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Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 41302
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Energy and Water FY 2000

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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DOE ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY APPROPRIATIONS - FY99
FY 1999 ENERGY & WATER APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 1999 Request	Final Omnibus Appropriations
Solar & Renewables		
Solar buildings	5.0	2.9
PV	78.8	66.8
Solar thermal	22.5	17.0
Biopower	42.9	31.0
Transportation biofuels	46.9	41.8
Wind power	43.5	33.2
REPI	4.0	4.0
Solar program support/restructuring	14.0	0.0
International	8.8	3.8
Solar technology transfer	1.4	0.0
NREL	5.0	2.0
Geothermal	33.0	28.5
Hydrogen	24.0	21.0
Hydropower	4.0	2.0
Renewable Indian Resources	0.0	3.5
Superconductivity	32.0	32.5
Energy storage	6.0	4.5
EMF	0.0	0.0
Transmission Reliability	0.0	2.5
Climate Challenge	0.5	0.0
Program Direction	17.0	17.1
Remote power initiative	0.0	4.0
ER Renewables Basic Research	47.9	47.9
Total, DOE Solar & Renewables	437.2	365.9

DREW!

NO funding

Jeffords - what # will they be satisfied with

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sight

Renewables key to future U.S. energy policy

By Sen. Harry Reid

The time when we viewed environmental and energy policies as separate issues has passed. The growing consensus that we are witnessing unprecedented environmental change largely as a result of our reliance of fossil fuels reinforces my belief that stewardship of the environment and energy use are inextricably linked.

In recent weeks, the Senate has spent many hours debating what to do to address the rising price of gasoline. Some have promoted the idea of declaring a "tax holiday," which would reduce the federal gasoline tax by 4.3 cents per gallon. Others have championed prospecting for petroleum believed to lie beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

However, tapping into the Highway Trust Fund, which accrues from the gas tax, and developing the fossil fuels in American's last pristine arctic ecosystem are short-sighted actions that would likely fail to lower the price of gasoline at the pump.

Disagreements over gasoline taxes and domestic production aside, almost everyone agrees that the United States would benefit from refocusing congressional attention on national energy policy. One goal of any such policy must be to reduce America's dependence on imported petroleum. Reducing America's dependence on foreign oil supplies is a daunting, but important, challenge that will require a multifaceted solution.

I believe that renewable energy sources must play a major role in combating our addiction to foreign oil, because

any long-term solution should recognize that we need energy, and that we must account for the environmental impacts of our energy use.

We have learned during the Clinton-Gore administration that choosing between a clean environment and a healthy economy is a false choice. Indeed, a vibrant economy springs from a robust environment. Diversifying America's energy portfolio to include a greater percentage of renewable energy would yield national security and trade balance dividends. It would also result in major air and water quality improvements.

Unfortunately, disagreements in Congress regarding the potential threat and possible avenues for addressing the problem of global climate change have had the perverse effect of distracting us from the nonpartisan task of protecting and enhancing our planet's environment.

As we work to allocate resources in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill this year, I am committed to making renewable energy technologies a priority. Clean, renewable energy sources, such as wind, biomass, sunshine and geothermal heat, represent healthy alternatives to America's debilitating reliance on fossil fuels.

Renewable energy sources may also provide the spark necessary to reinvigorate America's rural economies, many of which have misused oil on the unprecedented economic boom enjoyed by most of America.

In Nevada, the notion of using the earth's natural warmth to heat homes and other buildings, for industrial purposes, and to generate electricity represents a very real and profitable possibility.



FILE PHOTO

Sen. Reid

GeoPowering the West, a new geothermal energy initiative spearheaded by Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and the Energy Department, will provide federal leadership in the drive to develop this promising energy resource.

The ambitious goal of GeoPowering the West is to produce 10 percent of all electricity used in the West from geothermal resources by 2020. Fulfilling the promise of GeoPowering the West would be a significant step toward ensuring that the West receives 10 percent of its electricity from non-hydro power renewables by 2005, a goal shared by the Western Governor's Association and the Western Regional Air Partnership.

Today, 6 percent of California's elec-

tricity is generated by geothermal power plants; and, according to geologists, Nevada has even greater geothermal potential than California. GeoPowering the West is consistent with both national and regional goals designed to reduce our dependence on hydrocarbon fuels while cleaning America's air and water.

Although the distribution of economic geothermal energy is largely restricted to the West, the wide geographic distribution of the other renewable energy sources suggest that all of America will benefit from increased use of solar, wind and biomass energy.

Anywhere the sun shines, the wind blows, or plants grow, we will someday be more reliant on renewable energy than fossil fuels. The sooner that day arrives, the healthier our environment and the safer our children will be from foreign oil barons and fossil fuel pollution.

Protecting the environment both locally and globally guarantees that Nevada families and other visitors will enjoy, undiminished, Nevada's natural treasures, such as the awe-inspiring Black Rock Desert, the cultural treasure trove of Sloan petroglyphs, Lake Tahoe and Great Basin National Park.

In addition to protecting our air and water quality, expanded use of renewable energy also ensures a strengthened economy and relief from foreign oil dependencies to come.

Sen. Reid, a Democrat from Nevada, is ranking member on the Environment and Public Works Fisheries, Wildlife and Drinking Water Subcommittee.

JIM JEFFORDS



UNITED STATES SENATOR • VERMONT

728 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone (202) 224-5141

To: Jeff Seabright

From: Dave Hunter

Re: Renewable Energy

Date: 4/6/00

Number of pages (including cover sheet): 8

JAMES M. JEFFORDS
VERMONT

COMMITTEES:
HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS
CHAIRMAN

Subcommittees:
Aging
Children and Families (ex officio)
Employment, Safety, and Training
Public Health (ex officio)

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4503

April 6, 2000

FINANCE

Subcommittees:
Health Care
International Trade
Social Security and Family Policy

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TOLL FREE TDD/TTY: 1-800-835-5500

vermont@jjeffords.senate.gov
<http://www.senate.gov/~jeffords>

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to ask that you strongly consider vetoing the Energy and Water Appropriations bill if your budget request for renewable energy research and development programs is not met in full.

At no time has investment in renewable energy -- solar, wind, biomass, hydrogen, geothermal, hydropower -- been more important. Our reliance on oil imported from the Persian Gulf has thrown us into an energy crisis that has created a heating crisis in the Northeast, a transportation crisis for truckers, and threatens to increase inflation and slow the economy. By investing in renewable energy research and development, we enhance fuel and technology diversity and provide the United States with insulation from future oil price shocks. These investments also increase the U.S. market share of the growing market for energy-supply products, permit the expansion of high technology jobs within the U.S. economy, bring extra income to many farmers and local communities across the nation, and help the environment.

I have fought to support your budget request for renewable energy every year since your administration took office. Last month I led an effort that resulted in 56 United States Senators signing a letter in support of your full budget request for renewable energy. Unfortunately, even this strong show of support may not be enough. Last year, for example, I garnered 54 United States Senator's signatures in support of your request for renewable energy. Yet when I and over 20 cosponsors offered an amendment to the Energy and Water Appropriations bill to increase funding for renewable energy, the amendment lost--not from lack of support in the Senate, but from procedural tactics brought by the bill managers. In the four previous years my amendments to increase funding for renewable energy were accepted, but most of the money was lost in conference.

Without your active and vocal support, there is no guarantee that your full budget request for renewable energy will be enacted. I sincerely hope you will do all in your power to support full funding for renewable energy--including vetoing the bill if your request is not met. Thank you for taking these concerns into account.

Sincerely,

Jim Jeffords

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
720 Hart Building
Washington, DC 20510-4503
(202) 724-5141

MONTPELIER OFFICE:
58 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 223-5270

RUTLAND OFFICE:
Lindholm Building, 2nd Floor
2 South Main Street
Rutland, VT 05701
(802) 773-3475

BURLINGTON OFFICE:
30 Main Street
Suite 350
Burlington, VT 05401
(802) 650-6001

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 30, 2000

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici, Chairman
The Honorable Harry Reid, Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

Dear Chairman Domenici and Ranking Member Reid:

As you develop the FY2001 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, we ask that you consider supporting increases in funding for renewable energy -- solar, wind, biomass, hydrogen, geothermal, hydropower -- research and development programs. The Administration has proposed increasing obligations for renewables from \$310 million to \$409 million. This increase follows over \$20 million in cuts to renewables programs in FY2000, and an additional \$85 million in cuts from FY1995 to FY1999 in constant dollars.

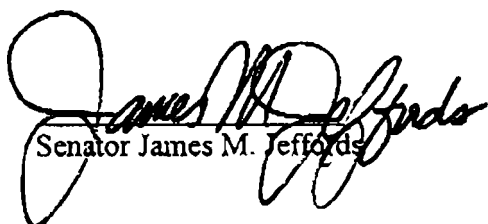
At no time has investment in renewable energy research and development been more important. We are in the midst of an oil crisis that has created a heating crisis in the Northeast, a transportation crisis for truckers, and threatens to increase inflation and slow the economy. The rapid rise in oil prices from their lowest levels in decades to their highest levels since the Persian Gulf crisis emphasizes the risk of relying on imported oil. Unless we act to diversify our energy supply, this volatility is only likely to grow worse. The United States currently imports slightly over half of its oil, but is expected to import over 70% by the year 2020. Since world oil production outside of the Middle East has already peaked, our future growth in oil consumption is likely to depend on the goodwill of frequently unstable and sometimes hostile Persian Gulf nations. By investing in renewable energy research and development, we enhance fuel and technology diversity and provide the United States with insulation from future oil price shocks.

Investments in renewable research and development also have important economic and military benefits. These investments increase the U.S. market share of the growing domestic and international markets for energy-supply products and permit the expansion of high technology jobs within the U.S. economy. Research in biomass and biofuels helps farmers by creating valuable new uses for agricultural products. Renewable energy has important military applications and is currently used on many remote military bases. These funds will also lead to improvements in distributed generation, energy storage, and reliability of the electric grid. Finally, renewables are bringing extra income to many farmers and local communities across the nation.

Page 2/ Renewable Budget

Renewable energy investments are critical to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, expand U.S. markets, help agriculture, and create jobs. These are vital programs to maintain our nation's interests. Thank you for taking into account these high priority investments.

Sincerely,



Senator James M. Jeffords



Senator William V. Roth, Jr.



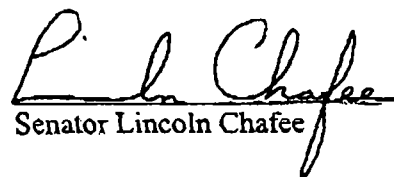
Senator Wayne Allard



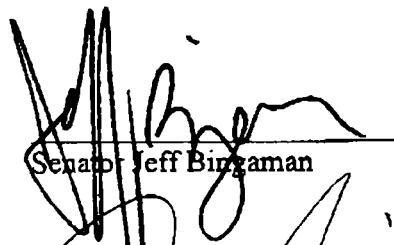
Senator Richard G. Lugar



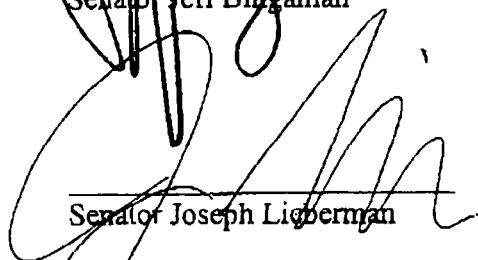
Senator Rod Grams



Senator Lincoln Chafee



Senator Jeff Bingaman



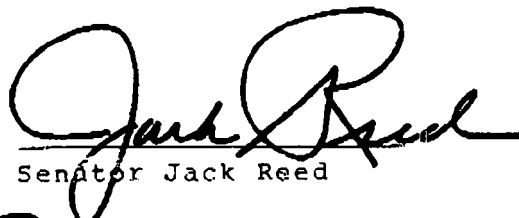
Senator Joseph Lieberman



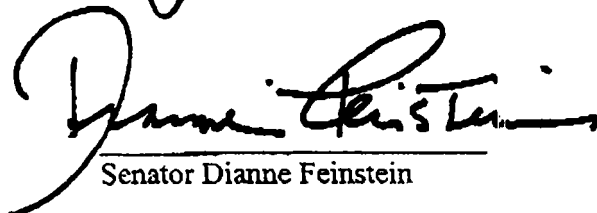
Senator Byron Dorgan



Senator Charles Schumer

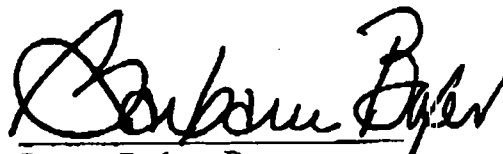
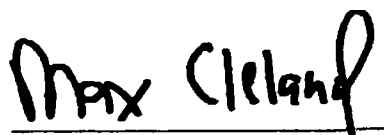
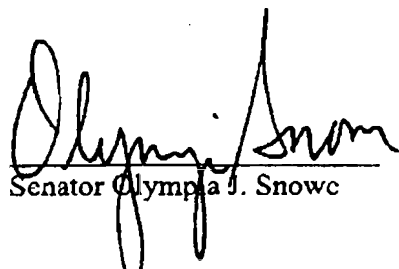
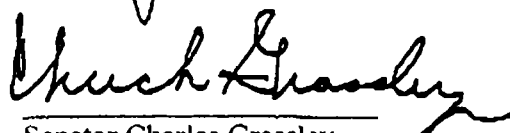
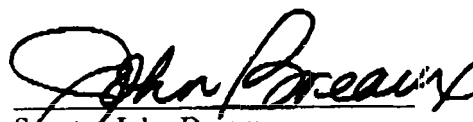
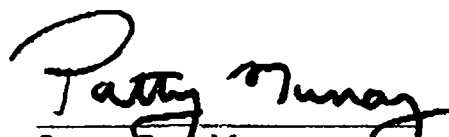


Senator Jack Reed



Senator Dianne Feinstein

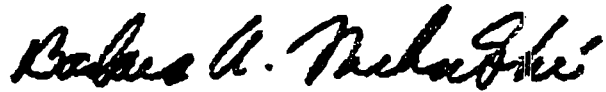
Page 3/ Renewable Budget


Senator Susan M. Collins
Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Max Cleland
Senator Olympia J. Snowe
Senator Daniel Akaka
Senator Charles Grassley
Senator Richard Durbin
Senator Mike Dewine
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Senator Gordon Smith
Senator John Breaux
Senator Patty Murray
Senator Charles Robb

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Senator Tom Harkin



Senator Barbara A. Mikulski



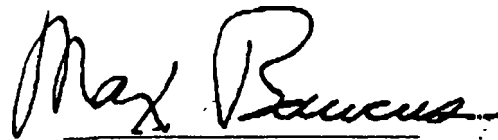
Senator Blanche L. Lincoln



Senator Bob Graham



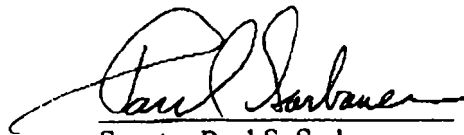
Senator Kent Conrad



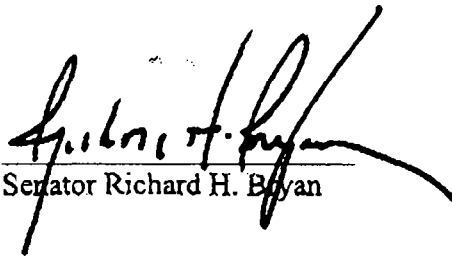
Senator Max Baucus



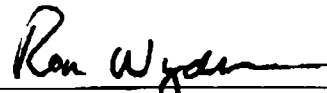
Senator Herb Kohl



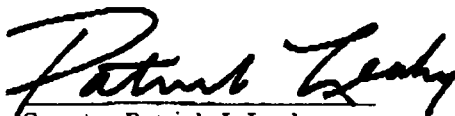
Senator Paul S. Sarbanes



Senator Richard H. Bryan



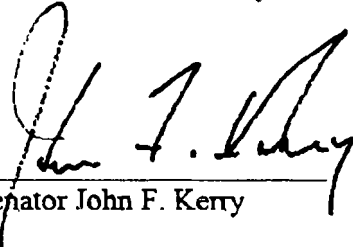
Senator Ron Wyden



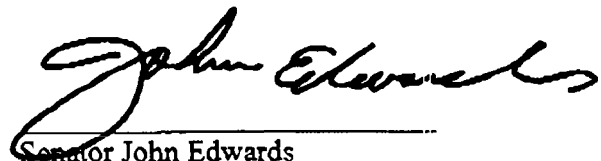
Senator Patrick J. Leahy



Senator Carl Levin



Senator John F. Kerry



Senator John Edwards

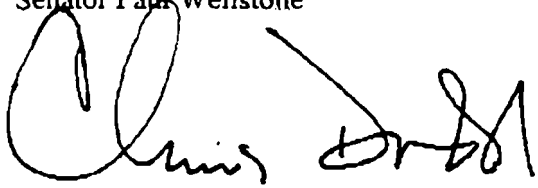
Page 5/ Renewable Budget



Senator Paul Wellstone



Senator Tim Johnson



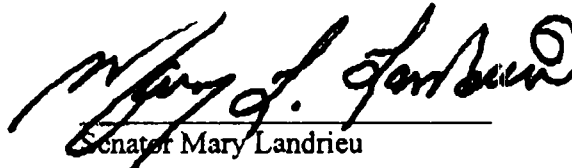
Senator Christopher J. Dodd



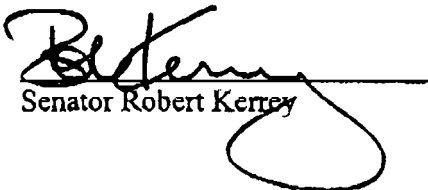
Senator Evan Bayh



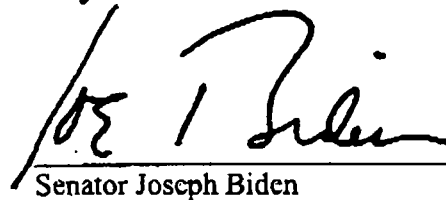
Senator Frank Lautenberg



Senator Mary Landrieu



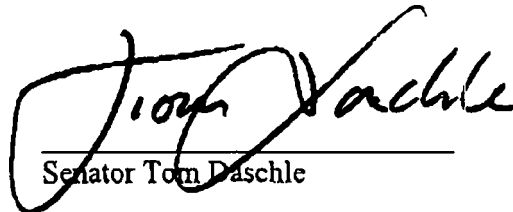
Senator Robert Kerrey



Senator Joseph Biden



Senator Robert Torricelli



Senator Tom Daschle



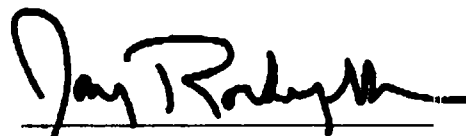
Senator Russell Feingold



Senator Edward M. Kennedy



Senator Michael D. Crapo



Senator John D. Rockefeller IV

Page 6/ Renewable Budget

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Slade Gorton", written over a horizontal line.

