | 500 | 1,360 | 500 | 1,360 | 500 | 1,360 |
| EMERGENCY PLANNING AND DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAM | | | | | | | | |
| ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION | 9,734 | 1,790 | 9,734 | 1,790 | 9,734 | 1,790 | 9,734 | 1,790 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL AND INTERAGENCY COORDINATION ACTIVITIES | 965 | 5,699 | 965 | 5,699 | 965 | 5,699 | 965 | 5,699 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION | | 1,575 | | 1,575 | | 1,575 | | 1,575 |
| EXAMINATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES | | | | | | | | |
| FEDERAL BUILDING SEISMIC SAFETY PROGRAM | | 2,006 | | 2,006 | | 2,006 | | 2,006 |
| GENERAL PLANNING STUDIES | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 |
| LAND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 |
| LOWER COLORADO RIVER INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM | | 17,894 | | 17,894 | | 17,894 | | 17,894 |
| LOWER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM | | | | | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS FLOOD CONTROL OPERATIONS | | 631 | | 631 | | 631 | | 631 |
| NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM | 7,525 | | 7,525 | | 7,525 | | 7,525 | |
| NATURAL RESOURCES DAMAGE ASSESSMENT | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | | 300 | |
| NEGOTIATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF WATER MARKETING | 1,745 | | 1,745 | | 1,745 | | 1,745 | |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT | 165 | 876 | 165 | 876 | 165 | 876 | 165 | 876 |
| PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN—OTHER PROJECTS | 3,537 | 38,553 | 3,537 | 38,553 | 3,537 | 38,553 | 3,537 | 38,553 |
| POWER PROGRAM SERVICES | 1,020 | 212 | 1,020 | 212 | 1,020 | 212 | 1,020 | 212 |
| PUBLIC ACCESS AND SAFETY PROGRAM | 634 | 124 | 634 | 124 | 634 | 124 | 634 | 124 |
| RECLAMATION LAW ADMINISTRATION | 2,368 | | 2,368 | | 2,368 | | 2,368 | |
| RECLAMATION RECREATION MANAGEMENT—TITLE XXVIII | 582 | | 582 | | 582 | | 582 | |
| RECREATION & FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION | 1,570 | | 1,570 | | 1,570 | | 1,570 | |
| RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | | 25 | |
| SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM | 9,684 | | 9,684 | | 9,684 | | 9,684 | |
| SITE SECURITY | | 50,000 | | 50,000 | | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION | 293 | | 293 | | 293 | | 293 | |
| TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES | 1,884 | | 1,884 | | 1,884 | | 1,884 | |

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Budget estimate | | House allowance | | Committee recommendation | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R | Resources management | Facilities OM&R |
| TITLE XVI, WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROGRAM | 1,229 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,229 | ..... |
| UNITED STATES/MEXICO BORDER ISSUES—TECHNICAL SUPPORT | 80 | ..... | 80 | ..... | 80 | ..... |
| WATER CONSERVATION FIELD SERVICE PROGRAM | 8,950 | ..... | 9,875 | ..... | 9,250 | ..... |
| EFFICIENCY INCENTIVES PROGRAM ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WATER MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PROGRAM ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| WATER 2025 | 30,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | ..... |
| WETLANDS DEVELOPMENT ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... |
| UNDISTRIBUTED REDUCTION BASED ON ANTICIPATED DELAYS ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| RESCISSON—PUBLIC LAW 108-447 | -30,172 | ..... | -6,967 | ..... | -30,749 | -2,978 |
| Total, Water and Related Resources | 409,892 | 391,677 | 449,488 | 382,462 | 510,870 | 388,699 |
| | 801,569 | ..... | 832,000 | ..... | 899,569 | ..... |

Colorado Front Work and Levee System, AZ.—The Committee has included \$8,200,000 for continuation of this project. Additional funds were provided above the budget request for continued work on the regulating reservoirs and for initiation of appropriate studies to determine if additional capacity can be economically realized behind Laguna Dam if sediment is removed. The Committee understands that these projects have the potential of saving as much as 300,000 acre-feet of Colorado River System water that would otherwise be over-delivered to Mexico. Due to the potential for such water savings (essentially Nevada's entire annual share of Colorado River Water), the Committee urges Reclamation to increase budgeting for these items.

South/Central Arizona Investigations Program, AZ.—Within the funds provided, the Committee has included \$300,000 for the Central Arizona Salinity Study and \$250,000 for the West Salt River Study.

Central Valley Project.—

—*Delta Division.*—Within the funds provided for the Delta Division, \$4,000,000 is provided for the Interagency Ecological Program.

—*Friant Division.*—\$200,000 has been provided for appraisal level studies of the Madera Irrigation District Water Supply Enhancement.

—*Miscellaneous Project Programs.*—Additional funds above the budget request are provided for the Kaweah River Delta Corridor Enhancement Study (\$63,000) and the Sacramento Valley Regional Integrated Water Management Plan (\$2,500,000).

—*Sacramento River Division.*—Additional funds above the budget request are provided to complete the Glen Colusa Irrigation District Fish Screen Improvement Project.

—*Trinity River Division.*—The Committee has provided \$500,000 above the budget request for the Fishery Restoration program. These funds are to be used in concert with the \$2,000,000 provided in the Central Valley Project Restoration Program to meet Federal trust responsibilities to protect the fishery resources of the Hoopa Valley Tribe. The Commissioner is urged to continue to support a Co-Management Agreement between the Hoopa Valley Tribe and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Animas-La Plata, CO.—The Committee has provided \$60,000,000 for construction of this project.

Colorado-Big Thompson Project, CO.—The Committee is aware of the recently completed pipeline study and urges Reclamation to work with the stakeholders with relation to the Colorado-Big Thompson project as authorities allow.

Fort Peck, Dry Prairie Rural Water System, MT.—The Committee has provided \$19,000,000 for continued construction of the project.

Lahontan Basin Project, NV.—The Committee has learned that dam safety issues have arisen concerning Tahoe Dam. As this dam provides more than 70 percent of the water supply for the area, it is imperative that safety remediation activities be undertaken as soon as possible. The Committee understands that preliminary investigations are underway and will be continued with budgeted funds in fiscal year 2006. The Committee expects Reclamation to

ask for the appropriate funding level in the fiscal year 2007 budget to address safety issues.

Southern Nevada Water Recycling Project, NV.—The Committee has provided \$3,423,000 to complete the Federal share of this project.

Chimayo Water Plan, NM.—The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to initiate this project.

Espanola Water Diversion, NM.—The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to initiate this project.

Middle Rio Grande Project, New Mexico.—The conferees support the reorganization of the Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program resulting in the Army Corps of Engineers in collaboration with the Fish and Wildlife Service taking responsibility to provide the administrative support for the program and the Army Corps of Engineers taking responsibility to meet the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative of the 2003 Biological Opinion required by section 205 of Public Law 108–447 (118 Stat 2949) other than the water acquisition and management functions set out in the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative. Additionally, the Army Corps of Engineers will assume responsibility for providing a detailed spending plan for fiscal year 2006 funds to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for approval; completion of the baseline Long-Term Plan and completion of the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement before the end of fiscal year 2006. The Bureau of Reclamation retains responsibility to meet the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative regarding water acquisition and management, including acquisition of water to meet the flow requirements articulated in the 2003 Biological Opinion and development of a long-term plan to meet these flow requirements. The conferees expect the Bureau of Reclamation to facilitate a smooth transition of administrative functions for the program to the Army Corps of Engineers and the Fish and Wildlife Service within 3 months of the beginning of fiscal year 2006. Of the total \$25,500,000 provided for the Middle Rio Grande Project, the conferees have provided \$12,900,000 for the collaborative program. Of these funds, The Bureau of Reclamation is provided \$5,000,000 for water acquisition and associated administrative support within the Bureau; the Bureau is to transfer \$7,500,000 to the Army Corps of Engineers to fund populations management, habitat restoration, water management studies, fish passage and river connectivity, minnow management, water quality, science and monitoring, biological opinion monitoring, and program management to meet the 2003 Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives; and to provide \$400,000 to the Fish and Wildlife Service for program management support. The cost-share requirements of the program remain 75 percent Federal/25 percent non-Federal for all activities except water acquisition and program administration. Non-Federal cost share may be provided through in-kind services and participation on the administration team.

Middle Rio Grande Off-Channel Sanctuaries, New Mexico.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for completion of construction and initial operation of the off-channel sanctuary authorized under section 6014 of Public Law 109–13.

Norman, OK.—The Committee has included \$300,000 to initiate this study.

Deschutes Ecosystem Restoration Project, OR.—The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 to continue this project.

Mid-Dakota Rural Water Project, SD.—The Committee has provided \$4,000,000 to close out this project that was completed in fiscal year 2005.

El Paso, Water Reclamation and Reuse, TX.—The Committee has included \$103,000 to complete the project as currently authorized.

Williamson County Water Reclamation and Reuse Project, TX.—The Committee has provided \$200,000 to initiate this project.

Northern Utah Investigations Program, UT.—The Committee has included an additional \$500,000 for the Rural Water Technology Alliance.

Washington Investigations Program, WA.—The Committee has provided \$950,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, \$600,000 is for the Odessa Sub Area study, and \$50,000 is for the West Canal study.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project, Title I.—The Committee is concerned about drought conditions in the west and particularly how they relate to the Colorado River System. As was discussed under the Colorado Front Work and Levee System Project, it is imperative that Reclamation, working with the stakeholders, determine how to retain additional water in the system to avoid making excess releases to Mexico.

The Yuma desalting plant was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation to address Treaty water, quality and quantity, issues with Mexico; however, it has never been operated at more than about one-third capacity for about 6 months. Without the plant, about 100,000 acre feet of Colorado River water is bypassed to Mexico through the Welton-Mohawk Drain. Treaty obligations have been met by other means over the last 10–12 years rather than using the desalting plant. However, with the persistent drought the loss of that 100,000 acre feet of water is becoming more of an issue as Lake Mead and Lake Powell have dropped.

The Committee understands that the Yuma plant is antiquated and expensive to operate. However, it appears to the Committee that it might be the best short-term alternative to respond to the drought. Therefore, the Committee directs the Commissioner of Reclamation to provide an engineering report to the Committee no later than 30 days after the enactment of this act detailing the costs and current progress towards modernizing the Yuma plant to where it could be used as intended. Further, the Committee directs the Commissioner to include realistic operational costs in the report for the plant. The Committee would entertain discussions of alternate ideas for water sources or operation of the plant provided they do not infringe upon property rights, state or local laws.

Departmental Irrigation Program.—The Committee has provided \$1,900,000 for this program. \$150,000 is provided for the Uncompaghre selenium control project and \$1,750,000 is for irrigation modernization activities for Elephant Butte Irrigation District.

Drought Emergency Assistance.—The Committee has provided the budget request for this program. Within the funds provided,

the Committee urges Reclamation to provide full and fair consideration for drought assistance from the State of Hawaii.

Native American Affairs Program.—Additional funds provided above the budget request are for continued work on the AAMODT settlement.

Research and Development, Science and Technology Program.—The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 above the request for the further refinement of the Upper Rio Grande Water Operations Model in collaboration with the Army Corps of Engineers and Sandia National Laboratories.

Research and Development, Desalination Research and Development Program.—The Committee has provided \$11,025,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, \$4,000,000 is for desalination R&D efforts directed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Committee continues to urge the Bureau of Reclamation to place a higher priority on desalination activities in future budgets given the importance of sustainable water supplies to the West and to other regions of the country. Additionally, the Committee has provided \$7,000,000 for the completion of construction of the Tularosa Basin Desalination Facility, New Mexico and initial operation. Upon completion of the facility, the Bureau is directed to select an organization to operate the facility under Bureau direction. In this selection the Bureau should give priority to local education institutions who have expertise, do not need to relocate and have on-going water research activities.

Site Security.—The Committee has provided the budget request for this item and directs that increased security costs continue to be non-reimbursible until the Committee notifies Reclamation otherwise.

Title XVI, Water Reclamation and Reuse.—The Committee has provided \$4,229,000 for this program. Within the funds provided, the Committee has included \$3,000,000 for the WaterReuse Foundation. These funds shall be available to support the Foundation's research priorities.

Water Conservation Field Service Program.—The Committee has included \$300,000 for urban water conservation projects identified through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Innovative Conservation Program that will increase water-use efficiency. In addition, \$100,000 is provided for the Bureau of Reclamation to initiate a study to identify concurrent and overlapping Government programs aimed at improving water resource efficiency. It is hoped that the study will encourage agencies to look beyond their individual areas of responsibility in an effort to bring about greater resource efficiencies to the Southern California region.

Water 2025.—The dire drought the West is currently experiencing, combined with an unprecedented number of water users and endangered species and related requirements, make water use efficiencies more critical than ever. The Committee has provided \$20,000,000 for this initiative proposed by the administration. The Committee believes that water resource and efficiency issues, combined with the drought and endangered species listings, make the Rio Grande River in New Mexico the embodiment of the Water 2025 initiative. Therefore, the Committee has included \$1,000,000

to provide for continued efficiency and water improvements related to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District and \$1,000,000 for work related to water efficiency and supply supplementation in the Pecos consistent with the partnership between the Carlsbad Irrigation District and the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission. A critical component of reducing tension among multiple water users is collaborative planning and joint operations. Within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 is for the Desert Research Institute to address water quality and environmental issues in ways that will bring industry and regulators to mutually acceptable answers.

Wetlands Development.—The Committee recommendation includes \$1,500,000 for the Yuma East Wetlands project.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$54,628,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 52,219,000 |
| House allowance | 52,219,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 52,219,000 |

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,219,000, the same as the budget request for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.

The Central Valley Project Restoration Fund was authorized in the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, title 34 of Public Law 102–575. This fund was established to provide funding from project beneficiaries for habitat restoration, improvement and acquisition, and other fish and wildlife restoration activities in the Central Valley project area of California. Revenues are derived from payments by project beneficiaries and from donations. Payments from project beneficiaries include several required by the Act (Friant Division surcharges, higher charges on water transferred to non-CVP users, and tiered water prices) and, to the extent required in appropriations acts, additional annual mitigation and restoration payments.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | \$35,000,000 |
| House allowance | 35,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 37,000,000 |

This account funds activities that are consistent with the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, a collaborative effort involving 18 State and Federal agencies and representatives of California’s urban, agricultural, and environmental communities. The goals of the program are to improve fish and wildlife habitat, water supply reliability, and water quality in the San Francisco Bay-San Joaquin River Delta, the principle hub of California’s water distribution system.

The Committee has provided \$37,000,000, \$2,000,000 above the budget request for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The Committee is aware of recent declines in the Delta smelt population in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for the Interagency Ecological Program to identify the causes of and propose remedies for the smelt’s population decline

and \$1,000,000 is for the Westside Regional Drainage Program in the San Luis Division of the Central Valley Project.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$57,688,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 57,917,000 |
| House allowance | 57,917,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 57,917,000 |

The Committee recommendation for general administrative expenses is \$57,917,000. This is the same as the budget request.

The policy and administrative expenses program provides for the executive direction and management of all reclamation activities, as performed by the Commissioner's offices in Washington, DC, Denver, CO, and five regional offices. The Denver office and regional offices charge individual projects or activities for direct beneficial services and related administrative and technical costs. These charges are covered under other appropriations.

Bureau of Reclamation Transformation for the Future.—The Committee notes that the core activities of the Bureau have largely transitioned from design and construction of dams and power plants to maintenance, repair, and renovation of these facilities. It is appropriate to ask whether Reclamation has the appropriate organizational structure, core competencies, and resource allocations to meet the current realities of the Bureau's mission. The Committee therefore directs that Reclamation contract with the National Research Council to conduct a study to advise Reclamation on the appropriate organizational, management, and resource configurations to meet its construction, maintenance, and infrastructure missions of the 21st Century. Once completed, the Bureau shall submit the findings to the Committee.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Section 201. The bill includes language regarding the San Luis Unit and the Kesterson Reservoir in California.

Section 202. The bill includes language that states requirements for purchase or lease of water from the Middle Rio Grande or Carlsbad Projects in New Mexico.

Section 203. The bill includes language regarding Drought Emergency Assistance.

Section 204. The bill includes language authorizing Water 2025 and making it permanent.

Section 205. The bill includes language regarding the Rio Grande Collaborative water operations team.

Section 206. The bill includes language extending the Desalination Act by 5 years, regarding the San Luis Unit and the Kesterson Reservoir in California.

Section 207. The bill includes language extending the completion date for the Animas-La Plata.

Section 208. The bill includes language regarding the Humbolt Project Title transfer.

Section 209. The bill includes language regarding Desert Terminus Lakes.

Section 210. The bill includes language authorizing a feasibility study for Norman, OK.

Section 211. The Committee has included a provision concerning Animas-La Plata.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Title III provides for the Department of Energy's programs relating to energy supply, environmental management, science, national security and other related programs, including the power marketing administrations, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

REPROGRAMMINGS

The Committee requires the Department to promptly and fully inform the Committee when a change in program execution or funding is required during the fiscal year. A reprogramming includes the reallocation of funds from one activity to another within an appropriation, or any significant departure from a program, project, or activity described in the agency's budget justification, including contemplated site budgets as presented to and approved or modified by Congress in an appropriations act or the accompanying statement of managers or report. For construction projects, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction project identified in the justifications to another or a significant change in the scope of an approved project.

Reprogrammings should not be employed to initiate new programs or to change program, project, or activity allocations specifically denied, limited, or increased by Congress in the Act or report. In cases where unforeseen events or conditions are deemed to require such changes, proposals shall be submitted in advance to the Committee and be fully explained and justified. The Committee has not provided the Department with any internal reprogramming flexibility in fiscal year 2005, unless specifically identified in the House, Senate, or conference reports. 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.

SMALL BUSINESS PROCUREMENTS

The Committee is concerned that the Department of Energy's current efforts at breaking out procurements for small business contracts do not represent a systematic approach for consideration of small business statutory goals together with other legitimate acquisition objectives.

Beginning with its roots in the Manhattan Project, the Department of Energy [DOE] has executed a broad mandate with regard to the Nation's nuclear and energy challenges. The Department maintains the primary responsibility for energy security, ensuring the safety, security and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile, cleaning up the environment from the legacy of the Cold War, and developing innovations in science and technology. A significant portion of DOE's mission (approximately 83 percent of DOE's budget)

is carried out by industrial and academic contractors operating DOE-owned plants and laboratories under large facilities management contracts where it is essential to meeting mission needs for the work to be fully integrated at a site. Although DOE has aggressively sought out new opportunities for small businesses as both prime contractors and subcontractors, there is a limit to what it can do since DOE's facility management contracts are not, for the most part, suitable for award to small businesses as prime contractors.

Nevertheless, DOE has increased the amount of DOE dollars awarded to small businesses and over \$4,000,000,000 a year is awarded to small businesses under DOE prime contracts and subcontracts. However, DOE's recent innovative efforts to increase small business prime contracts have met with mixed results. For example, major small business set-a-sides by the Office of Environmental Management [EM] have continued EM's preferred, but complicated, cost-plus-incentive fee type contracts for mission reasons, but have also attempted to streamline the process for small businesses. The complexities of the Federal procurement process and the clean up mission requirements for these procurements often resulted in schedule delays which negatively impact the small business participants who may be less able to absorb such delays than larger businesses may be. NNSA's attempts to break out work from facility management contracts have been met with concerns over mission fragmentation and the ability to properly administer new cadres of newly awarded prime Federal contracts.

Language was included in section 6022 of Public Law 109-13, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror and Tsunami Relief Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-13) directing the Secretary of Energy and Administrator of the Small Business Administration to negotiate a Memorandum of Understanding on developing a better methodology of counting prime and subcontracts awarded by the Department of Energy's management and operating, management and integration and other facility management prime contractors. During this period of negotiation, the Committee expects the Department and the National Nuclear Security Administration to refrain from implementing new contracting schemes, such as the Tri-lab Initiative, until an MOU has been filed with the Congress. Consistent with section 6022 of the Emergency Supplemental, the Committee also urges the Department to increase its efforts to ensure that any efforts to break out of prime contracts are provided to local small businesses.

Contracting requirements for the Department designed to assist small businesses access the Federal procurement market has created inequitable competition amongst 8(a) firms. In the attempt to comply with the current contracting requirements, the Department has turned to Alaska Native Corporations [ANC] as a means to increase its Federal prime contracting numbers. Since October 2003, the Department has signed contracts with Alaska Native Corporations totaling more than \$500,000,000 as 8(a) firms, despite the size and income of some ANCs. In New Mexico, for example, the National Nuclear Security Administration has used ANC contractors at the expense of New Mexico small businesses.

The Committee is aware of an ongoing Government Accountability Office [GAO] investigation into Federal contracting rules that are applied to Indian tribes and Native American businesses, including Alaska Native Corporations and Hawaiian Native Organizations. The Committee looks forward to the completion of the GAO report and the study conducted by the Department so that it may identify where appropriate reforms are necessary to ensure that the spirit of the Small Business Act is fulfilled.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY LABS

In February 2005, the Government Accountability Office [GAO] issued a report entitled, "Equal Employment Opportunity: Information on Personnel Actions, Employee Concerns, and Oversight at Six Department of Energy Laboratories" (GAO-05-190). This report examined six Department of Energy laboratories to determine whether differences existed for managerial and professional women and minorities compared with men and whites in salaries, merit pay increases, separation patterns, and promotion rates; what concerns these women and minorities have raised; and how the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs [OFCCP] and the Department of Energy are responding to these issues. Based on the recommendations of the GAO, the Committee directs the Department of Energy to work with Department of Labor's OFCCP to determine the causes of the disparities and take the necessary corrective steps to address the problems identified.

LABORATORY DIRECTED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT [LDRD]

The Committee is concerned with the continued lack of recognition of the value of the LDRD, Plant Directed Research and Development [PDRD] and Site Directed Research and Development [SDRD] programs to DOE, other Federal agencies, and the American taxpayer. For example, the most recent DOE report submitted to Congress on the LDRD program clearly indicates that other Federal agencies continue to receive a very favorable return on their limited investment in the LDRD program. The LDRD program continues to provide solutions to future science and defense mission needs before program problems or requirements are even realized.

Building on extensive understanding of radiation transport, LDRD efforts successfully developed a method for simulating dose response in radiation treatment of cancer. This system, dubbed Peregrine, has been licensed and approved by the FDA, and is currently in use for treating patients. The technology is a substantial improvement over previous approaches, providing more precise targeting of cancerous cells with radiation therapy, lowering the overall dose to the patient, and protecting healthy tissue from unnecessary exposure. LDRD research has resulted in systems for detecting biological and chemical warfare agents which have been deployed in recent combat zones. Specifically, Sniffer-Star has as its core technology the "chem-lab-on-a-chip" developed under the LDRD program, and has been flown over combat areas on unmanned aerial vehicles, ensuring that these areas were safe for our troops.

The LDRD program provides the Nation the flexibility needed to support various research activities that result in many additional

scientific breakthroughs and advances that would not have occurred otherwise, since DOE program funding is limited in its ability to fund these critical research efforts. Limiting the amount of funding provided to this program is counter-intuitive to the continued strength of American science and defense programs in the long run, and the Committee strongly resists any penny-wise but pound-foolish calls to arbitrarily limit the amounts provided for LDRD.

As currently structured, the LDRD program ensures that a very small fraction of the laboratories' budgets are invested in innovative research and new ideas that are relevant to the missions of DOE/NNSA and the laboratories. In fact, the current funding level for the LDRD program is relatively small compared to the overall laboratory and Departmental budgets, but the program has been able to produce significant scientific and technical results that benefit the Nation's science and defense missions, and the Committee is hard-pressed to think of another program that produces results as beneficial to the taxpayer with such a paltry amount of funds. In this regard, the Committee is concerned that the current funding ceiling for the LDRD program is not adequate to continue to achieve the objectives of the program. Therefore, we recommend the LDRD funding ceiling be raised to effectively meet the increasing challenges faced by the laboratories to maintain their critical scientific competencies and attract and retain the best and brightest scientists. The new LDRD funding ceiling shall now be set at 8 percent (up from the current 6 percent) and PDRD and SDRD shall now be set at 4 percent (up from the current 2 percent) and continue to be annually approved by the Department.

Further, the Committee would like to compliment the Department for its strong and effective management of the LDRD program. The Department has been subject to several internal and external reviews over the last 5 years which have indicated the LDRD program continues to be well-managed by the Department. In fact, the most recent GAO review specifically indicated that DOE has implemented procedures for the LDRD program to ensure compliance with existing laws. The report also states that the GAO contacted the CFO and/or General Counsel of six Federal agencies and "each agency told us that the LDRD program's inclusion as an indirect cost does not limit their ability to comply with their agency's statutory or appropriations requirements. Similarly, none of the research managers and/or contracting officers at the agencies expressed concern about the LDRD program or its funding method." The White House Federal Laboratory Review Panel (called the Packard Panel) recommended the Federal laboratories conduct discretionary research programs at the 5–10 percent level with appropriate Federal oversight. The Panel's report also states:

"If U.S. taxpayers are to get the most return from their support of R&D, government laboratories must have sufficient discretionary funding for independent research and development. Almost every laboratory has found that the most important innovation often comes from the scientists' independent ideas or actions. Thus the productivity of the U.S. R&D establishment depends on a vigorous independent R&D program."

Over the years, LDRD-funded research has resulted in many scientific breakthroughs and advances, benefiting and furthering not only DOE’s mission, but the missions of all sponsors of work at the laboratories. LDRD is a cost of doing business at the laboratories, and the Department should continue to ensure its laboratories distribute LDRD as indirect costs, in accordance with cost accounting standards [CAS], to all work performed at its laboratories. The Department must maintain a funding mechanism that is: (1) stable, to ensure the laboratories continue to perform long-term, fundamental research—which is among their most distinctive contributions to the Nation; (2) flexible because of the uniqueness of each institution; (3) equitable for all customers; and (4) consistent with cost accounting standards in order to allocate expenses to cost objectives that cause, or benefit from, the expenses in accordance with CAS (a model consistent with government contracts placed with private industry). The Committee supports the current method for accumulating LDRD program dollars and believes that it is a fair and equitable approach to funding the program. Therefore, funds provided in Title III of this Act may be used to finance the total cost of work performed for other Federal sponsors, including LDRD costs, until they are reimbursed through the Department’s normal billing and collection processes.

Given the evidence reiterating the well managed LDRD program and the public benefits it provides, the Committee strongly supports the LDRD program as currently structured and managed by the Department, and specifically rejects the program changes suggested by the House Committee on Appropriations in their report (House Report 109–86) accompanying the fiscal year 2006 Energy and Water Appropriations bill. The Department and its laboratories have clearly demonstrated the need for the LDRD program to continue. The Committee recognizes LDRD as a legitimate cost for keeping the laboratories vibrant, cutting edge and creative in ideas and new fields, and thereby benefits all customers using the DOE laboratories as well as the DOE and its missions. For the future of the Department and its laboratories, the Committee suggests that the Secretary of Energy should consider expanding the LDRD program to other DOE laboratories to further enhance the clear benefits of the program.

The Committee recognizes that scientific discovery does not always coincide with the annual budget cycles and promising scientific discovery occasionally fails to capture the attention of this Committee. The LDRD program will continue to provide scientists the best opportunity to pursue discoveries as they develop, regardless if it was never contemplated by the Congress or the Office of Management and Budget. The Committee strongly endorses the LDRD program, as authorized, to ensure researchers sufficient funding and flexibility to pursue useful and relevant scientific discovery.

ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$1,806,936,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 1,749,446,000 |
| House allowance | 1,763,888,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 1,945,330,000 |

The purposes of the programs funded under Energy Supply are to develop new energy technologies and improve existing energy technologies through basic and applied research and targeted programs in technology development. This account provides funds for both operating expenses and capital equipment for the advancement of the various energy technologies.

The Energy Supply and Conservation account includes the following programs: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Nuclear Energy, Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Environment, Safety and Health (non-defense) and Legacy Management. Energy Conservation programs previously funded by the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act are now funded by the Energy Supply and Conservation appropriation, and are combined with energy efficiency activities in the Energy Supply and Conservation activities. These funds shall remain available until expended.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,253,819,000 for renewable energy resources, an increase of \$53,405,000 from the current year level.

This program undertakes research and development of renewable energy and related technologies to meet the growing need for clean and affordable energy. Program activities range from basic research in universities and national laboratories to cost-shared applied research, development, and field validation in partnership with the private sector.

The recommendation for Renewable Energy Resources reflects the Committee's strong belief that only a balanced portfolio of production and distribution technologies and strategies will fulfill our Nation's long-term needs and goals for both energy and the environment. The Committee continues to support the efforts of the National Center on Energy Management and Building Technologies to improve energy efficiency in buildings. The Committee directs that this project shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements of a research project rather than a demonstration project and directs the Department to continue to fund this project at the fiscal year 2005 level of \$5,000,000.

Hydrogen Research.—As a key component of the President's Hydrogen Fuel Initiative, this program develops hydrogen production, storage and delivery technologies that are more energy efficient, cleaner, safer and lower in cost. The long-term aim is to develop hydrogen technologies that will allow the Nation to aggressively move forward to achieve a vision of a cleaner, more secure energy future. Current research will facilitate a decision by industry to commercialize hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles by 2015.

As such, the Committee recommendation includes \$182,694,000 for hydrogen research, which is consistent with the request and \$13,188,000 above the current year level. The Committee also directs the Department to provide the budget request for Hydrogen Storage Centers of Excellence.

The Committee recognizes the importance of DOE's "Controlled Hydrogen Fleet and Infrastructure Demonstration Validation Program" for further development of hydrogen technology to meet our

Nation's energy needs. This demonstration program is unique in that for the first time vehicles and energy infrastructure are integrated in real world settings that serve as test laboratories. The DOE requires extensive data collection and sharing that will be used to help advance this technology towards commercialization. The demonstration program requires full cost sharing. The Committee specifically provides \$14,900,000 for infrastructure and \$24,000,000 for vehicles for the demonstration projects as requested in the Department's fiscal year 2006 budget.

