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ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

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July 30, 2025

The Honorable Chris Wright
Secretary of Energy
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary Wright:

Thank you for appearing before the Subcommittee on Energy on Tuesday, June 10, 2025, to testify at the hearing entitled “The Fiscal Year 2026 Department of Energy Budget.”

Pursuant to the Rules of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the hearing record remains open for ten business days to permit Members to submit additional questions for the record, which are attached. The format of your responses to these questions should be as follows: (1) the name of the Member whose question you are addressing, (2) the complete text of the question you are addressing in bold, and (3) your answer to that question in plain text.

To facilitate the printing of the hearing record, please respond to these questions with a transmittal letter by the close of business on Wednesday, August 13, 2025. Your responses should be mailed to Calvin Huggins Legislative Clerk, Committee on Energy and Commerce, 2125 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 and e-mailed to Calvin.Huggins1@mail.house.gov.

Thank you again for your time and effort preparing and delivering testimony before the Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Robert E. Latta". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R" and a stylized "Latta".

Robert E. Latta
Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy

cc: Kathy Castor, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Energy

Attachment

Additional Questions for the Record

The Honorable Robert Latta (R-OH)

1. I recently introduced a bill, the Electric Supply Chain Act, that would direct the department to conduct periodic assessments of the supply chain for infrastructure and grid components that are necessary for our power sector. Some of my colleagues have expressed concern that DOE would lack the staff to conduct such an assessment. There are about 135,000 contractors and over 13,000 employees working for DOE.
 - a. Can you commit that your department is equipped to conduct this type of study on a topic so important to our country?

2. Permitting reform is a shiny word in DC, and it means different things to different people. Given your experience and background, what would be the most meaningful areas for reform?

What has DOE identified as the challenges and barriers to siting and constructing sufficient generation and transmission infrastructure necessary for reliable, safe, affordable, and timely delivery of power?

3. Can DOE supply to the Committee statutory reforms it needs to see in order to truly unleash American energy?
4. DOE is responsible for energy sector security, and cybersecurity. What are some key steps for the Department to reprioritize energy sector cybersecurity—given the persistent threats of our adversaries?
5. The NSA Crane naval facility recently hosted an Industry Day to gauge private-sector interest in resilient energy solutions, including technologies like SMRs and advanced microgrids. How can the Department of Energy support efforts like this — where military installations serve as proving grounds for private investment in energy resilience that also enhance national security? Would DOE be open to partnering with DoD on pilot efforts at military facilities to help streamline siting, regulatory, or financing challenges for next-gen energy projects?
6. What specific federal programs or authorities could be leveraged to accelerate first-of-a-kind nuclear deployment in states that are seeking to develop nuclear programs?
7. What are the considerations and available authorities for signing or financially supporting long-term power purchase agreements for advanced SMR reactors to de-risk early commercial projects?
8. Given the recent Executive Order, what are DOE plans for hosting early deployments on federal land or DOE owned sites to demonstrate advanced nuclear energy?

9. What is DOE doing to work with the NRC to streamline licensing pathways for advanced non-light water reactor designs?
10. What is DOE doing to ensure regulations are harmonized to ensure predictability, consistency, and efficiency across DOE and NRC licensing activities?
11. What existing mechanisms, including under the ADVANCE Act and Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act, is DOE considering to provide DOE funding or other support specific to pre-licensing efforts for advanced non-light water reactors?
12. What is the status of DOE work to implement the nuclear fuel availability provisions of the Energy Act of 2020 and the Nuclear Fuel Security Act, including projected timeframes and targets to meet the needs for new fuel capacity to offset Russian sourced fuel?
13. What are DOE's plans concerning plutonium disposition to make excess plutonium available for advanced fuels?
14. How will the Department of Energy under your leadership support universities to accelerate the development and deployment of SMRs, particularly through funding, regulatory streamlining, or public-private partnerships, to ensure the U.S. leads in this transformative energy technology?
15. What actions are being taken by the U.S. Department of Energy's Loan Program Office (LPO) to actively support coal plant extensions in the near term; the development of nuclear energy in the short- and long-term; and the development of natural gas pipelines as well as gas generation.
16. In the President's recently released budget, for the LPO, it highlighted anticipated investments in nuclear technology, specifically small modular reactors – which is great. Where do you see “clean coal technology,” such as coal and petcoke gasification, ranking as a priority for LPO?
17. An important project in Representative Houchin's state is Wabash Valley Resources, which plans to use LPO funding to retrofit a shuttered coal plant in West Terre Haute, Indiana to produce anhydrous ammonia fertilizer for Midwestern farmers using coal gasification technology. The Wabash project began their loan application under the first Trump Administration, but because the Biden Administration had “green new deal” priorities, Wabash's loan was continually delayed for several years. As a result of the failed and damaging policies implemented under the Biden administration, Wabash Valley has been effectively stalled in moving forward with this critical project. When can we expect a decision on their long-pending loan application?
18. Sec. 302 (b) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act requires that no license nor relicense of a nuclear reactor can be issued until 1) a contract has been entered into with DOE to