Senator Slade Gorton

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Orrin Hatch", written over a horizontal line.

Senator Orrin Hatch

APPROPS RIDERS

JOHN W. WARREN, VIRGINIA
JAMES H. INHOFE, OKLAHOMA
CRAG THOMAS, WYOMING
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
GEORGE V. VONNOVIC, OHIO
MICHAEL D. CRAPO, IDAHO
ROBERT P. BENNETT, UTAH
KAY BASLEY HUTCHSON, TEXAS
LINCOLN CHAPPEL, RHODE ISLAND

MAX BAUCUS, MONTANA
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, NEW YORK
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
HARRY REID, NEVADA
BOB GRAMM, FLORIDA
JOSEPH I. LIBERMAN, CONNECTICUT
BARBARA BOXER, CALIFORNIA
RON WYDEN, OREGON

DAVE CONOVER, STAFF DIRECTOR
TOM SLITKA, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8175

March 8, 2000

The Honorable Trent Lott, Majority Leader
United States Senate
487 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Trent:

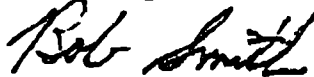
As you know, Appropriations season has begun. Since it has become a regular practice to attach environmental riders to appropriations legislation, I would like to take this time to clarify my position on these riders.

As Chairman of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee with jurisdiction over most environmental laws, I am concerned about this misuse of legislative riders. As a general matter, I believe strongly that most issues should be addressed through the traditional Committee process, with public hearings and an opportunity for a full debate. This is particularly true in the environmental area where the issues are often complex and contentious. Therefore, I intend to oppose most environmental riders.

In some cases, however, I recognize that the Committee process simply may not be able to address a legitimate environmental problem in a timely manner. For example, if the Committee considers legislation on a particular issue, but fails to report out a bill, the issue may then become the subject of an environmental rider. Under those circumstances, where the Committee has had an opportunity to act and where there has been extensive public debate on the issue, I will evaluate the individual environment rider on its merits. In some cases, I may support the rider; in others, I will oppose it.

I hope this clarifies my position on riders. Should you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,



Bob Smith, U.S.S.
Chairman

/pad

Dated 3/30/00

Dear Chairman Domenici and Ranking Member Reid:

As you develop the FY2001 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, we ask that you consider supporting increases in funding for renewable energy – solar, wind, biomass, hydrogen, geothermal, hydropower – research and development programs. The Administration has proposed increasing obligations for renewables from \$310 million to \$409 million. This increase follows over \$20 million in cuts to renewables programs in FY2000, and an additional \$85 million in cuts from FY1995 to FY1999 in constant dollars.

At no time has investment in renewable energy research and development been more important. We are in the midst of an oil crisis that has created a heating crisis in the Northeast, a transportation crisis for truckers, and threatens to increase inflation and slow the economy. The rapid rise in oil prices from their lowest levels in decades to their highest levels since the Persian Gulf crisis emphasizes the risk of relying on imported oil. Unless we act to diversify our energy supply, this volatility is only likely to grow worse. The United States currently imports slightly over half of its oil, but is expected to import over 70% by the year 2020. Since world oil production outside of the Middle East has already peaked, our future growth in oil consumption is likely to depend on the goodwill of frequently unstable and sometimes hostile Persian Gulf nations. By investing in renewable energy research and development, we enhance fuel and technology diversity and provide the United States with insulation from future oil price shocks.

Investments in renewable research and development also have important economic and military benefits. These investments increase the U.S. market share of the growing domestic and international markets for energy-supply products and permit the expansion of high technology jobs within the U.S. economy. Research in biomass and biofuels helps farmers by creating valuable new uses for agricultural products. Renewable energy has important military applications and is currently used on many remote military bases. These funds will also lead to improvements in distributed generation, energy storage, and reliability of the electric grid. Finally, renewables are bringing extra income to many farmers and local communities across the nation.

Renewable energy investments are critical to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, expand U.S. markets, help agriculture, and create jobs. These are vital programs to maintain our nation's interests. Thank you for taking into account these high priority investments.

56 SIGNATURES

Senator James M. Jeffords
Senator William V. Roth, Jr.
Senator Daniel Akaka
Senator Max Baucus
Senator Evan Bayh
Senator Joseph Biden
Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator John Breaux
Senator Richard H. Bryan
Senator Lincoln Chafee
Senator Max Cleland
Senator Susan M. Collins
Senator Kent Conrad
Senator Michael D. Crapo
Senator Tom Daschle
Senator Mike Dewine
Senator Christopher J. Dodd
Senator Byron Dorgan
Senator Richard Durbin
Senator John Edwards
Senator Russell Feingold
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Senator Slade Gorton
Senator Bob Graham
Senator Rod Grams
Senator Charles Grassley
Senator Tom Harkin
Senator Orrin Hatch

Senator Jeff Bingaman
Senator Wayne Allard
Senator Tim Johnson
Senator Edward M. Kennedy
Senator Robert Kerrey
Senator John F. Kerry
Senator Herb Kohl
Senator Mary Landrieu
Senator Frank Lautenberg
Senator Patrick J. Leahy
Senator Carl Levin
Senator Joseph Lieberman
Senator Blanche L. Lincoln
Senator Richard G. Lugar
Senator Barbara A. Mikulski
Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Senator Patty Murray
Senator Jack Reed
Senator Charles Robb
Senator John D. Rockefeller IV
Senator Paul S. Sarbanes
Senator Charles Schumer
Senator Gordon Smith
Senator Olympia J. Snowe
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Robert Torricelli
Senator Paul Wellstone
Senator Ron Wyden



122 C Street, NW, Suite 380
Washington, D.C. 20001
2) 383-2500 Fax (202) 383-2505
www.awea.org

Jeff Seabright

Debbie Reed

AX TRANSMITTAL

TO: _____ FAX: _____
FROM: Jaime Steve
DATE: 4/19
PAGE(S): 2 (including cover sheet): _____

Please respond by calling: main line 202-383-2500; 202-3832

MESSAGE: Re: Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV)

Now solidly pro-renewables.

(From today's issue
of The Hill.)

- J.

AWEA, formed in 1974, is the national trade association of the U.S. wind energy industry. The association's membership of more than 700 includes turbine manufacturers, wind project developers, utilities, academicians, and interested individuals from 49 states. More information on wind energy is available at the AWEA web site: <http://www.awea.org> or email: windmail@awea.org.

Renewables key to future U.S. energy policy

By Sen. Harry Reid

The time when we viewed environmental and energy policies as separate issues has passed. The growing consensus that we are witnessing unprecedented environmental change largely as a result of our reliance of fossil fuels reinforces my belief that stewardship of the environment and energy use are inextricably linked.

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However, tapping into the Highway Trust Fund, which accrues from the gas tax, and developing the fossil fuels in America's last pristine arctic ecosystem are short-sighted actions that would likely fail to lower the price of gasoline at the pump.

Disagreements over gasoline taxes and domestic production aside, almost everyone agrees that the United States would benefit from refocusing congressional attention on national energy policy. One goal of any such policy must be to reduce America's dependence on imported petroleum. Reducing America's dependence on foreign oil supplies is a daunting, but important, challenge that will require a multifaceted solution.

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any long-term solution should recognize that we need energy, and that we must account for the environmental impacts of our energy use.

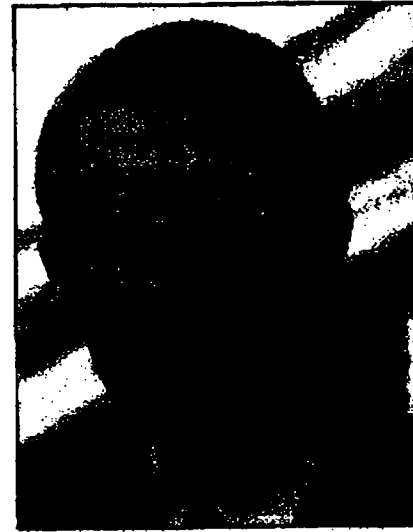
We have learned during the Clinton-Gore administration that choosing between a clean environment and a healthy economy is a false choice. Indeed, a vibrant economy springs from a robust environment. Diversifying America's energy portfolio to include a greater percentage of renewable energy would yield national security and trade balance dividends. It would also result in major air and water quality improvements.

Unfortunately, disagreements in Congress regarding the potential threat and possible avenues for addressing the problem of global climate change have had the perverse effect of distracting us from the nonpartisan task of protecting and enhancing our planet's environment.

As we work to allocate resources in the Energy and Water Appropriations bill this year, I am committed to making renewable energy technologies a priority. Clean, renewable energy sources, such as wind, biomass, sunshine and geothermal heat, represent healthy alternatives to America's debilitating reliance on fossil fuels.

Renewable energy sources may also provide the spark necessary to reinvigorate America's rural economies, many of which have missed out on the unprecedented economic boom enjoyed by most of America.

In Nevada, the notion of using the earth's natural warmth to heat homes and other buildings, for industrial purposes, and to generate electricity represents a very real and profitable possibility.



FILE PHOTO

Sen. Reid

GeoPowering the West, a new geothermal energy initiative spearheaded by Energy Secretary Bill Richardson and the Energy Department, will provide federal leadership in the drive to develop this promising energy resource.

The ambitious goal of GeoPowering the West is to produce 10 percent of all electricity used in the West from geothermal resources by 2020. Fulfilling the promise of GeoPowering the West would be a significant step toward ensuring that the West receives 10 percent of its electricity from non-hydro power renewables by 2005, a goal shared by the Western Governor's Association and the Western Regional Air Partnership.

Today, 6 percent of California's elec-

tricity is generated by geothermal power plants; and, according to geologists, Nevada has even greater geothermal potential than California. GeoPowering the West is consistent with both national and regional goals designed to reduce our dependence on hydrocarbon fuels while cleaning America's air and water.

Although the distribution of economic geothermal energy is largely restricted to the West, the wide geographic distribution of the other renewable energy sources suggest that all of America will benefit from increased use of solar, wind and biomass energy.

Anywhere the sun shines, the wind blows, or plants grow, we will someday be more reliant on renewable energy than fossil fuels. The sooner that day arrives, the healthier our environment and the safer our children will be from foreign oil barons and fossil fuel pollution.

Protecting the environment both locally and globally guarantees that Nevada families and other visitors will enjoy, undiminished, Nevada's natural treasures, such as the awe-inspiring Black Rock Desert, the cultural treasure trove of Sloan petroglyphs, Lake Tahoe and Great Basin National Park.

In addition to protecting our air and water quality, expanded use of renewable energy also ensures a strengthened economy and relief from foreign oil dependency that will pay dividends for generations to come.

Sen. Reid, a Democrat from Nevada, is ranking member on the Environment and Public Works Fisheries, Wildlife and Drinking Water Subcommittee.

*Energy Efficiency- Indoor Air Quality- Affordability-Durability-Financing***Update on the Hands-On BUILDER Event – May 22nd and 23rd**

The *Hands-On Builder: Technology Lab for Builders* is a little more than one month away and *YOU* don't want to miss this opportunity to bring immediate benefits back to your company – important information that will:

- reduce callbacks,
- ensure quality installation,
- open new markets, and
- make you a leader in the homebuilding industry.

At this two-day lab, participants will see live demonstrations at Civano of new technologies that will make housing more energy efficient, healthier, durable and less costly to maintain.

Not only will you get to see first hand how to install these different technologies, but you will benefit from the lessons learned at Civano, the largest planned sustainable community in the country and a PATH national demonstration site. Lessons such as reducing energy costs to a little over a \$1.00 a day, while at the same time improving indoor air quality.

May 22nd (8:00AM – 5:30PM)

Visit Civano and learn from experts how advanced technologies:

- Cost as compared to standard wood framing (per square foot of house; per square foot of wall; time to erect; and comparative labor costs);
- Improve durability; and
- Increase energy savings.

Attend technology demonstrations and hear from Civano builders the:

- Special considerations required when using advanced housing technologies;
- Reactions by trades and subcontractors to new technologies as a building system; and
- Buyer acceptance and how using new technologies have opened up untapped consumer markets.

May 23rd (8:15AM – 5:15PM)

Interactive sessions about how new technologies are changing the housing industry. Discussions will focus on the:

- Lessons learned from using new technologies by home building pioneers;
- Future of high-tech building;
- High-tech building by big builders;

Energy Efficiency- Indoor Air Quality- Affordability-Durability-Financing

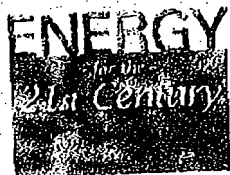
- Issues with breaking through city codes;
- New Fannie Mae financing tools that reward home builders and home buyers for building energy and resource efficient housing;
- Competitive edge that is gained through marketing these advanced technologies.

Plus

- “Hands-on Circle” – bring your plans and ideas, pull up a chair, and ask the experts; and
- Networking with other builders, lenders, and trade contractors looking to gain a competitive edge in the home building industry.

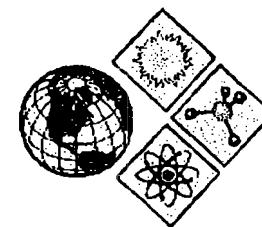
Hear from national experts and big builders such as: Stefanos Polyzoides of Moule and Polyzoides Architects & Planners, David Baird of Baird Design & Building, John Wesley Miller of John Wesley Miller Companies, Robert Storie of ContraVest Properties, Inc., Michael Frerking of Living Systems Architecture, Harris Lowenhaupt of Caste Earth, Randy Luther of Centex Corporation, David Cohen of K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc., Randy Folts of Pulte Corporation, John Laswick of City of Tucson, Eileen Alduenda of the Tucson Institute for Sustainable Communities, David Kipnis of Marketing Solutions, and Lucy Kraft of Long Realty.

All of this for the low cost of \$295 (price includes meals). Mark your calendars and attend Hands-on BUILDER. But don't wait – space is limited. Registration forms are available on the PATH web site (www.pathnet.org). The DoubleTree Hotel still has reasonable rates if you call now (1-800-222-8733).