Industrial consumption of hydrogen, especially by the petrochemical and fertilizer communities is large and growing. The rate of petro-chemical hydrogen consumption necessary for gasoline-powered vehicles will accelerate as global reserves of sweet crude oil diminish. The dominant resource for hydrogen production today is natural gas whose reformation into hydrogen and carbon dioxide contributes significantly to atmospheric greenhouse gases. Moreover, natural gas reserves are insufficient to service simultaneously domestic heating and electricity requirements, industrial hydrogen consumption, and future demands by hydrogen powered vehicles and other fuel cell applications that would accompany the future "Hydrogen Economy." Thus, the Committee recommendation seeks to focus the resources of the initiative on developing the most economical means of producing hydrogen from renewable sources and nuclear power. In addition, the Committee supports the recommendations of the National Academy of Science, and requests that the Department integrate their recommendations into the program. The Committee is aware of an ethanol-to-hydrogen fueling station and vehicle demonstration project in Chicago and encourages the Department to provide appropriate technical and financial assistance.

For the UNLV Research Foundation the Committee recommendation includes \$4,000,000 to continue evaluation of solar-powered thermochemical production of hydrogen and \$4,000,000 for on-going hydrogen fuel cell and storage research and development.

Biomass/Biofuels—Energy Systems.—The Committee recommendation includes \$92,164,000 for biomass/biofuels energy systems, an increase of \$20,000,000 above the request.

The Committee believes that the Regional Biomass Energy Program [RBEP] has been a successful partnership with the five distinct regions it has served. The Committee recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for product development for the State and Regional Partnership Activity, of which \$11,000,000 shall be provided to establish the Southeastern Center at Mississippi State University to support regional biomass research and development efforts and identify the best commercial opportunities in the Southeast for the use of biofuels and biomass to reduce our dependence on foreign energy sources. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends \$5,000,000, the amount of the budget request, for the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to sustain the bioproducts program focused on catalysis and fungal biotechnology for replacing petroleum derived chemicals and materials.

The Committee recommendation also includes \$4,000,000 for the Consortium for Plant Biotechnology Research, a successful consor-

tium of 34 universities and 33 agribusinesses and trade associations.

Geothermal.—The Committee recommends \$23,299,000 for geothermal technology development, the same as the request, including continued funding (at current year levels) for GeoPowering the West. The Committee recommendation also includes \$1,300,000 for the Geothermal and Renewable Energy Laboratory of Nevada; \$500,000 to continue funding of operations at the GeoHeat Center at Oregon Institute of Technology; and \$500,000 for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe Energy Project.

Hydropower.—The Committee recommends \$500,000 for hydropower, the same as the budget request.

Solar Energy.—The Committee recommendation for solar energy programs is \$83,953,000.

The Committee recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for the Southeast and Southwest photovoltaic experiment stations. The Committee recommends \$1,200,000 for Sandia National Laboratories for the development of advanced cells and modules using ultra-thin back-contact multicrystalline-silicon solar cells employing micromachining. The Department should continue to fully support the public/private Million Solar Roofs initiative or another effective solar deployment program. The Committee recommendation includes \$11,000,000 from within available funds for concentrating solar power, including \$5,000,000 to validate the commercial viability by supporting a one megawatt demonstration at Sandia National Laboratory for dish concentrating solar power.

Wind.—The Committee recommendation includes \$34,249,000 for wind energy systems. The Committee recognizes that wind energy has succeeded in penetrating the energy markets as a cost-effective renewable energy resource. Between 1990 and 2003, the United States added 6,347 MW of wind-based generating capacity. The Committee concurs with the assessment of the Government Accountability Office in its September 2004 report (GAO-04-756) that noted that the driving factor behind wind deployment is the production of tax credit.

The budget request also provides support for offshore wind research and development. Due to Federal regulatory uncertainty in permitting offshore facilities, the Committee recommends that the Department not expend any funds to support offshore wind energy research until the Federal rules and permitting requirements are implemented through legislation. In addition, the Committee recognizes that the intermittent nature of wind energy has made interconnection to the electricity grid a barrier to entry. The Committee supports Federal efforts to integrate renewable energy, but believes this activity is better suited to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

Vehicles Technology.—This program was previously funded in the Energy Conservation account in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, and now is funded within the Energy Supply and Conservation account of this Act. The mission of the Vehicle Technologies Program is to develop more energy efficient and environmentally friendly highway transportation technologies that will enable America to use significantly less petroleum. The long-term aim is to develop “leapfrog” technologies that through improve-

ments in vehicle energy efficiency will provide Americans with continuing freedom of mobility and greater energy security, at lower costs and with lower impacts on the environment than current vehicles. The program focuses its research and development investments specifically on potential technology improvements that have uncertain or long-term outcomes, yet have significant public benefit. The high risks associated with these projects make it unlikely that they would be pursued by industry alone. The Committee recommends \$199,943,000, an increase of \$34,000,000 above the request. The Committee includes \$15,000,000 above the budget request for the Oak Ridge National Lab to be divided evenly between materials development and computational modeling to develop more energy efficient and environmentally friendly highway transportation technologies. The Committee provides an additional \$4,500,000 for the CAVS Center located at Mississippi State University. The Committee also recommends an additional \$2,600,000 to support the VULCAN beam line. Within available funds, \$2,000,000 is provided for the Transportable Emissions Testing Laboratory; \$1,000,000 is provided for the lightweight composite materials for heavy duty vehicles program; and \$500,000 is provided for the hydrogen natural gas vehicles cylinder safety, inspection and maintenance program. The Committee recommendation includes \$3,500,000, the same as current year, for the Off-Highway Program. The Committee expects the Department to fund the Automotive Lightweight Vehicles program account at the President's request of \$18,000,000. The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for support of natural gas fueled vehicles. The Committee recognizes the Department's cooperative turbocharger research and development program and its contribution to increasing fuel efficiency in diesel engines. The Committee urges the continuation of the turbocharger initiative and seeks to facilitate the integration of such technology into engine and vehicle designs.

The Committee recognizes the need to ensure that materials research funding within the vehicles technology program supports strategic advances in science and innovation and the long-term competitiveness of U.S. industry. The Committee directs DOE to expand research in the area of computational predictive engineering and testing of lightweight thermoplastic polymer composites as an enabling technology supporting the future design and manufacture of safer, more fuel efficient, and lower emissions vehicles competitive in global markets. In addition, the Committee acknowledges the important work in this area being undertaken by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and Oak Ridge National Laboratory in cooperation with the American Plastics Council.

Building Technologies.—This program was previously funded in the Energy Conservation account in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, and now is funded within the Energy Supply and Conservation account of this Act. The Building Technologies program aims to reduce energy use in homes and commercial buildings by developing advanced lighting and appliances which, when coupled with improved building design, will yield maximum results. The Committee recommends \$67,000,000, which includes \$22,000,000 for lighting R&D, an increase of \$5,000,000 to support through this office and the Office of Science a National

Center for Solid State Lighting Research affiliated with the Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies. The Committee recommendation also includes \$20,000,000, an increase of \$2,250,000 above the request, for Residential Buildings Research. The Committee notes there are a number of proposed activities within the Building Technologies program that seek to reduce electricity through demand side management. The Secretary should consider transferring these activities to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. At a minimum, the Committee directs the Department to provide the Committee with a brief report on how the research between the two programs will add value to both programs and not needlessly duplicate research efforts. The Committee recommendation includes a \$4,000,000 increase for Thermal Energy Technologies. Within the \$12,000,000 recommended, \$4,000,000 is for gas engine-driven heat pump development; \$2,000,000 shall be used to complete the on-going Ammonia Absorption Technology Development for HVAC&R activity; \$2,500,000 shall be available for a CHP engineering prototype & field test activity of ammonia absorption technology; Desiccant research shall be continued at a level of \$1,500,000; and heat and mass transfer activities shall be continued at a level of \$2,000,000.

Industrial Technologies.—This program was previously funded in the Energy Conservation account in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, and now is funded within the Energy Supply and Conservation account of this Act. The Industrial Technologies program aims to develop more efficient industrial processes in energy intensive industries through the cost-sharing of research. The Committee recommends \$56,489,000.

FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This program was previously funded in the Energy Conservation account in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, and now is funded within the Energy Supply and Conservation account of this act. The Federal Energy Management Program advances energy efficiency and use of renewable energy in Federal buildings through financial and technical assistance and project evaluation. The Committee recommends \$17,147,000 for Federal Energy Management Programs.

FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommendation for Facilities and Infrastructure is \$16,315,000. The recommendation includes \$5,800,000 for operation and maintenance of facilities and \$10,515,000 for construction of Project 04–E–001, Science and Technology Facility, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado.

WEATHERIZATION AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The mission of the Weatherization and Intergovernmental Program is to develop and accelerate the adoption of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and oil displacement technologies and practices by a wide range of stakeholders. These include State and local governments, weatherization agencies, communities, companies, fleet managers, building code officials, technology developers, Native

American tribal governments, and international agencies. This program was previously funded in the Energy Conservation account in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, and now is funded within the Energy Supply and Conservation account of this Act. The Committee recommends \$240,000,000 for weatherization assistance program grants, an increase of \$15,000,000 above the request, \$4,600,000 for training and technical assistance, \$41,000,000 for State energy program grants, \$500,000 for State energy activities, and \$26,657,000 for gateway deployment. The Committee recommends that gateway deployment funds be distributed as follows: \$6,571,000 for Rebuild America; \$350,000 for energy efficiency information and outreach; \$4,550,000 for building codes training and assistance; \$6,510,000 for Clean Cities; \$5,776,000 for Energy Star; and \$2,400,000 for inventions and innovations. The intergovernmental total includes \$2,910,000 for the International Renewable Energy program to promote the use of renewable energy resources in international markets. The Committee directs the Department to avoid using funds appropriated to the International Renewable Energy Program to fund domestic programs and projects. From within the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the Renewable Energy Production Incentive [REPI]. The Intergovernmental total includes \$4,000,000 for the tribal energy program to help Native Americans develop renewable energy resources on their lands and help tribal leaders develop energy plans. Within the funds provided to the tribal energy program, the Committee includes \$1,000,000 for the Council of Renewable Energy Resource Tribes [CERT] to provide technical expertise and training of Native Americans in renewable energy resource development and electric generation facilities management.

The Committee provides \$600,000 above the President's request, to be made available to the Office of International Energy Market Development in the Department of Energy to carry out a program in support of the multi-agency Clean Energy Technology Exports Initiative.

Program Support.—The Committee recommendation for Program Support is \$9,456,000, the same as the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes \$4,000,000 to continue the efforts of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory [NREL] to develop renewable energy resources uniquely suited to the Southwestern United States through its virtual site office in Nevada.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommendation for Program Direction is \$86,524,000.

Regional Offices.—The Committee recognizes and applauds EERE's efforts to strengthen project management through its creation of the EERE Project Management Center [PMC] and notes that the National Academy for Public Administration has identified it as a best management practice in the Department of Energy. To accelerate and strengthen its development, the Committee directs that the six Regional Offices be consolidated into the PMC locations at the Golden Field Office and the National Energy Technology Laboratory. To allow for an orderly implementation, contract close-out and personnel relocations, the Committee provides that this consolidation be fully implemented by June 1, 2006. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy originally estab-

lished 10 regional offices in 1973 in response to the Arab Oil Embargo. The original function of the offices was to coordinate gasoline and petroleum allocations to distributors and resellers and to promote energy conservation. They were located in what used to be standard Federal Regions. In addition to the current regional offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, and Seattle, offices were located in San Francisco/Oakland, Kansas City, New York City, and Dallas. In 1996, as part of Secretary O'Leary's Strategic Realignment Initiative, regional offices in San Francisco, Dallas, Kansas City and New York City were closed and the programmatic responsibilities of those offices were distributed among the remaining regions. In order to support weatherization assistance, the Committee recommends the Department close the remaining offices and develop a more cost effective outreach plan that minimizes the impact on employees. The Committee has reserved 20 percent for necessary close-out cost and severance payments. The Committee recognizes this is a Presidential priority and is confident the distribution of the formula based grants will not be negatively impacted. The Committee will apply \$15,000,000 toward weatherization grants.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The Committee recommendation includes the following congressionally directed projects. The Committee has provided sufficient funding to cover the cost of these additions so as not to impact essential research.

- \$1,000,000 for Missouri biodiesel demonstration project (Biomass);
- \$2,000,000 for Alternative Uses for Asphalt Shingle Waste, UT (Biomass);
- \$1,200,000 for Auburn Alternative Fuel Source Study of Cement Kilns, AL (Biomass);
- \$1,000,000 for Canola-based Automotive Oil Research and Development, PA (Biomass);
- \$1,000,000 for Center for Advanced Bio-based Binders, IA (Biomass);
- \$1,000,000 for Biomass Power for Rural Development, IA (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for the Development of Applied membrane Technology for Processing Ethanol from Biomass, DE (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for the National Ag-Based Industrial Lubricants Center at the University of Northern Iowa (Biomass);
- \$1,000,000 for the University of North Dakota Center for Biomass Utilization (Biomass);
- \$1,000,000 for the Michigan Biotechnology Institute (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for the Washington State Ferries Biodiesel Demonstration Project (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for the Oxydiesel demonstration project in California and Nevada (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for the Louisiana State University Biorefinery for Ethanol, Chemicals, Animal Feed and Biomaterials (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for the Vermont Biomass Energy Resource Center (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for a demonstration project on alternative sources of energy at St. Joseph College in West Hartford, CT (Biomass);

- \$4,000,000 for the UNLV Research Foundation for development of biofuels utilizing ionic transfer membranes (Biomass);
- \$500,000 for the Lake County Full Circle Project, CA (Geothermal);
- \$3,000,000 for the Montana Palladium Research Center (Hydrogen);
- \$1,100,000 for the Ohio Distributed Hydrogen Project (Hydrogen);
- \$3,000,000 for the hydrogen fuel cell project for the Regional Transportation Commission of Washoe County, NV (Hydrogen);
- \$500,000 for the production of Hydrogen at the Nanotechnology Center of Excellence University of Arkansas, Little Rock (Hydrogen);
- \$4,000,000 for the UNLV Research Foundation for the renewable hydrogen refueling station system, including development of high pressure electrolysis using photovoltaics (Hydrogen);
- \$3,000,000 for the UNLV Research Foundation for development of photoelectric chemical production of hydrogen (Hydrogen);
- \$500,000 for the Michigan Technological University Fuel Cell Research, MI (Hydrogen);
- \$500,000 for the University of Southern Mississippi's School of Polymers and High Performance Materials' Improved Materials for Fuel Cell Membranes program (Hydrogen);
- \$5,000,000 for the photoelectrochemical generation of hydrogen by solid nanoporous titanium dioxide project at the University of Nevada-Reno (Hydrogen);
- \$1,000,000 for the California Hydrogen Infrastructure Project (Hydrogen);
- \$500,000 for the Southern Nevada Alternative Fuels Demonstration Project (Hydrogen);
- \$400,000 for the University of Louisville Sustainable Buildings Project, KY (Building Technologies);
- \$4,000,000 for the Hackensack University Medical Center Green Building, NJ (Building Technologies);
- \$500,000 Portland Center Stage Armory Theater Energy Conservation Project, OR (Building Technologies);
- \$1,000,000 for the Brigham City, UT Wind Energy Project (Wind);
- \$1,500,000 for Alaska Wind Energy (Wind);
- \$500,000 for Renewable Energy for Rural Economic Development [RERED] Program, UT (Wind);
- \$500,000 for Synchronous Wind Turbines, ID (Wind);
- \$2,000,000 for Texas Tech Great Plains Wind Power Test Facility (Wind);
- \$500,000 for the North Dakota Hydrogen Wind Pilot Project, ND (Wind);
- \$500,000 for the Fox Ridge Renewable Energy Education Center, SD (Wind);
- \$250,000 for the PowerJet Wind Turbine project, NV (Wind);
- \$300,000 for Portland State University's Solar Photovoltaic Test Facility System, OR (Solar);
- \$1,000,000 for Next Generation Hydraulic Actuator Technology for Solar Power, OH (Solar);

- \$3,000,000 for the UNLV Research Foundation for photonics research, including evaluation of advanced fiber optics for hybrid solar lighting (Solar);
- \$2,000,000 for Waste Heat Recovery Program, IN (Vehicle Technologies);
- \$500,000 for the Gerlach Green Energy Project, NV (Energy Conservation);
- \$500,000 for the Minnesota Center for Renewable Energy, MN (Energy Conservation);
- \$500,000 for the Wireless Sensor Network for Advanced Energy Management, WI (Energy Conservation); and
- \$2,000,000 for ITM/Syngas Project (PA).

OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$120,185,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 95,604,000 |
| House allowance | 99,849,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 178,083,000 |

Electric Transmission and Distribution

Consistent with the direction from Congress in fiscal year 2005, this office has merged the old Offices of Transmission and Distribution and Energy Assurance to create this entity. The office has responsibility for modernizing our national electric grid to increase reliability and security and respond to widespread interruption or failure in our energy infrastructure. Without enforcement authority, this office will find numerous challenges in trying to lead a national reform effort. However, this office must support investment in research and development initiatives such as high temperature superconductivity and next generation wire, in areas where utilities or State regulatory authorities are unlikely to support such investment. These technological developments have the potential to drastically increase line capacity and serve areas that are currently transmission constrained as a result of either an unwillingness or inability to increase transmission capacity. This office should also take the lead in working to integrate alternative technologies such as distributed generation and renewable energy sources into the grid for the Department of Energy. This office also has the responsibility for understanding and correcting vulnerabilities in our energy transmission infrastructure. Drawing on the technical expertise of our national laboratories through testing on Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition [SCADA] systems this office should identify and support the deployment of a technology based architecture that will reduce the vulnerability of our energy infrastructure at both a cyber and physical level.

The Committee provides \$178,083,000 for the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, an increase of \$82,479,000 over the budget request.

Research and Development.—The Committee provides \$128,386,000, an increase of \$56,629,000 above the budget request. This increase is a result of transferring the Distributed Generation program to the Office of Electricity Reliability and Energy Assurance.

The Committee recommends \$50,500,000 for continued development of high temperature superconductivity [HTS], which promises to revolutionize electrical generation, transmission and distribution, conditioning and, ultimately, consumption. This is an increase of \$5,500,000.

The Committee recommends eliminating funding for Gridwise and Gridworks and has shifted this funding to the R&D budget to support superconductivity research and transmission reliability. The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 to conduct research and development at the National Energy Technology Laboratory associated with electricity transmission, distribution and energy assurance activities. Additionally, \$2,500,000 shall be for the continued development of an energy information training facility at Camp Dawson, and related activities. The Committee recommendation also includes \$1,000,000 for the integrated control of next generation power systems project at West Virginia University. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 to support critical research at SCADA test facilities. The funds are to be equally divided between the Sandia and Idaho National Labs.

The Distributed Energy and Electricity Reliability Program.—This program was previously funded in the Energy Conservation account in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, and is now funded within the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability [OE] account within this Act. The activities within this account complement the mission of OE and are consistent with the research and development initiatives related to advanced composite conductors and high temperature superconductive cable and wire. If the distributed generation platform is to be successfully deployed it must be integrated into the electricity transmission and distribution network, which is a primary responsibility for the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability. This program has been merged with the Electricity distribution transformation R&D program and the Committee recommends \$64,666,000 to support these activities. Both programs are funded at the requested level. The Committee urges the Secretary to reorganize these activities as appropriate in the fiscal year 2007 budget request.

The Committee is aware that program managers with the Distributed Energy Program have failed to adequately support the telecommunications sector that has high electric power requirements and represents a critical element in our first response needs during emergencies. The Committee directs the Department to provide \$3,000,000 for deployment testing and analysis of advanced energy storage systems for telecommunication applications in Kansas.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends \$15,477,000, an additional \$4,000,000 for Program Direction to support the transition of staff to this new office and to properly align staff and mission responsibilities.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The Committee recommendation includes the following congressional directed projects. The Committee has provided sufficient funding to cover the cost of these additions so as not to impact essential research.

—\$5,000,000 for Hawaii/New Mexico Sustainable Energy Security Partnership [OE];

- \$2,000,000 for the Navajo Electrification Project, NM [OE];
- \$2,350,000 for Load Control System Reliability, MT [OE];
- \$10,000,000 for SCADA test beds in New Mexico and Idaho [OE];
- \$2,500,000 for advancing AC- and DC-power communications, OH [OE];
- \$2,000,000 for Grid Computing in KY and its Impact of Research and Education Project [OE];
- \$1,500,000 to University of Missouri-Rolla for electric grid modernization [OE]; and
- \$1,000,000 for the Integrated Distribution Management System in Alabama [OE].

NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAMS

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$385,568,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 389,906,000 |
| House allowance | 377,701,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 449,906,000 |

The Committee recommendation provides \$449,906,000 for nuclear energy, an increase of \$60,000,000 above the request.

University Reactor Fuel Assistance and Support.—The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 for university reactor fuel assistance and support. The Committee recommends \$4,500,000 from within available funds for the Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Idaho National Laboratory.

University nuclear engineering programs and university research reactors represent a fundamental and key capability in supporting our national policy goals in health physics, materials science and energy technology. The Committee strongly supports the University Reactor Fuel Assistance and Support program’s efforts to provide fellowships, scholarships, and grants to students enrolled in nuclear energy, science and engineering programs and related areas like health physics at U.S. universities, as well as efforts to provide fuel assistance and reactor upgrade funding for university-owned research reactors.

The Committee remains concerned about the ability of the Nation to respond to the growing demand for trained experts in nuclear science and technology in the face of financial and other challenges affecting engineering programs and research reactor facilities at American universities.

The Committee strongly endorses the administration’s commitment to cooperate with the People’s Republic of China in its expansion of nuclear power. The Committee believes that the deployment of advanced U.S. reactor technology is critical to meet the growing energy demands in China and to contribute to improved air quality.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommendation for nuclear energy research and development includes a total of \$251,000,000, an increase of \$60,000,000 over the budget request.

Nuclear Energy Research Initiative.—The Committee strongly supports the NERI program. Consistent with the goals of the November 1997 President’s Committee of Advisors on Science and

Technology [PCAST] that addresses energy research, the Committee directs the Department to maintain the existing, stand-alone NERI program that provides funding to peer-reviewed projects proposed by national laboratories, universities and industry on issues facing the nuclear energy industry. As provided in the PCAST report, research topics should include research into developing a proliferation resistant fuel cycle, improvements to reactor designs of new and existing designs, increased efficiency, as well as better knowledge of materials and fuel characteristics to support the Next Generation Nuclear Plant and Generation IV programs. The Committee is aware that the budget proposes to merge the NERI funding into the various research and development programs. The Committee concurs with the request and provides NERI funding in the following manner: \$4,000,000 within the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative; \$4,000,000 within the Generation IV program; and \$2,000,000 for Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative.

Nuclear Power 2010.—The recommendation includes \$76,000,000 for nuclear power 2010. The Department is directed to focus the resources on the demonstration of the regulatory licensing processes of 10 CFR Part 52 for early site permits, design certifications, and combined construction and operating licenses. This is to be cost-shared with industrial and governmental entities.

The Committee recommendation supports demonstration of key regulatory approval processes in order to encourage the deployment of new, advanced nuclear plants in the United States by the 2010 timeframe. The strong industry response to the Department's request for proposals for a Combined Operating License is a turning point in the future of nuclear energy in the country and presents the Department with a unique opportunity to facilitate the deployment of one or more new nuclear plants in a generation. Support for such a program is critical in order to diversify our electric generation fuel supply with the added benefit of not producing any greenhouse gas emissions.

Generation IV.—The recommendation includes \$60,000,000 for the Generation IV nuclear energy systems initiative, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the request. The Committee directs \$40,000,000 to be used for the Next Generation Nuclear Plant [NGNP] program. Prior to the submission of this budget the Office of Nuclear Energy had worked expeditiously on a process to select a reactor design from a competitive solicitation in order to deploy and test the design at the Idaho National Laboratory where it will serve as a test bed for electric and hydrogen cogeneration. The Department had received a strong response to the expression of interest and was preparing a request for proposal. Unfortunately, the current budget recommendation fails to adequately support the Next Generation Nuclear Plant. The Committee is concerned that the administration's strategy of collaborative international research lacks sufficient focus and doesn't support a specific schedule to facilitate the construction of a next generation reactor at the Idaho National Lab. The Generation IV budget should be used as an initiative to build and demonstrate new technologies and rebuild U.S. nuclear capabilities as opposed to the current proposal of indefinite research.

This funding shall be used to support a design competition conducted by DOE as well as fund R&D efforts linked to the NGNP program. The Committee urges the Department to complete the competition by the end of fiscal year 2006. The Committee expects the Department to submit a budget for fiscal year 2007 that will fund a pre-engineering design that is consistent with the goal of testing hydrogen production or electricity generation by 2017 at Idaho National Laboratory. The Committee encourages the Department to give priority consideration to fast spectrum technologies. Coupled with efforts of the Advanced Fuel Cycle initiative, research in this program must keep nonproliferation as a primary objective to reduce the amount of plutonium and other high level wastes that are a by-product of current technology. The Committee also recognizes that new advances in materials and fuels must be developed before these technologies can be deployed. In addition, the Department shall develop a R&D road map by which the Department identifies the current technical challenges, proposes a research and development plan to resolve existing fast spectrum challenges within the Generation IV program, and downselects to no more than two technologies by the end of fiscal year 2007. The Department shall provide a copy of the Generation IV R&D roadmap to the Committee by the end of fiscal year 2006.

The Committee remains interested in the potential use and application of small modular reactors that would be inherently safe, be relatively cost effective, contain intrinsic design features which would deter sabotage or diversion, require infrequent refuelings, and be primarily factory constructed and deliverable to remote sites. The Committee is particularly interested in design of a small modular fast reactor that can serve as both a test bed for small commercial reactors and to test fast spectrum technologies. Within available funds, \$5,000,000 is provided for the development of high temperature fuel fabrication capabilities in Virginia, in support of the Generation IV program, under the direction of the Idaho National Laboratory.

Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative.—The Committee recommendation includes \$30,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000.

The Committee provides an additional \$7,000,000 above the budget request for the Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative to accelerate essential materials research and development and component design, test and evaluation for implementing the high temperature sulfur-iodine water spitting process for hydrogen production necessary to the advanced reactor hydrogen co-generation project at Idaho National Laboratory. In addition, the Department is directed to establish a 5-year Cooperative Agreement with the UNLV Research Foundation for advanced Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative materials research and development.

Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative.—The Committee recommendation includes \$85,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000 over the budget request. The initiative should continue to focus on development of fuel cycle technologies that minimize the toxicity of final waste products resulting from spent fuel while recovering energy remaining in spent fuel; minimize proliferation concerns and environmental impacts of the fuel cycle and minimize the number of reprocessing steps so as to minimize system costs. The initiative shall

assist the Secretary with development of alternative technology options.

Based on the success learned at the Savannah River Technology Center of the Uranium Extraction Technology, known as UREX in 2002, the Committee expects the Department to expand its efforts to advance research of aqueous spent fuel treatment and to begin the engineering scale demonstrations. The Committee recommends an additional \$10,000,000 to accelerate the design activities associated with a proposed Engineering Scale Demonstration [ESD]. The ESD will provide the United States with the capability to conduct research and development into advanced spent fuel separations and transmutation from laboratory scale through engineering scale prior to commercial deployment. The budget request provided funds for pre-conceptual design activities only. This funding will allow completion of the conceptual design in fiscal year 2006 and enable preengineering design to commence in fiscal year 2007. In addition to studying light water reactors, the Committee expects the Department to evaluate fast reactors that are capable of destroying larger amounts of long-lived radioactive material.

To provide confidence in the technology options proposed, the project will use Department of Energy national laboratory and university expertise to perform research and development of advanced technologies for spent fuel treatment and transmutation of plutonium, higher actinides and long-lived fission products. Advanced nuclear material recycle and safeguard technologies, proliferation-resistant nuclear fuels, and transmutation systems shall be investigated. Both reactor-based and a combination of reactor and accelerator-based transmutation approaches may be included as part of the research and systems analysis.

The project shall use international and university collaborations to provide cost effective use of research funding. The Committee has provided an additional \$6,000,000 to the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative for the UNLV Research Foundation and directs the Department to enter into a 5-year cooperative agreement to study deep burn-up of nuclear fuel and other fuel cycle research to eliminate the need for multiple spent nuclear fuel repositories, to eliminate weapons useable material from disposed spent fuel, and to maintain forever potential radiological releases from a repository below currently legislated limits.

The Committee is aware of the excellent recent progress in the jointly funded U.S./Russian program to develop the GT-MHR. The recent completion of the particle fuel fabrication and testing facilities in Russia along with continued progress in the area of the power conversion system indicates the continued support of the Russians for the development of this option. The Committee also notes that the GT-MHR is a leading Gen IV reactor type. Within the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative, \$3,000,000 is provided for the Idaho Accelerator Center and the Department is directed to enter into a 5-year cooperative agreement with IAC. The Department is provided \$7,000,000 to develop a Nuclear Energy Materials Test Station at Los Alamos Neutron Science Center to advance the technology needed to support the materials and fuel experiments required by the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative and for the exploration of Generation IV fast neutron spectrum systems. Since the

closure of the Fast Flux Test Facility, resulting in no domestic fast neutron source for conducting actinide transmutation, the Materials Test Station will advance the development of improved fuel cycles that can reduce the quantity, heat generation and toxicity of spent nuclear fuel. The Committee recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for the Center for Materials Reliability and \$750,000 for nuclear transportation hazard research at the University of Nevada-Reno.