dispose of the spent fuel or 2) that the Secretary affirms in writing that the reactor applicant is actively and in good faith negotiating with the Secretary for such contract.

- a. What is the status of DOE contracting for the disposition of spent fuel for reactors currently with applications before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission?
- b. With new reactor operating license decisions coming before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 2025 and 2026, will DOE be in a position to have contracts signed or in active, good faith negotiation, to enable licenses to be issued?

19. How does DOE plan to improve its NEPA process so businesses can have predictable, timely decisions and can build and be productive?

The Honorable Brett Guthrie (R-KY)

1. In Kentucky, a company named Global Laser Enrichment (GLE) is licensing a facility that will deploy a next generation enrichment facility adjacent to the Department of Energy's (DOE) legacy Paducah, KY gaseous diffusion plant. The plant will support the company's goal to reestablish domestic nuclear fuel capacity and create significant economic development and jobs in the Kentucky region. Specifically, an analysis by the Greater Paducah Economic Development Council found that the construction of this facility will create 1,000 direct jobs, and once operational, GLE will support over 350 well-paying domestic energy infrastructure jobs.

I appreciate your continued support for rebuilding the domestic front-end of the nuclear fuel cycle.

- a. With the DOE's current low-enrichment uranium (LEU) Request for Proposal (RFP), will the DOE remain committed to supporting new market entrants who can deploy cutting-edge enrichment technologies?
- b. Will DOE consider using flexible financial arrangements authorized in the Nuclear Fuel Security Act, such as milestone payments or cost-shares, to derisk accelerated capital investment and public-private partnerships, as part of this LEU RFP?

The Honorable Diana Harshbarger (R-TN)

1. Oak Ridge National Laboratory has a centrifuge technology. I understand that NNSA has selected an industrial partner to help advance the Lab's US-derived technology with plans to build a pilot plant. Can you provide an update for the record on where this program is and where it ranks in NNSA's priorities? China and Russia are not sitting idle, as you know. We need to take care of our national security interests.

2. Your agency has made it clear that the nation’s power system must double to meet the growing demand from American AI and the reshoring of manufacturing. To address this demand, the Tennessee Valley Authority has launched into action to build more resilient energy generating capacity, including investing in gas and nuclear. TVA is now the first utility to seek a construction permit from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for building a small modular reactor. Can you address in more detail how DOE plans on supporting U.S. leadership in new nuclear technologies, including efforts to support funding of domestic deployment and increasing efficiency in permitting of these first-of-a-kind technologies?

The Honorable Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R-IA)

