

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS
 BILL, 2017

APRIL 26, 2016.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
 the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 5055]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
 explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for en-
 ergy and water development for the fiscal year ending September
 30, 2017, and for other purposes.

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee has considered budget estimates, which are contained in the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. The following table summarizes appropriations for fiscal year 2016, the budget estimates, and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 2017.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Title I, Department of Defense - Civil.....	5,989,000	4,620,000	6,089,330	+100,330	+1,469,330
Title II, Department of the Interior.....	1,275,000	1,111,759	1,144,578	-130,422	+32,819
Title III, Department of Energy.....	29,717,278	31,503,903	29,962,889	+245,611	-1,541,014
Title IV, Independent Agencies.....	341,712	311,623	363,203	+21,491	+51,580
Subtotal.....	37,322,990	37,547,285	37,560,000	+237,010	+12,715
Scorekeeping adjustments.....	-138,000	-271,100	-116,000	+22,000	+155,100
Grand total for the bill.....	37,184,990	37,276,185	37,444,000	+259,010	+167,815

INTRODUCTION

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2017 totals \$37,444,000,000, \$259,010,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2016 and \$167,815,000 above the President's budget request. Total defense funding is \$19,044,000,000, \$184,010,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2016 and \$299,478,000 below the budget request. Total non-defense funding is \$18,400,000,000, \$75,000,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2016 and \$467,293,000 above the budget request.

Title I of the bill provides \$6,089,330,000 for the Civil Works programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, \$100,330,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$1,469,330,000 above the budget request. Total funding for activities eligible for reimbursement from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund is estimated at \$1,263,000,000, which is the same as fiscal year 2016 and \$312,000,000 above the budget request. The bill makes use of all estimated annual revenues from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

Title II provides \$1,144,578,000 for the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation, \$130,422,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$32,819,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends \$1,133,578,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, \$131,422,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$27,419,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 for the Central Utah Project, \$1,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$5,400,000 above the budget request.

Title III provides \$29,962,889,000 for the Department of Energy, \$245,611,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$1,541,014,000 below the budget request. Funding for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), which includes nuclear weapons activities, defense nuclear nonproliferation, naval reactors, and federal salaries and expenses, is \$12,853,570,000, \$327,058,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$22,030,000 below the budget request.

Funding for energy programs within the Department of Energy, which includes basic science research and the applied energy programs, is \$11,082,635,000, \$56,030,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$1,256,796,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends \$5,400,000,000 for the Office of Science, \$1,825,000,000 for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy; \$1,011,616,000 for Nuclear Energy; \$645,000,000 for Fossil Energy; and \$305,889,000 for the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy.

Environmental management activities—non-defense environmental cleanup, uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning, and defense environmental cleanup—are funded at \$6,152,235,000, \$66,256,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$543,385,000 above the budget request.

Funding for the Power Marketing Administrations is provided at the requested levels.

Title IV provides \$363,203,000 for several Independent Agencies, \$21,491,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$51,580,000 above the budget request. Net funding for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is \$149,268,000, \$32,132,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$30,266,000 above the budget request.

OVERVIEW OF THE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation continues the strong investments in American infrastructure contained in the fiscal year 2016 Act. The recommendation rejects the Administration's ill-considered request to cut approximately \$1,153,000,000 from critical Corps efforts to keep the nation's rivers and ports dredged and to protect farmland and cities from flooding. Such a reduction would have a detrimental impact on the nation's economic competitiveness and defenses against flooding. The Committee strongly encourages the Administration to request a fiscal year 2018 budget that recognizes and supports these critical missions of the Corps.

The recommendation also includes significant support to ensure the short- and long-term supply of affordable, clean energy and the stability of the nation's electrical infrastructure. This portfolio builds upon this country's significant fossil, nuclear, and renewable energy resources to strengthen American energy independence.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAMS

As in previous years, the Committee considers the national defense programs run by the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to be the Department of Energy's top priority. The recommendation strongly supports the Department's proposals to modernize the nuclear weapons stockpile, increase investment in the NNSA's infrastructure, prevent the proliferation of nuclear materials, and provide for the needs of the naval nuclear propulsion program.

INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE

The water resource infrastructure funded by the recommendation is a critical component of ensuring a robust national economy and of supporting American competitiveness in international markets. The Corps is responsible for keeping our federal waterways open for business. The Corps also has been instrumental in reducing the risk of flooding for public safety, businesses, and much of this country's food-producing lands. The Bureau of Reclamation supplies reliable water to approximately ten percent of this country's population and to much of its fertile agricultural lands. Both agencies make significant contributions to national electricity production through hydropower facilities.

The U.S. marine transportation industry supports \$2,000,000,000,000 in commerce and creates employment for more than 13 million people. As the agency responsible for our nation's federal waterways, the Corps maintains 1,067 ports and 25,000 miles of commercial channels serving 40 states. The maintenance of these commercial waterways is directly tied to the ability of this country to ship its manufactured and bulk products, as well as to compete with the ports of neighboring countries for the business of ships arriving from around the world. These waterways handled foreign commerce valued at more than \$1,774,000,000,000 in 2012 alone. As a primary supporter of America's waterway infrastructure, the Corps is ensuring that the nation has the tools to maintain a competitive edge in the global market. This recommendation makes key changes to the budget request to ensure that the Corps

has the necessary tools to continue to support America's shipping infrastructure.

The flood protection infrastructure that the Corps builds or maintains reduces the risk of flooding to people, businesses, and other public infrastructure investments. In fact, Corps projects prevented damages of \$14,800,000,000 in 2014 alone. Between 1928 and 2014, each inflation-adjusted dollar invested in these projects prevented \$7.95 in damages. The properties and investments protected by the Corps infrastructure would often be flooded without that infrastructure, destroying homes, businesses, and many valuable acres of cropland.

The Bureau of Reclamation's water infrastructure is a critical component of the agricultural productivity of this country. These facilities deliver water to one of every five western farmers resulting in approximately 10 million acres of irrigated land that produces 60 percent of the nation's vegetables and 25 percent of its fruits and nuts. Additionally, these facilities deliver water to more than 31 million people for municipal, rural, and industrial uses. Without these dams and water supply facilities, American agricultural producers in the West would not be able to access reliable, safe water for their families and their businesses and many municipal and industrial users would face critical water shortages.

The Corps and Reclamation are the nation's largest and second largest producers of hydropower, respectively. Combined these federal hydropower facilities generate more than 112 billion kilowatt-hours, enough to power more than 10 million homes, annually. Gross revenues from the sale of this power reach nearly \$6,000,000,000 annually.

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

In 2012 the President unveiled an "all of the above" energy strategy designed to take advantage and utilize all sources of American-made energy. Since that time, each budget request has proposed increased funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy at the expense of more stable energy sources. While the American energy market has experienced production breakthroughs for every energy generation source, the budget request has continued its focus on those that provide only a fraction of the energy produced in this country. Fossil and nuclear sources provide 87 percent of the electricity generation in this nation. They will continue to provide the majority of the nation's energy needs in the future. A budget request that fails to provide adequate funding for all energy sources within the nation's energy portfolio does not represent a fair "all of the above" approach. The Administration's severe regulations on carbon pollution from existing and new fossil-fueled electric power plants only further the inconsistencies in the budget request.

The Committee notes that the fiscal year 2017 budget request also utilized a large amount of prior-year balances as an offset to the Fossil Energy Research and Development account. The Committee rejects this budgetary gimmick.

A realistic national energy policy provides resources to ensure the nation can efficiently and safely utilize its abundant fossil resources while investing in research and development to advance technological breakthroughs in renewable resources. For any of these improvements to be successful, a reliable and resilient infra-

structure must be the foundation. The nation's electric grid was built to handle a different energy reality than the one we face today. Weather events, cyberattacks, and an increasing diversity of energy sources must be addressed to guarantee the continued operation of the electric grid.

The Committee continues its long-standing support for the investment of taxpayer funds across the spectrum of all energy technologies. A national energy policy can only be successful if it maintains stability while planning for long-term strategic goals of energy security, independence, and prosperity for the nation. The Committee makes strategic choices, recommending a balanced approach to advancing research and development in all energy technologies and supporting a robust electric grid.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT INITIATIVES

The highest priority mission of any federal agency is to be an effective steward of taxpayer dollars. Any waste, fraud, or abuse of taxpayer dollars is unacceptable. The Committee uses hearings, reviews by the Government Accountability Office, the Committee on Appropriations' Surveys and Investigations staff, and its annual appropriations Act, including the accompanying report, to promote strong oversight of the agencies under its jurisdiction, with an emphasis on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Energy.

The recommendation continues the Committee's responsibility to conduct in-depth oversight into all activities funded in this bill. Each agency shall designate a specific point of contact to track each report required in the bill and ensure its timely production and delivery.

A summary of the major oversight efforts in the bill is provided below:

Agency/Account	Requirement
Army Corps of Engineers	Direction on seamless sequencing of IWTF projects
Army Corps of Engineers	Direction on Principles and Guidelines
Army Corps of Engineers	Guidance on ratings systems for allocating additional funds
Army Corps of Engineers	Direction on fiscal year 2017 work plan submission
Army Corps of Engineers	Direction on new starts
Army Corps of Engineers	Direction on work related to Asian Carp
Army Corps of Engineers/Investigations	Guidance on allocating additional funding
Army Corps of Engineers/Investigations	Report on Legacy Studies
Army Corps of Engineers/Investigations	Briefing on flood control and wastewater treatment facilities
Army Corps of Engineers/Construction	Guidance on allocating additional funding
Army Corps of Engineers/Construction	Direction on management of the Continuing Authorities Program
Army Corps of Engineers/Mississippi River and Tributaries.	Guidance on allocating additional funding
Army Corps of Engineers/Mississippi River and Tributaries.	Direction on Mississippi River Commission costs
Army Corps of Engineers/Operation and Maintenance.	Report on Los Angeles County Drainage Area
Army Corps of Engineers/Operation and Maintenance.	Direction on Ririe Reservoir
Army Corps of Engineers/Operation and Maintenance.	Guidance on allocating additional funding
Army Corps of Engineers/Regulatory	Guidance on congressional interpretation of Clean Water Act
Army Corps of Engineers/Regulatory	Direction on implementation of a nationwide permit
Army Corps of Engineers/FUSRAP	Guidance on investigation and study at former Sylvania site
Army Corps of Engineers/Expenses	Direction on public-private partnerships
Army Corps of Engineers/General Provisions ...	Reprogramming requirements
Army Corps of Engineers/General Provisions ...	Restriction on use of continuing contracts

Agency/Account	Requirement
Army Corps of Engineers/General Provisions ...	Restriction on changing certain Clean Water Act definitions
Army Corps of Engineers/General Provisions ...	Restriction on revising federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act
Army Corps of Engineers/General Provisions ...	Restriction on requiring permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material for certain agricultural activities
Bureau of Reclamation/Water and Related Resources.	Direction on Ririe Reservoir
Bureau of Reclamation/Water and Related Resources.	Direction on Mni Wiconi Project
Bureau of Reclamation/Water and Related Resources.	Guidance on allocating additional funding
Bureau of Reclamation/Policy and Administration.	Brief on status of analyses related to buried metallic water pipe
Bureau of Reclamation/General Provisions	Reprogramming requirements
Department of Energy	Guidance on reprogramming of funds
Department of Energy	Report on indirect laboratory costs
Department of Energy	Report on alleviation of poverty
Department of Energy	Direction on workplace diversity
Department of Energy	Guidance on Administration's Yucca Mountain policy
Department of Energy	Guidance on inclusion of centers in future budget justifications
Department of Energy	Direction on educational activities
Department of Energy/Energy Efficiency	Direction on assistance to Puerto Rico
Department of Energy/Energy Efficiency	Report on hydrogen infrastructure
Department of Energy/Energy Efficiency	Direction on hydrokinetic power funding allocations
Department of Energy/Energy Efficiency	Direction on additional CEMI Institutes
Department of Energy/Energy Efficiency	Direction on building energy codes
Department of Energy/Energy Efficiency	Direction on Weatherization Assistance Program
Department of Energy/Fossil	Direction on coal research and development
Department of Energy/Fossil	Direction on crude oil by rail
Department of Energy/Fossil	Report on ethane storage feasibility
Department of Energy/Non-Defense Cleanup ...	Direction on disposal of contaminated above-grade structures
Department of Energy/UE&D	Guidance on submission of legislative proposals
Department of Energy/Science	Report on Federal research public access policy
Department of Energy/Science	Report on fusion energy sciences
Department of Energy/Science	Report on ITER
Department of Energy/Science	Direction on Science Laboratories infrastructure
Department of Energy/Nuclear Waste Disposal	Direction on Yucca Mountain licensing process
Department of Energy/Departmental Admin	Direction on renewable fuel standards
Department of Energy/Weapons	Guidance on outstanding recommendations for weapons surety
Department of Energy/Weapons	Guidance on definition of major items of equipment
Department of Energy/Weapons	Study on new radiographic capabilities
Department of Energy/Weapons	Direction on selected acquisition reports
Department of Energy/Weapons	Report on expediting WEPAR project
Department of Energy/Weapons	Report on domestic uranium enrichment program
Department of Energy/Weapons	Direction on MSIPP funds
Department of Energy/Weapons	Direction on site-splits details for operating facilities
Department of Energy/Weapons	Direction on cost reporting for recapitalization projects
Department of Energy/Weapons	Independent review of UPF project design
Department of Energy/Weapons	Direction on plutonium sub-projects
Department of Energy/Weapons	Direction on site-splits details for security operations
Department of Energy/Nonproliferation	Guidance on new nonproliferation projects in Russia
Department of Energy/Nonproliferation	Review of safety of MOX alternative
Department of Energy/Nonproliferation	Roadmap of high performance research reactor R&D
Department of Energy/Nonproliferation	Prohibition on use of MOX funds
Department of Energy/Nonproliferation	Guidance on use of prior-year balances
Department of Energy/Defense Environmental Cleanup.	Direction on cleanup project data sheets at Hanford
Department of Energy/Defense Environmental Cleanup.	Direction on WIPP activities
Department of Energy/Defense Environmental Cleanup.	Direction on use of prior-year balances
Department of Energy/Western Area Power Administration.	Briefing on increased staffing levels
Department of Energy/General Provision	Reprogramming requirements
Department of Energy/General Provision	Transfer authority specifications
Department of Energy/General Provision	Prohibit funds for high hazard nuclear facilities construction unless cost estimates have been developed
Department of Energy/General Provision	Prohibit funds approving CD-2 and CD-3 without separate cost estimates

Agency/Account	Requirement
Department of Energy/General Provision	Restriction of certain activities in the Russian Federation
Department of Energy/General Provision	Restriction of Strategic Petroleum Reserve activities and notification requirements
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Establishment of new control point
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Requirement for joint management of salaries and expenses
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Prohibition on terminating programs without Commissioner approval
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Notification requirement for use of emergency functions
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Direction on Yucca Mountain license application and funding needs
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Direction on rulemaking process and activities
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Direction on meeting subsequent license renewal applications
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Report on comprehensive workforce review and strategic plan
Independent Agencies/General Provision	Requirement for NRC to comply with Congressional requests
Independent Agencies/General Provision	Reprogramming requirements for the NRC
General Provision	Prohibition of funds to influence congressional action
General Provision	Consolidation of transfer authorities
General Provision	Prohibition of funds in contravention of Executive Order 12898
General Provision	Prohibition of funds for computer networks that don't block pornography
General Provision	Prohibition of funds to close Yucca Mountain application process
General Provision	Prohibition of funds to further implement Executive Order 13547
General Provision	Prohibition of funds to remove or close federally owned or operated dams

TITLE I—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

INTRODUCTION

The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act funds the Civil Works missions of the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). This program is responsible for activities in support of coastal and inland navigation, flood and coastal storm damage reduction, environmental protection and restoration, hydropower, recreation, water supply, and disaster preparedness and response. The Corps also performs regulatory oversight of navigable waters. Approximately 23,000 civilians and almost 300 military personnel located in eight Division offices and 38 District offices work to carry out the Civil Works program.

FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REQUEST OVERVIEW AND ANALYSIS

The fiscal year 2017 budget request for the Civil Works program of the Corps of Engineers is \$4,620,000,000, a decrease of \$1,369,000,000 (–23%) from fiscal year 2016. Each of the four main project-based accounts would see a sharp decrease under the budget request. The Construction account would see the largest dollar reduction (–\$772,250,000) and largest percentage reduction (–41%). The Investigations, Mississippi River and Tributaries, and Operation and Maintenance accounts are reduced by 30, 36, and 14 percent, respectively.

Once again the Administration’s claims to understand the importance of infrastructure ring hollow when it comes to water resource infrastructure investments. In fact, if enacted, the budget request would represent the lowest level of funding for the Civil Works program since fiscal year 2004. Under the budget request, funding for both navigation and flood and storm damage reduction—the Committee’s two highest priorities for the Corps’ Civil Works program—is decreased significantly (–26 and –28 percent, respectively).

Within the navigation mission area, the budget request proposes to reduce funding for activities eligible for reimbursement from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund by \$312,000,000 (–25%) from fiscal year 2016. Capital improvements funded in part from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund are reduced by \$178,600,000 (–44%) from fiscal year 2016. Funding for flood and storm damage reduction activities at each stage of the process—studies, construction, and operation and maintenance—would be reduced below fiscal year 2016 if the budget request were enacted.

Once again, however, the Committee rejects the low priority placed on infrastructure in the budget request. Instead, the Committee provides a total of \$1,469,330,000 above the budget request, of which \$1,326,049,000 is for additional investments in navigation and flood and storm damage reduction improvements.

DEEP DRAFT NAVIGATION

The Committee remains mindful of the evolving infrastructure needs of the nation’s ports. Meeting these needs—including deeper drafts to accommodate the move towards larger ships—will be essential if the nation is to remain competitive in international markets and to continue advancing economic development and job creation domestically.

Investigations and construction of port projects, including the deepening of existing projects, are cost-shared between the federal government and non-federal sponsors, often local or regional port authorities. The operation and maintenance of these projects are federal responsibilities and are funded as reimbursements from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF), which is supported by an *ad valorem* tax on the value of imported and domestic cargo. Expenditures from the trust fund are subject to annual appropriations. The balance in the HMTF at the beginning of fiscal year 2017 is estimated to be more than \$9,000,000,000.

The Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014 included target annual appropriations levels for use of HMTF receipts. The Committee remains committed to providing the maximum practicable amount of funding for HMTF-reimbursable activities consistent with annual allocations and after evaluating funding requirements for other priority activities within the Civil Works program.

For fiscal year 2017, the Committee provides an estimated \$1,263,000,000 for HMTF-related activities, the same as fiscal year 2016, \$312,000,000 above the budget request, and \$122,000,000 above the WRRDA target. This funding should allow the Corps to make significant progress on the backlog of dredging needs.

INLAND WATERWAYS SYSTEM

The nation’s inland waterways system—consisting of approximately 12,000 miles of commercially navigable channels and 236 lock chambers—also is essential to supporting the national economy. Freight transported on the inland waterways system includes a significant portion of the nation’s grain exports, domestic petroleum and petroleum products, and coal used in electricity generation. Much of the physical infrastructure of the system is aging, however, and in need of improvements. For example, commercial navigation locks typically have a design life of 50 years, yet nearly

60 percent of these locks in the United States are more than 50 years old, with the average age at almost 60 years old.

Capital improvements to the inland waterways system generally are funded 50 percent from the General Treasury and 50 percent from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF), while operation and maintenance costs are funded 100 percent from the General Treasury. The IWTF is supported by a tax on barge fuel.

In recent years, the increasing rehabilitation and reconstruction needs and the escalating costs of those projects have far outstripped available revenues in the IWTF. Two statutory changes enacted in fiscal year 2015, however, will lead to the availability of additional revenues to stand as the required cost-share for some additional work on the inland waterways system. These changes were the reduction in the portion of the costs of the Olmsted Locks and Dam project that is to be derived from the IWTF to 15 percent and the increase in the fuel tax to \$0.29 per gallon from \$0.20 per gallon.

The Corps is directed to take the preparatory steps necessary to ensure that new construction projects can be initiated as soon as can be supported under the larger capital program (i.e., as ongoing projects approach completion). For fiscal year 2017, the Committee provides appropriations making use of all estimated annual revenues from the IWTF. The final program level will depend on project-specific allocations to be made by the Corps, but will be at least \$375,500,000. The Committee also allocates \$48,000,000 above the budget request for additional operation and maintenance activities on the inland waterways. The Committee rejects the Administration's conceptual proposal to institute yet another fee on the inland waterways system and to require any operation and maintenance costs to be paid from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

DAM SAFETY

It has long been the policy of both the Committee and the executive branch to give high priority to funding projects to address deficiencies at Dam Safety Action Classification (DSAC) I dams—those dams that pose the greatest risk to life and safety. The fiscal year 2017 budget has been described as continuing that policy. The Committee has learned, however, that the Administration made a change in how that policy is carried out, yet did not communicate that change to the public or to the Committee. The budget request includes funding for DSAC I dams at “capability” funding levels. In previous years, “capability” was understood to mean the amount of funding that could reasonably be obligated within the fiscal year. This year, however, the Administration has defined “capability” as the amount of funding that could be expended within the fiscal year. Contracts that could be issued later in the fiscal year will be put off until the following fiscal year. By making this definitional change, the Administration is choosing to delay completion of important public safety improvements. The Committee strongly encourages the Administration to revert to the previous definition of capability funding in future budget requests. At a minimum, however, the Committee expects the Administration to clearly communicate what its budget requests do, and do not, represent.

PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS

Concerns persist that the effort to update the Water Resources Principles and Guidelines did not proceed consistent with the language or intent of section 2031 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007. No funds provided to the Corps of Engineers shall be used to develop or implement rules or guidance to support implementation of the final Principles and Requirements for Federal Investments in Water Resources released in March 2013 or the final Interagency Guidelines released in December 2014. The Corps shall continue to use the document dated March 10, 1983, and entitled "Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies" during the fiscal year period covered by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for 2017.

FIVE YEAR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

Historically, the Committee has encouraged the Administration to provide five-year investment plans for all the agencies within the Energy and Water Development jurisdiction, particularly the Corps. The five-year plan should be based on realistic assumptions of project funding needs. It is the Committee's expectation that once projects have been initiated, the Administration will request responsible annual funding levels for them through completion.

The executive branch has traditionally been unwilling to project five-year horizons for projects it has not previously supported through the budget process. Comprehensive planning is important for understanding future requirements of projects that have been supported through the appropriations process, as well. While this unwillingness to have a dialogue regarding additional investment might be reasonable under circumstances where there is no likelihood of additional investment, the Congress consistently has supported additional investment in the nation's water resource infrastructure. The uncertainty caused by year-to-year federal planning leaves too many non-federal sponsors unable to make informed decisions regarding local funding.

It would be beneficial for the Congress, the Administration, and project partners to have a comprehensive plan to outline requirements for all projects that have received an appropriation to date or are proposed to begin receiving funding this year. The Committee continues to welcome a dialogue to reach a mutually-agreeable way to comprehensively plan for all initiated projects.

The Committee notes that in fiscal year 2014 the Corps was directed to prepare a comprehensive estimate of the optimum timeline and funding requirements to complete each of the ongoing projects that received construction funding in any of fiscal years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, or 2013, but were not slated by the Administration for construction funding in the fiscal year 2014 budget request. This report was to have been submitted not later than 90 days after the enactment of the fiscal year 2014 Act. As of the writing of this report, the Committee still has not received this information.

FORMAT OF FUNDING PRIORITIES

Traditionally, the President requested and the Congress appropriated funds for the Civil Works program on a project-level basis. Taken together, however, these funding decisions indicated programmatic priorities and policy preferences. As with non-project-based programs, the Congress at times disagreed with the priorities stated in the President's budget request and made its priorities known in appropriations bills. Final federal government priorities were established in Acts passed by both chambers of the Congress and signed by the President.

Since the 112th Congress, congressional earmarks, as defined in House Rule XXI, have been prohibited. That definition encompasses project-level funding not requested by the President. As a result, the Committee reviewed the historical format of appropriations for the Corps to see if there was a more transparent way to highlight programmatic priorities without abandoning congressional oversight responsibilities. The fiscal year 2012 Act included a modification to the format used in previous years, and that format is continued for fiscal year 2017. As in previous years, the Committee lists in report tables the studies, projects, and activities within each account requested by the President along with the Committee-recommended funding level. To advance its programmatic priorities, the Committee has included additional funding for certain categories of projects. Project-specific allocations within these categories will be determined by the Corps based on further direction provided in this report.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

The fiscal year 2017 budget request significantly underfunds the Civil Works program of the Corps of Engineers. The Committee, however, includes funding in addition to the budget request to ensure continued improvements to our national economy, public safety, and environmental health that result from water resources projects. This funding is for additional work that either was not included in the Administration's request or was inadequately budgeted. The Corps again is directed to develop rating systems for use in evaluating studies and projects for allocation of the additional funding provided in this title. These evaluation systems may be, but are not required to be, individualized for each account, category, or subcategory. Each study and project eligible for funding shall be evaluated under the applicable ratings system. A study or project may not be excluded from evaluation for being "inconsistent with Administration policy." The Corps retains complete control over the methodology of these ratings systems. The executive branch retains complete discretion over project-specific allocation decisions within the additional funds provided, subject to only the direction here and under the heading "Additional Funding" or "Additional Funding for Ongoing Work" within each of the Investigations, Construction, Mississippi River and Tributaries, and Operation and Maintenance accounts.

The Administration is reminded that these funds are in addition to its budget request, and Administration budget metrics shall not be a reason to disqualify a study or project from being funded. It is expected that all of the additional funding provided will be allo-

cated to specific programs, projects, or activities. The focus of the allocation process shall favor the obligation, rather than expenditure, of funds for work in fiscal year 2017. With the significant backlog of work in the Corps' inventory, there is no reason for funds provided above the budget request to remain unallocated.

A project or study shall be eligible for additional funding within the Investigations, Construction, and Mississippi River and Tributaries accounts if: (1) it has received funding, other than through a reprogramming, in at least one of the previous three fiscal years; (2) it was previously funded and could reach a significant milestone, complete a discrete element of work, or produce significant outputs in fiscal year 2017; or (3) as appropriate, it is selected as one of the new starts allowed in accordance with this Act and the additional direction provided below. None of the additional funding in any account may be used for any item where funding was specifically denied or for projects in the Continuing Authorities Program. Funds shall be allocated consistent with statutory cost share requirements.

Funding associated with each category may be allocated to any eligible study or project, as appropriate, within that category; funding associated with each subcategory may be allocated only to eligible studies or projects, as appropriate, within that subcategory. The list of subcategories is not meant to be exhaustive.

Work plan.—Not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Corps shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a work plan including the following information: (1) a detailed description of the ratings system(s) developed and used to evaluate studies and projects; (2) delineation of how these funds are to be allocated; (3) a summary of the work to be accomplished with each allocation, including phase of work; and (4) a list of all studies and projects that were considered eligible for funding but did not receive funding, including an explanation of whether the study or project could have used funds in fiscal year 2017 and the specific reasons each study or project was considered as being less competitive for an allocation of funds.

New Starts.—The recommendation includes up to six new study starts and four new construction starts to be distributed across the three main mission areas of the Corps. Of the new study starts, two shall be for navigation studies, two shall be for flood and storm damage reduction studies, one shall be for an additional navigation or flood and storm damage reduction study, and one shall be for an environmental restoration study. Of the new construction starts, one shall be for a navigation project, one shall be for a flood and storm damage reduction project, one shall be for an additional navigation or flood and storm damage reduction project, and one shall be for an environmental restoration project. No funding shall be used to initiate new studies, programs, projects, or activities in the Mississippi River and Tributaries or Operation and Maintenance accounts.

The Corps is directed to propose a single group of new starts as a part of the work plan. The Corps may not change or substitute the new starts selected once the work plan has been provided to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress. Each new start shall be funded from the appropriate additional funding line item. Any project for which the new start require-

ments are not met by the end of fiscal year 2017, or by the earlier date as specified, shall be treated as if the project had not been selected as a new start; such a project shall be required to compete again for new start funding in future years. Consideration of studies and projects for selection as new starts shall not be limited to only those proposed in the Administration's budget request. As all new starts are to be chosen by the Corps, all shall be considered of equal importance, and the expectation is that future budget submissions will include appropriate funding for all new starts selected.

The Committee is disappointed that the Administration continues to obfuscate its policies and guidelines regarding which studies and projects require new start designations. Therefore, the Committee must address several recurring categories. The Committee reiterates previous congressional direction that neither study nor construction activities related to individual projects authorized under section 1037 of WRRDA 2014 shall require a new start or new investment decision; these activities shall be considered ongoing work. No new start or new investment decision shall be required when moving from feasibility to preconstruction engineering and design (PED). A new start designation shall be required to initiate construction of individually-authorized projects funded within programmatic line items. No new start or new investment decision shall be required to initiate work on a separable element of a project when construction of one or more separable elements of that project was initiated previously; it shall be considered ongoing work.

In addition to the priority factors used to allocate all additional funding provided in the Investigations account, the Corps should give careful consideration to the out-year budget impacts of the studies selected and to whether there appears to be an identifiable local sponsor that will be ready and able to provide, in a timely manner, the necessary cost share for the feasibility and PED phases. The Committee reminds the Corps that the flood and storm damage reduction mission area can include instances where non-federal sponsors are seeking assistance with flood control and unauthorized discharges from permitted wastewater treatment facilities.

In addition to the priority factors used to allocate all additional funding provided in the Construction account, the Corps also shall consider the out-year budget impacts of the selected new starts and the cost sharing sponsor's ability and willingness to promptly provide the cash contribution (if any), as well as required lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and disposal areas. When considering new construction starts, only those that can execute a project cost sharing agreement not later than August 31, 2017, shall be chosen.

To ensure that the new construction starts are affordable and will not unduly delay completion of any ongoing projects, the Secretary is required to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a realistic out-year budget scenario prior to issuing a work allowance for a new start. It is understood that specific budget decisions are made on an annual basis and that this scenario is neither a request for nor a guarantee of future funding for any project. Nonetheless, this scenario shall include an

estimate of annual funding for each new start utilizing a realistic funding scenario through completion of the project, as well as the specific impacts of that estimated funding on the ability of the Corps to make continued progress on each previously funded construction project (including impacts to the optimum timeline and funding requirements of the ongoing projects) and on the ability to consider initiating new projects in the future. The scenario shall assume a Construction account funding level at the average of the past three budget requests.

ASIAN CARP

The threat of Asian Carp to the Great Lakes remains a concern for the Committee as this species has the potential to do irreparable harm to both an important source of freshwater, the Great Lakes, while also harming the economies of nearby communities by driving away the tourism, recreation, and fishing industries. The Corps continues to play a critical role in preventing, controlling, and managing the threat of Asian carp. The Committee expects the Corps to expedite authorized actions related to Asian Carp, in particular the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS) Brandon Road study. Further, the Corps is directed to notify the Committee of any changes to the planned work related to Asian Carp as well as any changes to the findings regarding the migration of the fish toward the Great Lakes.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION AND REPROGRAMMING

To ensure that the expenditure of funds in fiscal year 2017 is consistent with congressional direction, to minimize the movement of funds, and to improve overall budget execution, the bill carries a legislative provision outlining the circumstances under which the Corps may reprogram funds.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,089,330,000 for the Corps, \$100,330,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$1,469,330,000 above the budget request.

A table summarizing the fiscal year 2016 enacted appropriation, the fiscal year 2017 budget request, and the Committee-recommended levels is provided below:

(Dollars in thousands)

Account	FY 2016 enacted	FY 2017 request	Comte. rec.
Investigations	\$121,000	\$85,000	\$120,000
Construction	1,862,250	1,090,000	1,945,580
Mississippi River and tributaries	345,000	222,000	345,000
Operation and maintenance	3,137,000	2,705,000	3,157,000
Regulatory program	200,000	200,000	200,000
FUSRAP	112,000	103,000	103,000
Flood control and coastal emergencies	28,000	30,000	34,000
Expenses	179,000	180,000	180,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works	4,750	5,000	4,750
TOTAL, Corps of Engineers—Civil	5,989,000	4,620,000	6,089,330

INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriation, 2016	\$121,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	85,000,000
Recommended, 2017	120,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+35,000,000

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

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

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST FEASIBILITY	PED	HOUSE RECOMMENDED FEASIBILITY	PED
ALABAMA				
MOBILE HARBOR DEEPENING AND WIDENING, AL	1,246	---	1,246	---
ALASKA				
LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL FLOOD DIVERSION, AK	500	---	500	---
UNALASKA (DUTCH) HARBOR, AK	500	---	500	---
ARIZONA				
LOWER SANTA CRUZ RIVER, AZ	400	---	400	---
ARKANSAS				
THREE RIVERS, AR	580	---	580	---
CALIFORNIA				
DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) RESTORATION, CA	425	---	425	---
LOS ANGELES RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, CA	---	400	---	400
PORT OF LONG BEACH NAV IMP, CA	400	---	400	---
SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION, CA	625	---	625	---
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO BAY SHORELINE, CA	---	500	---	500
YUBA RIVER FISH PASSAGE, CA	590	---	590	---
COLORADO				
ADAMS AND DENVER COUNTIES, CO	175	---	175	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST FEASIBILITY	PED	HOUSE RECOMMENDED FEASIBILITY	PED
CONNECTICUT				
NEW HAVEN HARBOR DEEPENING, CT	500	---	500	---
DELAWARE				
DELAWARE INLAND BAYS AND DELAWARE BAY COAST, DE	300	---	300	---
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DC	300	---	300	---
FLORIDA				
MANATEE HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, FL	275	---	275	---
GEORGIA				
PROCTOR CREEK, GA	200	---	200	---
SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, GA	500	---	500	---
SWEETWATER CREEK, GA	500	---	500	---
IDAHO				
BOISE RIVER, BOISE, ID	73	---	73	---
ILLINOIS				
DU PAGE RIVER, IL	400	---	400	---
INTERBASIN CONTROL OF GREAT LAKES-MISSISSIPPI RIVER AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES, IL, IN, OH & WI	2,600	---	2,600	---
KASKASKIA RIVER BASIN, IL	600	---	600	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED	PED
	FEASIBILITY	FEASIBILITY	PED
IOWA			
DES MOINES LEVEE SYSTEM, DES MOINES AND RACCOON RIVERS, IA	300	300	---
GRAND RIVER BASIN, IA & MO	500	500	---
LOUISIANA			
INNER HARBOR NAVIGATION CANAL LOCK, LA	550	550	---
LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	520	520	---
MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE, LA	450	450	---
MARYLAND			
CHESAPEAKE BAY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, MD, PA & VA	1,950	1,950	---
MINNESOTA			
MINNESOTA RIVER WATERSHED STUDY, MN & SD (MINNESOTA RIVER AUTHORITY)	873	873	---
MISSOURI			
ST LOUIS RIVERFRONT, MO & IL	150	150	---
NEW JERSEY			
NEW JERSEY BACKBAYS, NJ	575	575	---
RAHWAY RIVER BASIN (UPPER BASIN), NJ	379	379	---
NEW MEXICO			
RIO GRANDE, SANDIA PUEBLO TO ISLETA PUEBLO, NM	500	500	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST FEASIBILITY	PED	HOUSE RECOMMENDED FEASIBILITY	PED
NEW YORK				
NASSAU COUNTY BACK BAYS, NY	300	---	300	---
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY HARBOR AND TRIBUTARIES, NY & NJ	575	---	575	---
NORTH DAKOTA				
RED RIVER OF THE NORTH BASIN, ND, MN, SD & MANITOBA, CANADA	496	---	496	---
SOURIS RIVER, ND	500	---	500	---
OKLAHOMA				
ARKANSAS RIVER CORRIDOR, OK	415	---	415	---
PUERTO RICO				
CAÑO MARTIN PEÑA, SAN JUAN, PR	---	750	---	750
SAN JUAN HARBOR CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, PR	730	---	730	---
TEXAS				
COASTAL TEXAS PROTECTION AND RESTORATION STUDY, TX	1,825	---	1,825	---
GIWW - BRAZOS RIVER FLOODGATES & COLORADO RIVER LOCK, TX	1,000	---	1,000	---
HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX	1,750	---	1,750	---
MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX	500	---	500	---
SPARKS ARROYO COLONIA, EL PASO COUNTY, TX	47	---	47	---
VIRGINIA				
CITY OF NORFOLK, VA	575	---	575	---
NORFOLK HARBOR AND CHANNELS, VA (DEEPENING)	350	---	350	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST FEASIBILITY	PED	HOUSE RECOMMENDED FEASIBILITY	PED
WASHINGTON				
SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	500	---	500	---
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	27,999	1,650	27,999	1,650
REMAINING ITEMS				
ADDITIONAL FUNDING				
FLOOD AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION			5,818	---
FLOOD CONTROL			4,500	---
SHORE PROTECTION			3,000	---
NAVIGATION			1,500	---
COASTAL AND DEEP-DRAFT			6,000	---
INLAND			2,500	---
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES			1,500	---
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION OR COMPLIANCE				
COORDINATION STUDIES WITH OTHER AGENCIES				
ACCESS TO WATER DATA	360	---	360	---
COMMITTEE ON MARINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS	90	---	90	---
OTHER COORDINATION PROGRAMS				
COORDINATION WITH OTHER WATER RESOURCE AGENCIES	455	---	455	---
INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT	300	---	300	---
INVENTORY OF DAMS	175	---	175	---
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS	400	---	400	---
FERC LICENSING	1,300	---	1,300	---
PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO STATES	100	---	100	---
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA	5,500	---	7,500	---
AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS SUPPORT TRI-CADD	251	---	251	---
COASTAL FIELD DATA COLLECTION	1,000	---	1,000	---
FLOOD DAMAGE DATA	220	---	220	---
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES	15,000	---	15,000	---

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - INVESTIGATIONS
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED	
	FEASIBILITY	FEASIBILITY	PED
HYDROLOGIC STUDIES	500	500	---
INTERNATIONAL WATER STUDIES	125	125	---
PRECIPITATION STUDIES	200	200	---
REMOTE SENSING/GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM SUPPORT	75	75	---
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTERS	47	47	---
STREAM GAGING	550	550	---
TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS	985	985	---
WATER RESOURCES PRIORITIES STUDY	1,000	---	---
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	16,818	18,000	---
OTHER - MISCELLANEOUS			
DISPOSITION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS	1,000	1,000	---
NATIONAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	5,000	6,000	---
NATIONAL SHORELINE	400	400	---
PLANNING SUPPORT PROGRAM	3,000	3,000	---
TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	500	1,500	---
SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	55,351	90,351	---
TOTAL, INVESTIGATIONS	83,350	118,350	1,650

San Francisquito Creek, California.—The Committee is aware of repeated delays with the San Francisquito Creek flood control feasibility study, eighteen years after a significant flood event. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue working with the non-federal sponsor to proceed to a chief's report as expeditiously as possible. The Committee also encourages natural resources agencies to be engaged early in the study process to avoid permitting delays.

Chacon Creek, Texas.—The Corps has multiple authorities to provide technical assistance to non-federal entities. The Committee encourages the Corps to review these authorities to identify opportunities to help advance the Chacon Creek, Texas, study, for which the Corps executed a feasibility cost sharing agreement in 2004.