The Committee is aware of the fact that the Department is responsible for the maintenance of 62 metric tons of sodium bonded spent nuclear fuel located in Idaho. Of these amounts, the Office of Environmental Management manages 34 tons (55 percent of the total) from the Detroit Edison Fermi plant which is stored at the Idaho Nuclear Technology and Engineering Center. The remaining 28 tons (45 percent) is from the Experimental Breeder Reactor-II and is managed by the Office of Nuclear Energy, AFCI program. The AFCI program spends \$18,000,000 annually to maintain this stockpile, funding that could be more effectively used to explore critical materials and fuels research and development. The EBR-II reactor fuel adds little to the AFCI program, which is focused on Generation IV fuel types such as nitride fuels, and not solid metal fuels such as the EBR-II fuels. The AFCI program only needs 3 percent of the inventory for future pyroprocessing experiments. The Committee directs the Department to undertake a study to evaluate and propose a disposal solution for the entire 62 tons of sodium bonded spent fuel and to consider what minimal amount of fuel is needed for future experiments under the AFCI. The Department shall provide a report recommending the preferred disposal pathway to the Committee no later than March 1, 2006.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Radiological Facilities Management.—The Committee recommends \$64,800,000. The purpose of this program is to maintain the critical user facilities in a safe, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner to support national priorities in serving our space missions or medical fields. Facilities located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Los Alamos, Sandia, Brookhaven and Idaho National Labs all support this mission. The Committee supports the ongoing efforts at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Committee recommends the investment of \$1,300,000 in new equipment for Los Alamos National Lab and \$12,700,000 provided to operate the bench-scale scrap recovery line and to address the long-term storage and disposal of waste residues.

Idaho National Lab.—This program funds the site-wide landlord infrastructure activities for the Idaho National Laboratory. These activities are required to support the laboratory's technical efforts such as research on the Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative, Generation IV nuclear energy systems, the Space and Defense Power Systems program, and the Navy's nuclear propulsion research and development program. The Committee recommendation for these infrastructure activities is \$111,362,000. Of this total budget request \$80,100,000 is funded in the Energy Supply appropriation, which includes \$10,955,000 for construction activities. The Committee provides \$17,762,000 in the Other Defense Activities appropriation

and \$13,500,000 to be transferred from Naval Reactors program to support the ATR Gas Loop.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommendation includes \$30,006,000 for program direction, the amount of the request. The Committee has also provided \$31,103,000 from Other Defense Activities.

LEGACY MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes \$33,522,000 as provided in the budget request. Funding is provided to support the long-term surveillance and maintenance of non-defense sites where remediation has been substantially completed, to oversee post-retirement benefits for former DOE contractor employees, and for records management and retrieval.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$27,778,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 30,000,000 |
| House allowance | 26,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 30,000,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for non-defense environment, safety, and health, which includes \$20,900,000 for Program Direction.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL)

The Committee recommends the deferral of \$257,000,000 in clean coal technology funding until fiscal year 2007. These balances are not needed to complete active projects in this program.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$571,854,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2005 | 491,456,000 |
| House allowance | 502,467,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 641,646,000 |

The mission of the Fossil Energy R&D Program is to create public benefits by enhancing U.S. economic, environmental, and energy security. The program carries out three types of activities: (1) managing and performing energy-related research that reduces market barriers to the reliable, efficient, and environmentally sound use of fossil fuels for power generation and conversion to other fuels such as hydrogen; (2) partnering with industry and others to advance clean and efficient fossil energy technologies toward commercialization in United States and international markets; and (3) supporting the development of information and policy options that benefit the public by ensuring access to adequate supplies of affordable and clean energy.

Clean Coal Power Initiative.—By 2010, demonstration of advanced coal-based power generation technologies will be initiated that will lead to long-range economic and environmental public benefits. The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for the Clean Coal Power Initiative, an increase of \$50,000,000.

FutureGen.—The FutureGen research prototype facility within the Clean Coal Power Initiative subprogram will demonstrate the technical feasibility and economic viability of the zero emission (including carbon) coal concepts. The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 for FutureGen as requested.

Fuels and Power Systems.—The Committee recommends a total of \$306,550,000 for fuels and power systems, an increase of \$23,550,000. The recommendation includes \$99,850,000 for central systems (innovations for existing plants, advanced integrated gasification combined cycle, and advanced turbines). The Committee recommends \$74,200,000 for carbon sequestration, including \$10,000,000 for the Center for Zero Emissions Research and Technology, and \$5,000,000 above the request for the Energy and Environmental Research Center. The Committee recommendation includes \$29,000,000 for fuels, \$69,000,000 for fuel cells, (including \$7,500,000 for High Temperature Electrochemistry), and \$34,500,000 for Advanced Research. Within funds made available for Advanced Fuels Research, \$700,000 is provided for development of continuous solvent extraction processes for coal derived carbon products; and \$500,000 is provided within the amount for fuels to West Virginia University to study the long-term environmental and economic impacts of the development of coal liquefaction in China.

U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center.—The Committee recommends the Department continues support for the U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center. The Center provides essential services to assist U.S. industries entering the complex and expanding Chinese energy market.

Natural Gas Technologies.—The Committee recommendation includes \$27,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to support the efforts of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission.

Petroleum—Oil Technologies.—The Committee recommendation includes \$32,000,000, an increase of \$22,000,000 above the budget request.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommendation includes \$106,941,000, an increase of \$8,000,000 above the budget request for the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

Plant and Capital Equipment.—The Committee recommendation includes \$23,000,000 for plant and capital equipment, an increase of \$23,000,000 above the budget request. Within these funds, \$20,000,000 is for the infrastructure improvement program at the National Energy Technology Laboratory and \$3,000,000 is for general plant projects.

Fossil Energy Environmental Restoration.—The Committee recommendation includes \$9,600,000, an increase of \$1,600,000 above the budget request.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The Committee recommendation includes the following congressionally directed projects, within available funds.

- \$2,500,000 for the Coal to Liquids program—Phase II, MT (Coal);
- \$2,000,000 for the Utah Center for Ultra-Clean Coal Utilization (Coal);
- \$500,000 for the Coal-Waste Slurry Reburn Project, PA (Coal);

- \$1,500,000 for the Multi-Disciplinary Coal-bed Natural Gas Research Center at the University of Wyoming (Coal);
- \$3,000,000 for the National Center for Hydrogen Technology, ND (Fuels and Power);
- \$5,000,000 for the High Temperature Electrochemistry Center in Montana (Fuels and Power);
- \$5,000,000 for Solid Oxide Fuel Cells, PA (Fuels and Power);
- \$1,500,000 for Fuel Processors for megawatt-scale solid oxide fuel cell systems for stationary power generation, OH (Fuels and Power);
- \$2,000,000 for National Biofuel Energy Laboratory, MI (Fuels and Power);
- \$1,000,000 for the Oil Heat Research Project (Oil and Gas);
- \$7,000,000 for Arctic Energy Office, AK (Oil and Gas);
- \$400,000 Risk Base Data Management System, AK (Oil and Gas);
- \$1,750,000 for the Utah Center for Heavy Oil Research (Oil and Gas); and
- \$1,000,000 for hydrates research at the University of Mississippi (Oil and Gas).

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$17,750,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 18,500,000 |
| House allowance | 18,500,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 21,500,000 |

The Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves no longer serve the national defense purpose envisioned in the early 1900's, and consequently the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106) required the sale of the Government's interest in the Naval Petroleum Reserve 1 [NPR-1]. To comply with this requirement, the Elk Hills field in California was sold to Occidental Petroleum Corporation in 1998. Following the sale of Elk Hills and the transfer of the oil shale reserves, DOE retains two Naval Petroleum Reserve properties: the Naval Petroleum Reserve 3 in Wyoming (Teapot Dome field), a stripper well oil field that the Department is maintaining until it reaches its economic production limit; and the Buena Vista Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve 2 in California, a checkerboard pattern of Government and privately owned tracts adjacent to the Elk Hills field. The DOE continues to be responsible for routine operations and maintenance of NPR-3, management of the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center at NPR-3, lease management at NPR-2, and continuing environmental and remediation work at Elk Hills.

The Committee recommends \$21,500,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee has provided the additional funding to support the activities under the NPR/Colorado, Utah Wyoming program.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | ¹ \$36,000,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 48,000,000 |
| House allowance | 48,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 48,000,000 |

¹The fiscal year 2005 enacted level reflects an advanced appropriation available on October 1, 2005.

Payment to the Elk Hills school lands fund was part of the settlement associated with the sale of the Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 1. Under the settlement, payments to the fund are to be made over a period of 7 years. The payments to date (\$216,000,000) were based on an estimate of the amount that would be required to pay the State of California nine percent of the net sales of proceeds.

The Committee recommends \$48,000,000, the same as the budget request, and combined with the fiscal year 2005 advance appropriation of \$36,000,000, will make available a total of \$84,000,000 in fiscal year 2006. While this represents Payment #7 in a series of seven payments, the Committee understands that the final amount due will be based on the resolution of equity determinations, which cannot be determined until all divestment-related expenses are accounted for.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$169,710,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 166,000,000 |
| House allowance | 166,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 166,000,000 |

The mission of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve [SPR] is to store petroleum to reduce the adverse economic impact of a major petroleum supply interruption to the United States and to carry out obligations under the international energy program. The reserve will be filled to 700 million barrels in 2005, providing 59 days of net import protection.

The Committee recommends \$166,000,000, the same as the budget request, for operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a decrease of \$3,710,000 from the fiscal year 2005 level.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$4,960,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | |
| House allowance | |
| Committee recommendation | |

The acquisition and storage of heating oil for the Northeast States began in August 2000 when the Department of Energy, through the Strategic Petroleum Reserve account, awarded contracts for the lease of commercial storage facilities and acquisition of heating oil. The purpose of the reserve is to assure home heating oil supplies for the Northeast States during times of very low inventories and significant threats to immediate supply of heating oil. The Northeast Heating Oil Reserve was established as a separate entity from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve on March 6, 2001. The 2 million barrel reserve is stored in commercial facilities in

New York Harbor, New Haven, Connecticut, and the Providence, Rhode Island area.

The Committee recommends no new appropriation, the same as the budget request, for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, a decrease of \$4,960,000 from the fiscal 2005 level. All activities in fiscal year 2006 are funded from carryover balances.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriation, 2005 | \$83,819,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 85,926,000 |
| House allowance | 86,426,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 85,926,000 |

The Committee recommends \$85,926,000, the same as the budget request.

The Energy Information Administration is a leader in providing high-quality, policy-neutral energy information to meet the requirements of Congress, the Federal Government, industry, energy markets and the public in a manner that promotes sound policymaking and efficient markets. As the energy industry becomes more complex and interdependent, it has been EIA’s responsibility to update its energy data to keep pace with changing energy industry and markets. It is critical that EIA continue to adapt to rapid changes and provide data that is relevant and helpful to industry, policymakers, the media and Federal enforcement officials.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Non-Defense Environmental Management program includes funds to manage and clean up sites used for civilian energy research, and non-defense related activities. These past activities resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination that requires remediation, stabilization, or some other type of action.

The Non-Defense Environmental Management activities were previously funded in three separate accounts, two of which are now combined: Non-Defense Site Acceleration Completion, and Non-Defense Environmental Services are now one account, Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup. The Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund for environmental management responsibilities at the three gaseous diffusion enrichment plants (Oak Ridge, Portsmouth, and Paducah) and for reimbursement of licensees conducting cleanup of uranium and thorium processing sites remains the same.

The Committee remains committed to the strategy of accelerating cleanup and closing sites. However, the categorization of funding activities by planning goals has diminished in utility over time—dates slip, and activities that do not fit the “2012” timeframe were merely moved into the “2035” timeframe as a matter of course. As such, the Committee no longer finds this display of activities useful, and has moved to a location/site-based display, to increase the transparency of where environmental cleanup dollars are being spent. The Committee requests that congressional budget submissions be submitted in this format in the future.

Reprogramming Authority.—The Committee continues to support the need for flexibility to meet changing funding requirements at

sites. In fiscal year 2006, the Department may transfer up to \$2,000,000 between control points, to reduce health or safety risks or to gain cost savings as long as no program or project is increased or decreased by more than \$2,000,000 once during the fiscal year. The control points for reprogramming are the Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility, West Valley Demonstration Project, Gaseous Diffusion Plants, Small Sites, and construction line items. This reprogramming authority may not be used to initiate new programs or programs specifically denied, limited, or increased by Congress in the Act or report. The Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate must be notified within 30 days prior to the use of this reprogramming authority.

Economic Development.—None of the Non-Defense Environmental Management funds, including those provided in the Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup, and Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, are available for economic development activities.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$439,601,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 259,934,000 |
| House allowance | 319,934,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 353,219,000 |

The Committee recommendation for Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup is \$353,219,000, an increase of \$3,285,000 above the budget request.

The Committee provides \$77,100,000 for solid waste stabilization and disposition, and nuclear facility decontamination and decommissioning at the West Valley Demonstration Project, and \$48,813,000 for decontamination and decommissioning of the gaseous diffusion plants. The Committee provides \$46,113,000 for the decontamination and decommissioning of the Fast Flux Test Facility [FFTF].

The Committee provides \$85,803,000 for depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion at Portsmouth and Paducah. The Committee provides \$28,006,000, for soil and water remediation measures at the former Atlas uranium mill tailings site at Moab, Utah.

Small Sites.—The Committee provides \$34,328,000 for soil and water remediation, graphite research reactor and high flux beam reactor decontamination and decommissioning at Brookhaven National Laboratory; \$10,487,000 for soil and water remediation and nuclear facility decontamination and decommissioning at Argonne National Laboratory; and \$5,274,000 for spent nuclear fuel stabilization and disposition at Idaho National Laboratory.

The Committee recommendation provides \$3,900,000 for soil and water remediation at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory; \$3,500,000 for soil and water remediation at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center; \$9,000,000 for nuclear facility decontamination and decommissioning for the Energy Technology Engineering Center; \$490,000 for decontamination and decommissioning of the Tritium System Test Assembly Facility at Los Alamos National Laboratory; and \$305,000 for soil and water remediation at Inhalation Toxicology Laboratory.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING
FUND

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$415,655,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 571,498,000 |
| House allowance | 571,498,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 561,498,000 |

The Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund supports projects to maintain, decontaminate, decommission and otherwise remediate the gaseous diffusion plants at Portsmouth, Ohio; Paducah, Kentucky; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In addition, the Uranium/Thorium Licensee Reimbursement program activities are funded within this appropriation.

Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning.—The Committee recommendation includes \$561,498,000, a decrease of \$10,000,000 from the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes \$281,329,000 for activities at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The Committee recommends \$105,000,000 at Paducah, Kentucky, an increase of \$7,000,000 above the budget request. The Department shall use the additional funds to accelerate the characterization and disposition of waste offsite, including the Designated Material Storage Areas, low-level wastes, TSCA waste, and mixed low level waste. Within the funds provided the Department shall undertake a study of the potential purchase of property or options to purchase property that is located above the plume of contaminated groundwater near the facility site. The study shall evaluate the adequate protection of human health and environment from exposure to contaminated groundwater and consider whether such purchase, when taking into account the cost of remediation, long-term surveillance, and maintenance, is in the best interest of taxpayers.

The Department of Energy Inspector General published a report on March 10, 2005, which found that the Department had spent \$17,000,000 for “activities that are not specifically related to accelerating the cleanup at Portsmouth”. The IG found that \$14,000,000 was used to move equipment in order to accommodate USEC’s schedule to develop a gas centrifuge facility. The IG also found that the Department has expended \$3,000,000 to move equipment to a temporary storage site to benefit USEC. The IG believes these expenditures and another \$16,000,000 in possible future expenditures are in violation of the terms of the 2002 Agreement in which the Department agreed to clean up the Portsmouth site, leaving USEC to build and operate the enrichment facility at its own expense. It was the IG’s determination that the Department had gone out of its way to support the commercial operations. The Committee also recognizes that the fiscal year 2003 House Energy and Water report (H. Rept. 107–681) provided clear direction that the Department was only to provide assistance on a reimbursable basis. As such, the Committee recommends a \$17,000,000 reduction in funding and directs the Department to recover the funding reduction from USEC. The Committee directs the Department to provide a full accounting and justification of all future expenditures at Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant to the Department of Energy Inspector General for review to ensure compliance with the 2002 agreement between the Department and USEC in fiscal year 2006.

The Committee recommends \$175,157,000 for cleanup activities at Portsmouth, Ohio, a reduction of \$17,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee does not approve of and has provided no funds for direct or indirect costs; and prohibits the Department from transferring any uranium assets for trade, sale or barter with USEC as proposed in the budget. The Department has failed to adequately specify proposed costs associated with these activities and the Committee is skeptical that this proposal is in the best interests of Federal Government and U.S. taxpayers. The Committee understands that the Government Accountability Office is undertaking a study of the terms and conditions of this arrangement and will provide a report to Congress to clarify if this activity is in the best interest of taxpayers. Until Congress has an opportunity to review the GAO report, the Congress does not provide any funds to support the barter arrangement. The Committee is also skeptical of the proposed benefits of the USEC-proposed Project Isaiah to down blend highly enriched uranium and undertake a complicated scheme of transactions to provide low enriched fuel to the market. The Committee provides no funding to the Department to undertake Project Isaiah or support this effort.

Uranium/Thorium Reimbursement.—The Committee recommendation includes no funding for this activity.

SCIENCE

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$3,599,871,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 3,462,718,000 |
| House allowance | 3,666,055,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 3,702,718,000 |

The Committee recommendation for the Office of Science is \$3,702,718,000, an increase of \$240,000,000 above the request and \$102,847,000 above the current year level.

The Science account funds investment in basic research critical to the success of the Department’s missions in national security, energy security and economic security. Programs funded under this account perform a leadership role in advancing the frontiers of knowledge in the physical sciences and areas of biological, environmental and computational sciences. The Department provides 40 percent of the total Federal spending that supports the research of 15,000 PhDs, post doctorate and graduate students, as well as operating 10 facilities used by over 19,000 researchers each year.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Investment in the physical sciences and engineering plays a critical role in enabling U.S. technological innovation and global economic leadership. It is essential to the development and utilization of our energy resources, as well as innovations in the areas of defense, the environment, communications and information technologies, health care and much more. Over the past 50 years, half of U.S. economic growth has come from prior investment in science and technological innovation. Life expectancy has grown from 55 years in 1900 to nearly 80 years today.

The United States has been the undisputed world leader in the physical sciences for the past six decades, an investment strategy

that has led to huge gains in our national security, economic prosperity and overall quality of life for all U.S. citizens. Federal support for fundamental research in physics, chemistry, materials sciences, and other scientific disciplines crucial to U.S. industry has been a major contributor to this national success story.

But the foundations for the future of the physical sciences are eroding. The Department of Energy's Office of Science, which is the leading source of Federal investment for R&D facilities and fundamental research in the physical sciences, is at a crossroads. At a time when our international competitors are significantly scaling up their investments in the physical sciences (the European Union will soon double its overall funding for R&D), funding for the Office of Science and other U.S. agencies has been flat or even declining. This comes at a time when U.S. industry is scaling back its investments in long-term research in the physical sciences in an effort to remain competitive in the short term.

This trend is not uniform or irreversible. Significant investments in key areas of science, most of which are supported by DOE's Office of Science, will keep our Nation at the forefront of future research into the physical sciences. The future health of our national system of physical sciences R&D can be restored by focused investments in three areas: major scientific user facilities that support the physical sciences; the university scientists who conduct world class research and train our next generation of scientific talent; and DOE's national laboratories, which are the Nation's crucible for multidisciplinary work in challenging aspects of the physical sciences that cannot be performed elsewhere.

The Office of Science has done commendable work planning for the future of the physical sciences in the United States. A 20-year investment plan for the new research facilities that our Nation needs is being implemented but existing capabilities cannot be sacrificed to purchase new facilities. The Committee urges that the Office of Science research programs work closely with their university counterparts to make joint investments that ensure the vitality of physical science academic departments.

The Government must tap into the enormous capabilities of the Office of Science and regain world leadership in the physical sciences. DOE user facilities should be operating at their designed capacity, providing key discovery opportunities for thousands of new researchers every year. University research programs in nanoscience, catalysis, mathematics and physics should be expanded to ensure training of the next generation of outstanding scientists needed to solve important national problems. Multidisciplinary research at the national laboratories should be encouraged to meet national challenges in defense, energy production and the environment. Taken as a whole, these investments will ensure U.S. leadership in the physical sciences and the vitality of the U.S. economy.

The Office of Science operates many of the Nation's most advanced large-scale user facilities of importance to all areas of science. These state-of-the-art facilities are shared with the science community world-wide and contain technologies and instrumentation that are available nowhere else. These facilities serve tens of thousands of users in laboratories, universities, industry, and other

Federal agencies, and represent large Federal capital investments. Over the last several years many of these facilities have operated below optimal levels. In order to rectify this situation, the Committee has provided funding to restore operations of the SC user facilities to optimal levels by providing an additional \$100,000,000 for facility operations allocated as follows: \$20,000,000 in Basic Energy Sciences; \$3,000,000 in High Energy Physics; \$49,000,000 in Nuclear physics; and \$28,000,000 in Fusion Energy Sciences.

HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$735,699,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 713,933,000 |
| House allowance | 735,933,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 716,933,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes \$716,933,000 for high energy physics, an increase of \$3,000,000, to provide operational funding to ensure full utilization of facilities.

The high energy physics program focuses on gaining insights into the fundamental constituents of matter, the fundamental forces in nature, and the transformations between matter and energy at the most elementary level. The program encompasses both experimental and theoretical particle physics research and related advanced accelerator and detector technology R&D. The primary mode of experimental research involves the study of collisions of energetic particles using large particle accelerators or colliding beam facilities.

The Committee recognizes the critical importance of the DOE/NASA Joint Dark Energy Mission [JDEM] in answering fundamental questions about the nature and substance of the universe. Consequently, the Committee encourages the Department to move JDEM forward aggressively to ensure the timely accomplishment of this important work.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$404,778,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 370,741,000 |
| House allowance | 408,341,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 419,741,000 |

The Committee recommends \$419,741,000 for nuclear physics, an increase of \$49,000,000 to ensure full utilization of experimental facilities.

The nuclear physics program supports and provides experimental equipment to qualified scientists and research groups conducting experiments at nuclear physics accelerator facilities. These facilities provide new insights and advance our knowledge of the nature of matter and energy and develop the scientific knowledge, technologies and trained manpower needed to underpin the Department's nuclear missions.

Rare Isotope Accelerator.—The Committee requests the Department to submit a report within 120 days after the enactment of this Act, with information critical to moving forward with the site selection of the Rare Isotope Accelerator. The report shall include, but not be limited to, (1) the status and progress of the conceptual research and development supporting the development of RIA over

the past 6 years; (2) the priority research areas the Department will complete prior to site selection for RIA; (3) the process by which the Department selects recipients for its research and development funding; (4) how the results of current and future research and development may affect the design of RIA or the path forward; (5) what technical hurdles remain before RIA site selection can resume; and (6) what funding will be required to clear those hurdles and what is the expected length of time for completion of these activities.

Finally, the Committee requests the Department clarify its plans to move forward with RIA, provide an estimate of when the draft request for proposals will be reissued, and assess whether in a constrained budget environment the Department has any concern that RIA, as it is currently envisioned, will not be built. If the Department anticipates that future budgets will not allow for RIA, the Committee requests the report provide alternatives and explain how the Nation would meet our need for the fundamental physics knowledge and training of scientists applicable to national security and homeland security that RIA would provide.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$571,922,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 455,688,000 |
| House allowance | 525,688,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 503,688,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes \$503,688,000 for biological and environmental research, an increase of \$48,000,000 over the budget request.

The biological and environmental research program develops the knowledge base necessary to identify, understand, and anticipate the long-term health and environmental consequences of energy use and development. The program utilizes the Department's unique scientific and technological capabilities to solve major scientific problems in the environment, medicine, and biology. The Committee recommendation includes the budget request for low dose radiation research. The Department is in the process of reorganizing the National Institute for Global Environmental Change [NIGEC] into the National Institute for Climatic Change Research [NICCR]. The Committee directs that a center be created that will work in collaboration with the other four regional centers of NICCR and will address the need for the development of methodologies and tools for the understanding and modeling of the impacts of global and regional climatic changes on riparian and coastal environmental and ecological systems that are throughout the Nation.

Genomes.—Funding for the Human Genome program is provided to understand the genes identified in the Human Genome Project and to meet growing demand for sequencing in the broader scientific community. The Genome to Life activity aimed at understanding the composition and function of biochemical networks that carry our essential processes of living organisms. Current estimates project that the energy needs of the world will double by the year 2050. Energy supply and demand are expected to exert strong economic pressure on the United States and become one of the most

important factors in the security of the country in this time frame. Biology-based solutions that contribute to increasing U.S. energy supply and decreasing its dependence on foreign sources of energy offer an exceptionally attractive alternative to petroleum-based sources. Microbes can act as catalysts to convert biomass to clean fuels and feedstock for key chemicals. To develop practical and economical biology-based systems for generation of energy and high-value chemicals, we must increase our knowledge of key biological systems, metabolic pathways, gene regulatory systems, and molecular structures and function. Understanding these key areas will provide new insights in microbial systems and permit biology-based resources to be harnessed.

The Committee is supportive of the Department's effort to move ahead with a request for proposal for the first of four GTL facilities. The Committee is concerned that under the current budget and timetable, it is unlikely the Office of Science will be able to successfully prepare timely procurements for the three remaining facilities unless changes are made to the program. The Committee recommends the Department apply the same model as was used for the competition of the five nanotechnology centers. The Department was able to complete the five regional centers for a total cost of \$301,000,000. Using the nanotechnology centers as the model, the Committee directs the Office of Science to accelerate the deployment of these world class genomic facilities.

Each of the four proposed facilities already identified by the Office of Science will support research and development to understand and develop solutions related to bioenergy and biobased products. However, due to the nature of the research there is a need for all four facilities to be deployed in order to meet the separate scientific challenges of molecular characterization, analysis of microbial response, and developing a better understanding of biological systems. The Committee has provided \$40,000,000 to accelerate the Genomics: GTL program. Within the funds provided \$20,000,000 shall be used to support research and development to support the GTL program and \$20,000,000 to conduct preliminary engineering and design for the remaining 3 facilities in the Genomes To Life program.

Molecular Medicine.—The Committee continues to support research that brings together PET imaging, systems biology and nanotechnology to develop new molecular imaging probes. These probes should provide a biological diagnosis of disease that is informative of the molecular basis of disease and specific for guiding the development of new molecular therapies.

The Committee is concerned about the consequences mitigation activities and public health impact associated with the threat of any radiological event and strongly encourages the Department to develop therapeutical radiological countermeasures to protect against exposure to the effects of ionizing radiation. The Committee is aware of the potential of inositol signaling molecules as a therapy for exposure to ionizing radiation and encourages the Department to support research of this emerging technology. The Committee recommends \$7,000,000 for UCLA Institute for Molecular Medicine to protect the public health against radiation exposure.

The Committee strongly supports DOE's efforts to maintain the scientific infrastructure of the Nation's structural biology assets, and encourages the Department to work to address the needs within the broader community.

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for the purchase of equipment at the New York Structural Biology Center.

Within available funds, the Department shall continue to fund the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$3,500,000 to the Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory [EMSL] for upgrades to instrumentation at this national user facility.

Congressionally Directed Projects.—The Committee recommendation includes the following Congressionally directed projects, within available funds. The Committee reminds recipients that statutory cost sharing requirements may attach to these projects.

- \$12,000,000 for the Mind Institute in New Mexico;
- \$1,000,000 for the Mississippi State University Bio-fuel Application Center;
- \$1,500,000 for the University of Louisville Institute for Advanced Materials, KY;
- \$400,000 for Center for River Dynamics and Restoration at Utah State University;
- \$3,000,000 for Texas' Metroplex Comprehensive Imaging Center;
- \$1,000,000 for Ultra Dense Memory Storage for Supercomputing in CO;
- \$2,000,000 for Health Sciences Research and Education Facility, MO;
- \$1,500,000 for the National Center for Regenerative Medicine, OH;
- \$1,000,000 for the University of Alabama at Birmingham-Radiation Oncology Functional Imaging Program;
- \$1,762,000 for the University City Science Park, Philadelphia, PA;
- \$2,500,000 for Jackson State University Bioengineering Complex, MS;
- \$800,000 for the Science Building Renovation Project, CO;
- \$538,000 for St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital, TN;
- \$500,000 for the California Hospital medical Center PET/CT Fusion imaging system;
- \$1,000,000 for Mount Sinai Medical Center Imaging and Surgical Equipment, FL;
- \$350,000 for Benedictine University Science Lab. & Research Equipment, IL;
- \$350,000 for Swedish American Health Systems, IL;
- \$350,000 for La Rabida Children's Hospital, Chicago, IL;
- \$500,000 for Edward Hospital, Plainfield, IL;
- \$1,000,000 for Morgan State University Center for Environmental Toxicology, MD;
- \$500,000 for the University of Massachusetts at Boston Multidisciplinary Research Facility and Library;
- \$500,000 for the CIBS Solar Cell Development, NE;

- \$1,000,000 for the University Medical Center of Southern Nevada Radiology/Oncology Program Equipment;
- \$1,000,000 for Mega Cargo Imaging Program at the Nevada Test Site;
- \$500,000 for the University of Delaware Medical Research Facility;
- \$500,000 for the St. Francis Hospital Linear Accelerator, DE;
- \$500,000 for the ViaHealth/Rochester General Hospital Emergency Department, NY;
- \$1,000,000 for University of Vermont Functional MRI Research;
- \$1,000,000 for the Nevada Cancer Institute;
- \$3,000,000 for the Vermont Institute of Natural Sciences;
- \$500,000 for the Queen’s Medical Center Telemedicine Project, HI;
- \$250,000 for the Sarcoma Alliance for Research through Collaboration, MI;
- \$250,000 for Rush Medical Center, IL;
- \$500,000 for the North Shore Long Island Jewish Health System, NY;
- \$250,000 for the Hackensack University Medical Center Ambulatory Adult Cancer Center, NJ;
- \$250,000 for the College of New Jersey Genomic Analysis Facility;
- \$500,000 for the Western Michigan University Expanded Energy and Natural Resources Learning Center;
- \$500,000 for the Arnold Palmer Prostate Center, CA;
- \$500,000 for the Louisiana Immersive Tech Enterprise program at the University of Louisiana-Lafayette;
- \$500,000 for the Brown University MRI Scanner, RI;
- \$350,000 for the University of Dubuque Environmental Science Center, IA;
- \$500,000 for the New School University in New York City, NY;
- \$500,000 for the Oregon Nanoscience and Microbiologies Institute;
- \$350,000 for Mt. Sinai Hospital Cardiac Catheterization Lab, MD;
- \$250,000 for the University of Massachusetts Medical School NMR Spectrophotometer;
- \$250,000 for the Mojave Bird Study, NV;
- \$250,000 for the Science Center at Maltby Nature Preserve in Minnesota; and
- \$2,000,000 for the Existing Business Enhancement Program Building, University of Northern IA.

BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$1,104,632,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 1,146,017,000 |
| House allowance | 1,173,149,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 1,241,017,000 |

The Committee recommendation provides \$1,241,017,000, an increase of \$95,000,000.

The basic energy sciences [BES] program funds basic research in the physical, biological and engineering sciences that support the

Department's nuclear and non-nuclear technology programs. The BES program is responsible for operating large national user research facilities, including synchrotron light and neutron sources, and a combustion research facility, as well as smaller user facilities such as materials preparation and electron microscopy centers. The BES program supports a substantial basic research budget for materials sciences, chemical sciences, energy biosciences, engineering and geosciences.

Within available funds, the Committee recommendation includes \$7,280,000 for the Department's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to purchase additional fuel for the High Flux Isotope Reactor.

Research

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,062,944,000, the amount of the request, for materials sciences, engineering research, chemical sciences, geosciences, and energy biosciences. The Committee recommendation includes \$4,500,000 for Altair Nanotech for nanotechnology, nanosensors, and nanomaterials research, development, and deployment.

Energy-Water Supply Technologies.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$25,000,000, within the chemical sciences, geosciences, and energy biosciences account, to support a research and demonstration program to study energy-related issues associated with water resources and issues associated with sustainable water supplies for energy production. Within available funds, the Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for energy and water resources management including \$8,000,000 for advanced concept desalination and arsenic treatment research in partnership with American Water Works Research Foundation and WERC; \$12,000,000 for water supply technology development in partnership with other national laboratories to initiate demonstration projects and technology transfer activities; and \$5,000,000 for water management decision support including demonstration programs in partnership with the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, transboundary applications and support for international energy and water efficiency.

Construction

Spallation Neutron Source.—The Committee recommendation includes the budget request of \$41,744,000 to continue construction at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Spallation Neutron Source [SNS] to meet the Nation's neutron scattering needs.

Nanoscale Science Research Centers.—The Committee recommendation supports the high priority given to nanoscale research and has included the budget request for the nanoscale science research centers at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and the joint effort between Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory.

National Nanotechnology Enterprise Development Center.—The Committee directs \$30,000,000 for the establishment of the National Nanotechnology Enterprise Development Center [NNEDC], to be co-located with the Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies

[CINT], a joint facility of Sandia National Laboratory and Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Committee intends that the NNEDC will assist in the technological maturation of nanotechnologies developed at the National Nanoscience Initiative facilities. The mission of the NNEDC will be to identify nanotechnologies developed at the national laboratories and partnered universities that are promising candidates for commercialization and to assist in their transition to the marketplace. The Center will be directed by employees of Sandia National Laboratory and Los Alamos National Laboratory and will emphasize opportunities for industry partnership with the CINT.

ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH

The Committee recommendation provides \$207,055,000 for advanced scientific computing research. The Advanced Scientific Computing Research [ASCR] program supports advanced computational research—applied mathematics, computer science, and networking—to enable the analysis, simulation and prediction of complex physical phenomena. The program also supports the operation of large supercomputer user facilities.

The National Leadership Computing Facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory will provide the scientific community with the computing capability needed to solve problems out of reach of currently available systems and lead to significant advancements in areas such as biology, fusion, and climate change. Unfortunately, the budget request for this effort would halt the next phase of machine acquisitions and provides inadequate funding to operate the system that will be installed during fiscal year 2005.

The Committee strongly supports the National Leadership Computing Facility and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory's leadership in this important area. Full operation of the National Leadership Computing Facility at ORNL is necessary to keep domestic researchers and industries competitive with their global counterparts. The Committee will work to ensure that sufficient funding is provided to meet the next phase of machine acquisitions and encourages the Department to focus its efforts on enhancing and expanding activities at the National Leadership Computing Facility.

SCIENCE LABORATORIES INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends \$40,105,000, to support infrastructure activities at the five national labs under the direction of the Office of Science.

FUSION ENERGY SCIENCES

Fusion Energy.—The Committee provides \$290,550,000, the same as the budget request. The Committee has provided \$28,000,000 in additional funding to ensure the full operations on the DIII-D, Alcator C-Mod, and NSTX fusion research facilities. The current budget reduces operations from 48 weeks to just 17 weeks, which the Committee believes is an irresponsible use of the taxpayer investment in these facilities. The Committee has reduced funding for the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor [ITER] by \$28,000,000, equal to the amount domestic research has been

increased. The Committee is disappointed that a decision has not been made in selecting a site for the location of this international burning plasma user facility. Without a final decision on a location or allocation, the Committee is skeptical the Department will be able to expend the full budget request for this project in fiscal year 2006. If a site is selected, the Committee will work with the Department to provide an allocation that is consistent with the expected needs for this project. Within available funds, the Committee includes \$1,000,000 for non-defense research activities at the Atlas Pulse Power facility.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommendation provides \$74,317,000 for safeguards and security, the same level as the request.

The safeguards and security line identifies the funding necessary for the physical protection, protective forces, physical security, protective systems, information security, cyber security, personnel security, materials control and accountability and program management activities for national laboratories and facilities of the Office of Science.

SCIENCE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommendation provides \$7,192,000 for science workforce development.

The science workforce development program provides limited funding to train young scientists, engineers, and technicians to meet the demand for a well trained scientific and technical workforce, including the teachers that educate the workforce.

The Committee encourages the Department of Energy to provide funds and technical expertise for high school students to participate in the 2005 For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology [FIRST] Robotics competition. FIRST has proven to be a valuable program to introduce and mentor students in math and science.

SCIENCE PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommendation provides \$207,725,000 for science program direction.

Within available funds, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the Office of Science to conduct project engineering and design in support of replacement facilities at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in order to support accelerated cleanup of Hanford site. The Committee has provided a total of \$18,000,000 for preliminary engineering and design in this account and in Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL FUND

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$343,232,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 300,000,000 |
| House allowance | 310,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 300,000,000 |

The Committee provides \$300,000,000 from fees collected by the Secretary and deposited into the fund established by Public Law

97-425 as amended. In addition to the defense contribution of \$277,000,000, funding for Yucca Mountain will be provided at the fiscal year 2004 level of \$577,000,000.

The Department plans to submit its nuclear waste repository license application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission during fiscal year 2006. In view of the authority granted to the State of Nevada and the affected units of local government to participate in licensing activities under this Act, the Congress wants to ensure that conflicts of interest are avoided between the Department as license applicant and the affected governments as potential parties to the license proceeding. The Department's practice of reviewing and approving annual work plans for affected government oversight programs is inconsistent with its role as a license applicant because the affected governments are potential parties to the proceeding. In place of an approval function, the Department shall advise and consult with affected governments for the sole purpose of assisting them to comply with the requirements of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (Public Law 97-425). The affected governments are required, under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act [NWPA], to provide certification to the Department that all funds have been expended for activities authorized by the NWPA and this Appropriations Act. The prior approval of the Department is not required by these acts. Such certification and any audits carried out by the Department or others are sufficient to ensure that affected governments are using funds for the purpose intended. Audits shall be carried out at regular intervals by auditors from the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, or by independent auditors, using uniform criteria and procedures. Funds appropriated under this Act may be used for review of repository activities authorized in Section 116(c) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, for review of any proposal to develop a Monitored Retrievable Storage facility or an Interim Storage facility, and for monitoring lessons learned from related facilities for the storage and disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. Such review activities may include potential economic, social, public health and safety, and environmental impacts of the transportation, storage and disposal of nuclear wastes.

The Committee has provided \$3,500,000 for the State of Nevada and \$8,500,000 for the affected units of local government in accordance with the statutory restrictions contained in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. The Committee directs that \$500,000 be provided to Nye County, Nevada, to conduct on-site activities pursuant to Section 117(d) of that Act. These funds shall be separate and apart from oversight funding under Section 116(c) of the Act, and shall be made available to Nye County by direct payment subject to the same restrictions as apply to oversight payments for affected units of local government. Nye County is still permitted to seek funding under the Section 116(c) program, but the Committee expects the county to seek a lesser percentage of that program's annual funding.

The administration has requested that the funds provided to the AULG's be provided for a period of 21 months. The Committee rejects this approach and directs the Department to provide this funding in the traditional annual (i.e., 12 month) manner. The

Committee expects to provide fiscal year 2007 funding in the fiscal year 2007 Appropriations bill.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(GROSS)

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$238,503,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 279,976,000 |
| House allowance | 252,909,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 280,976,000 |

(MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES)

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$121,024,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 123,000,000 |
| House allowance | 123,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 123,000,000 |

The Committee recommends \$280,976,000 for departmental administration, a net appropriation of \$157,976,000.

The Departmental Administration account funds policy development and analysis activities, institutional and public liaison functions, and other program support requirements necessary to ensure effective operation and management. The account also covers salaries and expenses for the Office of the Secretary; Board of Contract Appeals; Chief Information Officer; Congressional and intergovernmental affairs; Economic impact and diversity; General Counsel; Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation; Policy and International Affairs; and Public Affairs. The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for Public Affairs.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$41,176,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 43,000,000 |
| House allowance | 43,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 43,000,000 |

The Committee has provided \$43,000,000 for the Office of the Inspector General, the same as the budget request.

The Office of the Inspector General provides agency-wide audit, inspection, and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy are provided for in two categories—the National Nuclear Security Administration and Environmental and Other Defense Activities. Appropriation accounts under the National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA] are Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, Naval Reactors, and the Office of the Administrator. Environmental and Other Defense Activities include appropriation accounts for Defense Site Acceleration Completion, Defense Environmental Services, Other Defense Activities, and Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA], a separately organized and semi-autonomous agency within the Department of Energy, came into existence on March 1, 2000. The missions of the NNSA are: (1) to enhance United States national security through the military application of nuclear energy; (2) to maintain and enhance the safety, reliability, and performance of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile, including the ability to design, produce, and test, in order to meet national security requirements; (3) to provide the United States Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants and to ensure the safe and reliable operation of those plants; (4) to promote international nuclear safety and nonproliferation; (5) to reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction; and (6) to support United States leadership in science and technology. The programs and activities of the NNSA are funded through the following appropriation accounts: Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, Naval Reactors, and Office of the Administrator.

The committee is pleased that the administration has submitted the revised nuclear weapons stockpile plan as required by the fiscal year 2004 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (Public Law 108-137). The plan outlines how the Nation will achieve the 1,700-2,200 operationally deployed strategic warheads first outlined by the President in 2001 and subsequently codified in the Moscow Treaty. Once the reductions are achieved, the U.S. active nuclear weapons stockpile will be the smallest since the Eisenhower Administration. It clearly shows that the Administration undertook a careful analysis of the size and composition of the nuclear weapons stockpile that will be needed in the years ahead to ensure U.S. national security. To mitigate the risks of a smaller stockpile requires the United States must make continued progress in restoring a modern nuclear weapons infrastructure that can rapidly respond to geopolitical changes that may challenge U.S. national security or address potential problems in the Nation's nuclear deterrent.

NNSA Complex Review.—Initiated under former Secretary Abraham, a task force was commissioned to study potential reforms to the nuclear weapons complex. This is the ninth such study commissioned since 1988. Previous studies have proposed a multitude of wide-ranging proposals, of which many were justifiably ignored. The challenge for the latest study panel will be to develop a modest package of reforms that identify cost savings and improvement to the complex without undermining the safety and security of our nuclear deterrent. It is the hope of this Committee that the study group will support the ongoing reforms to modernize the stockpile, through the Reliable Replacement Warhead program. This initiative, which was first proposed in the fiscal year 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Conference Report (H. Rept. 108-447) by the Energy and Water subcommittee, is a means to assure continued certification of the existing stockpile and to make it more affordable to manufacture, maintain and secure weapons. Such a plan will challenge weapons designers, manufacturing experts, computer scientists and experimentalists at our national labs to modernize the

stockpile and will require sufficient funding in Science and Engineering Campaigns. The RRW program is not a new weapon, and this fact should be clear to the study panel members.

The Committee recognizes the temptation for panel members to recommend comprehensive changes to shake up the complex and set it on a new direction. However, the Committee disagrees with the purported proposal to consolidate all of the nuclear material and the entire weapons manufacturing capability, including the construction of a Modern Pit Facility, at a single location. There are very strong opinions in Congress regarding the siting of a new pit facility or changing the military capability of the existing weapons. As such, the Committee believes it is unlikely that Congress would support such comprehensive reforms as currently proposed by the NNSA Complex study panel.

It would be premature for this study to recommend significant changes to the complex until it is clear to both the Department of Defense and the Department of the Energy agree on what the stockpile will look like in the future and has the concurrence of the Congress before policy makers are likely to support the deployment of a brand new weapon into the stockpile, even if the military requirements remain the same. Those who support broad complex-wide reforms to the complex must be realistic in their expectations in reinventing the complex. Such a task will take time to ensure that the necessary improvement adequately supports science based stockpile stewardship.

To protect the interests of the Committee and to ensure that this report and its proposed recommendations are carefully considered, no funds shall be used to implement any of the panel's recommendations in fiscal year 2006. This delay will provide Congress the opportunity to fully review the impact of the proposed recommendations. Since this report was not contemplated in President's fiscal year 2006 request, Congress will consider the implementation of any reforms as part the President's fiscal year 2007 budget request.

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$6,331,590,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 6,630,133,000 |
| House allowance | 6,181,121,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 6,554,354,00 |

The Weapons Activities account provides for the maintenance and refurbishment of nuclear weapons in order to sustain confidence in their safety, reliability, and performance; the expansion of scientific, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities to enable certification of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and the manufacture of nuclear weapon components under a comprehensive test moratorium. The Weapons Activities account also provides for maintaining the capability to return to the design and production of new weapons and to underground nuclear testing if so directed by the President and Congress. The major elements of the program include the following: directed stockpile work, campaigns, readiness in technical base and facilities, facilities and infrastructure, secure transportation asset, and safeguards and security.

Weapons Activities Reprogramming Authority.—The Committee provides limited reprogramming authority within the Weapons Activities account without submission of a reprogramming to be approved in advance by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The reprogramming categories will be as follows: directed stockpile work, science campaigns, engineering campaigns, inertial confinement fusion, advanced simulation and computing, pit manufacturing and certification, readiness campaigns, and operating expenses for readiness in technical base and facilities. In addition, funding of not more than \$5,000,000 may be transferred between each of these categories and each construction project subject to the following limitations: only one transfer may be made to or from any program or project; the transfer must be necessary to address a risk to health, safety or the environment or to assure the most efficient use of weapons activities funds at a site; and funds may not be used for an item for which Congress has specifically denied funds or for a new program or project that has not been authorized by Congress. Congressional notification within 15 days of the use of this reprogramming authority is required. Transfers during the fiscal year which would result in increases or decreases in excess of \$5,000,000 or which would be subject to the limitations outlined above require prior notification and approval from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

DIRECTED STOCKPILE WORK

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,458,786,000 for directed stockpile work.

Directed Stockpile Work [DSW] includes all activities that directly support weapons in the nuclear stockpile, including maintenance, research, development, engineering, certification and dismantlement and disposal activities.

The Committee supports a degree of flexibility in executing this budget by providing limited reprogramming authority within Directed Stockpile Work [DSW]. The control levels for the DSW program are:

- (1) Life Extension Programs;
- (2) Stockpile Systems;
- (3) Retired Warhead Stockpile Systems; and
- (4) Stockpile Services.

Life Extension Program.—Within Life Extension Programs, the Committee fully funds LEP activities at \$348,318,000 including the administration's request for the B61 at \$50,810,000 to refurbish the canned subassembly and replacement of associated seals, supports, cables and connectors. The Committee provides full funding of \$162,268,000 for the W76 to provide among other activities funding to support the design of the refurbished warheads to meet the military characteristics. The Committee provides for the W80 at \$135,240,000 in order to accelerate process prove-in activities, ground qualification tests for hardware that supports future flight tests, hydrodynamic tests, the system thermal mechanical tests and the full system engineering tests.

Stockpile System.—Within Stockpile Systems, the Committee fully endorses \$311,804,000 for Stockpile Systems including the W80 at \$26,315,000 in order to conduct vital surveillance lab tests,

Canned Subassembly [CSA] surveillance and significantly decrease the current surveillance backlog of work. Other critical activities include support of the annual assessment process, providing support for all agency safety studies, accelerating completion of Significant Finding Investigations [SFIs], conducting key integrated experiments per the baseline plan; maintain steady production of the 1K reservoir, timely production of telemetry units and other Joint Test Assembly [JTA] hardware for support of flight tests. Also, these improvements and acceleration of activities will support the Seamless Safety for the 21st Century [SS-21] initiative. Within the Stockpile Systems program the Committee supports the budget request and provides \$66,050,000 for the B61; \$8,967,000 for the W62; \$63,538,000 for the W76; \$32,632,000 for W78; \$26,315,000 for the W80; \$26,391,000 for B83; \$4,402,000 for the W84; \$50,678,000 for the W87; and \$32,831,000 for the W88.

Stockpile Services.—The Committee fully endorses the President's request at \$798,664,000 for Stockpile Services with the areas of: Production Support; Research and Development Support; Research and Development Certification and Safety; Management, Technology, and Production; and, the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator. The Stockpile Services Program provides essential funding for production activities that supports all of the weapons systems. Any reduction to this program would undermine the U.S. infrastructure and the critical R&D and production support, including quality control, certification, and training.

The Committee recommends \$267,246,000 for Production Support in order to facilitate, expedite and improve activities in the areas of Engineering Support; Manufacturing Support; Quality Supervision and Control; Tool, Gage and Test Equipment support; Purchasing and Material Support; and, Information Systems Support that were previously allocated to weapon types.

The Committee recommends \$71,753,000 for R&D Support in order to continue to conduct timely and essential activities directly supporting research, development, design, and maintenance functions where the work is performed by the same functional organization, the work supports two or more weapon types, and the work is essentially the same for each weapon-type and association of project costs to a weapon type would be arbitrary and are not directly identified or allocated to specific weapon types. The Committee directs the NNSA to fund the Nevada Test Site at \$40,000,000, \$5,000,000 above the request, to maintain the Subcritical Experiment Program, including the Phoenix Explosive Pulse Power program.

The Committee recommends \$243,727,000 for R&D Certification and Safety in order to promote core competencies and capabilities not directly attributable to a single warhead type. Critical activities include modeling and assessment; safety, surety, and quality; warhead effects and system analysis studies, and model-based engineering and manufacturing; preparing and performing hydrodynamic tests; providing engineering and infrastructure support; multi-system surveillance; material science support and legacy archiving. The Committee recommends that an additional \$21,000,000 be provided for Research and Development Certification and Safety to integrate new technologies into the stockpile

consistent with the RRW program. The Committee provides an additional \$10,000,000 to Los Alamos National Laboratory to conduct hydrodynamic testing in support of the Stockpile Stewardship program.

The Committee recommends \$171,587,000 for Management, Technology, and Production in order to continue key management and workload activities, not associated with a particular weapon type, which includes updating the Stockpile Dismantlement Database for the Nuclear Weapons Complex; Gas Transfer System [GTS] Redevelopment Reclamation for the First Production Unit [FPU]; core surveillance diagnostics; timely close-out of Significant Finding Investigations [SFIs]; conducting component engineering activities, reservoir forging development and special stockpile studies. The Committee provides \$4,000,000 above the request to fund independent assessments of the safety of the stockpile and secure information exchange within the weapons complex.

Reliable Replacement Warhead.—In response to a Los Alamos National Lab proposal to improve the sustainability of our national nuclear deterrent, Congress adopted the Reliable Replacement Warhead [RRW] Program in the fiscal year 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 108–447). NNSA is undertaking the RRW Program to understand if warhead design constraints imposed on Cold War systems (e.g. high yield to weight ratios that have typically driven “tight” performance margins in nuclear design) are relaxed, could replacement components for existing stockpile weapons be more easily manufactured with more readily available and more environmentally benign materials, and whose safety and reliability could be assured with high confidence, without nuclear testing. This effort does not call into question the safety or reliability of the current stockpile but acknowledges the long-term sustainability of the legacy stockpile will be difficult. Implementation of RRW should also result in reduced life-cycle costs for supporting the stockpile. The Committee recognizes that RRW is early in its development and will not significantly alter the near-term plans for stockpile support such as LEPs, but NNSA is encouraged to move aggressively to incorporate benefits from RRW into the stockpile as soon as possible.

The Committee recommends \$25,351,000 for RRW to accelerate the planning, development and design for a comprehensive RRW strategy that improves the reliability, longevity and certifiability of existing weapons and their components.

Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 to support the funding of the Air Force led study. The NNSA–DOD teams will conduct B83 impact studies and analyze test data. Sandia National Laboratory is the site of the RNEP tests and the Laboratory possesses a unique set of capabilities to conduct the test on a qualified test track where they are able to design and produce necessary instrumentation. Sandia is also able to maintain a Secret/Restricted Data Protected Environment in which to conduct the test and disassemble test materials that include hazardous material such as depleted uranium and insensitive high explosives. There are no other facilities aside from Sandia and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory where the test data can be readily used to validate computer models that require terra-scale

computers to model the data. If this test were moved to another site, it would cost at least 100 percent more than the existing budget request in order to replicate the test facility, prepare the test in a Secret/Restricted Data environment and handle the appropriate material. Any alternative site would need to conduct the appropriate environmental impact statement to ensure full compliance with environmental statutes. The Committee urges the Department to quickly complete the testing and opposes the Department moving this test to any other facility, as it would be a waste of taxpayer resources. The Committee reminds the administration that none of the funds provided may be used for activities at the engineering development phases, phase 3 or 6.3 or beyond, in support of the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator.

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the warhead dismantlement program within stockpile services. The Committee urges the NNSA to explore alternatives to more aggressively work off the dismantlement backlog, but acknowledges that effectively utilizing NNSA site/plant space and throughput capacities is challenging in order to balance the priority commitment to support the Life Extension Programs.

CAMPAIGNS

Campaigns focus on scientific, technical and engineering efforts to develop and maintain critical capabilities and tools needed to support stockpile refurbishment and continued assessment and certification of the stockpile for the long term in the absence of underground nuclear testing. The major elements of the campaigns are: science campaigns, engineering campaigns, inertial confinement fusion and high yield, advanced simulation and computing, pit manufacturing and certification, and readiness campaigns.

Within available funds, the Department is directed to work with the UNLV Research Foundation and a consortium of universities to continue design, preparation and experimentation on the Atlas Machine.

Science Campaigns.—The Committee recommendation includes \$307,925,000 for the Science campaign, an increase of \$46,000,000 above fiscal year 2005 levels. The Science Campaign is the principal mechanism for supporting the science required to maintain the technical viability of the national nuclear weapons laboratories to enable them to respond to emerging national security needs. As such the campaign maintains the scientific infrastructure of the three weapons laboratories.

The Department is directed to renew for 5 years the existing cooperative agreements with the University of Nevada Las Vegas and the University of Nevada Reno. The Department is also directed to provide funding of \$3,000,000 to each institution per year.

Primary Assessment Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$55,179,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget request, to improve the understanding of boost physics, one of the most complex challenges facing weapons designers. To understand the performance of materials subjected to extreme pressures that occur during a nuclear event, the laboratories have developed the capabilities to replicate the extreme physical environment in order to support the stockpile stewardship activities. The Committee ex-

pects the laboratories to support these activities with experiments using radiography and hydrotests. This data will be used to reduce the uncertainties in performance codes. Within the increased level of funding \$5,000,000 is provided to Los Alamos to initiate preliminary design activities and demonstrate the capability of proton radiography of the LANSCE facilities in supporting stockpile stewardship activities.

The Committee directs NNSA to fund the Nevada Test Site at \$15,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 to maintain NTS dynamic experiments, diagnostics, and data analysis, including past UGT analysis, at the level necessary to sustain the critical personnel skills and institutional viability to meet national program goals.

Test Readiness.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000, the same as the budget request and a decrease of \$1,784,000 below fiscal year 2005 funding levels.

Dynamic Materials Properties.—The Committee recommends \$90,894,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee provides an additional \$5,000,000 above the budget request of \$20,000,000 to fund the Dynamic Materials Properties at the Nevada Test Site [NTS], and directs NNSA to make full use of plutonium experiments at the Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research facility [JASPER] and experiments on dynamic materials properties at the Atlas facility. The Committee opposes the budget request since it is unable to adequately support necessary experiments to validate thermodynamic properties and better understand material properties. Without additional funding, the Atlas Machine at the Nevada Test Site would be put on standby. The Committee directs the Department to use the increased funds to support experiments using the Z machine at Sandia National Lab, gas guns at Los Alamos, dynamic materials property tests using Atlas and plutonium experiments at the Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental facility [JASPER] located at the Nevada Test Site. The Committee directs the Department to support additional funding to Lawrence Livermore National Lab for experiments on equation-of-state measurements at JASPER needed for primary certification. The Committee recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for LCS laser upgrades to the Idaho Accelerator Center.

Advanced Radiography.—The Committee recommends \$59,520,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 above the budget request. The goal of the Advanced Radiography program is to develop multi-axis, multi-time radiographic hydrotest capability and to develop techniques for focused physical studies. The top priority for NNSA has been the refurbishment and reinstallation of the 2nd axis on DARHT. This is a joint effort among LANL, LLNL and Lawrence Berkley National Lab. The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 to support improvements in radiography improvements to better diagnostic support on future subcritical experiments ad to ensure timely completion of the DARHT 2nd axis.

Secondary Assessment Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$77,332,000, an increase of \$16,000,000. This program plays a critical role in developing the Advanced Scientific Computing effort to validate experimental data in modeling the yield performance of our nuclear systems and the impact of aging of ma-

terials. This program supports hydrodynamic and high-energy-density experiments.

As a result of NNSA's decision to focus on construction of the National Ignition Facility [NIF] rather than focus on stockpile research there will be an increased reliance on the Z facility at Sandia and the Omega laser at the University of Rochester to support critical R&D efforts. As such, the Committee directs the NNSA to support additional experiments on Z machine and Omega laser using the increase in funding. Failure to provide adequate funding would prevent the labs from meeting the necessary campaign milestones.

Engineering Campaigns

The Committee recommends \$272,756,000 for the Engineering Campaign, an increase of \$14,013,000 over fiscal year 2005 levels. This campaign provides validation of engineering science, modeling and simulation tools necessary to support design, qualification and the certification of the stockpile. This campaign also supports at an increased level the development of surety technologies that are critical to ensuring the safe storage and transportation of these weapons.

Enhanced Surety.—The Committee recommends \$45,845,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 above the request, to provide validation technology for inclusion in the stockpile refurbishment program to assure that modern nuclear safety standards are fully met and a new level of use-denial performance is achieved. The Committee recommends \$16,000,000 in additional funding to be provided to research, develop and design architectures to integrate required safety, security, reliability and use control functions. Work performed under this campaign supports all of the current and future stockpile activities that will utilize MESA developed micro technologies. This funding increase will allow restoration of activities for developing surety architectures that will provide increased security during storage, transportation and mission-related activities. This funding should be used to supplement the increased investment in the RRW initiative to ensure that enhanced safeguards are included in future modifications to the stockpile.

Weapons Systems.—The Committee recommends \$20,040,000, to accelerate the acquisition of experimental data necessary to validate new models and simulation tools being developed in the Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign.

Nuclear Survivability.—The Committee recommends \$25,386,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 above the budget request to develop and validate tools to simulate nuclear environments for survivability assessments and certification; restore the capability to provide nuclear-hardened microelectronics and microsystem components for the enduring stockpile; and accelerate the qualification and certification of the neutron generator and the arming, fusing and firing system for the refurbished W76. The Committee provides \$16,000,000 to support work at the MESA facility to design work for the W76-1 and other reentry systems to meet the requirement for radiation hardening. Sandia National Laboratory retains the only expertise in the Nation to develop equipment and electronics capable of withstanding intense radiation environments.

Enhanced Surveillance.—The Committee recommendation includes \$111,207,000 for the Enhanced Surveillance Campaign, \$15,000,000 above the request. The increase is provided to begin enhanced surveillance work to take advantage of the accelerated MESA completion and newly-developed ASC simulation codes, as well as to encourage the development and deployment of advanced surveillance technologies and techniques into RRW and the sustainable stockpile. Modern stockpile evaluation based upon the enhanced surveillance program activities is intended to provide an accurate, more timely and more cost-effective means for assuring performance of existing stockpile systems, upcoming LEPs, and RRW. Funding increases will enable the development and implementation of these new techniques, and improving their readiness for RRW and the sustainable stockpile.

The Enhanced Surveillance program provides component and material lifetime assessments and develops predictive capabilities for early identification and assessment of stockpile aging concerns. This program supports the University Research Program in Robotics at \$4,465,000.

Project 01-D-108 Microsystem and Engineering Science Applications [MESA], SNL, Albuquerque, New Mexico.—The Committee recommendation includes \$65,564,000 to maintain the construction schedule consistent with projected stockpile needs. The budget also provides \$4,714,000 in operating funds to support other project costs that are related to the MESA line item construction project but are not capitalized.

Inertial Confinement Fusion and High Yield

The Committee recommends \$314,023,000, a reduction of \$4,482,000 from the budget request for the Inertial Confinement Fusion and High Yield Campaign. This allocation restores \$61,000,000 in funding to the Support of Stockpile and Inertial Fusion Technology program that was cut from the budget request.