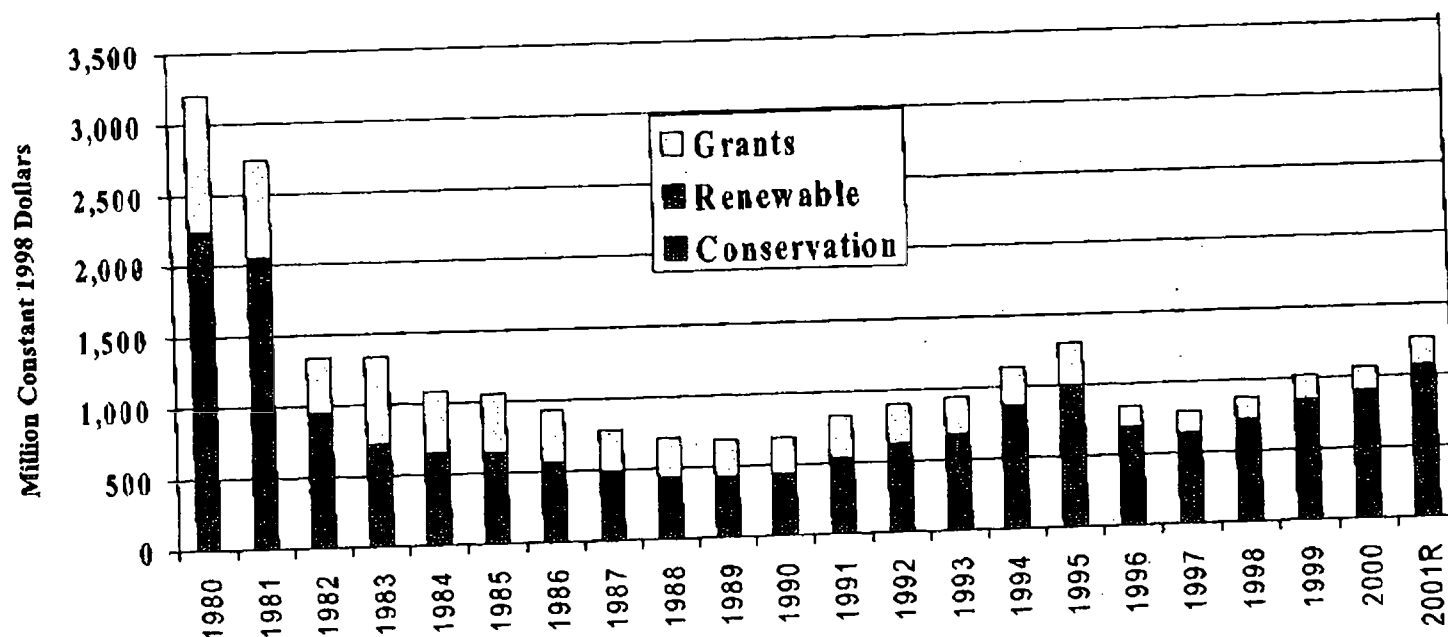


Strength Through Science

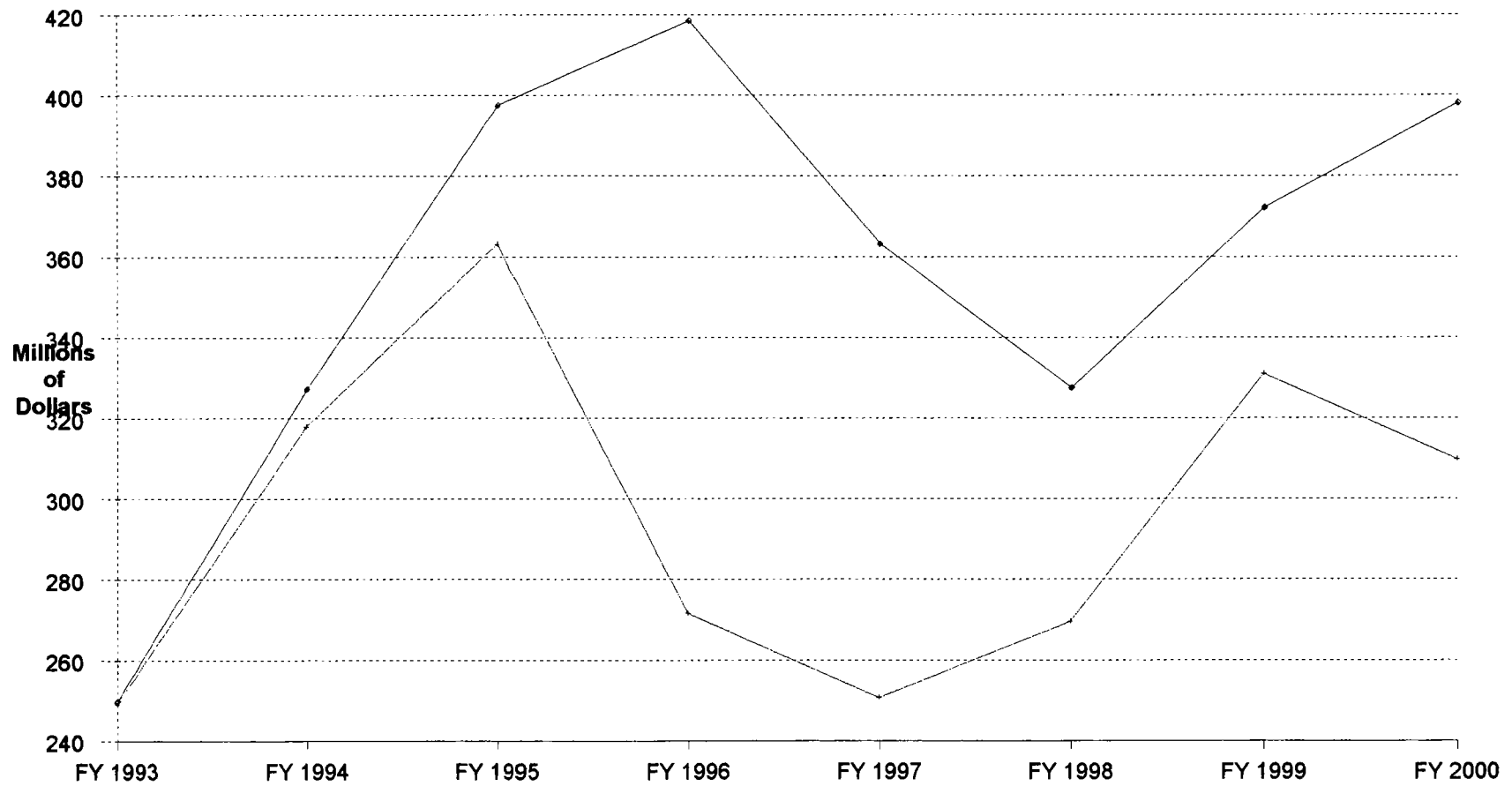
FY 2001 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Budget



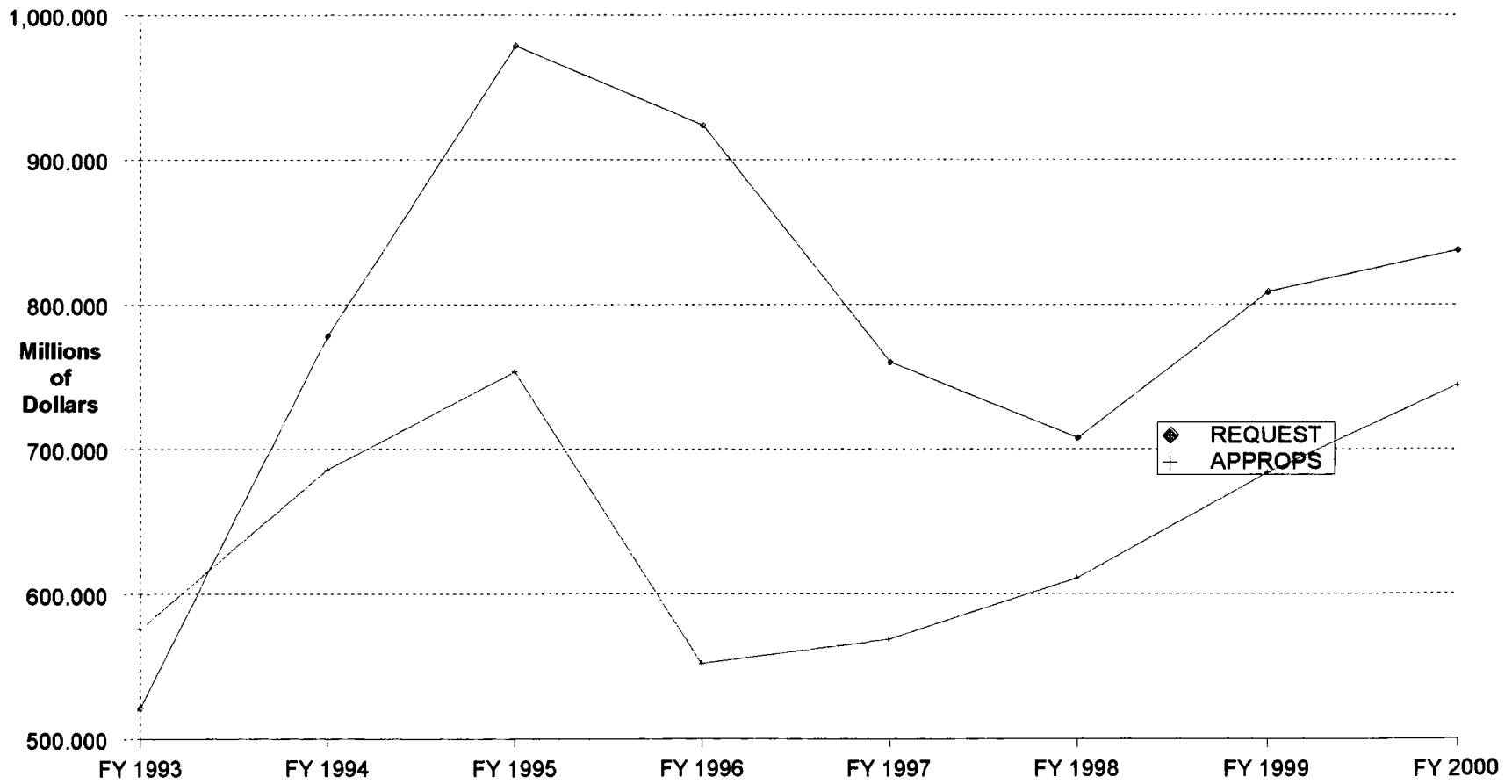
EERE Budget History 1980-2001



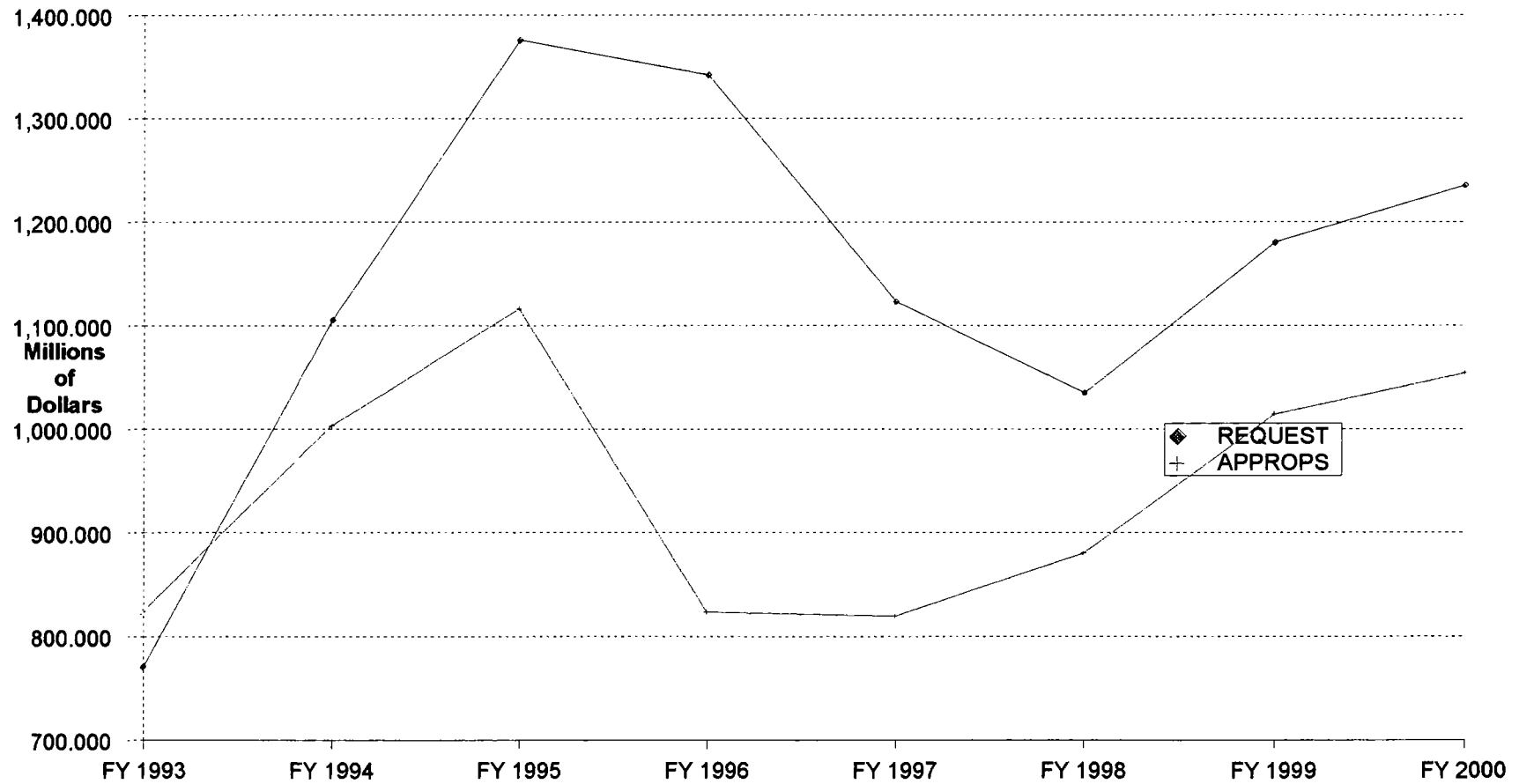
Solar & Renewable Energy



Energy Conservation



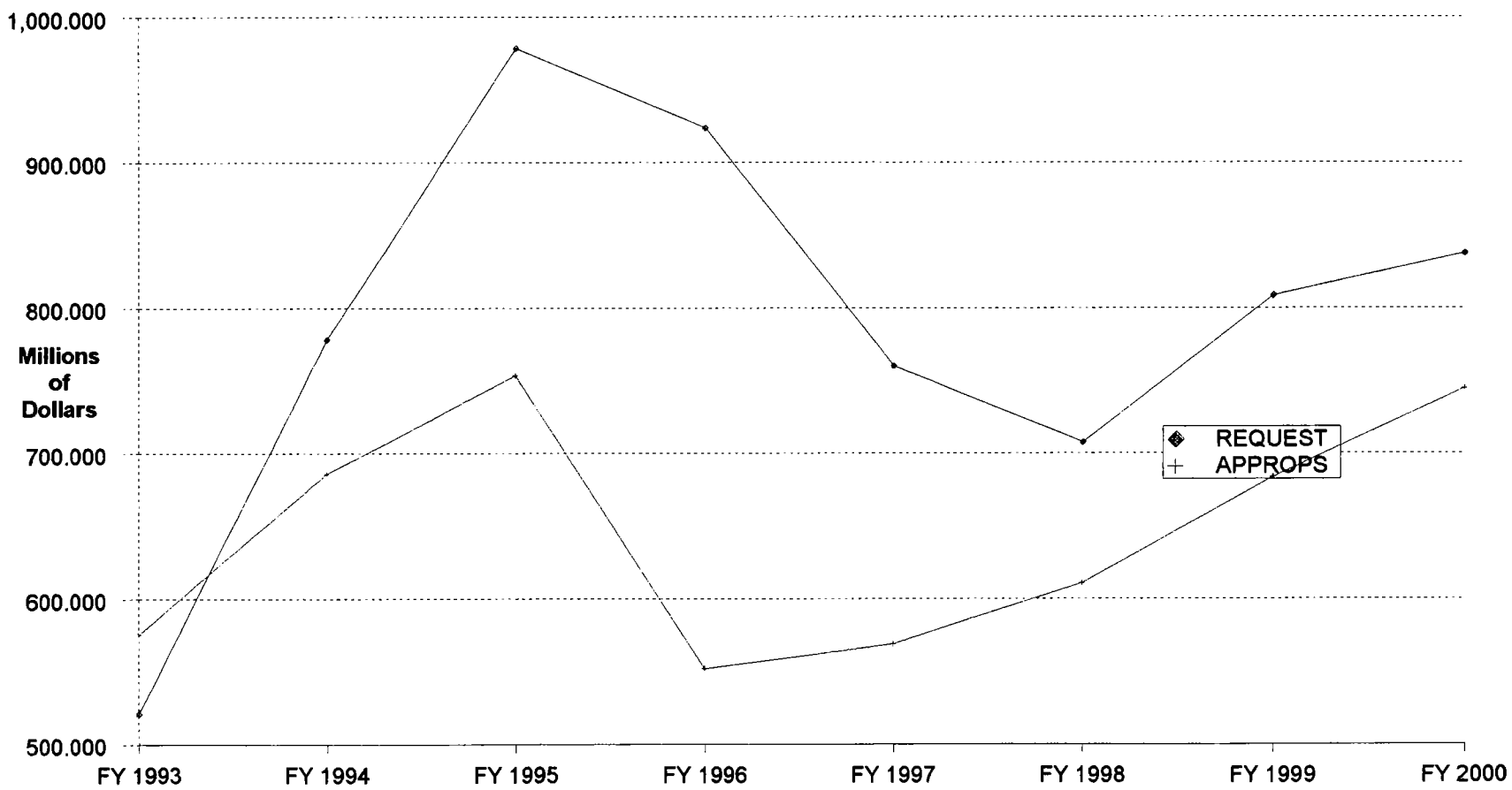
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Total



DOE ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY APPROPRIATIONS - FY99
FY 1999 ENERGY & WATER APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 1999 Request	Final Omnibus Appropriations
Solar & Renewables		
Solar buildings	5.0	2.9
PV	78.8	66.8
Solar thermal	22.5	17.0
Biopower	42.9	31.0
Transportation biofuels	46.9	41.8
Wind power	43.5	33.2
REPI	4.0	4.0
Solar program support/restructuring	14.0	0.0
International	8.8	3.8
Solar technology transfer	1.4	0.0
NREL	5.0	2.0
Geothermal	33.0	28.5
Hydrogen	24.0	21.0
Hydropower	4.0	2.0
Renewable Indian Resources	0.0	3.5
Superconductivity	32.0	32.5
Energy storage	6.0	4.5
EMF	0.0	0.0
Transmission Reliability	0.0	2.5
Climate Challenge	0.5	0.0
Program Direction	17.0	17.1
Remote power initiative	0.0	4.0
ER Renewables Basic Research	47.9	47.9
Total, DOE Solar & Renewables	437.2	365.9

Energy Conservation



ON THE FLOOR

Appropriations

Energy and water funding for fiscal 2000

§ 1186: Energy and water development appropriations for fiscal 2000. S. Rpt. 106-58.

Floor action: Scheduled for Monday.

Committee action: The Senate Appropriations Committee on May 27 approved a fiscal 2000 energy and water funding bill that would provide more money for defense programs than the Clinton administration wants and less money for science, water development and solar and renewable energy.

The bill was approved May 25 by the energy and water subcommittee.

Summary: The bill would provide \$21.7 billion in new budget authority, \$279 million below the Clinton administration request and \$440 million less than the fiscal 1999 level.

While the bill produced little controversy during subcommittee and full committee markups — it was approved without opposition at both meetings — its overall funding allocation produced complaints from some senators, who expressed frustration with the spending caps in the 1997 balanced budget agreement.

Subcommittee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) called the measure "the most difficult subcommittee bill I've had to manage."

At the full committee markup, Domenici said: "For the first time in memory, the recommendation before you provides less money for water projects than the request. The subcommittee has reduced energy research, non-defense environmental management, science, and the Department of Energy's administration accounts."

"In fact, in order to accommodate some serious shortfalls in the president's request and some very legitimate requests from members, we have had to cut a significant amount more than the \$608 million we are short from the request. For example, the mark before you restores \$81 million for the power marketing administrations to provide power to their customers. That was left out of the budget request, and we had to cut other programs ... to provide those funds."

Domenici also said that the committee was forced to trim administration requests for the Everglades, Columbia River fish mitigation and the CALFED project. He said funding for projects was reduced to no more than "85 percent of the capability," and that projects for which the administration had sought significant increases had been kept at fiscal 1999 funding levels.

The bill provides no funds for projects that would be authorized by the water resources development authorization (S 507, S. Rpt. 106-34) passed by the Senate April 19.

While the full committee voted to increase the energy and

water allocation — adopting a manager's amendment that sprinkled an additional \$100 million in budget authority in spots throughout the bill — some senators continued to express concern about the bill's allocation.