1. As we work to meet rising electricity demand and modernize the grid, one cost-effective solution is “reconductoring” existing transmission and distribution lines with advanced conductors that increase capacity without requiring new rights-of-way.
 - a. What specific steps is the Department taking—or willing to consider—to incentivize reconductoring efforts, particularly in ways that enhance system performance and efficiency while keeping electricity reliable and affordable for consumers?
 - b. Will you work with my office and this Committee on legislative solutions to strengthen your authorities and the Department’s ability to incentivize steps like reconductoring to modernize the grid?
2. The budget shows a 25% reduction for the Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) office from \$200 million to \$150 million. Given the evolving cybersecurity threats from AI and advanced computing that you've identified, how will you maintain our energy infrastructure's security posture with reduced resources? What specific AI-enabled threats are you most concerned about?
3. The Advanced Research Projects Agency - Energy (ARPA-E) is a critical part of DOE’s innovation apparatus. Charged with accelerating the most promising, groundbreaking technologies, ARPA-E is the spark that moves projects forward. Since its inception, APRA-E has awarded more than \$13 million to 9 Iowa-based projects, including projects located at Iowa State University and the Ames National Lab.
 - a. APRA-E is one of the first steps from taking a technology developed in a lab toward commercialization. How else can the Department support new and novel technologies?
 - b. What is the biggest barrier to commercializing a new technology and how can the Department help companies address those barriers?
4. DOE recently used a Section 202(c) order in Puerto Rico that included provisions for vegetation management near power lines. This seems like an expansion beyond the traditional use of 202(c) for keeping generation online during emergencies. Do you

envision using similar orders for vegetation management in other parts of the country? What guardrails exist to ensure 202(c) remains a true emergency authority rather than a routine grid management tool?

5. The budget creates a new \$15 million Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains account focused on critical minerals. With China dominating many critical mineral supply chains needed for energy technologies, what are your top three priorities for reducing our dependence on foreign sources? How will you coordinate with the new Mineral Production and Processing Technologies program under Fossil Energy?
6. Section 1706 of the Inflation Reduction Act enables DOE to support projects that replace or repurpose energy infrastructure that has ceased operations. At the same time, the Administration has emphasized the need to or in some cases pushed to keep certain coal plants online for reliability. Given this policy tension, how is DOE approaching eligibility for projects that would otherwise seek to replace aging coal plants with cleaner, dispatchable generation?
7. Many utilities are pursuing innovative combinations of generation, storage, and repowering strategies to meet grid reliability and decarbonization goals. Can you confirm that technologies such as long-duration energy storage, natural gas plants replacing retiring coal, and wind remain eligible under the LPO's current guidance and program authority?

The Honorable Laurel Lee (R-FL)

1. I agree with you that protecting our energy infrastructure against threats—including cyber adversaries—is a critical component of unleashing American energy dominance and strengthening our national security. In your assessment, what are some of the most pressing cybersecurity adversaries and threats facing our electric grid today?
 - a. Can you describe the steps that the Department of Energy will take under your leadership to bolster the cybersecurity of our electric grid against these threats?
 - b. What role will the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) play in securing the grid from cyberattacks?
2. I also share your belief that it is essential to drive AI innovation and ensure that the US wins the global AI race against China. How can AI be leveraged to help prevent and respond to attacks on critical energy infrastructure?
 - a. Can you describe the work that CESER is performing in the AI space?
 - b. The President's Budget funds the Office of Science at \$7.1 billion. How will funding to this office support the Administration's AI priorities?

The Honorable Craig Goldman (R-TX)

1. How can the Department of Energy collaborate with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to support its implementation of the ADVANCE Act to streamline its regulations and accelerate the deployment of new nuclear projects?
2. In Texas, Abilene Christian University is developing an NRC-approved university-based molten salt research reactor. This reactor is the first of its kind, and I am very proud that it is being developed in Texas.
 - a. In your testimony you emphasized the Department's commitment to accelerating the deployment of small modular reactors (SMRs) and supporting advanced nuclear technologies through initiatives such as high-assay low-enriched uranium allocations and direct funding. Given the growing energy demands, how does the Fiscal Year 2026 budget specifically support the rapid commercialization of next-generation nuclear energy, and what metrics will the Department of Energy use to evaluate the success of these investments?
3. In the Executive Orders concerning nuclear fuels, there is reference to a fuel bank for advanced fuels—or HALEU—for Department of Energy regulated new reactors. During the previous Trump Administration, this Committee developed policy in the Energy Act of 2020 to establish a consortium to develop a commercial market for these advanced fuels.
 - a. Will you work with the Committee to ensure this bank is consistent with the law and will support the development of a commercial market for advanced fuels for advanced reactors and not become an impediment to such development?

The Honorable Kathy Castor (D-FL)

1. Energy Star is a joint DOE and EPA program, mandated in statute by Congress. The President's FY26 budget request proposes to eliminate the office that runs the program. In a recent press release, DOE claimed to save Americans \$11 billion by rolling back energy efficiency standards. However, according to DOE's own estimates, eliminating those standards would increase Americans' utility bills by more than \$54 billion.
 - a. How does the Department justify the elimination of efficiency standards, especially when rolling back the standards saves Americans far less?
 - b. Were the long-term savings from efficiency standards considered before DOE made this announcement
2. China is doubling down on industrial sector innovation and decarbonization. In April, China announced 101 new demonstration projects – including low-carbon steel, geothermal heat pumps, and green fertilizer. These projects will receive direct financial support, expedited approvals, and prioritization in government procurement. In May, the Department of Energy announced it would cancel \$3.7 billion from the Industrial

Demonstrations Program. How does allowing China to overtake the United States in these key sectors strengthen our national security?

3. The Inflation Reduction Act expanded the Title 17 Clean Energy Financing Program at the Loan Programs Office (LPO) to invest in energy infrastructure – including critical minerals. The President’s FY26 budget proposal requests \$750 million in credit subsidy for the Title 17 program. However, H.R.1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, passed by House Republicans passed last month eliminates unused credit subsidy funding provided in the IRA. LPO has been described by Secretary Wright as “the most efficient tool we have” to support early-stage technologies. It costs companies about \$6 million to do the due diligence to get a loan through LPO, and it takes about a year just to reach conditional commitment. These are thoroughly vetted projects that secure American energy dominance, supply chain security, and grid resilience. How will the proposals in the FY26 budget and H.R. 1 impact LPO’s ability to help the United States secure our critical mineral supply chains?
4. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act provided \$10.5 billion for the Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnerships (GRIP) Program to enhance grid flexibility and improve the resilience of the power system against extreme weather. \$7.6 billion of that funding was announced for 105 projects in all 50 states. GRIP grant awards were supposed to go to companies manufacturing grid enhancing technologies in Florida – enabling transmission operators to maximize the capacity of existing power lines at a time when Floridians are faced with rising energy prices and disaster-induced reliability challenges. However, companies have been unable to access their funds and my office’s inquiries at DOE have gone unanswered. Please respond to these inquiries and provide a clear timeline for the disbursement of all Congressionally-mandated and obligated funds under the GRIP program.
5. In the FY26 budget request, the Advanced Reactors Demonstration Program (ARDP) faces a large cut. This would present a challenge to U.S. efforts to strengthen our nuclear energy capabilities. Molten salt reactor technology is a promising part of these efforts and could unlock new economic opportunities for the United States such as civilian maritime nuclear propulsion and floating nuclear power plants.
 - a. How does the FY26 budget request impact the ADRP risk reduction effort known as the Molten Chloride Reactor Experiment – for a type of molten salt reactor – planned for Idaho National Laboratory (INL)?
 - b. How does this budget request ensure that INL’s important test beds, specifically the Laboratory for Operations and Testing in the U.S. (LOTUS), will be ready?

The Honorable Kevin Mullin (D-CA)

1. There are reports that the Administration may cut federal funding to the state of California, in particular research institutions. Considering the critical role that California serves in the energy economy and innovation, such an action would not only undermine our nation's efforts to advance and continue to lead in innovative energy technology but

would also have a crippling effect on the state and the nation's economy. Please describe the role, if any, that the Department of Energy will play in planning and/or carrying out this effort.

The Honorable Jennifer McClellan (D-VA)

1. Since January 20, 2025, have any DOE personnel been instructed to withhold information about the status of grants or contracts, or to provide only vague or generic replies to recipients?
 - a. Have all affected grant recipients been notified when their grants are under review or under consideration for cancellation?
2. With respect to grants that have been cancelled since January 20, 2025:
 - a. Please describe in detail the process used to make the determinations for cancellation.
 - b. Were DOE subject matter experts involved in reviewing and deciding to cancel each grant that was cancelled?
 - c. Were you (the Secretary) personally involved in reviewing and deciding to cancel each grant that was cancelled?
 - d. Which political appointees are involved in the review and decision-making process? Please provide names and titles/positions.
 - e. What opportunities were grant recipients given to address any of DOE's concerns before their grant was canceled?
 - f. What documentation exists to demonstrate the process used for review?
3. Has DOE conducted any analysis to determine how much money has been wasted on projects stalled by canceled grants, funding freezes, workforce cuts, and lack of communication from DOE?
4. The Federal Energy Management Program is a statutorily required program that is on track to save the federal government over \$60 billion by 2030. This program was only funded at \$57 million in FY25, and DOE's FY26 budget requests just \$8 million "to wind down" activities. Why is DOE slashing and winding down a program whose mandate is to save the government money through increased efficiency?
5. DOE's FY26 Budget in Brief notes that no funding from the Office of Indian Energy will go to wind, solar, or battery storage (page 52).

- a. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires that the Office of Indian Energy carry out programs in accordance with Tribal Self-Determination principles (47 USC 7144e). Please explain how this restriction on funding to wind, solar, and battery storage adheres to Tribal self-determination principles and how this policy is in accordance with the law.
 - b. When testifying before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on June 18, 2025, you indicated that wind and solar were the most cost-effective resources for some Tribes in response to questions from Senator Murkowski. If this is your position, then why are you restricting the Office of Indian Energy from funding these types of technologies?
6. Fusion companies have announced their plans to start building the world's first grid-scale fusion power plants in just a few years. This puts their deployment timelines on a similar trajectory as many advanced nuclear companies.
 - a. Do you think we should provide comparable levels of commercial demonstration support for fusion, like there is for new advanced nuclear?
 - b. A recent GAO report found that of the DOE fusion budget, only about 1% is going to commercial fusion efforts. Would you agree we need to be spending a greater share of our existing fusion budget on commercialization?

The Honorable Kim Schrier (D-WA)

1. Please provide an update to the status of the Section 247 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Maintaining and Enhancing Hydroelectricity Incentives, as amended by Section 40333 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021. This program funds dam safety, environmental improvements, and grid resiliency projects critical to countless dam operators for modernization.
2. Recently, you called on Congress to maintain tax incentives for nuclear and geothermal technologies. My state has significant hydropower, which is a clean, baseload energy source. Can you speak to the work the Department of Energy is doing in the hydropower space, and if your support for baseload energy also extends to this sector?
3. You have testified previously that you will have all projects vetted and done by the end of the summer. But as DOE conducts these reviews, essentially duplicating work already done for funding that was already passed on a bipartisan basis and for projects supported on a bipartisan basis, billions of dollars worth of economic growth and family-wage jobs are on the line. Are you aware of the uncertainty that this pause on hydrogen hubs is having on this prospective industry?
4. I've spoken to the Hubs—their projects and partners are very worried because their investors are now thinking of packing up their bags and going elsewhere. How is the DOE going to demonstrate to these companies and their investors from around the world that the United States government is a reliable partner on energy industrial development?

The Honorable Lizzie Fletcher (D-TX)

1. During the hearing, you commented that the devastating blackouts caused by Winter Storm Uri were caused by renewable energy generation failures. The Federal Regulatory Energy Commission's (FERC) "The February 2021 Cold Weather Outages in Texas and the South Central United States" report concluded that natural gas power plants represented 58 percent of generating units experiencing outages during the storm, while solar and wind only accounted for 29 percent combined. Additionally, the report concluded that 87 percent of unplanned generation outages due to fuel issues were related to natural gas, and 43.3 percent of natural gas production declines were caused by freezing temperatures and weather.

Your Department of Energy (DOE) FY26 budget includes a nearly 50 percent cut to the Natural Gas Infrastructure and Hydrogen Technologies program within the Office of Fossil Energy. Your Budget in Brief states, "The Natural Gas Infrastructure and Hydrogen Technologies program will conduct research to develop technologies and solutions to improve the reliability, safety, and security of oil and natural gas pipelines."

- a. Will this budget cut impact natural gas infrastructure weatherization research and development?

The Honorable Alexandria Ocasio Cortez (D-NY)

1. The Department of Energy has announced that the remaining Puerto Rico Energy Resilience Fund (PR-ERF) funds will be redirected to address the root causes of the grid's instability. The Department of Energy released the PR100 report in March 2024. This report states that "scenarios with more rooftop PV enabled much faster recovery than those with more centralized generation" and that rooftop solar scenarios will be able to "maintain reliable service under normal operation conditions." The report similarly finds that the levelized cost of energy for solar in 2035 (\$58/MWh) will be drastically less than current costs of natural gas (\$115/MWh) or diesel (\$230/MWh).

Given these findings, can you commit that the Department of Energy will only deploy PR-ERF funding in a way that prioritizes the deployment of more resilient, affordable solar energy?

2. A spokesperson for the DOE informed Nuevo Dia that redirected PR-ERF funds would "help modernize the grid to increase its resilience ahead of the hurricane season." Given that Puerto Rico's hurricane season begins on June 1st and funds have not yet been spent, can you share a more detailed timeline for how these funds will be deployed?

The Honorable Debbie Dingell (D-MI)

1. Since the Inflation Reduction Act was signed into law, Michigan has led the clean energy manufacturing boom. We've seen over \$40 billion in private investment and more than 25,000 new jobs created, with projections for up to 167,000 clean energy jobs over the

next decade. This is happening right now in retooled EV plants, battery factories, and in rural and underserved communities across my state. But six months into this Administration, we've already seen \$14.2 billion in investments stalled or canceled in Michigan, jeopardizing over 2,600 jobs. This is more than troubling to me. Why is the Administration trying to kneecap the American auto industry by repealing these credits and forcing delays and cancellations? I'm sure this Committee would like to see your analysis showing how many domestic auto jobs will be lost because of these decisions.

2. These investments aren't just about public spending. They've unlocked historic private capital. Repealing clean energy tax credits risks nearly \$40 billion in Michigan investment alone. Meanwhile, China is watching and they're more than willing and ready to seize the market-share we're giving up.
 - a. How is forfeiting this market-share to the Chinese Communist Party a smart manufacturing strategy?
 - b. Do you have data that says canceling these investments helps American competitiveness?
3. Over \$13 billion in clean energy investments have been targeted for low-income communities in Michigan — bringing 17,000 jobs to places that are often overlooked. Another \$5.8 billion in rural investments are at risk. What's your plan for those communities once you gut these credits? Or is the message from this Administration simply: "you're on your own"?
4. I'm deeply concerned by the proposed 74 percent cut to the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and the 27 percent cut to the Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing (ATVM) loan program. These are the very tools we need to stay competitive in a global economy. How do you expect America to lead in innovative vehicle technology and compete globally if we're "slashing our own tires" with these budget cuts?
5. Would you agree that the Chinese Communist Party wants to see us cut and dismantle our auto industry? This is an industry that built this country and drives our economy.

The Honorable Troy Carter (D-LA)

1. As hydrogen is essential to a broad range of industry and manufacturing activities - steel manufacturing, ammonia production, oil and gas refining - how do you plan to maintain momentum in hydrogen power production and adoption if significant changes to the 45V tax credit reduce incentives for hydrogen development?
2. I want to correct the record on some of your statements during the hearing about the connection between the blackout in portions of my district in Louisiana a few weeks ago and the coal plant in Michigan you've forced to stay open.

The blackout area and the coal plant are nearly a thousand miles apart. While both are on the MISO grid, MISO has extraordinarily limited ability to transmit power between its northern and southern halves—part of the reason it's so important for us to boost transmission capacity. In your order demanding that the Campbell Plant stay open, you acknowledged this, citing reliability concerns only in MISO North and Central, not South, where Louisiana is.

But there's no physical way for power from this plant to have helped New Orleans. None.

Additionally, the implication that renewable energy had anything to do with this outage is unfounded. While we're still investigating the event, we know that the issue was partially due to problems with nuclear plants, not renewables. It's a valuable reminder that no energy system is perfect.

Do you still stand by your statement that the Louisiana blackout justifies DOE's actions regarding the Campbell plant?