National Ignition Facility [NIF].—The Committee is disappointed in the long-term funding outlook for Weapons Activities contained in the fiscal year 2006 FYNSP. Compared to the budget request in fiscal year 2005, Weapons Activities funding is reduced by \$3,000,000,000 over the next 5 years. This decline is likely to have significant programmatic impacts and drastically curtail NNSA's scientific capabilities. It is difficult to conceive of a single program not being severely impacted, including NIF, as a result of the declining budget. The Committee is cognizant that the modest funding reduction of \$25,000,000 in fiscal year 2005 to the NIF program forced NNSA managers to rebaseline the entire project. As a result of the rebaselining effort, the NNSA has made the decision to support the NIF construction effort at the expense of the Inertial Confinement Fusion and High Yield Campaigns, putting in jeopardy critical high energy stewardship research at Los Alamos, Sandia, and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories. The fiscal year 2006 budget cuts experimental programs that are essential in obtaining scientific data for ASC codes. The budget proposes the elimination of the Inertial Fusion Technology program that supported research on the Z machine and High Average Power Laser

program. Currently, NIF is able to operate four beamlines, making NIF the most powerful laser in the world.

The NNSA has not completed the rebaselining of the NIF program, and the Committee directs that no funds be expended on project 96-D-111 in order to focus on supporting a comprehensive stewardship program.

Ignition.—The Committee recommends \$68,800,000 to support experiments at Inertial Confinement facilities to demonstrate the principles of thermonuclear fusion. Sufficient funding is provided to support computer simulation, target fabrication, and target design calculation.

Support for Other Stockpile Programs.—In order to avoid drastic cuts to the ICF program, the Committee recommends restoring funding to \$41,000,000 to perform experiments on the Z-machine to validate computer models as well as experiments on OMEGA at the University of Rochester, NY. This is an increase of \$31,128,000 above the budget request.

NIF Diagnostics, Cryogenics and Experimental Support.—The Committee provides \$30,000,000. It is clear from recent advances in target research that targets may hold the key to significant increases in efficiency. Targets with cryogenic fuel, composite ablaters, foams, double shells and advanced hohlraum designs can compensate for limitation for both indirect and direct target concepts. The Committee directs the Department to provide \$10,000,000 from within available funds to accelerate development of targets to support experiments on NIF, OMEGA and Z-machine.

Pulsed Power Inertial Confinement Fusion.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$10,900,000, a \$910,000 increase over the budget request for pulsed power ICF to assess Z pinches as drivers for ignition and high yield fusion.

University Grants/Other ICF Support.—The Committee provides \$7,700,000 for research assistance in high energy density science, a level consistent with fiscal year 2005.

The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to Nevada Terawatt Facility. Within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 is for research into strongly magnetized highly density energy matter and \$2,000,000 is for construction of the high energy, short-pulse laser system.

Facility Operations and Target Production.—The Committee provides \$54,623,000 as requested to support operations on OMEGA and Z-machine. Funds will support target production, engineering support, and maintenance.

Inertial Fusion Technology.—The Committee is disappointed that the budget completely eliminated funding with this account. As such the Committee has restored the funding to \$41,000,000 and provides \$6,000,000 to prepare Z-machine to support extended operations.

NIF Demonstration.—The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 to support the NIF Demonstration program. The committee directs the NNSA to use this funding to support Stockpile Stewardship responsibilities necessary for closeout costs or other impacts as a result of the halt in construction and installation.

High Energy Petawatt Laser Development.—The Committee strongly supports the OMEGA petawatt laser and provides

\$10,000,000 an increase of \$7,000,000 above the request. The funding supports the development and testing of two short pulsed laser beams to support the existing capabilities at OMEGA in Rochester, New York. The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$7,000,000 for university grants and other support. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 is provided for continued development of petawatt laser at the University of Texas at Austin; \$2,000,000 is provided to the University of Nevada, Reno to continue its collaboration with Sandia National Laboratories on highly diagnosed studies of exploding wire arrays and implosion dynamics. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 to Sandia National Laboratories for Z-Petawatt Consortium experiments using the Sandia Z-Beamlet and Z-Petawatt lasers.

Construction—Project 96-D-111.—The Committee directs that no funds shall be expended for this project.

The Committee directs the NNSA to continue working with the Office of Science and the NSF on interagency coordination and support of high energy density physics and high intensity laser science. The Committee recommends that the Department form a High Energy Density Physics Advisory Committee, drawn from the scientific and technical community, to assist in this effort. The Committee further directs the Department to provide to the Committee a plan for funding and managing non-defense high energy density physics research and facilities development by March 1, 2006.

Advanced Simulation and Computing

The Committee recommends \$735,830,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 above the President's budget request, to support stockpile refurbishments, annual assessment and certification. The Committee acknowledges the important role of the ASC Program in Stockpile Stewardship as affirmed by the JASONS' study directed by Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, Public Law 108-7. The Committee shares the concerns raised by the JASONS about ensuring both adequate capacity and capability to meet the growing computational demands of the weapons designers and engineers at the laboratories. The Committee urges NNSA to further improve code confidence through more rigorous analysis. The Committee recognizes that without the Advanced Computing program the labs will be unable to certify the life extension program designs in the required timeframes. Codes based in experimental data are critical to validating the calculated changes to a physics package that will be included in the life extension program. As the labs enter a new phase in the life extension program through the RRW program, improved computer modeling will be critical to designing and deploying more reliable and interchangeable parts.

The Committee is aware of the enormous management and technical challenge the NNSA has faced in establishing the ASC program over the past 10 years. The Committee is supportive of NNSA's proposed transition to a product-focused initiative that will integrate the experimental data and enhance the predictability to answer challenging questions researchers have yet to solve. In fiscal year 2006, the ASC program is expected to deliver an advanced physics and engineering simulation capability to support the W76

and the W80 life extension certifications. The Committee supports the ASC challenge to complete the modern baseline that reflects the comprehensive physics baseline of our enduring stockpile with ASC codes by fiscal year 2009. In order for the NNSA to meet these milestones and complete its transition to a product based program that serves, the Committee directs the Secretary to withhold funding of earmarks that do not directly support the stockpile stewardship mission within the ASC program until the Secretary certifies in writing to Congress on an annual basis that the ASC program remains on track to meet the annual milestones, as well as goals laid out in the NNSA 5-year plan.

The Committee recognizes that there is a need for much faster computer systems to perform the most complicated weapons systems analyses. The Committee recommends an increase of \$75,000,000 to acquire a 150 teraflop computing system at Los Alamos to decrease the time required for the large weapons related calculations and to increase the productivity of the scientists. Currently, Los Alamos is working on a life extension program for the W76. The Committee has been informed that one calculation to support the LEP has been running for 19 months on a 20 teraflop machine. This is an unacceptable timeframe. The purchase of the new 150 TF machine will reduce the runtime from 19 months to just 3 months for the same calculation. In 2003 the Committee charged JASON and the National Academies to report on the requirements drivers and computer architectural directions chosen by the Advanced Simulation and Computing program. The studies recognized that Stockpile Stewardship simulation demands oversubscribe current resources and that a diversity of supercomputer architectures is needed to meet the demanding obligations of Stewardship. Demands of the Life Extension Programs in particular and Stockpile Stewardship in general do not allow the reallocation of leading systems to single problems for any extended period of time. The Blue Gene/L system at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and its focus on critical nuclear weapons science, only fulfills part of the mission needs. While this system effectively targets weapons aging issues, by design it is not suited to advance the complex full-weapons-systems simulation. The Committee agrees with study recommendations and recognizes the need to support the most demanding requirements.

From within amounts provided, the Committee recommends that no less than \$269,800,000 is provided to Los Alamos National Laboratory; \$243,700,000 for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory; and \$162,500,000 for Sandia National Laboratory to support the Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign. In addition, the Committee provides \$55,000,000 for the capacity computing requirements to support the W76-1 LEP.

Pit Manufacturing and Certification

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$248,760,000 for the pit manufacturing and certification campaign, the same as the budget request. This amount includes \$182,821,000 to support the manufacturing and certification of a W88 pit consistent with the project baseline. The Committee directs the NNSA to revise as appropriate the pit production and certification plan and submit

the report to the relevant congressional committees by March 31, 2005, and annually thereafter.

Modern Pit Facility.—The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$7,686,000, the same as the budget request.

Readiness Campaigns

Stockpile Readiness Campaign.—The Committee recommends \$218,755,000 for the stockpile readiness campaign, the amount of the request. This program, initiated in fiscal year 2001, enables the Y-12 National Security Complex to replace or restore production capability and to modernize aging facilities. At present, all of the critical manufacturing capabilities required for weapons refurbishments at Y-12 do not exist.

High Explosives and Weapons Operations.—The Committee recommends \$17,097,000 to establish production-scale high explosives manufacturing and qualification; to deploy and validate technologies and facilities for production re-qualification; and, to demonstrate and validate Enterprise Integration and Collaborative Manufacturing.

Non-Nuclear Readiness.—The Committee recommends \$28,630,000, to deploy commercial products and processes for components supporting the B61, W80, and W76 stockpile life extension programs; to modify existing tritium loading and cleaning facilities to support stockpile life extension programs; and, to support neutron target loading and detonator production.

Tritium Readiness.—The Committee recommendation includes \$87,588,000 for the tritium readiness campaign, the same as the request. This includes funding for the construction of the Tritium extraction facility at the requested level of \$24,894,000.

Advanced Design and Production Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$54,040,000.

Cooperative Agreements.—The Committee recognizes that cooperative agreements with universities are important resources for developing essential technical data for stockpile stewardship. Additionally, such long-term relationships with universities allow considerable opportunity for promoting advanced studies and recruiting the future workforce in technical areas that are critical to the continuing stewardship enterprise. The Committee remains supportive of this activity and directs the administration to honor existing cooperative agreements as this new office implements its responsibilities. The Committee is aware of the successful partnerships between the NNSA and the University of Nevada-Las Vegas and the University of Nevada-Reno that have been fostered through a series of cooperative agreements. The Department is encouraged to renew these agreements.

READINESS IN TECHNICAL BASE AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,696,336,000 an increase of \$64,950,000 from the budget request.

The readiness in technical base and facilities [RTBF] program provides the underlying physical infrastructure and operational readiness for the directed stockpile work and campaign programs. RTBF activities include ensuring that facilities are operational, safe, secure, and in compliance with regulatory requirements, and

that a defined level of readiness is sustained at facilities funded by the Office of Defense Programs.

Operations of Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$1,200,483,000, an increase of \$39,700,000, to maintain readiness for all RTBF facilities. The Committee provides an additional \$15,000,000 above the budget request to support operation and recapitalization of facilities at the Nevada Test Site [NTS], specifically the Device Assembly Facility preparations for expanded missions, the Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research facility, Big Explosive Experimental Facility [BEEF], U1a Complex, and other projects. The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$11,000,000 within the funds provided for modification of the Z-Beamlet laser at the Z Pinch at Sandia National Laboratories. The Committee provides \$12,000,000 from within available funds to support MESA Operations. The Committee provides an additional \$20,000,000 for facility upgrades at the Kansas City Plant, to be distributed as follows: \$5,000,000 is provided to replace machinery essential to support the Life Extension Programs; \$7,000,000 to address deferred maintenance to machinery; and \$5,700,000 to support infrastructure improvement.

The Committee recommendation includes \$2,500,000 for the UNLV Research Foundation to support the ongoing programs of the Institute for Security Studies. The Committee provides an additional \$3,000,000 above the budget request for the Advanced Monitoring Systems Initiative at the NTS to continue micro-sensing technology deployment and prototype deployment of remote monitoring systems for the underground test area.

The Committee recommendation provides an additional \$15,000,000 to improve and upgrade existing roads at the Nevada Test Site and an additional \$4,000,000 to install two new water storage tanks in Area 6 of the NTS. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to purchase and install a Geographic Information Center at the NTS. Additionally, the Committee recommendation provides \$4,000,000 to install a 17-mile fiber optic link between the Nevada Test Site and Indians Springs Air Force Base; and \$4,500,000 to upgrade the Emergency Operations Center within the Nevada Support Facility to meet national program goals.

The recommendation also includes, within funds provided, \$3,000,000 for the Consortium for Terrorism and Fire Science at UNR.

Program Readiness.—The Committee recommends \$105,738,000, the same as the budget request, to enhance readiness and maintain materials processing and component manufacturing readiness.

Special Projects.—The Committee recommendation includes \$19,869,000 for special projects. Within the available funds, \$250,000 for the continuing operations and security at the Atomic Testing History Institute; \$2,000,000 to the UNLV Research Foundation to continue support of the radioanalytical services laboratory. The Committee provides \$3,500,000 to the not-for-profit Technology Ventures Corporations to continue the successful technology transfer and commercialization efforts at the National Laboratories and the Nevada Test Site. The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for the National Museum of Nuclear Science and History.

The Committee recommends \$1,250,000 for the Arrowhead Center at New Mexico State University. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for Rapid Prototyping activities at the Special Technology Laboratory in Santa Barbara, CA to accelerate development of sensor and live plume tracking capabilities at the Nevada Test Site. The Committee recommendation also includes \$2,000,000 for a public-private partnership to continue the test and evaluation of water filtration technology to protect the public against nuclear, biological, and chemical threats. The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 to continue the ongoing administration infrastructure support grant for the UNLV Research Foundation.

Material Recycle and Recovery.—The Committee recommends \$72,730,000, the amount of the budget request.

Construction Projects.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$255,047,000, for construction projects under Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the fire station support at the Nevada Test Site and is pleased by the decision to use a design-build acquisition strategy for the fire stations and encourages completion at the earliest possible time within the funding that has been provided. \$65,000,000 is provided to the 4-D-125 the CMR Replacement facility. In 1999, NNSA approved a strategy to managing risk at CMR that recognized the facility could not continue its mission at acceptable level of risk to the workforce without operational restrictions. The CMRR project will allow the NNSA to consolidate the critical stewardship mission support functions including analytical chemistry, materials characterization, and actinide R&D located in the existing facility. The Committee recognizes and fully supports the NNSA's efforts to construct the CMR Replacement facility near the TA-55 plutonium facility to ensure Los Alamos will be able to fully support its ongoing plutonium mission.

Project 05-D-140, Project Engineering and Design [PED]—RTBF, Various Locations.—The Committee recommends an additional \$2,000,000 for the Test Capabilities Revitalization project at Sandia National Laboratory.

FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM

The Committee recommendation includes \$261,809,000, a reduction of \$21,700,000 below the request.

The facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program is a multi-year but limited term effort to restore the physical infrastructure of the weapons complex and eliminate the maintenance backlog. The program provides funds to accomplish deferred maintenance and utilities replacement while improving facility management practices to preclude further deterioration.

SECURE TRANSPORTATION ASSET

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$212,100,000.

The secure transportation asset program provides for the safe, secure movement of nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, and weapon components between military locations and nuclear complex facilities within the United States.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS INCIDENT RESPONSE

Formerly funded in the Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities account, the program funding for emergency management and radiological emergency response activities ensures a central point of contact and an integrated response to radiological emergencies. The Committee recommends \$118,796,000, the amount of the request.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommendation includes \$740,478,000, the same as the request.

The safeguards and security line identifies the funding necessary for all safeguard and security requirements (except for personnel security investigations) at NNSA landlord sites, specifically the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, the Nevada Test Site, Kansas City Plant, Pantex Plant, Y-12 Plant, and the Savannah River Site Tritium Facilities. The Committee directs NNSA to fund the Nevada Site Office security budget at the fiscal year 2006 request of \$62,000,000 and provide an additional \$20,000,000 to fully staff the security force at the Device Assembly Facility, including the full implementation of the protective force Special Response Team program. The Committee provides \$20,000,000 to complete the expansion of the red network at Los Alamos in order to reduce the necessity for CREM. The Committee provides within available funds \$12,000,000 to reinvigorate security research development, test and evaluation. Without the assistance of innovative technological solutions, most sites are forced to rely on protective forces. Technology can be a force multiplier, but without investment in advanced security technology research and development new technologies will not be realized. The Committee provides \$1,900,000 to deploy and demonstrate an enterprise PKI for secure authentication and communication at Sandia National Laboratory.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$1,409,033,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 1,637,239,000 |
| House allowance | 1,500,959,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 1,729,066,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes \$1,729,066,000 for defense nuclear nonproliferation, an increase of \$91,827,000.

The Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation account funds programs and activities to (1) prevent the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; (2) detect the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide; (3) provide for international nuclear safety, and (4) eliminate inventories of surplus fissile materials usable for nuclear weapons. These highly important initiatives address the danger that hostile nations or terrorist groups may acquire weapons of mass destruction or weapons-usable material, dual-use production technology or weapons of mass destruction expertise. The major elements of the program include the following: nonproliferation and verification research and

development, nonproliferation and international security, and nonproliferation programs with Russia.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] in preventing states of concern and terrorists from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons. Developments with North Korea and Iran as well as the A.Q. Khan nuclear black market underscore the need to strengthen the NPT. The Committee is concerned that efforts to strengthen the NPT have been weakened by the allegation that U.S. nuclear weapons policy is not consistent with its commitment under Article VI of the NPT to work toward general and complete disarmament. The nuclear posture and nonproliferation policies of the United States are consistent with its obligations under Article VI. The United States nuclear stockpile is the smallest in many decades, and it is not developing new generations of nuclear weapons. The Committee urges the Department of Energy to focus on the primary challenge of strengthening the NPT by closing the loopholes that enable countries to develop weapons programs under the guise of peaceful nuclear energy programs. The Committee also urges the Department to use any and all incentives available to accelerate conversion of research reactors fueled with highly-enriched uranium [HEU] to low enriched uranium to eliminate the use of HEU in the civilian sector.

NONPROLIFERATION VERIFICATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommendation includes \$297,218,000, an increase of \$30,000,000.

The nonproliferation and verification research and development program conducts applied research, development, testing, and evaluation leading to prototype demonstrations and detection systems that are critical to the United States response to current and projected threats posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and diversion of special nuclear material. The program works directly with agencies responsible for monitoring proliferation and combating terrorism.

The Committee recommendation includes \$2,500,000 for the UNLV Research Foundation support of nonproliferation activities at Institute for Security Studies.

The Committee supports the nuclear and radiological national security program. The NNSA is directed to provide for the sustained development of advanced technologies needed to counter nuclear terrorism threats and should focus on improving capabilities through research and development in threat assessment and prediction, basic nuclear understanding, sensors and detection systems, consequence mitigation, forensics and attribution and render-safe technologies.

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 to support a research and development program in the NNSA, through the national laboratories and drawing on the expertise of the Science programs, to provide a foundation and long term R&D capability in chemical and biological detection.

Project 06-D-180, National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Program, Project Engineering and

Design [PED], National Security Laboratory, PPNL, Washington.—The Committee recommendation includes \$13,000,000.

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to begin the conceptual design effort to design a facility to accommodate the security category of III/IV radiological mission, materials and activities currently housed at TA-18.

NONPROLIFERATION AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The Committee recommendation includes \$90,173,000, an increase of \$9,827,000 from the request to adequately fund Global Threat Reduction Initiative. The Committee supports the administration's efforts to remove and secure high-risk nuclear and radiological materials and equipment around the world that pose a threat to the United States and its allies by: consolidating, accelerating, and expanding the Department's nuclear materials removal efforts; enhancing the security of vulnerable radiological materials worldwide; and identifying nuclear and radiological materials and equipment not being addressed by current nonproliferation activities.

The nonproliferation and international security program supports activities to: control the export of items and technology useful for weapons of mass destruction [WMD]; implement international safeguards in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]; monitor and implement treaties and agreements; develop and implement policy in support of international security efforts aimed at securing high-risk nuclear material; develop and implement transparency measures to assure international nonproliferation and arms control commitments; and explore and implement innovative approaches to improve regional security. The Committee directs the Department to provide \$5,000,000 in grants to institutions of higher learning and non-profit entities for research related to nuclear nonproliferation and chemical and biological weapons detection. Each individual grant provided shall not exceed \$500,000.

The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to reinvigorate initiatives focused on removing nuclear materials from vulnerable sites around the world. These activities are essential to prevent terrorist groups or states hostile to the United States from acquiring destructive nuclear capabilities.

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR MATERIALS PROTECTION AND COOPERATION

The Committee recommendation includes \$343,435,000, the same as the request. This program will continue to improve the security for nuclear material and weapons in Russia by installing basic rapid upgrades and through comprehensive security improvements.

The Committee continues to believe that these activities are critical elements of the United States nonproliferation efforts.

Regarding the second line of defense activities, the Committee urges the NNSA to continue its efforts in the use of integrated monitoring methodology for special nuclear monitoring detection at airports, ports, and border crossing in the former Soviet Union and newly independent States. The Committee provides \$97,929,000 for Second Line of Defense Activities, including \$73,929,000 for the Megaports program.

GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION

The Committee recommendation includes \$50,890,000 to support the Global Initiative for Proliferation Prevention [GIPP]. In fiscal year 2005, this account was formerly named the Russian Transition Initiatives [RTI] and supported the funding for the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention and the Nuclear Cities Initiative [NCI]. Although the names have changed the purpose remains the same. The Department recognizes that scientists in other countries are seeking to, or are already working on developing the capability for nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. Consistent with the successful mission of the former RTI programs, the Department should look to engage scientists outside the former Soviet Union in useful scientific discovery and cooperation. The Department should continue to support the original activities within Russia, but seek to expand its cooperation with other countries that pose the highest risk of developing weapons of mass destruction.

HEU Transparency Implementation.—The Committee recommendation includes \$20,483,000 to support continued work with Russia to provide confidence to the United States that the Russian highly enriched uranium [HEU] being converted is from its military stockpile, consistent with the 1993 United States-Russia HEU Purchase Agreement.

Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium Production Program.—The Committee recommendation includes \$152,000,000 for this program to assist the Russian Federation in ceasing its production of weapons-grade plutonium production by providing replacement power production capacity.

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 to support conversion of the Zheleznogorsk plutonium reactor.

In 2004, Congress authorized the Department to use international funds for the EWGPP program without further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation. Additionally, the Department is authorized and encouraged to develop and implement cost-sharing options with the Russian Federation, when practicable.

Fissile Materials Disposition.—The Committee recommendation includes \$653,065,000. This program conducts activities in both the United States and Russia to dispose of fissile materials that would pose a threat to the United States if acquired by hostile nations or terrorist groups.

Excess weapons grade plutonium in Russia is a clear and present danger to the security of the United States because of the possibility that it will fall into the hands of non-Russian entities or provide Russia with the ability to rebuild its nuclear arsenal at a rate the United States may be unable to equal. For that reason, the Committee considers the Department's material disposition program of comparable importance to weapons activities; both are integral components of our national effort to reduce any threat posed to the United States and to deter the threat that remains.

The Committee understands the important role the U.S. plutonium disposition program plays in the Department's domestic efforts to consolidate and dispose of inventories of surplus weapons-grade plutonium. The consolidation and the safe disposals of this material from across the complex will significantly lower safety and

security costs, and facilitate the closure of former nuclear weapons sites across the NNSA complex. Any effort to eliminate funding for this project will likely foreclose a disposal pathway for plutonium stored at Savannah River causing the Department to pay the State of South Carolina up to \$100,000,000 per year in fines starting in 2011. Without a viable disposal solution, the cleanup of the Hanford Site and arrangements for decreasing inventories of plutonium at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Pantex Plant will cost taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars annually for storage and related Design Basis Threat activities.

CONSTRUCTION

Project 99-D-141 Pit Disassembly & Conversion Facility.—The Committee recommends \$24,000,000, the same as the budget request.

Project 99-D-143 Mixed Oxide [MOX] Fuel Fabrication Facility.—The Committee recommends \$338,565,000, the same as the request.

GLOBAL THREAT REDUCTION INITIATIVE

The Global Threat Reduction Initiative mission is to identify, secure, remove high-risk, vulnerable nuclear and radiological materials and equipment around the world that pose a potential threat to the United States and the International community. The Committee encourages the Department to increase its efforts to accelerate the return of highly enriched uranium [HEU] from research and test reactors worldwide. The Committee provides \$108,975,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee has provided this funding increase to the Radiological Threat Reduction program to establish a pilot program that would utilize commercial or non-governmental resources for recovery, storage and monitoring of greater than class C domestic radiological sealed sources.

The Committee provides an addition \$7,000,000 to support the conversion of highly enriched uranium core to a low enriched uranium core for as many as four university research reactors located in the United States. The reactors targeted for conversion are Purdue University, Oregon State, University of Wisconsin and Washington State.

NAVAL REACTORS

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$801,437,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 786,000,000 |
| House allowance | 799,500,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 799,500,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes \$799,500,000, an increase of \$13,500,000 above the budget request. The increase is to be transferred to the office of Nuclear Energy to support the Idaho National Laboratory's Advanced Test Reactor.

The Naval Reactors account funds the design, development, and testing necessary to provide the Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants in keeping with the Nation's nuclear-powered fleet defense requirements. Naval Reactors will continue

to develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy's new attack submarine and next-generation aircraft carriers, and continue to maintain the highest standards of environmental stewardship by responsibly inactivating shut down prototype reactor plants.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$353,350,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 343,869,000 |
| House allowance | 366,869,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 343,869,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes the budget request of \$343,869,000.

The Office of the Administrator account provides corporate planning and oversight for programs funded by the Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors appropriations including the National Nuclear Security Administration field offices. This account provides the Federal salaries and other expenses of the Administrator's direct staff, headquarters employees, and employees at the field service center and site offices. Program Direction for Naval Reactors remains within that program's account, and program direction for the Secure Transportation Asset remains in Weapons Activities.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.—The Committee provides \$70,000,000 for the Federal Employees in Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation to allow for greater flexibility for that office for hiring and supporting the Federal staff. Both the budget request and the Committee recognize the increasing role this office and staff play in global nonproliferation efforts. As such it is critical that this office is provided sufficient funding and support to fulfill its national security mission.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TRANSITION TO NNSA

On March 24, 2004, the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA] announced that NNSA would assume responsibilities for both newly generated and legacy wastes, and environmental remediation at NNSA sites beginning in fiscal year 2006. In his announcement, the Administrator stated that NNSA management of newly generated waste would reside with the generator, in this case principally the Office of Defense Programs [NA-10]. Having been assigned authority for the long-term stewardship of the Nation's nuclear weapons program by the NNSA Act, the Committee was concerned that in accepting responsibility for managing legacy waste and environmental remediation, the NNSA may be forced to divert funds from or dilute its focus on weapons activities. As such, the Committee does not support the transfer of cleanup responsibility to the NNSA and expects the Office of Environmental Management make environmental remediation its sole responsibility. The Committee has adopted a new budget structure that more accurately tracks environmental cleanup expenditures by site and project.

The mission of the Office of Environmental Management is the cleanup and risk reduction of the environmental impact as a result of the nuclear weapons program. For over 50 years, the Department and its predecessor agencies supported nuclear weapons production and energy research that has created million of gallons of waste and thousands of tons of contaminated soil, material and nuclear fuel. All of this legacy material must be addressed in an effective way.

Since 2001 the program has succeeded in making significant progress by reducing the life-cycle cost on a comparable scope basis by \$50,000,000,000 and reducing the time frame by 35 years. The Committee is supportive of these efforts and encourages the Department to continue keep the remaining sites on track.

Reprogramming.—The Committee continues to support the need for flexibility to meet the changing funding requirements at the sites. In fiscal year 2006, the Department may transfer up to \$5,000,000 between control points, as noted in the table below, to reduce health or safety risks or to gain cost savings as long as no program or project is increase or decreased by more than \$5,000,000 once during the fiscal year. This reprogramming authority may not be used to initiate new program or programs specifically denied, limited, or increased by Congress in the Act or report. The Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate must be notified within 30 days of the use of this reprogramming authority.

CONTROL LEVELS FOR REPROGRAMMING

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Savannah River site, 2012 accelerations | Office of River Protection, tank farm |
| Savannah River site, 2035 accelerations | activities |
| Savannah River Tank Farm | Closure sites |
| Waste Isolation Pilot Plant | Program direction |
| Idaho National Laboratory | Program support |
| Oak Ridge Reservation | UE D&D fund contribution |
| Hanford site, 2012 accelerated completions | Technology development |
| Hanford site, 2035 accelerated completions | All construction line items |
| Office of River Protection, waste treatment & immobilization | NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites |
| | Safeguards and Security. |

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$6,808,319,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 6,015,044,000 |
| House allowance | 6,468,366,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 6,366,441,000 |

The Committee’s recommendation for Defense Environmental Cleanup totals \$6,366,441,000, an increase of \$351,397,000 above budget request of \$6,015,044,000. The Committee does not support the proposed transfer of environmental cleanup responsibilities from the Office of Environmental Management to the National Nuclear Security Administration [NNSA]. By restoring these core cleanup responsibilities to the Office of Environmental Management the Defense Environmental Cleanup budget is increased by \$222,887,000. The Committee recommends that the Department provide any carry over balances for WERC a consortium for environmental education and technology development, be provided to

support an educational foundation with that organization. Within the amounts provided, the Department is directed to fund hazardous waste worker training at \$10,000,000.

Closure Sites.—The Committee recommendation provides \$1,008,589,000, the same as the budget request. Cleanup of this category of sites is expected to be complete in fiscal year 2006. The recommendation provides \$579,950,000 for Rocky Flats, Colorado; \$327,609,000 for Fernald, Ohio; \$16,000,000 for Ashtabula, Ohio; \$75,530,000 for Miamisburg, Ohio; and \$9,500,000 for West Jefferson site, Columbus, Ohio.

Savannah River Site.—The Committee recommendation provides \$1,247,082,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 to address solid waste stabilization and soil and water remediation for cleanup at the Savannah River Site. The Committee supports the request of \$10,000,000 for the melt and dilute technology for excess weapons-grade plutonium. The Committee believes this project is appropriately managed by the Office of Environmental Management.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant [WIPP].—The Committee recommendation provides \$230,629,000 for the Waste Isolation Pilot Project. The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 to purchase TRUPACT-III shipping containers which will allow the Department to accommodate large shipments to WIPP and reduce worker exposure by not requiring materials to be repackaged. The recommendation includes an additional \$3,500,000 which shall be made available to the Carlsbad community for educational support, infrastructure improvements, and related initiatives to address the impacts of accelerated operations.