Energy Department

Selected programs, in millions of dollars

	FY '99 Enacted	FY '00 Clinton	FY '00 Senate
Energy supply	727	638	715
Solar and renewable energy	366	446	354
Solar energy	247	318	240
Solar building technology research	3	6	2
Photovoltaic energy systems	67	93	64
Photovoltaic energy research	3	3	3
Solar thermal energy systems	17	19	15
Biomass and biofuels	100	119	100
Wind energy	33	46	34
Renewable energy production incentive	4	2	2
Solar program support	—	10	2
International solar energy program	4	6	3
National renewable energy laboratory	2	1	1
Solar photoconversion	15	14	14
Geothermal technology development	29	30	24
Hydrogen research	24	31	30
Hydropower development	2	7	5
Renewable Indian energy resources	4	—	4
Electric energy systems and storage	40	41	34
Transmission reliability	3	4	4
High temperature superconducting R&D	33	31	30
Energy storage systems	5	6	—
Federal building/remote power initiative	4	—	—
Program direction	17	19	18
Nuclear energy	284	269	288
Nuclear energy R&D	94	87	93
Advanced radioisotope power system	37	37	37
Test reactor area landlord	7	9	9
University reactor fuel assistance, support	11	11	12
Nuclear energy plant optimization	—	5	5
Nuclear energy research initiative	19	25	25
Civilian research and development	—	—	5
Fast flux test facility (FFTF)	30	30	28
Termination costs	85	65	80
Uranium programs	49	41	39
Isotope support	22	21	23
Isotope support	25	25	25
Program direction	50	51	49
Environment, safety and health	125	123	120
Energy support activities	—	—	—
Renewable energy research program	—	—	—
Use of prior-year balances	—	—	—
Transfer from geothermal and USEC	—	—	—
Contractor travel savings	—	—	—
Non-defense environmental management	431	331	328
Site closure	254	211	210
Site/project completion	103	101	101
Post 2006 completion	84	19	17
Use of prior-year balances	—	—	—

3/20/00

	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001
	Request	Appropriation	Request	Appropriation	Request	Appropriation	Request	Appropriation	Request	Appropriation	Request	Appropriation	Request	Appropriation	Request
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Conservation	778,439	686,619	978,390	754,290	920,325	555,513	760,063	563,983	707,700	805,310	808,500	684,378	837,515	758,742	850,500
R&D	477,821	432,594	653,691	486,422	839,779	417,813	568,163	414,138	518,600	450,215	617,400	518,378	646,515	590,242	659,500
Grants	300,618	254,025	324,699	267,868	280,546	137,700	193,900	149,845	191,100	155,095	181,100	166,000	191,000	168,500	191,000
Solar & Renewable	327,191	349,271	397,550	403,398	458,527	284,182	368,945	266,187	344,700	294,351	389,251	332,319	398,921	310,116	409,500
Subtotal	1,105,630	1,035,890	1,375,940	1,157,688	1,378,852	839,695	1,129,008	830,170	1,052,400	899,661	1,197,751	1,016,697	1,236,436	1,068,858	1,260,000
Use of Prior Year Balances (Solar/Renewable)				(6,341)	0	0	0	0	(15,000)	(24,447)	(17,000)	(1,001)	(821)	(821)	0
Use of Prior Year Balances (Conservation)				(15,932)	0	0	(15,000)	0	0	(345)	0	(1,383)	0	0	0
Estimate for Review of Unexpended (Conservation)				(13,659)	0	0	(480)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(25,000)	(2,000)
Energy Security Reserve (Biomass NON-Add)					(16,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0
Energy Security Reserve (Biomass)															
PODRA	(15,829)	(17,532)	(17,000)	(20,876)	(17,000)	(19,800)	(29,700)	(29,997)	(20,000)	(20,611)	(35,000)	(64,000)	0	0	0
Total	1,089,801	1,018,358	1,358,940	1,120,880	1,325,852	819,895	1,084,308	799,693	1,017,400	854,258	1,145,751	950,313	1,210,615	1,068,037	1,260,000

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

September 14, 1999

The Honorable C. W. Bill Young
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on H.R. 2605, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, FY 2000, as passed by the House and by the Senate. As you develop the conference version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The House bill included anti-environmental riders concerning wetlands. These provisions have never been subject to appropriate public review and debate before the authorizing committees with jurisdiction over the Clean Water Act. As discussed below, these riders would undermine the President's initiative to strengthen protection of wetlands and reduce risks of flood to our communities. Were the bill to be presented to the President containing these riders, his senior advisors would recommend that he veto the bill.

Army Corps of Engineers/Wetlands Riders

The Administration strongly objects to a provision in the House bill that would short-circuit the review process for wetlands permits by making an early step in the permit application process -- the initial decisions by the Corps of Engineers District offices concerning the geographic scope of their jurisdiction -- appealable to the Federal courts directly prior to a final permit decision. The Administration proposed the creation of an administrative appeals process for these jurisdictional determinations as provided in the Senate bill, which would address the needs of permit applicants in a timely manner. Where the Corps has jurisdiction to regulate proposed activities affecting wetlands, it acts on completed permit applications, on average, within 21 days and grants over 99 percent of them. By allowing applicants to rush to court before the Corps has reviewed a completed permit application, the House provision would generate unnecessary and premature litigation, set back efforts to ensure a fair and amicable resolution of potential disputes, involve the Federal courts prior to the availability of a full administrative record, and undermine the ability of citizens and communities to participate on an equal footing in the permit process.

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The Administration also strongly objects to provisions in the House bill that would delay a major reform announced by President Clinton last year to protect the Nation's aquatic resources more effectively. By requiring an unnecessary study of the workload and cost of this initiative, the provisions would delay significantly additional protections for floodplains, impaired waters, and pristine waters. The proposed reform, which involves the termination and replacement of the current Nationwide Permit 26, is integral to meeting the goals of the Clean Water Act and reducing the loss of the Nation's wetlands. Notwithstanding language calling for the proposed study by December 30, 1999, the provisions would delay these much needed improvements, place the regulatory program at substantial risk of litigation, and result in further wetland losses and the associated flooding, degradation of water quality, and destruction of fish and wildlife habitat. While implementation will affect the workload of the Corps of Engineers regulatory staff, its impact on workload is both manageable and entirely appropriate in light of the substantial benefits achieved. In addition, the Corps has been working hard to eliminate unnecessary regulatory costs in this program. As a result, over 90 percent of the activities requiring a Clean Water Act permit now are covered by general permits and are reviewed by the Corps, on average, within 16 days. Similarly, the new permits will allow development with minimal adverse impacts to go forward in an expedited manner.

The Administration strongly believes that the President's \$3.9 billion request represents the appropriate funding level for the Army Corps of Engineers. The Administration is concerned about cuts in the House and the Senate bills to certain critical construction projects that would result in significant delays. Of particular concern are reductions to the request for the Columbia River Fish Mitigation project (ID, OR, WA), the Everglades restoration (FL), the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channel (NY, NJ) project, the International Water Studies (Red River of the North, ND, SD, MN) and elimination of funding for Devils Lake (ND), the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe program (SD). In addition, the Administration opposes the prohibitions (contained in the House Report and the Senate bill) against studying drawdown of the John Day and McNary dams. These prohibitions would hamper the objective analysis necessary to formulate Columbia and Snake River salmon recovery plans.

We urge Congress to enact the Administration's Harbor Services User Fee proposal, which would provide a stable source of funding for port and harbor activities and free up funds for priority projects and programs. If the Administration's Harbor Services User Fee proposal is not adopted, then we urge Congress to fund port and harbor operation and maintenance activities from the existing Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, as in the House-passed bill, with the user revenues collected specifically for that purpose, rather than from the general fund.

Department of Energy

Within the Senate-passed bill, the Administration is concerned with the large shift from DOE's key domestic priorities to fund Atomic Energy Defense Activities. The bill provides \$286 million less than the President's request for DOE's domestic programs and adds \$218 million to the President's request for defense activities (\$619 million more than the FY 1999 enacted level, excluding a one-time emergency supplemental appropriation). The Senate bill would significantly reduce vital programs in energy research and other activities. The Administration is also very concerned that the House-passed reductions of over \$1.5 billion to the President's request will severely cut important domestic science, defense, and environmental research programs. The House bill cuts Atomic Energy Defense activities to levels that will make it difficult to ensure the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile. Specific program-related concerns include:

Spallation Neutron Source

The House would reduce by \$146 million, and the Senate by \$27 million, funding for construction of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS). The Administration strongly opposes the House reduction. The Department has recently installed a strong management team that has produced a defensible technical, cost, and schedule baseline. The SNS will deliver the world's highest power neutron pulse to a suite of "best of class" experimental stations for use in fundamental materials science and biomedical research. The reduced funding levels recommended by the House would require significant restructuring of the baseline, contribute to lengthy delays in construction, and ultimately increase the total project cost by \$100-120 million. In order to complete the project on schedule and on budget, the Administration urges the conferees to provide funding for SNS at the level passed by the Senate.

The House inserted report language that would require DOE to meet a series of management criteria before *any* SNS funds would be made available. The Administration urges the conferees to delete any language placing conditions on the obligation of funds. Delays by oversight committees in certifying that management criteria have been met could effectively kill the project. The Department and its senior project management support the motivation behind the House's provisions; however, the current deadline represents too short a time frame.

Information Technology for the 21st Century/Next Generation Internet Initiatives

The Administration strongly objects to the shortsighted decision by the House and Senate not to provide funding for the Department of Energy's participation in the Information Technology for the 21st Century (IT2)/Next Generation Internet (NGI) initiatives. We continue to believe that the FY 2000 request represents the optimal funding level. DOE's participation in the IT2 initiative will focus on much needed research in the fundamental computer science and numerical methods necessary to utilize fully the capabilities of the existing DOE, NSF, and DOD supercomputer infrastructure. NGI will allow DOE to leverage the investments already made in its National User Facilities by developing advanced capabilities for moving and analyzing the extremely large data sets produced by these facilities. Funding levels proposed by the House and Senate would halt ongoing work on network testbeds begun with NGI funding provided in FY 1999. Further, the Senate's \$70 million cut would reduce the baseline Computational and Technology Research program by \$3 million.

Yucca Mountain

The Administration strongly opposes the reductions of \$128 million and \$54 million made by the House and Senate, respectively, to the civilian radioactive waste program and urges the conferees to fully fund the \$409 million request. Any reduction in funding for this project would significantly delay the schedule for the President's FY 2001 site-suitability determination for Yucca Mountain and, if the site is suitable, the FY 2002 submission of the license application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. These delays would significantly jeopardize the planned opening date for the repository. This would further limit the ability of the Department to meet its contractual obligations to accept spent fuel from utilities, an issue that is the subject of on-going litigation.

Solar and Renewable Energy

The Administration strongly opposes the reductions of \$89 million made by the House and \$97 million made by the Senate (including the use of \$6 million of carryover balances, thus reducing the total appropriation) to the President's request for Solar and Renewable Energy. Funding at this level would cripple both Administration efforts to accelerate the introduction of critical renewable energy technologies as well as important R&D efforts to make these clean energy sources more affordable. Previous funding for this research has received bipartisan support and resulted in reduced costs for renewable energy sources such as wind and photovoltaics by 85 percent or more. Although much progress has been made, much additional research is needed to ensure that the U.S. is able to take full advantage of the economic and environmental benefits of renewable technologies.

In addition, the House bill includes a rider prohibiting implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. The Administration opposes the inclusion of this unnecessary provision because we do not intend to implement the Protocol before Senate ratification.

Atomic Energy Defense Activities

The Administration encourages the conferees to provide full funding for Atomic Energy Defense Activities at the \$4.5 billion request level. In addition to funding issues, we are concerned about the provision of the House bill that would make the availability of funding contingent on enacting legislation to restructure the Department's national security programs. This provision would create administrative difficulties that could lead to program delays and would impose an artificial deadline that could complicate resolution of the complex issues associated with restructuring these programs. Specific funding concerns include:

- Weapons Activities. The House bill includes a reduction of \$569 million, or 13 percent, to the request. Within this overall reduction, the Administration strongly objects to the \$147 million cut to the \$1.635 billion request for Core Stockpile Stewardship at the nuclear weapons laboratories. This reduction would most heavily affect the Advanced Strategic Computing Initiative (ASCI) and related computing activities. ASCI is the key element necessary to achieve the goal of replacing reliance on underground testing with computer simulations as a means for assuring the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile. In addition, the Administration strongly objects to the \$38 million, or 73 percent, reduction made by the House to the \$52 million request for technology transfer and education activities, and the \$303 million in across-the-board reductions to this account (described above) through the use of prior-year balances, cuts in Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD) funds, and additional reductions to contractor travel expenses.
- The Administration believes it is premature to include provisions, as the Senate has done, for a realignment of the facilities and missions of the Department's National Laboratories and facilities in support of the Stockpile Stewardship program. The Department has begun initial studies of possible realignments and will work with Congress as soon as the Administration has completed its analysis. No major action can be taken to implement such a plan until appropriate studies are completed, including revisions to the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Stockpile Stewardship and Management.
- Other Defense Activities. The Administration objects to cuts in the House bill of \$39 million to key arms control programs and \$19 million to programs to improve the safety of Soviet-designed nuclear reactors. Most objectionable is the near elimination of the Nuclear Cities Program, for which the House provides only \$1.5 million of the \$30 million request.

Environmental Management

The Administration opposes the severe, \$340 million reduction made by the House to the request for the Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management account. Of particular concern is the \$105 million reduction for long-term cleanup projects within the Post 2006 Completion activity. This account funds many of DOE's most difficult cleanup challenges, including protecting the Columbia River in Washington, safeguarding the drinking water quality of the Snake River Plain Aquifer in Idaho, and stabilizing nuclear materials and high-level waste at the Savannah River site in South Carolina. The House's funding reduction would substantially decrease DOE's ability to make radioactive waste shipments to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant and jeopardize DOE's cleanup commitments at all program sites, which are intended to protect the health and safety of workers, the public, and the environment.

In the Senate version of the bill, the Administration opposes the \$40 million reduction to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund. At the Senate-passed funding levels, the Department would be unable to meet requirements for activities at Oak Ridge, as well as ongoing cleanup activities at the Portsmouth, Ohio, and Paducah, Kentucky, uranium enrichment facilities.

Power Marketing Administrations

We note the discrepancy between the House bill's elimination of appropriations for the purchase power and wheeling activities of the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) and the \$89 million provided by the Senate. While the House action is consistent with the Administration's proposal to revise the financing of these activities, we would not object to a reduced level of appropriations in FY 2000 to help make the transition to non-appropriated funding for these activities. The Administration would like to work with the Conferees to make this transition with minimal disruption to PMA customers.

The Administration believes that the bill's provisions curtail the Bonneville Power Administration's direct funding of Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation activities and the PMAs' ability to do work for other entities (utilities, Federal or State agencies). These provisions could also prohibit the PMAs from carrying out interconnection mandates of FERC's open access Order Numbers 888 and 889 and limit their ability to ensure that interconnections requested by these entities meet Federal design standards and safety requirements.

Departmental Administration

The Administration supports some of the House modifications in the Departmental Administration account but remains concerned about steps to eliminate funding for field management activities and the funding level for other activities in the policy and international affairs offices. Within the Senate bill, the Administration opposes the reductions in Departmental Administration programs. The Senate reductions would impair implementation of Secretarial management initiatives now underway to restructure field management, reorganize security functions, enforce reductions in contractor travel and other overhead costs, and improve construction management.

The discretionary allocation available is clearly inadequate to fund many priority programs within the Department of Energy (DOE). To meet this target, the House-passed bill employs several unrealistic, across-the-board reductions, including:

- Use of Prior-Year Balances. The House has rationalized reductions of \$342 million to three defense-related accounts (Weapons Activities, Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, and Other Defense Activities) by directing the Department to use prior-year balances. However, the House does not present any analysis to indicate that such balances are available. We can only assume that these reductions are merely general reductions to these accounts.
- Laboratory Directed Research and Development (LDRD). The House has specifically reduced funding for four accounts by \$190 million and claimed overall savings of \$273 million by eliminating all LDRD funds. LDRD is one of the DOE laboratories' most valuable sources of seed money used to finance the exploration of promising new technologies. The Administration believes that it would be extremely shortsighted to eliminate this source of funding.
- Contractor Travel. The House has reduced DOE contractor travel by 50 percent, or \$125 million. While the Administration agrees that DOE contractor travel in recent years has been excessive, the Department has already put prudent reforms in place to reduce contractor travel cost by nearly 20 percent in FY 2000. An increase in this reduction, from 20 percent to 50 percent, could cripple the ability of the DOE labs to do their work and impede defense-related work by precluding travel to scientific and other facilities.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Administration appreciates that the House bill provides full funding for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund and substantial funding for the California Bay-Delta Restoration program and urges the conferees to adopt the House levels for these accounts. The Senate's \$55 million reduction to the two programs and accompanying funding restrictions would delay Federal and State efforts to restore the Bay-Delta ecosystem and efforts to mitigate impacts of the Central Valley Project. We also urge the conferees to take the additional step of enacting the Administration's proposal to convert the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund from a current discretionary to a permanent account. This will allow the Bureau of Reclamation to operate the program efficiently and to ensure that all authorized collections from project beneficiaries are used to mitigate project impacts, as intended by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

The Administration is concerned with the proposed \$48 million reduction in the House bill and \$40 million reduction in the Senate bill to the Water and Related Resources program. Reductions of this magnitude would significantly impair Reclamation's ability to operate its water supply projects throughout the West while complying with relevant Federal laws. We are particularly concerned by the House elimination of funding for Central Valley Project additions, replacements, and extraordinary maintenance, and reductions to the Lower Colorado River Operations Program. Additionally, the eight-percent House reduction to Reclamation's Policy and Administration activities would hinder the Bureau's ability to administer important agency-wide activities such as implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act. We urge the conferees to restore these funds.