Additional Funding.—The Committee expects the additional funding provided in this account to be allocated primarily to specific feasibility and PED phases, rather than to Remaining Items line items as has been the case in the past few work plans. The activities funded under Remaining Items address core agency competencies, which means the budget request should reflect sufficient funding. When allocating the additional funding provided in this account, the Corps shall consider giving priority to completing or accelerating ongoing studies or to initiating new studies that will enhance the nation's economic development, job growth, and international competitiveness; are for projects located in areas that have suffered recent natural disasters; or are for projects to address legal requirements. While the additional funding is shown in the feasibility column, the Corps shall use these funds for additional work in both the feasibility and PED phases. The recommendation includes sufficient additional funding to undertake a significant amount of feasibility and PED work. The Administration is reminded that a project study is not complete until the PED phase is complete.

Research and Development, Partnerships.—The Corps is an instrumental partner in controlling invasive aquatic species in our nation's waterways, including the Columbia River Basin with twelve listed salmon and steelhead species and more than \$3,000,000,000 of goods transported for delivery around the world. The Committee recognizes the economic and environmental benefits of the Columbia River Basin and urges the Corps to utilize local and regional research partners, as appropriate, to address this serious issue.

Water Resources Priorities Study.—No funding shall be used for this study.

National Flood Risk Management Program.—The recommendation includes funding above the budget request for additional work within the Silver Jackets program.

Impacts on Oyster Reefs.—The Committee supports Corps efforts, when conducting or reviewing environmental assessments or environmental impact statements for navigation or coastal restoration projects in areas where oyster reefs exist, to consider water quality and salinity impacts on those reefs and, when appropriate, to mitigate any negative impacts.

Legacy Studies.—The Committee is encouraged by the Corps' work on multiple studies, termed Legacy Studies, which were rightly not required to transition to the new SMART planning process.

The Corps shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act with an update on all Legacy Studies and the current schedule to bring them to completion.

Flood Control and Wastewater Treatment Facilities.—The Corps shall be prepared to brief the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act regarding activities to address concerns about flooding and wastewater treatment facilities. Specifically, the briefing shall include: 1) a list of all municipal entities that have sought assistance from the Corps since December 2000, and to include an application through the annual report process established under section 7001 of WRRDA 2014, regarding flood control issues and simultaneous discharges that are not authorized by the discharge permits under which the facilities operate; and 2) a discussion of Corps authorities, funding sources, and technical assistance programs available to help address each such situation.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 2016	\$1,862,250,000
Budget estimate, 2017	1,090,000,000
Recommended, 2017	1,945,580,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+83,330,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+855,580,000

This appropriation funds construction, major rehabilitation, and related activities for water resource projects whose principal purpose is to provide commercial navigation, flood and storm damage reduction, or aquatic ecosystem restoration benefits to the nation. Portions of this account are funded from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

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

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
CALIFORNIA		
AMERICAN RIVER COMMON FEATURES, NATOMAS BASIN, CA	21,150	21,150
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM MODIFICATIONS), CA	20,740	20,740
AMERICAN RIVER WATERSHED (FOLSOM DAM RAISE), CA	21,040	21,040
HAMILTON CITY, CA	8,500	8,500
ISABELLA LAKE, CA (DAM SAFETY)	70,500	70,500
OAKLAND HARBOR (50 FOOT PROJECT), CA	1,056	1,056
SACRAMENTO RIVER BANK PROTECTION PROJECT, CA	8,000	8,000
SANTA ANA RIVER MAINSTEM, CA	37,200	37,200
YUBA RIVER BASIN, CA	7,000	7,000
FLORIDA		
HERBERT HOOVER DIKE, FL (SEEPAGE CONTROL)	49,500	49,500
SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	106,000	106,000
GEORGIA		
RICHARD B RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA & SC	930	930
SAVANNAH HARBOR EXPANSION, GA	42,700	42,700
ILLINOIS		
OLMSTED LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, IL & KY	225,000	225,000
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION, IL, IA, MN, MO & WI	20,000	20,000
IOWA		
MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	18,000	18,000
KANSAS		
TOPEKA, KS	8,034	8,034
LOUISIANA		
BENEFICIAL USE OF DREDGED MATERIAL PROGRAM, LOUISIANA COASTAL AREA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, LA	9,000	9,000
MARYLAND		
ASSATEAGUE, MD	600	600
POPLAR ISLAND, MD	62,300	62,300

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
MISSOURI		
MONARCH - CHESTERFIELD, MO	7,000	7,000
NEW JERSEY		
DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL, NJ, PA & DE RARITAN RIVER BASIN, GREEN BROOK SUB-BASIN, NJ	33,125 10,000	33,125 10,000
OHIO		
BOLIVAR DAM, OH (DAM SAFETY)	5,000	5,000
OREGON		
COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR & WA	21,900	21,900
PENNSYLVANIA		
EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA	56,250	56,250
TENNESSEE		
CENTER HILL LAKE, TN	40,000	40,000
TEXAS		
BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	13,300	13,300
VIRGINIA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BRIDGE REPLACEMENT AT DEEP CREEK, CHESAPEAKE, VA	12,000	12,000
WASHINGTON		
COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR & ID (CRFM) MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA	84,000 22,350	84,000 ---
WEST VIRGINIA		
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV	4,000	4,000
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	1,046,175	1,023,825

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CONSTRUCTION
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
REMAINING ITEMS		
ADDITIONAL FUNDING		
FLOOD AND STORM DAMAGE REDUCTION	---	217,180
FLOOD CONTROL	---	175,000
SHORE PROTECTION	---	50,000
NAVIGATION	---	245,000
INLAND WATERWAYS TRUST FUND REVENUES	---	75,250
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES	---	43,000
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION OR COMPLIANCE	---	25,000
ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE	---	10,000
AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL PROGRAM	---	5,000
CONTINUING AUTHORITIES PROGRAM		
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206)	1,000	8,000
BENEFICIAL USES DREDGED MATERIAL (SECTION 204)	1,000	1,000
EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION (SECTION 14)	---	5,000
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (SECTION 205)	500	10,000
MITIGATION OF SHORE DAMAGES (SECTION 111)	---	500
NAVIGATION PROGRAM (SECTION 107)	---	7,000
PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (SECTION 1135)	1,000	4,000
SHORE PROTECTION (SECTION 103)	---	500
DAM SAFETY AND SEEPAGE/STABILITY CORRECTION PROGRAM	21,000	21,000
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION	19,000	19,000
INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD - BOARD EXPENSE	50	50
INLAND WATERWAYS USERS BOARD - CORPS EXPENSE	275	275
SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	43,825	921,755
TOTAL, CONSTRUCTION	1,090,000	1,945,580

Success Dam, California.—In fiscal year 2016, the Committee raised the importance of the Corps moving expeditiously on a project to increase the reservoir capacity, primarily for flood control but also for irrigation water storage, given this project had been on hold for more than a decade as seismic and seepage concerns were addressed. The non-federal sponsors of this project continue to remain very supportive of implementing this project. The Committee notes that in 2016 and 2017, this project will undergo several important reviews by the Senior Oversight Group in the Corps in order to move ahead. The Committee commends the Corps for its work on enlarging the reservoir this past year and continues to urge the Corps to move ahead expeditiously to update and finalize all documents related to this project so the reservoir capacity enlargement can finally be completed.

Herbert Hoover Dike, Florida.—The Herbert Hoover Dike, which surrounds Lake Okeechobee, reduces impacts from flooding as a result of high lake levels for a large area of south Florida. Since 2007, the Corps has made an investment of over \$500,000,000 to reduce the risk of catastrophic failure of the aging structure. Recent historic rainfall, however, has put additional pressure on the dike, and the Corps has been forced to release water to the east and west of the lake to avoid catastrophic results. The Committee recognizes such water releases have had both ecological and economic effects, further demonstrating the need for the Dike's repair. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue appropriate work to improve the stability of the Dike.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration, Florida.—The Committee is encouraged that the Corps has placed a high priority on the Big Cypress/L-28 Modifications Project by placing it on the Integrated Delivery Schedule with a 2016 start date for SMART planning. The Committee urges the Corps to continue to move forward on the planning of this important project according to the Integrated Delivery Schedule time lines and to continue consultation with stakeholders, including the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, throughout the planning for this project.

McCook and Thornton Reservoirs, Illinois.—The Committee is disappointed by the Administration's inexplicable decision to end funding for McCook Reservoir. The project clearly is a flood risk management project, as stated in its 1988 authorization and confirmed by previous Administration statements and budget requests. By failing to continue to budget for the project, the Administration is ignoring both congressional intent and its own past support for the project. Given the project is 75 percent complete and both Phase 1 and Phase 2 have been budgeted and funded in the past, the Committee is at a loss to understand why the Administration chose not to support the project to its completion.

Additional Funding.—The recommendation includes additional funds for projects and activities to enhance the nation's economic growth and international competitiveness. Of the additional funds provided in this account, the Corps shall allocate not less than \$12,450,000 to projects with riverfront development components. Of the additional funding provided in this account for flood and storm damage reduction and flood control, the Corps shall allocate not less than \$18,000,000 to additional nonstructural flood control projects. Of the additional funds provided in this account for flood

and storm damage reduction, navigation, and other authorized project purposes, the Corps shall allocate not less than \$5,000,000 to authorized reimbursements for projects with executed project co-operation agreements and that have completed construction or where non-federal sponsors intend to use the funds for additional water resources development activities. Of the additional funding provided in this account for flood and storm damage reduction and flood control, the Corps shall allocate not less than \$10,000,000 to continue construction of projects that include improvements to rainfall drainage systems that address flood damages.

When allocating the additional funding provided in this account, the Corps is encouraged to evaluate authorized reimbursements in the same manner as if the projects were being evaluated for new or ongoing construction and shall consider giving priority to the following:

1. the benefits of the funded work to the national economy;
2. extent to which the work will enhance national, regional, or local economic development;
3. number of jobs created directly by the funded activity;
4. ability to obligate the funds allocated within the fiscal year, including consideration of the ability of the non-federal sponsor to provide any required cost share;
5. ability to complete the project, separable element, or project phase with the funds allocated;
6. for flood and storm damage reduction projects (including authorized nonstructural measures and periodic beach re-nourishments),
 - a. population, economic activity, or public infrastructure at risk, as appropriate; and
 - b. the severity of risk of flooding or the frequency with which an area has experienced flooding;
7. for navigation projects, the number of jobs or level of economic activity to be supported by completion of the project, separable element, or project phase;
8. for projects cost shared with the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF), the economic impact on the local, regional, and national economy if the project is not funded, as well as discrete elements of work that can be completed within the funding provided in this line item;
9. for other authorized project purposes and environmental restoration or compliance projects, to include the beneficial use of dredged material; and
10. for environmental infrastructure, projects with the greater economic impact, projects in rural communities, projects in counties or parishes with high poverty rates, and projects in financially distressed municipalities.

The recommendation provides funds making use of all estimated annual revenues in the IWTF. The Corps shall allocate all funds provided in the IWTF Revenues line item along with the statutory cost share from funds provided in the Navigation line item prior to allocating the remainder of funds in the Navigation line item. Although the report prepared pursuant to section 2002(d) of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014 recently was submitted to the Congress, the Committee has not had sufficient time to date to review it. Therefore, when allocating

the additional funding provided for projects cost shared with the IWTF, the Corps shall continue to use, as appropriate, the Inland Marine Transportation System (IMTS) Capital Projects Business Model, Final Report published on April 13, 2010, as the applicable 20-year plan.

Aquatic Plant Control Program.—Funding is provided for watercraft inspection stations and related monitoring, as authorized by section 1039 of WRRDA 2014.

Continuing Authorities Program (CAP).—The Committee continues to support all sections of the Continuing Authorities Program. Funding is provided for eight CAP sections at a total of \$36,000,000, an increase of \$32,500,000 above the budget request, which proposed funding for only four sections. This program provides a useful tool for the Corps to undertake small localized projects without the lengthy study and authorization process typical of most larger Corps projects. The management of the Continuing Authorities Program should continue consistent with direction provided in previous fiscal years.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

Appropriation, 2016	\$345,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	222,000,000
Recommended, 2017	345,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	+123,000,000

This appropriation funds planning, construction, and operation and maintenance activities associated with projects to reduce flood damage in the lower Mississippi River alluvial valley below Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

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

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
CONSTRUCTION		
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	39,769	39,769
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	21,600	21,600
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	400	400
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	2,505	2,505
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE		
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	63,490	63,490
HELENA HARBOR, PHILLIPS COUNTY, AR	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	532	532
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, NORTH BANK, AR	294	294
LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER, SOUTH BANK, AR	198	198
MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEES, AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO & TN	9,795	9,795
ST FRANCIS BASIN, AR & MO	5,900	5,900
TENSAS BASIN, BOEUF AND TENSAS RIVERS, AR & LA	2,579	2,579
WHITE RIVER BACKWATER, AR	1,000	1,000
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	38	38
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	28	28
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, FLOODWAY SYSTEM, LA	1,692	1,692
ATCHAFALAYA BASIN, LA	12,898	12,898
BATON ROUGE HARBOR, DEVIL SWAMP, LA	55	55
BAYOU COCODRIE AND TRIBUTARIES, LA	48	48
BONNET CARRE, LA	2,331	2,331
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	1,106	1,106
LOWER RED RIVER, SOUTH BANK LEVEES, LA	498	498
MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION, LA	496	496
OLD RIVER, LA	8,086	8,086
TENSAS BASIN, RED RIVER BACKWATER, LA	3,345	3,345
GREENVILLE HARBOR, MS	24	24
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	67	67
VICKSBURG HARBOR, MS	42	42
YAZOO BASIN, ARKABUTLA LAKE, MS	5,483	5,483
YAZOO BASIN, BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER, MS	185	185
YAZOO BASIN, ENID LAKE, MS	5,024	5,024
YAZOO BASIN, GREENWOOD, MS	807	807
YAZOO BASIN, GRENADA LAKE, MS	5,487	5,487
YAZOO BASIN, MAIN STEM, MS	1,344	1,344
YAZOO BASIN, SARDIS LAKE, MS	6,668	6,668
YAZOO BASIN, TRIBUTARIES, MS	967	967
YAZOO BASIN, WILL M WHITTINGTON AUX CHAN, MS	384	384
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO BACKWATER AREA, MS	544	544
YAZOO BASIN, YAZOO CITY, MS	731	731
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	237	237
WAPPAPELLO LAKE, MO	4,912	4,912

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	47	47
MEMPHIS HARBOR, MCKELLAR LAKE, TN	2,132	2,132
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	213,783	213,783
REMAINING ITEMS		
ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ONGOING WORK		
DREDGING	---	9,500
FLOOD CONTROL	---	93,590
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES	---	20,000
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (INVESTIGATIONS)	7,000	7,000
MAPPING (MAINTENANCE)	1,127	1,127
MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION	90	---
SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	8,217	131,217
TOTAL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES	222,000	345,000

Lower Mississippi River Main Stem.—The budget request proposes to consolidate several activities across multiple states into one line item. The Committee does not support this change and instead continues to fund these activities as separate line items.

Additional Funding for Ongoing Work.—When allocating the additional funding provided in this account, the Corps shall consider giving priority to completing or accelerating ongoing work that will enhance the nation's economic development, job growth, and international competitiveness, or are for studies or projects located in areas that have suffered recent natural disasters. While this funding is shown under remaining items, the Corps shall use these funds in investigations, construction, and operation and maintenance, as applicable.

Mississippi River Commission.—No funding is provided for this new line item. The Corps is directed to continue funding the costs of the commission from within the funds provided for activities within the Mississippi River and Tributaries project.

Operation of Floodways.—The Mississippi River and Tributaries System, protecting the 36,000 square-mile Lower Mississippi River Valley, is designed to be operated as an integrated system. The Corps must operate all features, including floodways, in accordance with statutory authorizations, approved Water Control Plans, and implementing project Operations Plans. Additionally, for flood events in which floodways must be operated, the Secretary is strongly encouraged to identify and utilize all authorities and funding sources available to restore the floodway features to pre-event conditions and authorized configurations as quickly as possible.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 2016	\$3,137,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	2,705,000,000
Recommended, 2017	3,157,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+452,000,000

This appropriation funds operation, maintenance, and related activities at water resource projects the Corps operates and maintains. Work to be accomplished consists of dredging, repair, and operation of structures and other facilities as authorized in various River and Harbor, Flood Control, and Water Resources Development Acts. Related activities include aquatic plant control, monitoring of completed projects, removal of sunken vessels, and the collection of domestic, waterborne commerce statistics. Portions of this account are financed through the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

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

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
ALABAMA		
ALABAMA - COOSA COMPREHENSIVE WATER STUDY, AL	176	176
ALABAMA RIVER LAKES, AL	14,080	14,080
BLACK WARRIOR AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, AL	24,101	24,101
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, AL	6,075	6,075
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AL	215	215
MOBILE HARBOR, AL	23,389	23,389
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AL	190	190
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AL	100	100
TENNESSEE - TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY WILDLIFE MITIGATION, AL & MS	1,700	1,700
TENNESSEE - TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, AL & MS	29,218	29,218
WALTER F GEORGE LOCK AND DAM, AL & GA	11,930	11,930
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, AL	20	20
ALASKA		
ANCHORAGE HARBOR, AK	11,868	11,868
CHENA RIVER LAKES, AK	9,663	9,663
CHIGNIK HARBOR, AK	200	200
DILLINGHAM HARBOR, AK	1,050	1,050
HOMER HARBOR, AK	462	462
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AK	225	225
KETCHIKAN, THOMAS BASIN, AK	3,100	3,100
LOWELL CREEK TUNNEL (SEWARD) AK	591	591
NINILCHIK HARBOR, AK	345	345
NOME HARBOR, AK	2,920	2,920
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AK	700	700
ARIZONA		
ALAMO LAKE, AZ	1,260	1,260
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AZ	96	96
PAINTED ROCK DAM, AZ	830	830
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, AZ	102	102
WHITLOW RANCH DAM, AZ	317	317
ARKANSAS		
BEAVER LAKE, AR	9,019	9,019
BLAKELY MT DAM, LAKE OUACHITA, AR	8,157	8,157
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, AR	1,908	1,908
BULL SHOALS LAKE, AR	8,305	8,305
DEGRAY LAKE, AR	6,121	6,121
DEQUEEN LAKE, AR	1,780	1,780
DIERKS LAKE, AR	1,768	1,768
GILLHAM LAKE, AR	1,556	1,556
GREERS FERRY LAKE, AR	9,403	9,403

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
HELENA HARBOR, AR	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, AR	490	490
MCCELLELAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, AR	42,464	42,464
MILLWOOD LAKE, AR	2,631	2,631
NARROWS DAM, LAKE GREESON, AR	4,912	4,912
NIMROD LAKE, AR	2,163	2,163
NORFORK LAKE, AR	5,098	5,098
OSCEOLA HARBOR, AR	515	515
OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, AR & LA	8,445	8,445
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, AR	1	1
WHITE RIVER, AR	25	25
YELLOW BEND PORT, AR	115	115
CALIFORNIA		
BLACK BUTTE LAKE, CA	3,040	3,040
BODEGA BAY, CA	4,285	4,285
BUCHANAN DAM, HV EASTMAN LAKE, CA	2,078	2,078
CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR, CA	7,980	7,980
COYOTE VALLEY DAM, LAKE MENDOCINO, CA	4,284	4,284
DRY CREEK (WARM SPRINGS) LAKE AND CHANNEL, CA	6,888	6,888
FARMINGTON DAM, CA	478	478
HIDDEN DAM, HENSLEY LAKE, CA	2,377	2,377
HUMBOLDT HARBOR AND BAY, CA	3,000	3,000
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, CA	6	6
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CA	3,588	3,588
ISABELLA LAKE, CA	1,582	1,582
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE AREA, CA	17,447	17,447
MERCED COUNTY STREAMS, CA	484	484
MOJAVE RIVER DAM, CA	375	375
MORRO BAY HARBOR, CA	4,400	4,400
NAPA RIVER, CA	350	350
NEW HOGAN LAKE, CA	3,058	3,058
NEW MELONES LAKE, DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL, CA	2,695	2,695
OAKLAND HARBOR, CA	17,155	17,155
OCEANSIDE HARBOR, CA	2,275	2,275
PINE FLAT LAKE, CA	3,440	3,440
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CA	1,698	1,698
REDWOOD CITY HARBOR, CA	4,201	4,201
RICHMOND HARBOR, CA	8,132	8,132
SACRAMENTO RIVER (30 FOOT PROJECT), CA	1,600	1,600
SACRAMENTO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES (DEBRIS CONTROL), CA	1,548	1,548
SACRAMENTO RIVER SHALLOW DRAFT CHANNEL, CA	175	175
SALINAS DAM, CA	1	1
SAN FRANCISCO BAY DELTA MODEL STRUCTURE, CA	1,096	1,096
SAN FRANCISCO BAY LONG TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, CA	600	600
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR AND BAY, CA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	3,870	3,870
SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR, CA	3,220	3,220
SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, PORT OF STOCKTON, CA	3,242	3,242

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
SAN PABLO BAY AND MARE ISLAND STRAIT, CA	2,025	2,025
SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CA	4,871	4,871
SANTA BARBARA HARBOR, CA	2,695	2,695
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CA	1,198	1,198
SUCCESS LAKE, CA	2,509	2,509
SUISUN BAY CHANNEL, CA	4,031	4,031
TERMINUS DAM, LAKE KAWEAH, CA	2,227	2,227
VENTURA HARBOR, CA	4,300	4,300
YUBA RIVER, CA	1,422	1,422
COLORADO		
BEAR CREEK LAKE, CO	437	437
CHATFIELD LAKE, CO	1,702	1,702
CHERRY CREEK LAKE, CO	1,159	1,159
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CO	376	376
JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR, CO	2,951	2,951
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, CO	576	576
TRINIDAD LAKE, CO	1,565	1,565
CONNECTICUT		
BLACK ROCK LAKE, CT	601	601
COLEBROOK RIVER LAKE, CT	709	709
HANCOCK BROOK LAKE, CT	448	448
HOP BROOK LAKE, CT	1,203	1,203
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, CT	345	345
MANSFIELD HOLLOW LAKE, CT	605	605
NORTHFIELD BROOK LAKE, CT	491	491
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, CT	850	850
STAMFORD HURRICANE BARRIER, CT	626	626
THOMASTON DAM, CT	800	800
WEST THOMPSON LAKE, CT	661	661
DELAWARE		
HARBOR OF REFUGE, DELAWARE BAY, DE	45	45
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DE	58	58
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, DELAWARE RIVER TO CHESAPEAKE BAY, DE & MD	21,622	21,622
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DE	200	200
WILMINGTON HARBOR, DE	4,355	4,355
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, DC	72	72
POTOMAC AND ANACOSTIA RIVERS, DC (DRIFT REMOVAL)	875	875
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, DC	25	25
WASHINGTON HARBOR, DC	25	25

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
FLORIDA		
CANAVERAL HARBOR, FL	4,069	4,069
CENTRAL & SOUTHERN FLORIDA, FL	14,889	14,889
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, FL	1,272	1,272
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, JACKSONVILLE TO MIAMI, FL	850	850
JACKSONVILLE HARBOR, FL	7,280	7,280
JIM WOODRUFF LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SEMINOLE, FL, AL & GA	6,506	6,506
MANATEE HARBOR, FL	500	500
MIAMI HARBOR, FL	100	100
OKEECHOBEE WATERWAY, FL	2,790	2,790
PALM BEACH HARBOR, FL	3,330	3,330
PENSACOLA HARBOR, FL	1,915	1,915
PORT EVERGLADES HARBOR, FL	300	300
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, FL	1,425	1,425
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, FL	3,130	3,130
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, FL	33	33
SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, FL	299	299
TAMPA HARBOR, FL	8,715	8,715
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, FL	165	165
GEORGIA		
ALLATOONA LAKE, GA	7,925	7,925
APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE AND FLINT RIVERS, GA, AL & FL	1,026	1,026
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, GA	181	181
BRUNSWICK HARBOR, GA	4,528	4,528
BUFORD DAM AND LAKE SIDNEY LANIER, GA	9,823	9,823
CARTERS DAM AND LAKE, GA	7,724	7,724
HARTWELL LAKE, GA & SC	11,343	11,343
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, GA	227	227
J STROM THURMOND LAKE, GA & SC	18,399	18,399
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, GA	128	128
RICHARD B RUSSELL DAM AND LAKE, GA & SC	7,842	7,842
SAVANNAH HARBOR, GA	23,527	23,527
SAVANNAH RIVER BELOW AUGUSTA, GA	137	137
WEST POINT DAM AND LAKE, GA & AL	8,450	8,450
HAWAII		
BARBERS POINT HARBOR, HI	319	319
HILO HARBOR, HI	400	400
HONOLULU HARBOR, HI	400	400
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, HI	600	600
NAWILIWILI HARBOR, HI	400	400
PORT ALLEN HARBOR, KAUAI, HI	275	275
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, HI	706	706

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
IDAHO		
ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID	1,274	1,274
DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID	2,862	2,862
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ID	361	361
LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID	4,405	4,405
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ID	640	640
ILLINOIS		
CALUMET HARBOR AND RIVER, IL & IN	2,827	2,827
CARLYLE LAKE, IL	6,287	6,287
CHICAGO HARBOR, IL	2,824	2,824
CHICAGO RIVER, IL	572	572
CHICAGO SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL DISPERSAL BARRIER, IL	12,000	12,000
FARM CREEK RESERVOIRS, IL	446	446
ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVR PORTION), IL & IN	34,059	34,059
ILLINOIS WATERWAY (MVS PORTION), IL & IN	1,847	1,847
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IL	2,560	2,560
KASKASKIA RIVER NAVIGATION, IL	2,093	2,093
LAKE MICHIGAN DIVERSION, IL	800	800
LAKE SHELBYVILLE, IL	5,975	5,975
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVR PORTION), IL	84,666	84,666
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVS PORTION), IL	21,968	21,968
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IL	105	105
REND LAKE, IL	5,655	5,655
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IL	719	719
WAUKEGAN HARBOR, IL	1,580	1,580
INDIANA		
BROOKVILLE LAKE, IN	1,357	1,357
BURNS WATERWAY HARBOR, IN	3,034	3,034
CAGLES MILL LAKE, IN	1,074	1,074
CECIL M HARDEN LAKE, IN	1,180	1,180
INDIANA HARBOR, IN	11,795	11,795
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IN	1,316	1,316
J EDWARD ROUSH LAKE, IN	1,136	1,136
MISSISSINAWA LAKE, IN	1,168	1,168
MONROE LAKE, IN	1,324	1,324
PATOKA LAKE, IN	1,136	1,136
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, IN	185	185
SALAMONIE LAKE, IN	1,253	1,253
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, IN	143	143
IOWA		
CORALVILLE LAKE, IA	4,326	4,326
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, IA	21	21

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, IA	1,370	1,370
MISSOURI RIVER - SIOUX CITY TO THE MOUTH, IA, KS, MO & NE	9,049	9,049
MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE RECOVERY, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	2,810	2,810
RATHBUN LAKE, IA	2,484	2,484
RED ROCK DAM AND LAKE RED ROCK, IA	4,711	4,711
SAYLORVILLE LAKE, IA	5,526	5,526
KANSAS		
CLINTON LAKE, KS	2,953	2,953
COUNCIL GROVE LAKE, KS	1,535	1,535
EL DORADO LAKE, KS	801	801
ELK CITY LAKE, KS	970	970
FALL RIVER LAKE, KS	1,581	1,581
HILLSDALE LAKE, KS	891	891
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, KS	4	4
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KS	1,206	1,206
JOHN REDMOND DAM AND RESERVOIR, KS	1,565	1,565
KANOPOLIS LAKE, KS	4,968	4,968
MARION LAKE, KS	4,482	4,482
MELVERN LAKE, KS	2,490	2,490
MILFORD LAKE, KS	2,549	2,549
PEARSON - SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE, KS	1,392	1,392
PERRY LAKE, KS	2,845	2,845
POMONA LAKE, KS	2,480	2,480
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, KS	369	369
TORONTO LAKE, KS	1,191	1,191
TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, KS	7,464	7,464
WILSON LAKE, KS	1,711	1,711
KENTUCKY		
BARKLEY DAM AND LAKE BARKLEY, KY & TN	11,404	11,404
BARREN RIVER LAKE, KY	2,754	2,754
BIG SANDY HARBOR, KY	1,908	1,908
BUCKHORN LAKE, KY	1,693	1,693
CARR CREEK LAKE, KY	1,882	1,882
CAVE RUN LAKE, KY	1,094	1,094
DEWEY LAKE, KY	1,749	1,749
ELVIS STAHR (HICKMAN) HARBOR, KY	925	925
FALLS OF THE OHIO NATIONAL WILDLIFE, KY & IN	223	223
FISHTRAP LAKE, KY	2,190	2,190
GRAYSON LAKE, KY	1,525	1,525
GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS, KY	2,180	2,180
GREEN RIVER LAKE, KY	2,575	2,575
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, KY	1,301	1,301
KENTUCKY RIVER, KY	10	10
LAUREL RIVER LAKE, KY	2,173	2,173
MARTINS FORK LAKE, KY	1,193	1,193

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
MIDDLESBORO CUMBERLAND RIVER BASIN, KY	264	264
NOLIN LAKE, KY	2,709	2,709
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, KY, IL, IN & OH	30,930	30,930
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, KY, IL, IN, OH, PA & WV	5,600	5,600
PAINTSVILLE LAKE, KY	1,263	1,263
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, KY	1	1
ROUGH RIVER LAKE, KY	3,116	3,116
TAYLORSVILLE LAKE, KY	1,096	1,096
WOLF CREEK DAM, LAKE CUMBERLAND, KY	9,195	9,195
YATESVILLE LAKE, KY	1,279	1,279
LOUISIANA		
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOUS CHENE, BOEUF & BLACK, LA	6,645	6,645
BARATARIA BAY WATERWAY, LA	100	100
BAYOU BODCAU RESERVOIR, LA	1,471	1,471
BAYOU LAFOURCHE AND LAFOURCHE JUMP WATERWAY, LA	911	911
BAYOU PIERRE, LA	23	23
BAYOU SEGNETTE WATERWAY, LA	20	20
BAYOU TECHE AND VERMILION RIVER, LA	12	12
BAYOU TECHE, LA	50	50
CADDO LAKE, LA	209	209
CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS, LA	21,393	21,393
FRESHWATER BAYOU, LA	1,424	1,424
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, LA	32,844	32,844
HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL, LA	1,057	1,057
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, LA	962	962
J BENNETT JOHNSTON WATERWAY, LA	8,714	8,714
LAKE PROVIDENCE HARBOR, LA	14	14
MADISON PARISH PORT, LA	150	150
MERMENTAU RIVER, LA	1,297	1,297
MISSISSIPPI RIVER OUTLETS AT VENICE, LA	1,449	1,449
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BATON ROUGE TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, LA	82,885	82,885
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, LA	54	54
REMOVAL OF AQUATIC GROWTH, LA	200	200
WALLACE LAKE, LA	226	226
WATERWAY FROM EMPIRE TO THE GULF, LA	8	8
WATERWAY FROM INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY TO BAYOU DULAC, LA	22	22
MAINE		
DISPOSAL AREA MONITORING, ME	1,050	1,050
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ME	104	104
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, ME	1,100	1,100
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ME	25	25

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
MARYLAND		
BALTIMORE HARBOR AND CHANNELS (50 FOOT), MD	20,575	20,575
BALTIMORE HARBOR, MD (DRIFT REMOVAL)	325	325
CUMBERLAND, MD AND RIDGELEY, WV	186	186
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MD	119	119
JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE, MD & WV	2,151	2,151
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MD	450	450
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MD	78	78
WICOMICO RIVER, MD	2,000	2,000
MASSACHUSETTS		
BARRE FALLS DAM, MA	1,081	1,081
BIRCH HILL DAM, MA	926	926
BOSTON HARBOR, MA	12,000	12,000
BUFFUMVILLE LAKE, MA	740	740
CAPE COD CANAL, MA	10,552	10,552
CHARLES RIVER NATURAL VALLEY STORAGE AREA, MA	332	332
CHATHAM (STAGE) HARBOR, MA	470	470
CONANT BROOK LAKE, MA	703	703
EAST BRIMFIELD LAKE, MA	687	687
GLOUCESTER HARBOR AND ANNISQUAM RIVER, MA	150	150
GREEN HARBOR, MA	350	350
HODGES VILLAGE DAM, MA	609	609
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MA	328	328
KNIGHTVILLE DAM, MA	1,019	1,019
LITTLEVILLE LAKE, MA	742	742
NEW BEDFORD FAIRHAVEN AND ACUSHNET HURRICANE BARRIER, MA	489	489
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MA	900	900
TULLY LAKE, MA	911	911
WEST HILL DAM, MA	727	727
WESTVILLE LAKE, MA	572	572
MICHIGAN		
CHANNELS IN LAKE ST CLAIR, MI	1,580	1,580
DETROIT RIVER, MI	5,241	5,241
GRAND HAVEN HARBOR, MI	511	511
HOLLAND HARBOR, MI	650	650
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MI	215	215
KEWEENAW WATERWAY, MI	906	906
MONROE HARBOR, MI	500	500
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MI	720	720
SAGINAW RIVER, MI	3,973	3,973
SEBEWAING RIVER, MI	52	52
ST CLAIR RIVER, MI	680	680
ST JOSEPH HARBOR, MI	750	750

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
ST MARYS RIVER, MI	31,549	31,549
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MI	2,825	2,825
MINNESOTA		
BIGSTONE LAKE - WHETSTONE RIVER, MN & SD	257	257
DULUTH - SUPERIOR HARBOR, MN & WI	7,166	7,166
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MN	408	408
LAC QUI PARLE LAKES, MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	891	891
MINNESOTA RIVER, MN	260	260
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN MISSOURI RIVER AND MINNEAPOLIS (MVP PORTION), MN	66,866	66,866
ORWELL LAKE, MN	475	475
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MN	93	93
RED LAKE RESERVOIR, MN	165	165
RESERVOIRS AT HEADWATERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MN	3,648	3,648
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, MN	490	490
MISSISSIPPI		
BILOXI HARBOR, MS	1,812	1,812
CLAIBORNE COUNTY PORT, MS	1	1
EAST FORK, TOMBIGBEE RIVER, MS	285	285
GULFPORT HARBOR, MS	5,222	5,222
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MS	110	110
MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER, MS	34	34
OKATIBBEE LAKE, MS	2,150	2,150
PASCAGOULA HARBOR, MS	1,360	1,360
PEARL RIVER, MS & LA	150	150
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MS	151	151
ROSEDALE HARBOR, MS	9	9
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, MS	20	20
YAZOO RIVER, MS	21	21
MISSOURI		
CARUTHERSVILLE HARBOR, MO	815	815
CLARENCE CANNON DAM AND MARK TWAIN LAKE, MO	6,994	6,994
CLEARWATER LAKE, MO	3,328	3,328
HARRY S TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, MO	11,087	11,087
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, MO	2	2
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MO	1,606	1,606
LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO	879	879
LONG BRANCH LAKE, MO	733	733
MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE OHIO AND MISSOURI RIVERS (REG WORKS), MO & IL	24,608	24,608
NEW MADRID COUNTY HARBOR, MO	10	10
NEW MADRID HARBOR, MO (MILE 889)	15	15
POMME DE TERRE LAKE, MO	3,327	3,327
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, MO	1	1
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MO	169	169

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
SMITHVILLE LAKE, MO	1,551	1,551
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI PORT, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MO	401	401
STOCKTON LAKE, MO	5,857	5,857
TABLE ROCK LAKE, MO & AR	8,638	8,638
MONTANA		
FT PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT	5,535	5,535
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, MT	274	274
LIBBY DAM, MT	2,025	2,025
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, MT	95	95
NEBRASKA		
GAVINS POINT DAM, LEWIS AND CLARK LAKE, NE & SD	9,306	9,306
HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, NE	4,393	4,393
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, NE	33	33
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NE	1,213	1,213
MISSOURI RIVER - KENSLERS BEND, NE TO SIOUX CITY, IA	90	90
PAPILLION CREEK, NE	880	880
SALT CREEKS AND TRIBUTARIES, NE	2,934	2,934
NEVADA		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NV	77	77
MARTIS CREEK LAKE, NV & CA	1,132	1,132
PINE AND MATHEWS CANYONS LAKES, NV	333	333
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
BLACKWATER DAM, NH	860	860
EDWARD MACDOWELL LAKE, NH	563	563
FRANKLIN FALLS DAM, NH	809	809
HOPKINTON - EVERETT LAKES, NH	1,625	1,625
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NH	71	71
OTTER BROOK LAKE, NH	775	775
PORTSMOUTH HARBOR AND PISCATAQUA RIVER, NH	1,100	1,100
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NH	250	250
SURRY MOUNTAIN LAKE, NH	810	810
NEW JERSEY		
BARNEGAT INLET, NJ	425	425
COLD SPRING INLET, NJ	375	375
DELAWARE RIVER AT CAMDEN, NJ	15	15
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA, NJ, PA & DE	28,455	28,455
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, NJ	15	15
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NJ	339	339
MANASQUAN RIVER, NJ	420	420

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
NEW JERSEY INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NJ	960	960
NEWARK BAY, HACKENSACK AND PASSAIC RIVERS, NJ	3,635	3,635
PASSAIC RIVER FLOOD WARNING SYSTEMS, NJ	600	600
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NJ	1,944	1,944
SHARK RIVER, NJ	420	420
NEW MEXICO		
ABIQUIU DAM, NM	3,263	3,263
COCHITI LAKE, NM	3,452	3,452
CONCHAS LAKE, NM	3,137	3,137
GALISTEO DAM, NM	772	772
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NM	650	650
JEMEZ CANYON DAM, NM	1,085	1,085
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE ENDANGERED SPECIES COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM, NM	2,367	2,367
SANTA ROSA DAM AND LAKE, NM	1,712	1,712
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, NM	213	213
TWO RIVERS DAM, NM	599	599
UPPER RIO GRANDE WATER OPERATIONS MODEL STUDY, NM	1,300	1,300
NEW YORK		
ALMOND LAKE, NY	437	437
ARKPORT DAM, NY	305	305
BLACK ROCK CHANNEL AND TONAWANDA HARBOR, NY	1,785	1,785
BUFFALO HARBOR, NY	2,650	2,650
EAST ROCKAWAY INLET, NY	7,000	7,000
EAST SIDNEY LAKE, NY	652	652
FIRE ISLAND INLET TO JONES INLET, NY	50	50
HUDSON RIVER, NY (MAINT)	1,600	1,600
HUDSON RIVER, NY (O & C)	2,600	2,600
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NY	1,011	1,011
MOUNT MORRIS DAM, NY	3,575	3,575
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY HARBOR, NY & NJ	5,650	5,650
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY	5,977	5,977
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY & NJ (DRIFT REMOVAL)	9,300	9,300
NEW YORK HARBOR, NY (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	1,200	1,200
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NY	2,252	2,252
SOUTHERN NEW YORK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS, NY	702	702
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, NY	610	610
WHITNEY POINT LAKE, NY	792	792
NORTH CAROLINA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, NC	1,750	1,750
B EVERETT JORDAN DAM AND LAKE, NC	1,719	1,719
CAPE FEAR RIVER ABOVE WILMINGTON, NC	931	931
FALLS LAKE, NC	2,000	2,000
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, NC	200	200