The Committee understands that the Carlsbad Field Office has established a joint task force with the City of Carlsbad to evaluate the needs, functions, and requirements of a record center in Carlsbad. In order to provide more timely information in a useable format to citizens, researchers, stakeholders, and regulators, the Committee provides an additional \$5,000,000 and directs the Department to consolidate at Carlsbad all record archives relevant to the operations of WIPP and the TRU waste in the repository under a new contract.

The Committee directs the Department to utilize up to \$2,000,000 from within funds available to the Office of Environmental Management to support the important work of the Center for Excellence in Hazardous Materials.

The Committee provides \$1,500,000 from within available funds for Neutrino research.

Waste Analysis Requirements for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant [WIPP].—The Committee recognizes that the WIPP facility is central to the cleanup of the nuclear weapons complex and that waste should be emplaced as quickly and safely as possible—for reasons of reducing clean-up costs, public safety, and with the growing threat of radiological terrorism and for national security. Current law and regulation regarding the sampling and analysis of waste destined for WIPP produces substantial health and safety risks to workers with little if any corresponding public benefit.

Idaho National Laboratory.—The Committee recommendation provides \$544,725,000, an increase of \$13,000,000 above the request. The Committee has modified the request to accelerate the

construction of the Sodium Bearing Waste Treatment Project at Idaho National Laboratory. The Committee recommends an additional \$39,270,000 to begin construction of Project 06-D-401, Sodium Bearing Waste Treatment Project. The Committee has offset this increase by reducing PBS ID-0014B, operating expenses by \$26,700,000 and \$13,000,000 in additional budget authority.

Oak Ridge Reservation.—The Committee recommendation provides \$221,854,000, an increase of \$25,302,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends reallocating funds to restore funding to the original closure contract baseline for the Melton Valley. The Department has recommended offsets be taken from Safeguards and Security PBS OR-0040 without any impact to the program.

Hanford Site.—The Committee recommendation provides \$749,717,000, the same as the budget request for the Hanford Site.

The Committee recommendation provides \$5,861,000 to operate the waste disposal facility, \$1,813,000 for spent fuel stabilization and storage, and \$15,411,000 for Richland community and regulatory support, the same as the budget request. Within available funds, the Committee recommendation includes \$6,500,000 for the Volpentest Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response [HAMMER] training and education center. The Department is expected to continue making PILT payments at last year's level to counties that have the Hanford reservation within their boundaries. The Committee recognizes that the Department has been taking steps to increase the involvement of, and cooperation with, its co-trustees on natural resource damages issues. The Committee encourages the Department to continue those efforts, including funding for the other natural resource trustees to provide technical assistance in cleanup matters.

Office of River Protection.—The Committee recommendation provides \$962,699,000, an increase of \$34,393,000 above the budget request. Within the available funds, the Committee recommends \$328,840,000 an increase of \$34,393,000 to address tank waste stabilization and disposition.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommendation provides \$230,931,000.

Program Support.—The Committee recommendation provides \$32,846,000 for program support, the same as the budget request.

Federal Contribution to Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.—The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-486) created the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund to pay for the cost of cleanup of the gaseous diffusion facilities located in Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Paducah, Kentucky; and Portsmouth, Ohio. The Committee recommendation includes the budget request of \$451,000,000 for the Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund as authorized in Public Law 102-486.

Technology Development and Deployment.—The Committee recommendation provides \$56,389,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over the budget request. This program focuses on high priority technical needs at near-term closure sites and projects. In addition, the technology program will focus on identifying technical vulnerabilities

and alternative solutions in support of the Department’s accelerated cleanup strategies.

Within available funds, the Committee provides \$6,000,000 for the Western Environmental Technology Office; \$5,000,000 for the UNR School of Medicine Core Facilities equipment; \$4,500,000 for the Great Basin Science Sample and Records Library; \$2,000,000 for the Desert Research Institute’s CAVE project; \$1,000,000 to the UNLV Research Foundation to continue earthquake hazard and seismic risk research; and \$1,500,000 is provided for work on the subsurface science research institute by Idaho National Laboratory and the Inland Northwest Research Alliance institutions; \$5,000,000 is provided for the Diagnostic Instrumentation and Analysis Laboratory.

The Department is directed to renew its cooperative agreements with the University of Nevada-Las Vegas and the University of Nevada-Reno. The Committee is concerned that the Department has ignored direction in prior Conference Reports regarding these cooperative agreements. The Department is specifically directed to reinstitute the NRAMP cooperative agreement at a level consistent with the original agreement.

Within available funds, \$3,000,000 is provided to continue the development of an electrochemical system utilizing ceramic ionic transport membranes for the recycle and disposal of radioactive sodium ion waste.

The Department shall continue its support of the Tribal Colleges Initiative grant, involving Crownpoint Institute of Technology, Diné College, Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, to develop high-quality environmental programs at tribal colleges. The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the continued support of the international agreement and collaboration with AEA Technology to address alternative cost effective technologies for cleaning up legacy waste.

Within available funds, \$3,000,000 is provided for the Desert Research Institute’s Environmental Monitoring Program; \$2,000,000 for the Nye County Groundwater Evaluation Program; \$2,000,000 for emergency and non-emergency communications systems upgrades in Nye County, Nevada, for areas closest to the Nevada Test Site and Yucca Mountain; and \$1,500,000 for the City of Caliente, Nevada.

NNSA Sites and Nevada Off-sites.—The Committee recommendation provides \$352,757,000, an increase of \$207,702,000 over the budget request. The increase reflects the return of cleanup activities to the Environmental Management program that otherwise would have transferred to the NNSA. The Committee recommends \$5,300,000 for Stabilization of Los Alamos Airport Landfill.

Safeguards and Security.—The Committee recommendation provides \$287,223,000, the same as the budget request.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

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|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$687,149,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 635,998,000 |
| House allowance | 702,498,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 661,998,000 |

The Other Defense Activities account provides funding for the following Departmental offices and functions: security; intelligence; counterintelligence; independent oversight and performance assurance; defense-related environment, safety and health support; worker and community transition, legacy management; and hearings and appeals.

OFFICE OF SECURITY AND PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE

The Committee recommendation includes \$321,095,000, \$20,000,000 above the budget request.

The security program consists of the following elements: nuclear safeguards and security, security investigations, and program direction. These programs provide policy for the protection of the Department's nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, classified information, and facilities. They ensure a Department-wide capability to continue essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, allowing DOE to uphold its national security responsibilities and provide security clearances for Federal and contractor personnel.

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$83,029,000 in the budget request. The Committee provides \$7,000,000 to undertake the Chernobyl Research and Service Project.

The defense-related environment, safety and health program is a corporate resource that provides Departmental leadership and management to protect the workers, public, and environment in the areas of oversight, health studies, radiation effects research, employee compensation support, and program direction.

The Committee supports the Radiation Effects Research Foundation at the requested level to carry out the scientific work, which the United States has funded since 1947, to study the health effects associated with the atomic blast over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the DOE Worker Records Digitization project in Nevada.

Former Worker Medical Screening.—The Committee directs the Secretary to allocate \$16,500,000 for the former worker medical screening programs, \$4,000,000 above the budget request. From within available funds the Committee directs \$465,000 to extend medical screening and outreach to current and former workers at the three gaseous diffusion plants [GDP] in Portsmouth, Ohio, Paducah, Kentucky and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The Committee directs the Secretary to allocate \$1,000,000 to carry out medical screening and outreach to former workers at the Mound facility in Miamisburg, Ohio; and \$1,000,000 for medical screening and outreach for former workers at the Fernald facility in Harrison, Ohio, who were employed after 1985. The Committee directs the Secretary to commence a program of early lung cancer detection using helical low dose CT technology for all workers who are at elevated risk of lung cancer at the Y-12 and X-10 facilities in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, consistent with the eligibility protocols established for the three GDPs. Given that the cancer screening program carried out at the three GDPs since 2000 has identified the majority of

lung cancers at early stages where surgical intervention is likely to be successful, and which has led to an increase in survival rates; and given the increased rates of lung cancer identified in health studies at Y-12, it is appropriate to extend lung screening to at-risk workers at the Oak Ridge Y-12 and X-10 facilities. The Committee supports DOE's plan to continue and extend its regional medical screening projects in fiscal year 2006. To offset the increases, the Committee allocates \$2,700,000 in fiscal year 2006, for activities under the DOE-HHS Memorandum of Agreement, and directs the Department to prioritize funds for the work of the National Center for Environmental Health at Los Alamos National Labs, and to fully support the research work of the Health Energy Related Branch of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

LEGACY MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes \$45,076,000, the same as the budget request.

DEFENSE-RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

The Committee recommendation includes \$87,575,000 for National Security Programs Administrative support. This fund pays for departmental services that are provided in support of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

FUNDING FOR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN IDAHO

The Committee recommendation includes \$123,873,000 to fund the defense-related activities at the Idaho National Laboratory [INL] and associated Idaho cleanup sites. This amount includes \$17,762,000 for INL infrastructure, the same as the budget request, \$75,008,000 for Idaho site-wide safeguards and security, the same as the budget request; and \$31,103,000 for program direction to support headquarters and Idaho Field Office personnel.

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

The Committee recommendation includes \$4,353,000 for the Office of Hearings and Appeals, the same as the budget request.

The Office of Hearings and Appeals conducts all of the Department's adjudicative processes and provides various administrative remedies as may be required.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$229,152,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 351,447,000 |
| House allowance | 351,447,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 277,000,000 |

The Committee recommends \$277,000,000 for defense nuclear waste disposal.

This account provides the Federal Government's fiscal year 2006 contribution to the nuclear waste repository program to support nuclear waste repository activities attributed to atomic energy defense activities.

The Committee understands that the Department formally approved in 1995 the right of the Affected Units of Local Government to retain interest earned on unexpended balances in their oversight accounts. The Committee affirms that this policy reflects the intent of Congress and should be maintained by the Department.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

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

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

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

The Bonneville Power Administration [BPA] is the Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest, a 300,000 square-mile service area that encompasses Oregon, Washington, Idaho, western Montana, and small portions of adjacent States in the Columbia River basin. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 10 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system are operated as an integrated power system with operating and financial results combined and reported as the Federal Columbia River Power System [FCRPS]. BPA is the largest power wholesaler in the Northwest and provides about 45 percent of the region's electric energy supply and about three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

BPA finances its operations on the basis of the self-financing authority provided by Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974 (Transmission Act) (Public Law 93-454) and the borrowing authority provided by the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Pacific Northwest Power Act) (Public Law 96-501) for energy conservation, renewable energy resources and capital fish facilities. Authority to borrow is available to the BPA on a permanent, indefinite basis.

The Committee is concerned about the increasing cost of salmon recovery efforts in the Columbia River Basin, and about the potential adverse impact of those increased costs on customers of the Bonneville Power Administration. The Committee also is concerned about the quality and efficiency of some of the fish data collection efforts and analyses being performed. As a result, during fiscal

year 2006, the Bonneville Power Administration may make no new obligations from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund in support of the Fish Passage Center. The Committee understands that there are universities in the Pacific Northwest that already collect fish data for the region and are well-positioned to take on the responsibilities now being performed by the Fish Passage Center, and that the universities can carry out those responsibilities at a savings to the region's ratepayers that fund these programs.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$5,158,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | |
| House allowance | 5,600,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 5,600,000 |

The Southeastern Power Administration markets hydroelectric power produced at Corps of Engineers projects in 11 Southeastern States. Southeastern does not own or operate any transmission facilities and carries out its marketing program by utilizing the existing transmission systems of the power utilities in the area. This is accomplished through transmission arrangements between Southeastern and each of the area utilities with transmission lines connected to the projects. The utility agrees to deliver specified amounts of Federal power to customers of the Government, and Southeastern agrees to compensate the utility for the wheeling service performed.

The Committee recommendation includes \$32,713,000 for purchase power and wheeling activities.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$29,117,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 3,166,000 |
| House allowance | 30,166,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 30,166,000 |

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

The Committee recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for purchase power and wheeling activities.

CONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$171,715,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 53,957,000 |
| House allowance | 226,992,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 240,757,000 |

The Western Area Power Administration is responsible for marketing electric power generated by the Bureau of Reclamation, the

Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission which operate hydropower generating plants in 15 Central and Western States encompassing a 1.3-million-square-mile geographic area. Western is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of almost 17,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines with more than 260 substations.

Utah Mitigation and Conservation Fund.—This fund is dedicated primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Central Utah Project and the Colorado River Storage Project in the State of Utah. For fiscal year 2004, the President’s Budget proposes to transfer the authorities and future contributions for the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account from the Secretary of Energy, Western Area Power Administration, to the Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

The Committee recommendation includes \$279,500,000 for purchase power and wheeling activities, and provides \$53,957,000 for construction and rehabilitation as requested.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

The Committee recommendation is \$2,692,000, the same as the budget request.

Creation of the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund was directed by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1994–95 (Public Law 103–236). This legislation also directed that the fund be administered by the Administrator of the Western Area Power Administration for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission to defray operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams in Texas.

The Committee understands that WAPA has included \$6,700,000 in its request to be transferred to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Fund. The Committee expects WAPA to continue budgeting for and transferring these funds to the fund as required by section 214 of Public Law 108–137.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$210,000,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 220,400,000 |
| House allowance | 220,400,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 220,400,000 |

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—REVENUES APPLIED

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$210,000,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 220,400,000 |
| House allowance | 220,400,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 220,400,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes \$220,400,000, the amount of the budget request, for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC]. Revenues are established at a rate equal to