Tennessee Valley Authority

The Administration urges the conferees to provide the \$7 million requested for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to manage the Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area (LBL). Under provisions in P.L. 105-277, the FY 1999 Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, management of LBL would transfer from TVA to the Forest Service if there is less than \$6 million of TVA appropriations for the LBL. The Administration strongly opposes the needless, costly, and disruptive transfer of these activities that would result due to the lack of funds provided in the House-passed bill.

Appalachian Regional Commission

The Administration believes that the \$66.4 million request is the appropriate funding level to meet the needs of the Appalachian Region Commission and urges the conferees to adopt this funding level.

We look forward to working with the conferees to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jacob J. Lew', with a large, stylized initial 'J'.

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable C. W. Bill Young,
The Honorable David R. Obey, The Honorable Ron Packard,
The Honorable Peter J. Visclosky, The Honorable Ted Stevens,
The Honorable Robert C. Byrd, The Honorable Pete V. Domenici,
and The Honorable Harry M. Reid

ON THE FLOOR

Appropriations

Energy and water funding for fiscal 2000

\$ 1188: Energy and water development appropriations for fiscal 2000. S. Rpt. 106-58.

Floor action: Scheduled for Monday.

Committee action: The Senate Appropriations Committee on May 27 approved a fiscal 2000 energy and water funding bill that would provide more money for defense programs than the Clinton administration wants and less money for science, water development and solar and renewable energy.

The bill was approved May 25 by the energy and water subcommittee.

Summary: The bill would provide \$21.7 billion in new budget authority, \$279 million below the Clinton administration request and \$440 million less than the fiscal 1999 level.

While the bill produced little controversy during subcommittee and full committee markups — it was approved without opposition at both meetings — its overall funding allocation produced complaints from some senators, who expressed frustration with the spending caps in the 1997 balanced budget agreement.

Subcommittee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) called the measure "the most difficult subcommittee bill I've had to manage."

At the full committee markup, Domenici said: "For the first time in memory, the recommendation before you provides less money for water projects than the request. The subcommittee has reduced energy research, non-defense environmental management, science, and the Department of Energy's administration accounts."

"In fact, in order to accommodate some serious shortfalls in the president's request and some very legitimate requests from members, we have had to cut a significant amount more than the \$608 million we are short from the request. For example, the mark before you restores \$81 million for the power marketing administrations to provide power to their customers. That was left out of the budget request, and we had to cut other programs ... to provide those funds."

Domenici also said that the committee was forced to trim administration requests for the Everglades, Columbia River fish mitigation and the CALFED project. He said funding for projects was reduced to no more than "85 percent of the capability," and that projects for which the administration had sought significant increases had been kept at fiscal 1999 funding levels.

The bill provides no funds for projects that would be authorized by the water resources development authorization (S 507, S. Rpt. 106-34) passed by the Senate April 19.

While the full committee voted to increase the energy and

water allocation — adopting a manager's amendment that sprinkled an additional \$100 million in budget authority in spots throughout the bill — some senators continued to express concern about the bill's allocation.

Energy Department

Selected programs, in millions of dollars

	FY '99 Enacted	FY '00 Clinton	FY '00 Senate
Energy supply	727	636	715
Solar and renewable energy	366	446	354
Solar energy	247	318	240
Solar building technology research	3	6	2
Photovoltaic energy systems	67	93	64
Photovoltaic energy research	3	3	3
Solar thermal energy systems	17	19	15
Biomass and biofuels	100	119	100
Wind energy	33	46	34
Renewable energy production incentive	4	2	2
Solar program support	—	10	2
International solar energy program	4	6	3
National renewable energy laboratory	2	1	1
Solar photoconversion	15	14	14
Geothermal technology development	29	30	24
Hydrogen research	24	31	30
Hydropower development	2	7	5
Renewable Indian energy resources	4	—	4
Electric energy systems and storage	40	41	34
Transmission reliability	3	4	4
High temperature superconducting R&D	33	31	30
Energy storage systems	5	6	—
Federal building/remote power initiative	4	—	—
Program direction	17	19	18
Nuclear energy	284	269	288
Nuclear energy R&D	94	87	93
Advanced radioisotope power system	37	37	37
Test reactor area landlord	7	9	9
University reactor fuel assistance support	11	11	12
Nuclear energy plant optimization	—	5	5
Nuclear energy research initiative	19	25	25
Civilian research and development	—	—	5
Fast flux test facility (FFTF)	30	30	28
Termination costs	85	65	80
Uranium programs	49	41	39
Isotope support	22	21	23
Program direction	25	25	25
Environment, safety and health	50	51	49
Energy support activities	125	123	120
Renewable energy research program	-47	-47	-47
Use of prior-year balances	-50	—	-32
Transfer from geothermal and USEC	—	-6	-6
Contractor travel savings	—	—	-10
Non-defense environmental management	431	331	328
Site closure	254	211	210
Site/project completion	103	101	101
Post 2006 completion	84	19	17
Use of prior-year balances	-10	—	—

1 SENATE FI □ 5

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) reiterated comments he made at the energy and water subcommittee markup that he hoped "these caps can be raised."

The bill's defense accounts often fared better. Domenici said the bill would provide funding increases for cleanup at the Savannah River, Hanford and Rocky Flats nuclear sites.

Members of the committee also expressed concern with

recent disclosures about security breaches at DOE facilities, and the bill reflects that concern, with increases for security investigations, counter-intelligence and materials security.

Bill: The bill would provide:

• \$12.4 billion for defense programs (compared to \$11.9 billion in fiscal 1999 and \$12.2 billion in the administration's request), including \$4.6 billion for defense waste management

Energy Department

Selected programs, in millions of dollars	FY '99 Enacted	FY '00 Clinton	FY '00 Senate
Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	220	248	200
Nuclear waste disposal fund	160	258	243
Science	2,083	2,835	2,725
High-energy physics	697	697	691
Nuclear physics	335	343	330
Biological and environmental research	444	411	430
Basic energy sciences	809	888	855
Other energy research	165	221	151
Fusion energy sciences program	223	223	221
Program direction	50	52	52
Use of prior-year SSC balances	-8	—	—
Use of other prior-year balances	-13	—	—
Contractor travel savings	—	—	-5
General reduction	-6	—	—
General reduction for policy papers for CCTI	-14	—	—
Departmental administration (net)	64	131	103
Office of inspector general	29	30	29
Atomic energy defense activities	11,889	12,222	12,444
Environ'l restoration, waste management	4,310	4,506	4,552
Site/project completion	1,053	981	993
Post 2006 completion	2,745	2,954	3,010
Science and technology	247	231	231
Program direction	337	349	349
Use of prior-year balances/general reduction	-72	—	-20
Contractor travel savings	—	—	-2
Offsetting collections	—	-9	-9
Environmental management privatization	228	228	228
Defense environmental management	5,577	5,788	5,849
Environment, safety and health (defense)	92	92	94
Defense nuclear waste disposal	189	112	113
Power marketing administrations	238	200	232
Southeastern Power Administration	8	—	40
Southwestern Power Administration	26	27	28
Western Area Power Administration	203	171	224
Falcon and Amistad operations and maintenance	1	1	1
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission			
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	168	180	170
FERC revenues	-168	-180	-170

Defense Department

Selected programs, in millions of dollars	FY '99 Enacted	FY '00 Clinton	FY '00 Senate
Army Corps of Engineers			
General investigations	162	135	125
Construction	1,430	1,240	1,113
Flood control, Miss. River and tributaries	321	280	316
Operation and maintenance	1,853	1,836	1,790
Regulatory program	106	117	115
Flood control and coastal emergencies	—	—	—
Formerly utilized sites remedial action program	140	150	150
General expenses	148	148	151

Interior Department

Selected programs, in millions of dollars	FY '99 Enacted	FY '00 Clinton	FY '00 Senate
Central Utah Project completion account	43	39	39
Bureau of Reclamation			
Water and related resources	617	653	612
Loan program	8	12	12
California bay-delta ecosystem restoration	75	95	50
Central Valley project restoration fund	33	47	37
Policy and administration	47	49	49

Independent agencies

Selected programs, in millions of dollars	FY '99 Enacted	FY '00 Clinton	FY '00 Senate
Appalachian Regional Commission	66	66	71
Small Commission	28	—	25
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	17	18	18
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (net)	28	23	23
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	3	3	3
Tennessee Valley Authority	—	7	7

Note: Tables may not add due to rounding.

ON THE SENATE FLOOR □ 8

and environmental restoration, \$1.1 billion for defense facilities closure projects and \$228 million for defense environmental privatization.

- \$715 million for energy supply programs (compared to \$727 million in fiscal 1999 and \$836 million in the administration's request), including \$354 million for solar and renewable energy and \$288 million for nuclear fission.

- \$328 million for non-defense environmental management (compared to \$431 million in fiscal 1999 and \$331 million in the administration's request).

- \$2.7 billion for science (an increase of \$42 million from fiscal 1999 but a cut of \$110 million from the administration's request), including \$430 million for biological and environmental research and development.

- \$4.6 billion for water resources development, including \$3.8 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, \$761 million for the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation and \$39 million for the Central Utah Project. The bill would provide \$50 million for the California bay-delta ecosystem restoration, \$25 million below fiscal 1999 and \$45 million lower than the administration's request.

- \$292 million for federal power marketing administrations (compared to \$238 million in fiscal 1999 and \$200 million in the administration's request).

- \$7 million for the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide for operation and maintenance of the Land Between the Lakes recreation area (compared to no funding in fiscal 1999 and \$7 million in the administration's request).

Amendment: Sens. James Jeffords (R-Vt.), William Roth (R-Del.) and Wayne Allard (R-Colo.) plan to offer an amendment to boost funding for solar and renewable energy.

The bill's funding level for solar and renewable energy programs of \$354 million is about \$13 million below the fiscal 1999 appropriation and \$92 million below the administration's request. A staffer for one of the senators said the increase would bring the funding level "as close as possible" to the administration's request.

Any attempt to boost funding for specific programs requires offsetting cuts within the bill. Details on proposed offsets in the amendment were not available at press time.

The senators had organized a May 17 letter to Domenici signed by a total of 54 senators seeking increases in solar and renewable energy funding.

The amendment has the backing of a number of environmental and industry organizations, including the League of Conservation Voters, Union of Concerned Scientists and the Sustainable Energy Coalition. — *Staff*

Trails

Historic Hawaii trail designation

S 700: To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail as a national historic trail. S. Rpt. 106-65.

Floor action: Possible any time.

Summary: This bill would designate a 175-mile portion of the ancient shoreline footpath, the Ala Loa ("Long Trail"), that once circumscribed the island of Hawaii, as a national historic trail.

The measure was approved by the Senate Energy Committee May 14 with minor spelling and other technical amendments, and changes to conform the bill's language with other trail designations.

(For more, see April 19 *Weekly Bulletin*, p. 10.) — *Leslie Ann Duncan*

Parks and public lands/forests

Film fees for federal lands

HR 154: To allow the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to establish a fee system for commercial filming activities in a site or resource under their jurisdictions. S. Rpt. 106-67.

Floor action: Possible any time.

Summary: This bill to establish a fee system for commercial filming on federal lands cleared the Senate Energy Committee May 14.

The House-passed measure to require the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management to charge a fee for the use of park or refuge lands in commercial filming was expanded by the Senate panel to include all Interior Department lands, as well as those of the U.S. Forest Service.

The bill would require fees for the filming of movies or TV shows or recording of soundtracks on federal lands; news programs would be exempt.

Committee action: Senate Energy took up HR 154 (H. Rpt. 106-75) as a vehicle, and adopted an amendment substituting most of the text of S 568, introduced March 9 by Sen. Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.).

As approved, the bill would establish film fees for lands owned by both the Interior Department and the Forest Service, an agency of the Agriculture Department.

The bill would direct the agencies, in setting their fees, to consider the number of days the filming would take, the size of the film crew, the amount and type of equipment present, and any potential impact on park resources.

In addition to the assessed fee, the bill would direct agencies to recover any costs incurred as a result of filming activities, including but not limited to administration and personnel costs.

The bill would allow the agencies to keep the money collected, without further appropriation, rather than turning it over to the general treasury, with the intention that the agencies use the money for maintenance and resource needs.

The substitute uses House-passed language splitting the revenue, with 80 percent going to the collecting park and 20 percent to the general Park Service operations and maintenance.

Jim Jeffords

AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To increase funding for energy supply, research, and development activities relating to renewable energy sources, with an offset.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—106th Cong., 1st Sess.

S. 1186

Making

for

for

AMENDMENT No 0648

ment

and

By *Jeffords - others*

To: *S. 1186*

Referre

3 Page(s)

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ROTH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KERRY, ~~Mr. LAUTENBERG~~, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. KENNEDY)

Viz:

- 1 On page 20, strike lines 21 through 24 and insert
- 2 "\$791,233,000, of which \$821,000 shall be derived by
- 3 transfer from the Geothermal Resources Development
- 4 Fund and \$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from
- 5 the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund, and of
- 6 which \$70,000,000 shall be derived from accounts for
- 7 which this Act makes funds available for unnecessary De-
- 8 partment of Energy contractor travel expenses (of which

1 not less than \$4,450,000 shall be available for solar build-
2 ing technology research, not less than \$82,135,000 shall
3 be available for photovoltaic energy systems, not less than
4 \$17,600,000 shall be available for concentrating solar sys-
5 tems, not less than \$37,700,000 shall be available for
6 power systems in biomass/biofuels energy systems, not less
7 than \$48,000,000 shall be available for transportation in
8 biomass/biofuels energy systems (of which not less than
9 \$1,500,000 shall be available for the Consortium for Plant
10 Biotechnology Research), not less than \$42,265,000 shall
11 be available for wind energy systems, not less than
12 \$4,000,000 shall be available for the renewable energy
13 production incentive program, not less than \$7,600,000
14 shall be available for support of solar programs, not less
15 than \$5,100,000 shall be available for the international
16 solar energy program, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be
17 available for the National Renewable Energy Laboratory,
18 not less than \$27,850,000 shall be available for geo-
19 thermal technology development, not less than
20 \$27,700,000 shall be available for hydrogen research, not
21 less than \$6,400,000 shall be available for hydropower re-
22 search, not less than \$32,000,000 shall be available for
23 high temperature superconducting research and develop-
24 ment, not less than \$3,000,000 shall be available for en-

- 1 energy storage systems, and not less than \$18,500,000 shall
- 2 be available for direction of programs).”.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

June 11, 1999
(Senate Floor)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES.)

S. 1186 -- ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FY 2000

(Sponsors: Stevens (R), Alaska; Domenici (R), New Mexico)

This Statement of Administration Policy provides the Administration's views on S. 1186, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, FY 2000, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The allocation of discretionary resources available to the Senate under the Congressional Budget Resolution is simply inadequate to make the necessary investments that our citizens need and expect. The President's FY 2000 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending that meet such needs while conforming to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings proposals in mandatory and other programs available to help finance this spending. Congress has approved and the President has signed into law nearly \$29 billion of such offsets in appropriations legislation since 1995. The Administration urges the Congress to consider such proposals.

The Administration appreciates efforts by the Senate Appropriations Committee to accommodate certain of the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation. However, the Senate bill is nearly \$200 million below the program level requested by the President and includes significant reductions in a number of high priority programs. These concerns are discussed below.

Department of Energy

The Administration is concerned with the large shift in the Committee bill from key domestic priorities of the Department of Energy (DOE) to fund Atomic Energy Defense Activities. The bill provides \$267 million less than the President's request for DOE's domestic programs and adds \$261 million to the President's request for defense activities (\$619 million more than the FY 1999 enacted level, excluding a one-time emergency supplemental appropriation). The bill would significantly reduce vital programs in energy research and other activities to fund unrequested enhancements to nuclear weapons and other defense activities that are also not related to counterintelligence and security concerns.

Specific cuts include:

- Solar and Renewable Energy. The Administration strongly opposes the \$98 million reduction from the President's request for research and development (R&D) in solar and renewable resources technologies (including the use of \$6 million of carryover balances, thus reducing the total appropriation). The Committee mark would cripple both Administration efforts to accelerate the introduction of critical renewable energy technologies as well as important R&D efforts to make these clean energy sources more affordable.
- Environmental Management. The Administration opposes the \$40 million reduction to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund. At the Committee-recommended funding levels, the Department would be unable to meet requirements for activities at Oak Ridge, as well as ongoing cleanup activities at Portsmouth, Ohio, and Paducah, Kentucky, uranium enrichment facilities.
- Science. The Administration opposes the lack of funding in the bill for the Information Technology Initiative for the 21st Century and for the Next Generation Internet Initiative. Both of these initiatives would propel revolutionary breakthroughs in information technology and scientific computing in the United States.

The Administration opposes the \$27 million reduction to the request for construction of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS). We continue to believe that the FY 2000 request represents the optimum funding level. As the funding level decreases, the risk of project cost increases and delays rises. Construction of the SNS must be completed in a timely manner to enable our best scientists to explore critical problems in fundamental science and applications for our materials and biotechnology industries.

In addition, the Administration regrets that the Committee has not restored the funding required to complete the final phase of activities at the Bates Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

- Departmental Administration. The Administration opposes the reductions in Departmental Administration programs. The reductions would impair implementation of Secretarial management initiatives now underway to restructure field management, reorganize security functions, enforce reductions in contractor travel and other overhead costs, and improve construction management.

- Yucca Mountain. The Administration opposes the reduction of \$54 million from the request for the civilian radioactive waste program. This reduction would threaten planned scientific, engineering, and design work essential to finalizing the Yucca Mountain repository design. This work is necessary to guide DOE's FY 2001 site suitability determination for Yucca Mountain. Reductions in funding for this work would jeopardize DOE's ability to meet its FY 2002 license application milestone if the site is found to be suitable. The proposed reduction would also reduce the Department's ability to provide a remedy for its 1998 waste acceptance obligations, which are currently in litigation.

Power Marketing Administration

The Administration is disappointed that the Committee has not accepted the Administration's proposal to revise the financing of the Power Marketing Administration's Purchase Power and Wheeling programs. The Administration would like to continue to work with the Senate to restructure the funding mechanism for these programs.