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
MANTEO (SHALLOWBAG) BAY, NC	1,876	1,876
MASONBORO INLET AND CONNECTING CHANNELS, NC	26	26
MOREHEAD CITY HARBOR, NC	5,950	5,950
NEW RIVER INLET, NC	220	220
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, NC	700	700
ROLLINSON CHANNEL, NC	765	765
SILVER LAKE HARBOR, NC	580	580
W KERR SCOTT DAM AND RESERVOIR, NC	3,376	3,376
WILMINGTON HARBOR, NC	13,400	13,400
NORTH DAKOTA		
BOWMAN HALEY, ND	195	195
GARRISON DAM, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND	14,913	14,913
HOMME LAKE, ND	285	285
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, ND	375	375
LAKE ASHTABULA AND BALDHILL DAM, ND	1,510	1,510
PIPESTEM LAKE, ND	597	597
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, ND	95	95
SOURIS RIVER, ND	357	357
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, ND	30	30
OHIO		
ALUM CREEK LAKE, OH	1,553	1,553
ASHTABULA HARBOR, OH	2,315	2,315
BERLIN LAKE, OH	2,681	2,681
CAESAR CREEK LAKE, OH	2,061	2,061
CLARENCE J BROWN DAM, OH	1,232	1,232
CLEVELAND HARBOR, OH	5,855	5,855
DEER CREEK LAKE, OH	1,451	1,451
DELAWARE LAKE, OH	1,508	1,508
DILLON LAKE, OH	1,519	1,519
FAIRPORT HARBOR, OH	1,700	1,700
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OH	836	836
MASSILLON LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	86	86
MICHAEL J KIRWAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OH	1,390	1,390
MOSQUITO CREEK LAKE, OH	1,222	1,222
MUSKINGUM RIVER LAKES, OH	11,281	11,281
NORTH BRANCH KOKOSING RIVER LAKE, OH	517	517
OHIO-MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL, OH	1,840	1,840
PAINT CREEK LAKE, OH	1,403	1,403
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OH	305	305
ROSEVILLE LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, OH	35	35
SANDUSKY HARBOR, OH	1,618	1,618
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OH	255	255
TOLEDO HARBOR, OH	5,905	5,905
TOM JENKINS DAM, OH	774	774

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
WEST FORK OF MILL CREEK LAKE, OH	858	858
WILLIAM H HARSHA LAKE, OH	1,314	1,314
OKLAHOMA		
ARCADIA LAKE, OK	3,122	3,122
BIRCH LAKE, OK	674	674
BROKEN BOW LAKE, OK	2,788	2,788
CANTON LAKE, OK	2,341	2,341
COPAN LAKE, OK	1,053	1,053
EUFULA LAKE, OK	6,158	6,158
FORT GIBSON LAKE, OK	6,024	6,024
FORT SUPPLY LAKE, OK	1,072	1,072
GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE, OK	340	340
HEYBURN LAKE, OK	638	638
HUGO LAKE, OK	1,813	1,813
HULAH LAKE, OK	1,857	1,857
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OK	221	221
KAW LAKE, OK	2,000	2,000
KEYSTONE LAKE, OK	4,793	4,793
MCCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, OK	17,161	17,161
OOLOGAH LAKE, OK	2,485	2,485
OPTIMA LAKE, OK	112	112
PENSACOLA RESERVOIR, LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES, OK	163	163
PINE CREEK LAKE, OK	6,535	6,535
SARDIS LAKE, OK	889	889
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OK	1,200	1,200
SKIATOOK LAKE, OK	4,843	4,843
TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK	4,953	4,953
WAURIKA LAKE, OK	1,561	1,561
WISTER LAKE, OK	849	849
OREGON		
APPLEGATE LAKE, OR	1,180	1,180
BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR	4,189	4,189
BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	8,346	8,346
CHETCO RIVER, OR	734	734
COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR & WA	18,118	18,118
COOS BAY, OR	6,523	6,523
COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR	1,332	1,332
COUGAR LAKE, OR	2,330	2,330
DETROIT LAKE, OR	1,007	1,007
DORENA LAKE, OR	1,324	1,324
ELK CREEK LAKE, OR	390	390
FALL CREEK LAKE, OR	1,158	1,158
FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR	1,622	1,622
GREEN PETER - FOSTER LAKES, OR	2,497	2,497
HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR	3,775	3,775

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, OR	1,066	1,066
JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	4,901	4,901
LOOKOUT POINT LAKE, OR	1,937	1,937
LOST CREEK LAKE, OR	4,269	4,269
MCNARY LOCK AND DAM, OR & WA	8,252	8,252
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, OR	400	400
ROGUE RIVER AT GOLD BEACH, OR	673	673
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, OR	98	98
SIUSLAW RIVER, OR	746	746
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, OR	5,300	5,300
WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR	63	63
WILLAMETTE RIVER BANK PROTECTION, OR	200	200
WILLOW CREEK LAKE, OR	977	977
YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR	2,806	2,806
PENNSYLVANIA		
ALLEGHENY RIVER, PA	5,009	5,009
ALVIN R BUSH DAM, PA	627	627
AYLESWORTH CREEK LAKE, PA	278	278
BELTZVILLE LAKE, PA	1,410	1,410
BLUE MARSH LAKE, PA	2,981	2,981
CONEMAUGH RIVER LAKE, PA	1,346	1,346
COWANESQUE LAKE, PA	2,113	2,113
CROOKED CREEK LAKE, PA	1,900	1,900
CURWENSVILLE LAKE, PA	876	876
DELAWARE RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, PA TO TRENTON, NJ	11,985	11,985
EAST BRANCH CLARION RIVER LAKE, PA	1,408	1,408
FOSTER JOSEPH SAYERS DAM, PA	1,148	1,148
FRANCIS E WALTER DAM, PA	1,140	1,140
GENERAL EDGAR JADWIN DAM AND RESERVOIR, PA	380	380
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS, PA	10	10
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PA	932	932
JOHNSTOWN, PA	46	46
KINZUA DAM AND ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR, PA	1,695	1,695
LOYALHANNA LAKE, PA	1,588	1,588
MAHONING CREEK LAKE, PA	1,449	1,449
MONONGAHELA RIVER, PA	17,905	17,905
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, PA, OH & WV	33,197	33,197
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, PA, OH & WV	800	800
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, PA	170	170
PROMPTON LAKE, PA	655	655
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA	48	48
RAYSTOWN LAKE, PA	4,522	4,522
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, PA	35	35
SHENANGO RIVER LAKE, PA	2,303	2,303
STILLWATER LAKE, PA	503	503
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, PA	105	105
TIOGA - HAMMOND LAKES, PA	2,784	2,784

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
TIONESTA LAKE, PA	2,080	2,080
UNION CITY LAKE, PA	404	404
WOODCOCK CREEK LAKE, PA	1,120	1,120
YORK INDIAN ROCK DAM, PA	735	735
YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER LAKE, PA & MD	2,523	2,523
PUERTO RICO		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, PR	281	281
SAN JUAN HARBOR, PR	2,300	2,300
RHODE ISLAND		
BLOCK ISLAND HARBOR OF REFUGE, RI	350	350
FOX POINT BARRIER, NARRAGANSETT BAY, RI	1,067	1,067
GREAT SALT POND, BLOCK ISLAND, RI	350	350
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, RI	52	52
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, RI	350	350
PROVIDENCE RIVER AND HARBOR, RI	200	200
WOONSOCKET, RI	544	544
SOUTH CAROLINA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, SC	100	100
CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	13,920	13,920
COOPER RIVER, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC	6,370	6,370
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SC	65	65
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, SC	875	875
SOUTH DAKOTA		
BIG BEND DAM, LAKE SHARPE, SD	10,393	10,393
COLD BROOK LAKE, SD	346	346
COTTONWOOD SPRINGS LAKE, SD	258	258
FORT RANDALL DAM, LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD	11,139	11,139
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, SD	325	325
LAKE TRAVERSE, SD & MN	579	579
OAHE DAM, LAKE OAHE, SD & ND	12,128	12,128
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, SD	107	107
TENNESSEE		
CENTER HILL LAKE, TN	6,675	6,675
CHEATHAM LOCK AND DAM, TN	7,787	7,787
CORDELL HULL DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	7,255	7,255
DALE HOLLOW LAKE, TN	7,255	7,255
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TN	309	309
J PERCY PRIEST DAM AND RESERVOIR, TN	5,244	5,244
NORTHWEST TENNESSEE REGIONAL HARBOR, LAKE COUNTY, TN	10	10

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
OLD HICKORY LOCK AND DAM, TN	9,636	9,636
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TN	1	1
TENNESSEE RIVER, TN	23,386	23,386
WOLF RIVER HARBOR, TN	1,366	1,366
TEXAS		
AQUILLA LAKE, TX	1,093	1,093
ARKANSAS - RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL - AREA VIII, TX	1,575	1,575
BARDWELL LAKE, TX	1,629	1,629
BELTON LAKE, TX	4,135	4,135
BENBROOK LAKE, TX	2,582	2,582
BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX	2,700	2,700
BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX	2,912	2,912
CANYON LAKE, TX	3,711	3,711
CHANNEL TO HARLINGEN, TX	1,395	1,395
CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, TX	50	50
CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX	7,400	7,400
DENISON DAM, LAKE TEXOMA, TX	17,854	17,854
ESTELINE SPRINGS EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT, TX	35	35
FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM, LAKE O' THE PINES, TX	4,210	4,210
FREEPORT HARBOR, TX	8,300	8,300
GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX	10,350	10,350
GIWW, CHANNEL TO VICTORIA, TX	2,700	2,700
GRANGER DAM AND LAKE, TX	2,877	2,877
GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX	3,045	3,045
GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, TX	21,871	21,871
HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX	1,734	1,734
HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX	30,000	30,000
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, TX	1,701	1,701
JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX	1,624	1,624
JOE POOL LAKE, TX	1,602	1,602
LAKE KEMP, TX	277	277
LAVON LAKE, TX	3,579	3,579
LEWISVILLE DAM, TX	4,639	4,639
MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX	5,200	5,200
NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX	3,072	3,072
NORTH SAN GABRIEL DAM AND LAKE GEORGETOWN, TX	2,355	2,355
O C FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX	1,167	1,167
PAT MAYSE LAKE, TX	1,287	1,287
PROCTOR LAKE, TX	2,603	2,603
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, TX	224	224
RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX	1,530	1,530
SABINE - NECHES WATERWAY, TX	13,625	13,625
SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR, TX	6,769	6,769
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, TX	281	281
SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX	3,420	3,420
STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX	2,448	2,448
TEXAS CITY SHIP CHANNEL, TX	4,000	4,000

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
TOWN BLUFF DAM, B A STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX	2,968	2,968
WACO LAKE, TX	3,717	3,717
WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX	2,175	2,175
WHITNEY LAKE, TX	6,419	6,419
WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX	3,371	3,371
UTAH		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, UT	40	40
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, UT	506	506
VERMONT		
BALL MOUNTAIN, VT	1,158	1,158
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VT	88	88
NARROWS OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, VT & NY	45	45
NORTH HARTLAND LAKE, VT	963	963
NORTH SPRINGFIELD LAKE, VT	923	923
TOWNSHEND LAKE, VT	910	910
UNION VILLAGE DAM, VT	1,029	1,029
VIRGIN ISLANDS		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VI	170	170
VIRGINIA		
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY - ACC, VA	2,650	2,650
ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY - DSC, VA	1,380	1,380
CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VA	511	511
GATHRIGHT DAM AND LAKE MOOMAW, VA	2,223	2,223
HAMPTON ROADS, NORFOLK & NEWPORT NEWS HARBOR, VA (DRIFT REMOVAL)	1,500	1,500
HAMPTON ROADS, VA (PREVENTION OF OBSTRUCTIVE DEPOSITS)	114	114
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, VA	372	372
JAMES RIVER CHANNEL, VA	4,100	4,100
JOHN H KERR LAKE, VA & NC	16,940	16,940
JOHN W FLANNAGAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, VA	2,292	2,292
LYNNHAVEN INLET, VA	300	300
NORFOLK HARBOR, VA	10,390	10,390
NORTH FORK OF POUND RIVER LAKE, VA	619	619
PHILPOTT LAKE, VA	4,615	4,615
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, VA	1,163	1,163
RUDEE INLET, VA	350	350
TANGIER CHANNEL, VA	500	500
WATER/ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION, VA	135	135
WATERWAY ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA, VA	100	100

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
WASHINGTON		
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM, WA	628	628
COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WA & PORTLAND, OR	38,181	38,181
COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA & OR	1,959	1,959
COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA AND THE DALLES, OR	1,371	1,371
COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, WA, OR & ID (CRFM)	2,194	2,194
EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA	1,638	1,638
GRAYS HARBOR, WA	9,998	9,998
HOWARD HANSON DAM, WA	3,822	3,822
ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, WA	4,760	4,760
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WA	1,150	1,150
LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA	12,325	12,325
LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, WA	2,741	2,741
LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM, WA	3,218	3,218
LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, WA	2,860	2,860
MILL CREEK LAKE, WA	2,490	2,490
MOUNT SAINT HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA	399	399
MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA	12,106	12,106
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WA	612	612
PUGET SOUND AND TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA	1,240	1,240
QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA	1,619	1,619
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WA	423	423
SEATTLE HARBOR, WA	1,547	1,547
STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA	292	292
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WA	64	64
SWINOMISH CHANNEL, WA	436	436
TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA	155	155
THE DALLES LOCK AND DAM, WA & OR	4,206	4,206
WEST VIRGINIA		
BEECH FORK LAKE, WV	1,386	1,386
BLUESTONE LAKE, WV	2,000	2,000
BURNSVILLE LAKE, WV	2,768	2,768
EAST LYNN LAKE, WV	2,564	2,564
ELKINS, WV	46	46
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WV	466	466
KANAWHA RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV	8,927	8,927
OHIO RIVER LOCKS AND DAMS, WV, KY & OH	31,867	31,867
OHIO RIVER OPEN CHANNEL WORK, WV, KY & OH	2,822	2,822
R D BAILEY LAKE, WV	2,183	2,183
STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE, WV	1,405	1,405
SUMMERSVILLE LAKE, WV	2,653	2,653
SUTTON LAKE, WV	2,525	2,525
TYGART LAKE, WV	1,453	1,453

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
WISCONSIN		
EAU GALLE RIVER LAKE, WI	804	804
FOX RIVER, WI	2,378	2,378
GREEN BAY HARBOR, WI	3,895	3,895
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WI	54	54
KEWAUNEE HARBOR, WI	11	11
MILWAUKEE HARBOR, WI	1,250	1,250
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS, WI	310	310
STURGEON BAY HARBOR AND LAKE MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL, WI	819	819
SURVEILLANCE OF NORTHERN BOUNDARY WATERS, WI	575	575
WYOMING		
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORKS, WY	118	118
JACKSON HOLE LEVEES, WY	1,617	1,617
SCHEDULING RESERVOIR OPERATIONS, WY	85	85
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS LISTED UNDER STATES	2,536,110	2,536,110
REMAINING ITEMS		
ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ONGOING WORK		
NAVIGATION MAINTENANCE	---	25,300
DEEP-DRAFT HARBOR AND CHANNEL	---	258,000
DONOR AND ENERGY PORTS	---	10,000
INLAND WATERWAYS	---	48,000
SMALL, REMOTE, OR SUBSISTENCE NAVIGATION	---	50,000
OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECT PURPOSES	---	48,000
AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL RESEARCH	675	675
ASSET MANAGEMENT/FACILITIES AND EQUIP MAINT (FEM)	3,250	3,250
BUDGET MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR O&M BUSINESS PROGRAMS		
STEWARDSHIP SUPPORT PROGRAM	950	950
PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING SUPPORT PROGRAM	4,200	4,200
RECREATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM	1,550	1,550
OPTIMIZATION TOOLS FOR NAVIGATION	322	322
CIVIL WORKS WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CWWMS)	10,000	10,000
COASTAL INLET RESEARCH PROGRAM	2,700	2,700
COASTAL OCEAN DATA SYSTEM (CODS)	2,500	6,000
CULTURAL RESOURCES (NAGPRA/CURATION)	1,500	1,500
DREDGE MCFARLAND READY RESERVE	11,690	11,690
DREDGE WHEELER READY RESERVE	15,000	15,000
DREDGING DATA AND LOCK PERFORMANCE MONITORING SYSTEM	1,119	1,119
DREDGING OPERATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (DOER)	6,450	6,450
DREDGING OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT PROGRAM (DOTS)	2,820	2,820
EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION PROGRAM	100	100
FACILITY PROTECTION	3,500	4,000
FISH & WILDLIFE OPERATING FISH HATCHERY REIMBURSEMENT	5,400	5,400
GREAT LAKES TRIBUTARY MODEL	600	600

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	HOUSE RECOMMENDED
HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE DATA COLLECTION	795	795
INLAND WATERWAY NAVIGATION CHARTS	4,500	4,500
INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS	30,500	30,500
INTERAGENCY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION TASK FORCE/HURRICANE PROTECTION		
DECISION-CHRONOLOGY (IPET/HPDC) LESSONS LEARNED IMPLEMENTATION	2,000	2,000
MONITORING OF COMPLETED NAVIGATION PROJECTS	2,300	6,000
NATIONAL COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM	6,300	6,300
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM (PORTFOLIO RISK ASSESSMENT)	10,000	10,000
NATIONAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (NEPP)	4,500	4,500
NATIONAL (LEVEE) FLOOD INVENTORY	5,000	5,000
NATIONAL (MULTIPLE PROJECT) NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	5,000	5,000
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT FOR REALLOCATIONS	800	800
REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	1,800	1,800
RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE AT CORPS PROJECTS	6,000	6,000
REVIEW OF NON-FEDERAL ALTERATIONS OF CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS (SECTION 408)	3,000	3,000
SUSTAINABLE RIVERS PROGRAM (SRP)	400	400
VETERANS CURATION PROGRAM AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT	6,500	6,500
WATERBORNE COMMERCE STATISTICS	4,669	4,669
WATER OPERATIONS TECHNICAL SUPPORT (WOTS)	500	5,500
SUBTOTAL, REMAINING ITEMS	168,890	620,890
TOTAL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	2,705,000	3,157,000

The Dalles Lock and Dam, Washington and Oregon.—The Committee is aware of a Corps legal analysis that finds that a new tribal village can be constructed pursuant to section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, authorizing construction of The Dalles Dam, because this authority has not yet been used to construct a new tribal village. The Corps is encouraged to continue efforts for the construction of a new tribal village at The Dalles Dam in consultation with affected Columbia River Tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Los Angeles County Drainage Area, California.—The Corps shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act a report detailing the outstanding maintenance and repair needs within the Corps-maintained portion of the LACDA system. The report shall also include identification of opportunities for local agency maintenance of the Corps-maintained portion of the LACDA system that could more effectively utilize budgeted funds in a manner that reduces flood risk and increases stormwater capture, which would provide a more sustainable local source of water.

Ririe Reservoir, Idaho.—The Committee appreciates the cooperation to date of the Corps and the Bureau of Reclamation to allow limited increases in the amount of water carried over through the winter flood season without increasing flood risk. With the West recently experiencing significant drought, it is important to identify ways to carry over and store as much water as possible to meet dry year challenges. Water users are interested in holding additional winter water storage during dry years or until sufficient snow in the watershed has accumulated to protect the storage water supplies, but the potential paths forward are not clear. The Corps and Reclamation are directed to work together with the water users on assessing any funding requirements, process challenges to be addressed, an approximate schedule through implementation, any policy or statutory changes necessary, and to develop any other relevant information the water users would need to make an informed decision on whether and how they might wish to proceed.

Additional Funding for Ongoing Work.—When allocating the additional funding provided in this account, the Corps shall consider giving priority to the following:

1. ability to complete ongoing work maintaining authorized depths and widths of harbors and shipping channels, including where contaminated sediments are present;
2. ability to address critical maintenance backlog;
3. presence of the U.S. Coast Guard;
4. extent to which the work will enhance national, regional, or local economic development, including domestic manufacturing capacity;
5. extent to which the work will promote job growth or international competitiveness;
6. number of jobs created directly by the funded activity;
7. ability to obligate the funds allocated within the fiscal year;
8. ability to complete the project, separable element, project phase, or useful increment of work within the funds allocated;
9. the risk of imminent failure or closure of the facility; and
10. for harbor maintenance activities,

- a. total tonnage handled;
- b. total exports;
- c. total imports;
- d. dollar value of cargo handled;
- e. energy infrastructure and national security needs served;
- f. designation as strategic seaports;
- g. lack of alternative means of freight movement; and
- h. savings over alternative means of freight movement.

Additional funding provided for donor ports and energy transfer ports shall be allocated in accordance with section 2106 of the WRRDA. Of the funds made available for donor ports, 50 percent of such funds shall be allocated equally among eligible donor ports and 50 percent shall be allocated based on each eligible donor port's percentage of the total Harbor Maintenance Tax revenues generated at such ports.

Small, Remote, or Subsistence Navigation.—Concerns persist that the Administration's criteria for navigation maintenance do not allow small, remote, or subsistence harbors and waterways to properly compete for scarce navigation maintenance funds. The Committee notes that the budget request for this category of projects has increased over the past few years and urges the Corps to continue this effort to provide a reasonable and equitable allocation under this account.

Facility Protection.—Given increased concerns related to the threat posed by cyber attacks, the Corps shall be prepared to brief the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act regarding actions that have been taken and are planned by the Corps to deploy and maintain cyber security solutions capable of continuously monitoring, detecting, and mitigating cyber attacks directed against industrial control systems and command and control systems at Corps facilities.

Monitoring of Completed Navigation Projects.—Funding in addition to the budget request is included to continue collaborative research with state agencies to evaluate the impact of reduced lock operations on endangered, threatened, and game fish species in inland waterways and effective mitigation methods to ensure the viability of impacted fishes. Additional funding is also provided to support the structural health monitoring program to facilitate research to maximize operations, enhance efficiency, and protect asset life through catastrophic failure mitigation.

Water Operations Technical Support (WOTS).—Funding in addition to the budget request is included to continue research into atmospheric rivers first funded in fiscal year 2015.

Emerging Harbor Projects.—The recommendation includes funding for individual projects defined as emerging harbor projects (in section 210(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986) that exceeds the funding levels envisioned in section 210(c)(3) and 210(d)(1)(B)(ii) of WRDA 1986.

Great Lakes Navigation System.—The recommendation includes funding for individual projects within this System that exceeds the funding level envisioned in section 210(d)(1)(B)(ii) of WRDA 1986.

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) Assessment.—Section 2008 of WRRDA 2014 directed the Secretary to conduct an assessment

of the operation and maintenance needs of the GIWW. The Corps is encouraged to include funding to conduct this assessment in future budget requests.

Pipelines.—The Committee is concerned that there is a lack of information regarding existing oil, chemical, and gas pipelines beneath authorized navigation channels. In order to improve executing the nation’s maintenance responsibilities, the Committee encourages the Corps to work with partner agencies to examine ways to collect information on active and retired pipelines.

Shoreline Management Policy.—The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the new shoreline management policy for Corps reservoirs within the South Atlantic Division. The Corps is encouraged to continue working with affected local communities and stakeholders to address these concerns, including the use of non-potable water from reservoirs.

REGULATORY PROGRAM

Appropriation, 2016	\$200,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	200,000,000
Recommended, 2017	200,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	---

This appropriation provides funds to administer laws pertaining to the regulation of activities affecting U.S. waters, including wetlands, in accordance with the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899, the Clean Water Act, and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972. Appropriated funds are used to review and process permit applications, ensure compliance on permitted sites, protect important aquatic resources, and support watershed planning efforts in sensitive environmental areas in cooperation with states and local communities.

The Committee understands that the Corps is imposing requirements on applicants for permits issued under section 404 of the Clean Water Act that are not mandated by established regulatory policy or guidance. Specifically, the Committee is concerned about reports that the Corps has not adhered to established deadlines throughout the permitting process and that the Corps has asked applicants to produce information and deliver products that are not the responsibility of the applicant. These practices are burdensome to applicants, add uncertainty to the permitting process, and often result in substantial loss of time, jobs, and capital. The Committee encourages the Corps to adhere to established regulatory policies and guidance with respect to permits issued under section 404 of the Clean Water Act and to refrain from imposing additional requirements on permit applicants.

In fiscal year 2014 and again in fiscal years 2015 and 2016, the Committee raised a concern with the Corps’ changed interpretation of Clean Water Act requirements related to the identification of a specified end-user. Congress rejected the new interpretation. Unfortunately, the Committee continues to hear concerns on this issue. The Committee again directs the Corps to ensure that all field offices adhere in all instances to the interpretations directed by the Congress. The previous direction is repeated here for emphasis and clarity.

The Committee is aware of at least two recent instances in which local economic development organizations have applied for permits to prepare sites to attract new economic activity but the Corps has denied or otherwise frustrated those efforts. Although the local organizations have established precedent by providing several examples of where similar applications were approved, the Corps now claims its regulations require the identification of a specified end-user of a proposed development so it can review final design plans and other exact specifications of the proposed development in order to issue a permit. The Committee strongly rejects this new interpretation of Clean Water Act requirements. The Corps is not a local land-use planning agency, and the Clean Water Act provides neither the directive nor the authority for the Corps to assume such responsibilities. The Committee encourages the Corps to work with these permit applicants, and any others with similar applications, to reach a better balance between allowing desperately needed economic development while still safeguarding important environmental resources.

Public Safety Projects.—The Committee continues to hear that public safety infrastructure projects have been delayed due to excessive and repeated reviews. Many communities depend on these projects to protect their residents from natural disasters. Considering the risk to life and other damages that these disasters inflict upon communities, it is in the public interest to have local governments mitigate for this harm. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Corps to give the public safety aspects of a project sufficient and appropriate consideration when reviewing permit applications.

Shellfish Aquaculture Activities.—The Committee is concerned that, for the past decade, the Seattle District's implementation of Nationwide Permit (NWP) 48 has been ineffective. The shellfish industry is a critical economic driver in Washington State, and the Seattle District has an obligation to issue permits in a timely and transparent manner. Currently, a consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is underway between the Corps and relevant resource agencies; this programmatic consultation is intended to cover the majority of shellfish activities for a period of up to 20 years. The Committee expects the Corps to process all pending requests for verification under NWP 48 as soon as possible following resolution of the consultation process. The Corps is directed to notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress once the current consultation concludes and to provide thereafter monthly updates on the status of processing pending permits. Additionally, the Corps is directed to develop a communication protocol that clearly outlines how permittees will be consulted during development of the Corps' programming permitting requirements for Washington State.

Programmatic Consultations.—The Committee strongly supports efforts to reduce the amount of time it takes to process permit applications. Programmatic consultations, sometimes called Standard Local Operating Procedures for Endangered Species, can be particularly helpful, especially in regions like the Seattle District. The Committee encourages the Corps to continue exploring additional ways to improve the efficiency of the permit review process.

Export Terminals.—The Committee encourages the Corps to complete environmental review for export terminal projects as expedi-

tiously as possible, in a transparent manner, and in a reasonable timeframe. In addition, the Committee directs the Corps to thoroughly consult with the Secretary of the Interior, and all affected tribal nations regarding the environmental and economic impacts as well as treaty rights of all Tribes affected by export terminal projects undergoing environmental review.

FORMERLY UTILIZED SITES REMEDIAL ACTION PROGRAM

Appropriation, 2016	\$112,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	103,000,000
Recommended, 2017	103,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	-9,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

This appropriation funds the cleanup of certain low-level radioactive materials and mixed wastes located at sites contaminated as a result of the nation's early efforts to develop atomic weapons.

The Congress transferred the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) from the Department of Energy to the Corps in fiscal year 1998. In appropriating FUSRAP funds to the Corps, the Committee intended to transfer only the responsibility for administration and execution of cleanup activities at FUSRAP sites where the Department had not completed cleanup. The Committee did not transfer to the Corps ownership of and accountability for real property interests, which remain with the Department. The Committee expects the Department to continue to provide its institutional knowledge and expertise to ensure the success of this program and to serve the nation and the affected communities.

The Committee continues to support the prioritization of sites, especially those that are nearing completion. Within the funds provided in accordance with the budget request, the Corps is directed to complete the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study of the former Sylvania nuclear fuel site at Hicksville, New York, and, as appropriate, to proceed expeditiously to a Record of Decision and initiation of any necessary remediation in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

Appropriation, 2016	\$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	30,000,000
Recommended, 2017	34,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+4,000,000

This appropriation funds planning, training, and other measures that ensure the readiness of the Corps to respond to floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, and to support emergency operations in response to such natural disasters, including advance measures, flood fighting, emergency operations, the provision of potable water on an emergency basis, and the repair of certain flood and storm damage reduction projects.

Accurate information can reduce the time necessary to respond to storm damages in regions subject to significant erosion. The Committee understands that it is Corps practice to maintain mul-

tiple options from which to draw borrow for periodic renourishment of shore protection projects. The Committee supports this practice and encourages the Corps to continue exploring ways to reduce response times, as appropriate.

EXPENSES

Appropriation, 2016	\$179,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	180,000,000
Recommended, 2017	180,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

This appropriation funds the executive direction and management of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, the Division Offices, and certain research and statistical functions of the Corps.

Public-Private Partnerships.—As discussed in fiscal year 2016, there is strong support among many Members of the Congress and within the senior leadership of the Corps for public-private partnerships (P3). These arrangements have the potential to be project delivery tools to help sustain the performance of existing infrastructure and construct new infrastructure more quickly. Unfortunately, the Committee is concerned that the Administration’s actions to date will serve to undermine, rather than promote, the use of P3s. For instance, the Administration selected a P3 project as one of its fiscal year 2016 new starts, yet did not include funding for this project in its fiscal year 2017 budget request, claiming the project did not meet budget criteria. Without a clear signal from the federal government that it will honor its commitments under a P3 arrangement, it is unlikely that communities or private investors will put their resources at risk with a P3 arrangement.

More broadly, the Committee is concerned that the Corps is attempting to develop individual, project-specific P3 arrangements, rather than developing the policy by which such arrangements, developed by project stakeholders and private investors, will be evaluated. The Committee believes that this program will generate stronger interest and allow all interested non-federal sponsors equal opportunity to develop P3 proposals for the Corps to review under established guidelines. An established policy would also ensure that selected projects will meet budget criteria.

It was for these reasons that the Congress, in fiscal year 2016, directed the Corps to develop a policy on how proposals for public-private partnerships will be considered by the Corps and how these partnerships will be incorporated into the budget policy. The Committee is unaware of any work the Corps has done to comply with this direction. Therefore, due to the concerns detailed above and until such time as a comprehensive policy is established and provided to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, the Corps shall discontinue all work on project-specific public-private partnerships beyond the P3 project selected as a new start in fiscal year 2016.

WRRDA Section 4001.—Congress has made clear its intent that the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Potomac River Basin Commissions be supported, and the Committee urges the Administration to follow through on the direction provided in section 4001 of WRRDA 2014 to budget accordingly.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR CIVIL WORKS

Appropriation, 2016	\$4,750,000
Budget estimate, 2017	5,000,000
Recommended, 2017	4,750,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	- 250,000

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works oversees the Civil Works budget and policy, whereas the Corps' executive direction and management of the Civil Works program are funded from the Expenses account.

The recommendation includes legislative language restricting the availability of 75 percent of the funding provided in this account until such time as at least 95 percent of the additional funding provided in each account has been allocated to specific programs, projects, or activities. This restriction shall not affect the roles and responsibilities established in previous fiscal years of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, the Corps headquarters, the Corps field operating agencies, or any other executive branch agency.

The Committee counts on a timely and accessible executive branch in the course of fulfilling its constitutional role in the appropriations process. The requesting and receiving of basic, factual information is vital in order to maintain a transparent and open governing process. The Committee recognizes that some discussions internal to the executive branch are pre-decisional in nature and, therefore, not subject to disclosure. However, the access to facts, figures, and statistics that inform these decisions are not subject to this same sensitivity and are critical to the budget process. The Administration needs to do more to ensure timely and complete responses to these inquiries.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill continues a provision that prohibits the obligation or expenditure of funds through a reprogramming of funds in this title except in certain circumstances.

The bill continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds in this Act to carry out any contract that commits funds beyond the amounts appropriated for that program, project, or activity.

The bill continues a provision authorizing the transfer of funds to the Fish and Wildlife Service to mitigate for fisheries lost due to Corps of Engineers projects.

The bill includes a provision regarding certain dredged material disposal activities.

The bill includes a provision regarding acquisitions.

The bill includes a provision regarding reallocations at a project.

The bill includes a provision regarding a water supply storage contract.

The bill makes permanent a provision prohibiting funds from being used to develop or implement changes to certain definitions for the purposes of the Clean Water Act.

The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to require permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material for certain agriculture activities.

The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to implement revised guidance on determining jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act.

The bill contains a provision allowing the possession of firearms at water resources development projects under certain circumstances.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 2016	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	5,600,000
Recommended, 2017	11,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+5,400,000

The Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA) (Titles II–VI of P.L. 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, and 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.

The Committee is disappointed that the Department’s fiscal year 2017 CUPCA program request has once again reduced construction funding for the Utah Lake System pipeline project. The Committee remains committed to completing the Central Utah Project, which would enable initiation of repayment to the federal treasury.

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$11,000,000 for the Central Utah Project Completion Account, which includes \$8,350,000 for Central Utah Project construction, \$1,300,000 for transfer to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, and \$1,350,000 for necessary expenses of the Secretary of the Interior.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. Since its establishment by the Reclamation Act of 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation has developed water supply facilities that have contributed to sustained economic growth and an enhanced quality of life in the western states. Lands and com-

munities served by Reclamation projects have been developed to meet agricultural, tribal, urban, and industrial needs. Reclamation continues to develop authorized facilities to store and convey new water supplies and is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western states. Reclamation maintains 337 reservoirs with the capacity to store 245 million acre-feet of water.

As Reclamation's large impoundments and appurtenant facilities reach their design life, the projected cost of operating, maintaining, and rehabilitating Reclamation infrastructure continues to grow, yet Reclamation has not budgeted funding sufficient to implement a comprehensive program to reduce its maintenance backlog. At the same time, Reclamation is increasingly relied upon to provide water supply to federally-recognized Indian Tribes through water settlements, rural communities through its Title I Rural Water Program, and municipalities through its Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program. Balancing these competing priorities will be challenging and requires active participation and leadership on the part of Reclamation and its technical staff.

FISCAL YEAR 2017 BUDGET REQUEST AND COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATION

The fiscal year 2017 budget request for the Bureau of Reclamation totals \$1,106,159,000. The Committee recommendation totals \$1,133,578,000, \$131,422,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$27,419,000 above the budget request.

A table summarizing the fiscal year 2016 enacted appropriation, the fiscal year 2017 budget request, and the Committee recommendation is provided below:

(Dollars in thousands)

Account	FY 2016 enacted	FY 2017 request	Cmte rec.
Water and Related Resources	\$1,118,972	\$813,402	\$982,972
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	49,528	55,606	55,606
California Bay-Delta Restoration	37,000	36,000	36,000
Policy and Administration	59,500	59,000	59,000
Indian Water Rights Settlements	---	106,151	---
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund	---	36,000	---
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	1,265,000	1,106,159	1,133,578

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 2016	\$1,118,972,000
Budget estimate, 2017	813,402,000
Recommended, 2017	982,972,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 136,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+169,570,000

The Water and Related Resources account supports the development, construction, 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 levels of benefits, to protect public safety, and to conduct studies on ways to improve the use of water and related natural resources.

The Committee recommendation includes in this account certain Indian Water Rights Settlements proposed for funding under a separate account in the President's budget request. No funding is included for the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund, which the President's request also proposed as a new separate account. Adjusted for this change in account structure, the recommendation is \$27,419,000 above the budget request.