the amount provided for program activities, resulting in a net appropriation of zero.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION | | | | | | |
| ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY | | | | | | |
| Hydrogen Technology: | | | | | | |
| Hydrogen technology | 94,562 | 99,094 | 99,094 | 99,094 | + 4,532 | ..... |
| Fuel cell technologies | 74,944 | 83,600 | 83,600 | 83,600 | + 8,656 | ..... |
| Subtotal, hydrogen technology | 169,506 | 182,694 | 182,694 | 182,694 | + 13,188 | ..... |
| Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D | 89,063 | 72,164 | 86,164 | 92,164 | + 3,101 | + 6,000 |
| Solar energy | 85,841 | 83,953 | 83,953 | 83,953 | - 1,888 | ..... |
| Wind energy systems | 41,267 | 44,249 | 44,249 | 34,249 | - 7,018 | - 10,000 |
| Geothermal technology | 25,594 | 23,299 | 23,299 | 23,299 | - 2,295 | ..... |
| Hydropower | 4,960 | 500 | 500 | 500 | - 4,460 | ..... |
| Vehicle technologies | 166,905 | 165,943 | 167,943 | 199,943 | + 33,038 | + 32,000 |
| Building technologies | 67,138 | 57,966 | 64,966 | 67,000 | - 138 | + 2,034 |
| Industrial technologies | 75,349 | 56,489 | 58,891 | 56,489 | - 18,860 | - 2,402 |
| Distributed energy and electricity reliability | 60,626 | 56,629 | 56,629 | ..... | - 60,626 | - 56,629 |
| Federal Energy Management Program: | | | | | | |
| Departmental energy management program | 1,951 | 2,019 | 2,019 | 2,019 | + 68 | ..... |
| Federal energy management program | 18,144 | 17,147 | 17,147 | 17,147 | - 997 | ..... |
| Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program | 20,095 | 19,166 | 19,166 | 19,166 | - 929 | ..... |
| Facilities and infrastructure: | | | | | | |
| National Renewable Energy Laboratory | 4,762 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,800 | + 1,038 | ..... |
| Construction: 02-E-001 Science and technology facility, NREL | 6,627 | 10,515 | 10,515 | 10,515 | + 3,888 | ..... |
| Total, Facilities and infrastructure | 11,389 | 16,315 | 16,315 | 16,315 | + 4,926 | ..... |
| Weatherization and Intergovernmental program: | | | | | | |
| Weatherization assistance | 224,738 | 225,400 | 235,400 | 240,400 | + 15,662 | + 5,000 |
| Training and technical assistance | 3,422 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 | + 1,178 | ..... |
| State energy program grants | 44,176 | 41,000 | 41,000 | 41,000 | - 3,176 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| State energy activities | 2,320 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | -1,820 | | | | |
| Gateway deployment | 34,973 | 26,657 | 26,657 | 26,657 | 26,657 | 26,657 | 26,657 | -8,316 | | | | |
| International renewable energy program | 6,449 | 2,910 | 3,910 | 2,910 | 2,910 | 2,910 | 2,910 | -3,539 | | | | -1,000 |
| Tribal energy activities | 5,457 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | -1,457 | | | | |
| Renewable energy production incentive | 4,960 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | +40 | | | | |
| Subtotal, Weatherization and intergovernmental program | 326,495 | 310,067 | 321,067 | 321,067 | 321,067 | 321,067 | 325,067 | -1,428 | +15,000 | +15,000 | +4,000 | |
| Congressionally directed priorities | | | | | | | 57,000 | +57,000 | +57,000 | +57,000 | +57,000 | +57,000 |
| Program Direction | 93,129 | 101,524 | 101,524 | 101,524 | 101,524 | 101,524 | 86,524 | -6,605 | -15,000 | -15,000 | -15,000 | |
| Program Support | 16,837 | 9,456 | 9,456 | 9,456 | 9,456 | 9,456 | 9,456 | -7,381 | | | | |
| Use of prior year balances | -5,318 | | | | | | | +5,318 | | | | |
| TOTAL, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY | 1,248,876 | 1,200,414 | 1,236,816 | 1,236,816 | 1,236,816 | 1,236,816 | 1,253,819 | +4,943 | +53,405 | +53,405 | +17,003 | |
| ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Research and development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High temperature superconductivity R&D | 54,560 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 50,500 | -4,060 | +5,500 | +5,500 | +5,500 | |
| Transmission reliability R&D | 15,594 | 9,220 | 13,220 | 13,220 | 13,220 | 13,220 | 14,220 | -1,374 | +5,000 | +5,000 | +1,000 | |
| Electricity distribution transformation R&D | 5,415 | 4,037 | 4,037 | 4,037 | 4,037 | 4,037 | 60,666 | +55,251 | +56,629 | +56,629 | +56,629 | |
| Energy storage R&D | 3,968 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | -968 | | | | |
| Gridwise | 6,448 | 5,500 | 6,745 | 6,745 | 6,745 | 6,745 | | -6,448 | -5,500 | -5,500 | -6,745 | |
| Gridworks | 5,456 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | | -5,456 | -5,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 | |
| Total, Research and development | 91,441 | 71,757 | 77,002 | 77,002 | 77,002 | 77,002 | 128,386 | +36,945 | +56,629 | +56,629 | +51,384 | |
| Electricity restructuring | 19,840 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,400 | -7,440 | | | | |
| Congressionally directed priorities | | | | | | | 21,850 | +21,850 | +21,850 | +21,850 | +21,850 | |
| Program direction | 8,135 | 11,447 | 10,447 | 10,447 | 10,447 | 10,447 | 15,447 | +7,312 | +4,000 | +4,000 | +5,000 | |
| Construction: 04-E-001 Project engineering and design (PED), Energy Reliability and Efficiency Laboratory | 769 | | | | | | | -769 | | | | |
| Use of prior year balances | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION | 120,185 | 95,604 | 99,849 | 99,849 | 99,849 | 99,849 | 178,083 | +57,898 | +82,479 | +82,479 | +78,234 | |
| NUCLEAR ENERGY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| University reactor infrastructure and education assist | 23,808 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | +192 | | | | |
| Research and development: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear energy plant optimization | 2,480 | | | | | | | -2,480 | | | | |
| Nuclear energy research initiative | 2,480 | | | | | | | -2,480 | | | | |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| Nuclear power 2010 | 49,600 | 56,000 | 46,000 | 76,000 | + 26,400 | + 20,000 |
| Generation IV nuclear energy systems initiative | 39,680 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | + 20,320 | + 15,000 |
| Nuclear hydrogen initiative | 8,928 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | + 21,072 | + 10,000 |
| Advanced fuel cycle initiative | 67,456 | 70,000 | 75,500 | 85,000 | + 17,544 | + 15,000 |
| Total, Research and development | 170,624 | 191,000 | 186,500 | 251,000 | + 80,376 | + 60,000 |
| Infrastructure: | | | | | | |
| Radiological facilities management: | | | | | | |
| Space and defense infrastructure | 33,530 | 31,200 | 39,700 | 31,200 | - 2,330 | - 8,500 |
| Medical isotopes infrastructure | 21,024 | 14,395 | 14,395 | 14,395 | - 6,629 | ..... |
| Construction: 05-E-203 Facility modifications for U-233 di disposition, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN | 13,507 | 18,705 | ..... | 18,705 | + 5,198 | + 18,705 |
| Subtotal, Medical isotopes infrastructure | 34,531 | 33,100 | 14,395 | 33,100 | - 1,431 | + 18,705 |
| Enrichment facility and uranium management | 496 | 500 | 500 | 500 | + 4 | ..... |
| Subtotal, Radiological facilities management | 68,557 | 64,800 | 54,595 | 64,800 | - 3,757 | + 10,205 |
| Idaho facilities management: | | | | | | |
| INL Operations and infrastructure | 120,555 | 86,907 | 102,907 | 86,907 | - 33,648 | - 16,000 |
| ANL—West operations ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| INL infrastructure ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Construction: | | | | | | |
| 06-E-200 Project engineering and design (PED), INL, ID ..... | ..... | 7,870 | 7,870 | 7,870 | + 7,870 | ..... |
| 06-E-201 Gas test loop in the ATR, INL, ID ..... | ..... | 3,085 | 3,085 | 3,085 | + 3,085 | ..... |
| 99-E-200 Test reactor area electrical utility upgrade, Idaho National Engineering Lab, ID | 1,511 | ..... | ..... | ..... | - 1,511 | ..... |
| 95-E-201 Test reactor area fire and life safety improvements (INEL) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, Construction | 1,511 | 10,955 | 10,955 | 10,955 | + 9,444 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Subtotal, Idaho facilities management | 122,066 | 97,862 | 113,862 | 97,862 | -24,204 | ..... | -16,000 |
| Idaho statewide safeguards and security | 58,103 | 75,008 | 75,008 | 75,008 | +16,905 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, infrastructure | 248,726 | 237,670 | 243,465 | 237,670 | -11,056 | ..... | -5,795 |
| Spent nuclear fuel management | 6,681 | ..... | ..... | ..... | -6,681 | ..... | ..... |
| Program direction | 60,076 | 61,109 | 61,109 | 61,109 | +1,033 | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, Nuclear Energy | 509,915 | 513,779 | 515,074 | 573,779 | +63,864 | +60,000 | +58,705 |
| Funding from other defense activities | -114,347 | -123,873 | -123,873 | -123,873 | -9,526 | ..... | ..... |
| Funding from Naval Reactors | -10,000 | ..... | -13,500 | ..... | +10,000 | ..... | +13,500 |
| TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY | 385,568 | 389,906 | 377,701 | 449,906 | +64,338 | +60,000 | +72,205 |
| ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Office of Environment, Safety and Health (non-defense) | 7,936 | 9,100 | 5,100 | 9,100 | +1,164 | ..... | +4,000 |
| Program direction | 19,842 | 20,900 | 20,900 | 20,900 | +1,058 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL, ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND HEALTH | 27,778 | 30,000 | 26,000 | 30,000 | +2,222 | ..... | +4,000 |
| OFFICE OF LEGACY MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | |
| Legacy management | 30,881 | 33,522 | 23,522 | 33,522 | +2,641 | ..... | +10,000 |
| Subtotal, Energy supply and conservation | 1,813,288 | 1,749,446 | 1,763,888 | 1,945,330 | +132,042 | +195,884 | +181,442 |
| Use of prior year balances | -6,352 | ..... | ..... | ..... | +6,352 | ..... | ..... |
| Less security charge from reimbursable work ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous appropriations (Public Law 108-199) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL, ENERGY SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION | 1,806,936 | 1,749,446 | 1,763,888 | 1,945,330 | +138,394 | +195,884 | +181,442 |
| CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY | | | | | | | |
| Deferral of unobligated balances, fiscal year 2005 | -257,000 | 257,000 | 257,000 | 257,000 | +514,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Deferral of unobligated balances, fiscal year 2007 ..... | ..... | ..... | -257,000 | -257,000 | -257,000 | -257,000 | ..... |
| Rescission ..... | ..... | -257,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | +257,000 | ..... |
| Total, Clean Coal Technology | -257,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | +257,000 | ..... | ..... |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| | | | | | | House allowance |
| SCIENCE | | | | | | |
| High energy physics: | | | | | | |
| Proton accelerator-based physics | 401,120 | 387,093 | 398,093 | 390,093 | -11,027 | -8,000 |
| Electron accelerator-based physics | 143,929 | 132,822 | 132,822 | 132,822 | -11,107 | ..... |
| Non-accelerator physics | 46,934 | 38,589 | 38,589 | 38,589 | -8,345 | ..... |
| Theoretical physics | 48,995 | 49,103 | 49,103 | 49,103 | +108 | ..... |
| Advanced technology R&D | 94,721 | 106,326 | 117,326 | 106,326 | +11,605 | -11,000 |
| Subtotal | 735,699 | 713,933 | 735,933 | 716,933 | -18,766 | -19,000 |
| Construction: 98-G-304 Neutrinos at the main injector, Fermilab | 745 | ..... | ..... | ..... | -745 | ..... |
| Total, High energy physics | 736,444 | 713,933 | 735,933 | 716,933 | -19,511 | -19,000 |
| Nuclear physics | 404,778 | 368,741 | 406,341 | 417,741 | +12,963 | +11,400 |
| Construction: 06-SC-02 Project engineering and design (PED), Electron beam ion source, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY ..... | ..... | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | +2,000 | ..... |
| Total, Nuclear physics | 404,778 | 370,741 | 408,341 | 419,741 | +14,963 | +11,400 |
| Biological and environmental research | 571,992 | 455,688 | 525,688 | 503,688 | -68,304 | -22,000 |
| Construction: 05-SC-004 Project engineering and design (PED), Facility for the Production and Characterization of Proteins and Molecular Tags | 9,920 | ..... | ..... | ..... | -9,920 | ..... |
| Basic energy sciences: | | | | | | |
| Research: | | | | | | |
| Materials sciences and engineering research | 635,132 | 746,143 | 772,025 | 816,143 | +181,011 | +44,118 |
| Chemical sciences, geosciences and energy biosciences | 239,475 | 221,801 | 223,051 | 246,801 | +7,326 | +23,750 |
| Subtotal, Research | 874,607 | 967,944 | 995,076 | 1,062,944 | +188,337 | +67,868 |
| Construction: | | | | | | |
| 05-R-320 LINAC coherent light source (LCLS) | 29,760 | 83,000 | 83,000 | 83,000 | +53,240 | ..... |
| 05-R-321 Center for Functional Nanomaterials (BNL) | 18,317 | 36,553 | 36,553 | 36,553 | +18,236 | ..... |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| Congressionally directed priorities | | | | 45,000 | + 45,000 | + 45,000 |
| Total, Science program direction | 154,031 | 162,725 | 162,725 | 207,725 | + 53,694 | + 45,000 |
| Subtotal, Science | 3,610,538 | 3,468,323 | 3,671,660 | 3,708,323 | + 97,785 | + 36,663 |
| Use of prior year balances | - 5,062 | | | | + 5,062 | |
| Less security charge for reimbursable work | - 5,605 | - 5,605 | - 5,605 | - 5,605 | | |
| Miscellaneous appropriations (Public Law 108-199) | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, SCIENCE | 3,599,871 | 3,462,718 | 3,666,055 | 3,702,718 | + 102,847 | + 36,663 |
| NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL | | | | | | |
| Repository program | 263,872 | 218,536 | 228,536 | 218,536 | - 45,336 | - 10,000 |
| Program direction | 79,360 | 81,464 | 81,464 | 81,464 | + 2,104 | |
| TOTAL, NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL | 343,232 | 300,000 | 310,000 | 300,000 | - 43,232 | - 10,000 |
| DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | |
| Administrative operations: | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses: | | | | | | |
| Office of the Secretary | 4,644 | 5,399 | 4,843 | 5,399 | + 755 | + 556 |
| Board of Contract Appeals | 648 | 648 | 680 | 648 | | - 32 |
| Chief Information Officer | 37,967 | 51,122 | 39,865 | 51,122 | + 13,155 | + 11,257 |
| Congressional and intergovernmental affairs | 4,826 | 5,089 | 5,067 | 5,089 | + 263 | + 22 |
| Economic impact and diversity | 5,099 | 5,352 | 5,352 | 5,352 | + 253 | |
| General Counsel | 21,774 | 24,217 | 22,780 | 24,217 | + 2,443 | + 1,437 |
| Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation | 106,850 | 111,806 | 110,300 | 111,806 | + 4,956 | + 1,506 |
| Policy and international affairs | 14,993 | 18,844 | 15,743 | 18,844 | + 3,851 | + 3,101 |
| Public affairs | 2,459 | 4,504 | 2,566 | 5,504 | + 3,045 | + 2,938 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and expenses | 199,260 | 226,981 | 207,196 | 227,981 | + 28,721 | + 20,785 |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| B61 | 116,984 | 50,810 | 50,810 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W76 | 234,536 | 162,268 | 162,268 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W80 | 145,239 | 135,240 | 100,240 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, Life extension program | 496,759 | 348,318 | 313,318 | 348,318 | ..... | + 35,000 |
| Stockpile systems: | ..... | ..... | ..... | 311,804 | ..... | + 311,804 |
| B61 | 90,526 | 66,050 | 66,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W62 | 18,254 | 8,967 | 8,967 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W76 | 136,427 | 63,538 | 63,538 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W78 | 43,958 | 32,632 | 32,632 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W80 | 39,191 | 26,315 | 16,315 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| B83 | 44,635 | 26,391 | 26,391 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W84 | 6,070 | 4,402 | 4,402 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W87 | 79,245 | 50,678 | 50,678 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W88 | 48,700 | 32,831 | 32,831 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, Stockpile systems | 507,006 | 311,804 | 301,804 | 311,804 | ..... | + 10,000 |
| Stockpile services: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Production support ..... | ..... | 267,246 | 200,246 | 267,246 | ..... | + 67,000 |
| Research and development ..... | ..... | 66,753 | 50,753 | 71,753 | ..... | + 21,000 |
| Research and development certification and safety | 146,802 | 211,727 | 150,727 | 243,727 | ..... | + 93,000 |
| Management, technology, and production | 112,196 | 166,587 | 131,589 | 171,587 | ..... | + 39,998 |
| Reliable replacement warhead | 8,928 | 9,351 | 25,000 | 25,351 | ..... | + 351 |
| Robust nuclear earth penetrator ..... | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | + 4,000 |
| Warheads Dismantlement | 74,400 | 35,245 | 110,245 | 15,000 | ..... | - 95,245 |
| Subtotal, Stockpile services | 342,326 | 760,909 | 668,560 | 798,664 | ..... | + 130,104 |
| Total, Directed stockpile work | 1,346,091 | 1,421,031 | 1,283,682 | 1,458,786 | ..... | + 175,104 |
| Campaigns: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Science campaigns: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Primary assessment technologies | 73,381 | 45,179 | 35,179 | 55,179 | ..... | + 20,000 |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| 00-D-103, Terascale simulation facility, LLNL, Livermore, CA | 3,202 | | | | - 3,202 | |
| Subtotal, Construction | 3,202 | | | | - 3,202 | |
| Subtotal, Advanced simulation and computing | 698,130 | 660,830 | 500,830 | 735,830 | + 37,700 | + 75,000 |
| Pit manufacturing and certification: | | | | | | |
| W88 pit manufacturing | 130,949 | 120,926 | 120,926 | 120,926 | - 10,023 | |
| W88 pit certification | 60,472 | 61,895 | 61,895 | 61,895 | + 1,423 | |
| Pit manufacturing capability | 13,392 | 23,071 | 23,071 | 23,071 | + 9,679 | |
| Modern pit facility | 6,944 | 7,686 | | 7,686 | + 742 | + 7,686 |
| Pit campaign support activities at NIS | 51,788 | 35,182 | 35,182 | 35,182 | - 16,606 | |
| Subtotal, Pit manufacturing and certification | 263,545 | 248,760 | 241,074 | 248,760 | - 14,785 | + 7,686 |
| Readiness campaign: | | | | | | |
| Stockpile readiness | 45,446 | 31,400 | 31,400 | 31,400 | - 14,046 | |
| High explosives readiness/assembly campaign | 33,946 | 17,097 | 17,097 | 17,097 | - 16,849 | |
| Non-nuclear readiness | 32,693 | 28,630 | 28,630 | 28,630 | - 4,063 | |
| Advanced design and production technologies | 79,150 | 54,040 | 54,040 | 54,040 | - 25,110 | |
| Tritium readiness | 58,379 | 62,694 | 62,694 | 62,694 | + 4,315 | |
| Construction: 98-D-125 Tritium extraction facility, SR | 20,832 | 24,894 | 24,894 | 24,894 | + 4,062 | |
| Subtotal, Tritium readiness | 79,211 | 87,588 | 87,588 | 87,588 | + 8,377 | |
| Subtotal, Readiness campaign | 270,446 | 218,755 | 218,755 | 218,755 | - 51,691 | |
| Total, Campaigns | 2,304,796 | 2,080,444 | 1,911,686 | 2,098,049 | - 206,747 | + 17,605 |
| Readiness in technical base and facilities: | | | | | | |
| Operations of facilities | 1,112,585 | 1,160,783 | 1,204,786 | 1,200,483 | + 87,898 | + 39,700 |
| Program readiness | 105,354 | 105,738 | 105,738 | 105,738 | + 384 | |
| Special projects | 41,168 | 6,619 | | 19,869 | - 21,299 | + 13,250 |
| Material recycle and recovery | 86,269 | 72,730 | 72,730 | 72,730 | - 13,539 | + 19,869 |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| 03-D-121 Gas transfer capacity expansion, Kansas City Plant, Kansas City, MO | | | | | | |
| 03-D-122 Purification facility, Y-12 plant, | | | | | | |
| 3-D-123 Special nuclear materials requalification, Pantex plant, Amarillo, TX | 4,565 | | | | -4,565 | |
| 02-D-103 Project engineering and design (PED), various locations | 5,208 | | | | -5,208 | |
| 02-D-105 Engineering technology complex upgrade, LLNL, CA | 5,357 | | | | -5,357 | |
| 02-D-107 Electrical power systems safety communications and bus upgrades, NV | | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | +3,048 | |
| 01-D-103 Project engineering and design (PED), various locations | 113,088 | 70,350 | 81,350 | 70,350 | -42,738 | -11,000 |
| 01-D-124 HEU materials facility, Y-12 plant, Oak Ridge, TN | | | | | | |
| 01-D-126 Weapons Evaluation Test Laboratory, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX | | | | | | |
| 99-D-104 Protection of real property (roof reconstruction—Phase II), LLNL, Livermore, CA | | | | | | |
| 99-D-127 Stockpile management restructuring initiative, Kansas City plant, Kansas City, MO | | | | | | |
| 96-D-102 Stockpile stewardship facilities revitalization (Phase VI), various locations | | | | | | |
| Subtotal, Construction | 275,083 | 243,047 | 185,047 | 255,047 | -20,036 | +70,000 |
| Total, Readiness in technical base and facilities | 1,657,056 | 1,631,386 | 1,610,870 | 1,696,336 | +39,280 | +85,466 |
| Facilities and infrastructure recapitalization program | 289,239 | 233,484 | 200,484 | 211,784 | -77,455 | +11,300 |
| Construction: | | | | | | |
| 06-D-160 Project engineering and design (PED), various locations | | 5,811 | 5,811 | 5,811 | +5,811 | |
| 06-D-601 Electrical distribution system upgrade, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX | | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | +4,000 | |
| 06-D-602 Gas main and distribution system upgrade, Pantex Plant, Amarillo, TX | | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,700 | +3,700 | |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | |
| Total, Safeguards and security | 751,617 | 740,478 | 825,478 | 740,478 | -11,139 | -85,000 | |
| Subtotal, Weapons activities | 6,671,387 | 6,662,133 | 6,213,121 | 6,586,354 | -85,033 | +373,233 | |
| Use of prior year balances | -14,039 | ..... | ..... | +14,039 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Less security charge for reimbursable work | -29,760 | -32,000 | -32,000 | -32,000 | -2,240 | ..... |  |
| Undistributed miscellaneous adjustment | 4,002 | ..... | ..... | -4,002 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Excluding transfer of DOD appropriations | -300,000 | ..... | ..... | +300,000 | ..... | ..... |  |
| TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES | 6,331,590 | 6,630,133 | 6,181,121 | 6,554,354 | +222,764 | +373,233 | |
| Transfer from Department of Defense appropriations | (300,000) | ..... | ..... | ..... | (-300,000) | ..... |  |
| Total, Weapons Activities (program level) | (6,631,590) | (6,630,133) | (6,181,121) | (6,554,354) | (-77,236) | (+373,233) | |
| DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION | | | | | | | |
| Nonproliferation and verification, R&D | 223,944 | 267,218 | 322,218 | 297,218 | +73,274 | +30,000 | |
| Construction: 06-D-180 Project engineering and design (PED), National Security Laboratory, PNNL ..... | ..... | 5,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | +13,000 | +8,000 | |
| Subtotal, Nonproliferation & verification R & D | 223,944 | 272,218 | 335,218 | 310,218 | +86,274 | +38,000 | |
| Nonproliferation and international security | 152,768 | 80,173 | 75,836 | 90,000 | -62,768 | +14,164 | |
| International nuclear materials protection and cooperation | 319,424 | 343,435 | 428,435 | 343,435 | +24,011 | -85,000 | |
| Accelerated highly enriched uranium (HEU) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Global initiatives for proliferation prevention | 40,672 | 37,890 | 30,312 | 50,890 | +10,218 | +20,578 | |
| HEU transparency implementation | 20,782 | 20,483 | 20,483 | 20,483 | -299 | ..... |  |
| International nuclear safety ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production program | 39,776 | 132,000 | 197,000 | 152,000 | +112,224 | +20,000 | |
| Fissile materials disposition: | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| U.S. surplus materials disposition | 158,422 | 226,500 | 168,700 | 226,500 | +68,078 | +57,800 | |
| Russian surplus materials disposition | 63,488 | 64,000 | 64,000 | 64,000 | +512 | ..... |  |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| Subtotal, Naval Reactors | 801,437 | 786,000 | 799,500 | 799,500 | - 1,937 | + 13,500 |
| Use of prior year balances | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS | 801,437 | 786,000 | 799,500 | 799,500 | - 1,937 | + 13,500 |
| OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | | | | | | |
| Office of the Administrator | 353,350 | 350,765 | 373,765 | 350,765 | - 2,585 | - 23,000 |
| Defense nuclear nonproliferation | | | | | | |
| Use of prior year balances | | - 6,896 | - 6,896 | - 6,896 | - 6,896 | |
| TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | 353,350 | 343,869 | 366,869 | 343,869 | - 9,481 | - 23,000 |
| TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION | 8,979,410 | 9,397,241 | 8,848,449 | 9,426,789 | + 447,379 | + 29,548 |
| DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP | | | | | | |
| Closure Sites: | | | | | | |
| Ashtabula | 15,752 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | + 248 | |
| Columbus | 19,690 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 | - 10,190 | |
| Fernald | 317,725 | 327,609 | 327,609 | 327,609 | + 9,884 | |
| Miamisburg | 110,905 | 75,530 | 105,530 | 75,530 | - 35,375 | - 30,000 |
| Rocky Flats | 641,700 | 579,950 | 579,950 | 579,950 | - 61,750 | |
| Total, closure sites | 1,105,772 | 1,008,589 | 1,038,589 | 1,008,589 | - 97,183 | - 30,000 |
| Savannah River site: | | | | | | |
| 04-D-423 Container surveillance capability in 235F | 20,475 | | | | - 20,475 | |
| 04-D-414 Container surveillance capability in 235F PED | 2,976 | | | | - 2,976 | |
| Nuclear material stabilization and disposition 2012 | 355,111 | 250,303 | 250,303 | 250,303 | - 104,808 | |
| Subtotal, 2012 accelerated completions | 378,562 | 250,303 | 250,303 | 250,303 | - 128,259 | |
| SNF stabilization, disposition/storage | 11,240 | 13,889 | 13,889 | 13,889 | + 2,649 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|
| SR community and regulatory support | 11,592 | 13,046 | 13,046 | 13,046 | + 1,454 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nuclear material stabilization and disposition | 43,218 | 75,105 | 66,105 | 75,105 | + 31,887 | ..... | ..... | + 10,000 |
| Spent nuclear fuel stabilization and disposition | 22,767 | 11,273 | 11,273 | 11,273 | - 11,494 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Solid waste stabilization and disposition | 88,313 | 112,993 | 112,993 | 112,993 | + 24,680 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soil and water remediation | 100,896 | 103,665 | 103,665 | 112,665 | + 11,769 | ..... | + 9,000 | + 9,000 |
| Nuclear facility D&D | 68,198 | 66,516 | 66,516 | 75,516 | + 7,318 | ..... | + 9,000 | + 9,000 |
| Subtotal, 2035 accelerated completions | 346,224 | 396,487 | 386,487 | 414,487 | + 68,263 | ..... | + 18,000 | + 28,000 |
| Radioactive liquid tank waste stabil. & disposition | 381,858 | 500,975 | 500,975 | 500,975 | + 119,117 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| HLW legislative proposal | 112,039 | ..... | ..... | ..... | - 112,039 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 03-D-414, Sait waste processing facility PED SR | 23,469 | 4,342 | 4,342 | 4,342 | - 19,127 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 04-D-408, Glass waste storage building #2 | 43,476 | 6,975 | 6,975 | 6,975 | - 36,501 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 05-D-405, Sait waste processing facility | 25,792 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | + 44,208 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, Tank farm activities | 586,634 | 582,292 | 582,292 | 582,292 | - 4,342 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Savannah River site | 1,311,420 | 1,229,082 | 1,219,082 | 1,247,082 | - 64,338 | ..... | + 18,000 | + 28,000 |
| Waste Isolation Pilot Plant: | | | | | | | | |
| Operate WIPP | 146,430 | 111,948 | 111,948 | 117,948 | - 28,482 | ..... | + 6,000 | + 6,000 |
| Central Characterization Project | 26,242 | 38,502 | 38,502 | 38,502 | + 12,260 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Transportation | 29,248 | 37,631 | 37,631 | 37,631 | + 8,383 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Community and regulatory support | 23,452 | 24,548 | 24,548 | 36,548 | + 13,096 | ..... | + 12,000 | + 12,000 |
| Total, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant | 225,372 | 212,629 | 212,629 | 230,629 | + 5,257 | ..... | + 18,000 | + 18,000 |
| Idaho National Laboratory: | | | | | | | | |
| SNF stabilization and disposition/storage | 32,419 | 12,666 | 12,666 | 12,666 | - 19,753 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nuclear material stabilization and disposition | 1,889 | 1,555 | 1,555 | 1,555 | - 334 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SNF stabilization and disposition—2012 | 10,224 | 19,158 | 19,158 | 19,158 | + 8,934 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Solid waste stabilization and disposition | 109,472 | 140,015 | 140,015 | 140,015 | + 30,543 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition | 127,635 | 124,965 | 124,965 | 98,695 | - 28,940 | ..... | - 26,270 | - 26,270 |
| 06-D-401, Sodium bearing waste treatment project, ID ..... | ..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 54,270 | + 54,270 | ..... | + 39,270 | + 39,270 |
| 04-D-414, Sodium bearing waste treatment facility, PED ID ..... | ..... | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,200 | + 9,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 04-D-402, Cathodic Protection System Expansion PED ID ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soil and water remediation—2012 | 124,994 | 161,489 | 161,489 | 161,489 | + 36,495 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nuclear facility D&D | 5,425 | 5,026 | 5,026 | 5,026 | - 399 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Non-nuclear facility D&D | 26,993 | 39,105 | 39,105 | 39,105 | + 12,112 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soil and water remediation—2035 | 1,984 | ..... | ..... | ..... | - 1,984 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho community and regulatory support | 3,088 | 3,546 | 3,546 | 3,546 | + 458 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| HLW legislative proposal | 96,522 | | | | -96,522 | |
| Total, Idaho National Laboratory | 540,645 | 531,725 | 531,725 | 544,725 | +4,080 | +13,000 |
| Oak Ridge Reservation: | | | | | | |
| Solid waste stabilization and completion—2006 | 39,775 | | | 4,630 | -35,145 | +4,630 |
| Soil and water remediation—Melton Valley | 71,099 | 15,146 | 15,146 | 35,818 | -35,281 | +4,630 |
| Solid waste stabilization and disposition—2012 | 46,744 | 68,360 | 68,360 | 68,360 | +21,616 | +20,672 |
| Soil and water remediation—offsites | 12,753 | 16,483 | 16,483 | 16,483 | +3,730 | |
| Nuclear facility D&D, E. Tenn. Technology Park | 6,540 | 12,534 | 12,534 | 6,034 | -506 | |
| Nuclear facility D&D Y-12 | 27,323 | 40,558 | 40,558 | 40,558 | +13,235 | |
| Nuclear facility D&D ORNL | 19,626 | 16,034 | 25,634 | 16,034 | -3,592 | -9,600 |
| Solid waste stabilization & disp.—science current gen | 18,220 | 18,267 | 18,267 | 18,267 | +47 | |
| Solid waste stabilization & disp.—NNSA current gen | 19,619 | | | | -19,619 | |
| OR contract/post closure liabilities/admin | 14,583 | | | | -14,583 | |
| OR reservation community & regulatory support | 3,592 | 5,670 | 5,670 | 5,670 | +2,078 | |
| Total, Oak Ridge Reservation | 279,874 | 186,592 | 202,652 | 211,854 | -68,020 | +25,302 |
| Hanford Site: | | | | | | |
| Nuclear material stabilization & disposition PFP | 179,097 | 190,772 | 206,565 | 190,772 | +11,675 | -15,793 |
| SNF stabilization and disposition | 122,885 | 58,479 | 58,479 | 58,479 | -64,406 | |
| Nuclear facility D&D, river corridor closure project | 212,033 | 168,501 | 188,501 | 168,501 | -43,532 | -20,000 |
| HAMMER facility | | | 7,500 | | | -7,500 |
| B-reactor museum | | | 1,000 | | | -1,000 |
| Subtotal, 2012 accelerated completions | 514,015 | 417,752 | 462,045 | 417,752 | -96,263 | -44,293 |
| Solid waste stabilization & disposition 200 Area | 219,139 | 165,113 | 173,113 | 165,113 | -54,026 | -8,000 |
| Soil & water remediation—groundwater/vadose zone | 50,231 | 72,955 | 86,955 | 72,955 | +22,724 | -14,000 |
| Nuclear facility D&D—remainder of Hanford | 118,182 | 70,812 | 75,812 | 70,812 | -47,370 | -5,000 |
| Operate waste disposal facility | 6,103 | 5,861 | 5,861 | 5,861 | -242 | |
| SNF stabilization and disposition/storage | 991 | 1,813 | 1,813 | 1,813 | +822 | |
| Richland community and regulatory support | 13,124 | 15,411 | 15,411 | 15,411 | +2,287 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| Subtotal, 2035 accelerated completions | 407,770 | 331,965 | 358,965 | 331,965 | -75,805 | ..... | -27,000 |
| Total, Hanford Site | 921,785 | 749,717 | 821,010 | 749,717 | -172,068 | ..... | -71,293 |
| Office of River Protection: | 684,480 | 625,893 | 690,000 | 625,893 | -58,587 | ..... | -64,107 |
| 01-D-416 Waste treatment & immobilization plant | | | | | | | |
| Tank Farm activities: | | | | | | | |
| Rad liquid tank waste stabl. and disposition | 332,878 | 294,447 | 361,447 | 328,840 | -4,038 | +34,393 | -32,607 |
| HLW rad liquid tank waste stabl & disp leg prop | 31,793 | ..... | ..... | ..... | -31,793 | ..... | ..... |
| 03-D-403 Immobilized HLW interim storage facility ..... | ..... | 7,495 | ..... | 7,495 | +7,495 | ..... | +7,495 |
| River protection community and regulatory support ..... | ..... | 471 | 471 | 471 | +471 | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, Tank Farm activities | 364,671 | 302,413 | 361,918 | 336,806 | -27,865 | +34,393 | -25,112 |
| Total, Office of River Protection | 1,049,151 | 928,306 | 1,051,918 | 962,699 | -86,452 | +34,393 | -89,219 |
| Program direction | 270,016 | 230,931 | 248,816 | 230,931 | -39,085 | ..... | -17,885 |
| Program support | 32,707 | 32,846 | 32,846 | 32,846 | +139 | ..... | ..... |
| Uranium enrichment D&D fund contribution | 459,296 | 451,000 | 451,000 | 451,000 | -8,296 | ..... | ..... |
| Technology development | 59,726 | 21,389 | 21,389 | 56,389 | -3,337 | +35,000 | +35,000 |
| NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites: | | | | | | | |
| Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory | 57,948 | ..... | 54,578 | 54,578 | -3,370 | +54,578 | ..... |
| NNSA Service Center | 9,002 | ..... | 8,304 | 8,304 | -698 | +8,304 | ..... |
| Nevada | 90,095 | ..... | 85,024 | 85,024 | -5,071 | +85,024 | ..... |
| Kansas City Plant | 3,478 | ..... | 4,526 | 4,526 | +1,048 | +4,526 | ..... |
| California site support | 746 | ..... | 550 | 550 | -196 | +550 | ..... |
| Pantex | 24,016 | ..... | 19,654 | 19,654 | -4,362 | +19,654 | ..... |
| Pinellas (Post Closure Benefits) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,769 | +9,769 | +9,769 | +9,769 |
| Sandia National Laboratories | 20,084 | ..... | ..... | 21,997 | +1,913 | +21,997 | +12,228 |
| Y-12 newly generated waste ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -21,997 |
| Nevada off-sites ..... | ..... | 2,846 | 2,846 | 2,846 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Los Alamos National Laboratory | 116,752 | 142,209 | 142,209 | 145,509 | +28,757 | +3,300 | +3,300 |
| Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites | 322,121 | 145,055 | 349,457 | 352,757 | +30,636 | +207,702 | +3,300 |
| Safeguards and Security: | | | | | | | |
| Waste Isolation Pilot Project | 4,072 | 4,223 | 4,223 | 4,223 | +151 | ..... | ..... |
| Oak Ridge Reservation | 21,850 | 28,855 | 28,855 | 28,855 | +7,005 | ..... | ..... |
| Fernald | 1,157 | 1,391 | 1,391 | 1,391 | +234 | ..... | ..... |
| Miamisburg | 524 | ..... | ..... | ..... | -524 | ..... | ..... |
| West Valley | 2,648 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | -848 | ..... | ..... |

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

| Project title | Revised enacted | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Committee recommendation compared to— | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Revised enacted | Budget estimate |
| DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL | | | | | | |
| Defense nuclear waste disposal | 229,152 | 351,447 | 351,447 | 277,000 | + 47,848 | - 74,447 |
| TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES | 16,704,030 | 16,399,730 | 16,370,730 | 16,732,228 | + 28,198 | + 361,498 |
| POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS | | | | | | |
| SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | |
| Operation and maintenance: | | | | | | |
| Purchase power and wheeling | 34,000 | 32,713 | 32,713 | 32,713 | - 1,287 | ..... |
| Program direction | 5,158 | 5,600 | 5,600 | 5,600 | + 442 | ..... |
| Subtotal, Operation and maintenance | 39,158 | 38,313 | 38,313 | 38,313 | - 845 | ..... |
| Offsetting collections | - 34,000 | - 38,313 | - 32,713 | - 32,713 | + 1,287 | + 5,600 |
| Offsetting collections (Public Law 106-377) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION | 5,158 | ..... | 5,600 | 5,600 | + 442 | + 5,600 |
| SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | |
| Operation and maintenance: | | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | 4,639 | 7,042 | 7,042 | 7,042 | + 2,403 | ..... |
| Purchase power and wheeling | 2,900 | 1,235 | 1,235 | 3,000 | + 100 | + 1,765 |
| Program direction | 19,169 | 19,958 | 19,958 | 19,958 | + 789 | ..... |
| Construction | 5,309 | 3,166 | 3,166 | 3,166 | - 2,143 | ..... |
| Subtotal, Operation and maintenance | 32,017 | 31,401 | 31,401 | 33,166 | + 1,149 | + 1,765 |
| Offsetting collections | - 2,900 | - 28,235 | - 1,235 | - 3,000 | - 100 | - 1,765 |
| Offsetting collections (Public Law 106-377) ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION | 29,117 | 3,166 | 30,166 | 30,166 | + 1,049 | + 27,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|
| WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Operation and maintenance: | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction and rehabilitation | | | | | | | | | + 13,765 |
| Operation and maintenance | 20,029 | 53,957 | 40,192 | 53,957 | + 33,928 | | | | |
| Purchase power and wheeling | 39,510 | 47,295 | 47,295 | 47,295 | + 7,785 | | | | |
| Program direction | 227,600 | 148,500 | 148,500 | 279,000 | + 51,400 | | + 130,500 | | + 130,500 |
| Utah mitigation and conservation | 115,844 | 143,667 | 143,667 | 143,667 | + 27,823 | | | | |
| Subtotal, Operation and maintenance | 402,983 | 393,419 | 379,654 | 523,919 | + 120,936 | | + 130,500 | | + 144,265 |
| Offsetting collections | -227,600 | -335,300 | -148,500 | -279,000 | - 51,400 | | + 56,300 | | - 130,500 |
| Offsetting collections (Public Law 98-381) | - 3,688 | - 4,162 | - 4,162 | - 4,162 | - 494 | | | | |
| Offsetting collections (Public Law 106-377) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION | 171,715 | 53,957 | 226,992 | 240,757 | + 69,042 | | + 186,800 | | + 13,765 |
| FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND | | | | | | | | | |
| Operation and maintenance | 2,804 | 2,692 | 2,692 | 2,692 | - 112 | | | | |
| Offsetting collections | | - 2,692 | | | | | + 2,692 | | |
| TOTAL, FALCON AND AMISTAD O&M FUND | 2,804 | | 2,692 | 2,692 | - 112 | | + 2,692 | | |
| TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
| | 208,794 | 57,123 | 266,450 | 279,215 | + 70,421 | | + 222,092 | | + 13,765 |
| FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Commission | 210,000 | 220,400 | 220,400 | 220,400 | + 10,400 | | | | |
| FERC revenues | - 210,000 | - 220,400 | - 220,400 | - 220,400 | - 10,400 | | | | |
| Economic Regulation—Office of Hearings and Appeals | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | 24,419,197 | 24,213,307 | 24,317,857 | 25,074,256 | + 655,059 | | + 860,949 | | + 756,399 |
| (Total amount appropriated) | (24,263,197) | (23,920,307) | (24,281,857) | (25,038,256) | (+ 775,059) | | (+ 1,117,949) | | (+ 756,399) |
| (Advance appropriations from previous years) | (36,000) | (36,000) | (36,000) | (36,000) | | | | | |
| (Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2007) | (36,000) | (257,000) | | | (- 36,000) | | (- 257,000) | | |
| (Emergency appropriations) | (84,000) | | | | (- 84,000) | | | | |

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

Section 301. Language is included under section 301 which prohibits the use of funds in this Act to develop or implement a workforce restructuring plan or enhanced severance payments and other benefits for Federal employees of the Department of Energy under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1993, Public Law 484. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-137).

Section 302. Language is included under section 302 which prohibits the use of funds for severance payments under the worker and community transition program. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2004.

Section 303. Language is included under section 303 which prohibits the use of funds in this Act to initiate requests for proposals or expression of interest for new programs which have not yet been presented to Congress in the annual budget submission, and which have not yet been approved and funded by Congress. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2004.

Section 304. Language is included which permits the transfer and merger of unexpended balances of prior appropriations with appropriation accounts established in this bill. A similar provision was contained in the Energy and Water Development Act, 2004.

Section 305. Language is included that prohibits the use of funds by the Bonneville Power Administration to enter into energy efficiency contracts outside its service area.

Section 306. This section requires the Secretary to compete the management and operating contracts of certain Department of Energy or National Nuclear Security Administration laboratories.

Section 307. This section establishes certain notice and competition requirements for Department of Energy user facilities.

Section 308. The Committee provides a provision allowing the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to authorize certain nuclear weapons production plants, including the Nevada Test Site, to use not more than 4 percent of available fund for research, development and demonstration activities. This provision has been carried in previous Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts.

Section 309. Language is included specifically authorizing intelligence activities pending enactment of the fiscal year 2004 Intelligence Authorization Act (Public Law 108-381).

Section 310. Language is included that requires that waste characterization at WIPP be limited to determining that the waste is not ignitable, corrosive, or reactive. This confirmation will be performed using radiography or visual examination of a representative subpopulation of the waste.

Section 311. This section is included to require that all the national security milestones in the Advanced Simulation Computing

program are achieved before congressionally directed priorities are funded.

Section 312. Language is included under section 312 clarifying the cost-share requirements for a hydrogen fuel project.

Section 313. This provision allows the Secretary to authorize up to 8 percent of laboratory funds be used for laboratory directed research and development.

Section 314. Language is included to ensure the funds provided to the Department are available for payment of Laboratory Directed Research and Development, Plant Directed Research and Development and Site Directed Research and Development activities.

Section 315. Language is included to ensure the funds provided to the Department are available for direct and indirect cost of research performed on behalf of other Federal agencies.

Section 316. Language is included to limit funds from being spent on unbudgeted NNSA complex reforms.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$65,472,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 65,472,000 |
| House allowance | 38,500,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 65,482,000 |

The Committee recommendation for the Appalachian Regional Commission totals \$65,482,000.

The Appalachian Regional Commission [ARC] is a regional economic development agency established in 1965. It is composed of the Governors of the 13 Appalachian States and a Federal cochairman who is appointed by the President.

Consistent with the administration's budget request, the Committee recommendation does not include funding for ARC highways. Funding for ARC development highways is provided through the Highway Trust Fund in fiscal years 1999 through 2004 consistent with provision contained in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (Public Law 102-240).

The Committee recognizes the importance of trade and investment opportunities to the Appalachian region, and is encouraged by the findings of a preliminary trade report determining that Appalachian firms might find significant trade and investment opportunities, particularly in the energy, high technology, and transportation sectors, in the Republic of Turkey and the surrounding region. In this regard, the Committee supports the Appalachian-Turkish Trade Project [ATTP], a project to promote opportunities to expand trade, encourage business interests, stimulate foreign studies, and to build a lasting and mutually meaningful relationship between the Appalachian States and the Republic of Turkey, as well as the neighboring regions, such as Greece. The Committee commends the ARC for its leadership role in helping to implement the mission of the ATTP. The Committee expects the ARC to continue to be a prominent ATTP sponsor.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$20,106,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 22,032,000 |
| House allowance | 22,032,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 22,032,000 |

An appropriation of \$22,032,000, the amount of the request, is recommended for fiscal year 2006.

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board was created by the Fiscal Year 1989 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 100-180). The Board, composed of five members appointed by the President, provides advice and recommendations to the Secretary of

Energy regarding public health and safety issues at the Department's defense nuclear facilities. The Board is also responsible for investigating any event or practice at a defense nuclear facility which has or may adversely affect public health and safety. The Board is responsible for reviewing and evaluating the content and implementation of the standards relating to the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of defense nuclear facilities of the Department of Energy.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$6,000,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 6,000,000 |
| House allowance | 6,000,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 12,000,000 |

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the Delta Regional Authority, an increase of \$6,000,000 above the request.

