### Funding for the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration

#### Weapons Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FY 2008 Appropriation</th>
<th>FY 2009 Appropriation</th>
<th>FY 2010 Request</th>
<th>FY 2010 Appropriation</th>
<th>FY 2011 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Directed Stockpile Work
- Life Extension Programs: 209,196, 231,989, 213,949, 213,949
- W76 Life Extension Program (LEP): 209,196, 213,949, 213,949
- Stockpile Systems: 390,300, 357,800, 649,366
- B61 System Sustainment: 90,204, 59,456, 65,495
- B61 Phase 6.2/6.2A Study: 65,000, 32,500, 251,641
- Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition: 84,100, 96,100, 58,025
- Stockpile Services: 831,055, 828,763, 941,525
- Plutonium Sustainment: 149,201, 141,909, 190,318
- Formerly Plutonium Capability (FY09): - 155,269 -
- Formerly Pit Manufacturing and Cert. Campaign (FY08): 213,831 - -

#### Campaigns
- Science Campaign: 150,000, 150,000, 149,920  
- Enhanced Surety: 42,000, 42,000, 42,429
- Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield Campaign: 457,915, 481,548
- National Ignition Facility (NIF) diagnostics: 83,181, 85,723
- Facility Ops and Target Production (NIF, OMEGA, & Z): 252,722, 253,535, 253,535
- Advanced Simulation and Computing Campaign: 567,625, 615,748
- Readiness Campaign: 102,129, 104,133, 104,133
- Tritium Readiness: 77,913, 81,949

#### Readiness in Technical Base and Facilities (RTBF)
- Operations of Facilities: 1,359,938, 1,499,954
- Kansas City Plant (KCP): 169,056, 186,102, 186,102
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL): 86,617, 96,984
- Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL): 311,776, 311,776, 311,776
- Advanced Recovery and Integrated Extraction System (ARIES): - 23,988 -
- Nevada Test Site: 79,583, 80,077
- Pantex: 131,602, 131,602, 131,602
- Sandia National Laboratory (SNL): 104,133, 117,369
- Savannah River Site (SRS): 128,580, 92,722
- Y-12 Production Plant: 229,929, 269,929, 260,393
- Institutional Site Support: 120,129, 120,129, 120,129
- Program Readiness: 73,021, 73,021, 73,021
- Test Readiness at Nevada Test Site (estimated same as 2009): 5,408, 5,408, 5,408
- Facility Design/Construction: 203,382, 203,382, 203,382
- Los Alamos Neutron Science Center (LANSCE) Reinvestment: - 20,000 -
- Various Locations Project Eng. and Design: 12,000, 12,000
- Y-12 Uranium Processing Facility (separate line item in FY10): 54,478, 54,478
- Y-12 Uranium Processing Facility: 97,194, 97,194, 97,194
- LANL Chemistry & Metallurgy Research Replacement (CMRR): 225,000, 225,000

(All numbers in thousands of US dollars)
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility-SRS</td>
<td>211,523</td>
<td>214,439</td>
<td>234,915</td>
<td>234,915</td>
<td>248,045</td>
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<td>Secure Transportation Asset</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Nuclear Counterterrorism Incident Response</td>
<td>158,655</td>
<td>215,278</td>
<td>221,936</td>
<td>221,936</td>
<td>233,134</td>
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<tr>
<td>Facilities and Infrastructure Recapitalization Program</td>
<td>177,861</td>
<td>147,449</td>
<td>154,922</td>
<td>83,959</td>
<td>94,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Stewardship</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90,374</td>
<td>61,288</td>
<td>105,478</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Weapons Activities</td>
<td>557,549</td>
<td>577,143</td>
<td>600,773</td>
<td>304,234</td>
<td>347,521</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation</td>
<td>1,488,350</td>
<td>1,374,709</td>
<td>1,216,709</td>
<td>1,216,709</td>
<td>1,827,167</td>
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<td>Fissile Materials Disposition</td>
<td>66,235</td>
<td>41,774</td>
<td>701,900</td>
<td>701,900</td>
<td>1,030,713</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOX Irradiation, Feedstock, and Transportation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>107,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOX Fuel Fabrication Facility at the Savannah River Site</td>
<td>278,800</td>
<td>467,800</td>
<td>504,238</td>
<td>475,788</td>
<td>57,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste Solidification Building</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility Construction</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Naval Reactors</td>
<td>744,686</td>
<td>828,054</td>
<td>1,003,133</td>
<td>945,133</td>
<td>1,070,486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, Office of the Administrator</td>
<td>402,137</td>
<td>439,190</td>
<td>420,754</td>
<td>420,754</td>
<td>448,267</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, NNSA</td>
<td>4,002,566</td>
<td>3,880,000</td>
<td>3,794,431</td>
<td>3,748,431</td>
<td>4,708,835</td>
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</tbody>
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Footnotes
1. Nearly all funding for DOE is appropriated by the House and Senate Energy & Water Appropriations Subcommittees and any differences between them are reconciled by House/Senate conference.
2. Includes a new fuze with selectable height of burst, which in effect provides a new military capability. Related or not, the new FY11 budget indicates future new fuzes for the B61 and W78 warheads as well.
3. "May include an extension of the B61 nuclear primary's life (reusing the existing B61 nuclear pit)." This is the first budget reference that we are aware of that spells out intrusive pit modifications.
4. Plutonium Sustainment is focused on "processing and recycling plutonium; manufacturing pits; supporting surveillance of pits; performing refurbishments of pits; and maintaining technical plutonium capability."
   The FY11 budget "completes the W88 pit build," the original reason for resumed production, but "provides the necessary foundation... for new production requirements..."
5. Includes "hydrodynamic experiments to examine options for modernized surety." Decoded, this probably means nonnuclear explosive tests of plutonium pits to develop built-in mechanisms to prevent the unauthorized use of US nuclear weapons. That sounds good in principle, but is not needed because of already existing extensive surety mechanisms. It will, however, provide the latest rationale for new-design weapons and continuing work for the nuclear weapons labs. If implemented it could seriously undermine confidence in the already extensively tested stockpile by introducing major changes to the nuclear explosives package.
6. NIF is the new $3.5 billion problem-plagued 192-laser facility at LLNL; OMEGA, located at the University of Rochester in NY, is a 60-laser facility used to support NNSA programs; the Z machine is located at SNL and is the world's largest and most powerful laboratory Z-pinch X-ray source (used to simulate the nuclear weapons effects.
7. The $30M increase includes "support for transition" to a new facility but not construction of the new $660M plant, which is privately financed and therefore not included in the NNSA budget.
8. Includes operations of plutonium pit production facilities.
9. ARIES is a demonstration plutonium pit disassembly line at Los Alamos. It has been transferred to NNSA's Nonproliferation Program, but is slated to process 2 metric tons of plutonium in FY 2011 for the SRS Mox Fuel Fabrication Facility while the PDCF is being built.
10. Decrease is due to the transfer of the PDCF to NNSA's Nonproliferation Program.
11. Congress created a separate line item for the UPF in FY 2010. Annual construction costs will climb to $300 million by 2015.
12. When first proposed in 2004 NNSA projected that the CMRR would cost $660 million. It is now $4 billion and climbing.
13. The purpose of the MOX Fuel Fabrication Facility is to convert weapons-grade plutonium into commercial reactor fuel, thereby introducing plutonium into the international commodity market, perhaps not a good idea.