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

	WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)			HOUSE RECOMMENDED FACILITIES			TOTAL
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	BUDGET REQUEST FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	OM&R	TOTAL	
ARIZONA							
AK CHIN INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	---	15,735	15,735	---	15,735	15,735	15,735
COLORADO RIVER BASIN - CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT	6,272	648	6,920	6,272	648	6,920	6,920
COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM	2,303	---	2,303	2,303	---	2,303	2,303
SALT RIVER PROJECT	649	250	899	649	250	899	899
SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE WATER SETTLEMENT ACT PROJECT	1,550	---	1,550	1,550	---	1,550	1,550
YUMA AREA PROJECTS	1,315	24,999	26,314	1,315	24,999	26,314	26,314
CALIFORNIA							
CACHUMA PROJECT	647	674	1,321	647	674	1,321	1,321
CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECTS:							
AMERICAN RIVER DIVISION, FOLSOM DAM UNIT/MORMON ISLAND	1,577	8,888	10,465	1,577	8,888	10,465	10,465
AUBURN-FOLSOM SOUTH UNIT	35	2,056	2,091	35	2,056	2,091	2,091
DELTA DIVISION	5,468	5,511	10,979	5,468	5,511	10,979	10,979
EAST SIDE DIVISION	1,290	2,644	3,934	1,290	2,644	3,934	3,934
FRIANT DIVISION	2,192	3,273	5,465	2,192	3,273	5,465	5,465
MISCELLANEOUS PROJECT PROGRAMS	8,589	454	9,043	8,589	454	9,043	9,043
REPLACEMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND EXTRAORDINARY MAINT. PROGRAM	---	16,362	16,362	---	16,362	16,362	16,362
SACRAMENTO RIVER DIVISION	1,307	694	2,001	1,307	694	2,001	2,001
SAN FELIPE DIVISION	271	346	617	271	346	617	617
SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION	52	---	52	52	---	52	52
SHASTA DIVISION	720	8,530	9,250	720	8,530	9,250	9,250
TRINITY RIVER DIVISION	12,178	5,177	17,355	12,178	5,177	17,355	17,355
WATER AND POWER OPERATIONS	3,989	10,543	14,532	3,989	10,543	14,532	14,532
WEST SAN JOAQUIN DIVISION, SAN LUIS UNIT	2,957	5,915	8,872	2,957	5,915	8,872	8,872
ORLAND PROJECT	---	930	930	---	930	930	930
SALTON SEA RESEARCH PROJECT	300	---	300	300	---	300	300
SOLANO PROJECT	1,329	2,367	3,696	1,329	2,367	3,696	3,696
VENTURA RIVER PROJECT	313	33	346	313	33	346	346
COLORADO							
ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT	669	1,983	2,652	669	1,983	2,652	2,652
ARMEL UNIT, P-SMBP	5	480	485	5	480	485	485
COLLBRAN PROJECT	229	1,960	2,189	229	1,960	2,189	2,189
COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT	732	16,024	16,756	732	16,024	16,756	16,756

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		HOUSE RECOMMENDED	
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R
FRUITGROWERS DAM PROJECT	101	136	237	237
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT	141	12,574	12,715	12,715
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS PROJECT - ARKANSAS VALLEY CONDUIT	3,000	---	3,000	3,000
GRAND VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	260	1,691	1,951	1,951
LEADVILLE/ARKANSAS RIVER RECOVERY PROJECT	---	1,914	1,914	1,914
IMANCOS PROJECT	61	237	298	298
NARROWS UNIT, P-SMBP	---	36	36	36
PARADOX VALLEY UNIT, CRBSCP, TITLE II	399	3,000	3,399	3,399
PINE RIVER PROJECT	123	321	444	444
SAN LOUIS VALLEY PROJECT, CLOSED BASIN	267	3,656	3,923	3,923
SAN LOUIS VALLEY PROJECT, CONEJOS DIVISION	23	54	77	77
UNCOMPAGRE PROJECT	838	159	997	997
UPPER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM	270	---	270	270

IDAHO

BOISE AREA PROJECTS	2,741	1,930	4,671	4,671
COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVER SALMON RECOVERY PROJECT	18,000	---	18,000	18,000
LEWISTON ORCHARDS PROJECT	3,578	27	3,605	3,605
MINIDOKA AREA PROJECTS	2,631	2,169	4,800	4,800
PRESTON BENCH PROJECT	4	8	12	12

KANSAS

ALMENA UNIT, P-SMBP	43	471	514	514
BOSTWICK UNIT, P-SMBP	365	894	1,259	1,259
CEDAR BLUFF UNIT, P-SMBP	40	541	581	581
GLEN ELDER UNIT, P-SMBP	65	1,238	1,303	1,303
KANSAS RIVER UNIT, P-SMBP	---	100	100	100
KIRWIN UNIT, P-SMBP	37	472	509	509
WEBSTER UNIT, P-SMBP	15	490	505	505
WICHITA PROJECT - CHENEY DIVISION	147	384	531	531

MONTANA

CANYON FERRY UNIT, P-SMBP	246	5,442	5,688	5,688
EAST BENCH UNIT, P-SMBP	202	652	854	854
FORT PECK RESERVATION / DRY PRAIRIE RURAL WATER SYSTEM	4,625	---	4,625	4,625

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		HOUSE RECOMMENDED		TOTAL
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	
HELENA VALLEY UNIT, P-SMBP	19	155	19	155	174
HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT	---	508	---	508	508
HUNTLEY PROJECT	12	51	12	51	63
LOWER MARIAS UNIT, P-SMBP	102	1,636	102	1,636	1,738
LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT	364	16	364	16	380
MILK RIVER PROJECT	548	1,148	548	1,148	1,696
MISSOURI BASIN O&M, P-SMBP	1,028	273	1,028	273	1,301
ROCKY BOYS/NORTH CENTRAL MT RURAL WATER SYSTEM	3,700	---	3,700	---	3,700
SUN RIVER PROJECT	153	260	153	260	413
YELLOWTAIL UNIT, P-SMBP	22	6,780	22	6,780	6,802
NEBRASKA					
AINSWORTH UNIT, P-SMBP	70	103	70	103	173
FRENCHMAN-CAMBRIDGE UNIT, P-SMBP	325	1,842	325	1,842	2,167
MIRAGE FLATS PROJECT	13	98	13	98	111
NORTH LOUP UNIT, P-SMBP	89	121	89	121	210
NEVADA					
LAHONTAN BASIN PROJECT	6,325	3,526	6,325	3,526	9,851
LAKE TAHOE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	115	---	115	---	115
LAKE MEAD /LAS VEGAS WASH PROGRAM	700	---	700	---	700
NEW MEXICO					
CARLSBAD PROJECT	2,915	1,224	2,915	1,224	4,139
EASTERN NEW MEXICO RURAL WATER SUPPLY	1,000	---	1,000	---	1,000
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE PROJECT	14,329	11,536	14,329	11,536	25,865
RIO GRANDE PROJECT	1,399	4,007	1,399	4,007	5,406
RIO GRANDE PUEBLOS PROJECT	300	---	300	---	300
TUCUMCARI PROJECT	18	5	18	5	23
NORTH DAKOTA					
DICKINSON UNIT, P-SMBP	212	569	212	569	781
GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT, P-SMBP	16,406	7,122	16,406	7,122	23,528
HEART BUTTE UNIT, P-SMBP	82	947	82	947	1,029

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST		HOUSE RECOMMENDED		TOTAL
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	
OKLAHOMA					
ARBUCKLE PROJECT	67	171	67	171	238
MCQUEE CREEK PROJECT	189	795	189	795	984
MOUNTAIN PARK PROJECT	84	602	84	602	686
NORMAN PROJECT	71	298	71	298	369
WASHITA BASIN PROJECT	244	1,006	244	1,006	1,250
W.C. AUSTIN PROJECT	59	539	59	539	598
OREGON					
CROOKED RIVER PROJECT	284	516	284	516	800
DESCHUTES PROJECT	367	205	367	205	572
EASTERN OREGON PROJECTS	536	222	536	222	758
KLAMATH PROJECT	11,379	4,621	11,379	4,621	16,000
ROGUE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, TALENT DIVISION	1,601	1,236	1,601	1,236	2,837
TUALATIN PROJECT	367	223	367	223	590
UMATILLA PROJECT	503	2,347	503	2,347	2,850
SOUTH DAKOTA					
ANGOSTURA UNIT, P-SMBP	249	719	249	719	968
BELLE FOURCHE UNIT, P-SMBP	270	1,025	270	1,025	1,295
KEYHOLE UNIT, P-SMBP	198	577	198	577	775
LEWIS AND CLARK RURAL WATER SYSTEM	2,775	---	2,775	---	2,775
MID-DAKOTA RURAL WATER PROJECT	---	15	---	15	15
MNI WICONI PROJECT	---	12,200	---	12,200	12,200
QAHE UNIT, P-SMBP	36	71	36	71	107
RAPID VALLEY PROJECT	---	69	---	69	69
RAPID VALLEY UNIT, P-SMBP	---	195	---	195	195
SHADEHILL UNIT, P-SMBP	75	456	75	456	531
TEXAS					
BALMORHEA PROJECT	27	13	27	13	40
CANADIAN RIVER PROJECT	84	135	84	135	219
LOWER RIO GRANDE WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM	50	---	50	---	50

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)		BUDGET REQUEST		HOUSE RECOMMENDED		TOTAL
RESOURCES	FACILITIES	RESOURCES	FACILITIES	MANAGEMENT	OM&R	OM&R
MANAGEMENT	OM&R	MANAGEMENT	OM&R	MANAGEMENT	OM&R	TOTAL
UTAH						
NUECES RIVER PROJECT						
SAN ANGELO PROJECT						
		108	708	108	708	816
		38	597	38	597	635
HYRUM PROJECT		178	176	178	176	354
MOON LAKE PROJECT		9	84	9	84	93
NEWTON PROJECT		29	95	29	95	124
OGDEN RIVER PROJECT		218	256	218	256	474
PROVO RIVER PROJECT		1,293	458	1,293	458	1,751
SANPETE PROJECT		60	10	60	10	70
SCOFIELD PROJECT		529	86	529	86	615
STRAWBERRY VALLEY PROJECT		505	100	505	100	605
WEBER BASIN PROJECT		1,135	925	1,135	925	2,060
WEBER RIVER PROJECT		60	86	60	86	146
WASHINGTON						
COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT		4,273	9,989	4,273	9,989	14,262
WASHINGTON AREA PROJECTS		459	64	459	64	523
YAKIMA PROJECT		1,104	5,240	1,104	5,240	6,344
YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT		15,799	---	15,799	---	15,799
WYOMING						
BOYSEN UNIT, P-SMBP		231	1,872	231	1,872	2,103
BUFFALO BILL DAM MODIFICATION, P-SMBP		32	2,747	32	2,747	2,779
KENDRICK PROJECT		106	3,692	106	3,692	3,798
NORTH PLATTE PROJECT		205	1,153	205	1,153	1,358
NORTH PLATTE AREA, P-SMBP		109	5,120	109	5,120	5,229
OWL CREEK UNIT, P-SMBP		6	105	6	105	111
RIVERTON UNIT, P-SMBP		8	566	8	566	574
SHOSHONE PROJECT		76	753	76	753	829
SUBTOTAL, PROJECTS		191,491	279,866	191,491	279,866	471,357

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

	BUDGET REQUEST			HOUSE RECOMMENDED		
	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL
REGIONAL PROGRAMS						
ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ONGOING WORK:						
RURAL WATER	---	---	---	47,000	---	47,000
WATER CONSERVATION AND DELIVERY	---	---	---	10,000	---	10,000
FACILITIES OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REHABILITATION	---	---	---	---	1,534	1,534
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROJECT, TITLE I	---	15,453	15,453	---	15,453	15,453
COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL PROJECT, TITLE II	8,162	---	8,162	8,162	---	8,162
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT (CRSP), SECTION 5	3,935	6,500	10,435	3,935	6,500	10,435
COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT (CRSP), SECTION 8	2,765	---	2,765	2,765	---	2,765
COLORADO RIVER WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	620	---	620	620	---	620
DAM SAFETY PROGRAM:						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	---	1,300	1,300	---	1,300	1,300
INITIATE SAFETY OF DAMS CORRECTIVE ACTION	---	64,500	64,500	---	64,500	64,500
SAFETY EVALUATION OF EXISTING DAMS	---	20,284	20,284	---	20,284	20,284
EMERGENCY PLANNING & DISASTER RESPONSE PROGRAM	---	1,250	1,250	---	1,250	1,250
ENDANGERED SPECIES RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM	27,305	---	27,305	27,305	---	27,305
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	1,828	---	1,828	1,828	---	1,828
EXAMINATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES	---	8,854	8,854	---	8,854	8,854
GENERAL PLANNING ACTIVITIES	2,000	---	2,000	2,000	---	2,000
INDIAN WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENTS:						
AAMODT LITIGATION SETTLEMENT	6,379	---	6,379	6,379	---	6,379
CROW TRIBE RIGHTS	12,772	---	12,772	12,772	---	12,772
NAVAJO-GALLUP	87,000	---	87,000	87,000	---	87,000
LOWER COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS PROGRAM	9,813	---	9,813	9,813	---	9,813
MISCELLANEOUS FLOOD CONTROL OPERATIONS	27,433	---	27,433	27,433	---	27,433
NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM	---	819	819	---	819	819
NEGOTIATION & ADMINISTRATION OF WATER MARKETING	10,425	---	10,425	10,425	---	10,425
OPERATION & PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	1,764	---	1,764	1,764	---	1,764
POWER PROGRAM SERVICES	1,132	1,656	2,788	1,132	1,656	2,788
PUBLIC ACCESS AND SAFETY PROGRAM	2,391	307	2,698	2,391	307	2,698
RECLAMATION LAW ADMINISTRATION	593	206	799	593	206	799
RECREATION & FISH & WILDLIFE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	2,189	---	2,189	2,189	---	2,189
	2,189	---	2,189	2,189	---	2,189

	WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)			HOUSE RECOMMENDED			
	BUDGET REQUEST	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL	RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	FACILITIES OM&R	TOTAL
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:							
DESALINATION AND WATER PURIFICATION PROGRAM	4,653	1,150	1,150	5,803	4,653	1,150	5,803
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	22,765	---	---	22,765	22,765	---	22,765
SITE SECURITY ACTIVITIES	---	26,220	26,220	26,220	---	26,220	26,220
UNITED STATES/MEXICO BORDER ISSUES - TECHNICAL SUPPORT	90	---	---	90	90	---	90
WATERSMART PROGRAM:							
WATERSMART GRANTS	23,365	---	---	23,365	24,000	---	24,000
WATER CONSERVATION FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM	4,179	---	---	4,179	4,179	---	4,179
COOPERATIVE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	1,750	---	---	1,750	2,500	---	2,500
BASIN STUDIES	5,200	---	---	5,200	5,200	---	5,200
DROUGHT RESPONSE & COMPREHENSIVE DROUGHT PLANS	4,000	---	---	4,000	4,000	---	4,000
RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS	---	1,500	---	1,500	---	1,500	1,500
TITLE XVI WATER RECLAMATION & REUSE PROGRAM	21,500	---	---	21,500	25,000	---	25,000
SUBTOTAL, REGIONAL PROGRAMS	298,197	149,999	149,999	448,196	360,082	151,533	511,615
TOTAL, WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES	489,688	429,865	429,865	919,553	551,573	431,399	982,972

San Joaquin River Restoration Fund.—The budget request again proposes an account separate from the Water and Related Resources account for discretionary funding of San Joaquin River Restoration activities. As in past years, the Committee includes this line item within the Water and Related Resources account, although no funding is provided.

Indian Water Rights Settlements.—The budget request again proposes a new appropriations account for certain Indian water rights settlements. As in prior fiscal years, however, the Committee includes funding for these settlements in the Water and Related Resources account.

Central Valley Project, San Luis Unit, California.—The Committee is aware that Reclamation and the Western Area Power Administration are evaluating the possible construction of a transmission line to directly serve the San Luis Unit from the Central Valley Project system as an alternative to receiving service under the California Independent System Operator's Tariff. The agencies are encouraged to continue to work together and with the affected Central Valley Project water contractors to ensure the most efficient and cost-effective process for implementation.

Ririe Reservoir, Idaho.—The Committee appreciates the cooperation to date of the Corps and the Bureau of Reclamation to allow limited increases in the amount of water carried over through the winter flood season without increasing flood risk. With the West recently experiencing significant drought, it is important to identify ways to carry over and store as much water as possible to meet dry year challenges. Water users are interested in holding additional winter water storage during dry years or until sufficient snow in the watershed has accumulated to protect the storage water supplies, but the potential paths forward are not clear. The Corps and Reclamation are directed to work together with the water users on assessing any funding requirements, process challenges to be addressed, an approximate schedule through implementation, any policy or statutory changes necessary, and to develop any other relevant information the water users would need to make an informed decision on whether and how they might wish to proceed.

Tualatin Project, Scoggins Dam, Oregon.—The Committee supports the budget request of \$2,000,000 for Safety of Dams preconstruction activities at Scoggins Dam. Consistent with existing authorities, the Committee encourages Reclamation to evaluate alternatives, including new or supplementary works, to address dam safety modifications and additional benefits. Considering the high risk associated with Scoggins Dam, the Committee urges Reclamation to maintain its schedule to begin drafting the Modification Report for authorization to construct the recommended dam safety modifications in fiscal year 2017. The Committee has been told that a replacement structure downstream could significantly reduce project costs for both the federal government and local stakeholders.

Mni Wiconi Project, South Dakota.—Reclamation is directed to continue working with the Tribes and relevant Federal agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to coordinate use of all existing authorities and funding sources to fin-

ish needed community system upgrades and connections, as well as any transfers of those systems, as quickly as possible. The Administration is encouraged to include appropriate funding for upgrades in future budget requests.

Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project Integrated Plan, Washington.—The Committee is aware of the Integrated Plan that has been developed by the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project Working Group, including the Bureau of Reclamation, to address water storage and water supply needs for agriculture, fish, and municipalities within the Yakima River Basin in Central Washington. The Committee is supportive of the Plan and encourages the Bureau to move forward on implementing authorized components of the Plan.

WaterSMART Program.—The Committee continues to focus on efforts to combat the drought situation in the Western U.S. and recognizes the important role the Commercial, Industrial and Institutional (CII) business sectors can have in water efficiency and conservation efforts. The Committee encourages the Bureau of Reclamation to continue prioritization of programs, including CII sector programs, that are the most cost effective in addressing water conservation needs.

WaterSMART Program, Title XVI Water Reclamation/Reuse Projects.—The Committee has heard from numerous stakeholders who believe the program's effectiveness could be enhanced through expanding the pool of projects eligible to compete for funding for planning, design, or construction activities. The Committee encourages Reclamation to develop and propose to the authorizing committees of both Houses of Congress recommendations for improvements, which may include programmatic changes and project-specific authorizations.

Additional Funding for Water and Related Resources Work.—The recommendation includes funds in addition to the budget request for Water and Related Resources studies, projects, and activities. Priority in allocating these funds should be given to advance and complete ongoing work, including preconstruction activities and where environmental compliance has been completed; improve water supply reliability; improve water deliveries; enhance national, regional, or local economic development; promote job growth; advance tribal and nontribal water settlement studies and activities; or address critical backlog maintenance and rehabilitation activities. Not later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act, Reclamation shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a report delineating how these funds are to be distributed, in which phase the work is to be accomplished, and an explanation of the criteria and rankings used to justify each allocation.

Aquifer Recharge.—The Committee is aware that many states are exploring new methods of recharging aquifers for increased water storage and drought mitigation. The Committee expects the Bureau of Reclamation to work closely with project beneficiaries to identify and resolve any barriers to aquifer recharge projects when appropriate.

Sierra Nevada Forest Watershed.—The Committee is aware that the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, Stanislaus National Forests, and others partnered in fiscal year 2016 to initiate

a multi-year study to generate new knowledge to quantitatively establish the co-benefits of forest management practices in the Sierra Nevada that could potentially generate water supply and other benefits to the Central Valley Project and the State Water Project. The Committee supports Reclamation’s continued participation, through the Western Watershed Enhancement Partnership program within the Resilient Infrastructure program as appropriate, in analysis of science-based fuels reductions that are mutually beneficial to national forest health and water supply yield and, if merited, recommendations for further congressional action.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT RESTORATION FUND

Appropriation, 2016	\$49,528,000
Budget estimate, 2017	55,606,000
Recommended, 2017	55,606,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+6,078,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

This fund was established to carry out the provisions of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act and to provide funding for habitat restoration, improvement and acquisition, and other fish and wildlife restoration activities in the Central Valley area of California. Resources are derived from donations, revenues from voluntary water transfers and tiered water pricing, and Friant Division surcharges. The account also is financed through additional mitigation and restoration payments collected on an annual basis from project beneficiaries.

Within available funds, the Committee provides funding for programs and activities according to the Administration’s request. The Committee notes that the decrease for this account in the budget request and recommendation is based on a three-year rolling average of collections, in accordance with the authorizing statute.

Anadromous Fish Screen Program.—The Committee notes the progress being made to screen the high priority unscreened diversions on the Sacramento River under the Bureau of Reclamation’s Anadromous Fish Screen Program. The Committee encourages Reclamation to continue its focus on screening of the remaining high priority diversions from within funds made available under the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund in future budget requests.

CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA RESTORATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 2016	\$37,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	36,000,000
Recommended, 2017	36,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	−1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The California Bay-Delta Restoration account funds the federal share of water supply and reliability improvements, ecosystem improvements, and other activities being developed for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and associated watersheds by a state and federal partnership (CALFED). Federal participation in this program was initially authorized in the California Bay-Delta Environmental and Water Security Act enacted in 1996.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$59,500,000
Budget estimate, 2017	59,000,000
Recommended, 2017	59,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	– 500,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– – –

The Policy and Administration account provides for the executive direction and management of all Reclamation activities, as performed by the Commissioner’s office in Washington, D.C.; the Technical Service Center in Denver, Colorado; and in five regional offices. The Denver 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.

Buried Metallic Water Pipe.—The Committee reiterates previous congressional direction that Reclamation shall not use Technical Memorandum 8140–CC 2004 1 (“Corrosion Considerations for Buried Metallic Water Pipe”) as the sole basis to deny funding or approval of a project or to disqualify any material from use in highly corrosive soils. The Committee is concerned with the length of time Reclamation is taking to comply with other directives to conduct an objective, independently peer-reviewed analysis of pipeline reliability standards and to contract with a Department of Energy national laboratory to develop performance data for zinc-coated ductile iron pipe applications in highly- or severely-corrosive soils. The analysis of pipeline reliability standards was first required in the fiscal year 2012 Act, yet Reclamation’s current completion date is estimated to be December 31, 2017—six years after enactment. It is the Committee’s understanding that Reclamation is still in the process of developing an agreement with the Department of Energy for the performance data work—putting at risk the laboratory’s ability to provide its findings and recommendations to the Committee by September 30, 2016, as directed. The Committee directs Reclamation to provide monthly briefings on the status of both study efforts, until each effort is completed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The bill includes an administrative provision allowing for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The bill continues a provision regarding the circumstances in which the Bureau of Reclamation may reprogram funds.

The bill continues a provision regarding the San Luis Unit and Kesterson Reservoir in California.

The bill includes a provision regarding completion of certain water storage feasibility studies.

The bill includes a provision related to the Old and Middle River reverse flow operations in California.

The bill includes a provision authorizing increased Old and Middle River reverse flows in California during certain times.

The bill includes a provision regarding certain water rights and water supply deliveries in California.

The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the San Joaquin River Restoration program.

The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for instream flow purchases in California carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation at certain times.

The bill includes a provision regarding water storage at New Melones reservoir.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

INTRODUCTION

Funds recommended in Title III provide for all Department of Energy (DOE) programs, including Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability, Nuclear Energy, Fossil Energy Research and Development, Office of Technology Transitions, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, the Energy Information Administration, Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup, the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, Science, Nuclear Waste Disposal, the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy, Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program, Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loans Program, Departmental Administration, Office of the Inspector General, the National Nuclear Security Administration (Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, Naval Reactors, and Federal Salaries and Expenses), Defense Environmental Cleanup, Other Defense Activities, the Power Marketing Administrations, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Department of Energy has requested a total budget of \$31,503,903,000, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, in fiscal year 2017 to fund programs in its four primary mission areas: science, energy, environment, and national security. The Department of Energy budget request is \$1,786,625,000 above fiscal year 2016.

The Committee's recommendation restructures the balance of the bill to ensure inherently federal responsibilities, such as national security, basic science activities, and environmental cleanup, are supported, while investing in long-term research to improve existing forms of energy production and to develop new and innovative forms of energy for the nation's long-term energy independence and prosperity.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTION

Article I, section 9 of the United States Constitution states "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law".

The Committee continues the Department's reprogramming authority in statute to ensure that the Department carries out its programs consistent with congressional direction. This reprogramming authority is established at the program, project, or activity level, whichever is the most specific included in the table detailing the Committee's recommendation for the Department of Energy's

various accounts. The Committee also prohibits new starts through the use of reprogramming and includes other direction to improve public oversight of the Department's actions. In addition, the recommendation continues a general provision specifying which transfer authorities may be used for accounts funded by this Act.

FINANCIAL REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT

The Department is still not in full compliance with its statutory requirement to submit to Congress, at the time that the President's budget request is submitted, a future-years energy program that covers the fiscal year of the budget submission and the four succeeding years, as directed in the fiscal year 2012 Act. In addition, the Department has an outstanding requirement from fiscal year 2016 to submit a plan to become fully compliant with this requirement.

Indirect Cost Reporting.—In the fiscal year 2014 Act, the Congress directed an independent review of the effectiveness of the national laboratories and provided several recommendations to improve the Department's ability to meet current and future energy and national security challenges. The reviewing commission recommended that the Department provide greater transparency into laboratory indirect costs by generating an annual report on those costs. Such reporting, if used properly, has the ability to improve management efficiency through more rigorous analysis of indirect costs and enabling actions to better control costs. In order to meet these goals to improve efficiency and promote the transparency, accuracy, and completeness of costs incurred at its national laboratories, the Department is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, on a semi-annual basis using data from mid-fiscal year, and on an annual basis using year-end data, a report that includes the following elements: actual cost pool expense (beginning year estimate), allocation base, overhead rate, actual cost pool revenue (or recovery), the change in the rate, and surplus or deficit variance in dollars of each of the indirect cost pools at each of its national laboratories. The report shall cover the entirety of the indirect cost pools used at each national laboratory, including an accounting of these elements for management fee, taxes, and laboratory-directed research and development. The Committee expects this process will also have the benefit of providing a complete and accurate allocation of direct vs. indirect costs at each laboratory.

Alleviation of Poverty.—In its fiscal year 2016 report, the Committee directed the Department to provide a report detailing all domestic and international projects and programs within its jurisdiction that contribute to the alleviation of poverty. The Department is reminded that the Committee continues to expect the report to be provided expeditiously.

Workplace Diversity.—The Committee recognizes the importance of workplace diversity in the Department of Energy's national laboratories. The Committee directs the Department to provide a detailed plan on recruitment and retention of diverse talent that includes outreach and recruitment programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Asian and Pacific Islander Serving Institutions, Predominantly Black Institutions, and other Minority Serving Institutions. The plan shall be

sent to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress within 120 days after the enactment of this Act.

MANAGEMENT OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL AND DEFENSE WASTE

Despite the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling that the Administration's refusal to finish the Yucca Mountain license application was illegal, the Administration continues to disregard current law regarding Yucca Mountain. The federal government has a legal obligation to take responsibility for civilian spent nuclear fuel and these actions to delay progress toward Yucca Mountain increase the financial penalties taxpayers will ultimately bear.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has completed the Safety Evaluation Report for the project finding no substantive reasons that the Yucca Mountain Site cannot be completed. In Volume 2, which covers safety before permanent closure, the NRC concludes that with reasonable assurance, subject to proposed conditions, the Department's application meets the NRC regulatory requirements. The NRC is on track to deliver a supplement this year to the Department's environmental impact statement (EIS) on the proposed geologic repository for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain in Nevada. Previously, the NRC staff found the EIS prepared by the Department did not adequately address all of the repository-related effects on groundwater, or from surface discharges of groundwater. In 2013, the Commission asked the Department to prepare a supplement. Rather than comply with the Court Order, the Department updated its analysis of potential groundwater impacts after closure of a repository at the site. The NRC staff will use this analysis to complete the supplemental EIS that the Department refused to address.

Rather than comply with current law, the Administration's fiscal year 2017 budget request once again attempts to fund unauthorized alternatives for used nuclear fuel disposition instead of moving forward with Yucca Mountain. The Department requests funding to implement selected recommendations of the Department's *Strategy for the Management and Disposal of Used Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste*, which was informed by the Administration's Blue Ribbon Commission that by its very charter did not examine the suitability of Yucca Mountain as a permanent repository. This strategy is estimated to cost \$5,700,000,000 over the next ten years and proposes to reform the current funding arrangement for the Department's nuclear waste fund management program. The recommendation rejects these non-Yucca proposals and makes clear that any activities funded from the Nuclear Waste Fund must be in support of Yucca Mountain.

To address the Administration's failure to execute current law, the recommendation provides \$150,000,000 within Nuclear Waste Disposal to support the Yucca Mountain High-Level Waste Geologic Repository and \$20,000,000 within the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to support the continued adjudication of the Yucca Mountain license application. The Committee notes that geological repositories in addition to Yucca Mountain will be needed. If the Congress provides the authority for such repositories, as well as for a consent-based siting process, the Committee will consider support for such activities at that time. In the meantime, the bill contains a prohibition on using funds to close the Yucca Mountain license

application or to take actions that would irrevocably remove Yucca Mountain as an option for a repository.

PROLIFERATION OF CENTERS

The Committee remains concerned with the Department's continual proposals to establish new research centers reliant on out-year funding commitments subject to future appropriations. In fiscal year 2017, the Department proposed funding two new Clean Energy Manufacturing Innovation Institutes and a new Energy Innovation Hub. Furthermore, the Department is requesting continued additional funding for the BioEnergy Research Centers and the Energy Frontier Research Centers. The funding of institutes constitutes a growing portion of the Department's budget and represents a significant out-year investment.

The Committee continues to support the ongoing review of all existing research centers and urges the Department to take a critical look at its portfolio to determine where improvements can be made in its existing inventory of research centers. Increasing budgets are not a guarantee. The Department must be vigilant in ensuring that the out-year costs of these centers do not diminish the Department's flexibility in pursuing other research and development outside the scope of existing centers.

The Committee reiterates its previous direction for the Department to explicitly include in future budget justifications for all centers, hubs, institutes, facilities, and any other persistent, location-based grantees current and proposed funding levels, expected out-year commitments, and details on their programmatic and technical goals.

COMMONLY RECYCLED PAPER

The Department shall not expend funds for projects that knowingly use as a feedstock commonly recycled paper that is segregated from municipal solid waste or collected as part of a collection system that commingles commonly recycled paper with other solid waste at any point from the time of collection through materials recovery.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Department is prohibited from funding fellowship and scholarship programs in fiscal year 2017 unless the programs were explicitly included in the budget justification or funded within this recommendation. Any new or ongoing programs that the Department chooses to fund in fiscal year 2017 must be detailed in the fiscal year 2017 budget justifications. This direction shall be followed in future fiscal years unless contradicted by the Committee.

REPROGRAMMING AND TRANSFER GUIDELINES

The Committee requires the Department to inform the Committee promptly and fully when a change in program execution and funding is required during the fiscal year. The Department's reprogramming requirements are detailed in statute. To assist the Department in this effort, the following guidance is provided for programs and activities.

Definition.—A reprogramming includes the reallocation of funds from one activity to another within an appropriation. The recommendation includes a general provision providing internal reprogramming authority to the Department, as long as no program, project, or activity is increased or decreased by more than \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, compared to the levels in the table detailing the Committee’s recommendations for the Department’s various accounts. For construction projects, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds from one construction project to another project or a change of \$2,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, in the scope of an approved project.

Criteria for Reprogramming.—A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises, and then only if delay of the project or activity until the next fiscal year would result in a detrimental impact to an agency program or priority. A reprogramming may also be considered if the Department can show that significant cost savings can accrue by increasing funding for an activity. Mere convenience or preference should not be a factor for consideration. A reprogramming may not be employed to initiate new programs, or to change program, project, or activity allocations specifically denied, limited, or increased by the Congress in the Act or report.

Reporting and Approval Procedures.—In recognition of the security missions of the Department, the legislative guidelines allow the Secretary and the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration jointly to waive the reprogramming restriction by certifying to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress that it is in the nation’s security interest to do so. The Department shall not deviate from the levels for activities specified in the report that are below the level of the detail table, except through the regular notification procedures of the Committee. No funds may be added to programs for which funding has been denied. Any reallocation of new or prior-year budget authority or prior-year de-obligations, or any request to implement a reorganization which includes moving previous appropriations between appropriations accounts must be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress in writing and may not be implemented prior to approval by the Committees.

Transfers.—As in fiscal year 2016, funding actions into or out of accounts funded by this Act may only be made by transfer authorities provided by this or other Appropriations Acts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee’s recommendations for Department of Energy programs in fiscal year 2017 are described in the following sections. A detailed funding table is included at the end of this title.

ENERGY PROGRAMS

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Appropriation, 2016	\$2,073,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	2,898,400,000
Recommended, 2017	1,825,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	– 248,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– 1,073,400,000

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) programs include research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, as well as federal energy assistance programs. The EERE program is divided into three portfolios: sustainable transportation, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. The sustainable transportation portfolio, which consists of the vehicles, bioenergy, and hydrogen and fuel cell programs, advances the development of plug-in electric and other alternative fuel vehicles, high-efficiency advanced combustion engines, and the replacement of oil with clean domestic transportation fuels. The renewable energy portfolio, which consists of the solar, wind, water, and geothermal programs, aims to develop innovative technologies to make renewable electricity generation cost competitive with traditional sources of energy. The energy efficiency portfolio, which consists of the advanced manufacturing, buildings, and federal energy assistance programs, seeks cost-effective solutions to reduce energy consumption in plants, buildings, and homes.

The Committee directs EERE to offer technical and other programmatic assistance to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to support investment in innovative technologies to effectively reduce power system emissions, efficiently treat wastewater, and generate power from solid waste.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Department's work on the Energy-Water Nexus and as part of that effort, the Committee encourages the Department to enter into an interdepartmental agreement with the Department of Agriculture for research to address the energy and water challenges inherent in four-season production systems. This interdepartmental agreement should integrate ongoing research projects at the various DOE Labs and the Agricultural Research Service to develop affordable, deployable, energy- and water-efficient food production platforms, beginning in food-insecure communities across the country. By working together, DOE and the Department of Agriculture can bring respective strengths and resources to designing the most desirable low-cost and efficient production system.

Social Cost of Carbon.—The Department should not promulgate any regulations in fiscal year 2017 using the May 2013 estimates for the social cost of carbon until a new working group is convened. The working group should include the relevant agencies and affected stakeholders, re-examine the social cost of carbon using the best available science, and revise the estimates using an accurate discount rate and domestic estimate in accordance with E.O. 12866 and OMB Circular A–4. To increase transparency, the working group should solicit public comment prior to finalizing any updates.

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION

The Vehicle, Bioenergy, and Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies programs fund activities that can reduce American exposure to future high oil prices. Research into cutting-edge technologies that will increase the fuel economy of gasoline and diesel fuel vehicles—the vast majority of today’s fleet—will allow Americans to spend less on fuel while traveling the same distance. Research into next-generation automotive and fuel cell technologies that power vehicles with domestic energy sources such as natural gas, electricity, biofuels, and hydrogen can likewise dramatically lower the impact of future high gas prices on Americans.

The Committee recommends \$533,500,000 for Sustainable Transportation, \$102,450,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$319,400,000 below the budget request.

Vehicle Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$268,000,000 for Vehicle Technologies, \$42,000,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$200,500,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation includes \$20,000,000 to continue the SuperTruck II program to further improve the efficiency of heavy-duty class 8 long- and regional-haul vehicles through up to four multi-year awards subject to future availability of funds.

The recommendation provides \$95,000,000 for Batteries and Electric Drive Technology, of which \$42,000,000 is for advanced battery development, including up to \$7,000,000 to continue national laboratory performance testing and life cycle diagnostic assessment activities that validate and verify advanced battery performance.

The recommendation provides \$42,500,000 for Outreach and Development, of which \$34,000,000 is for Deployment to support ongoing alternative fuel, infrastructure, and vehicle deployment activities. When issuing competitive grants in support of these activities, the Department is encouraged to focus on awards that range from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 each and include at least one Clean Cities coalition partner.

Within available funds, the recommendation includes up to \$15,000,000 for medium and heavy-duty on-road natural gas engine research and development, including energy efficiency improvements, emission after-treatment technologies, fuel system enhancements, and new engine development. Additionally, the Department is encouraged to address technical barriers to the increased use of alternative fuel vehicles, including the development of novel compression and liquefaction technologies, advanced materials, and improvements in processes for conditioning and dispensing natural gas.

Bioenergy Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$168,500,000 for Bioenergy Technologies, \$56,500,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$110,400,000 below the budget request.

Within available funds, the recommendation includes \$50,000,000 for Feedstocks, of which not less than \$20,000,000 is for feedstock supply and logistics to address issues limiting production and conversion systems at large. No funding is for the joint initiative with the Navy and the Department of Agriculture to develop commercial diesel and jet biofuels production capacity for defense purposes.

The Committee encourages the Department to target technologies that utilize biosolids that have the potential to reduce the volume of waste materials, can produce byproducts to meet chemical supply shortages, such as phosphorous, and can enhance the subsequent development of technologies to deliver important chemical feedstocks, including hydrogen.

The Committee directs the Department to provide funds, within competitive procurements, for programs of scale-up and demonstration of technology particularly suited to extract fuels and fuel precursors from biosolids residue of wastewater treatment plants serving small- and medium-sized urban areas.

The Committee notes the Department's efforts to develop a Synthetic Biology Foundry and encourages the Department to focus on research and development within the Bioenergy Technologies Office that supports the Synthetic Biology Foundry's strategic goals.

Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$97,000,000 for Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies, \$3,950,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$8,500,000 below the budget request.

Within available funds, the recommendation includes \$13,000,000 for Technology Validation, of which \$2,000,000 is for the EERE share of the integrated energy systems work with the Office of Nuclear Energy and \$7,000,000 is to enable integrated energy systems using high and low temperature electrolyzers with the intent of advancing the H2@Scale concept.

The Committee recognizes the progress of the program and expresses continued support for stationary, vehicle, motive, and portable power applications of this technology. The Department is encouraged to explore technologies that advance the storage and transportation fuel distribution and retailing systems.

The Committee recognizes the need to support the development of alternative fueling infrastructure for U.S. consumers. Accordingly, the Department is encouraged to collaborate with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to allow accurate measurement of hydrogen at fueling stations.

The Department is encouraged to engage the appropriate national laboratories to pursue novel advanced demonstrations that validate how integrated, renewable hydrogen production and storage infrastructure supports transportation and non-transportation applications. The Department is directed to submit not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act a report on its efforts to deploy hydrogen infrastructure. The report should include a discussion of the Department's coordination with other relevant agencies.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

The Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Water Power, and Geothermal Technologies programs fund applied research, development, and demonstration to reduce the cost of renewable energy to economically competitive levels. Research into innovative technologies, such as photovoltaic and concentrating solar technologies, offshore wind, hydropower, and ground heat, can expand energy production from our domestic resources and reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

The Committee recommends \$398,000,000 for Renewable Energy, \$80,050,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$222,600,000 below the budget request.

Solar Energy.—The Committee recommends \$197,000,000 for Solar Energy, \$44,600,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$88,100,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$64,000,000 for Photovoltaic Research and Development and \$15,000,000 for Balance of Systems Soft Cost Reduction.

The Committee encourages the Department to research high efficiency thin-film photovoltaics and processes for high-speed, low-cost processing to produce stable and durable materials. Research programs are encouraged to include cooperation between industry and academia, and to include advanced characterization, including optical characterization, that enables development of strong correlations between materials and device properties, and the photovoltaic power performance of the working solar cells.

Wind Energy.—The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 for Wind Energy, \$5,450,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$66,000,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for the Offshore Wind Advanced Technology Demonstration Project and \$1,000,000 for the Wind for Schools program.

The Committee recognizes the enormous potential of offshore wind as a secure energy source for our country and encourages the Department to prioritize the establishment of the proposed Offshore Wind Research and Development Consortium to accelerate fundamental offshore-specific research and development activities.

The Committee is aware of efforts by the Wind Technologies Office to work with U.S. industry to support the development of main shaft and gearbox bearing technologies. The Committee encourages the Department to collaborate with industry and to consider investment into the development of new technologies that advance critical bearing and gearbox technologies used in wind turbines.

Water Power.—The Committee recommends \$55,000,000 for Water Power, \$15,000,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$25,000,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$37,000,000 for marine and hydrokinetic technologies and \$18,000,000 for conventional hydropower, of which \$6,600,000 is for the purposes of Section 242 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The Committee appreciates the Department's ongoing exploration of marine and hydrokinetic technologies research. The Committee directs the Department to submit not later than 120 days after the enactment of the Act a report on the past allocation of funds, including demonstrating diversity in possible public and private partnerships, and diversity in regional locations for siting these new methods and technologies.

The Committee supports the Hydropower Technologies subprogram's HydroNEXT Initiative, including efforts to address technology development challenges and critical environmental and market challenges, such as permitting new hydropower projects.

Geothermal Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$56,000,000 for Geothermal Technologies, \$15,000,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$43,500,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$35,000,000 for ongoing activities for the Frontier Observatory for Research in Geothermal Energy project.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The Advanced Manufacturing, Building Technologies, Federal Energy Management, and Weatherization and Intergovernmental programs advance cost-effective solutions to reduce energy consumption through increased efficiency. Research into cutting-edge technologies that enhance manufacturing processes, develop advanced materials, and reduce energy use in buildings, homes, and factories can serve the national interest by greatly reducing our energy needs, while also giving American manufacturers an advantage to compete in the global marketplace.

The Committee recommends \$642,000,000 for Energy Efficiency, \$79,000,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$277,000,000 below the budget request.

Advanced Manufacturing.—The Committee recommends \$214,000,000 for Advanced Manufacturing, \$14,500,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$47,000,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides not less than \$4,205,000 for improvements in the steel industry; not less than \$20,000,000 for combined heat and power activities relevant to industrial applications and energy savings in manufacturing processes; and not less than \$500,000 to continue efforts furthering improvements in mechanical insulation.

For subprograms within Advanced Manufacturing, the recommendation provides \$124,000,000 for Advanced Manufacturing Research and Development Facilities, of which \$20,000,000 is for the Critical Materials Energy Innovation Hub, \$20,000,000 is for the Manufacturing Demonstration Facility and the Carbon Fiber Test Facility, and \$84,000,000 is for six Clean Energy Manufacturing Innovation (CEMI) Institutes. No funding is provided for the establishment of a Water Desalination Hub.

The recommendation supports the establishment of one new CEMI Institute in fiscal year 2017, in addition to the five established using fiscal years 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 funding. Should the Department propose funding for additional CEMI Institutes in the future, the Committee directs that all future budget justifications include a specific research topic associated with a CEMI Institute, which will provide the Committee with the necessary transparency to evaluate and prioritize funding to ensure that only highly-effective centers closely aligned with Advanced Manufacturing program missions are funded.

The Committee urges the Department to continue its focus on high temperature superconductors in light of their potential for efficiently transmitting power over long distances from remote energy generation sources, delivering more power to metropolitan areas, and improving production of unconventional petroleum reserves.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the textile sector and believes that federal support for advanced textile research is essential to maintaining the competitiveness of the domestic textile and apparel industry. The Committee believes that advanced textile research can develop more sustainable manufacturing processes and technologies that will benefit producers, foster the re-shoring of textile jobs to the United States, and reduce the global environmental impact of textile manufacturing. The Committee

therefore encourages the Department to consider the need for competitively-funded advanced textile manufacturing process research.

In the fiscal year 2016 report, the Committee directed the Department to analyze the impact federal investment may have in strengthening the availability and usage of lithium, including low-sodium lithium metal. As the Committee awaits the results of this study the Department is encouraged to explore ways in which these upcoming recommendations can increase U.S. domestic supply of lithium and low-sodium lithium metal.

Building Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$143,000,000 for Building Technologies, \$57,500,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$146,000,000 below the budget request.

Within available funds, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for research and development activities for small scale combined heat and power systems that can be used for residential and small commercial settings.

For the subprograms within Building Technologies, the recommendation provides \$28,000,000 for Commercial Buildings Integration; \$60,000,000 for Emerging Technologies, of which \$25,000,000 is for solid state lighting and, if the Secretary finds solid-state lighting technology eligible for the twenty-first century lamp prize, specified under Section 655 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, \$5,000,000 is provided in addition to funds recommended for lighting research and development; and \$35,000,000 for Equipment and Buildings Standards. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to support the Building America program.

Commercial buildings account for 19 percent of the energy consumed in the United States. In order to improve energy efficiency within this important market, a national program to improve the energy efficiency of small- and medium-sized commercial buildings is needed. Within available funds, the Department is encouraged to support a competitive funding opportunity for proposals that would test and replicate innovative, cost-effective technologies and programs to achieve deeper energy efficiency improvements in small- and medium-sized commercial buildings.

The Committee notes that natural gas plays an important role in meeting the energy needs of U.S. homes and commercial buildings. In particular, the Committee is aware of research opportunities related to the use of natural gas in water heating, space conditioning, furnace venting, and combined heat and power systems. The Committee encourages the Department to explore research and development that can advance future natural gas systems and appliances to meet consumer demand for high efficiency and environmentally friendly products.

The Committee is interested in understanding how the Department plans to implement the energy conservation standard for external power supplies (EPS). The Department's standard resulted in certain products being brought into scope, even though these products were not intended by Congress to be included when Congress directed the Department to establish energy conservation standards for EPS. The Committee will be monitoring how the Department works with manufacturers and Congress to resolve this issue.

Consistent with current policy, of the funds made available for Building Technologies, the Department is directed not to advocate, promote, or discourage the adoption or inclusion of a particular building energy code or code provision, other than the technical and economic analysis work required by statutory mandate, or to provide funding to private third parties or non-governmental organizations that engage in this type of advocacy.

The Committee appreciates the work the Department has done to date to consider the potential energy savings from increasing energy efficiency of consumer electronic devices. The Committee urges the Department to explore research and development that would further reduce the energy consumption of consumer electronics.

Federal Energy Management Program.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Federal Energy Management Program, \$7,000,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$23,000,000 below the budget request.

Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs.—The Committee recommends \$265,000,000 for Weatherization and Intergovernmental Programs, the same as fiscal year 2016 and \$61,000,000 below the budget request.

The recommendation provides \$212,000,000 for Weatherization Assistance Grants, all of which is for formula grants; \$3,000,000 for Training and Technical Assistance; and \$50,000,000 for the State Energy Program.

The Committee directs the Department to develop guidance under the Weatherization Assistance Program that approves solar and other renewable energy systems as allowable weatherization measures that States, Territories, and tribal governments may include as part of their programs.

CORPORATE SUPPORT

The Program Direction, Strategic Programs, and Facilities and Infrastructure budgets provide the necessary resources for program and project management across all of EERE's technology programs, for the adoption of technologies to market, and for the operation and upkeep of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

The Committee recommends \$251,500,000 for Corporate Support programs, \$13,500,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$39,400,000 below the budget request.

Program Direction.—The Committee recommends \$149,500,000 for Program Direction, \$5,500,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$21,400,000 below the budget request.

Strategic Programs.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for Strategic Programs, of which \$2,000,000 is for the U.S.-Israel energy cooperative agreement. The Committee supports expanded models of research and development cooperation under the U.S.-Israel energy cooperative agreement and understands there are commercially available technologies that use CO₂ as an input and that have the potential to create a market for utility and industrial CO₂. For example, the use of captured CO₂ as a feedstock to produce algae-based fuels, plastics, chemicals, and other algae-based products is among the most promising methods of beneficial utilization. The Committee encourages the Department to implement policies that encourage and incentivize the utilization of CO₂ to make valuable products and to support new models of jointly

supported research and development cooperation among government agencies and through competitive programs.

Facilities and Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends \$92,000,000 for Facilities and Infrastructure, of which \$26,000,000 is for Operations and Maintenance, \$36,000,000 is for Facility Management, and \$30,000,000 is for NREL Site-wide Facility Support.

ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY

Appropriation, 2016	\$206,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	262,300,000
Recommended, 2017	225,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	–37,300,000

The Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability program advances technologies and provides operational support to increase the efficiency, resilience, and security of the nation’s electricity delivery system. The power grid employs aging technologies at a time when power demands, the deployment of new intermittent technologies, and rising security threats are imposing new stresses on the system. The Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability aims to develop a modern power grid by advancing cyber security technologies, intelligent and high-efficiency grid components, and energy storage systems.

Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability Research and Development.—The Committee recommends \$181,500,000 for Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability Research and Development, \$20,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$16,200,000 above the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$36,000,000 for Clean Energy Transmission and Reliability, of which \$4,000,000 is for the Energy Systems Predictive Capability activity; \$50,000,000 for Smart Grid, including \$15,000,000 for regional demonstrations of on-site generation and micro grids; \$31,000,000 for Energy Storage; and \$62,000,000 for cyber security for energy delivery systems, of which \$12,000,000 is to continue development of the industry-scale electric grid test bed.

The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to improve electricity reliability and grid integration initiatives. Accordingly, the Committee recommends the Department continue efforts to establish one or more grid integration demonstration modules. These projects should include a utility that has experienced reliability problems in the past and serves a large population; industrial and academic partners with appropriate engineering capabilities in grid and energy storage technologies in an area that could incorporate opportunities to include solar and wind elements; and national laboratories involved in the grid integration consortium.

The Committee is encouraged by the efforts of the Department to develop the grid modernization crosscut activity and is supportive of the valuable role of the Grid Modernization Laboratory Consortium. The Committee encourages the Department’s continued coordination with the national laboratories to ensure grid-related research is not duplicative.

The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize the development of computer simulation tools that can predict the behav-

ior of new technologies, such as variable generation and electronic controls, on the grid.

The Committee notes the Department’s past support in advancing the grid using advanced semiconductor technology and encourages the Department to continue this support.

Within Smart Grid Research and Development, the Committee encourages the Department to explore options that promote regional demonstration of new, utility-led, residential Connected Communities for the purpose of advancing smart grid systems.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Appropriation, 2016	\$986,161,000
Budget estimate, 2017	993,896,000
Recommended, 2017	1,011,616,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+25,455,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+17,720,000

Nuclear power generates approximately one-fifth of the nation’s electricity and will continue to be an important base-load energy source in the future. The Department of Energy’s Nuclear Energy program invests in research, development, and demonstration activities that develop the next generation of clean and safe reactors, further improve the safety of our current reactor fleet, and contribute to the nation’s long-term leadership in the global nuclear power industry.

NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee provides \$549,228,000 for Nuclear Energy Research and Development, \$16,610,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$6,920,000 above the budget request.

Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies.—The Committee recommends \$121,400,000 for Nuclear Energy Enabling Technologies, \$9,800,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$31,890,000 above the budget request, of which not less than \$9,800,000 shall be to support the implementation of the GAIN initiative. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$28,000,000 for Crosscutting Technology Development, of which funding above the request is provided for GAIN management, nuclear knowledge and validation work, nuclear cyber activities, and integrated energy systems and not less than \$11,000,000 is provided for advanced instrumentation; \$28,200,000 for Nuclear Energy Advanced Modeling and Simulation, of which funding above the request is to increase TREAT validation efforts; \$24,300,000 for the third year of the second five-year term of the Energy Innovation Hub for Modeling and Simulation; and \$31,100,000 for the Nuclear Science User Facilities. Within available funds for the Nuclear Science User Facilities, the Department shall continue the focus on irradiation testing and examinations of irradiated materials and is also encouraged to assess research in thermal hydraulics, multi-physics code validation, and advancements in instrumentation and data control systems.

Integrated University Program.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 to continue the Integrated University Program, which is critical to ensuring the nation’s nuclear science and engineering workforce in future years.

Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Licensing Technical Support.—The Committee recommends \$96,600,000 for SMR Licensing Technical Support, \$34,100,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$7,000,000 above the budget request. Within funds above the budget request the Committee encourages the Department to continue to support design certification, site permitting, first of a kind engineering, and related licensing activities necessary to support the development and initial deployment of small modular reactor technologies.

Reactor Concepts Research, Development, and Demonstration.—The Committee recommends \$140,000,000 for Reactor Concepts Research, Development, and Demonstration, \$1,718,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$31,240,000 above the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for Light Water Reactor Sustainability to continue research and development work on the technical basis for subsequent license renewal; and \$100,000,000 for Advanced Reactor Technologies to consist of the following activities: \$33,000,000 is for research of the fuel and graphite qualification program for the High Temperature Gas Reactor; \$18,000,000 is follow-on funding for the continued development of two performance-based advanced reactor concepts; and not less than \$5,000,000 is to support industry and national laboratories collaborations to develop an advanced reactor regulatory framework. The Department is encouraged to work with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in support of these activities.

The Department shall continue to work with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to ensure an adequate supply of plutonium-238 is available for future NASA space exploration missions.

Fuel Cycle Research and Development.—The Committee recommends \$177,228,000 for Fuel Cycle Research and Development, \$26,572,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$72,710,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$62,100,000 for the Advanced Fuels Program, of which \$15,000,000 is for additional support of feasibility studies for accident tolerant light water reactor fuels and \$20,000,000 is for additional support of capability development of transient testing, including test design, modeling, and simulation; \$33,000,000 for Material Recovery and Waste Form Development to maintain U.S. competency in the area of fuel cycle technologies; and \$13,000,000 for Systems Analysis and Integration, of which funding above the request is to assess advanced nuclear energy deployment scenarios.

The recommendation provides \$61,128,000 for Used Nuclear Fuel Disposition (UNFD), \$23,872,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$89,510,000 below the budget request. The recommendation provides \$61,128,000 to continue generic UNFD research and development activities, \$872,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$13,210,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$6,000,000 to support activities to design and certify a rail car or cars for use with licensed and anticipated transportation casks; and \$12,000,000 to support preparation activities for testing of high burnup fuel and post-irradiation examination of spent fuel rods for the high burnup demonstration project.

Yucca remains the law of the land yet the Department has requested no funding for its development. Instead, the Department has again proposed large increases for new activities that ignore

the significant investments made to ensure that the plans for Yucca enable safe and reliable storage for high-level waste and spent nuclear fuel. The Committee rejects this approach and provides no funds for integrated waste management system activities. Furthermore, within the amounts for UNFD, the recommendation does not include defense funds.

RADIOLOGICAL FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$7,000,000 for Radiological Facilities Management, \$17,800,000 below fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request, to support the continued operation of U.S. research reactors by providing research reactor fuel services and maintenance of fuel fabrication equipment.

IDAHO FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$246,085,000 for Idaho Facilities Management, \$23,503,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$19,500,000 above the budget request.

INL Operations and Infrastructure.—The Committee recommends \$240,085,000 for INL Operations and Infrastructure, \$19,503,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$19,500,000 above the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation includes the requested level of defense funding; \$10,000,000 for design and construction of the Advanced Test Reactor technical support building to support reactor core internal change-out, reliability improvement, and provide mock-up space for the nuclear demonstration platform; \$5,000,000 to implement MFC Five Year Plan life cycle management activities for the resolution of age related issues to improve facility reliability and utilization; and \$5,000,000 for engineering and technical activities required to advance fuel and materials post irradiation examination capabilities.

Construction.—The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for Construction, \$4,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the request.

IDAHO SITEWIDE SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommends \$129,303,000 for Idaho Sitewide Safeguards and Security, \$3,142,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

SUPERCritical TRANSFORMATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for the Supercritical Transformational Electric Power (STEP) Generation Initiative, \$1,000,000 above fiscal year 2016, to develop and scale up advanced supercritical carbon dioxide Brayton Cycle energy conversion technologies to pre-commercial pilot demonstration to facilitate commercial development. This is a joint initiative with the Office of Fossil Energy and the Solar Energy program within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 2016	\$632,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	360,000,000
Recommended, 2017	645,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+13,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+285,000,000

Fossil energy resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, generate approximately 67 percent of the nation's electricity and will continue to provide for the majority of our needs for the foreseeable future. The Fossil Energy Research and Development program funds research, development, and demonstration activities to improve existing technologies and to develop next-generation systems in the full spectrum of fossil energy areas. At a time when fossil fuel power generation is expanding around the globe, the activities funded within this program advance our nation's position as a leader in fossil energy technologies and ensure that we use the full extent of our domestic resources safely and efficiently.

In order to ensure the efficient use of existing fossil energy resources and to deliver safe and responsible uses of untapped domestic resources, the Office of Fossil Energy must remain one of the highest priorities of the Department. The Department's past research and development efforts have helped usher in technological developments responsible for the production increases seen today. The Committee recommendation increases funding in these areas to ensure these technological advances continue to occur and help American industry maintain leadership in the global marketplace for fossil energy technologies.

COAL—CCS AND POWER SYSTEMS

The Committee recommends \$442,000,000 for Coal Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Power Systems, \$12,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$70,323,000 above the budget request. The Department is directed to use funds within the coal program only for coal research and development, with the exception of the Supercritical Transformational Electric Power Generation Initiative, which has applications to all high-temperature fossil heat sources.

The Committee notes the Department proposed a reorganization of the Fossil Energy account that combines the coal and natural gas research and development activities into one program and proposed moving other activities into new budget lines called "NETL Research and Operations" and "NETL Infrastructure". The recommendation rejects the proposed combination and continues its separation of fuel categories in different accounts but accepts some of the proposed accounting changes to the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) in order to better display the total funding that the Fossil Energy Research and Development program provides to NETL.

Carbon Capture.—The Committee recommends \$109,200,000 for Carbon Capture, \$8,200,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

Carbon Storage.—The Committee recommends \$85,500,000 for Carbon Storage, \$20,500,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$5,375,000 below the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$25,000,000 for Geologic Storage Technologies;

\$2,000,000 for Carbon Use and Reuse; \$13,500,000 for Carbon Sequestration Science; and \$45,000,000 for Storage Infrastructure, of which funding above the request is for additional support of detailed site assessments for potential storage sites.

Advanced Energy Systems.—The Committee recommends \$110,000,000 for Advanced Energy Systems, \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$56,348,000 above the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$30,000,000 for Advanced Combustion Systems; \$30,000,000 for Gasification Systems, of which \$8,000,000 is for the Advanced Air Separation Program to continue activities improving advanced air separation technologies; \$15,000,000 for Advanced Turbines; \$5,000,000 for coal-biomass to liquids activities, which seek to produce liquid fuels from blends of domestic coal and biomass resources with reduced emissions and land and water use through integration of carbon capture and other technologies; and \$30,000,000 for Solid Oxide Fuel Cells, to focus on research and development to enable efficient, cost-effective electricity generation with minimal use of water, and the use of abundant domestic coal and natural gas resources with near-zero atmospheric emissions of CO₂ and pollutants. The Committee urges the Department to fund research and development activities to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in power generation systems, working cooperatively with industry, small business, universities, and other appropriate parties.

The Committee recognizes and commends the Department on its efforts to date to develop step change solid state reforming technology that promises to make utilization of fossil fuels like coal and natural gas more efficient. In order to advance the application of solid state reforming technology, the Committee recommends the Department support field pilot programs to advance this technology to commercial success.

Crosscutting Research.—The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 for Crosscutting Research, \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$1,350,000 above the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$24,000,000 for Coal Utilization Science and \$31,050,000 for Plant Optimization Technologies, of which \$9,000,000 is for the Advanced Ultrasupercritical Program to identify, test, qualify, and develop domestic suppliers capable of producing components from high temperature materials and \$15,800,000 is for water management research and development. The Committee encourages the Department to advance technologies that address near-term water needs to treat wastewater or other alternate water sources from operating coal power plants.

The Committee supports the Department's Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Hispanic-Serving Institutions education and training program and recommends \$1,000,000, the same as the budget request, to award research grants to qualifying universities and institutions.

The Committee is pleased with the Department's progress to date on studying the volatility of crude oil and methods to reduce volatility before shipping. The Committee directs the Department of Energy to continue this research in partnership with the Department of Transportation to improve the safety of crude oil transported by rail in this country.

NETL Coal Research and Development.—The Committee recommends \$53,000,000 for NETL Coal Research and Development, the same as fiscal year 2016 and \$18,000,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the Department to expand its external agency activities to develop and test commercially viable advanced separation technologies at proof-of-concept or pilot scale that can be deployed near term for the extraction and recovery of rare earth elements and minerals from U.S. coal and coal byproduct sources having the highest potential for success. The Committee encourages the Department to leverage the capabilities of outside applied researchers in implementing these activities.

Supercritical Transformational Electric Power (STEP) Generation Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$24,300,000 within Fossil Energy for the STEP Initiative, a joint initiative with the Office of Nuclear Energy and the Solar Energy program within the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy to spur the development of the necessary designs, materials, components, operation and control systems, sensors, and understanding and characterization for large scale supercritical carbon dioxide power conversion.

The supercritical carbon dioxide Brayton cycle energy conversion system transforms heat energy through use of a supercritical fluid medium with no condensation rather than through steam and water and offers the possibility of higher cycle efficiency over steam turbines by increasing turbine inlet temperatures. Funding for fiscal year 2017 will support design and construction activities for the STEP facility and develop a targeted research and development program plan. In addition to funds provided for the Office of Fossil Energy for the STEP Initiative, \$6,000,000 is included for the Office of Nuclear Energy to support the technology development of supercritical carbon dioxide-based power conversion from nuclear energy. Previous funds were utilized by the Solar Energy program to assist with coordination activities.

NATURAL GAS TECHNOLOGIES

The Committee recommends \$24,700,000 for Natural Gas Technologies, \$18,300,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$32,800,000 below the budget request.

Natural Gas Carbon Capture.—The Committee provides no funds for this new activity.

Research.—The Committee recommends \$24,700,000 for Natural Gas Technologies Research. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for research into the cost-effective and responsible extraction of methane hydrates, a vast but currently inaccessible resource with total energy reserves that rival those from all other known fossil fuels combined; \$6,000,000 for Environmentally Prudent Development; \$5,200,000 for the Risk Based Data Management System; and \$3,500,000 for midstream natural gas infrastructure research and development. The Committee encourages the Department to examine activities within midstream natural gas infrastructure research and development that curtail methane gas emissions from flaring and venting in shale formations. Additionally, the Department is encouraged to explore methane leakage technologies, including acoustic monitoring, in planned research.

UNCONVENTIONAL FOSSIL ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for Unconventional Fossil Energy Technologies, \$321,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$20,000,000 above the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for two or more research awards to address issues associated with emerging shale plays in the U.S. The funding shall be awarded to either a not-for-profit or university based consortium. The consortium must be comprised of industry, academia, and stakeholder groups which may include NGOs. The projects shall include research studies to improve environmental, water quality, infrastructure, and societal impacts of oil and gas development in these emerging plays. These plays shall include unconventional or shale formations where there is currently less than 50,000 barrels per day (equivalent) production. The objective of the awards is to encourage prudent development, provide cost effective solutions, and develop best practices and tools.

The Committee encourages the Department to explore the demonstration and deployment of new materials-based technologies that improve multiple mechanisms for enhanced oil recovery at any depth while also reducing environmental impacts.

Prior investment has led to the current shale gas revolution and continued research and development is vital for the environmentally responsible development of this resource. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department to continue the successful work at the existing field test sites.

The Department is directed to issue a report on the feasibility of establishing an ethane storage and distribution hub in the United States, given the increased production of natural gas liquids (NGLs) from shale developments and recognizing that ethane is the largest component of those NGLs. The report should examine potential locations, economic feasibility, economic benefits, geologic storage capabilities, above ground storage capabilities, infrastructure needs, and benefits to energy security.

NETL RESEARCH AND OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$44,984,000 for NETL Research and Operations. This new budget line includes funds that were formerly in the Program Direction account for the Office of Fossil Energy Research and Development.

NETL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends \$53,141,000 for NETL Infrastructure. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$5,500,000 for NETL's Supercomputer, Joule. The Committee notes that the Department requested \$16,500,000 to purchase all of Joule's hardware upgrades in fiscal year 2017, rather than spread these purchases out over a three year period.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSITIONS

Appropriation, 2016	\$- - -
Budget estimate, 2017	8,400,000
Recommended, 2017	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	-1,400,000

The mission of the Office of Technology Transitions is to expand the commercial impact of the Department's research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities over the short, medium, and long term. The Office of Technology Transitions coordinates early-stage technology transition activities within the Department to improve the eventual deployment and commercialization of energy technologies by the private sector. These activities span the work of the national laboratories and external stakeholders conducting research funded by the Department.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation, 2016	\$17,500,000
Budget estimate, 2017	14,950,000
Recommended, 2017	14,950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	-2,550,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

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 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, the transfer of the oil shale reserves, and transfer of administrative jurisdiction and environmental remediation of the Naval Petroleum Reserve 2 (NPR 2) to the Department of the Interior, the Department retained one Naval Petroleum Reserve property, the Naval Petroleum Reserve 3 (NPR 3) in Wyoming (Teapot Dome field). The Department issued a disposition plan for NPR 3 in June 2013 and began implementation of the plan in fiscal year 2014. Transfer of NPR 3 to a new owner occurred in fiscal year 2015.

The fiscal year 2017 budget request supports post-sale legacy environmental clean-up and remediation, contract closeout, and records disposition at NPR 1. It also supports landfill remediation and closure at NPR 3.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation, 2016	\$212,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	257,000,000
Recommended, 2017	257,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+45,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The mission of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is to store petroleum to reduce the adverse economic impact of a major petroleum supply interruption to the U.S. and to carry out obligations under the international energy program. The current capacity of the Reserve is 714 million barrels. The current inventory is approximately 695 million barrels or approximately 149 days of net import protection for the United States economy.

The Committee recommendation for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is \$257,000,000. The funding increase above fiscal year 2016 is primarily for the major maintenance program, to address aging infrastructure and deferred maintenance backlog.

On April 5, 2016, the Administration submitted a budget amendment proposing to drawdown and sell oil from the Reserve, deposit the proceeds into the Energy Security and Infrastructure Modernization Fund, and use the funds to carry out construction, maintenance, repair, and replacement activities of the Reserve. The Committee needs sufficient time to review this proposal, and, therefore, it is not included in the recommendation at this time. The Committee may consider inclusion at a later date, if additional review shows it to be advisable.

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

Appropriation, 2016	\$7,600,000
Budget estimate, 2017	6,500,000
Recommended, 2017	6,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 1,100,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- - -

The acquisition and storage of heating oil for the Northeast 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 Northeastern States during times of very low inventories and significant threats to the immediate supply of heating oil. The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve was established as a separate entity from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve on March 6, 2001. The reserve contains one million barrels of Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel which is the equivalent of three to four days of emergency stocks in the Northeast.

The Committee recommendation for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve is \$6,500,000. The Department also plans to use \$4,000,000 in prior-year balances to help fund the costs associated with newly awarded commercial storage contracts.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$122,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	131,125,000
Recommended, 2017	122,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- - -
Budget estimate, 2017	- 9,125,000

The Energy Information Administration is a quasi-independent agency within the Department of Energy established to provide timely, objective, and accurate energy-related information to the Congress, the executive branch, state governments, industry, and the public.

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Appropriation, 2016	\$255,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	218,400,000
Recommended, 2017	226,745,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 28,255,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+ 8,345,000

Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup includes funds to manage and remediate sites used for civilian, energy research, and non-de-

fense related activities. These past activities resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination that requires remediation, stabilization, or some other action.

Small Sites.—Within Small Sites, \$5,500,000 is provided to complete a pilot project to decommission and decontaminate the Southwest Experimental Fast Oxide Reactor, as authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. As previously directed in fiscal year 2016, the Department is directed to utilize innovative contracting strategies to demolish, dismantle, and dispose of contaminated above-grade structures for the purposes of minimizing annual site maintenance requirements in order to meet the intent of the authorized project while containing costs within the authorized limit of \$16,000,000.

Also within Small Sites, \$37,629,000 is for the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action project, the same as fiscal year 2016 and \$2,845,000 above the request.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING
FUND

Appropriation, 2016	\$673,749,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---
Recommended, 2017	698,540,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+24,791,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+698,540,000

The Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund was established by the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to pay for the cleanup of gaseous diffusion plants at Portsmouth, Ohio; Paducah, Kentucky; and the East Tennessee Technology Park, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The recommendation does not include a legislative provision to revise the authorized purposes of the mandatory USEC Privatization Fund in lieu of providing discretionary funds to support ongoing cleanup activities of the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund in fiscal year 2017. The Committee rejects the Administration’s request to zero out discretionary funding for such necessary activities without an authorized source of funds that is already established in law. If similar legislative proposals are sought in the future, the Department is directed to ensure sufficient funds are included in the budget request to provide continuity of operations while the committees of jurisdiction consider such proposals.

Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D).—The Committee recommendation includes an overall increase above the fiscal year 2016 amounts for D&D activities to support increases needed to expeditiously complete transition activities at Paducah, to support operations and accelerate the completion of the On-Site Waste Disposal Facility at Portsmouth, and to sustain momentum at the East Tennessee Technology Park.

Paducah.—The Committee encourages the Department to develop plans for the contract period beyond July 2017 when the current deactivation contract is scheduled to expire. The Committee urges the Department to act quickly to obtain a new contract for D&D to ensure continuity and reduce local economic uncertainty. The Committee has heard from national and local stakeholders

that longer-term contracts, rather than the three year contract currently issued for Paducah, would be of value to all parties.

Title X Uranium/Thorium Reimbursements.—The Committee recommends \$32,959,000, to reimburse private licensees for the cost of cleaning up uranium and thorium processing sites in accordance with Title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the same as fiscal year 2016. Fulfilling the obligation to fully reimburse licensees is important to the health and safety of the impacted communities. Moving forward, the Committee expects the Department of Energy to continue to provide sufficient resources within future budgets to reimburse licensees for approved claim balances in a timely manner and to avoid accumulating balances and liabilities.

SCIENCE

Appropriation, 2016	\$5,350,200,000
Budget estimate, 2017	5,572,069,000
Recommended, 2017	5,400,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+49,800,000
Budget estimate, 2017	–172,069,000

The Office of Science funds basic science research across national laboratories, universities, and other research institutions in support of American innovation and the Department’s energy-focused missions. Through research in physics, biology, chemistry, and other science disciplines, these activities expand scientific understanding and secure the nation’s leadership in energy innovation. The Office of Science is the nation’s largest supporter of basic research in the physical sciences.

The Science program office includes Advanced Scientific Computing Research, Basic Energy Sciences, Biological and Environmental Research, Fusion Energy Sciences, High Energy Physics, Nuclear Physics, Workforce Development for Teachers and Scientists, Science Laboratories Infrastructure, Safeguards and Security, and Program Direction. The Committee has placed a high priority on funding these activities in fiscal year 2017, given the private sector is not likely to fund research whose findings either have high non-commercial value or are not likely to be commercialized in the near or medium term. However, this work is vital to sustaining the scientific leadership of the United States and can provide the underpinnings for valuable intellectual property in the coming decades.

The Committee is concerned that despite significant federal investments in scientific research, public access to the published results of this taxpayer-funded research is limited. The Committee directs the Department to adopt a federal research public access policy that is consistent with and advances the purposes of the Department. The Department shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act a report regarding the appropriate efforts to adopt this Federal research public access policy.

The Committee recognizes the importance of workplace diversity in the Department of Energy’s national laboratories. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to develop and broaden partnerships with minority serving institutions, including Hispanic-Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and

Universities. In particular, the Committee encourages programs involving undergraduate research experiences and high-speed computing access and education.

ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING RESEARCH

The Advanced Scientific Computing Research program develops and hosts some of the world's fastest computing and network capabilities to enable science and energy modeling, simulation, and research. The Committee recommends \$621,000,000 for Advanced Scientific Computing Research, the same as fiscal year 2016 and \$42,180,000 below the budget request.

Exascale Computing.—The recommendation includes \$151,000,000 for exascale activities.

High Performance Computing and Network Facilities.—In addition to the long-term exascale initiative, the Committee supports continued upgrade and operation of the Leadership Computing Facilities at Argonne and Oak Ridge national laboratories and of the High Performance Production Computing capabilities at Lawrence Berkeley national laboratory. The recommendation includes \$80,000,000 for the Argonne Leadership Computing Facility, \$110,000,000 for the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility, and \$92,145,000 for the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. Within available funds, the recommendation includes \$8,000,000 for the Computational Science Graduate Fellowship Program and \$45,000,000 for ESnet.

The Committee notes that reducing the energy cost of data movement from memory and storage is of key importance to the evolution of high performance computing. Within available funds, up to \$20,000,000 shall be focused on meeting the challenges surrounding memory and storage architecture.

The Committee encourages the Department to further the development of cryptographic systems that are secure against both quantum and classical computers and can interoperate with existing communications protocols and networks.

Brain Initiative.—The Committee encourages the Department to work with the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health on a national brain observatory to leverage its high performance computing capabilities in order to advance a deeper understanding of the brain and how it works. This collaboration will lead to novel brain imaging technologies and brain inspired computing applications that will improve the Department's high performance computing capabilities and expertise. However, while the Committee supports this collaboration, the recommendation does not include the requested \$9,000,000 to support the Brain Initiative. The Department's request would displace other activities and the Committee prefers that research awards in support of the Brain Initiative follow the same competitive process as other research proposals given the high demand for experimentation time on the Department's high performance computing facilities.

BASIC ENERGY SCIENCES

The Basic Energy Sciences program funds basic research in materials science, chemistry, geoscience, and bioscience. The science breakthroughs in this program enable a broad array of innovation

in energy technologies and other industries critical to American economic competitiveness. The Committee recommends \$1,859,972,000 for Basic Energy Sciences, \$10,972,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$76,758,000 below the budget request.

The program's budget consists of funding for research, the operation of existing user facilities, and the design, procurement, and construction of new facilities and equipment. The long-term success of the program hinges on striking a careful balance among these three areas. However, the increasing level of research commitments and completion of new facilities make it difficult to adequately fund all three components of the Basic Energy Sciences program within existing budgetary constraints. The Committee strongly cautions the Department against assuming an ever-increasing budget when planning the balance among facility runtime, construction, and research funding.

Research.—The Committee recommends \$1,669,972,000 for Basic Energy Sciences research, \$21,272,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$76,758,000 below the budget request.

Within available funds for materials science and engineering research, the recommendation includes \$97,800,000 for Energy Frontier Research Centers; \$10,000,000 for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research; \$12,000,000 for Computational Materials Sciences; and the requested level of \$24,088,000 for the fifth year of the Batteries and Energy Storage Innovation Hub.

The Committee encourages the Department to support ongoing research in polymers and optoelectronics.

Within available funds for chemical sciences, geosciences, and biosciences, the recommendation includes the requested level of \$15,000,000 for the second year of the second five-year term of the Fuels from Sunlight Innovation Hub.

For scientific user facilities, the recommendation includes \$978,529,000, of which \$35,000,000 is for the Advanced Photon Source upgrade. The recommendation includes the requested levels for facilities operations of the nation's synchrotron radiation light sources, high flux neutron sources, and nanoscale science research centers.

Construction.—The Committee recommends \$190,000,000 for Basic Energy Sciences construction.

BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

The Biological and Environmental Research (BER) program supports advances in energy technologies and related science through research into complex biological and environmental systems. The Committee recommends \$595,000,000 for Biological and Environmental Research, \$14,000,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$66,920,000 below the budget request. The Committee encourages the Department to give priority to optimizing the operation of BER user facilities.

The recommendation includes \$80,000,000 for the final year of the second five-year term of the three Bioenergy Research Centers.

The Committee continues to support the Department's funding for academia to perform climate model studies that include the collection and evaluation of atmospheric data from satellite observations obtained in cooperation with NASA. Satellite observations of the atmosphere within the context of the Earth as a global system

provide information that is critical in the interpretation of earth-based observations.

FUSION ENERGY SCIENCES

The Fusion Energy Sciences program supports basic research and experimentation aiming to harness nuclear fusion for energy production. The Committee recommends \$450,000,000 for Fusion Energy Sciences, \$12,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$51,822,000 above the budget request. Within available funds, the recommendation provides not less than \$74,090,000 for the National Spherical Torus Experiment (NSTX) and not less than \$82,100,000 for DIII-D.

University-led research helps further U.S. research in fusion energy and trains the next generation of scientists. The Department shall submit not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act a report summarizing the Fusion Energy Sciences program's current collaboration with universities and an explanation for its relevant funding allocations.

Research.—The Committee recommends \$207,027,000 for burning plasma science foundations; \$41,569,000 for burning plasma science long pulse; and \$76,404,000 for discovery plasma science. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for International Research; \$18,000,000 for High Energy Density Laboratory Plasmas; \$25,000,000 for Theory; and \$15,000,000 for Scientific Discovery through Advanced Computing.

The Committee supports the fusion energy science community's continued efforts hosting workshops to advance and plan for the long term vision of the fusion energy sciences field. The Department is directed to hold additional workshops and submit not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act a report summarizing these efforts.

Construction.—The Committee recommends \$125,000,000 for the U.S. contribution to the ITER project.

The Committee continues to believe the ITER project represents an important step forward for energy sciences and has the potential to revolutionize the current understanding of fusion energy. However, cost increases and major schedule delays have brought uncertainty as to whether the project may still be completed within a reasonable baseline. The fiscal year 2016 Act included language directing the Secretary to recommend by May 2, 2016, that the U.S. either remain a partner in the ITER project or terminate its participation. The Committee notes that the Secretary's recommendation may require a change to the recommended level of funding for the ITER project and awaits the decision.

The Committee directs the Department to submit not later than December 1, 2016, a follow-up report to its May 2, 2016, report updating findings on its ITER recommendations.

HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

The High Energy Physics program supports fundamental research into the elementary constituents of matter and energy, and ultimately into the nature of space and time. The program focuses on particle physics theory and experimentation in three areas: the energy frontier, which investigates new particles and fundamental forces through high-energy experimentation; the intensity frontier,

which focuses on rare events to better understand our fundamental model of the universe's elementary constituents; and the cosmic frontier, which investigates the nature of the universe and its form of matter and energy on cosmic scales. The Committee recommends \$823,009,000 for High Energy Physics, \$28,009,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$5,012,000 above the budget request.

Research.—The Committee recommends \$729,509,000 for High Energy Physics research, \$609,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$33,000 above the budget request.

The Committee strongly supports the Department's efforts to advance the recommendations of the Particle Physics Prioritization Panel and urges the Department to maintain a careful balance among competing priorities and among small, medium, and large scale projects.

For energy frontier experimental physics, the recommendation provides \$151,031,000.

For intensity frontier experimental physics, the recommendation provides \$234,144,000. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$15,220,000 for PIP-II.

For cosmic frontier experimental physics, the recommendation provides \$130,069,000. Within available funds, the recommendation provides \$70,200,000 for Projects, of which \$45,000,000 is for the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope Camera and \$23,500,000 is for the dark energy and dark matter experiments.

Construction.—The Committee recommends \$93,500,000 for High Energy Physics construction. Within available funds, the recommendation includes \$43,500,000 for the Muon to Electron Conversion Experiment and \$50,000,000 for the Long Baseline Neutrino Facility (LBNF). The Committee recognizes the importance of LBNF to maintaining American leadership in the intensity frontier and to basic science discovery of neutrino and standard model physics. However, the Committee also recognizes that LBNF construction must be affordable under existing budgetary constraints.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

The Nuclear Physics program supports basic research into the fundamental particles that compose nuclear matter, how they interact, and how they combine to form the different types of matter observed in the universe today. The Committee recommends \$620,000,000 for Nuclear Physics, \$2,900,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$15,658,000 below the budget request.

Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$520,000,000 for Nuclear Physics Operations and Maintenance. Within available funds, the Department is encouraged to fund optimal operations at Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility to support runtime at the 12GeV Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility and at Brookhaven National Laboratory to support runtime at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider.

Construction.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams at Michigan State University.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHERS AND SCIENTISTS

The Committee recommends \$20,925,000 for workforce development for teachers and scientists, \$1,425,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

SCIENCE LABORATORIES INFRASTRUCTURE

The Committee recommends \$122,397,000 for Science Laboratories Infrastructure, \$8,797,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$7,603,000 below the budget request.

Construction.—The Committee recommends \$63,451,000 for Science Laboratories Infrastructure construction. The Department is directed to invest in new construction and infrastructure improvements that save money over the long term, modernize outdated facilities, and optimize scientific output.

SAFEGUARDS AND SECURITY

The Committee recommends \$103,000,000 to meet safeguards and security requirements at Office of Science facilities, the same as fiscal year 2016 and the budget request.

SCIENCE PROGRAM DIRECTION

The Committee recommends \$184,697,000 for Science Program Direction, \$303,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$19,784,000 below the request.

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

Appropriation, 2016	\$- - -
Budget estimate, 2017	- - -
Recommended, 2017	150,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+150,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+150,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes \$150,000,000 for Nuclear Waste Disposal to continue the Department of Energy’s statutorily required activities for the Yucca Mountain license application. Within available funds, the Department is directed to reestablish its capability to respond to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission during the adjudicatory process, and to otherwise fully support the Yucca Mountain licensing process. The recommendation includes support for affected units of local government who have formally consented to host Yucca Mountain.

The Committee reiterates that the Administration’s repeated statements that Yucca Mountain is not a “workable option” ignores both the consent of the host community and the expressed intent of Congress.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY—ENERGY

Appropriation, 2016	\$291,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	350,000,000
Recommended, 2017	305,889,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+14,889,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- 44,111,000

The Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy (ARPA-E) supports research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies whose development and commercialization are too risky to attract sufficient private sector investment but are capable of significantly changing the energy sector to address our critical economic and energy security challenges. Projects funded by ARPA-E include such wide-ranging areas as production processes for transportation fuel

alternatives that can reduce our dependence on imported oil, heating and cooling technologies with exceptionally high energy efficiency, and improvements in petroleum refining processes.

TITLE 17 INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

GROSS APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$42,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	37,000,000
Recommended, 2017	37,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS

Appropriation, 2016	\$ - 25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- 30,000,000
Recommended, 2017	- 30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

PROPOSED CHANGE IN SUBSIDY COST

Appropriation, 2016	\$ - -
Budget estimate, 2017	1,020,000,000
Recommended, 2017	---
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	- 1,020,000,000

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$17,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	1,027,000,000
Recommended, 2017	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- 1,020,000,000

The Committee recommends administrative expenses of \$37,000,000, which are offset by fees collected pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act, for a final net appropriation of \$7,000,000. The Committee does not provide the additional loan authority requested in the budget and provides support for administrative operations only.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM

Appropriation, 2016	\$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	5,000,000
Recommended, 2017	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 established a direct loan program to support the development of advanced technology vehicles and associated components in the United States. The program provides loans to automobile and automobile part manufacturers for the cost of re-equipping, expanding, or estab-

lishing manufacturing facilities in the United States to produce advanced technology vehicles or qualified components, and for associated engineering integration costs. The funds provided support administrative operations only.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

GROSS APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$248,142,000
Budget estimate, 2017	270,037,000
Recommended, 2017	233,971,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 14,171,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- 36,066,000

REVENUES

Appropriation, 2016	\$ - 117,171,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- 103,000,000
Recommended, 2017	- 103,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+ 14,171,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- - -

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$130,971,000
Budget estimate, 2017	167,037,000
Recommended, 2017	130,971,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- - -
Budget estimate, 2017	- 36,066,000

Funding recommended for Departmental Administration provides for general management and program support functions benefiting all elements of the Department of Energy, including the National Nuclear Security Administration. The account funds a wide array of Headquarters activities not directly associated with the execution of specific programs.

Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs.—The Committee recommends \$21,330,000, to coordinate and implement energy management, conservation, education, and delivery systems for Native Americans. Within this amount, \$18,130,000 is included for the Tribal Energy Program and \$3,200,000 for Program Direction. The Committee includes funding for the Department’s request in this account rather than in a new account, as requested.

Economic Impact and Diversity.—The recommendation includes \$11,319,000 for Economic Impact and Diversity, \$1,319,000 more than fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

Office of Management.—The recommendation includes \$59,657,000 for the Office of Management. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for cost estimating and \$18,000,000 for Project Management Oversight and Assessments.

Chief Information Officer.—The recommendation includes \$73,218,000 of which, not less than \$21,006,000 shall be for Cybersecurity and secure information and \$3,000,000 shall be for activities related to implementation of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act.

Renewable Fuel Standard.—The Department shall continue to operate in accordance with the direction provided in the explanatory statement that accompanied P.L. 114–113.

Support for Ukraine.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the Department’s report examining the potential for leveraging its expertise in support of energy-related issues in Ukraine as directed in the explanatory statement that accompanied P.L. 114–113.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, 2016	\$46,424,000
Budget estimate, 2017	44,424,000
Recommended, 2017	44,424,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	– 2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– – –

The Office of the Inspector General performs agency-wide audit, inspection, and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies that create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides financial and performance audits of programs and operations. The inspections function provides independent inspections and analyses of the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of programs and operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

Carryover balances in excess of \$2,000,000 will allow the Office of the Inspector General to continue operations at fiscal year 2016 levels.

To the extent possible, the Inspector General shall ensure the findings of its investigative reports are made available to the Committee and the public. Revised reports may be required in order to protect information that would otherwise limit distribution to Internal Official Use Only.

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The Atomic Energy Defense Activities programs of the Department of Energy in the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) consist of Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, Naval Reactors, and Federal Salaries and Expenses; outside of the NNSA, these include Defense Environmental Cleanup and Other Defense Activities. Descriptions of each of these accounts are provided below.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Energy is responsible for enhancing U.S. national security through the military application of nuclear technology and reducing the global danger from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The NNSA, a semi-autonomous agency within the Department, carries out these responsibilities. Established in March 2000 pursuant to Title 32 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, the NNSA is responsible for the management and operation of the nation’s nuclear weapons complex, naval reactors, and nuclear nonproliferation activities.

The recommendation includes \$12,853,570,000 for the NNSA, \$327,058,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$22,030,000 below the budget request.

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 2016	\$8,846,948,000
Budget estimate, 2017	9,285,147,000
Recommended, 2017	9,285,147,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+438,199,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

Weapons Activities ensures the safety, security, reliability, and effectiveness of the nation’s nuclear weapons stockpile without nuclear testing by providing funding to four main elements: Directed Stockpile Work; Research, Development, Technology and Engineering; Infrastructure and Operations; and Security.

Integrated Surety Solutions for Transportation.—The budget request included plans to implement an Integrated Surety Solutions for Transportation program for the W88 warhead and deferred previous plans to develop such a system for the W76 and B61 warheads. Given that the benefits of the requested funds are limited to only one warhead type and the cost for development is approximately \$287,900,000 through fiscal year 2021, the recommendation does not include the \$26,000,000 within W88 Stockpile Systems and \$7,500,000 within R&D Certification and Safety to initiate those efforts in fiscal year 2017. The recommendation fully funds the budget request for the next-generation transporter within Secure Transportation Asset, which will improve the security of all warhead types in transit. Prior to submitting future funding requests, the NNSA shall ensure it has first satisfied an outstanding reporting requirement on implementing recommendations made in the 2010 JASONs Surety Study that would improve the safety and security of warheads in transit at little to no cost.

Enhanced Capabilities for Subcritical Experiments.—The budget request included line-item and operating funds to support the construction of an advanced radiographic facility at the Nevada National Security Site. The recommendation includes no funding for this facility. The new facility is a substantial investment, with total costs currently reported to be upwards of \$342,000,000, and the Committee is concerned that the NNSA is not utilizing best practices in managing these investments. The NNSA did not provide a project data sheet for the experimental facility in the Science program that would outline the cost, scope, and schedule for the capability and it is not clear whether the entirety of the project is being carried out in accordance with DOE Order 413.3B. To improve practices, the NNSA is directed to fully implement guidelines established by the DOE Office of Science that clearly define requirements for major items of equipment (MIE). Specifically, if the associated civil construction is less than the limit for general plant projects and is less than 20 percent of the equipment costs, the project is to be considered an MIE. If either of these thresholds is exceeded, the project would be considered line-item construction.

To improve its justification of the mission need for the new capability, the NNSA is directed to commission the JASONs Defense

Advisory Group to investigate the need for new radiographic facilities, independently validate any gaps between experimental needs to certify the nuclear weapons stockpile and present experimental capabilities, and determine whether there is adequate planning to justify investing in those capabilities. A report of the findings shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress in sufficient time to support consideration of future requests for funding.

West End Protected Area Reduction.—The West End Protected Area Reduction (WEPAR) project will construct an interim PIDAS to reduce the size of the protected area at the Y-12 National Security Complex from 150 acres to 90 acres. In the wake of the 2012 security incursion, the NNSA implemented a number of organizational reforms, but most of those changes have since been reversed. Maintenance needs remain high and the outdated systems continue to generate an excessive amount of false alarms, problems that directly contributed to the poor performance of protective forces during the incident. Shrinking the protective area footprint will not only reduce costs, but it will greatly improve security effectiveness and is therefore a high priority for the Committee. In fiscal year 2014, the NNSA included \$24,000,000 for the WEPAR project within the budget request for the Uranium Processing Facility (UPF) project. The NNSA later desegregated the WEPAR scope, but kept the funding previously allocated to WEPAR within the UPF project for other activities. While the Committee supports the decision to desegregate the project scope, it is concerned by the NNSA's subsequent actions to push aside plans for the relocation and redirect those funds to other activities. The Administrator is directed to provide, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a plan that will expedite completion of the project.

DIRECTED STOCKPILE WORK

Directed Stockpile Work includes all activities that directly support weapons in the nuclear stockpile, including maintenance, research, development, engineering, certification, dismantlement, and disposal activities. The Committee recommends \$3,294,527,000 for Directed Stockpile Work, \$93,265,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$36,000,000 below the budget request.

Life Extension Programs.—The recommendation provides full funding for the NNSA's life extension programs, including the ongoing refurbishment efforts for the B61, W76, W88, and W80 warheads. The Committee remains concerned about the aggressive schedule to accomplish the delivery of concurrent life extension programs for the B61 and W88 in the 2020–2025 timeframe. In fiscal year 2016, the Committee directed the NNSA to investigate work levelling strategies for the W88 that would help alleviate these pressures and the Committee expects the NNSA to continue to make progress on these efforts.

Life Extension Program Reporting.—The present format of the Selected Acquisition Reports submitted to the Committees provides little, if any, explanatory information on the progress and planning of the NNSA's life extension and major refurbishment programs. The NNSA is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a classified summary of each on-

going life extension and major refurbishment beginning with the award of the phase 6.3 milestone and annually thereafter until completion of the program.

Uranium Sustainment.—The recommendation includes an additional \$3,000,000 above the budget request to support material consolidation and planning activities needed to expedite the West End Protective Area Reduction Project at Y-12.

Domestic Uranium Enrichment.—The NNSA is currently undertaking a new down-blending campaign and is bartering proceeds from the sale of unencumbered low-enriched uranium to meet its down-blending costs. According to the NNSA, the amounts planned to be bartered could fuel up to five single-reactor reloads for tritium production. The NNSA is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress updated costs to implement Option 2 as soon as possible. In addition, the NNSA is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act a report that describes clear milestones for activities to be carried out by the domestic uranium enrichment program, including a roadmap for any centrifuge technology research and development that might contribute to establishing a domestic uranium enrichment capability in order to meet U.S. national security needs.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENGINEERING

The NNSA's Research, Development, Technology, and Engineering (RDT&E) activities focus on the development and maintenance of critical capabilities, tools, and processes that support science-based stockpile stewardship and continued certification of the stockpile in the absence of underground nuclear testing. For RDT&E, the Committee recommends \$1,818,035,000, \$513,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$36,684,000 below the budget request.

Science.—The Committee recommendation fully funds the subcritical experiments that are necessary to gather data and improve the physics-based computational models used for the annual assessment and certification of the nuclear weapons stockpile. Within Advanced Radiography, up to \$5,000,000 is available to support development activities that could significantly reduce the cost of new radiographic drivers, including activities to reduce x-ray spot size and improve existing pulsed power components. The recommendation does not include \$7,500,000 requested within Advanced Radiography for Enhanced Capabilities for Subcritical Experiments.

Academic Alliances and Partnerships.—The recommendation includes \$18,956,000 for the Minority Serving Institution Partnerships Program (MSIPP), including funding for the Tribal College Initiative. The MSIPP remains a high priority for the Committee and the NNSA did not provide adequate detail in its budget request for the program. The NNSA is directed to clearly account for MSIPP funds within Academic Alliances and Partnerships in its budget request.

Inertial Confinement Fusion and High Yield.—The Committee recommends \$522,959,000, \$11,909,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request. Within this amount, \$68,000,000 is for the OMEGA Laser Facility at the University of Rochester, \$330,000,000 is for the National Ignition Facility, and \$8,500,000 is for the Naval Research Laboratory. The Committee recognizes

the need of pursuing complementary approaches to a fusion demonstration and high energy density physics research in order to ensure the long term viability of the Stockpile Stewardship Program. In addition, the Committee encourages the Department to develop a strategy and appropriate funding for next generation pulsed power technology and mission applications, including support for university-based research.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

Infrastructure and Operations provides funding for the operations, maintenance, and recapitalization of NNSA facilities and infrastructure. The Committee recommends \$2,771,318,000 for Infrastructure and Operations, \$492,194,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$49,366,000 above the budget request.

Operations of Facilities.—In recognition of the improved transparency in the NNSA’s budget request for Infrastructure and Operations, the Committee provides funding for Operations of Facilities within one reprogramming control point. The NNSA is directed to continue to provide the details of its site-splits in its budget request and to provide an explanation of changes for any significant site-specific variations.

Maintenance and Repair of Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$400,000,000, \$123,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$106,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee continues to place a strong emphasis on reducing the growing backlog of deferred maintenance.

Recapitalization.—Within Capability-Based Investments, the recommendation includes an increase of \$5,800,000 for pre-conceptual design and other project costs of the lithium production capability project. The NNSA is directed to provide the Total Estimated Cost of each Recapitalization project in its budget request.

Facility Disposition.—The recommendation includes \$235,400,000 within a new reprogramming control point to support the NNSA’s request to allocate funding in order to eliminate excess facilities through either demolition, transfer, or sale. Undertaking disposition activities will enable a reduction in the NNSA’s footprint, reduce operating costs, and improve the vitality of the nuclear enterprise. The NNSA is directed to separately budget for facility disposition activities in future budget requests.

06-D-141, Uranium Processing Facility (UPF), Y-12.—The Committee recommends \$530,000,000, \$100,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$45,000,000 below the budget request. The viability of the NNSA’s redesigned project is heavily dependent on achieving a lower hazard categorization for certain subprojects and safety-related design issues have been significant cost drivers for the Department’s major projects. The NNSA is directed to conduct, in consultation with the Office of Enterprise Assessments and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, an independent design review of the UPF project that will assess the adequacy of the design to meet nuclear safety requirements and to submit a design report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act.

04-D-125, Chemistry and Metallurgy Research (CMR) Replacement Project, LANL.—The Committee recommends \$150,615,000, \$4,995,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$9,000,000 below the re-

quest. The remaining funds requested within 04–D–125 have been provided separately, as described below. The Committee supports the NNSA’s efforts to refine the scope required to cease all operations at the legacy CMR building in 2019, a deteriorating and obsolete facility built in 1952 that no longer provides adequate space to meet the NNSA’s mission needs. In House Report 113–486, the Committee provided clear direction to the NNSA regarding the conduct of follow-on work that is needed to recapitalize the plutonium infrastructure at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The Committee limited the scope of activities to be conducted under the existing CMR Replacement Project to that of the original mission need for the project, that is, to relocate existing analytic chemistry and materials characterization capabilities from the legacy facility. The Committee provided further guidance that the construction of new modular facilities and installation of equipment within PF–4 to increase pit production were not sufficiently related to the original mission need of the existing authorized project and stated its opposition to including these activities as additional subprojects. Each of these projects are major undertakings in their own right and represent new starts that should be managed in full accordance with DOE Order 413.3B. If the requested change in scope were approved, the CMR Replacement project would be stretched out until fiscal year 2024, twenty years after its start date of fiscal year 2004 and thirteen years beyond the original completion date of fiscal year 2011. Such a tortured and drawn-out replacement of a single legacy facility over a twenty-year time period is hardly a statement of project success.

17–D–125, PF–4 Reconfiguration Project, LANL.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000, the same amount as requested for these activities within project 04–D–125. The project will maximize the use of PF–4 and establish enduring capabilities that support NNSA’s actinide-based mission. The project is currently estimated to cost approximately \$685,000,000. The NNSA is directed to submit a separate project data sheet and clear mission statement that describes the need for the project in its fiscal year 2018 budget request.

17–D–126, RLUOB Reconfiguration Project, LANL.—The Committee recommends \$1,000,000, the same amount as requested for these activities within project 04–D–125. The project will maximize the use of the Radiological Laboratory Office Building (RLUOB) by reconfiguring existing laboratory space and re-categorizing the building to a hazard category-3 facility. This project is estimated to cost approximately \$365,000,000. The NNSA is directed to submit a separate project data sheet and clear mission statement that describes the need for the project in its fiscal year 2018 budget request.

SECURITY

Defense Nuclear Security.—The Committee recommends increases in funding for protective forces in order to ramp up production operations at Y–12 and Pantex. The NNSA did not include any site specific funding information in its budget request as in previous years. The NNSA shall provide a clear accounting of security funds by site in future requests.

17-D-710 West End Protected Area Reduction Project, Y-12.—The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 to initiate the WEPAR project in fiscal year 2017.

Secure Transportation Asset.—The Committee supports increases needed to ramp up the size of the federal agent workforce, but there is currently an excessive amount of prior-year carryover available to meet fiscal year 2017 needs. The Committee will continue to monitor spending rates to assess whether additional funds are needed to support manning requirements.

LEGACY CONTRACTOR PENSIONS

The Committee provides \$248,492,000 for payments into the legacy University of California contractor employee defined benefit pension plans, \$35,395,000 below fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 2016	\$1,940,302,000
Budget estimate, 2017	1,821,916,000
Recommended, 2017	1,821,916,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 118,386,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation account provides funding to programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration that prevent, counter, and respond to global nuclear threats.

Continuing U.S. Nonproliferation Activities in Russia.—The recommendation includes no new funds to enter into contracts and agreements with Russia in fiscal year 2017, the same as fiscal year 2016.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Funding for the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation is provided across five programmatic areas: Global Material Security, Material Management and Minimization, Nonproliferation and Arms Control, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation R&D, and Nonproliferation Construction. The Committee commends the Secretary for the Department's leading role in conducting a multi-agency review of nonproliferation programs and recommends that this process be formalized with findings communicated to the Committee for consideration.

National Academy of Sciences Review.—The Secretary of Energy is proposing to move forward with a concept to emplace large quantities of pit and non-pit plutonium in order to support U.S. commitments under the Plutonium Management Disposition Agreement (PMDA) with Russia. The amount of radioactive materials under consideration may exceed the authorized disposal limits of the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act (LWA) and the NNSA has not yet conducted the required safety and environmental analyses required to support the alternative. Section 17 of the LWA provides a process to evaluate and publish analyses of plans for operating WIPP with respect to health, safety, and environmental issues. In accordance with this established statutory mandate, the NNSA shall commis-

sion the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a review of the Secretary's conceptual plans to dispose of surplus plutonium to include considerations of transportation, operations, performance assessment, compliance with Environmental Protection Agency and other regulations, safety analyses, and any other activities required to carry out this alternative that are pertinent to the operation of WIPP. Not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, the NNSA shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress an update of the status of the study and an estimated date of completion for its review.

Global Material Security.—Within Global Material Security, the recommendation includes \$20,000,000 above the budget request for International Nuclear Security.

Material Management and Minimization.—A significant portion of the highly-enriched uranium (HEU) minimization efforts going forward will involve multi-year research and development activities. To better align research and development-related activities with resident expertise for managing such activities within the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, the recommendation shifts funding responsibility for the development of fuel for high performance research reactors and for demonstrating and commercially deploying domestic-based technologies for the production of the medical isotope Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) to Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Research and Development. Within Conversion, the recommendation includes funding requested for the conversion of international research reactors, including activities for Mo-99 production by international suppliers, at the full amounts requested for those activities.

Within Material Disposition, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000, the same as in fiscal year 2016, to continue to develop the conceptual plans of the MOX Alternative and to support independent reviews. The agreement prohibits funds from being used to dilute plutonium that could otherwise be used for MOX feedstock or to meet U.S. commitments under the PMDA. The recommendation does not include \$1,000,000 requested for the Uranium Lease and Takeback Program (ULTP). The NNSA did not submit a legislative proposal required to use the proceeds generated by ULTP to meet the disposition costs of the program.

Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Research and Development.—The Committee recommends \$491,566,000, \$72,233,000 above fiscal year 2016 and \$97,644,000 above the budget request. Within that amount, the recommendation includes \$97,644,000, \$14,000,000 above the budget request, to develop fuels for high performance research reactors and to demonstrate domestic-based technologies for Mo-99 production that utilize low-enriched uranium.

High Performance Research Reactors.—A recent National Academies study of the NNSA's HEU minimization program found that the highest performance research reactors will require new low-enriched fuels to maintain performance and that the timeline for development of those fuels will take much longer than expected due to obstacles that are primarily technical. Considering the extended timelines, the NNSA is directed to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a long-term roadmap with clear milestones and off-ramps for the development of fuels that are

needed to support conversion goals. The roadmap shall incorporate regular independent technical and programmatic evaluations, as recommended by the National Academies.

Domestic Production of Mo-99.—The Committee recommendation includes \$44,900,000, \$14,000,000 above the budget request. The NNSA's nonproliferation program has spearheaded efforts to support domestic Mo-99 production without the use of HEU, but its program has not met timelines in the American Medical Isotopes Production Act (AMIPA) and the cooperative agreements closest to production rely on the use of research reactors that use HEU. Furthermore, the U.S. may continue to rely on the purification services of other nations to meet U.S. demand. While the National Academy of Sciences is undertaking a review that will help provide direction, independent reviews conducted to date have recommended lifting the nominal \$25,000,000 cap imposed by the NNSA. The Committee encourages the NNSA to use these and unencumbered prior-year balances for HEU minimization activities to competitively award new cooperative agreements that are funded up to the full amount of the 50/50 government/industry cost share authorized by AMIPA. In particular, the NNSA is encouraged to consider the needs of green-field projects that may require a higher initial investment to be viable, but that do not rely on HEU and that may provide a more stable long-term domestic supply through diversification.

Nonproliferation Construction.—The Committee recommends \$340,000,000 for the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility project, the same as fiscal year 2016 and \$70,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendation provides sufficient funding to sustain the current pace of construction on the MOX facility in fiscal year 2017 and includes a provision that prohibits the use of MOX funding to place the project in cold standby. The recommendation directs the use of \$70,000,000 in prior-year balances that remain unexecuted because of the moratorium on new nonproliferation activities in Russia, in order to fully offset those costs in fiscal year 2017. The Committee remains concerned that scuttling the MOX project prior to commencing negotiations on modifications to the agreement will limit U.S. options and will lead to further cost growth if the project is later restarted. Furthermore, without a legislative proposal that would describe the legal foundation needed for carrying out the proposed alternative, the Department may incur fines that were not accounted for in the NNSA's cost analysis, costs which could surpass any savings assumed to be generated in this budget request by terminating construction in fiscal year 2017.

NUCLEAR COUNTERTERRORISM AND INCIDENT RESPONSE

The NNSA's Nuclear Counterterrorism and Incident Response programs respond to and mitigate nuclear and radiological incidents worldwide in order to defend the nation from the threat of nuclear terrorism. The Committee recommends \$271,881,000, \$37,491,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request. Within that amount, the recommendation includes \$34,775,000 for the Emergency Management and Operations Center. The recommendation directs the use of \$22,000,000 in prior-year balances. The NNSA is directed to provide an interagency

plan and cyber assessment for deploying a new secure communications system to support incident response activities not later than September 30,2016.

LEGACY CONTRACTOR PENSIONS

The Committee provides \$83,208,000 for payments into the legacy University of California contractor employee defined benefit pension plans, \$11,409,000 below fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

NAVAL REACTORS

Appropriation, 2016	\$1,375,496,000
Budget estimate, 2017	1,420,120,000
Recommended, 2017	1,420,120,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+44,624,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Naval Reactors (NR) program is responsible for all aspects of naval nuclear propulsion from technology development through reactor operations to ultimate reactor plant disposal. The program provides for the design, development, testing, and evaluation of improved naval nuclear propulsion plants and reactor cores. The recommendation fully funds the request to develop the Ohio-Replacement ballistic missile submarine and refuel the S8G prototype, which is closely linked to the Ohio-Replacement.

Ohio-Replacement Reactor Systems Development.—The Committee recommends \$213,700,000, \$26,900,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

S8G Prototype Refueling.—The Committee recommends \$124,000,000, \$9,000,000 below fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

Naval Reactors Development.—The Committee recommends \$442,838,000, \$4,058,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$5,500,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, \$75,100,000 is provided for Advanced Test Reactor operations.

Spent Fuel Handling Recapitalization Project.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000, \$14,000,000 above fiscal year 2016 and the same as the budget request.

FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 2016	\$383,666,000
Budget estimate, 2017	412,817,000
Recommended, 2017	382,387,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	– 1,279,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– 30,430,000

The Federal Salaries and Expenses account provides corporate planning and oversight for Defense Programs, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors, including the NNSA field offices in New Mexico, Nevada, and California.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

Appropriation, 2016	\$5,289,742,000
Budget estimate, 2017	5,235,350,000
Recommended, 2017	5,226,950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	– 62,792,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– 8,400,000

The Defense Environmental Cleanup account provides funding for identifying and reducing risks and managing waste at sites where the nation carried out defense-related nuclear research and production activities that resulted in radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste contamination requiring remediation, stabilization, or some other cleanup action.

Hanford Site.—The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$17,000,000 above the budget request to assist in the treatment of uranium in the groundwater and an additional \$20,947,000 above the budget request to expedite cleanup activities on the River Corridor. The Department is directed to submit a new project data sheet for the KW Basin Sludge Removal Project following completion of the planned external independent review of the project, as stated in the budget request. For project 15–D–409 Low Activity Waste Pretreatment System, none of the funds may be available to award a CD–3 or CD–3a until an independent cost estimate has been performed, in accordance with the provisions in this Act, and a complete project data sheet is provided to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

Idaho Site.—The Committee recommendation includes \$20,000,000 above the budget request to support commissioning and startup activities at the Integrated Waste Treatment Unit and to complete the Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Infrastructure Reliability Project ensuring equipment availability to support transuranic waste commitments.

Oak Ridge Reservation.—The Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$13,107,000 above the budget request to expedite decontamination and decommissioning of high-risk excess facilities of the Oak Ridge Reservation and an increase of \$6,989,000 above the budget request to accelerate U233 processing campaign preparations. The recommendation includes a new start for the Environmental Management Waste Management Facility. Expediting the design, construction, and operation of the new landfill is critical to providing a cost-effective waste disposal option in support of the decontamination and decommissioning of excess facilities on the site.

Savannah River Site.—Within Site Risk Management, the Committee sustains funding for operations and maintenance at the fiscal year 2016 level and provides an increase of \$18,000,000 above last year's level that is needed to pay for increased contractor pension costs. Within available funds for Site Risk Management, the Committee includes \$3,000,000 to support the disposition of spent fuel from the High Flux Isotope Reactor. While the Committee recommendation continues to provide funding for Site Risk Management within one reprogramming control point, that does not preclude the Office of Environmental Management from executing

those funds within its new sub-activities proposed in the budget request.

No funds are provided to support a new start for Saltstone Disposal Unit #7. The Department does not have an approved mission need or pre-conceptual design for this project and did not provide the basic details of its project plans in its budget request justifications.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP).—The Committee recommends \$292,720,000, \$7,258,000 below fiscal year 2016 and \$30,467,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, \$3,887,000 is for general plant projects. The Department is directed to proceed expeditiously with the testing and qualification of continuous air monitors and dampers to validate they will perform as designed. The readiness of these technologies is essential to finalizing the safety basis of the new ventilation system, which must be done to advance the project. Separate funding requested for payments to the State of New Mexico within WIPP operations and maintenance is provided in a separate line, as described below.

While the Department has been pursuing an aggressive plan to resume limited waste emplacement operations at WIPP, the Committee is concerned that the Department has pushed back investments that are needed to attain full recovery of the facility. Operating WIPP at substandard ventilation rates for an extended period of time is not acceptable and full recovery needs to remain a high priority for the Department. Additional funding above the budget request is provided to the 15-D-412 Exhaust Shaft project, which does not have outstanding design issues and can proceed quickly once adequate funding is provided.

CB-0101 Economic Assistance to the State of New Mexico.—The Committee recommends \$26,800,000 to fulfill commitments made by the Department of Energy to the State of New Mexico as agreed to in the Settlement Agreement and Stipulated Final Order, No. HWB-14-21 (CO) approved by the New Mexico Environment Department on January 22, 2016. The WIPP Land Withdrawal Act (LWA) (P.L. 102-579) authorized payments to the State of New Mexico in the amount of \$20,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) for each of the 14 fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 1998 under section 15(a) of the Act. The last authorized payment under the Act was completed in fiscal year 2011. The LWA does not include specific authorized amounts for subsequent payments under Sec. 15(b). The bill includes a provision that specifies by what authority and the specific amounts to be provided for additional payments under Sec. 15(b) in fiscal year 2017 and ensures those funds are separate from any funds for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, consistent with previous authorizations under 15(a).

Technology Development.—Within funding for technology development and deployment, \$4,000,000 is provided for the National Spent Fuel Program to lead nuclear material treatment, storage and disposition activities of DOE-owned and managed used fuel. The Committee encourages the Department to ensure that technology development funds are competitively awarded.

Use of prior-year balances.—The Committee directs the use of \$5,921,000 in unobligated prior-year balances greater than five years old and \$8,400,000 in unexpended prior-year balances from Los Alamos National Laboratory.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 2016	\$776,425,000
Budget estimate, 2017	791,552,000
Recommended, 2017	776,425,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	- 15,127,000

The Other Defense Activities account provides funding for the Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security; the Office of Independent Enterprise Assessments; the Office of Legacy Management; Specialized Security Activities; Defense Related Administrative Support; and the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Management of the federal power marketing functions was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Energy in the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-91). These functions include the power marketing activities authorized under section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 and all other functions of the Bonneville Power Administration, the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, and the power marketing functions of the Bureau of Reclamation that have been transferred to the Western Area Power Administration.

All four power marketing administrations give preference in the sale of their power to publicly-owned and cooperatively-owned utilities. Operations of the Bonneville Power Administration are financed principally under the authority of the Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act (P.L. 93-454). Under this Act, the Bonneville Power Administration is authorized to use its revenues to finance the costs of its operations, maintenance, and capital construction, and to sell bonds to the Treasury if necessary to finance any additional capital program requirements.

Beginning in fiscal year 2011, power revenues from the Southeastern, Southwestern, and Western Area Power Administrations, which were previously classified as mandatory offsetting receipts, were reclassified as discretionary offsetting collections to directly offset annual expenses. The capital expenses of Southwestern and Western Area Power Administrations are appropriated annually.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

The Bonneville Power Administration is the Department of Energy's marketing agency for electric power in the Pacific Northwest. Bonneville provides electricity to a 300,000 square mile service area in the Columbia River drainage basin. Bonneville markets the power from federal hydropower projects in the Northwest, as well as power from non-federal generating facilities in the region, and exchanges and markets surplus power with Canada and California.

The Committee appreciates the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's advisory role to the Bonneville Power Administration. The Committee reminds the Council that its sole mission is development of the domestic Northwest Power Plan and Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program. The Council has no formal role in consultation and negotiations of the Columbia River Treaty.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$ ---
Budget estimate, 2017	---
Recommended, 2017	---
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA) markets hydroelectric power produced at 22 Corps Projects in 11 states in the southeast. Southeastern does not own or operate any transmission facilities, so it contracts to “wheel” its power using the existing transmission facilities of area utilities.

The total program level for SEPA in fiscal year 2017 is \$84,929,000, with \$78,929,000 for purchase power and wheeling and \$6,000,000 for program direction. The purchase power and wheeling costs will be offset by collections of \$60,760,000, and annual expenses will be offset by collections of \$1,000,000 provided in this Act and the use of prior-year balances of \$5,000,000. Additionally, SEPA has identified \$18,169,000 in alternative financing for purchase power and wheeling. The net appropriation, therefore, is \$0 in the recommendation and the budget request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$11,400,000
Budget estimate, 2017	11,057,000
Recommended, 2017	11,057,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 343,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Southwestern Power Administration (SWPA) markets hydroelectric power produced at 24 Corps projects in the six-state area of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. SWPA operates and maintains 1,380 miles of transmission lines, along with supporting substations and communications sites.

The Committee recommendation for the Southwestern Power Administration is a net appropriation of \$11,057,000. The total program level for Southwestern in fiscal year 2017 is \$140,898,000, including \$13,896,000 for operation and maintenance expenses, \$83,000,000 for purchase power and wheeling, \$31,516,000 for program direction, and \$12,486,000 for construction. Offsetting collections total \$107,586,000, including \$5,315,000 for operations and maintenance, \$73,000,000 for purchase power and wheeling, and \$29,271,000 for program direction. Southwestern estimates it will secure alternative financing from customers in the amount of \$22,255,000.

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

Appropriation, 2016	\$93,372,000
Budget estimate, 2017	95,581,000
Recommended, 2017	95,581,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+2,209
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Western Area Power Administration is responsible for marketing the electric power generated by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps, and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western also operates and maintains a system of transmission lines nearly 17,000 miles long. Western provides electricity to 15 western states over a service area of 1.3 million square miles.

The Committee recommendation for the Western Area Power Administration is a net appropriation of \$95,581,000, the same as the budget request. The total program level for Western in fiscal year 2017 is recommended at \$947,270,000, which includes \$62,442,000 for construction and rehabilitation, \$76,697,000 for system operation and maintenance, \$581,634,000 for purchase power and wheeling, and \$226,497,000 for program direction. Offsetting collections include \$578,572,000 for purchase power and wheeling and annual expenses, and the use of \$8,265,000 of offsetting collections from the Colorado River Dam Fund (as authorized in P.L. 98-381). Western Area estimates it will secure alternative financing from customers in the amount of \$264,852,000.

The Committee continues to hear strong concern about the transparency of Western’s budget and expenditures by it. In particular, there is concern that staffing levels have grown significantly in recent years, including an additional 51 full-time equivalents proposed for fiscal year 2017. In response to these concerns, Western shall not proceed with the staffing level increase proposed in the fiscal year 2017 budget request until such time as Western has provided to the Committee a briefing on the need for increased staffing levels over the past five years. The briefing shall include a comparison of staffing levels at non-federal entities responsible for the marketing of power and operation and maintenance of transmission systems.

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

Appropriation, 2016	\$228,000
Budget estimate, 2017	232,000
Recommended, 2017	232,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+4,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

Falcon Dam and Amistad Dam are two international water projects located on the Rio Grande River between Texas and Mexico. Power generated by hydroelectric facilities at these two dams is sold to public utilities through the Western Area Power Administration. The Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 created the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund to defray the costs of operation, maintenance, and emergency activities. The Fund is administered by the Western Area Power Administration for use by the Commissioner of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

The budget request includes a proposal for authority to accept contributed funds in fiscal year 2017 for use in fulfilling duties associated with the Falcon and Amistad Dams. This authority would be equivalent to the authority used throughout the Western Area Power Administration to secure alternative financing. The Committee includes this proposal.

The Committee recommendation is a net appropriation of \$232,000, the same as the budget request. The total program level is \$4,393,000, with \$3,838,000 of offsetting collections applied toward annual expenses and \$323,000 of alternative financing.

The Committee continues to hear concerns that additional infrastructure investments are necessary at these dams, yet nothing is included in the budget request. Western is directed to coordinate with the International Boundary and Water Commission to determine a plan for addressing any needed improvements.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 2016	\$319,800,000
Budget estimate, 2017	346,800,000
Recommended, 2017	346,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

REVENUES

Appropriation, 2016	\$ - 319,800,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- 346,800,000
Recommended, 2017	- 346,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	- 27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Committee recommendation for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is \$346,800,000, the same as the budget request. Revenues for FERC are established at a rate equal to the budget authority, resulting in a net appropriation of \$0.

The Committee is aware that concerns remain about the degree of consideration given by FERC to the rights and concerns of private property owners during the process for developing, reviewing, and approving shoreline management plans. The Committee reiterates its support for the expeditious development and implementation of innovative and mutually agreeable solutions to resolve conflicts among project purposes and private property at specific locations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee's detailed funding recommendations for programs in Title III are contained in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ENERGY PROGRAMS					
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY					
Sustainable Transportation:					
Vehicle technologies.....	310,000	468,500	268,000	-42,000	-200,500
Bioenergy technologies.....	225,000	278,900	168,500	-56,500	-110,400
Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies.....	100,950	105,500	97,000	-3,950	-8,500
Subtotal, Sustainable Transportation.....	635,950	852,900	533,500	-102,450	-319,400
Renewable Energy:					
Solar energy.....	241,600	285,100	197,000	-44,600	-88,100
Wind energy.....	95,450	156,000	90,000	-5,450	-66,000
Water power.....	70,000	80,000	55,000	-15,000	-25,000
Geothermal technologies.....	71,000	99,500	56,000	-15,000	-43,500
Subtotal, Renewable Energy.....	478,050	620,600	398,000	-80,050	-222,600
Energy Efficiency:					
Advanced manufacturing.....	228,500	261,000	214,000	-14,500	-47,000
Building technologies.....	200,500	289,000	143,000	-57,500	-146,000
Federal energy management program.....	27,000	43,000	20,000	-7,000	-23,000
Weatherization and intergovernmental:					
Weatherization:					
Weatherization assistance program.....	211,600	225,000	212,000	+400	-13,000
Training and technical assistance.....	3,000	5,000	3,000	---	-2,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
NREL Site-Wide Facility Support.....	400	---	---	-400	---
Subtotal, Weatherization.....	215,000	230,000	215,000	---	-15,000
State energy program grants.....	50,000	70,000	50,000	---	-20,000
Cities, counties and communities energy program.....	---	26,000	---	---	-26,000
Subtotal, Weatherization and intergovernmental program.....	265,000	326,000	265,000	---	-61,000
Subtotal, Energy Efficiency.....	721,000	919,000	642,000	-79,000	-277,000
Crosscutting Innovation Initiatives.....	---	215,000	---	---	-215,000
Corporate Support:					
Facilities and infrastructure:					
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL).....	62,000	92,000	92,000	+30,000	---
Program direction.....	155,000	170,900	149,500	-5,500	-21,400
Strategic programs.....	21,000	28,000	10,000	-11,000	-18,000
Subtotal, Corporate Support.....	238,000	290,900	251,500	+13,500	-39,400
Subtotal, Energy efficiency and renewable energy..	2,073,000	2,898,400	1,825,000	-248,000	-1,073,400
TOTAL, ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY.....	2,073,000	2,898,400	1,825,000	-248,000	-1,073,400

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY					
Research and development:					
Clean energy transmission and reliability.....	39,000	30,300	36,000	-3,000	+5,700
Smart grid research and development.....	35,000	30,000	50,000	+15,000	+20,000
Cyber security for energy delivery systems.....	62,000	45,500	62,000	---	+16,500
Energy storage.....	20,500	44,500	31,000	+10,500	-13,500
Transformer resilience and advanced components.....	5,000	15,000	2,500	-2,500	-12,500
Subtotal.....	161,500	165,300	181,500	+20,000	+16,200
National electricity delivery.....	7,500	6,500	6,500	-1,000	---
State Distribution-level Reform Program.....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Infrastructure security and energy restoration.....	9,000	17,500	9,000	---	-8,500
State energy reliability and assurance.....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Program direction.....	28,000	29,000	28,000	---	-1,000
Grid Institute.....	---	14,000	---	---	-14,000
TOTAL, ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND ENERGY RELIABILITY	206,000	262,300	225,000	+19,000	-37,300
NUCLEAR ENERGY					
Research and development:					
Integrated university program.....	5,000	---	5,000	---	+5,000
STEP R&D.....	5,000	---	6,000	+1,000	+6,000
Small modular reactor licensing technical support....	62,500	89,600	96,600	+34,100	+7,000
Nuclear energy enabling technologies.....	111,600	89,510	121,400	+9,800	+31,890
Reactor concepts RD&D.....	141,718	108,760	140,000	-1,718	+31,240

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fuel cycle research and development.....	203,800	249,938	177,228	-26,572	-72,710
International nuclear energy cooperation.....	3,000	4,500	3,000	---	-1,500
Subtotal.....	532,618	542,308	549,228	+16,610	+6,920
Infrastructure:					
Radiological facilities management:					
Space and defense infrastructure.....	18,000	---	---	-18,000	---
Research reactor infrastructure.....	6,800	7,000	7,000	+200	---
Subtotal.....	24,800	7,000	7,000	-17,800	---
INL facilities management:					
INL operations and infrastructure.....	220,582	220,585	240,085	+19,503	+19,500
Construction:					
16-E-200 Sample preparation laboratory.....	2,000	6,000	6,000	+4,000	---
Subtotal, INL facilities management.....	222,582	226,585	246,085	+23,503	+19,500
Subtotal, Infrastructure.....	247,382	233,585	253,085	+5,703	+19,500
Idaho statewide safeguards and security.....	126,161	129,303	129,303	+3,142	---
Program direction.....	80,000	88,700	80,000	---	-8,700
Subtotal, Nuclear Energy.....	986,161	993,896	1,011,616	+25,455	+17,720
TOTAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY.....	986,161	993,896	1,011,616	+25,455	+17,720