The Delta Regional Authority [DRA], authorized by Public Law 106-554, was established to assist an eight-state, 236-county region of demonstrated distress in obtaining transportation and basic public infrastructure, skills training, and opportunities for economic development essential to strong local economies.

DENALI COMMISSION

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$66,464,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 2,562,000 |
| House allowance | 2,562,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 67,000,000 |

The Committee recommendation includes \$67,000,000 for the Denali Commission.

The Denali Commission is a regional economic development agency established in 1998 for the intended purpose of delivering basic utilities, including affordable power, and other essential infrastructure to the nation's most geographically isolated communities. The Committee is encouraged by the progress of the Denali Commission in assisting distressed communities throughout Alaska, and urges continued work among local and State agencies, non-profit organizations and other participants in meeting the most pressing infrastructure needs.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

GROSS APPROPRIATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$657,475,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 693,376,000 |
| House allowance | 714,376,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 734,376,000 |

REVENUES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$530,079,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 559,643,000 |
| House allowance | 580,643,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 598,643,000 |

NET APPROPRIATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$128,142,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 134,564,000 |
| House allowance | 134,564,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 136,564,000 |

Fee Recovery.—The Committee recommendation includes bill language providing for a 1 year extension of the authority to continue the fee recovery percentage used in fiscal year 2005. This language requires the NRC to recover 90 percent of its budget authority, less the appropriation derived from the Nuclear Waste fund and the amount necessary to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–375), by assessing license and annual fees.

New Reactor Licensing.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 to support the preparatory activities and pre-application consultations for expected combined license applications beginning fiscal year 2008. The investment over 2 years includes accelerating efforts update NRC's regulatory infrastructure, training and preparing new technical staff and putting into place the infrastructure for additional NRC staff. The Committee urges the NRC to utilize these resources in a manner to ensure the effective and timely consideration of new combined license applications. The Committee expects three to five applications to be submitted in the next 2 years.

Security and Personnel.—The Committee recommends an additional \$21,000,000 to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to be used to conduct site-specific assessments of spent fuel pools at each of the nuclear reactor sites consistent with the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences study. The Committee expects the NRC to provide written updates as to its findings and any changes to the current regulations as a result of the assessments. The Committee directs the NRC to allocate \$4,000,000 to supporting the establishment of Department of Homeland Security's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and to use \$5,600,000 to meet the salary and benefits requirements consistent with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108–447).

The Committee recommendation for the NRC is \$734,376,000. This amount is offset by estimated revenues of \$598,643,000 resulting in a net appropriation of \$136,564,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

GROSS APPROPRIATION

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$7,458,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 8,316,000 |
| House allowance | 8,316,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 8,316,000 |

REVENUES

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$6,712,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 7,485,000 |
| House allowance | 7,485,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 7,485,000 |

This appropriation provides for the Office of Inspector General of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,485,000 for fiscal year 2006.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriations, 2005 | \$3,152,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2006 | 3,608,000 |
| House allowance | 3,608,000 |
| Committee recommendation | 3,608,000 |

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,608,000 for the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. The Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–203) directed the Board to evaluate the technical and scientific validity of the activities of the Department of Energy’s nuclear waste disposal program. The Board must report its findings not less than two times a year to the Congress and the Secretary of Energy.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR
GENERAL

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriations, 2004 | |
| Budget estimate, 2005 | \$9,000,000 |
| House allowance | |
| Committee recommendation | |

The Office of the Inspector General, for fiscal year 2006, proposes to appropriate funds for TVA’s IG out of TVA’s revenues beginning in 2006. The Committee has not included the administration’s proposal to establish a congressionally-funded Office of the Inspector General to over the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Committee believes the current relationship between the Inspector General and the TVA Board is working well and sees no reason to change that relationship.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Section 501. The provision prohibits the transfer of unexpended balances of appropriations to another Federal department, agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government.

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 recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2006:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action program; Middle Rio Grande ESA Collaborative Program; Bank Stabilization on Upper Yazoo Project, MS; Lower Mississippi River Museum Interpretative Site, MS; Missouri and Middle Mississippi Enhancement Project; Lake Champlain Canal Dispersal Barrier Study, Vermont and New York;

Bureau of Reclamation: Water 2025, Norman, OK Feasibility Study; Water Desalination Act of 1996; Rio Grande Collaborative Water Operations Team;

Department of Energy: Energy Conservation and Supply Activities: Hydrogen Technology, Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Hydropower, Geothermal Technology Biomass and Biorefinery R&D, Intergovernmental Activities, Department Energy Management Programs, Program Direction, Facilities and Infrastructure, Weatherization;

Office of Nuclear Energy;

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

Office of Environment, Safety and Health;

Non-Defense Environmental Management;

Federal Lab Consortium;

Office of Science;

Department of Administration; Office of Inspector General; Office of Economic Impact and Diversity;

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 16, 2005, the Committee ordered reported, en bloc, H.R. 2419, an Act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and H.R. 2360, an Act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, both subject to further amendment and subject to the budget allocations, by a recorded vote of 28–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

| Yeas | Nays |
|------------------|------|
| Chairman Cochran | |
| Mr. Stevens | |
| Mr. Specter | |
| Mr. Domenici | |
| Mr. Bond | |
| Mr. McConnell | |
| Mr. Burns | |
| Mr. Shelby | |
| Mr. Gregg | |
| Mr. Bennett | |
| Mr. Craig | |
| Mrs. Hutchison | |
| Mr. DeWine | |
| Mr. Brownback | |
| Mr. Allard | |
| Mr. Byrd | |
| Mr. Inouye | |
| Mr. Leahy | |
| Mr. Harkin | |
| Ms. Mikulski | |
| Mr. Reid | |
| Mr. Kohl | |
| Mrs. Murray | |
| Mr. Dorgan | |
| Mrs. Feinstein | |
| Mr. Durbin | |
| Mr. Johnson | |
| Ms. Landrieu | |

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.

**WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1992,
PUBLIC LAW 102-580**

TITLE I—WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

SEC. 101. * * *

* * * * *

SEC. 103. VISITOR CENTERS.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(c) LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER MUSEUM AND RIVERFRONT INTERPRETIVE SITE—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish and operate in accordance with this subsection an interpretive facility (including a museum and interpretive site) in Vicksburg, Mississippi, which shall be known as the “Lower Mississippi River Museum and Riverfront Interpretive Site”.

(2) LOCATION OF MUSEUM.—The museum shall be located on [property currently held by the Resolution Trust Corporation in the vicinity of the Mississippi River Bridge] *riverfront property* in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Title to the property shall be transferred to the Secretary at no cost.

* * * * *

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—[There is]

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—*There is* authorized to be appropriated [\$2,000,000 to carry out this subsection, including acquiring and restoring under paragraph (2) the property held by the Resolution Trust Corporation and planning, designing, and constructing the museum and riverfront interpretive site under this subsection.] *\$15,000,000 to plan, design, and construct generally in accordance with the conceptual plan to be prepared by the Corps of Engineers.*

(B) *FUNDING.*—*The planning, design, and construction of the Lower Mississippi River Museum and Riverfront Interpretive Site shall be carried out using funds appropriated as part of the Mississippi River Levees feature of the Mississippi River and Tributaries Project, authorized by the Act of May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 534, chapter 569).*

* * * * *

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

TITLE I—WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

SEC. 101. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) PROJECTS WITH CHIEF'S REPORTS.—Except as provided in this subsection, the following projects for water resources development and conservation and other purposes are authorized to be carried out by the Secretary substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions, described in the respective reports designated in this subsection:

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(31) MARMET LOCK, KANAWHA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA.—The project for navigation, Marmet Lock, Kanawha River, West Virginia: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated June 24, 1994, at a total cost of [~~\$229,581,000~~] \$358,000,000. The costs of construction of the project are to be paid ½ from amounts appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury and ½ from amounts appropriated from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

* * * * *

**WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1999,
PUBLIC LAW 106-53**

* * * * *

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. * * *

* * * * *

**SEC. 514. MISSOURI AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI RIVERS
ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

* * * * *

(e) COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW.—In carrying out the plan and the activities described in subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall comply with any applicable Federal law, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(f) NONPROFIT ENTITIES.—*Notwithstanding section 221(b) of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962d-5b(b)), for any project undertaken under this section, a non-Federal interest may include a Regional or National nonprofit entity with the consent of the affected local government.*

(g) COST LIMITATION.—*Not more than \$5,000,000 in Federal funds may be allotted under this section for a project at any single locality.*

[(f)] (h) COST SHARING.—

(1) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of the project shall be 35 percent *which may be in cash,*

by the provision of lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations or disposal areas, by in-kind services to implement the project, or by any combination of the foregoing. Land needed for a project under this authority may remain in private ownership subject to easements satisfactory to the Secretary necessary to assure achievement of the project purposes.

(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of any 1 activity described in subsection (b) shall not exceed \$5,000,000.

(3) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The operation and maintenance of the project shall be a non-Federal responsibility.

(g) (i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to pay the Federal share of the cost of carrying out this section \$30,000,000 [for the period of fiscal years 2000 and 2001] per year, and such authority shall extend until Federal fiscal year 2015.

* * * * *

SEC. 593. CENTRAL NEW MEXICO.

(a) DEFINITION OF CENTRAL NEW MEXICO.—In this section,
* * *

* * * * *

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section **[\$25,000,000]** \$50,000,000 for the period beginning with fiscal year 2000, to remain available until expended.

* * * * *

**WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000,
PUBLIC LAW 106-541**

* * * * *

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. * * *

* * * * *

SEC. 214. FUNDING TO PROCESS PERMITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In fiscal years 2001 through **[2005]** 2006, the Secretary, after public notice, may accept and expend funds contributed by non-Federal public entities to expedite the evaluation of permits under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

* * * * *

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. * * *

* * * * *

SEC. 529. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.

(a) * * *

(b) PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, * * *

* * * * *

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated **[\$10,000,000]** *\$20,000,000* to carry out this section.

* * * * *

SEC. 547. BLUESTONE, WEST VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The project for flood control, Bluestone Lake, Ohio River basin, West Virginia, authorized by section 4 of the Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1217), is modified to authorize construction of hydroelectric generating facilities at the project by the Tri-Cities Power Authority of West Virginia under the terms and conditions of the agreement referred to in subsection (b).

(b) AGREEMENT.—

(1) AGREEMENT TERMS.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Southeastern Power Administration, shall enter into a binding agreement with the Tri-Cities Power Authority that contains mutually acceptable terms and conditions and under which the Tri-Cities Power Authority agrees to each of the following:

(A) To design and construct the generating facilities referred to in subsection (a) within **[4 years]** *5 years* after the date of such agreement.

(B) To reimburse the Secretary for—

(i) the cost of approving such design and inspecting such construction;

(ii) the cost of providing any assistance authorized under subsection (c)(2); and

(iii) the redistributed costs associated with the original construction of the dam and dam safety **[if all parties agree with the method of the development of the chargeable amounts associated with hydropower at the facility]** *assurance project*.

(C) To release and indemnify the United States from any claims, causes of action, or liabilities that may arise from such design **[and construction]**, *construction, and operation and maintenance* of the facilities referred to in subsection (a), including any liability that may arise out of the removal of the facility if directed by the Secretary.

(2) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The agreement shall also specify each of the following:

(A) The procedures and requirements for approval and acceptance of design, construction, and operation and maintenance of the facilities referred to in subsection (a).

(B) The rights, responsibilities, and liabilities of each party to the agreement.

(C) The amount of the payments under subsection (f) and the procedures under which such payments are to be made.

(3) *OPERATION AND OWNERSHIP.*—*The Tri-Cities Power Authority shall be the owner and operator of the hydropower facilities referred to in subsection (a).*

(c) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—**[No]** *Unless otherwise provided, no Federal funds may be expended for the planning, design, construction, and operation and maintenance of the facilities referred to in subsection (a) [prior to the date on which such facilities are accepted by the Secretary under subsection (d)].*

(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if requested by the Tri-Cities Power Authority, the Secretary may provide, on a reimbursable basis, assistance in connection with the **[design]** *planning, design, and construction of the generating facilities referred to in subsection (a).*

(d) COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.—

[(1) TRANSFER OF FACILITIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon completion of the construction of the facilities referred to in subsection (a) and final approval of such facilities by the Secretary, the Tri-Cities Power Authority shall transfer without consideration title to such facilities to the United States, and the Secretary shall—

[(A) accept the transfer of title to such facilities on behalf of the United States; and

[(B) operate and maintain the facilities.

[(2) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary may accept title to the facilities pursuant to paragraph (1) only after certifying that the quality of the construction meets all standards established for similar facilities constructed by the Secretary.]

(1) *APPROVAL.*—*The Secretary shall review the design and construction activities for all features of the hydroelectric project that pertain to and affect stability of the dam and control the release of water from Bluestone Dam to ensure that the quality of construction of those features meets all standards established for similar facilities constructed by the Secretary.*

[(3)] (2) AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES.—The operation and maintenance of the facilities shall be conducted in a manner that is consistent with other authorized project purposes of the Bluestone Lake facility**[.]**, *except that hydroelectric power is no longer a project purpose of the facility so long as Tri-Cities Power Authority continues to exercise its responsibilities as the builder, owner, and operator of the hydropower facilities at Bluestone Dam. Water flow releases and flood control from the hydropower facilities shall be determined and directed by the Corps of Engineers.*

(3) *COORDINATION.*—*Construction of the hydroelectric generating facilities shall be coordinated with the dam safety assurance project currently in the design and construction phases.*

(e) EXCESS POWER.—Pursuant to any agreement under subsection (b), the Southeastern Power Administration shall market the excess power produced by the facilities referred to in subsection

(a) [in accordance with section 5 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of December 22, 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s; 58 Stat. 890)].

(f) PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Southeastern Power Administration, may pay, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into under subsection (b), out of the revenues from the sale of power produced by the generating [facility of the interconnected systems of reservoirs operated by the Secretary] *facilities under construction under such agreements* and marketed by the Southeastern Power Administration—

(1) to the Tri-Cities Power Authority all reasonable costs incurred by the Tri-Cities Power Authority in the [design] *planning, design* and construction of the facilities referred to in subsection (a), including the capital investment in such facilities and a reasonable rate of return on such capital investment; and

(2) to the [Secretary] *Tri-Cities Power Authority*, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into under subsection (b) out of the revenues from the sale of power produced by the generating [facility of the interconnected systems of reservoirs operated by the Secretary] *facilities under construction under such agreements* and marketed by the Southeastern Power Administration, all reasonable costs incurred by the [Secretary] *Tri-Cities Power Authority* in the operation and maintenance of [facilities referred to in subsection (a)] *such facilities*.

(g) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Southeastern Power Administration, is authorized—

[(1) to construct such transmission facilities as necessary to market the power produced at the facilities referred to in subsection (a) with funds contributed by the Tri-Cities Power Authority; and]

(1) *to arrange for the transmission of power to the market or to construct such transmission facilities as necessary to market the power produced at the facilities referred to in subsection (a) with funds contributed by the Tri-Cities Power Authority; and*

(2) to repay those funds, including interest and any administrative expenses, directly from the revenues from the sale of power produced by [such facilities of the interconnected systems of reservoirs operated by the Secretary] *the generating facility* and marketed by the Southeastern Power Administration.

(h) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects any requirement under Federal or State environmental law relating to the licensing or operation of the facilities referred to in subsection (a).

(i) TRI-CITIES POWER AUTHORITY DEFINED.—*In this section, the “Tri-Cities Power Authority” refers to the entity established by the City of Hinton, West Virginia, the City of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and the City of Philippi, West Virginia, pursuant to a document entitled “Second Amended and Restated Intergovern-*

mental Agreement” approved by the Attorney General of West Virginia on February 14, 2002.

* * * * *

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001, PUBLIC LAW 106-554

* * * * *

DIVISION B

TITLE I

SEC. 101. * * *

* * * * *

SEC. 108. ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE. (a) **TECHNICAL, PLANNING, AND DESIGN ASSISTANCE.**—Section 219(c) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(19) **MARANA, ARIZONA.**—Wastewater treatment and distribution infrastructure, Marana, Arizona.

* * * * *

(d) **ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CRITICAL RESOURCE PROJECTS.**—Section 219(f) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4835; 113 Stat. 335) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(45) **WASHINGTON, D.C., AND MARYLAND.**—\$15,000,000 for the project described in subsection (c)(1), modified to include measures to eliminate or control combined sewer overflows in the Anacostia River watershed.

* * * * *

“(70) **WASHINGTON, GREENE, WESTMORELAND, AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.**—\$8,000,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure, Washington, Greene, Westmoreland, and Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania.”.

* * * * *

(72) **ALPINE, CALIFORNIA.**—\$10,000,000 is authorized for a water transmission main, Alpine, CA.

* * * * *

TITLE III—COLORADO UTE SETTLEMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2000

SEC. 301. * * *

SEC. 303. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-585; 102 Stat. 2973) is amended by adding at the end the following:

* * * * *

“SEC. 17. COLORADO UTE SETTLEMENT FUND.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—There is hereby established within the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ‘Colorado Ute Settlement Fund’.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Colorado Ute Settlement Fund such funds as are necessary to complete the construction of the facilities described in sections 6(a)(1)(A) and 15(b) [within 7 years of the date of enactment of this section. Such funds are authorized to be appropriated for each of the first 5 fiscal years beginning with the first full fiscal year following the date of enactment of this section] *for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2012.*

* * * * *

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004, PUBLIC LAW 108-137

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

SEC. 123. GWYNNS FALLS WATERSHED, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. The Secretary of the Army shall implement the project for ecosystem restoration, Gwynns Falls, Maryland, [in accordance with the Baltimore Metropolitan Water Resources-Gwynns Falls Watershed Feasibility Report prepared by the Corps of Engineers and the City of Baltimore, Maryland.] *in accordance with the “Baltimore Metropolitan Water Resources-Gwynns Falls Watershed Study” report prepared by the Corps of Engineers and the City of Baltimore, Maryland, dated September 2002.*

* * * * *

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005, PUBLIC LAW 108-447

* * * * *

DIVISION C—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

* * * * *

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 201. * * *

* * * * *

SEC. 207. ANIMAS-LA PLATA NON-INDIAN SPONSOR OBLIGATIONS. In accordance with the nontribal repayment obligation specified in Subsection 6(a)(3)(B) of the Colorado Ute Indian Rights Settlement Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–585), as amended by the Colorado Ute Settlement Act Amendments of 2000 (Public Law 106–554), the reimbursable cost upon which the cost allocation shall be based shall not exceed \$43,000,000, plus interest during construction for those parties not utilizing the up front payment option, of the first \$500,000,000 (January 2003 price level) of the total project costs. Consequently, the Secretary may forgive the obligation of the non-Indian sponsors relative to the \$163,000,000 increase, *and any effects of inflation thereon*, in estimated total project costs that occurred in 2003.

* * * * *

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR DEFENSE, THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR, AND TSUNAMI RELIEF, 2005, PUBLIC LAW 109–13

* * * * *

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 6001. * * *

* * * * *

DESALINATION ACT EXTENSION

SEC. 6015. Section 8 of Public Law 104–298 (The Water Desalination Act of 1996) (110 Stat. 3624) as amended by section 210 of Public Law 108–7 (117 Stat. 146) is amended by—

(1) in paragraph (a) by striking “2004” and inserting in lieu thereof “[2005] 2010; and

(2) in paragraph (b) by striking “2004” and inserting in lieu thereof “[2005] 2010.

* * * * *

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

| | Budget authority | | Outlays | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Committee allocation ¹ | Amount of bill | Committee allocation ¹ | Amount of bill |
| Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the Budget Resolution for 2006: Subcommittee on Energy and Water: | | | | |
| Discretionary | 31,245 | 31,245 | 31,155 | ¹ 31,118 |
| Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation: | | | | |
| 2006 | | | | ² 20,026 |
| 2007 | | | | 9,167 |
| 2008 | | | | 1,832 |
| 2009 | | | | 106 |
| 2010 and future years | | | | 81 |
| Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2006 | NA | 450 | NA | 186 |

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006
 [In thousands of dollars]

| Item | 2005 appropriation | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Senate Committee recommendation compared with | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 2005 appropriation | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL | | | | | | | |
| DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY | | | | | | | |
| Corps of Engineers—Civil | | | | | | | |
| General investigations | 143,344 | 95,000 | 100,000 | 180,000 | + 36,656 | + 85,000 | + 80,000 |
| Hurricane Disasters Assistance (emergency) | 400 | | | | — 400 | | |
| Construction | 1,781,720 | 1,637,000 | 1,900,000 | 2,086,664 | + 304,944 | + 449,664 | + 186,664 |
| Hurricane Disasters Assistance (emergency) | 62,600 | | | | — 62,600 | | |
| Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee | 321,904 | 270,000 | 290,000 | 433,336 | + 111,432 | + 163,336 | + 143,336 |
| Hurricane Disasters Assistance (emergency) | 6,000 | | | | — 6,000 | | |
| Operation and maintenance | 1,943,428 | 1,979,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,100,000 | + 156,572 | + 121,000 | + 100,000 |
| Offsetting collection | | — 181,000 | | | | + 181,000 | |
| Hurricane Disasters Assistance (emergency) | 145,400 | | | | — 145,400 | | |
| Storm damage—(Public Law 108-324—Sec. 401) (emergency) | 10,000 | | | | — 10,000 | | |
| Subtotal, Operation and maintenance | 2,098,828 | 1,798,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,100,000 | + 1,172 | + 302,000 | + 100,000 |
| Regulatory program | 143,840 | 160,000 | 160,000 | 150,000 | + 6,160 | — 10,000 | — 10,000 |
| FUSRAP | 163,680 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 140,000 | — 23,680 | | |
| Flood control and coastal emergencies | | 70,000 | | 43,000 | + 43,000 | — 27,000 | + 43,000 |
| Hurricane Disasters Assistance (emergency) | 148,000 | | | | — 148,000 | | |
| General expenses | 165,664 | 162,000 | 152,021 | 165,000 | — 664 | + 3,000 | + 12,979 |
| Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) | 3,968 | | 4,000 | | — 3,968 | | — 4,000 |
| Total, title I, Department of Defense—Civil | 5,039,948 | 4,332,000 | 4,746,021 | 5,298,000 | + 258,052 | + 966,000 | + 551,979 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

| Item | 2005 appropriation | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Senate Committee recommendation compared with | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 2005 appropriation | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR | | | | | | | |
| Central Utah Project Completion Account | | | | | | | |
| Central Utah project construction | 30,560 | 31,668 | 31,668 | 31,668 | +1,108 | ..... | ..... |
| Fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation | 15,345 | 946 | 946 | 946 | -14,399 | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal | 45,905 | 32,614 | 32,614 | 32,614 | -13,291 | ..... | ..... |
| Program oversight and administration | 1,720 | 1,736 | 1,736 | 1,736 | +16 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Central Utah project completion account | 47,625 | 34,350 | 34,350 | 34,350 | -13,275 | ..... | ..... |
| Bureau of Reclamation | | | | | | | |
| Water and related resources | 852,605 | 801,569 | 832,000 | 899,569 | +46,964 | ..... | +67,569 |
| Offsetting collection ..... | ..... | -30,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal, water and related resources | 852,605 | 771,569 | 832,000 | 899,569 | +46,964 | ..... | +67,569 |
| Central Valley project restoration fund | 54,628 | 52,219 | 52,219 | 52,219 | -2,409 | ..... | ..... |
| California Bay-Delta restoration ..... | ..... | 35,000 | 35,000 | 37,000 | +37,000 | ..... | +2,000 |
| Policy and administration | 57,688 | 57,917 | 57,917 | 57,917 | +229 | ..... | ..... |
| Drought conditions Nevada (Public Law 108-324) (emergency) | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | -5,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Bureau of Reclamation | 969,921 | 916,705 | 977,136 | 1,046,705 | +76,784 | ..... | +69,569 |
| Total, title II, Department of the Interior | 1,017,546 | 951,055 | 1,011,486 | 1,081,055 | +63,509 | ..... | +69,569 |
| TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | | | | | | | |
| Energy supply and conservation | 1,806,936 | 1,749,446 | 1,763,888 | 1,945,330 | +138,394 | ..... | +181,442 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Item | 2005 appropriation | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee recommendation | Senate Committee recommendation compared with | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 2005 appropriation | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| Office of the Administrator | 353,350 | 343,869 | 366,869 | 343,869 | - 9,481 | - 23,000 | |
| Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Administration | 8,979,410 | 9,397,241 | 8,848,449 | 9,426,459 | + 447,049 | + 578,010 | |
| Defense site environmental cleanup | 6,808,319 | 6,015,044 | 6,468,336 | 6,366,771 | - 441,548 | - 101,565 | |
| Other defense activities | 687,149 | 635,998 | 702,498 | 665,001 | - 22,148 | - 37,497 | |
| Defense nuclear waste disposal | 229,152 | 351,447 | 351,447 | 277,000 | + 47,848 | - 74,447 | |
| Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities | 16,704,030 | 16,399,730 | 16,370,730 | 16,735,231 | + 31,201 | + 364,501 | |
| Power Marketing Administrations | | | | | | | |
| Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration | 5,158 | 38,313 | 38,313 | 38,313 | + 33,155 | | |
| Offsetting collection | | - 38,313 | - 32,713 | - 32,713 | - 32,713 | + 5,600 | |
| Subtotal, O&M, Southeastern Power Administration | 5,158 | | 5,600 | 5,600 | + 442 | | |
| Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration | 29,117 | 31,401 | 31,401 | 33,166 | + 4,049 | + 1,765 | |
| Offsetting collection | | - 28,235 | - 1,235 | - 3,000 | - 3,000 | - 1,765 | |
| Subtotal, O&M, Southwestern Power Administration | 29,117 | 3,166 | 30,166 | 30,166 | + 1,049 | | |
| Construction, rehabilitation, operation and maintenance, Western Area Power Administration | 171,715 | 393,419 | 379,654 | 523,919 | + 352,204 | + 144,265 | |
| Offsetting collection | | - 335,300 | - 148,500 | - 279,000 | - 279,000 | - 130,500 | |
| Offsetting collection (Public Law 98-381) | | - 4,162 | - 4,162 | - 4,162 | | | |
| Subtotal, O&M, Western Area Power Administration | 171,715 | 53,957 | 226,992 | 240,757 | + 69,042 | + 13,765 | |
| Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund | 2,804 | 2,692 | 2,692 | 2,692 | - 112 | | |
| Offsetting collection | | - 2,692 | | | + 2,692 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Subtotal, Falcon and Amistad O&M fund | 2,804 | | 2,692 | 2,692 | - 112 | + 2,692 | ..... |
| Total, Power Marketing Administrations | 208,794 | 57,123 | 265,450 | 279,215 | + 70,421 | + 222,092 | + 13,765 |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Commission | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 210,000 | 220,400 | 220,400 | 220,400 | + 10,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Revenues applied | - 210,000 | - 220,400 | - 220,400 | - 220,400 | - 10,400 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, title III, Department of Energy | 24,419,197 | 24,213,307 | 24,317,857 | 25,077,259 | + 658,062 | + 863,952 | + 759,402 |
| Appropriations | (24,263,197) | (23,920,307) | (24,281,857) | (25,041,259) | (+ 778,062) | (+ 1,120,952) | (+ 759,402) |
| Advance appropriations from previous years | (36,000) | (36,000) | (36,000) | (36,000) | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2007 | (36,000) | (257,000) | ..... | ..... | (- 36,000) | (- 257,000) | ..... |
| Emergency appropriations | (84,000) | ..... | ..... | ..... | (- 84,000) | ..... | ..... |
| TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES | | | | | | | |
| Appalachian Regional Commission | 65,472 | 65,472 | 38,500 | 65,482 | + 10 | + 10 | + 26,982 |
| Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board | 20,106 | 22,032 | 22,032 | 22,032 | + 1,926 | ..... | ..... |
| Delta Regional Authority | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 12,000 | + 6,000 | + 6,000 | + 6,000 |
| Denali Commission | 66,464 | 2,562 | 2,562 | 67,000 | + 536 | + 64,438 | + 64,438 |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 657,475 | 693,376 | 714,376 | 734,376 | + 76,901 | + 41,000 | + 20,000 |
| Revenues | - 530,079 | - 559,643 | - 580,643 | - 598,643 | - 68,564 | - 39,000 | - 18,000 |
| Subtotal | 127,396 | 133,733 | 133,733 | 135,733 | + 8,337 | + 2,000 | + 2,000 |
| Office of Inspector General | 7,458 | 8,316 | 8,316 | 8,316 | + 858 | ..... | ..... |
| Revenues | - 6,712 | - 7,485 | - 7,485 | - 7,485 | - 773 | ..... | ..... |
| Subtotal | 746 | 831 | 831 | 831 | + 85 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board | 128,142 | 134,564 | 134,564 | 136,564 | + 8,422 | + 2,000 | + 2,000 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority: Office of Inspector General | 3,152 | 3,608 | 3,608 | 3,608 | + 456 | ..... | ..... |
| Offset ..... | ..... | 9,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | - 9,000 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | - 9,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | + 9,000 | ..... |
| Total, title IV, Independent agencies | 289,336 | 234,238 | 207,266 | 306,686 | + 17,350 | + 72,448 | + 99,420 |
| Grand total | 30,766,027 | 29,730,600 | 30,282,630 | 31,763,000 | + 996,973 | + 2,032,400 | + 1,480,370 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

| Item | 2005 appropria- tion | Budget estimate | House allowance | Committee rec- ommendation | Senate Committee recommendation compared with | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | | | 2005 appropria- tion | Budget estimate | House allowance |
| Appropriations | (30,489,627) | (29,437,600) | (30,246,630) | (31,727,000) | (+ 1,237,373) | (+ 2,289,400) |
| Emergency appropriations | (461,400) | ..... | ..... | ..... | (- 461,400) | ..... |
| Advance appropriations from previous years | (36,000) | (36,000) | (36,000) | (36,000) | ..... | ..... |
| Advance appropriations, fiscal years 2006 and 2007 | (36,000) | (257,000) | ..... | ..... | (- 36,000) | (- 257,000) |

○