Stockpile Stewardship

The Administration believes it is premature for the bill to include provisions for a realignment of the facilities and missions of the Department's National Laboratories and facilities in support of the Stockpile Stewardship program. The Department has begun initial studies of possible realignments and will work with Congress as soon as the Administration has completed its analysis. No major action can be taken to implement such a plan until appropriate studies are completed, including revisions to the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Stockpile Stewardship and Management.

Army Corps of Engineers

The Administration strongly objects to a provision in the Regulatory Program appropriation that would short-circuit the review process for wetlands jurisdictional determinations by making the review of these initial decisions appealable to the Federal courts prior to a final permit decision. Although the Administration supports the creation of an administrative review process for these determinations, the bill would generate unnecessary and premature litigation, set back efforts to ensure a fair and amicable resolution of potential disputes, and undermine the ability of citizens and communities to participate on an equal footing in the permit process.

The Administration is concerned that the \$145 million reduction to the President's request (not including rescissions) for the Army Corps of Engineers would result in significant delays for certain critical construction projects. Of particular concern are reductions from the request to the Columbia River Fish Mitigation project, from \$100 million to \$70 million; the Everglades (FL) project, from \$110 million to \$92 million; and, the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channel (NY, NJ) project, from \$60 million to \$40 million. In addition, the Administration opposes the bill's prohibitions against studying drawdown of John Day and McNary dams. These prohibitions could hamper the objective analysis necessary to formulate Columbia and Snake River salmon recovery plans.

We also urge Congress to enact the Administration's Harbor Services Fund proposal, which would provide a stable source of funding for port and harbor activities and free up funds for priority projects and programs. If the Administration's Harbor Services Fund proposal is not adopted, then we urge Congress to fund port and harbor operation and maintenance activities from the existing Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund with the user revenues collected specifically for that purpose, rather than from the general fund as proposed by the Committee.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Committee proposal to reduce the Bureau of Reclamation budget by \$95 million, or 11 percent, would significantly affect the Bureau's ability to continue to operate its water supply projects throughout the West while complying with relevant Federal laws. The Administration urges the Senate to restore these funds.

In particular, we urge the Senate to fully fund the \$95 million request for the CALFED Bay-Delta program. The Committee's \$45 million reduction and accompanying funding restrictions would delay Federal and State efforts to restore this important ecosystem.

In addition, we urge the Senate to enact the Administration's proposal to convert the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund from a current discretionary to a permanent account. This will allow the Bureau of Reclamation to operate the program efficiently and ensure that all the authorized collections from project beneficiaries are used to mitigate project impacts, as intended by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

IMPACTS OF SENATE MARKS
on
SOLAR and RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

OFFICE of ENERGY EFFICIENCY and RENEWABLE ENERGY

GENERAL STATEMENTS/EERE-WIDE IMPACTS:

Omnibus Funding Not Included

The Senate marks indicate a lower reference budget level than the actual final appropriations many of our programs received, because the \$18M in Omnibus funding is not reflected in their FY 1999 appropriations table. While the Omnibus funds did not come from the EWD account, these funds were added to our solar and renewable resource programs in FY 1999. Thus, the reduction in funding is actually more severe to many of our programs than is indicated in the Senate marks.

One-Year Money

It is important to note that Senate Bill language would appropriate one year money (because the phrase "... to be available until expended" is omitted from the Energy Supply appropriation language in the Senate Bill). We should request that this language be amended.

Solar Program Direction: [FY 99: \$18.1M (\$1.0M from Omnibus); FY 00: \$19.171 requested/\$17.75M mark]

A \$1,421M reduction in Program Direction funds would adversely impact either EE's ability to replace critical staffing losses OR allow for only very limited funding for support service requirements as shown below:

Staffing impact: Unable to hire most of the 19 additional FTEs (12 FTEs at Headquarters and 7 FTEs at the Golden Field Office) resulting from Workforce 21 plans to address the loss through downsizing of technical and professional staff.

The funding for the 19 FTEs is included (and described) in the Request; however the actual FTE count is not included in the request because final decisions were pending when the Request was completed. The Request includes \$1,850k funding for these 19 FTEs to ensure that the final decisions resulting from Workforce 21 could be implemented.

The \$1,421 reduction would leave \$429k for Workforce 21 staffing. This would permit the hiring of 5 FTEs at Golden OR 4 FTEs at HQ resulting in total FTEs of about 104. This compares with 107 FTEs in FY 1999, 117 FTEs in FY 1998, and 123 FTEs in FY 1997.

Support service/landlord:

A reduction of \$1,421 is a 26% reduction to the Request of \$5,371k (\$4,691k for HQ and \$680k

for the Golden Field Office). The reduction would only allow \$3,950k for support service, office-wide analyses and initiatives, ASEE initiatives such as awards for promising proposals from EE's Broad-based Solicitation, information technology requirements, and essential landlord activities such as communications, supplies, and equipment maintenance.

Use of Prior Year Balances

The mark assumes that approximately \$6.0M of FY 2000 funding would be derived from the use of prior-year unobligated balances. \$0.8M is unobligated carryover from the Geothermal Resources Development Fund Appropriation which the Department is holding in reserve because it was planned as an offset to the FY 2000 Request.

The \$5.2M balance will adversely impact EERE programs because the funds have are currently being obligated for work consistent with the intent of the original appropriation. Therefore, these funds were not planned to be used to offset FY 2000, were not placed in reserve, and are not available as an offset to the Request. Moreover, the \$5.2M includes \$0.8M taken by the CFO for other DOE requirements and are no longer under the management or control of EE. The \$4.4M balance has been/is currently being obligated.

Basic vs. Applied Research Terminology

The Senate language recommends that our EWD programs focus activities on "basic" research. While the Office of Science does indeed perform a great deal of basic research, Offices such as EERE, NE, and FE generally conduct only a small amount of truly basic research. The vast majority of funding in these offices goes toward applied R&D. It is important to clarify the distinction between these types of R&D, since basic research is not the primary responsibility of our program missions.

Solar Building Technology Research [FY 99: \$3.6M; FY 00: \$5.5M request/\$2.0M mark]

- Marks eliminate all work on quality assurance (\$0.3M request) and pre-competitive field validation [\$0.5M request], and cut by more than half the funds needed to develop an advanced solar hot water (SHW) system with costs of \$0.04/kWh by 2003.
- At this level, the program performance goals and Million Solar Roofs 2010 goal (500,000 solar water heaters) will not be achieved, since the new SHW will not be completed in time. In addition to impacts on work at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory, the reduced funding for Technology Development would also impact contracts established in FY 1999 with Fafco (Redwood City, CA), Sun Systems (Scottsdale, AZ), Solar Development Inc.(Riviera Beach, FL), Davis Energy Group (Phoenix, AZ), the Salt River Project (Phoenix, AZ), Sun Earth (Ontario, CA), University of Connecticut (Storrs, CT), Colorado School of Mines (Golden, CO), University of Minnesota (Minneapolis, MN), Thermacore (Lancaster, PA), Florida Solar Energy Center (Cocoa, FL), and University of Wisconsin (Madison, WI).

- Cuts to the quality assurance work with the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation will end efforts to make U.S. solar water heater standards compatible with international standards (and thus boost export sales), and will eliminate efforts to establish U.S. certification standards. The State of Florida will probably continue to carry out some level of work on this activity (via its Florida Solar Energy Center), but their resources will be limited and their work may concentrate primarily on Florida and Florida businesses.
- The Field Validation work was to provide technical support to utilities and major builders integrating SHW systems in their new homes. Impacted building partners include Pulte Homes (Las Vegas, NV) and the Tucson Coalition for Solar (Tucson, AZ); impacted utilities and related organizations include the Salt River Project (Phoenix, AZ), Lakeland Electric and Water (Lakeland, FL), Eugene Water and Electric Board (Eugene, OR), and Wisconsin Public Service (Green Bay, WI).

Photovoltaic Energy Systems: [FY 99: \$71.4M; FY 00: \$93.309M request/\$64.0M mark]

- While the funding table allocates \$64M for PV, the Senate mark language provides details and funding directives that total to \$68M.
- Fundamental Research core is fully supported. Two new initiatives will receive less than optimum support, but will be able to go forward. Reduced funding will result in 10-15 fewer university contracts for innovative research and high efficiency cell research.
- Advanced Materials and Devices is reduced by \$2 million; approximately 10 thin film or crystalline silicon projects would be eliminated, such as United Solar Systems Corp. in Troy, Michigan, Siemens Solar in California, Solarex in Maryland, and First Solar in Ohio.
- Collector Research and System Engineering is reduced from \$46 to \$26 million.
 - Manufacturing R&D - (PVMat) the reduction from \$16 to \$10 million to work only on existing contracts and not to start new solicitation for in-line process diagnostics that will increase performance for large area thin film modules. The new solicitation would have resulted in an additional 8-10 industry cost-shared contracts, such as Siemens Solar, Solarex, ASE Americas, AstroPower, Iowa Thin Films, USSC, and Solar Cells Inc.
 - Systems Engineering and Reliability - The cut of \$5 million severely hampers efforts to independently evaluate performance; improve the quality, safety, and reliability; and support the development of appropriate standards and codes. The cut would necessitate elimination of several contracts and dozens of employees at the Sandia National Laboratories and the SW and SE regional experiment stations (Southwest Technology Development Institute, Las Cruces, NM, and Florida Solar Energy Center, University of Florida, respectively).

- Partnerships for Technology Introduction - (TEAM-UP) is reduced from a \$6 million request to \$1 million “only to complete existing contracts.” The reduction and the direction ends the program’s cost shared partnership with utilities to demonstrate a wide range of applications for PV on schools, public buildings and homes. (Note: \$1 million is probably not adequate for program close out.) Reduction in funding will result in the loss of highly leveraged 3-to-1 cost-sharing, the loss of 10-15 contracts with utilities and industry, and the loss of 8-10 PV systems on our Nation’s schools.
- The “Million Solar Roofs” Presidential Initiative would not be funded, seriously challenging the prospects for meeting the national goal of 1,000,000 U.S. buildings with solar roofs by 2010. Reduction would mean the existing support (technical and financial training, standards and codes, etc.) to 25 MSR Partnerships in 17 states would be eliminated. Credibility of U.S. government (we can start projects but not finish them) would be hurt.
- The PV Building Integrated R&D (PV:BONUS) activity would be eliminated. All existing contracts would have to be completed and closed out, and no new solicitation issued. This activity develops PV products supportive of the MSR Initiative.

• Total Impact:

Jobs Lost:	400
Cost-Sharing Lost:	Approximately \$20 million in industry cost-sharing
Impacts on Goals:	Million Solar Roofs (MSR) never reaches goal. Program goal of \$0.06/kWh delayed by five years.
Impact on Industry:	Steady decline in U.S. PV industry market share and loss of world leadership to Japan.

Concentrating Solar Power: [FY 99: \$17.0M; FY 00: \$18.850M request/\$15.0M mark]

Based on this mark, the following activities would not be funded:

- Advanced Trough R&D (-\$1.3M): Near-term trough technology advances have the potential to reduce the cost of dispatchable solar power (currently 12¢/kWh) by 30% by 2002, and down to 6-8¢/kWh by 2005. GEF sponsored studies estimate CSP technologies can account for 4 MMT of annual Carbon savings by 2010 and 17 MMT by 2020. Loss of this funding will terminate \$1.2 million in advanced trough component development conducted in collaboration with industry partners in the U.S. Southwest — primarily in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. These include: Bechtel Corp. (San Francisco, CA); Kramer Junction Company (Kramer Junction, CA); Florida Power and Light; Paneltec (Lafayette, CO); and Sunray Energy (Daggett, CA). More significantly, the U.S. will lose its ability to compete effectively for planned GEF projects, resulting in a potential loss of \$20 million or more for these same companies, and a 2 to 3 year delay in achieving the carbon savings identified above. In addition, a total 2 to 3 FTE’s will be lost between the National Renewable Energy

Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory.

- Distributed Power Advanced System Testing (-\$1.7M): Dish-based systems are the CSP Program's principal contribution to U.S. distributed power markets, with market entry possible by 2004 and annual global climate savings of 1 MMT of carbon by 2010. The program has solar field validation projects underway in four locations. Loss of this funding will terminate advanced research and field testing of prototype systems in collaboration with companies and organizations in Alabama, Arizona, California, and Michigan. These include: Arizona Public Service; Boeing North America (Huntington Beach, CA and Huntsville, AL); Science Applications International Corp. (San Diego, CA and McLean, VA); Stirling Energy Systems (Phoenix, AZ); STM Corporation (Ann Arbor, MI); Thermacore (Lancaster, PA); and WG Associates (Dallas, TX). The National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory National will experience a loss of 2 to 3 more FTE's.
- Strategic Alliances & Market Awareness (-\$0.85M): This activity funds roadmapping, strategic planning, and analyses within the CSP program. It is vital that a federal program, spending millions of tax-payer dollars to develop new advanced technologies, remain current with industry needs and actions in the related areas of technical advancement. It is also important that analyses of alternatives, benefits, and climate impacts be supported to help guide program planning. Loss of this funding jeopardizes the relevance of the research performed to the main program objectives, as well as those identified in the Department's Strategic Plan and the National Energy Strategy.

Biopower Energy Systems: [FY 99: \$31.2M; FY 00: \$38.95M request/\$29.95M mark]

The Senate mark is \$9,000,000 less than the request of \$38,950,000, with reductions of \$2,000,000 in Thermochemical Conversion, \$6,000,000 in MnVAP, and \$1,000,000 in Regional Programs. We are primarily concerned with the reductions in Thermochemical Conversion and Regional Programs.

- Thermochemical Conversion: The impact of the reduction in the Thermochemical Conversion request from \$2,700,000 to \$700,000 will be to eliminate the majority of supporting research effort from the program. The committee report limits Thermochemical Conversion to \$500,000 for cofiring/ash deposition research and \$200,000 for capital, using all of the Thermochemical Conversion allocation. This funding level *eliminates systems integration research* which addresses the technical challenges of integrating new generation conversion systems such as gasification with novel electric generation systems such as Stirling engines and fuel cells. This funding level will *eliminate systems analysis and modeling* efforts that have developed life cycle models demonstrating carbon cycle efficiency of biopower systems, and that are needed to apply models and simulations to optimize the dynamics of operating advanced technologies such as gasification and cofiring. The reduction in Thermochemical Conversion funding will *eliminate cooperative efforts with the International Energy Agency and European Union to develop new methods of measuring tar contaminants and potential environmental emissions* from advanced conversion processes. Funding reductions will also eliminate National Laboratory analytical support of Systems Development projects and will

result in a reduction of ten (10) FTE's at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory.

- Elimination of the Regional Biomass Energy Program will end efforts to develop and coordinate regional biomass resource assessments. These assessments are needed to develop and support Biopower electrical production estimates and carbon sequestration potential. The Regional Program coordinates various university, State and Federal efforts in developing such estimates. This has the potential to impact almost all of the 50 States.

Biofuels Energy Systems: [FY 99: \$41.75M; FY 00: \$53.441M request/\$38.00M mark]

- The Senate mark is \$15,441,000 less than the request of \$53,441,000, and \$3,75,000,000 less than the FY 99 appropriations level. Because the Biofuels Energy Systems includes \$6M of new activities associated with the Bioenergy Initiative, the actual impact to the existing ethanol program is potentially quite severe.
- Assuming that \$10 million of the Congressionally recommended projects are later added through other committee action (\$13,250,000 was specified in FY 1999), the resulting budget could lead to the curtailment of several partnership activities and the significant reduction of personnel at our national laboratories. Likely partnerships that would receive reduced funding include the Sealaska Softwoods Project in Alaska, the Collins Pine Ethanol Project in California, and partnership for R&D of harvesting, handling, and storage alternatives for agricultural residues such as corn stover. Core R&D activities will likely be terminated with the loss of up to fifty (50) FTEs at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Wind Energy Systems: [FY 99: \$34.5M; FY 00: \$45.6M request/\$34.0M mark]

- Senate language provides full funding requested for Wind Energy Applied Research and virtually full funding for Turbine Research, but provides only \$2.3 million for Cooperative Research and Testing. The latter figure is \$9.6 million below the request for FY 2000 and \$5.4 million below the FY 1999 Appropriation.
- The impact on wind energy in the United States would be almost devastating:
 - Support for development of consensus standards to allow U.S. industry to compete fairly in international markets would be curtailed. This would entail the loss of 3 FTEs at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 3 private sector consultants, and cause a slowdown in the certification of U.S. wind products. Companies with products that would be affected include: Enron Wind (Tehachapi, CA); Atlantic Orient (Norwich, VT); Bergey Windpower (Norman, OK); World Power Technologies (Minneapolis, MN); and Southwest Windpower (Flagstaff, AZ).
 - Certification testing to obviate the industry's need to ship wind turbines to European labs would be canceled. Funding reductions in this area would require the loss of 2 NREL

FTEs, 2 key private sector consultants, and reductions in a Site Support testing subcontract. Companies with products that would be affected include: Enron Wind (Tehachapi, CA); Atlantic Orient (Norwich, VT); and Bergey Windpower (Norman, OK).

- Wind Program analytical studies would be curtailed and ability to track new, better performing wind projects lost. In addition, there would be reductions in National Wind Coordinating Council activities and the loss of one key consultant. Subcontracts with the following companies would be canceled: Global Energy Consultants (Bothel, WA); Ecoenergy (Boulder, CO); and Princeton Economic Research Institute (Gaithersburg, MD).
- Wind resource analysis to support identification of hot wind resources overseas would be lost. Impacts would include the loss of 2 NREL FTEs, closeout of a subcontract with Southwest Technology Development Institute (Las Cruces, NM), and the close out of 5 international projects.
- NREL support (1 FTE) for wind projects operating in small villages in Alaska would be terminated. Location: Wales, AK.
- Technical outreach activities, including the National Wind Coordinating Committee and the Utility Wind Interest Group, would be severely cutback.
- Impacts on New Initiatives:
 - Hybrid Systems for Village Power (HSVP) to conduct field verification projects to evaluate wind/hybrid systems in 2-3 locations, including those outside Alaska, would be canceled.
 - Wind Performance Monitoring Network to provide long term data, presently lacking, on short- and long-term performance of wind projects, would be deferred. Potential network operators impacted would likely have been located in the following States: Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and California would be affected.
 - No funds would be available to support Wind Powering America. Funding for regional partnerships, education, infrastructure studies (including the WAPA Dakota transmission study and updated wind resource assessment) and facilitation would be unavailable. This would also terminate support for FEMP activities and cause the closeout of support projects with the Navy at San Clemente and San Nicholas Island, CA. Prospective partners for this activity are located in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Mexico, Texas, Washington State, Oregon, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and possibly others.