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT					
Coal CCS and power systems:					
Carbon capture.....	101,000	109,200	109,200	+8,200	---
Carbon storage.....	106,000	90,875	85,500	-20,500	-5,375
Advanced energy systems.....	105,000	53,652	110,000	+5,000	+56,348
Cross cutting research.....	50,000	58,650	60,000	+10,000	+1,350
NETL coal research and development.....	53,000	35,000	53,000	---	+18,000
STEP (Supercritical CO2).....	15,000	24,300	24,300	+9,300	---
Subtotal, CCS and power systems.....	430,000	371,677	442,000	+12,000	+70,323
Natural Gas Technologies:					
Research.....	43,000	26,500	24,700	-18,300	-1,800
CCS:					
Natural gas carbon capture.....	---	31,000	---	---	-31,000
Subtotal, Natural gas technologies.....	43,000	57,500	24,700	-18,300	-32,800
Unconventional fossil energy technologies from petroleum - oil technologies.....	20,321	---	20,000	-321	+20,000
Program direction.....	114,202	60,998	59,475	-54,727	-1,523
Plant and capital equipment.....	15,782	---	---	-15,782	---
Fossil energy environmental restoration.....	7,995	---	---	-7,995	---
Special recruitment programs.....	700	700	700	---	---
NETL Research and Operations.....	---	44,984	44,984	+44,984	---
NETL Infrastructure.....	---	64,141	53,141	+53,141	-11,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Use of prior year balances.....	---	-240,000	---	---	+240,000
TOTAL, FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.....	632,000	360,000	645,000	+13,000	+285,000
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSITIONS.....	---	8,400	7,000	+7,000	-1,400
NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES.....	17,500	14,950	14,950	-2,550	---
STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE.....	212,000	257,000	257,000	+45,000	---
NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE					
NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE.....	7,600	10,500	10,500	+2,900	---
Use of prior year balances.....	---	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---
TOTAL, NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE.....	7,600	6,500	6,500	-1,100	---
ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION.....	122,000	131,125	122,000	---	-9,125
NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP					
Fast Flux Test Reactor Facility (WA).....	2,562	2,240	2,240	-322	---
Gaseous Diffusion Plants.....	104,403	101,304	101,304	-3,099	---
Small sites.....	87,522	53,243	61,588	-25,934	+8,345
West Valley Demonstration Project.....	59,213	61,613	61,613	+2,400	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mercury storage facility.....	1,300	---	---	-1,300	---
TOTAL, NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP.....	255,000	218,400	226,745	-28,255	+8,345
URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND					
Oak Ridge.....	194,673	---	164,416	-30,257	+164,416
Paducah:					
Nuclear facility D&D, Paducah.....	198,729	---	203,093	+4,364	+203,093
Construction:					
16-U-401 Solid waste management units 5&6.....	1,196	---	2,437	+1,241	+2,437
Total, Paducah.....	199,925	---	205,530	+5,605	+205,530
Portsmouth:					
Nuclear facility D&D, Portsmouth.....	203,417	---	214,682	+11,265	+214,682
Construction:					
15-U-408 On-site waste disposal facility, Portsmouth.....	21,749	---	58,000	+36,251	+58,000
Total, Portsmouth.....	225,166	---	272,682	+47,516	+272,682
Pension and community and regulatory support.....	21,026	---	22,953	+1,927	+22,953
Title X uranium/thorium reimbursement program.....	32,959	---	32,959	---	+32,959
TOTAL, UED&D FUND.....	673,749	---	698,540	+24,791	+698,540

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
SCIENCE					
Advanced scientific computing research.....	621,000	509,180	470,000	-151,000	-39,180
Construction:					
17-SC-20 SC Exascale Computing Project.....	---	154,000	151,000	+151,000	-3,000
Subtotal, Advanced scientific computing research.....	621,000	663,180	621,000	---	-42,180
Basic energy sciences:					
Research.....	1,648,700	1,746,730	1,669,972	+21,272	-76,758
Construction:					
13-SC-10 LINAC coherent light source II, SLAC....	200,300	190,000	190,000	-10,300	---
Subtotal, Basic energy sciences.....	1,849,000	1,936,730	1,859,972	+10,972	-76,758
Biological and environmental research.....	609,000	661,920	595,000	-14,000	-66,920
Fusion energy sciences:					
Research.....	323,000	273,178	325,000	+2,000	+51,822
Construction:					
14-SC-60 ITER.....	115,000	125,000	125,000	+10,000	---
Subtotal, Fusion energy sciences.....	438,000	398,178	450,000	+12,000	+51,822

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
High energy physics:					
Research.....	728,900	729,476	729,509	+609	+33
Construction:					
11-SC-40 Project engineering and design (PED) long baseline neutrino experiment, FNAL.....	26,000	45,021	50,000	+24,000	+4,979
11-SC-41 Muon to electron conversion experiment, FNAL.....	40,100	43,500	43,500	+3,400	---
Subtotal, Construction.....	66,100	88,521	93,500	+27,400	+4,979
Subtotal, High energy physics.....	795,000	817,997	823,009	+28,009	+5,012
Nuclear physics:					
Operations and maintenance.....	509,600	535,658	520,000	+10,400	-15,658
Construction:					
14-SC-50 Facility for rare isotope beams, Michigan State University.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
06-SC-01 12 GeV continuous electron beam facility upgrade, TJNAF.....	7,500	---	---	-7,500	---
Subtotal, Construction.....	107,500	100,000	100,000	-7,500	---
Subtotal, Nuclear physics.....	617,100	635,658	620,000	+2,900	-15,658
Workforce development for teachers and scientists.....	19,500	20,925	20,925	+1,425	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Science laboratories infrastructure:					
Infrastructure support:					
Payment in lieu of taxes.....	1,713	1,764	1,764	+51	---
Oak Ridge landlord.....	6,177	6,182	6,182	+5	---
Facilities and infrastructure.....	24,800	32,603	25,000	+200	-7,603
Oak Ridge nuclear operations.....	12,000	26,000	26,000	+14,000	---
Subtotal.....	44,690	66,549	58,946	+14,256	-7,603
Construction:					
17-SC-71 Integrated Engineering Research Center,					
FNAL.....	---	2,500	2,500	+2,500	---
17-SC-73 Core Facility Revitalization, BNL.....	---	1,800	1,800	+1,800	---
15-SC-78 Integrative genomics building, LBNL.....	20,000	19,561	19,561	-439	---
15-SC-77 Photon science laboratory building, SLAC.....	25,000	20,000	20,000	-5,000	---
15-SC-76 Materials design laboratory, ANL.....	23,910	19,590	19,590	-4,320	---
Subtotal.....	68,910	63,451	63,451	-5,459	---
Subtotal, Science laboratories infrastructure....	113,600	130,000	122,397	+8,797	-7,603
Safeguards and security.....	103,000	103,000	103,000	---	---
Science program direction.....	185,000	204,481	184,697	-303	-19,784
TOTAL, SCIENCE.....	5,350,200	5,572,069	5,400,000	+49,800	-172,069
NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL.....	---	---	150,000	+150,000	+150,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-ENERGY					
ARPA-E projects.....	261,750	318,000	276,639	+14,889	-41,361
Program direction.....	29,250	32,000	29,250	---	-2,750
TOTAL, ARPA-E.....	291,000	350,000	305,889	+14,889	-44,111
INDIAN ENERGY PROGRAMS					
Program direction.....	---	4,800	---	---	-4,800
Tribal energy program.....	---	18,130	---	---	-18,130
TOTAL, INDIAN ENERGY PROGRAMS.....	---	22,930	---	---	-22,930
TITLE 17 - INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PGM					
Administrative expenses.....	42,000	37,000	37,000	-5,000	---
Offsetting collection.....	-25,000	-30,000	-30,000	-5,000	---
Proposed change in subsidy cost.....	---	1,020,000	---	---	-1,020,000
TOTAL, TITLE 17 - INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM.....	17,000	1,027,000	7,000	-10,000	-1,020,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PGM					
Administrative expenses.....	6,000	5,000	5,000	-1,000	---

TOTAL, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING LOAN PROGRAM.....	6,000	5,000	5,000	-1,000	---

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION					
Administrative operations:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Office of the Secretary:					
Program direction.....	5,008	5,300	5,008	---	-292
Chief Financial Officer.....	47,024	53,084	47,024	---	-6,060
Management.....	65,000	59,114	59,657	-5,343	+543
Project Management Oversight and Assessments.....	---	18,000	---	---	-18,000
Cost Estimating and Program Evaluation.....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Office Of Energy Jobs development.....	---	3,700	---	---	-3,700
Chief human capital officer.....	24,500	25,424	24,500	---	-924
Chief Information Officer.....	31,988	93,074	73,218	+41,230	-19,856
Office of Indian energy policy and programs.....	16,000	---	21,330	+5,330	+21,330
Congressional and intergovernmental affairs.....	6,300	6,200	6,200	-100	---
Office Of Small and disadvantaged business utilization.....	3,000	3,300	3,300	+300	---
Economic impact and diversity.....	10,000	11,319	11,319	+1,319	---
General Counsel.....	33,000	33,000	33,000	---	---
Energy policy and systems analysis.....	31,297	31,000	31,000	-297	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
International Affairs.....	18,000	19,107	15,000	-3,000	-4,107
Public affairs.....	3,431	3,431	3,431	---	---
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses.....	294,548	370,053	333,987	+39,439	-36,066
Program support:					
Cybersecurity and secure communications.....	21,006	---	---	-21,006	---
Corporate IT program support (CIO).....	20,224	---	---	-20,224	---
Subtotal, Program support.....	41,230	---	---	-41,230	---
Subtotal, Administrative operations.....	335,778	370,053	333,987	-1,791	-36,066
Strategic partnership projects.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	---	---
Subtotal, Departmental administration.....	375,778	410,053	373,987	-1,791	-36,066
Use of prior-year balances.....	-8,800	-20,300	-20,300	-11,500	---
Funding from other defense activities.....	-118,836	-119,716	-119,716	-880	---
Total, Departmental administration (gross).....	248,142	270,037	233,971	-14,171	-36,066

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Miscellaneous revenues.....	-117,171	-103,000	-103,000	+14,171	---
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (net).....	130,971	167,037	130,971	---	-36,066
=====					
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Office of the inspector general.....	46,424	44,424	44,424	-2,000	---
=====					
TOTAL, ENERGY PROGRAMS.....	11,026,605	12,339,431	11,082,635	+56,030	-1,256,796
=====					
ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES					
NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
WEAPONS ACTIVITIES					
Directed stockpile work:					
B61 Life extension program.....	643,300	616,079	616,079	-27,221	---
W76 Life extension program.....	244,019	222,880	222,880	-21,139	---
W88 Alteration program.....	220,176	281,129	281,129	+60,953	---
W80-4 Life extension program.....	195,037	220,253	220,253	+25,216	---
Stockpile systems:					
B61 Stockpile systems.....	52,247	57,313	57,313	+5,066	---
W76 Stockpile systems.....	50,921	38,604	38,604	-12,317	---
W78 Stockpile systems.....	64,092	56,413	56,413	-7,679	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
W80 Stockpile systems.....	68,005	64,631	64,631	-3,374	---
B83 Stockpile systems.....	42,177	41,659	41,659	-518	---
W87 Stockpile systems.....	89,299	81,982	81,982	-7,317	---
W88 Stockpile systems.....	115,685	103,074	77,074	-38,611	-26,000
Subtotal.....	482,426	443,676	417,676	-64,750	-26,000
Weapons dismantlement and disposition.....	52,000	68,984	68,984	+16,984	---
Stockpile services:					
Production support.....	447,527	457,043	457,043	+9,516	---
Research and Development support.....	41,059	34,187	34,187	-6,872	---
R and D certification and safety.....	185,000	156,481	143,481	-41,519	-13,000
Management, technology, and production.....	264,994	251,978	251,978	-13,016	---
Subtotal.....	938,580	899,689	886,689	-51,891	-13,000
Strategic materials:					
Uranium sustainment.....	32,916	20,988	23,988	-8,928	+3,000
Plutonium sustainment.....	174,698	184,970	184,970	+10,272	---
Tritium sustainment.....	104,600	109,787	109,787	+5,187	---
Domestic uranium enrichment.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	---	---
Strategic materials sustainment.....	250,040	212,092	212,092	-37,948	---
Subtotal.....	612,254	577,837	580,837	-31,417	+3,000
Subtotal, Directed stockpile work.....	3,387,792	3,330,527	3,294,527	-93,265	-36,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E):					
Science:					
Advanced certification.....	58,747	58,000	58,000	-747	---
Primary assessment technologies.....	95,512	99,000	99,000	+3,488	---
Dynamic materials properties.....	100,400	106,000	106,000	+5,600	---
Advanced radiography.....	45,700	50,500	43,000	-2,700	-7,500
Secondary assessment technologies.....	72,900	76,000	76,000	+3,100	---
Academic alliances and partnerships.....	49,800	52,484	52,484	+2,684	---
Subtotal.....	423,059	441,984	434,484	+11,425	-7,500
Engineering:					
Enhanced surety.....	50,821	37,196	37,196	-13,625	---
Weapons system engineering assessment technology.....	17,371	16,958	16,958	-413	---
Nuclear survivability.....	24,461	43,105	43,105	+18,644	---
Enhanced surveillance.....	38,724	42,228	42,228	+3,504	---
Subtotal.....	131,377	139,487	139,487	+8,110	---
Inertial confinement fusion ignition and high yield:					
Ignition.....	76,334	75,432	77,932	+1,598	+2,500
Support of other stockpile programs.....	22,843	23,363	23,363	+520	---
Diagnostics, cryogenics and experimental support.....	58,587	68,696	64,196	+5,609	-4,500
Pulsed power inertial confinement fusion.....	4,963	5,616	5,616	+653	---
Joint program in high energy density laboratory plasmas.....	8,900	9,492	9,492	+592	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Facility operations and target production.....	339,423	340,360	342,360	+2,937	+2,000
Subtotal.....	511,050	522,959	522,959	+11,909	---
Advanced simulation and computing.....	623,006	663,184	634,000	+10,994	-29,184
Advanced manufacturing development:					
Additive manufacturing.....	12,600	12,000	12,000	-600	---
Component manufacturing development.....	99,656	46,583	46,583	-53,073	---
Process technology development.....	17,800	28,522	28,522	+10,722	---
Subtotal.....	130,056	87,105	87,105	-42,951	---
Subtotal, RDT&E.....	1,818,548	1,854,719	1,818,035	-513	-36,684
Infrastructure and Operations (formerly RTBF):					
Operations of facilities.....	---	---	824,000	+824,000	+824,000
Operations of facilities:					
Kansas City Plant.....	100,250	101,000	---	-100,250	-101,000
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.....	70,671	70,500	---	-70,671	-70,500
Los Alamos National Laboratory.....	196,460	196,500	---	-196,460	-196,500
Nevada Test Site.....	89,000	92,500	---	-89,000	-92,500
Pantex.....	58,021	55,000	---	-58,021	-55,000
Sandia National Laboratory.....	115,300	118,000	---	-115,300	-118,000
Savannah River Site.....	80,463	83,500	---	-80,463	-83,500

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Y-12 National Security Complex.....	120,625	107,000	---	-120,625	-107,000
Subtotal.....	830,790	824,000	---	-830,790	-824,000
Safety and environmental operations.....	107,701	110,000	110,000	+2,299	---
Maintenance and repair of facilities.....	277,000	294,000	400,000	+123,000	+106,000
Recapitalization:					
Infrastructure and safety.....	253,724	554,643	313,309	+59,585	-241,334
Capability based investments.....	98,800	112,639	118,439	+19,639	+5,800
Facility disposition.....	---	---	235,400	+235,400	+235,400
Subtotal, Recapitalization.....	352,524	667,282	667,148	+314,624	-134
Construction:					
17-D-125 RLU0B reconfiguration project, LANL.....	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
17-D-126 PF-4 reconfiguration project, LANL.....	---	---	8,000	+8,000	+8,000
17-D-640 Uia complex enhancements project, NNSA...	---	11,500	---	---	-11,500
17-D-630 Electrical distribution system, LLNL.....	---	25,000	25,000	+25,000	---
16-D-515 Albuquerque Complex project.....	8,000	15,047	15,047	+7,047	---
16-D-621 TA-3 Substation replacement, LANL.....	25,000	---	---	-25,000	---
15-D-613 Emergency Operations Center, Y-12.....	17,919	2,000	2,000	-15,919	---
15-D-302 TA-55 Reinvestment project III, LANL.....	18,195	21,455	21,455	+3,260	---
11-D-801 TA-55 Reinvestment project II, LANL.....	3,903	---	---	-3,903	---
07-D-220 Radioactive liquid waste treatment facility, LANL.....	11,533	---	---	-11,533	---
07-0-220-04 TRU liquid waste facility, LANL.....	40,949	17,053	17,053	-23,896	---
06-D-141 Uranium Processing Facility, Y-12.....	430,000	575,000	530,000	+100,000	-45,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Chemistry and metallurgy replacement (CMRR):					
04-D-125 Chemistry and metallurgy replacement project, LANL.....	---	159,615	---	---	-159,615
04-D-125-04 RLUOB equipment installation, phase 2.	117,000	---	125,000	+8,000	+125,000
04-D-125-05 PF-4 equipment installation.....	38,610	---	25,615	-12,995	+25,615
Subtotal, CMRR.....	155,610	159,615	150,615	-4,995	-9,000
Subtotal, Construction.....					
	711,109	826,670	770,170	+59,061	-56,500
Subtotal, Infrastructure and Operations.....					
	2,279,124	2,721,952	2,771,318	+492,194	+49,366
Secure transportation asset:					
Operations and equipment.....	140,000	179,132	179,132	+39,132	---
Program direction.....	97,118	103,600	97,118	---	-6,482
Subtotal, Secure transportation asset.....	237,118	282,732	276,250	+39,132	-6,482
Defense nuclear security:					
Defense nuclear security.....	639,891	657,133	662,933	+23,042	+5,800
Security improvements program.....	30,000	---	---	-30,000	---
Construction:					
17-D-710 West end protected area reduction project, Y-12.....	---	---	24,000	+24,000	+24,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
14-D-710 Device assembly facility argus installation project, NV.....	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
Subtotal, Defense nuclear security.....	682,891	670,133	699,933	+17,042	+29,800
Information technology and cyber security.....	157,588	176,592	176,592	+19,004	---
Legacy contractor pensions.....	283,887	248,492	248,492	-35,395	---
Subtotal, Weapons Activities.....	8,846,948	9,285,147	9,285,147	+438,199	---
Rescission.....	---	-42,000	-42,000	-42,000	---
Budget amendment rescission.....	---	-8,400	---	---	+8,400
TOTAL, WEAPONS ACTIVITIES.....	8,846,948	9,234,747	9,243,147	+396,199	+8,400
DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION					
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Programs:					
Global material security:					
International nuclear security.....	130,527	46,027	66,027	-64,500	+20,000
Radiological security.....	153,749	146,106	---	-153,749	-146,106
Domestic radiologic security.....	---	---	84,199	+84,199	+84,199
International radiologic security.....	---	---	61,907	+61,907	+61,907
Nuclear smuggling detection.....	142,475	144,975	144,975	+2,500	---
Subtotal, Global material security.....	426,751	337,108	357,108	-69,643	+20,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Material management and minimization:					
HEU reactor conversion.....	115,000	128,359	43,715	-71,285	-84,644
Nuclear material removal.....	115,000	68,902	68,902	-46,098	---
Material disposition.....	86,584	143,833	132,833	+46,249	-11,000
Subtotal, Material management and minimization.....	316,584	341,094	245,450	-71,134	-95,644
Nonproliferation and arms control.....	130,203	124,703	124,703	-5,500	---
Defense nuclear nonproliferation R&D.....	419,333	393,922	491,566	+72,233	+97,644
Nonproliferation construction:					
99-D-143 Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, SRS.....	340,000	270,000	340,000	---	+70,000
Subtotal, Nonproliferation construction.....	340,000	270,000	340,000	---	+70,000
Legacy contractor pensions.....	94,617	83,208	83,208	-11,409	---
Nuclear counterterrorism and incident response.....	234,390	271,881	271,881	+37,491	---
Use of prior-year balances.....	-21,576	---	-92,000	-70,424	-92,000
Subtotal, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.....	1,940,302	1,821,916	1,821,916	-118,386	---
Rescission.....	---	-14,000	-14,000	-14,000	---
TOTAL, DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION.....	1,940,302	1,807,916	1,807,916	-132,386	---
NAVAL REACTORS					
Naval reactors development.....	446,896	437,338	442,838	-4,058	+5,500
OHIO replacement reactor systems development.....	186,800	213,700	213,700	+26,900	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
S8G Prototype refueling.....	133,000	124,000	124,000	-9,000	---
Naval reactors operations and infrastructure.....	445,196	449,682	447,182	+1,986	-2,500
Construction:					
17-D-911 BL Fire System Upgrade.....	---	1,400	1,400	+1,400	---
15-D-904 NRF Overpack Storage Expansion 3.....	900	700	700	-200	---
15-D-903 KL Fire System Upgrade.....	600	---	---	-600	---
15-D-902 KS Engineer room team trainer facility.....	3,100	33,300	33,300	+30,200	---
14-D-902 KL Materials characterization laboratory expansion, KAPL.....	30,000	---	---	-30,000	---
14-D-901 Spent fuel handling recapitalization project, NRF.....	86,000	100,000	100,000	+14,000	---
10-D-903, Security upgrades, KAPL.....	500	12,900	12,900	+12,400	---
Subtotal, Construction.....	121,100	148,300	148,300	+27,200	---
Program direction.....	42,504	47,100	44,100	+1,596	-3,000
Subtotal, Naval Reactors.....	1,375,496	1,420,120	1,420,120	+44,624	---
TOTAL, NAVAL REACTORS.....	1,375,496	1,420,120	1,420,120	+44,624	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	383,666	412,817	382,387	-1,279	-30,430
Rescission.....	-19,900	---	---	+19,900	---
TOTAL, FEDERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	363,766	412,817	382,387	+18,621	-30,430
TOTAL, NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.	12,526,512	12,875,600	12,853,570	+327,058	-22,030
DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP					
Closure sites.....	4,889	9,389	9,389	+4,500	---
Richland:					
River corridor and other cleanup operations.....	270,710	69,755	90,702	-180,008	+20,947
Central plateau remediation.....	555,163	620,869	637,869	+82,706	+17,000
RL community and regulatory support.....	19,701	14,701	14,701	-5,000	---
Construction:					
15-D-401 Contaminized sludge removal annex, RL....	77,016	11,486	11,486	-65,530	---
Subtotal, Richland.....	922,590	716,811	754,758	-167,832	+37,947
Office of River Protection:					
Waste treatment and immobilization plant					
commissioning.....	---	3,000	3,000	+3,000	---
Rad liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition.....	649,000	721,456	721,456	+72,456	---
Construction:					
15-D-409 Low activity waste pretreatment system,					
GRP.....	75,000	73,000	73,000	-2,000	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
01-D-16 A-D, Waste treatment and immobilization plant, ORP.....	595,000	593,000	593,000	-2,000	---
01-D-16 E, Waste treatment and immobilization plant, Pretreatment facility, ORP.....	95,000	97,000	97,000	+2,000	---
Total, Construction.....	765,000	763,000	763,000	-2,000	---
Subtotal, Office of river protection.....	1,414,000	1,487,456	1,487,456	+73,456	---
Idaho National Laboratory: Idaho cleanup and waste disposition.....	393,000	359,088	379,088	-13,912	+20,000
Idaho community and regulatory support.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Total, Idaho National Laboratory.....	396,000	362,088	382,088	-13,912	+20,000
NNSA sites and Nevada offsites: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.....	1,366	1,396	1,396	+30	---
Separations Process Research Unit.....	---	3,685	3,685	+3,685	---
Nevada.....	62,385	62,176	62,176	-209	---
Sandia National Laboratory.....	2,500	4,130	4,130	+1,630	---
Los Alamos National Laboratory.....	185,000	189,000	185,000	---	-4,000
Total, NNSA sites and Nevada off-sites.....	251,251	260,387	256,387	+5,136	-4,000
Oak Ridge Reservation: OR Nuclear facility D&D.....	111,958	93,851	106,958	-5,000	+13,107
U233 disposition program.....	35,895	37,311	44,300	+8,405	+6,989

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OR cleanup and waste disposition.....	74,597	54,557	54,557	-20,040	---
Construction:					
17-D-401 On-site waste disposal facility.....	---	---	2,000	+2,000	+2,000
14-D-403 Outfall 200 mercury treatment facility.....	9,400	5,100	5,100	-4,300	---
Subtotal, Construction.....	9,400	5,100	7,100	-2,300	+2,000
OR community & regulatory support.....	4,400	4,400	4,400	---	---
OR Technology development and deployment.....	2,800	3,000	3,000	+200	---
Total, Oak Ridge Reservation.....	239,050	198,219	220,315	-18,735	+22,096
Savannah River Site:					
SR site risk management operations.....	413,652	---	431,652	+18,000	+431,652
Nuclear Material Management.....	---	311,062	---	---	-311,062
Environmental Cleanup.....	---	152,504	---	---	-152,504
SR community and regulatory support.....	11,249	11,249	11,249	---	---
SR radioactive liquid tank waste stabilization and disposition.....	554,878	645,332	619,878	+65,000	-25,454
Construction:					
17-D-402 Saitstone disposal Unit #7, SRS.....	---	9,729	---	---	-9,729
15-D-402 Saitstone disposal Unit #6, SRS.....	34,642	7,577	7,577	-27,065	---
05-D-405 Sait waste processing facility, SRS.....	194,000	160,000	160,000	-34,000	---
Total, Savannah River Site.....	1,208,421	1,297,453	1,230,356	+21,935	-67,097

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant:					
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.....	269,260	257,188	245,188	-24,072	-12,000
Construction:					
15-D-411 Safety significant confinement ventilation system, WIPP.....	23,218	2,532	2,532	-20,686	---
15-D-412 Exhaust shaft, WIPP.....	7,500	2,533	45,000	+37,500	+42,467
Total, Waste isolation pilot plant.....	299,978	262,253	292,720	-7,258	+30,467
Program direction.....	281,951	290,050	290,050	+8,099	---
Program support.....	14,979	14,979	14,979	---	---
Safeguards and Security.....	236,633	255,973	255,973	+19,340	---
Technology development.....	20,000	30,000	20,000	---	-10,000
Infrastructure recapitalization.....	---	41,892	---	---	-41,892
CB-0101 Economic assistance to the state of NM.....	---	---	26,800	+26,800	+26,800
Subtotal, Defense Environmental Cleanup.....	5,289,742	5,226,950	5,241,271	-48,471	+14,321
Use of prior year balances.....	---	---	-14,321	-14,321	-14,321
Budget amendment.....	---	8,400	---	---	-8,400
TOTAL, DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN UP.....	5,289,742	5,235,350	5,226,950	-62,792	-8,400
Defense Environmental Cleanup (Legislative proposal)...	---	155,100	---	---	-155,100

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES					
Environment, health, safety and security:					
Environment, health, safety and security.....	118,763	130,693	126,932	+8,169	-3,761
Program direction.....	62,235	66,519	64,000	+1,765	-2,519
Subtotal, Environment, Health, safety and security	180,998	197,212	190,932	+9,934	-6,280
Independent enterprise assessments:					
Independent enterprise assessments.....	24,068	24,580	24,580	+512	---
Program direction.....	49,466	51,893	51,000	+1,534	-893
Subtotal, Independent enterprise assessments.....	73,534	76,473	75,580	+2,046	-893
Specialized security activities.....	230,377	237,912	230,377	---	-7,535
Office of Legacy Management:					
Legacy management.....	154,080	140,306	140,306	-13,774	---
Program direction.....	13,100	14,014	14,014	+914	---
Subtotal, Office of Legacy Management.....	167,180	154,320	154,320	-12,860	---
Defense related administrative support.....	118,836	119,716	119,716	+880	---
Office of hearings and appeals.....	5,500	5,919	5,500	---	-419
TOTAL, OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.....	776,425	791,552	776,425	---	-15,127
TOTAL, ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES.....	18,592,679	19,057,602	18,856,945	+264,266	-200,657

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS (1)					
SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance:					
Purchase power and wheeling.....	83,600	78,929	78,929	-4,671	---
Program direction.....	6,900	6,000	6,000	-900	---
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance.....	90,500	84,929	84,929	-5,571	---
Less alternative financing (PPW).....	-17,100	-18,169	-18,169	-1,069	---
Offsetting collections (for PPW).....	-66,500	-60,760	-60,760	+5,740	---
Offsetting collections (PD).....	-6,900	-1,000	-1,000	+5,900	---
Use of prior-year balances.....	---	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	---
TOTAL, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION.....	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance:					
Operating expenses.....	19,279	13,896	13,896	-5,383	---
Purchase power and wheeling.....	73,000	83,000	83,000	+10,000	---
Program direction.....	31,932	31,516	31,516	-416	---
Construction.....	12,012	12,486	12,486	+474	---
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance.....	136,223	140,898	140,898	+4,675	---
Less alternative financing (for O&M).....	-8,288	-6,269	-6,269	+2,019	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Less alternative financing (for PPW).....	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	---	---
Less alternative financing (Const).....	-7,574	-5,986	-5,986	+1,588	---
Offsetting collections (PD).....	-29,938	-29,271	-29,271	+667	---
Offsetting collections (for O&M).....	-6,023	-5,315	-5,315	+708	---
Offsetting collections (for PPW).....	-63,000	-73,000	-73,000	-10,000	---
TOTAL, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION.....	11,400	11,057	11,057	-343	---
WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Operation and maintenance:					
Construction and rehabilitation.....	58,374	62,442	62,442	+4,068	---
Operation and maintenance.....	80,901	76,697	76,697	-4,204	---
Purchase power and wheeling.....	565,927	581,634	581,634	+15,707	---
Program direction.....	236,398	226,497	226,497	-9,901	---
Subtotal, Operation and maintenance.....	941,600	947,270	947,270	+5,670	---
Less alternative financing (for O&M).....	-1,757	---	---	+1,757	---
Less alternative financing (for Construction).....	-53,585	-43,884	-43,884	+9,701	---
Less alternative financing (for Program Dir.).....	-5,273	-6,343	-6,343	-1,070	---
Less alternative financing (for PPW).....	-213,114	-214,625	-214,625	-1,511	---
Offsetting collections (for program direction).....	-177,697	-178,441	-178,441	-744	---
Offsetting collections (for O&M).....	-36,645	-33,122	-33,122	+3,523	---
Offsetting collections (P.L. 108-477, P.L. 109-103).....	-352,813	-367,009	-367,009	-14,196	---
Offsetting collections (P.L. 98-381).....	-7,344	-8,265	-8,265	-921	---
TOTAL, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION.....	93,372	95,581	95,581	+2,209	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND					
Operation and maintenance.....	4,950	4,393	4,393	-557	---
Offsetting collections.....	-4,262	-3,838	-3,838	+424	---
Less alternative financing.....	-460	-323	-323	+137	---
TOTAL, FALCON AND AMISTAD O&M FUND.....	228	232	232	+4	---
TOTAL, POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS.....	105,000	106,870	106,870	+1,870	---

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.....	319,800	346,800	346,800	+27,000	---
FERC revenues.....	-319,800	-346,800	-346,800	-27,000	---
General Provisions					
Title III Rescissions:					
Department of Energy:					
Energy Efficiency and Energy Reliability.....	-3,806	---	---	+3,806	---
Science.....	-3,200	---	---	+3,200	---
Weapons activities (050) (rescission).....	---	---	-64,126	-64,126	---
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (050).....	---	---	-19,128	-19,128	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Naval Reactors (050)	---	---	-307	-307	-307
Total, General Provisions	-7,006	---	-83,561	-76,555	-83,561
=====					
GRAND TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	29,717,278	31,503,903	29,962,889	+245,611	-1,541,014
(Total amount appropriated)	(29,744,184)	(31,568,303)	(30,102,450)	(+358,266)	(-1,465,853)
(Rescissions)	(-26,906)	(-64,400)	(-139,561)	(-112,655)	(-75,161)
=====					
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS					
Energy efficiency and renewable energy	2,073,000	2,898,400	1,825,000	-248,000	-1,073,400
Electricity delivery and energy reliability	206,000	282,300	225,000	+19,000	-37,300
Nuclear energy	986,161	993,896	1,011,616	+25,455	+17,720
Fossil Energy Research and Development	632,000	360,000	645,000	+13,000	+285,000
Office of the technology transitions	---	8,400	7,000	+7,000	-1,400
Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves	17,500	14,950	14,950	-2,550	---
Strategic petroleum reserves	212,000	257,000	257,000	+45,000	---
Northeast home heating oil reserve	7,600	6,500	6,500	-1,100	---
Energy Information Administration	122,000	131,125	122,000	---	-9,125
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	255,000	218,400	226,745	-28,255	+8,345
Uranium enrichment D&D fund	673,749	---	698,540	+24,791	+698,540
Nuclear Waste Disposal	---	---	150,000	+150,000	+150,000
Science	5,350,200	5,572,069	5,400,000	+49,800	-172,069
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	291,000	350,000	305,889	+44,111	-44,111
Departmental administration	130,971	167,037	130,971	---	-36,066

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill Enacted	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian energy program.....	---	22,930	---	---	-22,930
Office of the Inspector General.....	46,424	44,424	44,424	-2,000	---
Title 17 Innovative technology loan guarantee program.....	17,000	1,027,000	7,000	-10,000	-1,020,000
Advanced technology vehicles manufacturing loan pgm.....	6,000	5,000	5,000	-1,000	---
Atomic energy defense activities:					
National Nuclear Security Administration:					
Weapons activities.....	8,846,948	9,234,747	9,243,147	+396,199	+8,400
Defense nuclear nonproliferation.....	1,940,302	1,807,916	1,807,916	-132,386	---
Naval reactors.....	1,375,496	1,420,120	1,420,120	+44,624	---
Federal Salaries and Expenses.....	363,766	412,817	382,387	+18,621	-30,430
Subtotal, National Nuclear Security Admin.....	12,526,512	12,875,600	12,853,570	+327,058	-22,030
Defense environmental cleanup.....	5,289,742	5,235,350	5,226,950	-62,792	-8,400
Defense environmental cleanup (legislative proposal).....	---	155,100	---	---	-155,100
Other defense activities.....	776,425	791,552	776,425	---	-15,127
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities.....	18,592,679	19,057,602	18,856,945	+264,266	-200,657
Power marketing administrations (1):					
Southeastern Power Administration.....	---	---	---	---	---
Southwestern Power Administration.....	11,400	11,057	11,057	-343	---
Western Area Power Administration.....	93,372	95,581	95,581	+2,209	---
Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund.....	228	232	232	+4	---
Total, Power Marketing Administrations.....	105,000	106,870	106,870	+1,870	---

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses.....	319,800	346,800	346,800	+27,000	---
Revenues.....	-319,800	-346,800	-346,800	-27,000	---
General Provisions.....	-7,006	---	-83,561	-76,555	-83,561
=====					
Total Summary of Accounts, Department of Energy...	29,717,278	31,503,903	29,962,889	+245,611	-1,541,014
=====					

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

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The bill includes a provision that prohibits the use of funds provided in this title to initiate requests for proposals, other solicitations or arrangements for new programs or activities that have not yet been approved and funded by the Congress; requires notification or a report for certain funding actions; prohibits funds to be used for certain multi-year “Energy Programs” activities without notification; and prohibits the obligation or expenditure of funds provided in this title through a reprogramming of funds except in certain circumstances.

The bill continues a provision that permits the transfer and merger of unexpended balances of prior appropriations with appropriation accounts established in this bill.

The bill continues a provision that authorizes intelligence activities of the Department of Energy for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947.

The bill continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds in this title for capital construction of high hazard nuclear facilities, unless certain independent oversight is conducted.

The bill continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds provided in this title to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 for certain construction projects, unless a separate independent cost estimate has been developed for that critical decision.

The bill continues a provision restricting certain activities in the Russian Federation.

The bill continues a provision regarding management of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The bill includes a provision rescinding unobligated balances.

The bill includes a provision that allows funding to be allocated to certain project engineering and design activities.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 2016	\$146,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	120,000,000
Recommended, 2017	146,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	+26,000,000

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a regional economic development agency established in 1965 by the Appalachian Regional Development Act (P.L. 89-4). It is composed of the governors of the 13 Appalachian States and a federal co-chair appointed by the President. Each year, the ARC provides funding for several hundred projects in the Appalachian Region in areas such as business development, education and job training, telecommunications, infrastructure, community development, housing, and transportation.

To diversify and enhance regional business development, \$10,000,000 is provided to continue the program of high-speed broadband deployment in distressed counties within the Central Appalachian region that have been most negatively impacted by

the downturn in the coal industry. This funding shall be in addition to the 30 percent directed to distressed counties.

Within available funds, the Committee directs \$50,000,000 for activities in support of the POWER+ Plan.

The ARC targets 50 percent of its funds to distressed counties or distressed areas in the Appalachian region. The Committee continues to believe this should be the primary focus of the ARC.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD

Appropriation, 2016	\$29,150,000
Budget estimate, 2017	31,000,000
Recommended, 2017	31,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+1,850,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) was created by the fiscal year 1989 National Defense Authorization Act. 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 DNFSB is responsible for reviewing and evaluating the content and implementation of the standards relating to the design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Department of Energy's defense nuclear facilities. The Committee expects the DNFSB to continue to play a significant role in scrutinizing the Department's safety and security activities, including the reform initiatives underway in the Department that may impact projects under its jurisdiction.

DELTA REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Appropriation, 2016	\$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	15,936,000
Recommended, 2017	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	-10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	-936,000

The Delta Regional Authority (DRA) is a federal-state partnership established by the Delta Regional Authority Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-554) that serves a 252-county/parish area in an eight-state region near the mouth of the Mississippi River. Led by a federal co-chair and the governors of each participating state, the DRA is designed to remedy severe and chronic economic distress by stimulating economic development and fostering partnerships that will have a positive impact on the region's economy. The DRA seeks to help local communities leverage other federal and state programs that are focused on basic infrastructure development, transportation improvements, business development, and job training services. Under federal law, at least 75 percent of appropriated funds must be invested in distressed counties and parishes, with 50 percent of the funds earmarked for transportation and basic infrastructure improvements.

DENALI COMMISSION

Appropriation, 2016	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	15,000,000
Recommended, 2017	11,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	-4,000,000

The Denali Commission is a regional development agency established by the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277) to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, health services, and economic support throughout Alaska. To ensure that local communities have a stake in Commission-funded projects, local cost-share requirements for construction and equipment have been established for both distressed and non-distressed communities.

NORTHERN BORDER REGIONAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 2016	\$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 2017	5,000,000
Recommended, 2017	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	-2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-234) authorized the establishment of the Northern Border Regional Commission as a federal-state partnership intended to address the economic development needs of distressed portions of the four-state region of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. The Committee has continued legislative language addressing the Commission's administrative expenses.

SOUTHEAST CRESCENT REGIONAL COMMISSION

Appropriation, 2016	\$250,000
Budget estimate, 2017	---
Recommended, 2017	250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	---
Budget estimate, 2017	+250,000

The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-234) authorized the establishment of the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission as a federal-state partnership intended to address the economic development needs of distressed portions of the seven-state region in the southeastern United States not already served by a regional development agency.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 2016	\$990,000,000
Budget estimate, 2017	970,163,000
Recommended, 2017	936,121,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	-53,879,000
Budget estimate, 2017	-34,042,000

REVENUES

Appropriation, 2016	\$ - 872,864,000
Budget estimate, 2017	- 851,161,000
Recommended, 2017	- 786,853,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+86,011,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+64,308,000

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$117,136,000
Budget estimate, 2017	119,002,000
Recommended, 2017	149,268,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+32,132,000
Budget estimate, 2017	+30,266,000

The Committee recommendation for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) provides the following amounts:

(Dollars in thousands)

Account	FY 2016 enacted	FY 2017 request	Cmte. rec.
Nuclear Reactor Safety	\$501,702	\$506,900	\$483,802
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	113,658	116,400	113,173
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	28,404	27,800	26,690
Integrated University Program	15,000	0	15,000
Yucca licensing	0	0	20,000
Corporate Support	331,236	319,100	305,456
Total, Program Level	990,000	970,200	964,121
Use of carryover balances	---	---	- 25,000
Reduction to International Activities	---	---	- 3,000
Total	990,000	970,200	936,121

The recommendation includes \$31,079,000 in rebaselining savings for fiscal year 2017 that was not included in the budget request. The Committee directs the Commission to apply these savings in a manner that continues to ensure the protection of public health and safety and maintains the effectiveness of the current inspection program. The recommendation provides for the use of \$25,000,000 in estimated carryover balances in lieu of new appropriation and reduces international activities by \$3,000,000 from the level proposed in the budget request.

The recommendation establishes Corporate Support as a new control point. The funds provided for Corporate Support have been reduced by \$3,644,000 as a result of the savings identified in the rebaselining process and by \$10,000,000 to further accelerate the right-sizing of Corporate Support activities. While the Committee notes that the Commission has adopted many of the recommendations proposed by the independent review of corporate support requirements, more needs to be done to reduce corporate support costs.

Within available funds, not more than \$7,500,000 is included for salaries, travel, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission. These salaries and expenses shall include only salaries and benefit and travel costs, and are not to include general and administrative and infrastructure costs. The Committee directs that these funds are to be jointly managed by the Commissioners, and the bill requires that the use and expenditure of these salaries and expenses shall only be by a majority vote of the Commission. The

NRC shall continue to include a breakout and explanation of the Commission salaries and expenses in its annual budget requests. If the Commission wishes to change the composition of the funds requested for its salaries and expenses in future years, it must do so in an annual budget request or through a reprogramming.

The recommendation directs \$20,000,000 to continue adjudication of the Yucca Mountain license application and does not include the savings from the rebaselining proposal to reduce resources devoted to maintaining expertise in deep geological repository analysis. The Committee reiterates that the Administration's refusal to move forward with the Yucca Mountain license application ignores current law and does not advance the nation's need for a permanent repository. The recommendation continues language prohibiting the Chairman of the NRC from terminating any program, project, or activity without the approval of a majority of the Commissioners. The NRC is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, not later than January 5, 2017, on the plan to complete the license application and additional funding needs as necessary. In addition, the recommendation requires the NRC to notify and report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress on the use of emergency functions.

Integrated University Program.—The Committee recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to provide financial support for the university education programs, as the Commission continues to be reliant on a pipeline of highly trained nuclear engineers and scientists and benefits substantially from this university program. Not less than \$5,000,000 of this amount is to be used for grants to support research projects that do not align with programmatic missions, but are critical to maintaining the discipline of nuclear science and engineering.

Rulemaking.—The authority to compel and bind private entities and individuals to certain actions is a significant authority under the law. The Committee commends the Commission for establishing a rulemaking plan that is in alignment with the direction provided by Congress but notes that the Commission “has neither approved nor disapproved reaffirming the current role of the Committee to Review Generic Requirements”. The Committee directs the Commission to report by August 1, 2016 on how the rulemaking process will adhere to the backfit rule and on the roles of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safety and the Committee to Review Generic Requirements. The Commission needs to continue to aggressively monitor the rulemaking process and also ensure that the Committee receives accurate reports on rulemaking activities. The Commission shall list all rulemaking activities planned, to include their priority and schedule in the annual budget request and the semi-annual report to Congress on licensing and regulatory activities.

Digital Instrumentation and Control.—The future of commercial nuclear power in the 21st century depends, in part, on the NRC's ability to keep pace with innovation and technological developments. NRC has demonstrated its capacity to adapt to new technology and innovation in its decision to issue a construction license for a first-of-a-kind medical isotope production facility. In a similar vein, NRC should endeavor to ensure that it establishes an efficient, reliable, and predictable licensing process for power reactors

to transition from analog to digital instrumentation and control systems for safety-related applications.

Subsequent License Renewal.—The Committee has received the March 15, 2016, report on the plan and timetable for completing the remaining activities necessary to accept, docket, and support the review of the first application for subsequent license renewal. The report states that the NRC will “be fully prepared to effectively and efficiently review any subsequent license renewal applications that are submitted” by mid-2017. The Committee directs the Commission to report by March 15, 2017, on the NRC’s progress to meet this mid-2017 goal.

Reporting Requirements.—The Committee directs the Commission to continue to provide quarterly reports on licensing goals and right-sizing commitments as described in the explanatory statement for P.L. 114–113.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

GROSS APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$12,136,000
Budget estimate, 2017	12,129,000
Recommended, 2017	12,129,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	– 7,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– – –

REVENUES

Appropriation, 2016	\$ – 10,060,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– 10,044,000
Recommended, 2017	– 10,044,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+16,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– – –

NET APPROPRIATION

Appropriation, 2016	\$2,076,000
Budget estimate, 2017	2,085,000
Recommended, 2017	2,085,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	+9,000
Budget estimate, 2017	– – –

The Committee has included \$969,000 within this appropriation for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Inspector General.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD

Appropriation, 2016	\$3,600,000
Budget estimate, 2017	3,600,000
Recommended, 2017	3,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2016	– – –
Budget estimate, 2017	– – –

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB) was established by the 1987 amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to provide independent technical oversight of the Department of Energy’s nuclear waste disposal program. The Committee expects the NWTRB to continue its active engagement with the De-

partment and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on issues involving nuclear waste disposal.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

The bill continues a provision requiring the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to fully comply with Congressional requests for information.

The bill continues a provision regarding the circumstances in which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission may reprogram funds.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill continues a provision that prohibits the use of funds provided in this Act to, in any way, directly or indirectly influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in section 1913 of Title 18, United States Code.

The bill continues a provision consolidating the transfer authorities into and out of accounts funded by this Act. No additional transfer authority is implied or conveyed by this provision. For the purposes of this provision, the term “transfer” shall mean the shifting of all or part of the budget authority in one account to another.

The bill continues a provision prohibiting funds in contravention of E.O. 12898 of February 11, 1994, regarding environmental justice.

The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds in this Act from being used to maintain or establish computer networks unless such networks block the viewing, downloading, or exchange of pornography.

The bill continues a provision prohibiting funds in this Act from being used to close the Yucca Mountain license application process or for actions that would remove the possibility that Yucca Mountain might be an option in the future.

The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to further implementation of components of the National Ocean Policy developed under E.O. 13547.

The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the removal of any federally-owned or operated dam.

The bill includes a provision setting at \$0 the amount that the proposed new budget authority in this recommendation exceeds the allocation made by the Committee on Appropriations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

TITLE I—CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Under section 103, "General Provisions, Corps of Engineers—Civil", \$5,400,000 under the heading "Operation and Maintenance" may be transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service to mitigate for fisheries lost due to Corps projects.

TITLE II—BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Under "Water and Related Resources", \$22,000 is available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and \$5,551,000 is available for transfer to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund. Such funds as may be necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund. The amounts of transfers may be increased or decreased within the overall appropriation under the heading.

Under "California Bay Delta Restoration", such sums as may be necessary to carry out authorized purposes may be transferred to appropriate accounts of other participating federal agencies.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Under section 302, "General Provisions—Department of Energy", unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Balances so transferred may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

TITLE I—CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Investigations, providing for detailed studies and plans and specifications of projects prior to construction.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Investigations, providing for a limited number of new starts.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Construction, stating that funds can be used for the construction of river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, shore protection, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law, and for detailed studies and plans and specifications of such projects.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Construction, permitting the use of funds from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Construction, providing for a limited number of new starts.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Mississippi River and Tributaries, permitting the use of funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

Language has been included under the Corps of Engineers, Operation and Maintenance, stating that funds can be used for: the operation, maintenance, and care of existing river and harbor, flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related projects authorized by law; providing security for infrastructure owned or operated by the Corps, including administrative buildings and laboratories; maintaining authorized harbor channels provided by a State, municipality, or other public agency that serve essential navigation needs of general commerce; surveying and charting northern and northwestern lakes and connecting waters; clearing and straightening channels; and removing obstructions to navigation.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Operation and Maintenance, permitting the use of funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; providing for the use of funds from a special account for resource protection, research, interpretation, and maintenance activities at outdoor recreation areas; and allowing use of funds to cover the cost of operation and maintenance of dredged material disposal facilities for which fees have been collected.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Operation and Maintenance, providing that one percent of the total amount of funds provided for each of the programs, projects, or activities funded under the Operation and Maintenance heading shall not be allocated to a field operating activity until the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and permitting the use of these funds for emergency activities as determined by the Chief of Engineers to be necessary and appropriate.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Expenses, regarding support of the Humphreys Engineer Support Center Activity, the Institute for Water Resources, the United States Army Engineer Research and Development Center, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers Finance Center.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Expenses, providing that funds are available for official reception and representation expenses.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Expenses, prohibiting the use of other funds in Title I of this Act for the activities funded in Expenses.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, Expenses, permitting any Flood Control and Coastal Emergency appropriation to be used to fund the supervision and general administration of emergency operations, repairs, and other activities in response to any flood, hurricane or other natural disaster.

Language has been included to provide for funding for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 101, providing that none of the funds may be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds except in certain circumstances.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 102, prohibiting the execution of any contract for a program, project or activity which commits funds in excess of the amount appropriated (to include funds reprogrammed under section 101) that remain unobligated.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 103, providing for transfer authority to the Fish and Wildlife Service for mitigation for lost fisheries.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 104, prohibiting certain dredged material disposal activities.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 105, prohibiting any acquisition that is not consistent with a certain federal regulation.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 106, prohibiting certain activities at a Corps of Engineers project.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 107, providing authority to the Secretary of the Army regarding a water supply storage contract.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 108, prohibiting certain actions related to the definition of fill material or discharge of fill material for purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 109, prohibiting requirement of a permit for the discharge of dredged or fill material under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for certain activities.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 110, prohibiting certain actions related to the definition of waters under the jurisdiction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Language has been included under Corps of Engineers, General Provisions, section 111 allowing the possession of firearms at water resources development projects under certain circumstances.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Water and Related Resources, providing that funds are available for fulfilling federal responsibilities to Native Americans and for grants to and cooperative agreements with State and local governments and Indian tribes.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Water and Related Resources, allowing fund transfers within the

overall appropriation to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund; providing that such sums as necessary may be advanced to the Colorado River Dam Fund; and, transfers may be increased or decreased within the overall appropriation.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Water and Related Resources, providing for funds to be derived from the Reclamation Fund or the special fee account established by 16 U.S.C. 6806; that funds contributed under 43 U.S.C. 395 by non-federal entities shall be available for expenditure; and that funds advanced under 43 U.S.C. 397a are to be credited to the Water and Related Resources account and available for expenditure.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Water and Related Resources, providing that funds may be used for high priority projects carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, directing the Bureau of Reclamation to assess and collect the full amount of additional mitigation and restoration payments authorized by section 3407(d) of Public Law 102-575.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, providing that none of the funds under the heading may be used for the acquisition or lease of water for in-stream purposes if the water is already committed to in-stream purposes by a court order adopted by consent or decree.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, California Bay-Delta Restoration, permitting the transfer of funds to appropriate accounts of other participating federal agencies to carry out authorized programs; allowing funds made available under this heading to be used for the federal share of the costs of the CALFED Program management; and requiring that CALFED implementation be carried out with clear performance measures demonstrating concurrent progress in achieving the goals and objectives of the program.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Policy and Administration, providing that funds are to be derived from the Reclamation Fund and prohibiting the use of any other appropriation in the Act for activities budgeted as policy and administration expenses.

Language has been included under Bureau of Reclamation, Administrative Provision, providing for the purchase of motor vehicles for replacement.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 201, providing that none of the funds may be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds except in certain circumstances.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 202, regarding the San Luis Unit and the Kesterson Reservoir in California.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 203, regarding the deadline for completion of certain water storage feasibility studies.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 204, related to the Old and Middle River reverse flow operations in California.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 205, authorizing increased Old and Middle River reverse flows in California during certain times.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 206, regarding certain water rights and water supply deliveries in California.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 207, prohibiting funds to implement the San Joaquin River Restoration program.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 208, prohibiting funds for instream flow purchases in California carried out by the Bureau of Reclamation at certain times.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, section 209, regarding water storage at New Melones reservoir.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Language has been included under Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment.

Language has been included under Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment.

Language has been included under Nuclear Energy for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment; and for the purchase of motor vehicles.

Language has been included under Fossil Energy Research and Development for the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interest in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations, and research concerning the extraction, processing, use and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental cost under 30 U.S.C. 3, 1602 and 1603.

Language has been included under the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, permitting the use of unobligated balances.

Language has been included under Science providing for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment; and for the purchase of motor vehicles.

Language has been included under Nuclear Waste Disposal for the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion.

Language has been included under Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program crediting fees collected pursuant to section 1702(h) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 as offsetting collections to this account and making fees collected under section 1702(h) in excess of the appropriated amount unavailable for expenditure until appropriated.

Language has been included under Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program prohibiting the subordination of certain interests.

Language has been included under Departmental Administration providing for the hire of passenger vehicles and for official reception and representation expenses.

Language has been included under Departmental Administration providing, notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act, such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others, as long as such increases are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amounts.

Language has been included under Departmental Administration, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and consistent with the authorization in Public Law 95-238, to permit the Department of Energy to use revenues to offset appropriations. The appropriations language for this account reflects the total estimated program funding to be reduced as revenues are received.

Language has been included under Weapons Activities for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment; and for the purchase of motor vehicles.

Language has been included under Weapons Activities rescinding funds that were not designated by the Congress as emergency funding.

Language has been included under Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses.

Language has been included under Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation restricting the use of funds provided for a specific project.

Language has been included under Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation rescinding funds that were not designated by the Congress as emergency funding.

Language has been included under Naval Reactors for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion.

Language has been included under Federal Salaries and Expenses providing funding for official reception and representation expenses.

Language has been included under Defense Environmental Cleanup for the purposes of providing amounts for certain payments under the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act.

Language has been included under Defense Environmental Cleanup for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment; and for the purchase of motor vehicles.

Language has been included under Other Defense Activities for the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment.

Language has been included under Bonneville Power Administration Fund providing funding for official reception and representation expenses and precluding any new direct loan obligations.

Language has been included under Southeastern Power Administration providing funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Language has been included under Southeastern Power Administration providing that, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and 16 U.S.C. 825s, amounts collected from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to the account as discretionary offsetting

collections and remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southeastern Power Administration; amounts collected to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to the account as offsetting collections and remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.

Language has been included under Southwestern Power Administration providing funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Language has been included under Southwestern Power Administration providing that, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 and 16 U.S.C. 825s, amounts collected from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to the account as discretionary offsetting collections and remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration; amounts collected to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to the account as offsetting collections and remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.

Language has been included under Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration, providing funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Language has been included under Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration providing that, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, 16 U.S.C. 825s, and 43 U.S.C. 392a, amounts collected from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to the account as discretionary offsetting collections and remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the Western Area Power Administration; amounts collected to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to the account as offsetting collections and remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.

Language has been included under Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund providing that, notwithstanding 68 Stat. 255 and 31 U.S.C. 3302, amounts collected from the sale of power and related services shall be credited to the account as discretionary offsetting collections and remain available until expended for the sole purpose of funding the annual expenses of the hydroelectric facilities of those dams and associated Western Area Power Administration activities.

Language has been included under Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund providing that the Western Area Power Administration may accept a limited amount of contributions from the United States power customers of the Falcon and Amistad Dams for use by the Commissioner of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission for operating and maintenance of hydroelectric facilities.

Language has been included under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to permit the hire of passenger motor vehicles, to provide official reception and representation expenses, and to permit the use of revenues collected to reduce the appropriation as revenues are received.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 301, prohibiting the use of funds to prepare

or initiate requests for proposals or other solicitations or arrangements for programs that have not yet been fully funded by the Congress; requiring notification and reporting requirements for certain funding awards; limiting the use of multi-year funding mechanisms; and providing that none of the funds may be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds except in certain circumstances.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 302, providing that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be transferred and merged with new appropriation accounts established in this Act.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 303, providing that funds for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 during fiscal year 2017 until enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2017.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 304, prohibiting the use of funds for capital construction of high hazard nuclear facilities unless certain independent oversight is conducted.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 305, prohibiting the use of funds to approve critical decision-2 or critical decision-3 for certain construction projects, unless a separate independent cost estimate has been developed for that critical decision.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 306, prohibiting nonproliferation activities in the Russian Federation until certain reporting requirements are met.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 307, limiting the authority of the Secretary of Energy to establish regional petroleum product reserves.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 308, rescinding certain funds that were not designated by the Congress as emergency funding.

Language has been included under Department of Energy, General Provisions, section 309, making funds available for project engineering and design of the Consolidated Emergency Operations Center.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Language has been included under Appalachian Regional Commission providing for the hire of passenger vehicles and allowing the expenditure of funds as authorized by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, without regard to section 14704 of title 40, United States Code.

Language has been included under Delta Regional Authority allowing the expenditure of funds as authorized by the Delta Regional Authority Act without regard to section 382C(b)(2), 382F(d), 382M and 382N of said Act.

Language has been included under Denali Commission allowing the expenditure of funds notwithstanding section 306(g) of the Denali Commission Act of 1998, and providing for cost-share requirements for Commission-funded construction projects in dis-

tressed and non-distressed communities, as defined by section 307 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (Division C, Title III, Public Law 105–277), and an amount not to exceed 50 percent for non-distressed communities.

Language has been included under Northern Border Regional Commission for expenditure as authorized by subtitle V of title 40, United States Code, without regard to section 15751(b).

Language has been included under Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Salaries and Expenses that provides for salaries and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to be controlled by majority vote of the Commission.

Language has been included under Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Salaries and Expenses that provides for official representation expenses and permits the use of revenues from licensing fees, inspections services, and other services for salaries and expenses to reduce the appropriation as revenues are received. Funding is provided to support university research and development, and for a Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program.

Language has been included under the Nuclear Regulatory Commission providing funds that are not derived from fee revenues.

Language has been included under Office of Inspector General that provides for the use of revenues from licensing fees, inspections services, and other services for salaries and expenses, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, to reduce the appropriation as revenues are received.

Language has been included under Independent Agencies, General Provisions, section 401, requiring the NRC to comply with certain procedures when responding to Congressional requests for information.

Language has been included under Independent Agencies, General Provision, section 402, providing that none of the funds may be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds except in certain circumstances.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 501, prohibiting the use of funds in this Act to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before the Congress.

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 502, prohibiting the transfer of funds except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in this or any other appropriations Act, or certain other authorities, and requiring a report.

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 503, prohibiting funds in contravention of Executive Order No. 12898 of February 11, 1994, regarding environmental justice.

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 504, prohibiting funds from being used to maintain or establish computer networks unless such networks block the viewing, downloading, or exchange of pornography.

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 505, prohibiting funds in this Act from being used to close the Yucca Mountain license application process, or for actions that would remove the possibility that Yucca Mountain might be an option in the future.

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 506, prohibiting the use of funds to further implementation of components of the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order 13547.

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 507, prohibiting the use of funds for the removal of any federally-owned or operated dam.

Language has been included under General Provisions, section 508, setting at \$0 the amount that the proposed new budget authority exceeds the allocation made by the Committee on Appropriations under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

The bill does not direct any rule making.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 205 OF DIVISION D OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

SEC. 205. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall—

(1) complete the feasibility studies described in clauses (i)(I) and (ii)(II) of section 103(d)(1)(A) of Public Law 108–361 (118 Stat. 1684) and submit such studies to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than December 31, 2015;

(2) complete the feasibility studies described in clauses (i)(II) and (ii)(I) of section 103(d)(1)(A) of Public Law 108–361 and submit such studies to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than November 30, **[2016]** 2017;

(3) complete the feasibility study described in section 103(f)(1)(A) of Public Law 108–361 (118 Stat. 1694) and submit such study to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than December 31, 2017; and

(4) provide a progress report on the status of the feasibility studies referred to in paragraphs (1) through (3) to the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and each 180 days thereafter until December 31, 2017, as applicable. The report shall include timelines for study completion, draft environmental impact statements, final environmental impact statements, and Records of Decision.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized:

(thousand dollars)

Agency/Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Net Appropriation in this Bill
Corps FUSRAP		1		103,000
EERE Program Direction	2006	110,500	164,198	149,500
EERE Weatherization Activities	2012	1,400,000	68,000	215,000
EERE State Energy Programs	2012	125,000	50,000	50,000
EERE Marine and Hydrokinetic R&D	2012	50,000	34,000	37,000
Nuclear Energy	2009	495,000	792,000	1,011,616
Nuclear Energy Infrastructure and Facilities	2009	145,000	245,000	253,085
Fossil Energy	2009	641,000	727,320	645,000
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	2014	20,000	20,000	14,950
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	2003	not specified	172,856	257,000
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	2003	not specified	6,000	6,500
Energy Information Administration	1984	not specified	55,870	122,000
Office of Science	2013	6,007,000	4,876,000	5,400,000
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	2013	312,000	265,000	305,889
Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Program	2012	not specified	6,000	5,000
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup:				
West Valley Demonstration	1981	5,000	5,000	61,613
Departmental Administration	1984	246,963	185,682	130,971
Atomic Energy Defense Activities:				
National Nuclear Security Administration:				
Weapons Activities	2016	8,802,797	8,846,948	9,285,147
Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation	2016	1,941,500	1,940,302	1,821,916
Naval Reactors	2016	1,359,996	1,375,496	1,420,120
Federal Salaries and Expenses	2016	388,000	383,666	382,387
Defense Environmental Cleanup	2016	5,130,550	5,289,742	5,226,950
Other Defense Activities	2016	770,522	776,425	776,425
Power Marketing Administrations:				
Southwestern	1984	40,254	36,229	11,057
Western Area	1984	259,700	194,630	95,581
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	1984	not specified	29,582	0
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	2016	29,150	29,150	31,000
Denali Commission	2008	not specified	21,800	11,000
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	1985	460,000	448,200	149,268

¹ Program was initiated in 1972 and has never received a separate authorization

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

<i>Department or Activity</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Department of Energy: Weapons Activities	106,126,393
Department of Energy: Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	33,127,803
Department of Energy: Naval Reactors	307,262

COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

[In millions of dollars]

	302 (b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Mandatory	0	0	0	0
Discretionary	37,444	37,625	37,444	¹ 37,625

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections prepared by the Congressional Budget Office of outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2017	² 21,939
2018	10,578
2019	3,559
2020	832
2021 and future years	433

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amount of financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2017	157	² 31

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: April 19, 2016

Measure: Energy and Water Appropriations Bill, FY 2017

Motion by: Ms. Kaptur

Description of Motion: To strike provisions prohibiting funding to implement new regulations on fill material and waters of the U.S., to require permits for certain agricultural activities, to restrict firearms on Army Corps of Engineers land, and to implement the National Ocean Policy and provisions related to western water.

Results: Defeated 18 yeas to 32 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL					
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
Corps of Engineers - Civil					
Investigations.....	121,000	85,000	120,000	-1,000	+35,000
Construction.....	1,862,250	1,090,000	1,945,580	+83,330	+855,580
Mississippi River and Tributaries.....	345,000	222,000	345,000	---	+123,000
Operations and Maintenance.....	3,137,000	2,705,000	3,157,000	+20,000	+452,000
Regulatory Program.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	---	---
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP).....	112,000	103,000	103,000	-9,000	---
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.....	28,000	30,000	34,000	+6,000	+4,000
Expenses.....	179,000	180,000	180,000	+1,000	---
Office of Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works).....	4,750	5,000	4,750	---	-250
Total, title I, Department of Defense - Civil...	5,989,000	4,620,000	6,089,330	+100,330	+1,469,330
Appropriations.....	(5,989,000)	(4,620,000)	(6,089,330)	(+100,330)	(+1,469,330)
Rescissions.....	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Central Utah Project Completion Account					
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	10,000	5,600	11,000	+1,000	+5,400
Bureau of Reclamation					
Water and Related Resources.....	1,118,972	813,402	982,972	-136,000	+169,570
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	49,528	55,606	55,606	+6,078	---
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	37,000	36,000	36,000	-1,000	---
Policy and Administration.....	59,500	59,000	59,000	-500	---
Indian Water Rights Settlements.....	---	106,151	---	---	-106,151
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund.....	---	36,000	---	---	-36,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation.....	1,265,000	1,106,159	1,133,578	-131,422	+27,419
=====					
Total, title II, Department of the Interior.....	1,275,000	1,111,759	1,144,578	-130,422	+32,819
Appropriations.....	(1,275,000)	(1,111,759)	(1,144,578)	(-130,422)	(+32,819)
Rescissions.....	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Energy Programs					
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.....	2,073,000	2,898,400	1,825,000	-248,000	-1,073,400
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.....	206,000	282,300	225,000	+19,000	-37,300
Nuclear Energy.....	860,000	842,020	875,000	+15,000	+32,980

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Defense function.....	126,161	151,876	136,616	+10,455	-15,260
Subtotal.....	986,161	993,896	1,011,616	+25,455	+17,720
Fossil Energy Research and Development.....	632,000	360,000	645,000	+13,000	+285,000
Office of Technology Transitions.....	---	8,400	7,000	+7,000	-1,400
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.....	17,500	14,950	14,950	-2,550	---
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	212,000	257,000	257,000	+45,000	---
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.....	7,600	6,500	6,500	-1,100	---
Energy Information Administration.....	122,000	131,125	122,000	---	-9,125
Non-defense Environmental Cleanup.....	255,000	218,400	226,745	-28,255	+8,345
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.....	673,749	---	698,540	+24,791	+698,540
Science.....	5,350,200	5,572,069	5,400,000	+49,800	-172,069
Nuclear Waste Disposal.....	---	---	150,000	+150,000	+150,000
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy.....	291,000	350,000	305,889	+14,889	-44,111
Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs.....	---	22,930	---	---	-22,930
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program. Offsetting collection.....	42,000	37,000	37,000	-5,000	---
Proposed change in subsidy cost.....	-25,000	-30,000	-30,000	-5,000	---
Subtotal.....	17,000	1,020,000	7,000	-10,000	-1,020,000
Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loans program.....	6,000	5,000	5,000	-1,000	---
Departmental Administration.....	248,142	270,037	233,971	-14,171	-36,066

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Miscellaneous revenues.....	-117,171	-103,000	-103,000	+14,171	---
Net appropriation.....	130,971	167,037	130,971	---	-36,066
Office of the Inspector General.....	46,424	44,424	44,424	-2,000	---
Total, Energy programs.....	11,026,605	12,339,431	11,082,635	+56,030	-1,256,796
Atomic Energy Defense Activities					
National Nuclear Security Administration					
Weapons Activities.....	8,846,948	9,285,147	9,285,147	+438,199	---
Rescission.....	---	-42,000	-42,000	-42,000	---
Budget amendment rescission.....	---	-8,400	---	---	+8,400
Subtotal.....	8,846,948	9,234,747	9,243,147	+396,199	+8,400
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation.....	1,940,302	1,821,916	1,821,916	-118,386	---
Rescission.....	---	-14,000	-14,000	-14,000	---
Subtotal.....	1,940,302	1,807,916	1,807,916	-132,386	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Naval Reactors.....	1,375,496	1,420,120	1,420,120	+44,624	---
Federal Salaries and Expenses.....	383,666	412,817	382,387	-1,279	-30,430
Rescission.....	-19,900	---	---	+19,900	---
Subtotal.....	363,766	412,817	382,387	+18,621	-30,430
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration.....	12,526,512	12,875,600	12,853,570	+327,058	-22,030
Environmental and Other Defense Activities					
Defense Environmental Cleanup.....	5,289,742	5,226,950	5,226,950	-62,792	---
Budget amendment.....	---	8,400	---	---	-8,400
Subtotal.....	5,289,742	5,235,350	5,226,950	-62,792	-8,400
Defense Environmental cleanup (Legislative proposal).....	---	155,100	---	---	-155,100

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Defense Activities.....	776,425	791,552	776,425	---	-15,127
Total, Environmental and Other Defense Activities.....	6,066,167	6,182,002	6,003,375	-62,792	-178,627
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities.....	18,592,679	19,057,602	18,856,945	+264,266	-200,657
Power Marketing Administrations /1					
Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.....	6,900	1,000	1,000	-5,900	---
Offsetting collections.....	-6,900	-1,000	-1,000	+5,900	---
Subtotal.....	---	---	---	---	---
Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.....	47,361	45,643	45,643	-1,718	---
Offsetting collections.....	-35,961	-34,586	-34,586	+1,375	---
Subtotal.....	11,400	11,057	11,057	-343	---
Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration.....	307,714	307,144	307,144	-570	---
Offsetting collections.....	-214,342	-211,563	-211,563	+2,779	---
Subtotal.....	93,372	95,581	95,581	+2,209	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund.....	4,490	4,070	4,070	-420	---
Offsetting collections.....	-4,262	-3,838	-3,838	+424	---
Subtotal.....	228	232	232	+4	---
Total, Power Marketing Administrations.....	105,000	106,870	106,870	+1,870	---
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission					
Salaries and expenses.....	319,800	346,800	346,800	+27,000	---
Revenues applied.....	-319,800	-346,800	-346,800	-27,000	---
General Provisions					
Title III Rescissions:					
Department of Energy:					
Energy Efficiency and Energy Reliability.....	-3,806	---	---	+3,806	---
Science.....	-3,200	---	---	+3,200	---
Weapons activities (050).....	---	---	-64,126	-64,126	-64,126
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (050).....	---	---	-19,128	-19,128	-19,128
Naval Reactors (050).....	---	---	-307	-307	-307
Subtotal.....	-7,006	---	-83,561	-76,555	-83,561
Total, title III, Department of Energy.....	29,717,278	31,503,903	29,962,889	+245,611	-1,541,014
Appropriations.....	(29,744,184)	(31,568,303)	(30,102,450)	(+358,266)	(-1,466,853)
Rescissions.....	(-26,906)	(-64,400)	(-139,561)	(-112,655)	(-75,161)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Appalachian Regional Commission.....	146,000	120,000	146,000	---	+26,000
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.....	29,150	31,000	31,000	+1,850	---
Delta Regional Authority.....	25,000	15,936	15,000	-10,000	-936
Denali Commission.....	11,000	15,000	11,000	---	-4,000
Northern Border Regional Commission.....	7,500	5,000	5,000	-2,500	---
Southeast Crescent Regional Commission.....	250	---	250	---	+250
Nuclear Regulatory Commission:					
Salaries and expenses.....	990,000	970,163	936,121	-53,879	-34,042
Revenues.....	-872,864	-851,161	-786,853	+86,011	+64,308
Subtotal.....	117,136	119,002	149,268	+32,132	+30,266

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2016
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2017
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General.....	12,136	12,129	12,129	-7	---
Revenues.....	-10,060	-10,044	-10,044	+16	---
Subtotal.....	2,076	2,085	2,085	+9	---
Total, Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	119,212	121,087	151,353	+32,141	+30,266
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board.....	3,600	3,600	3,600	---	---
Total, title IV, Independent agencies.....	341,712	311,623	363,203	+21,491	+51,580
Appropriations.....	(341,712)	(311,623)	(363,203)	(+21,491)	(+51,580)
Grand total.....	37,322,990	37,547,285	37,560,000	+237,010	+12,715
Appropriations.....	(37,349,896)	(37,611,685)	(37,699,561)	(+349,665)	(+87,876)
Rescissions.....	(-26,906)	(-64,400)	(-139,561)	(-112,655)	(-75,161)

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

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

We commend Chairman Rogers and Chairman Simpson for their efforts to assemble this bill in an inclusive manner. The bill funds critical water resource projects, supports science activities necessary for American competitiveness and contributes to our national defense through vital weapons, naval reactor research, and nonproliferation funding, all priorities that unite rather than divide us. Chairman Simpson has worked hard to incorporate the interests of Members from both parties. As a result, much of the funding in this bill is a reflection of priorities from both sides of the aisle.

It is sad that the Majority would jeopardize this good start by adding ideological riders on the Clean Water Act, guns on Corps lands and the California drought. We should not have to remind our Majority colleagues that similar provisions have imperiled passage of this bill in the past. In fiscal year 2016, nearly all of the Democratic Members of the House voted against this bill with far fewer poison pill riders. The Administration has been on record with veto threats over nearly identical language in the past.

The subcommittee's allocation is \$37,444,000,000, \$167,815,000 above the Administration's budget request and \$259,010,000 above the 2016 level. The defense allocation is \$184,010,000 above 2016, while the non-defense allocation is \$75,000,000 above 2016.

We commend the Chairman for increasing Corps of Engineers' funding by \$1,469,330,000 above the President's inadequate request, ensuring that some ongoing projects will continue. The bill provides \$6,089,330,000 for the Army Corps of Engineers, representing the highest funding level the agency has ever received. The bill provides approximately \$1,263,000,000 for projects funded from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, approximately the same as 2016. This funding will allow preventive and proactive investments necessary for the economy and the safety of American citizens. The funding above the request will also allow investments in the nation's ports and waterways, which are critical to ensuring that American made goods can move to market, both domestically and abroad. We firmly believe that our underinvestment in infrastructure continues to hamper economic gains and prolongs the underemployment plaguing our middle class.

While this bill ensures increased investment beyond that included in the budget request, we should be doing even more to build infrastructure and create jobs. Federal support of water resource projects creates construction jobs and indirect economic benefits that encourage local businesses and individuals to embrace risk and make critical investments in their communities. The inclusion of six new study starts and four new construction projects will allow incremental progress in addressing the tens of billions in projects awaiting funding.

Every year, this important bill sets the path for America's energy future and we note that, more than ever before, our course is set towards the true North of energy independence. Research at the Department of Energy has led to technological advances that have drastically altered global energy markets. Whereas we were once subject to the whims of OPEC and completely reliant on their supply of crude, new drilling techniques developed with government support have revitalized the domestic oil and gas industry. This American energy resurgence has led to a 19% decrease in the volume of crude imports since 2011 and a dramatic fall in the price, which together have slashed our energy trade deficit. In January 2012, America spent roughly \$36 billion on net energy imports, but thanks to the innovation spurred by the Department of Energy, by December of last year, that number had fallen to less than \$12 billion. While the low prices of the last few months have squeezed American producers, our new capacity to quickly ramp up production has allowed the United States to replace Saudi Arabia as the swing producer in the global oil market. This dramatic shift will shield us from future price shocks while also causing significant budget shortfalls for oil-dependent nations, including Russia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela as well as the terrorist organization, ISIS.

These significant strides towards America's energy security should be applauded, but we must not lose our momentum by resting on our laurels. To finally free ourselves from our energy dependence, as well as to drastically cut our dangerous carbon emissions, we must continue to strongly fund DOE's efforts. Unfortunately, constraints on the allocation did not allow additional funding for Mission Innovation—an effort to double clean energy research and development by 2021. This lack of resources will necessarily delay progress on breakthroughs in energy efficiency and clean energy and hinder innovation to drive sustained economic growth in the clean energy economy of the future.

The Science and ARPA-E accounts, critical to the competitiveness of our nation, are \$49,800,000 and \$14,889,000 above the level of funding provided in 2016 respectively. With a return on investment of 20 to 67 percent, publicly funded research grows our economy and helps the United States maintain its position as the global leader in innovation. If the U.S. is to truly achieve energy independence and tackle the challenges posed by climate change, the federal government must continue to prioritize investments in cutting edge research at our national laboratories and universities along with supporting advancements in high-potential, high-impact energy technologies that are too early for private-sector investment.

With regard to the applied energy programs at the Department of Energy, investments in energy technology programs are once again skewed too heavily toward nuclear and fossil fuels though we recognize that the level of renewable energy funding is higher than that of any recent year. We must provide for critical research and development for the nuclear and fossil energy sectors to increase efficiency and reduce emissions of those sources that currently provide the bulk of our electricity generation, but continued and sustained research and development programs in renewable energy are necessary and appropriate. Renewable energy has achieved cost

competitiveness in some areas, yet further investment can drive down the costs of existing technology and provide breakthroughs in others. Investment in portfolio diversity remains necessary for the long term, particularly given the rapidly shifting energy outlook.

The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) continues to be plagued by breathtaking cost overruns and schedule delays, and the Chairman continues the strong oversight of the NNSA. While we understand the need to modernize a complex built substantially in the 1950s, we continue to question whether the organization has the necessary tools and processes to continue to manage large increases in these activities year after year. Within the Weapons account, we commend the Chairman for his strong support of the dismantlement activities, which will not only contribute to the dismantlement of weapons retired prior to 2009, it will bring additional needed workforce to the Pantex facility in Texas in support of the larger mission of maintaining our nuclear stockpile.

Nonproliferation programs are our first line of defense and the most cost-effective way to achieve the urgent goal of securing and reducing the amount of vulnerable bomb-grade material. The bill includes \$1,807,916,000 for these critical programs, \$132,386,000 below 2016. While we understand the Chairman met the Administration's budget request for non-proliferation, the recent terror attacks in Paris and Belgium are proof that we should be increasing our expenditures on proliferation risks. In March 2015, the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board recommended that the Department expand its nonproliferation efforts and augment existing funding and expressed concern about the recent trend of falling budgets for the core non-proliferation efforts.

While the funding levels of the bill would be a basis for negotiation, the inclusion of controversial riders is an unnecessary diversion from our primary responsibility—ensuring that taxpayer funds are invested wisely in Federal programs that will contribute to the economic vitality of our nation. The Administration has issued a veto threat on the Senate fiscal year 2017 Energy and Water Development bill if the final bill includes ideological riders that are beyond the scope of the funding legislation.

Four of the water riders taken together risk protection of the world's most precious resource: water. The first Clean Water Act provision prevents the Corps of Engineers from taking steps to clarify which waters are protected by the Clean Water Act and keeps in place a widely-acknowledged state of confusion about the scope of the law's pollution control programs. The second prevents the Corps of Engineers from using funds to "develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce any change" to regulations pertaining to the definitions of the terms "fill material" or "discharge of fill material" under the Clean Water Act. This rider would lock in industry loopholes, leaving many of our nation's waterways vulnerable to harmful pollution. Finally, the bill includes provisions regarding agricultural exemptions to the Clean Water Act and a prohibition of activities related to the National Ocean Policy.

An additional six riders related to California's complex water challenges were added this year to the Committee's mark, injecting ill-considered and controversial language which should be considered in the appropriate authorizing committees under regular

order. The language preempts state water law, court decisions and statutory environmental protections and has no place on an appropriations bill.

The inclusion of the rider allowing guns to be carried on all Corps of Engineers lands injects into the bill an unnecessarily partisan topic that is unwarranted. We disagree with the notion that reasonable limits on where guns can be carried are an infringement upon the Second Amendment. We see no need to contribute to an environment where guns are commonplace in recreational areas where families are trying to escape the pressures of everyday life.

Finally, this bill is another reminder of Congress's failure to invest adequately in the development and upkeep of water systems serving American communities, exemplified by the tragedy that occurred in Flint, Michigan, where thousands of children and other residents were poisoned by contaminated water as a result of corroding lead pipes. Compounded by the inaction of state officials and an apparent cover-up to hide the extent of the danger from residents, the full scale of this tragedy will likely be unknown for years. A Federal State of Emergency was declared for Flint. Congress has a responsibility to provide critical resources to help repair decaying infrastructure, to support services for those affected, including the children whose physical and cognitive development has been harmed from lack of access to safe drinking water, and to protect other communities from the experience of Flint. Yet the Committee voted down an amendment offered by Representatives DeLauro and McCollum to provide emergency funding to begin to address these responsibilities.

In spite of these concerns, we would like to reiterate our appreciation for the Chairman's work with us on many issues, continuing the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee's tradition of a collegial and bipartisanship process. The Subcommittee has operated collaboratively and effectively for many years and, within the constraints facing the bill, it addresses many of the interests we have expressed. The Energy and Water bill's allocation seemingly comes at the expense of critical investments in other Subcommittees, as we still do not have a full set of Subcommittee allocations. We look forward to the day when allocations across all Subcommittees are returned to acceptable levels and to working with the Chairman and the members of this Committee to advance the process. However, we cannot support this bill given the ideological riders currently included in the Committee product.

NITA M. LOWEY.
MARCY KAPTUR.