Funding would support:

- Limited operation of the National Wind Technology Center (a reduction of 2 NREL FTEs would occur). Additionally, these reductions would require the shut down of some site support activities such as meteorological characterization of the site, limit operational activities, and limit equipment maintenance.
 - Minimal efforts in program planning and outreach.
- The overall impact on NREL due to reductions to the Wind program would be the layoff of 11 FTEs and the cancellation of contracts with 12 private sector consultants.

Competitive Solicitation: [FY 99: \$8.779M; FY 00: \$8.0M request/\$4.0M mark]

Note: The FY 99 funding level cited above was derived by adding the appropriations for the Renewable Indian Energy Resources and Federal Buildings/Remote Power lines together. The Competitive Solicitation program is located in the Solar Program Support line.

- Again, through its mark the Senate has denied our request to combine the Renewable Indian Energy Resources line and the Federal Buildings/Remote Power line into a single, competitively-based and awarded effort. This severely limits our ability to establish advanced application field verifications to gain critical experience on systems using a variety of stand-alone or integrated technologies, and limits the experience gained to only a single geographic/climatic region. If the Senate mark stands, no competitive solicitation will be issued for remote power projects, either as a portion of an Open Solicitation or through the State Energy Program.
- Instead, the Senate funds the Renewable Indian Energy Resources line at \$4.0M, but earmarks 4 projects in Alaska. No unspecified funds remain for competitive awards.
- No Native American or Tribal College activities can be undertaken. No funds will be available for field validations of renewable energy technologies on Tribal lands, at Tribal colleges or on Federal facilities serving Native Americans.

Solar International: [FY 99: \$6.35M; FY 00: \$6.0M request/\$3.0M mark]

Reduced funding to Solar International will preclude our ability to fulfill the terms of the 1997 Senate (Byrd-Hagel) resolution regarding the UN (Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC)), especially impeding our efforts to develop joint implementation and emissions trading instruments.

- Reduced funding will preclude U.S. efforts to ensure that developing countries (e.g. China and India) meet their international legal commitments to the UN FCCC. Senate members have expressed strong concern that we engage China and India on these issues. Although USIJI will be partially funded, the ability to effectively implement two major Presidential Initiatives,

USIJI and the U.S. Country Studies Program (CSP), will be truncated. In addition to engaging China and other key countries on climate change technical and policy issues, U.S. CSP has been instrumental in helping reform and improve the technical and financial performance of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and other international instruments which have been a concern within the U.S. Senate

- Reduced funding will limit U.S. efforts to fulfill Senate ratified obligations under existing international energy, environment and science and technology (S&T) agreements and treaties. For example, U.S. commitments to the OECD Directorates will be curtailed. Science and technology commitments to the International Energy Agency (IEA) will not be met. Bilateral energy, environment and S&T agreements with Russia, India, Brazil, Indonesia and other strategic partners will not be fulfilled.
- International markets offer the greatest opportunity for U.S. renewable energy technologies and reducing funding to the solar international with result in a loss of jobs and income for American workers. The U.S. government must provide leadership in reducing international and national regulatory barriers, subsidies and other impediments to deployment of U.S. renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. DOE needs the resources to work with the World Trade Organization (WTO), (Asia Pacific Economic) APEC and other international organizations to improve U.S. market-share. Up to 40% of the photovoltaics market has been lost to Japanese firms in the past five years. With both national (e.g. Denmark) and EU subsidies, U.S. wind technologies and renewable technologies also face stiff trade barriers and competition.
- Reduced funding will preclude EERE implementation of DOE's Energy and Environment Security Initiative (EESI) in FY00. EESI supports U.S. strategic plans and partnerships in the Korean Peninsula, the Middle East (e.g. Jordan), the Balkan states, Nigeria and other global "hot spots." U.S. ability to formulate and conduct foreign policy will in these sensitive regions will be severely hampered without DOE technical support and financial assistance. Additionally, DOE will have virtually no means to further U.S. economic and humanitarian policy objectives through targeted, energy-related international disaster relief and recovery efforts.

Geothermal Research Program: [FY 99: \$28.5M; FY 00: \$29.5M request/\$24.0M mark]

- The Senate reduction of \$5,500,000 from the Administration request will allow only \$2,000,000 for the new initiative "Geothermal Advanced Drilling System". The first element of the Advanced Drilling System is the high-speed data link to transmit real-time drilling information from the drill bit to the driller for rapid decision making during operations. This funding reduction will delay achievement of the goal of a 50% reduction in drilling costs by about one year. Drilling costs represent 40-60% of the overall cost of geothermal facilities, thus a reduced effort in this area will directly impact cost reduction goals of the program. The primary impacted organizations are Sandia National Laboratory (New Mexico) and the University of Oklahoma.

- Eliminates the initiative on development of Modular Geothermal Power Plants. This was to be a competitive solicitation for a 60% industry cost-shared demonstration of a small-scale geothermal power module that offered flexibility in deployment, lowered the initial financial risk, and allowed incremental development of a geothermal field. Modular geothermal power plants could maintain voltages and power factors on the fringe of a grid, or the plants could support mini-grids in remote applications. Based on past performance and interest, possible recipients for awards from this proposed solicitation would include: Ormat (Sparks, NV); Earth Power Resources (Tulsa, OK); General Electric (Schenectady, NY); Geothermal Power Company (Elmira, NY); Barber Nichols Company (Arvada, CO), and Exergy (Hayward, CA).
- Eliminates the initiative in Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) which would focus on extending the productivity and lifetime of geothermal reservoirs. This initiative would conduct large-scale stimulation of geothermal reservoirs to greatly increase permeability for expanded water injection and augmented production in an operating U.S. geothermal field. Abandoning this initiative will leave future technology development to tap the huge EGS resource base in the hands of the Europeans and Japanese. Based on past performance and interest, possible recipients for awards from this proposed solicitation would include: Caithness (China Lake/Coso, CA); Mid American Holding/CalEnergy (Imperial Valley/Salton Sea, CA); Calpine (Geysers, CA); Oxbow (Dixie Valley, NV); City of Provo (operations are in Cove Fort, UT); Geothermex (Richmond, CA); and Princeton Economic Research Institute (Gaithersburg, MD). Field locations impacted are: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, and the Idaho Operations Office.

Hydrogen: [FY 99: \$22.25M; FY 00: \$28.0M request/\$27.0M mark]

The Senate Appropriations Committee mark decreasing funding for hydrogen by \$1.0M would be taken from the Technology Validation – Hydrogen Infrastructure activities. The reduction will influence the ability to demonstrate advance high-pressure storage tanks on vehicles and to support integrated vehicle system tests. These activities were to be in support of the California partnership with automobile (e.g., Daimler-Chrysler and Ford Motor Company), oil (e.g., ARCO, Shell, and Texaco) and fuel cell companies (e.g., Ballard Power Systems) to demonstrate fuel cell vehicles. Other partners involved include: the California Energy Commission, the U.S. Dept. of Transportation's Federal Transit Authority, and CARB. It was expected that there would also be contracts with Thiokol (Utah); SCI (California); and NRG (Nevada) to produce the tanks and power plants for these vehicles.

Hydropower: [FY 99: \$3.25M; FY 00: \$7.0M request/\$5.0M mark]

- Issuance of the competitive solicitation for cost-shared engineering design and prototype fabrication/testing of an advanced environmentally-friendly turbine planned for FY 2000 would be deferred at least until 2001, with a corresponding delay in completion of prototype testing to 2010 or beyond. Likely partners (companies from which we could expect strong

proposals) would include: Alden Research Laboratory (Holden, MA); Voith Hydro, Inc. (York, PA); and American Hydro Corporation (York, PA).

- The goal of the hydropower program is to develop a new market-ready fish-friendly turbine before hydro facilities with fish passage problems are up for relicensing. Delays may well lead to maximum power output reductions as a condition of license renewal and could significantly diminish the amount of electricity (currently 10%) provided by hydropower to the Nation.

Trans. Reliability/Distr. Power: [FY 99: \$3.732M; FY 00: \$4.0M request/\$3.5M mark]

The Senate mark directs that \$1.0M be utilized for distributed power purposes. While we appreciate the enhanced funding that this would provide for distributed power, the result of this allocation (when combined with the \$0.5M less than the total amount requested) results in transmission reliability efforts receiving \$1.3M less than requested. This has substantial impacts:

- Impact on Congressional Reliability Research FY 1999 Direction
 - This reduced funding cuts effort in the Power System Reliability work which is the nearer-term, activity in the Transmission Reliability Program that is needed to maintain the reliability of the Nation's electricity infrastructure during the transition to competitive markets, and the work Congress directed DOE to support with FY 1999 funding.
 - Funding for reliability work would be flat from FY 1999, and the most critical research activities that have been defined in the FY 1999 program start-up to support reliability during the restructuring transition would not be initiated.
 - With the market structure not yet in place, the private sector does not have financial incentives to fund this research, while at the same time, reserve margins system capacity margins that would insure reliability continue to fall.
- Impact on Laboratory/electric industry Partnership requested by Congress
 - The National Laboratories in the National laboratory/industry partnership that the Program supports, per language in the FY 1999 appropriations bill, will be the primary organizations to lose funding in the proposed reduced budget, from \$300,000 to \$400,000 per Laboratory. These are:

Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Washington
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, California
Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee
 - Universities in the partnership that would lose finding are: Cornell University, University of Wisconsin- Madison, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of California-Berkeley, Howard University (Washington, DC), and Washington State University.

- Work with Edison Technology Solutions, a private sector partner located in Irvine, CA, would also be reduced or terminated.
- Impact on electric reliability, and value of Distributed Power research
 - Projects cut by reduced funding would be elements of the real time system control activity that applies advanced technology to operate the system in real time to help mitigate the type of blackouts that occurred in the Western system twice in the summer of 1996, and to supply information to enable competitive markets under utility restructuring.
 - In addition, research would not be initiated that would capture the full benefit of distributed power for system level grid reliability, reducing the value of a distributed power test bed. It is unclear with the current language whether we would have the authority to work on developing the interconnection standards that are necessary to derive the maximum value from a distributed power test bed.

Superconductivity: [FY 99: \$32.5M; FY 00: \$31.0M request/\$30.0M mark]

- The cut of \$1.0M would result in the termination of the recently awarded Superconductivity Partnership Initiative project with Boeing Co. to develop flywheel electricity systems (FES) that use superconducting bearings for high efficiency. The project also involves four other private companies and a DOE National Laboratory.

The impact on the program and national energy needs will be significant:

- Flywheel system development *could reduce the more than \$150 Billion lost annually* due to inadequate electrical power quality (according to the Electric Power Research Institute).
- The longer range potential is for *distributed flywheel power systems* that are located near load centers. These *would be clean, environmentally benign generation sources during high electrical demand periods* that would also provide premium electrical power that also offer other benefits.
- Overall electrical efficiency would be raised since the *flywheel systems would be "fueled" by electricity from the most efficient generating units available during off peak periods* (hydro, nuclear and fossil) and the flywheel losses are extremely low due to use of superconducting bearings.
- Electrical transmission losses would be reduced due to peak period loadings being reduced. The *flywheel systems would be located near load centers, eliminating the need to transmit electricity long distances* from central stations during high demand periods.

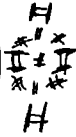
Energy Storage: [FY 99: \$4.50M; FY 00: \$6.0M request/\$0 mark]

- Zero funding of the Energy Storage Systems Program in FY2000 will result in termination of more than 25 cost-shared contracts with U.S. industry, academia, and research organizations on R&D projects that are focused on reducing the over \$150 billion per year losses to the U.S. economy due to electric power quality and reliability problems. These projects are also aimed at improving the overall efficiency of electric power generation and use nationwide.
- Major storage research projects in Alaska will be terminated: field experiments of an energy storage system which improves efficiency and power reliability in the remote Metlakatla Indian village saving the community over \$300,000 per year will be stopped; collaborative development and testing with Chugach Electric and the National Rural Electric Cooperative of novel storage-diesel generator hybrid systems for remote Alaskan villages will be discontinued - such systems promise to improve generator efficiency by more than 40% ; and collaboration with Golden Valley Electric Association on the installation of a 40 MW energy storage system to be used to stabilize the power system at large industrial facilities near Fairbanks will be terminated.
- Development of new integrated systems and technologies will be terminated and are unlikely to be pursued by industry partners due to the long term perspective of this research; more than 20 projects nationwide related to advanced integrated storage for renewables and power quality applications will be stopped; flywheel, and superconducting magnetic energy storage technology development, and battery reliability and modeling improvement, all being done with industry collaborators, all being done with industry collaborators, will be discontinued. Test evaluation of a \$1 million mobile battery developed by Omnion of East Troy, WI, with DOE funding and currently deployed at an S&C Electric plant in Chicago will be discontinued. On-site evaluation with Detroit Edison of a novel battery developed with over \$5 million of DOE funding by ZBB of Wauwatosa, WI, will be aborted. Ongoing research on advanced battery system by Powercell of San Ramon, CA and field testing at a Virginia community site will be terminated. Monitoring of a battery system developed by GNB Technologies of Lombard, IL, with \$3 million of DOE funding and installed for pollution abatement at a lead smelting plant in the Los Angeles area will discontinue. Numerous smaller projects to analyze storage performance, evaluate economic opportunities, and optimize control systems and components will be suspended in companies and research institutions situated in Maryland, California, North Carolina, Arizona, New Mexico, Virginia, and Massachusetts.
- More than 5 employees at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque will be terminated, and unique facilities worth over \$20 million dedicated to advanced storage technology development and testing, assembled over the last 20 years with government funds, will be lost.
- Storage research on-going at five U.S. universities (New Mexico State University, Arizona State University, University of Missouri-Rolla, and Virginia Polytechnic) will be terminated jeopardizing the academic careers of numerous graduate students and losing expertise established over many years of storage program efforts to develop energy resource modeling and technology capabilities at universities.



White House Climate Change Task Force

Lean Goventel = Scored \$7M
in
25M = In Jeffords amendment.
=
= Plants in trouble
= NARS study 4 weeks
ago = ethanol is
bad. Scored off
the investors.

\$7M  \$70M = in Jeffords
= 10 of 70 earmarked
for biofuels.

 =
C+H coming up tonight. 60 votes

Jim Jeffords

AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To increase funding for energy supply, research, and development activities relating to renewable energy sources, with an offset.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—106th Cong., 1st Sess.

S. 1186

Making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____
and ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ROTH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. KENNEDY)

Viz:

1 On page 20, strike lines 21 through 24 and insert
2 "\$791,233,000, of which \$821,000 shall be derived by
3 transfer from the Geothermal Resources Development
4 Fund and \$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from
5 the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund, and of
6 which \$70,000,000 shall be derived from accounts for
7 which this Act makes funds available for unnecessary De-
8 partment of Energy contractor travel expenses (of which

1 not less than \$4,450,000 shall be available for solar build-
2 ing technology research, not less than \$82,135,000 shall
3 be available for photovoltaic energy systems, not less than
4 \$17,600,000 shall be available for concentrating solar sys-
5 tems, not less than \$37,700,000 shall be available for
6 power systems in biomass/biofuels energy systems, not less
7 than \$48,000,000 shall be available for transportation in
8 biomass/biofuels energy systems (of which not less than
9 \$1,500,000 shall be available for the Consortium for Plant
10 Biotechnology Research), not less than \$42,265,000 shall
11 be available for wind energy systems, not less than
12 \$4,000,000 shall be available for the renewable energy
13 production incentive program, not less than \$7,600,000
14 shall be available for support of solar programs, not less
15 than \$5,100,000 shall be available for the international
16 solar energy program, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be
17 available for the National Renewable Energy Laboratory,
18 not less than \$27,850,000 shall be available for geo-
19 thermal technology development, not less than
20 \$27,700,000 shall be available for hydrogen research, not
21 less than \$6,400,000 shall be available for hydropower re-
22 search, not less than \$32,000,000 shall be available for
23 high temperature superconducting research and develop-
24 ment, not less than \$3,000,000 shall be available for en-

- 1 ergy storage systems, and not less than \$18,500,000 shall
- 2 be available for direction of programs).”.

Senate C + W Report FY2000

other pollutants in the atmosphere. If prudence merits the development of new energy production technologies, it also requires a recognition that existing technology does not provide a means to meet increasing global energy requirements while stabilizing the production of atmospheric pollutants and certainly does not provide a means to reduce atmospheric pollution concentrations.

The Committee has modified the request for low emission energy technologies; including hydro, renewable, and nuclear, with the view toward post 2010 application of new technologies. As a result, with few exceptions, the Committee recommends basic research that will provide significant improvements over existing technologies rather than on the deployment or incremental improvement of commercial or near commercial technologies. The Committee is well aware of the proposition that appropriated funds can demonstrate the reliable operation of low emission technologies before they become commercially attractive. In a few cases, the Committee has provided funds for just such demonstrations. However, in general, the Committee expects non-Federal financing to support the final stages of product development and all stages of market development.

Solar building technology research.—The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for solar building technology research. The Committee recommendation does not provide funds for quality assurance or precompetitive field validation.

Photovoltaic energy systems.—The Committee recommends \$64,000,000 for photovoltaic energy systems. Within that amount, \$17,000,000 is provided for fundamental research including: \$5,500,000 for measurement and characterization, \$5,500,000 for basic research/university programs, \$2,000,000 for non-conventional breakthrough R&D, and \$4,000,000 for high-performance advanced research. \$25,000,000 is provided for advanced materials and devices. \$26,000,000 is provided for collector research and systems development including: \$10,000,000 for manufacturing R&D only to complete existing contracts, \$11,000,000 for systems engineering and reliability, and, \$1,000,000 for partnerships for technology introduction only to complete existing contracts.

Concentrating solar power.—The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for concentrating solar power and includes no funds for strategic alliances and market awareness.

Biomass/biofuels—power systems.—The Committee recommends \$34,950,000 for biomass/bio-fuels—power systems. \$700,000 is provided for thermochemical conversion including, \$500,000 for co-firing/ash deposition, and \$200,000 for capital equipment. \$26,150,000 is provided for systems development; a \$6,000,000 reduction to the request due to delays in the Minnesota Valley Alfalfa Producers project. Within the amount provided for systems development, \$1,000,000 is for the continuation of biomass research at the Energy and Environmental Research Center on key barrier issues impeding the technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and environmental acceptability of biomass utilization processes. The funding is intended to advance the Center's work in integration of biomass with fossil fuels to increase baseload renewable electricity generation, development of practical methods for using biomass in advanced power systems, and improvement of efficiency and envi-

ronmental performance in agricultural product industries. The switchgear \$3,100,000 is provided for feedstock provided for the regional biomass

The recommendation includes \$1 plant in Burlington, Vermont, culture Methane project, \$2,000,000 ronmental and renewable resource Biotechnology Institute, and \$500,000 ville to research the commercial for the production of P-series fuel of Energy's Final Rule on P-series

Biomass/biofuels—transportation includes \$38,000,000 for bio. Committee is aware of a public-private operate a national ethanol pilot facility at Edwardsville. This facility converting corn into ethanol fuel which mestic energy source and its environmental committee recognizes that corn is one and economically feasible feedstock Department of Energy to provide Biomass/Biofuels Energy Systems

Wind.—The Committee recommends wind energy systems, an increase year. Within that amount, \$13,500,000 search consistent with the request: bine research including: \$5,000,000 project, \$400,000 to conduct no \$1,000,000 to conduct small wind cold weather turbine project, and and turbine verification program constraints the recommendation for erative research and testing.

Renewable energy production omendation includes \$1,500,000, for the renewable energy production

Solar program support.—Due mittee recommendation includes technical analysis and assistance

International solar programs.—the U.S. international joint implementation account but due to severe budget \$3,000,000 for that purpose.

National Renewable Energy Laboratory mittee recommendation includes construction at the National Renewable

Geothermal.—The Committee supports Energy's decision to allow market entry which geothermal heat pump technology mination of that \$6,500,000 per year omendation of \$24,000,000 provided the fiscal year 1999 base geothermal

of industry associations and associated entities to attend national and international conferences, publish magazines, purchase association membership information, conduct surveys of association membership, place op-ed style articles in publications, write talking points in support of the Department's programs, and underwrite industry conferences.

The Department has significantly improved its practices in these areas by selecting its outreach and information dissemination contractors through competitive processes. While competition may improve the quality of the products and services procured through these contracts, the Committee continues to insist that, as a general rule, appropriated funds should not be used, directly or indirectly, to underwrite the expenses of industry associations or associated entities.

Certain Department of Energy contractors are being reimbursed for exorbitant travel expenses. In fiscal year 1998, Department of Energy contractors incurred \$249,000,000 in travel costs for which they sought reimbursement. Sandia National Laboratories alone reported taking over 4,500 trips to Washington, DC, in fiscal year 1998 or the equivalent of 87 trips each week. Those sort of practices are absolutely unacceptable. The Committee has included in its recommendation both a statutory cap on the total amount of funds available for contractor travel costs and required that each contractor's travel costs in fiscal year 2000 be limited to not more than 80 percent of the amount incurred in fiscal year 1998. The Committee considers this a measured response and will take substantially more forceful action in the future if this situation is not remedied.

ENERGY SUPPLY PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1999	\$727,091,000
Budget estimate, 2000	836,067,000
Committee recommendation	715,412,000

SOLAR AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Appropriations, 1999	\$365,905,000
Budget estimate, 2000	446,021,000
Committee recommendation	353,900,000

The Committee is unable to draw conclusions regarding the existence, extent, or affects of global climate change. However, in the face of uncertainty regarding global climate change and the human health effects of atmospheric pollution, prudence merits consideration be given to energy production technologies that reduce the emission of pollutants that accumulate in the atmosphere.

In that regard, the Committee considers the administration's use of base-year metrics, that is: the recommendation that the United States reduce its emissions of certain pollutants to 1990 levels, to be an inappropriate metric. The Committee recommends that the accumulation of pollutants in the atmosphere be considered in terms of their historical concentrations; not their annual production rates since it is the concentration levels not the rate of accumulation which are alleged to have global climate change implications.

When considered in those terms, the commitments made in Kyoto will have a negligible effect on the concentration of CO₂ and

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Department of Energy's defense and power marketing administrations, and Energy Commission.

INTERNAL SECURITY

improve its personnel security practices. The Committee has provided an increase from the request for funds that, for employees of the Department with access to sensitive nuclear materials, the Department of Energy implement a graduated system of access to sensitive nuclear weapons information that should be provided to a counterintelligence to a counterintelligence to provide access to the Department warrants.

and its contractors have given great techniques and requirements of the Department in counterintelligence matters. The Department's primary interest in matters is not always consistent with the possibility to protect sensitive information, the Department should be pro-active in matters, on occasion, determine that its investigation regarding, or take action, outweigh the Federal Bureau of Investigation prosecution.

REGULATION

The Committee directed a review of the Department's facilities and funded arrangements in detail. The Committee's unique responsibility to non-federal analogs with existing. As a result, the Committee no longer of the Department's facilities.

USE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Under the Water Development Act, the Committee appropriated to: pay for members

Revised/Pending
8 June 1999
11:40 a

June __, 1999
(Senate Floor)

S. 1186 -- ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, FY 2000

(Sponsors: Stevens (R), Alaska; Domenici (R), New Mexico)

This Statement of Administration Policy provides the Administration's views on S. 1186, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, FY 2000, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The allocation of discretionary resources available to the Senate under the Congressional Budget Resolution is simply inadequate to make the necessary investments that our citizens need and expect. The President's FY 2000 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending that meet such needs while conforming to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings proposals in mandatory and other programs available to help finance this spending. Congress has approved and the President has signed into law nearly \$29 billion of such offsets in appropriations legislation since 1995. The Administration urges the Congress to consider such proposals.

The Administration appreciates efforts by the Senate Appropriations Committee to accommodate certain of the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation. However, the Senate bill is nearly \$300 million below the program level requested by the President and includes significant reductions in a number of high priority programs. These concerns are discussed below.

Department of Energy

The Administration is concerned with the large shift in the Committee bill from key domestic priorities of the Department of Energy (DOE) to fund Atomic Energy Defense Activities. The bill provides \$267 million less than the President's request for DOE's domestic programs and adds \$261 million to the President's request for defense activities (\$555 million more than the FY 1999 enacted level, excluding a one-time emergency supplemental appropriation). The bill would drastically reduce vital programs in energy research and other activities to fund unrequested enhancements to nuclear weapons and other defense activities.

Specific cuts include:

- **Solar and Renewable Energy.** The Administration strongly opposes the \$92 million reduction from the President's request for research and development (R&D) in solar and renewable resources technologies. In addition to this

65
32
124

reduction, the Committee directs the use of \$32 million in carryover balances that are unlikely to be available, forcing additional program cuts. ~~Our global future depends in many ways on the early introduction of renewable energy technologies to reduce the potential impacts of pollution and climate change and on R&D to make those clean energy sources affordable.~~ *accelerate the* *important* Yet, the Committee mark would severely cripple the Administration's efforts to ~~expand and capitalize on R&D success in the solar and renewable energy programs.~~

- Environmental Management. The Administration opposes the \$40 million reduction to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund. At the Committee-recommended funding levels, the Department would be unable to meet legal requirements in environmental laws and enforceable agreements at Oak Ridge, as well as ongoing cleanup activities at Portsmouth, Ohio, and Paducah, Kentucky, uranium enrichment facilities.
- Science. The Administration opposes the \$27 million reduction to the request for construction of the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS). We continue to believe that the FY 2000 request represents the optimum funding level. As the funding level decreases, the risk of project cost increases and delays rises. Construction of the SNS must be completed in a timely manner to enable our best scientists to explore critical problems in fundamental science and applications for our materials and biotechnology industries.

Further, the Administration opposes the lack of funding in the bill for the Information Technology Initiative for the 21st Century and for the Next Generation Internet Initiative. Both of these initiatives would propel revolutionary breakthroughs in information technology and scientific computing in the United States.

In addition, the Administration regrets that the Committee has not restored the funding required to complete the final phase of activities at the Bates Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

- Departmental Administration. The Administration opposes the reductions in Departmental Administration programs proposed in the Committee bill. The proposed reductions would impair implementation of Secretarial management initiatives now underway to restructure field management, reorganize security functions, enforce reductions in contractor travel and other overhead costs, and improve construction management.
- Yucca Mountain. The Administration opposes the reduction of \$54 million from the request for the civilian radioactive waste program. This reduction would threaten planned scientific, engineering, and design work essential to finalizing the Yucca Mountain repository design. This work is necessary to guide DOE's FY 2001 site suitability determination for Yucca Mountain. Reductions in

funding for this work would jeopardize DOE's ability to meet its FY 2002 license application milestone if the site is found to be suitable. The proposed reduction would also reduce the Department's ability to provide a remedy for its 1998 waste acceptance obligations, which are currently in litigation.

Power Marketing Administration

The Administration is disappointed that the Committee has not accepted the Administration's proposal to revise the financing of the Power Marketing Administration's Purchase Power and Wheeling programs. The Administration would like to continue to work with the Senate to restructure the funding mechanism for these programs.

Stockpile Stewardship

The Administration opposes the addition of \$40 million to the request for Stockpile Stewardship to begin a realignment of facilities and missions of the national laboratories and the Nevada Test Site. The Department has begun initial studies of possible realignments, but no funds were requested for this activity in the FY 2000 Budget. Major actions cannot be taken to implement such a plan until appropriate studies are completed, including revisions to the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Stockpile Stewardship and Management.

Army Corps of Engineers

The Administration is concerned that the \$145 million reduction to the President's request (not including rescissions) for the Army Corps of Engineers would result in significant delays for certain critical construction projects. Of particular concern are reductions to the Columbia River Fish Mitigation project, from \$100 million to \$70 million; the Everglades (FL) project, from \$110 million to \$92 million; and, the Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay Channel (NY, NJ) project, from \$60 million to \$40 million. In addition, the Administration opposes the bill's prohibitions against studying drawdown of John Day and McNary dams. These prohibitions could hamper efforts to formulate Columbia and Snake River salmon recovery plans.

We also urge Congress to enact the Administration's Harbor Services Fund proposal, which would provide a stable source of funding for port and harbor activities and free up funds for priority projects and programs.

Bureau of Reclamation

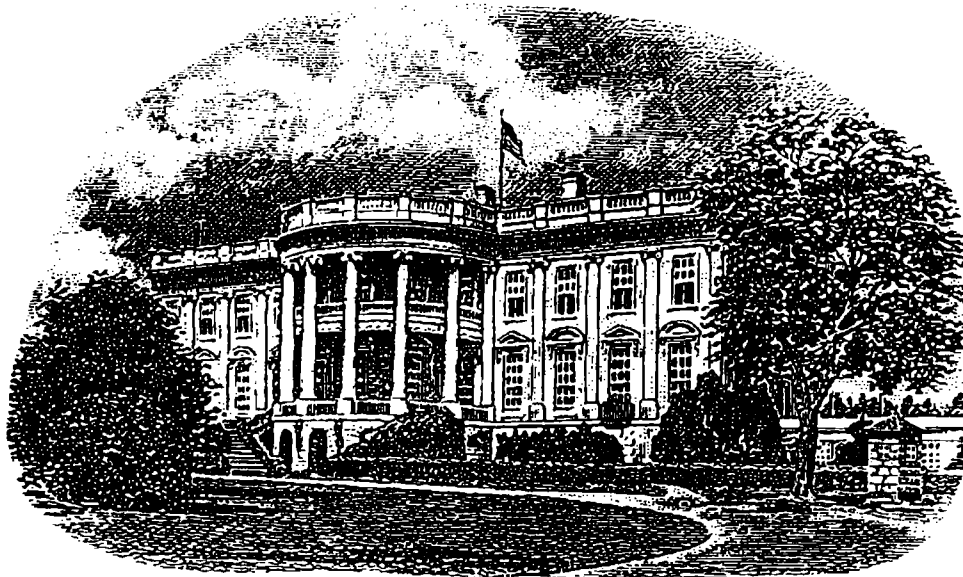
The Committee proposal to reduce the Bureau of Reclamation budget by \$95 million, or 11 percent, would significantly affect the Bureau's ability to continue to operate its water supply projects throughout the West while complying with relevant Federal laws. The Administration urges the Senate to restore these funds.

In particular, we urge the Senate to fully fund the \$95 million request for the CALFED Bay-Delta program. The Committee's \$45 million reduction and accompanying funding restrictions would delay Federal and State efforts to restore this important ecosystem.

In addition, we urge the Senate to enact the Administration's proposal to convert the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund from a current discretionary to a permanent account. This will allow the Bureau of Reclamation to operate the program efficiently and ensure that all the authorized collections from project beneficiaries are used to mitigate project impacts, as intended by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Management and Budget



Natural Resources, Energy and Science

Number of pages (including cover sheet): 5

Date: _____

To: Julie Anderson

Phone: _____ Fax: 52342

From: **Elgie Holstein / David Bernell**

Comments: Solar + Renewables are 1st bullet
under DOE. (This has been cleared by
Elgie)

Phone: (202) 395-4561 Fax: (202) 395-4639

Energy and Water Development Appropriations

Errata Sheet

On page 37, line 5 of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of implementation, or in preparation for implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II, section 2, clause 2, of the United States Constitution, and which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25 of the Protocol.

On page 173 of the report, insert the following:

Language has been included under General Provisions prohibiting the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees or orders for implementing the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification.

Climate Change Technology Initiative Funding

12/21/98 15:11

FY 1999

FY 2000

	FY98 App	Request	Omnibus	Feb Plan	Request	Passback	Appeal	Settle
Energy & Water Appropriation	272	409	350	426	415	421	421	421
Energy Supply Account *	272	382	336	393	388	388	388	388
Solar & Renewable Energy	272	372	336	383	383	383	383	383
Nuclear Energy	0	10	0	10	5	5	5	5
Outlays	272	316	295					
Science Account	0	27	14	33	27	33	33	33
Energy Research	0	27	14	33	27	33	33	33
Outlays	0	16	8					
Interior Appropriation	457	650	552	661	622	648	648	658
Energy Conservation R&D	457	617	526	625	602	612	612	618
<i>Non-CCTI (tracking only):</i>								
(State Grants – non-add)	155	191	166	138	161	166	166	176
(Energy Conservation Total)	612	809	692	763	763	778	778	794
(PODRA / transfers – non-add)	-21	-35	-64	-25	-25	-25	-25	-25
(Energy Conservation Net)	591	774	628	738	738	753	753	769
Fossil Energy R&D Account	0	30	24	33	21	33	33	37
Energy Information Administr	0	3	3	3	0	3	3	3
Undistributed *								0
DOE CCTI TOTAL	729	1,059	902	1,087	1,037	1,069	1,069	1,079
EPA	90	205	109	216	205	216	216	216
HUD	0	10	10	0	10	0	10	10
USDA	0	10	0	16	10	10	10	10
DOC	0	7	0	7	7	5	5	5
CCTI TOTAL	819	1,291	1,021	1,326	1,269	1,300	1,310	1,320
Increase over FY99		472	202	305	248	279	289	299
Relative to Previous Approp		58%	25%	30%	24%	27%	28%	29%
Relative to CCTI 5-Yr Plan			-21%	0%	-4%	-2%	-1%	0%

- Carbon Cycle - \$5 Sinks - \$10 - USDA
\$5 - DOE

- Grants = in overall budget paper * Jeff Singer

- mark weekly -

House ESW

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2605

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 28, 1999

Received

AN ACT

Making appropriations for energy and water development
for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for
other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 SEC. 504. Section 6101(a)(3) of the Omnibus Budget
2 Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended, (42 U.S.C.
3 2214(a)(3)) is amended by striking "September 30, 1999"
4 and inserting "September 30, 2000".

5 SEC. 505. Title VI, division C, of Public Law 105-
6 277, Making Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Sup-
7 plemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999, is re-
8 pealed.

9 SEC. 506. Section 211(e)(2)(A) of the Water Re-
10 sources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-303,
11 110 Stat. 3682) is amended by striking "in advance in
12 appropriations Acts".

13 SEC. 507. None of the funds appropriated by this Act
14 shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, de-
15 crees, or orders for the purpose of implementation, or in
16 preparation for implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol
17 which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto,
18 Japan at the Third Conference of the Parties to the
19 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
20 Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for
21 advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II,
22 section 2, clause 2, of the United States Constitution, and
23 which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25
24 of the Protocol.

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106TH CONGRESS 1st Session	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT 106-253
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ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

JULY 23, 1899.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2605]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

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TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommendation includes several general provisions pertaining to specific programs and activities funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill.

Prohibition on Lobbying.—Section 501 provides that none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in section 1913 of Title 18, United States Code.

Buy American.—Section 502 requires that American-made equipment and goods be purchased to the greatest extent practicable.

Drainage of the San Luis Unit.—Section 503 provides language clarifying the funding requirements for the San Luis Unit.

Extension of Authority for Nuclear Regulatory Commission to Collect Fees and Charges.—Section 504 provides a one-year extension of the authority of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to collect fees and charges to offset appropriated funds.

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and State of South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration.—Section 505 repeals the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and State of South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Act.

Denali Commission.—Section 506 repeals legislation authorizing the Denali Commission and amendments thereto.

Technical Change.—Section 507 makes a technical change to the provision of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 authorizing reimbursement for work by non-Federal interests on certain civil works projects of the Corps of Engineers.

Prohibition on Implementation of Kyoto Protocol.—Section 508 prohibits the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees or orders for implementing the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification.