

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$5,000), **[\$10,000,000]** \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations		10	15
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		10	15
23.95 Total new obligations		-10	-15
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		10	15
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year			2
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year			2
73.10 Total new obligations		10	15
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-8	-14
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year		2	3
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year		2	3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		8	12
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances			2
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		8	14
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		10	15
90.00 Outlays		8	14

Office of the Administrator.—The Office of the NNSA Administrator provides corporate planning and oversight for Defense Programs, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors, including the National Nuclear Security Administration Field Offices in New Mexico, Nevada, and California. This account provides the Federal salaries and other related expenses of the Administrator's direct office. In 2001, a reorganization of the Office of the Administrator is part of the current planned activities. This may result in a proposed realignment of the program direction accounts of the NNSA Office of the Administrator and NNSA program offices.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent		3	5
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits		1	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		2	2

25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	5
99.9	Total new obligations	10	15

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	35	50

NAVAL REACTORS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, **[\$690,163,000]** \$688,045,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Naval reactors development	669	665
00.02	Program direction	22	23
10.00	Total new obligations	691	688
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	688	688
22.22	Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1	
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	689	688
23.95	Total new obligations	-691	-688
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00	Appropriation	690	688
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	-2	
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	688	688
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year		118
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year		118
73.10	Total new obligations	691	688
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-685	-688
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	114	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	118	118
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	118	118
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	585	585
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	100	103
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	685	688
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	688	688
90.00	Outlays	685	688

Naval Reactors.—This program performs the design, development, and testing necessary to provide the Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants in keeping with

General and special funds—Continued

NAVAL REACTORS—Continued

the Nation's nuclear-powered fleet defense requirements. During 2002, the program expects to exceed 124 million miles safely steamed by the nuclear fleet, and will continue to support and improve operating reactors and plant components, and carry out test activities and verification. Additionally, Naval Reactors will continue to develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy's new attack submarine and next-generation aircraft carriers, and continue to maintain the highest standards of environmental stewardship by responsibly inactivating shut down prototype reactor plants.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	15	16	
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	
25.2 Other services	1	1	
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	610	607	
31.0 Equipment	35	35	
32.0 Land and structures	26	25	
99.9 Total new obligations	691	688	

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment		191	191

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of passenger motor vehicles (not to exceed [12] 11 for replacement only), [\$5,015,186,000] \$5,300,025,000, to remain available until expended[: Provided: That, \$130,000,000 shall be immediately available for Project 96-D-111, the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory: Provided further, That \$69,100,000 shall be available only upon a certification by the Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration to the Congress after March 31, 2001, that (a) includes a recommendation on an appropriate path forward for the project; (b) certifies all established project and scientific milestones have been met on schedule and on cost; (c) certifies the first and second quarter project reviews in fiscal year 2001 determined the project to be on schedule and cost; (d) includes a study of requirements for and alternatives to a 192 beam ignition facility for maintaining the safety and reliability of the current nuclear weapons stockpile; (e) certifies an integrated cost-schedule earned-value project control system has been fully implemented; and (f) includes a five-year budget plan for the stockpile stewardship program]. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Stockpile stewardship	2,228		
00.02 Stockpile management	2,003		
00.03 Directed stockpile work		951	1,044
00.04 Campaigns		2,021	1,996
00.05 Readiness in technical base and facilities		1,387	1,447
00.06 Secure Transportation Asset	104	115	122
00.07 Safeguards and Security		378	420
00.08 Program direction	207	204	271

01.00 Total, Direct program	4,542	5,056	5,300
09.01 Reimbursable program	1,261	1,261	1,261
10.00 Total new obligations	5,803	6,317	6,561

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [direct program]	62	41	
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [reimbursable program]	482	576	435
21.99 Total unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	544	617	435
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5,876	6,135	6,531
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	6,422	6,752	6,966
23.95 Total new obligations	-5,803	-6,317	-6,561
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year:			
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [direct program]	41		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [reimbursable program]	576	435	405
24.99 Total unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	617	435	405

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	4,524	5,015	5,300
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-11	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	4,525	5,004	5,300
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	1,100	1,231	1,231
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	251	-100	
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	1,351	1,131	1,231
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	5,876	6,135	6,531

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	1,065	1,315	1,571
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-15	-266	-166
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	1,050	1,049	1,405
73.10 Total new obligations	5,803	6,317	6,561
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5,552	-6,061	-6,403
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-251	100	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	1,315	1,571	1,729
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-266	-166	-166
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	1,049	1,405	1,563

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	4,041	4,384	4,676
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,512	1,677	1,727
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	5,552	6,061	6,403

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-986	-1,005	-1,106
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-114	-226	-125
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-1,100	-1,231	-1,231
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-251	100	

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	4,525	5,004	5,300
90.00 Outlays	4,453	4,830	5,172

Beginning in 2001, Weapons activities were funded under the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), reflecting its transfer within DOE to the newly established NNSA.

Weapons activities provides for the maintenance and refurbishment of nuclear weapons to sustain confidence in their safety, reliability, and performance; expansion of scientific, engineering, and manufacturing capabilities to enable certification of the enduring nuclear weapons stockpile; and manufacture of nuclear weapon components under a comprehensive test ban. Weapons activities also provide for continued maintenance and investment in the Department's enterprise of nuclear stewardship, including maintaining the capability to return to the design and production of new weapons and to underground nuclear testing, if so directed by the President. The major elements of the program include the following:

Directed stockpile work.—Encompasses all activities that directly support specific weapons in the stockpile. These activities include maintenance and day-to-day care; planned refurbishment; reliability assessments; weapon dismantlement and disposal; and research, development, and certification technology efforts to meet future stockpile requirements.

Campaigns.—Focuses on scientific and technical efforts to develop and maintain critical capabilities and tools needed to support continued assessment and certification of the stockpile for the long term.

Readiness in technical base and facilities (RTBF).—Provides the underlying physical infrastructure and operational readiness for the Directed Stockpile Work and Campaign activities. These activities include ensuring that facilities are operational, safe, secure, and compliant with regulatory requirements, and that a defined level of readiness is sustained at facilities funded by the Office of Defense programs.

Secure transportation asset.—Provides for the safe, secure movement of nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, and weapon components between military locations and nuclear complex facilities within the United States.

Weapons Safeguards and Security.—Provides for all safeguard and security requirements (except for personnel security investigations) at NNSA landlord sites, specifically the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratory, the Nevada Test Site, Kansas City Plant, Pantex Plant, Y-12 Plant, and the Savannah River Site Tritium Facilities.

Weapons program direction.—This activity provides personnel and contractual services for the Federal management, direction, and administration of Defense Programs' missions.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	114	126	147
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	3	3	4
11.5	Other personnel compensation	8	9	11
11.9	Total personnel compensation	125	138	162
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	35	39	45
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	2	2	2
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	8	9	10
22.0	Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	53	59	61
25.2	Other services	188	210	228
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	12	13	14
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,359	3,740	4,047
25.5	Research and development contracts	56	63	63
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	4	4	4
31.0	Equipment	103	115	120
32.0	Land and structures	563	627	505

41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	29	32	34
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	4,542	5,056	5,300
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	1,261	1,261	1,261
99.9	Total new obligations	5,803	6,317	6,561

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,703	1,825	2,029

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$874,196,000] \$773,700,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses for national security and nonproliferation (including transparency) activities in fiscal year **[2001] 2002**. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Nonproliferation and verification research and development	243	206	
00.02	Arms control and nonproliferation	149	102	
00.03	International materials protection, control and accounting	34	170	
00.04	International nuclear safety and cooperation	19	14	
00.05	HEU transparency implementation	15	14	
00.06	Fissile materials disposition	241	248	
00.07	Russian plutonium disposition	15	42	
00.08	Program direction	59	51	
10.00	Total new obligations	34	911	
10.00	Total new obligations	34	911	816
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		2	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	36	872	
22.22	Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts		174	
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	36	1,048	
23.95	Total new obligations	-34	-911	
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2	136	
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2	136	94
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation		874	
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-2	
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	36		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	36	872	
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	36	872	774
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year		8	
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year		8	
73.10	Total new obligations	34	911	
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-26	-838	
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts		475	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	8	556	
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	8	556	
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	8	556	572
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	26	480	
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances		357	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	26	838	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	26	838	800

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	36	872	774
90.00 Outlays	26	838	800

Note.—BY estimate is for activities previously financed from Department of Energy, Other Defense Activities.

The mission of this program is to (1) prevent the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; (2) detect the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide; (3) provide for international nuclear safety, and (4) eliminate inventories of surplus fissile materials usable for nuclear weapons. The program addresses the danger that hostile nations or terrorist groups may acquire weapons of mass destruction or weapons-usable material, dual-use production technology or weapons of mass destruction expertise. In 2002, work will be done in the following major areas.

Nonproliferation and Verification Research and Development will advance proliferation detection technologies, nuclear explosion monitoring, and chemical and biological response demonstrations to find the means to thwart these threats to national security.

Arms Control and Nonproliferation efforts will continue to implement means of preventing the outflow of scientific expertise from Russia that could be used for the development of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction; monitor nuclear material at Russian borders; control export of technology and intellectual property; monitor treaties and agreements; and implement international safeguards, and regional security.

International Materials Protection, Control, and Accounting efforts will continue installation of physical security and accounting upgrades to secure Russian nuclear weapons and weapons-usable material against theft, and to consolidate Russian nuclear material into fewer sites where enhanced security systems have already been installed.

HEU Transparency Implementation efforts will continue to convert Russian civilian HEU to LEU and monitor the blend-down of Russian weapons-usable HEU to LEU for sale in the U.S. This program monitors the nonproliferation aspects of a February 1993 agreement between the U.S. and the Russian Federation covering the U.S. purchase, over twenty years, of low-enriched uranium (LEU) derived from at least 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium removed from dismantled Russian nuclear weapons.

International Nuclear Safety and Cooperation implements lasting improvements in the nuclear safety culture and regulatory infrastructure for Soviet-design reactor operations in nine former Soviet Union countries. The program works to improve the capabilities of plant operators, improve physical plant condition, and provide technical and expert assistance to reactor design, operation and regulatory personnel to conduct safety analyses consistent with Western practices.

Fissile Materials Disposition conducts activities in both the U.S. and Russia to dispose of fissile materials that would pose a threat to the U.S. if acquired by hostile nations or terrorist groups for the manufacture of bombs. 2002 activities will continue U.S. plutonium disposition production mode testing, technology demonstrations, continue design of the pit disassembly and conversion facility at a reduced rate, and complete the design of the mixed-oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication facility. For corresponding Russian plutonium disposition efforts specified in the September 2000 bilateral agreement between the U.S. and the Russian Federation, activities will include design of modifications to the plutonium conversion facility and the MOX lead test assembly facility. U.S. HEU

disposition activities will advance the HEU Blend-Down Project including material shipments for blend-down and sale, and work towards the construction of the HEU blend-down facility. This effort is responsive to a Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board recommendation, and is a key element in a DOE agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority to supply uranium from off-specification HEU for fabrication into fuel elements.

The Administration's Government-wide review of Russian programs will determine the future scope and direction of activities to meet these urgent national security challenges.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent		26	26
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation		1	1
11.8 Special personal services payments		1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation		29	29
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits		6	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		20	18
25.2 Other services		43	80
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts		7	6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	34	693	576
25.5 Research and development contracts		23	21
31.0 Equipment		15	14
32.0 Land and structures		69	62
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		2	1
99.9 Total new obligations	34	911	816

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment		277	277

CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES

【For necessary expenses to remediate damaged Department of Energy facilities and for other expenses associated with the Cerro Grande fire, \$203,460,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,000,000 shall be made available to the United States Army Corps of Engineers to undertake immediate measures to provide erosion control and sediment protection to sewage lines, trails, and bridges in Pueblo and Los Alamos Canyons downstream of Diamond Drive in New Mexico: *Provided*, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for \$203,460,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.】
(Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Physical damage, destruction repair, and risk mitigation	54	144	
00.02 Restoring services	27	26	
00.03 Emergency response	39	18	
00.04 Resuming laboratory operations	18	15	
10.00 Total new obligations	138	203	

Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	138	203
23.95	Total new obligations	-138	-203
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.15	Appropriation (emergency)	138	203
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year		87 127
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year		87 127
73.10	Total new obligations	138	203
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-51	-163 -74
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	87	127 53
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	87	127 53
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	51	118
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances		43 74
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	51	163 74
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	138	203
90.00	Outlays	51	163 74

Cerro Grande Fire Activities.—Emergency funding in 2001 will be used to continue restoration activities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Initial funding was provided in 2000 as an emergency supplemental appropriation shortly after the Cerro Grande Fire was contained in May 2000. Activities will continue on repair of damaged laboratory assets, risk mitigation against future fire-related emergencies, restoration of destroyed and damaged laboratory facilities and equipment, and full resumption of laboratory programmatic activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.2 Other services	2	3	
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	118	174	
31.0 Equipment	14	21	
32.0 Land and structures	3	4	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	
99.9 Total new obligations	138	203	

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental restoration and waste management activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of 30 passenger motor [vehicles] *vehicles, of which 27 shall be for replacement only, [\$4,974,476,000] \$4,548,708,000*, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Site/project completion	976	935 912

00.02	Post 2006 completion	2,907	3,314	2,920
00.03	Science and technology	239	255	197
00.04	Program direction	360	374	356
00.05	Safeguards and Security		194	200
00.06	Excess Facilities			1
10.00	Total new obligations	4,482	5,072	4,586

Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	33	25	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	4,472	5,013	4,549
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations		2 34	37
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	4,507	5,072	4,586
23.95	Total new obligations	-4,482	-5,072	-4,586
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	25		

New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	4,484	4,974	4,549
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-17		
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-11	
41.00	Transferred to other accounts	-4		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	4,463	4,963	4,549
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	9	50	
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	4,472	5,013	4,549

Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	1,468	1,508	1,745
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	1,468	1,508	1,745
73.10	Total new obligations	4,482	5,072	4,586
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-4,435	-4,801	-4,680
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-6		
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2	-34	-37
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	1,508	1,745	1,613
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	1,508	1,745	1,613

Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	2,941	3,524	3,184
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	1,494	1,277	1,496
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	4,435	4,801	4,680

Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-9	-50	

Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	4,463	4,963	4,549
90.00	Outlays	4,427	4,751	4,680

Environmental management.—The Environmental Management (EM) program is responsible for addressing the environmental legacy resulting from the production of nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapons complex generated waste, pollution, and contamination that pose unique problems, including unprecedented volumes of contaminated soil and water, radiological hazards from special nuclear material, and a vast number of contaminated structures. Factories, laboratories and thousands of square miles of land were devoted to producing tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. Much of this infrastructure, waste, and contamination still exists and is largely maintained, decommissioned, managed, and remediated by the EM program, which is sometimes referred to as the “cleanup program.” EM’s responsibilities include facilities and sites in 30 states and one territory, and occupy an area equal to that of Rhode Island and Delaware combined—or about 2.1 million acres.

EM activities performed include: environmental restoration, which provides for assessments, characterization, remediation, and decontamination and decommissioning of contaminated

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE
MANAGEMENT—Continued

DOE facilities and sites; waste management, which provides for the safe treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes generated by defense activities; and, nuclear material and facility stabilization, which provides for stabilization, safeguarding, interim storage, and stewardship of excess nuclear materials, including spent nuclear fuel, awaiting ultimate disposition.

EM will continue to improve the efficiency of its programs through a variety of management and contracting strategies with emphasis on the reduction of support costs and implementation of performance-based contracts.

The EM program has established a goal of cleaning up as many of its contaminated sites as possible by 2006, in a manner that is safe and protects the environment. By working toward this goal, EM can reduce the hazards presently facing its workforce and the public, and reduce the financial burden on the taxpayer. The 2002 budget request continues to reflect the program's emphasis on site closure and project completion.

The 2002 budget request will support the following major program areas:

Site/project completion.—Includes sites and/or projects planned to be completed by 2006 at EM laboratories or other facilities where DOE will continue to have a presence beyond the year 2006. Examples of sites with projects included in this account are Sandia National Laboratories, New Mexico; Argonne National Laboratory—East, Illinois; Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, California; Richland; and Savannah River.

Post 2006 completion.—Includes projects that will continue after 2006. Included are various projects at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Richland, Washington; Savannah River, South Carolina; Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Idaho; Nevada Test Site, Nevada; Oak Ridge Reservation, Tennessee; and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Safeguards and security.—This account provides funding to support safeguards and security activities to ensure appropriate levels of protection against: unauthorized access, theft, diversion, loss of custody or destruction of Department of Energy assets and hostile acts that may cause unacceptable adverse impacts on national security or the health and safety of DOE and contractor employees, the public or the environment.

Office of Science and Technology.—Conducts a national program that provides the full range of resources and capabilities—from basic research through development, demonstration and technical and deployment assistance—that are needed to deliver and support fully developed deployable scientific and technological solutions to Environmental Management and long-term environmental stewardship problems.

EM program direction.—Provides salaries and benefits, travel and other contractual support costs for the Federal workforce at Headquarters and in the field which support the Environmental Management Program.

Excess Facilities.—Provides funding to manage the final disposition of excess contaminated physical facilities transferred to the EM program. Activities in 2002 will be limited to surveillance and maintenance to keep the facilities in a safe condition. The account includes excess facilities at the Pantex Plant, Texas, Savannah River, South Carolina, and the Y-12 plant, Tennessee transferred from the Offices of Defense Programs and Nuclear Energy.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	188	193	193
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	7	7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation	200	205	205
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	45	51	46
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	8	9	8
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	7	8	7
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	5	5
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	6	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	122	139	125
25.2 Other services	741	841	761
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	41	47	42
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,927	3,326	2,989
25.5 Research and development contracts	56	64	58
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	5	5
31.0 Equipment	41	47	42
32.0 Land and structures	183	208	188
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	96	109	98
99.9 Total new obligations	4,482	5,072	4,586

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,680	2,704	2,708

DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS

For expenses of the Department of Energy to accelerate the closure of defense environmental management sites, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other necessary expenses, **[\$1,082,714,000]** *\$1,050,538,000*, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Site Closure	1,061	1,027	1,005
00.02 Safeguards and Security		55	46
10.00 Total new obligations	1,061	1,082	1,051
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,060	1,081	1,051
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,062	1,082	1,051
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,061	-1,082	-1,051
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,064	1,083	1,051
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-4		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,060	1,081	1,051
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	327	295	375
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	327	295	375
73.10 Total new obligations	1,061	1,082	1,051
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,092	-1,004	-1,055
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	295	375	371

74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	295	375	371
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	764	757	736
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	328	247	319
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	1,092	1,004	1,055
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	1,060	1,081	1,051
90.00	Outlays	1,092	1,004	1,055

These funds are managed by the Department of Energy's Environmental Management Program.

Site closure.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing facilities with no enduring Federal presence on site, except for stewardship activities. Example of sites included under this account are the Rocky Flats site in Colorado, and the Fernald, Mound, Battelle Columbus, and Ashtabula sites in Ohio. The Department has established a goal of completing major cleanup activities budgeted for in this account by 2006.

EM activities performed include: environmental restoration, which provides for assessments, characterization, remediation, and decontamination and decommissioning of contaminated DOE facilities and sites; waste management, which provides for the safe treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes generated by defense activities; and, nuclear material and facility stabilization, which provides for stabilization, safeguarding, interim storage, and stewardship of excess nuclear materials, awaiting ultimate disposition.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8	8	8
25.2 Other services	22	23	22
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	4	4	4
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,001	1,021	992
31.0 Equipment	3	3	3
32.0 Land and structures	19	19	18
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4	4	4
99.9 Total new obligations	1,061	1,082	1,051

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION

For Department of Energy expenses for privatization projects necessary for atomic energy defense environmental management activities authorized by the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), **[\$65,000,000] \$141,537,000**, to remain available until expended.

[RESCISSION]

[Of the funds appropriated in Public Law 106-60 and prior Energy and Water Development Acts for the Tank Waste Remediation System at Richland, Washington, \$97,000,000 of unexpended balances of prior appropriations are rescinded.] (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	322	90	142
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	397	263	141
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	188	-32	142
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	585	231	283
23.95	Total new obligations	-322	-90	-142
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	263	141	141

New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	189	65	142
40.36	Unobligated balance rescinded		-97	
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	188	-32	142

Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	361	575	415
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	361	575	415
73.10	Total new obligations	322	90	142
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-108	-250	-134
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	575	415	423
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	575	415	423

Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority		-97	
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	108	347	134
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	108	250	134

Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	188	-32	142
90.00	Outlays	108	250	134

Environmental management privatization.—Provides funding necessary to proceed with privatization of various DOE environmental management projects that will treat some of DOE's most contaminated soil and highly radioactive waste, as well as deactivate contaminated nuclear facilities that are excess to DOE's needs. This contracting approach to cleanup relies on the private sector to construct and operate facilities or proceed with cleanup actions on a fixed-price, fee-for-service basis. These competitively awarded projects are expected to result in substantial savings over the life-cycle of the projects, when compared to DOE's traditional approach of designing, constructing and operating a government-owned facility. Funds in this account will allow DOE to enter into these contracts and assures private investors that funds will be available to pay for services once the facilities are built.

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$585,755,000] \$527,614,000**, to remain available until expended, of which \$17,000,000 shall be for the Department of Energy Employees Compensation Initiative upon enactment of authorization legislation into law. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
National Nuclear Security Administration:				
Naval Reactors:				
00.02	Naval reactors development	652		
00.03	Program direction	21		
00.91	Total, Naval Reactors	673		
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation:				
02.01	Nonproliferation and verification research and development	220		
02.02	Arms control and nonproliferation	115		
02.03	International materials protection, control and accounting	142		
02.04	International nuclear safety and cooperation	21		
02.05	HEU transparency	15		

General and special funds—Continued**OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
02.06 Fissile materials disposition	177		
02.08 Program direction	35		
02.91 Total, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	725		
03.00 Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	1,398		
03.01 Counterintelligence	39	49	46
03.02 Independent oversight and performance assurance	12	15	15
03.03 Intelligence	40	40	40
03.04 Security and emergency operations	175	295	270
03.05 Environment, safety and health (defense)	101	127	105
03.06 Hearings and appeals	3	3	3
03.07 Worker and community transition	26	27	24
03.08 National security programs administrative support	10	25	25
03.09 Advanced accelerator applications		34	
03.10 Other	4	16	
03.91 Total, Non-NNSA programs	410	631	528
10.00 Total new obligations	1,808	631	528
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	272	220	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,748	585	528
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts		-175	
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	5		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,028	630	528
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,808	-631	-528
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	220		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,722	586	528
40.00 Appropriation [Supplemental]	38		
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-6		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-1	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-6		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,748	585	528
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	738	779	299
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	738	779	299
73.10 Total new obligations	1,808	631	528
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,769	-522	-542
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts		-589	
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	6		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	779	299	285
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	779	299	285
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,137	439	396
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	632	82	146
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,769	522	542
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,748	585	528
90.00 Outlays	1,769	522	542

Intelligence.—The Department's intelligence activities consist of providing the Department, other U.S. Government policy makers, and the Intelligence Community with timely, accurate high impact foreign intelligence analyses including support to counterintelligence; providing quick-turnaround, specialized technology applications and operational support to the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities; and ensuring that the Department's technical,

analytical and research expertise is made available to the Intelligence Community in accordance with executive Order 12333, "United States Intelligence Activities."

Counterintelligence.—The Office of Counterintelligence was established as an independent office as the result of classified Presidential Decision Directive NSC-61, "U.S. DOE Counterintelligence Program", dated February 11, 1998. Its mission is to develop and implement an effective Counterintelligence Program throughout the Department of Energy to identify, neutralize and deter foreign government or industrial intelligence activities directed at or involving DOE programs, personnel, facilities, technologies, classified information and unclassified sensitive information. The program provides the analytical, investigative, inspection, cyber, polygraph, and evaluation capabilities necessary to identify and address foreign intelligence targeting and collection activities directed at DOE facilities.

Security and Emergency Operations.—Security and Emergency Operations consists of the following programs: Nuclear Safeguards and Security, Security Investigations and Program Direction. Key mission areas are: physical, information, cyber and personnel security; technology development; materials control and accountability; critical infrastructure; declassification/classification; foreign visits and assignments; plutonium, uranium, and special nuclear material inventory; and security investigations. These programs provide policy, programmatic direction and training for the protection of the Department's nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, classified and unclassified information, and facilities. The programs: ensure protection of certain critical national infrastructures against physical and cyber attacks; and provide security clearances for federal and contractor personnel.

Worker and community transition.—This program provides for the development, implementation, and funding of plans under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1993, to provide options to assist workers affected by workforce restructuring including preference in hiring, outplacement assistance, relocation assistance, and incentives for early retirement or separation. This program also provides impact assistance to local communities, as well as disposition of assets excess to current Department needs.

Environment, safety and health (Defense).—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that provides Departmental leadership and management to protect the workers, public, and environment. The programs in the other defense activities are oversight, health studies, radiation effects research foundation, and employee compensation support as well as program direction.

Independent oversight and performance assurance.—This program provides an independent assessment of the effectiveness of Departmental policies and site performance in the areas of safeguards, security, emergency management, cyber security, and other critical functions. Appraisals are performed to determine whether site programs are effectively implemented and achieving Department-wide and site specific objectives.

All other.—This category includes obligations for a portion of the projects reviewed under the Independent Assessment of DOE project funding. In addition, obligations are included for the National Security Programs Administrative Support and the Office of Hearings and Appeals. Responsibilities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals include adjudications of matters involving employees' eligibility for security clearances, appeals of adverse determinations under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts, complaints of reprisals by contractor-employees for "whistleblowing", and requests for exception from DOE orders, rules, and regulations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	82	72	74
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.8 Special personal services payments	1		
11.9 Total personnel compensation	88	77	79
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	18	16	16
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	7	6	5
22.0 Transportation of things	1		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	5	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	56	65	52
25.2 Other services	152	187	151
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	17	18	15
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,297	217	177
25.5 Research and development contracts	18		
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	3	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	3	2
31.0 Equipment	48	7	6
32.0 Land and structures	80	1	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	18	26	19
99.9 Total new obligations	1,808	631	528

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	914	802	749

DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97-425, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, **[\$200,000,000] \$310,000,000**, to remain available until expended.

[(RESCISSION)]

[Of the funds appropriated in Public Law 104-46 for interim storage of nuclear waste, \$75,000,000 are transferred to this heading and are hereby rescinded.] (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	112	210	310
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	85	85	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	112	125	310
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	197	210	310
23.95 Total new obligations	-112	-210	-310
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	85		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	112	200	310
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded		-75	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	112	125	310
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	3	9	60
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	3	9	60
73.10 Total new obligations	112	210	310
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-106	-159	-283
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	9	60	87
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	9	60	87
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	103	75	233

86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	84	50
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	106	159	283
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	112	125	310
90.00 Outlays	106	159	283

This appropriation was established by Congress as part of the 1993 Energy and Water Development Appropriation (P.L. 102-377) in lieu of payment from the Department of Energy into the Nuclear Waste Fund for activities related to the disposal of defense high-level waste.

The program's cost estimates reflect DOE's best projections, given the scope of work identified and planned schedule of required activities. Future budget requests for the Program have yet to be established and will be determined through the annual executive and congressional budget process.

Since passage of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, the Nuclear Waste Fund has incurred costs for activities related to disposal of high-level waste generated from the atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy. At the end of 2000 the balance owed by the Federal Government to the Nuclear Waste Fund was approximately \$1,400 million (including principal and interest). The "Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal" appropriation was established to ensure payment of the Federal Government's contribution to the nuclear waste repository program. Through 2000, a total of approximately \$1,288 million has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributed to atomic energy defense activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.2 Other services	1	2	2
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	15	15
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	100	187	287
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	6	6
99.9 Total new obligations	112	210	310

ENERGY PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

SCIENCE

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for science activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and purchase of not to exceed **[58] 25** passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, **[\$3,186,352,000] \$3,159,890,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

[For an additional amount for "Science", \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, for high temperature superconducting research and development at Boston College.] (*Division A, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	689	712	722
00.03 Nuclear physics	348	361	361
00.05 Biological and environmental research	413	493	443
00.06 Basic energy sciences	762	992	1,005
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research	125	166	166

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
00.08 Energy research analyses	1	1	1
00.09 Multiprogram energy labs—facility support	32	31	30
00.11 Program direction	134	142	143
00.12 Small business innovation research	79		
00.13 Small business technology transfer	4		
00.14 Fusion energy sciences	242	249	238
00.15 Safeguard and Securities		50	51
10.00 Total new obligations	2,829	3,197	3,160
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	31	17	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,813	3,179	3,160
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,846	3,196	3,160
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,829	-3,197	-3,160
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	17		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	2,800	3,186	3,160
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-12		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-7	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	25		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	2,813	3,179	3,160
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	1,338	1,390	1,594
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	1,338	1,390	1,594
73.10 Total new obligations	2,829	3,197	3,160
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,778	-2,993	-3,160
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	4		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	1,390	1,594	1,594
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	1,390	1,594	1,594
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,611	1,844	1,833
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,167	1,149	1,327
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2,778	2,993	3,160
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	2,813	3,179	3,160
90.00 Outlays	2,778	2,993	3,160

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

Research in 2002 will continue to focus on studies of known fundamental particle constituents, the search for new particle constituents, and the pursuit of a unified description of the four fundamental forces in nature.

In addition to contributing to breakthrough discoveries such as the existence of the top quark, high energy physics research enhances national economic competitiveness. State-of-the-art technology developed for accelerators and detectors contribute to progress in fields such as fast electronics, high-speed computing, superconducting magnet technology, and

high-power radio frequency devices. High energy physics research also continues to make major contributions to accelerator technology and provides the expertise necessary for the expansion of such technology into fields such as medical diagnostics, and applied research using synchrotron light sources.

The 2002 high energy physics budget request will support the continued operation of two of the Department's major high energy physics facilities: the Fermilab Tevatron and the Stanford B-Factor. In addition, \$54 million is provided for the Department's 2002 contribution to continued U.S. participation in the large hadron collider project at the European Center for Nuclear Research.

The high energy physics R&D request provides funding for advanced accelerator and detector R&D that is necessary for next-generation high energy particle accelerators. The request also includes \$11.4 million for the neutrinos at the main injector project.

Nuclear Physics.—The goal of the nuclear physics program is to understand the interactions and structure of atomic nuclei and to investigate fundamental particles and forces of nature as manifested in nuclear matter. In 2002, the program will continue to focus on the role of quarks in the composition and interactions of nuclei, the application of nuclear physics methods to astrophysical problems, the properties of neutrinos, and the mechanisms by which colliding nuclei exchange mass, energy, and angular momentum.

The nuclear physics program supports and provides experimental equipment to qualified scientists and research groups conducting experiments at nuclear physics accelerator facilities. In addition, nuclear physics accelerators generate many of the radioisotopes used for medical diagnosis and treatments; support several cooperative programs in biomedical research and atomic physics; and provide training opportunities for health physicists concerned with radiation effects on humans.

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility experimental program began in 1996 and will continue in 2002. Preparations at the MIT/Bates accelerator for a new program of research utilizing the BLAST large acceptance detector will continue. Experimental operations at the Radioactive Ion Beam facility in Oak Ridge National Laboratory will continue in 2002. Operation of ATLAS (ANL), AGS (BNL), and the 88-inch cyclotron (LBNL) will be supported, as will the operation of the university-based accelerator laboratories.

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) research program will continue as RHIC and its four major detectors approach their full design potential, allowing researchers to explore a new regime of nuclear matter and nuclear interactions that up to now have only been characterized theoretically.

Biological and environmental research.—This program develops the knowledge base necessary to identify, understand, and anticipate the long-term health and environmental consequences of energy use and development and utilizes the Department's unique scientific and technological capabilities to solve major scientific problems in the environment, medicine, and biology. Planned 2002 activities include programs in global climate change; terrestrial, atmospheric and marine environmental processes; molecular, cellular and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation; structural biology; and medical applications of nuclear technology and the Human Genome Program. Funding for the Human Genome Program is provided to allow for high throughput human DNA sequencing. The program also supports science related to carbon sequestration and sequencing of genomes of microbes that use carbon dioxide to produce methane and hydrogen. In conjunction with the ASCR program a global systems application is continued to accelerate progress in coupled gen-

eral circulation model development through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling. The “genomes to life” program builds on the microbial cell project started in 2001. The request also includes \$10 million to continue construction of the Laboratory for Comparative and Functional Genomics at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Basic Energy Sciences.—The basic energy sciences (BES) program funds basic research in the physical, biological and engineering sciences that support the Department’s nuclear and non-nuclear technology programs. The BES program is responsible for operating large national user research facilities, including synchrotron light and neutron sources, and a combustion research facility, as well as smaller user facilities such as materials preparation and electron microscopy centers.

The BES program supports a substantial basic research budget for materials sciences, chemical sciences, energy biosciences, engineering and geosciences. The program supports a number of research areas that are unique within the Federal government; in many basic research areas, such as materials science, funding provided by the BES program represents a large percentage, or even the sole source, of Federal funding.

The 2002 BES budget request includes continued support to maintain utilization of the Department’s large state-of-the-art science facilities. The proposed funding will maintain the quality of service and availability of facility resources to users, including university and government scientists, as well as private companies who rely on unique BES facilities for their basic research needs. Research areas that will benefit from the facilities funding include structural biology, materials science, superconductor technology, and medical research and technology development.

In addition, the BES request includes \$291.4 million in 2002 to continue construction at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) to meet the Nation’s neutron scattering needs. The SNS will provide significant scientific, technical, and economic benefits that derive from neutron scattering and materials irradiation research. This world class Neutron source will enable the Nation to carry out major research activities in areas such as biology, materials science, superconductivity, pharmaceuticals, electronic materials, and many other technological areas that are critical for future U.S. economic competitiveness and national security. The multi-agency national nanotechnology program was initiated in 2001 with \$36.2 million of new funding and is continued at the 2001 level. The request also includes \$2.5 million for microbial cell research as part of an enhanced life sciences program.

Fusion Energy Sciences Program.—The fusion energy sciences program for 2002 is designed to incorporate the recommendations of the reports by the National Research Council, the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board and recommendations of the Fusion Energy Science Advisory committee. The mission of the program is to advance plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology. The program emphasizes the underlying basic research in plasma and fusion sciences, with the long-term goal of harnessing fusion as a viable energy source. The program centers on the following goals: understanding the physics of plasmas; identification and exploration of innovative and cost effective development paths to fusion energy; and exploration of the science and technology of energy producing plasmas, as a partner in an international effort.

The budget request provides for support of basic research in plasma science in partnership with NSF, plasma containment research, and investigation of tokamak alternatives, along with continued operation of DIII-D, Alcator C-Mod, and the National Spherical Torus Experiment. Research on alternate concepts is continued to develop a fuller understanding

of the physics of magnetically confined plasma and to identify approaches that may improve the economical and environmental attractiveness of fusion. The inertial fusion energy activity is exploring an alternative path for fusion energy that would capitalize on the major R&D effort in inertial confinement fusion which is carried out by NNSA for stockpile stewardship purposes. Theory and modeling efforts will be supported to develop a predictive capability for the operation of fusion experiments. Enabling technology research will also be conducted in support of the science experiments.

Energy research analyses.—This activity involves objective assessments to evaluate the quality and impact of DOE research programs and projects.

Multiprogram energy laboratories facilities support.—The goal of the multiprogram energy laboratories facilities support program is to provide funds for rehabilitating, replacing or demolishing deficient common-use utilities, roads, and buildings and to correct Environment, Safety and Health deficiencies at the multiprogram laboratories. The Oak Ridge Landlord activity is also funded in MELFS.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR).—This program includes research in mathematical, information, and computational sciences and laboratory technology research activities. The purpose of the ASCR program is to support advanced computational research—applied mathematics, computer science, and networking—to enable the analysis, simulation and prediction of complex physical phenomena. The program also supports the operation of large supercomputer user facilities. The request includes research integrated with other science programs, on application of computer simulation and modeling to science problems.

Safeguards and security.—The mission of this program is to ensure appropriate levels of protection and provide against: unauthorized access, theft, diversion, loss of custody, or destruction of Department of Energy assets and hostile acts that may cause adverse impacts on fundamental science, or the health and safety of DOE and contractor employees, the public, or the environment. The 2002 request provides funding for physical protection, protective forces, physical security, protective systems, information security, cyber security, personnel security, materials control and accountability and program management activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	72	80	78
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	75	83	81
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	15	18	15
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	5	4
25.2 Other services	15	63	72
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	21	30	17
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	826	850	865
25.5 Research and development contracts	886	1,035	1,024
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	7	7
31.0 Equipment	199	195	205
32.0 Land and structures	208	376	395
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	568	524	466
99.9 Total new obligations	2,829	3,197	3,160

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-251	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,023	1,078	942

ENERGY SUPPLY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy supply, and uranium supply and enrichment activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of not to exceed 17 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, **[\$660,574,000] \$505,069,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, in addition, royalties received to compensate the Department of Energy for its participation in the First-Of-A-Kind-Engineering program shall be credited to this account to be available until September 30, 2002, for the purposes of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology activities]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

[For an additional amount for “Energy Supply”, \$800,000, to remain available until expended, for the Prime, LLC, of central South Dakota, for final engineering and project development of the integrated ethanol complex, including an ethanol unit, waste treatment system, and enclosed cattle feed lot.] (*Division A, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
Renewable energy resources:			
00.01 Solar and renewable energy	308		
00.02 Renewable energy technologies		279	157
00.03 Electric energy systems and storage		52	
00.04 Renewable energy program support and implementation		22	5
00.05 National renewable energy laboratory		4	5
00.06 Renewable energy resources program direction		19	19
00.91 Total renewable energy resources	308	376	186
Related, non-renewable energy activities:			
01.01 Hydrogen research and development			14
01.02 Electric energy systems			36
01.03 Departmental energy management			1
01.91 Total related but non-renewable			51
02.00 Total, office of energy efficiency and renewable energy	308	376	237
Office of science:			
03.01 Technical information management program	9	9	9
03.02 Small business innovation	5		
03.91 Total, office of science	14	9	9
04.01 Nuclear energy research and development	284	243	223
04.02 Environment, safety and health	40	36	36
04.91 Total, other energy supply direct activities	324	279	259
08.00 Total, direct program	646	664	505
09.10 Reimbursable program	832	1,352	1,350
10.00 Total new obligations	1,478	2,016	1,855
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	89	80	76
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,466	2,012	1,855
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		

23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,559	2,092	1,931
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,478	-2,016	-1,855
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	80	76	76

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	639	661	505
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-1	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	639	660	505
Mandatory:			
62.00 Transferred from other accounts	5		
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	799	1,352	1,350
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	23		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	822	1,352	1,350
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,466	2,012	1,855

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	871	850	846
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-341	-364	-364
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	530	486	482
73.10 Total new obligations	1,478	2,016	1,855
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,491	-2,007	-1,969
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-6	-13	
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-23		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	850	846	732
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-364	-364	-364
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	486	482	368

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,108	1,649	1,577
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	381	358	392
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	2		
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,491	2,007	1,969

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-300	-562	-561
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-499	-790	-789
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-799	-1,352	-1,350
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-23		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	644	660	505
90.00 Outlays	692	655	619

The purpose of energy supply research and development activities is to develop new energy technologies and improve existing energy technologies. Included in this mission are basic and applied research and targeted programs in technology development.

This account provides funds for operating expenses, and capital equipment for the advancement of the various energy technologies under examination in the energy supply, research and development mission.

The detailed budget structure shown in lines 00.01 through 10.00 above is intended to clarify the nature and management of Energy Supply activities, especially to distinguish between research on truly renewable energy technologies and other energy distribution and use technologies.

Solar and renewable resources.—A sound, viable program is proposed for 2002 to lead the Nation in research and devel-

opment of renewable power technologies to meet the growing need for clean and affordable energy. Program activities range from basic research in universities and national laboratories to cost-shared applied research, development, and field validation in partnership with the private sector. Specific goals and activities of the 2002 program include: (1) Biomass and Biofuels Energy Systems: continue R&D to achieve further reductions in biopower and biofuels production costs, and to develop high-efficiency thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies. Additionally, pursue a multi-sectoral approach to take advantage of the emerging technology synergies among biomass power, biofuels, and the manufacture of bio-based products. These developments raise the prospect of profitable “energy crop” farming early in this century, accompanied by improved rural economic development, increased environmental benefits in both urban and rural areas, and new global market opportunities for U.S. industry. (2) Geothermal Technology Development: begin development of an enhanced geothermal system that will allow the broader use of geothermal energy throughout the western United States, and conduct cooperative research with industry to reduce the cost of geothermal wells and to identify new resources. (3) Hydropower: continue development of “fish-friendly” turbine systems to address the primary environmental mitigation issues associated with licensing and sustaining hydropower production. (4) Solar Energy: develop more efficient photovoltaic materials and cell devices, lower-cost thin-film technologies, improved manufacturing and large-area processing, and more reliable modules and systems as part of an industry-led research effort; and focus on cooperative industry and utility efforts to effectively use advanced solar technology for water-heating. (5) Wind Energy Systems: develop and test utility-grade wind turbines in collaboration with utilities and industry, and continue to advance the technological state-of-the-art. (6) Renewable Support and Implementation: encourage municipal and public power entities to acquire renewable energy generation resources through the Renewable Energy Production Incentive; and disseminate essential cost and operational information to help promote the competitiveness of renewable energy generation systems in the market. The budget also includes a proposal to use the Federal share of bonus bids from opening a small portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration to supplement the funding for solar and renewable energy research. The budget assumes that \$1.2 billion in bonus bids would come to the Federal Government in 2004, and would be spent on alternative energy programs over a period of seven years.

Electric energy systems.—Reliable delivery of electricity is becoming an increasingly important concern that is not being addressed by market mechanisms. The inherent losses in conventional electric conductors represent a long-standing inefficiency that may soon be addressed by the emerging technology of high-temperature superconductivity. 2002 program activities will include: (1) Electric Grid Reliability: develop advanced technologies to enhance the reliability, capacity, and power quality of electric power transmission and distribution; and work in partnership with industry to develop and integrate energy storage systems and distributed power generation, as well as to develop and test real-time system controls to ensure reliability during both normal and emergency power system operations. (2) High-Temperature Superconductivity: develop high-temperature superconducting wires to create super-efficient generators, transformers, and transmission cables that reduce energy losses by 50 percent and allow equipment to be half the size of current systems.

Hydrogen research and development.—The program will focus its efforts on reducing the cost of hydrogen production and increasing the capacity and reducing the cost of hydrogen storage systems.

Departmental energy management.—The program will continue to fund, through internal competition, the most worthwhile direct-funding opportunities to improve energy efficiency in DOE’s own facilities.

Nuclear fission.—The 2002 budget request continues to support the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI), an investigator-initiated, peer-reviewed research and development program that addresses key issues affecting the future of nuclear energy, including nuclear waste storage and disposal, nuclear plant economics and operational safety, and potential for weapons proliferation. The Administration’s proposal also supports a cost-shared research and development program, nuclear energy plant optimization (NEPO), with industry to address issues that could impact the continued operation of the nation’s 103 nuclear power plants.

Nuclear fission programs also include ongoing support to: (1) build and deliver advanced nuclear power systems to NASA and other federal agencies; (2) provide radioisotopes for medical and other research purposes; (3) support nuclear education; and (4) ensure that the Department’s nuclear facilities are maintained in a safe, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner.

Environment, safety and health.—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that fosters protection of workers, the public, and the environment. The office develops and improves policies; conducts independent oversight of environment, safety, and health performance; and provides guidance, resources, and information sharing.

Note that the budget request for the Office of Environment, Safety and Health programs is contained in two accounts: Energy Supply and Other Defense Activities. The funding in this account supports policy, standards and guidance and DOE-wide ES&H programs as well as program direction.

Technical information management program.—This program provides timely, accurate technical information to DOE’s researchers and the public by collecting, preserving, and disseminating scientific and technical information, the principal product resulting from the multi-billion dollar Department of Energy research and development (R&D) program. The TIM program also provides worldwide energy scientific and technical information to the Department of Energy (DOE, the United States (U.S.), industry, academia, and the public through interagency and international scientific and technical information exchange agreements and coordinates technical information-related activities across DOE and its laboratories.

Policy and management.—Provides executive direction, management assistance, and administrative support to all programs within energy supply activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0224–0–1–271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	36	41	39
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	39	44	42
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	8	9	8
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	26	26	22
25.2 Other services	35	40	30
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	8	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	399	401	278
25.5 Research and development contracts	11	12	8
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	4	5	5
32.0 Land and structures	11	13	13
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	100	100	85
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	646	664	505

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY SUPPLY—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	832	1,352	1,350
99.9 Total new obligations	1,478	2,016	1,855

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	429	471	459
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	42	3	3

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental management activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion, **[\$277,812,000]** \$228,553,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Site closure	217	53	43
00.02 Site/project completion	109	91	64
00.03 Post 2006 completion	7	135	120
00.04 Excess facilities			1
10.00 Total new obligations	333	279	228
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	332	277	229
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	335	279	229
23.95 Total new obligations	-333	-279	-228
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	333	278	229
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	332	277	229
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	140	119	99
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	140	119	99
73.10 Total new obligations	333	279	228
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-354	-299	-245
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	119	99	82
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	119	99	82
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	248	194	160
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	106	105	85
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	354	299	245
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	332	277	229

90.00 Outlays	354	299	245
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Environmental management.—The Environmental Management (EM) program is responsible for addressing the environmental legacy resulting from nuclear energy and energy research activities. The nuclear energy research and development efforts of the Department of Energy and its predecessors focused on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and generated waste, pollution, and contamination that pose unique problems, including unprecedented volumes of contaminated soil and water, radiological hazards from special nuclear material, and a vast number of contaminated structures. Much of this infrastructure, waste, and contamination still exists and is largely maintained, decommissioned, managed, and remediated by the EM program, which is sometimes referred to as the “cleanup program.” EM’s responsibilities include facilities and sites in 30 states and one territory, and occupy an area equal to that of Rhode Island and Delaware combined—or about 2.1 million acres.

EM activities performed include: environmental restoration, which provides for assessments, characterization, remediation, and decontamination and decommissioning of contaminated DOE facilities and sites; waste management, which provides for the safe, treatment, storage, and disposal of wastes generated by defense activities; and, nuclear material and facility stabilization, which provides for stabilization, safeguarding, interim storage, and stewardship of excess nuclear materials, awaiting ultimate disposition.

EM will continue to improve the efficiency of its programs through a variety of management and contracting strategies with emphasis on the reduction of support costs and implementation of performance-based contracts.

The EM program has established a goal of cleaning up as many of its contaminated sites as possible by 2006, in a manner that is safe and protects the environment. By working toward this goal, EM can reduce the hazards presently facing its workforce and the public, and reduce the financial burden on the taxpayer. The 2002 budget request continues to reflect the program’s emphasis on site closure and project completion—in other words, finishing the work as quickly as possible.

The 2002 budget request will support the following major program areas:

Site closure.—This account provides funding for completing cleanup and closing facilities with no enduring Federal presence on site, except for stewardship activities. This account includes the following sites: Grand Junction, Colorado, and Weldon Spring, Missouri. The Department has established a goal of completing cleanup activities budgeted for in this account by 2006.

Site/project completion.—This account provides funding for environmental management projects that will be completed by 2006 at (1) EM sites where overall site cleanup will not be fully accomplished by 2006; and (2) DOE sites where all EM projects will be completed by 2006 (except for long-term stewardship activities), but where there will be a continuing federal workforce at the site to carry out enduring non-EM missions, such as nuclear weapons support or scientific research, and the necessary waste management to handle newly generated wastes from these missions. This account includes projects and sites under the following operations offices: Albuquerque, Chicago, Idaho, Oakland, Richland, and Savannah River.

Post 2006 completion.—This account funds projects that are expected to require work beyond FY 2006. This includes projects at the following operations offices and sites: Albuquerque, West Valley, New York, Savannah River, as well as multi-site activities.

Excess Facilities.—Provides funding to manage the final disposition of excess contaminated physical facilities transferred

to the EM program. Activities in 2002 will be limited to surveillance and maintenance to keep the facilities in a safe condition. The account includes excess facilities at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, and Oak Ridge, Tennessee transferred from the Office of Science.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	34	38	31
25.2 Other services	68	45	37
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1		
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	184	176	144
25.5 Research and development contracts	23	16	13
32.0 Land and structures	13		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	10	4	3
99.9 Total new obligations	333	279	228

URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to maintain, decontaminate, decommission, and otherwise remediate uranium processing facilities, **[\$393,367,000] \$363,425,000**, of which **[\$345,038,000] \$252,641,000** shall be derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, all of which shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$72,000,000 of amounts derived from the Fund for such expenses shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992]. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund:			
00.01 Environmental Restoration and Waste Management		264	251
00.02 Uranium/Thorium Reimbursements		72	1
00.91 Total, Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning		336	252
01.01 Other Uranium Activities		57	111
10.00 Total new obligations		393	363
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		392	363
23.95 Total new obligations		-393	-363
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		57	111
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-1	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		336	252
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)		392	363
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund]			101
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year [Uranium Programs]			31
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year			132
73.10 Total new obligations		393	363
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-408	-350
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts		147	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund]		101	76
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year [Uranium Programs]		31	69
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year		132	145

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	261	226
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	147	124
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	408	350

Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	392	363
90.00	Outlays	408	350

This account will cover remedial action, the depleted uranium hexafluoride conversion project, and other costs associated with environmental cleanup activities at sites leased and operated by the United States Enrichment Corporation, as well as DOE facilities at these and other sites. These activities were previously funded in the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund. A portion of the fund will be used to reimburse current owners of uranium and thorium sites for a portion of their remediation costs for tailings attributable to the sale of uranium or thorium to the Federal Government.

This fund includes projects at the East Tennessee Technology Park and Oak Ridge Reservation, Tennessee; Paducah gaseous diffusion plant, Kentucky; and Portsmouth gaseous diffusion plant, Ohio.

Other Uranium Activities support important government activities related to the Federal Uranium Enrichment Program that were not transferred to the United States Enrichment Corporation. These activities include maintenance of facilities and inventories, and pre-existing liabilities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1
25.2	Other services	172	161
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	215	196
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	5	5
99.9	Total new obligations	393	363

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), **performed under the minerals and materials science programs at the Albany Research Center in Oregon \$540,653,000] \$449,000,000**, to remain available until expended, **[of which \$12,000,000 for oil technology research shall be derived by transfer from funds appropriated in prior years under the heading "Strategic Petroleum Reserve, SPR Petroleum Account" and of which \$95,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from funds appropriated in prior years under the heading "Clean Coal Technology", such funds to be available for a general request for proposals for the commercial scale demonstration of technologies to assure the reliability of the Nation's energy supply from existing and new electric generating facilities for which the Department of Energy upon review may provide financial assistance awards: *Provided*, That the request for proposals shall be issued no later than one hundred and twenty days following enactment of this Act, proposals shall be submitted no later than ninety days after the issuance of the request for proposals, and the Department of Energy shall make project selections no later than one hundred and sixty days after the receipt of proposals: *Provided further*, That no funds are to be obligated for selected proposals prior to September 30, 2001: *Provided further*, That funds provided shall be expended only in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading under which they were originally appropriated: *Provided further*, That**

General and special funds—Continued

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

provisions for repayment of government contributions to individual projects shall be identical to those included in the Program Opportunity Notice (Solicitation Number DE-PS01-89FE 61825), issued by the Department of Energy on May 1, 1989, except that repayments from sale or licensing of technologies shall be from both domestic and foreign transactions: *Provided further*, That such repayments shall be deposited in this account to be retained for future projects: *Provided further*, That any project approved under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project, for the purposes of Chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: *Provided further*,] of which, \$150,000,000 is to be available, after coordination with the private sector, for a request for proposals for a Clean Coal Power Initiative providing for competitively-awarded research, development and demonstration of commercial scale technologies to reduce the barriers to continued and expanded coal use: *Provided*, That all awards shall be cost-shared with industry participants: *Provided further*, That in order to enhance the return to the taxpayer, provisions for royalties from commercialization of funded technologies shall be included in the program solicitation, including provisions for reasonable royalties from sale or licensing of technologies from both domestic and foreign transactions: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein made available shall be used for the field testing of nuclear explosives in the recovery of oil and gas: *Provided further*, That up to 4 percent of program direction funds available to the National Energy Technology Laboratory may be used to support Department of Energy activities not included in this account. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Coal for Clean Power			150
00.02 Coal and power systems	120	225	255
00.03 Oil and gas research and development	176	114	51
00.04 Program direction and management support	76	80	70
00.05 Environmental restoration	10	10	10
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures	7	8	
00.07 Import/Export Authorizations	2	2	1
00.08 Plant and capital equipment	3	4	2
00.09 Advanced metallurgical process	5	5	5
10.00 Total new obligations	399	448	544
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	23	33	128
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	409	447	449
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts		95	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	432	575	577
23.95 Total new obligations	-399	-448	-544
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	33	128	33
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	395	434	449
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-2		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-1	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-8		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	24	14	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	409	447	449
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	317	356	386
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	317	356	386
73.10 Total new obligations	399	448	544
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-360	-418	-478
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	356	386	452
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	356	386	452
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	144	179	180

86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	216	240	298
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	360	418	478
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	409	447	449
90.00	Outlays	360	418	478

The Fossil Energy Research and Development program supports high-priority, high risk and cross-cutting research that will improve the Nation's ability to use coal, oil and natural gas cleanly and efficiently, and enhance the economic recovery of our oil and gas reserves. The program funds research and development that strengthens the technology base industry uses in developing new products and processes to support these national goals. Fossil Energy R&D supports activities ranging from early concept research in universities and national laboratories to applied R&D and proof-of-concept projects in private sector firms. Through a new Clean Coal Power initiative, the Department will increase involvement of the private sector and academia to help conduct and direct research toward the most critical barriers to expansion of coal use for power generation in the United States. This cooperative effort will require industry to share in the cost of research work, with the industry share increasing as technologies approach commercial stages. The new coal research, development, and demonstration initiative will initially be funded at \$150 million. Technologies will be selected with the goal of accelerating development and deployment of coal technologies that will economically meet environmental standards, while increasing the efficiency and reliability of coal power plants.

Coal and Power R&D.—The Coal and Power R&D program will focus on addressing the energy and environmental demands of the post-2000 domestic market, and includes five elements: (1) Central systems, which includes technologies for advanced coal-fueled and other power systems, and innovations for existing plants; (2) Distributed systems including fuel cell technology; (3) Sequestration R&D, which focuses on greenhouse gas capture and reduction; and (4) Advanced research, which, through early concept research, bridges fundamental research and engineering development. The program goals of these elements are integrated through the Vision 21 concept, aimed at doubling the existing power plant efficiency with the flexibility to produce high value products from coal and other fuels while achieving near-zero pollution and reducing energy costs.

Oil and Gas.—The Oil and Gas programs aim to develop revolutionary technologies for exploration and production of oil and gas from deeper geologic formations, harsher environments and more complex reservoirs, as well as methane hydrates, including \$2 million for arctic energy research. Other areas include improving the reliability of the Nation's natural gas storage and delivery systems, providing small operators with tools to boost environmental performance and recovery efficiency of marginal wells via technology transfer.

Program direction and management support.—The program provides the funding for all headquarters and indirect field personnel and overhead expenses in Fossil Energy. In addition, it provides support for day-to-day project management functions.

Environmental restoration.—The Department of Energy is managing the environmental cleanup of former and present Fossil Energy project sites. Activities include environmental protection, on-site cleanup, and cleanup at several former off-site research and development locations in Wyoming and Connecticut and environmental efforts at the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) Morgantown and Pittsburgh sites, and the Albany Research Center (ARC).

Import/Export Authorization.—This program will continue regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of natural gas and electricity across the U.S. borders.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	42	43	43
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	44	45	45
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	9	9	9
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	46	47	46
25.2 Other services	26	27	26
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	8	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	41	42	41
25.5 Research and development contracts	197	238	341
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	7	7
31.0 Equipment	4	4	4
32.0 Land and structures	3	3	3
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	12	12	12
99.9 Total new obligations	399	448	544

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	653	705	645

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out engineering studies to determine the cost of development, the predicted rate and quantity of petroleum recovery, the methodology, and the equipment specifications for development of Shannon Formation at Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 3 (NPR-3), utilizing a below-the-reservoir production method, **[\$1,600,000] \$17,371,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 7430(b)(2)(B) shall not apply to fiscal year **[2001] 2002** and any fiscal year thereafter: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	22	21	22
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	52	33	14
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2	2	17
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3	3	3
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	55	35	31
23.95 Total new obligations	-22	-21	-22
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	33	14	9
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	2	2	17
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	31	23	16
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	31	23	16
73.10 Total new obligations	22	21	22
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-27	-28	-17
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3	-3	-3
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	23	16	21

74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	23	16	21
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1	1	11
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	27	27	6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	27	28	17
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	2	2	17
90.00 Outlays	27	28	17

The mission of the Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves is to manage, operate, maintain and produce the remaining Reserves to achieve the greatest value and benefit to the Government. To that end, the program has historically produced oil and related hydrocarbons from the Naval petroleum reserves at the maximum efficient rates of production pursuant to the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976. Petroleum products were most frequently sold competitively in the open market. NPOSR activities generated a net income of \$13.8 billion for the U.S. Treasury from FY 1976 through FY 1998. In addition, another \$3.65 billion in gross receipts was generated from the divestment of NPR-1 (or Elk Hills) during FY 1998, when the field was sold to Occidental Petroleum Corporation as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1996. A number of post-sale activities remain. The most significant is the settlement of ownership equity shares with the former unit partner in the NPR-1 field, Chevron USA, Inc. Geologic, petroleum and reservoir engineering services are required to prepare and support the Government's equity position before an independent petroleum engineer and the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, who is to impartially determine final equity shares. Each percentage point change in equity is worth millions of dollars to the Government. Other important close-out activities include environmental assessment and remediation work.

The primary objective of NPR-3 is to operate and produce the Reserve to maximize profitability while preparing for the orderly abandonment of the oil field when it is no longer profitable. Fiscal year 2002 activities consist of continued conventional oil field management and operating activities. Management initiatives which have contributed to cost savings in prior years will be continued, and new initiatives evaluated. Although no future development activities are planned, NPR-3 should continue operating economically through at least FY 2005 depending upon the price of oil and stabilization of production levels. Emphasis is on continuation of routine maintenance activities, plugging and abandonment of uneconomic wells, and environmental remediation of the site in anticipation of its eventual divestment. Divestment may consist of transfer to the private sector or abandonment, consistent with congressional authorization.

Under the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) program, the naval petroleum reserves offers Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (Teapot Dome) to the oil industry for use as a working laboratory on a cost-sharing basis. Teapot Dome is a unique opportunity for the industry to test and evaluate innovation production techniques in an impartial setting. The naval petroleum reserve program anticipates privatizing the RMOTC program.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	11	14	15
25.2 Other services	5	2	2
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	20	20	21
99.5 Below reporting threshold	2	1	1

General and special funds—Continued

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
99.9 Total new obligations	22	21	22

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	38	35	33

ENERGY CONSERVATION

[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, **[\$816,940,000] \$794,981,000**, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the Biomass Energy Development account; **Provided**, That **[\$191,000,000] \$311,000,000** shall be for use in energy conservation grant programs [as defined in section 3008(3) of Public Law 99-509 (15 U.S.C. 4507): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 3003(d)(2) of Public Law 99-509, such sums shall], to be allocated to the eligible programs as follows: **[\$153,000,000] \$273,000,000** for weatherization assistance grants and \$38,000,000 for State energy [conservation] program grants; *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy may waive up to fifty percent of the cost-sharing requirement for weatherization assistance provided for by Public Law 106-113 for a State which he finds to be experiencing fiscal hardship or major changes in energy markets or suppliers or other temporary limitations on its ability to provide matching funds, provided that the State is demonstrably engaged in continuing activities to secure non-federal resources and that such waiver is limited to one fiscal year and that no state may be granted such waiver more than twice; *Provided further*, That, hereafter, Indian tribal direct grantees of weatherization assistance shall not be required to provide matching funds]. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.*)

[For an additional amount for “Energy Conservation”, \$300,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory/Nevada Test Site Development Corporation for the development of (1) cooling, refrigeration, and thermal energy management equipment capable of using natural gas or hydrogen fuels; and (2) improvement of the reliability of heat-activated cooling, refrigeration, and thermal energy management equipment used in combined heating, cooling, and power applications.] (*Division A, Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of P.L. 106-554.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Building technology, State and community programs—non-grant	111	133	56
00.02 Building technology, State and community programs—grants	169	195	311
00.03 Federal energy management program	23	30	13
00.04 Industrial sector	146	193	88
00.05 Power sector			48
00.06 Transportation sector	228	261	239
00.07 Policy and management	43	44	40
10.00 Total new obligations	720	856	795
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	22	41	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	738	815	795
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	761	856	795
23.95 Total new obligations	-720	-856	-795

24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	41		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	720	815	795
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)		-2	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-8		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	25	2	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	737	815	795
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	738	815	795
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	548	600	713
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	548	600	713
73.10 Total new obligations	720	856	795
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-667	-743	-798
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	600	713	710
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	600	713	710
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	200	245	239
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	467	498	559
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	667	743	798
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	737	815	795
90.00 Outlays	666	743	798

The Administration’s energy efficiency programs produce substantial benefits for the Nation—both now and in the future—in terms of economic growth, increased national security and a cleaner environment through the research and development of energy efficiency and pollution prevention technologies. These programs carry out the Department’s responsibility under the bipartisan Energy Policy Act of 1992 and other major pieces of authorizing legislation.

The dollar benefits of our carefully constructed programs—to industries, homeowners, and commercial firms—far exceed program costs. Furthermore, the technologies developed in these programs create jobs and global market opportunities for U.S. firms. These programs are a major component of the Administration’s climate change response, and when the benefits to energy security and the environment are included, it is clear that these programs represent important investments in a clean, productive future.

In total, the Department’s energy efficiency programs are projected to save consumers and businesses over \$30 billion per year by the year 2010. Our transportation technologies research is designed to reduce oil consumption, thus reducing pollution and vulnerability to oil price shocks.

The activities and programs contained in the 2002 budget request represent a balanced portfolio of applied research and development. Virtually all of the research and development programs are conducted jointly with industrial partners who share significantly in research costs. Similarly, demonstration and deployment programs are specifically designed to leverage the existing programs and the efforts of utilities and existing state and local government programs in energy efficiency and pollution prevention.

Building technology, State, and community sector.—In partnership with industry, the program will continue to develop, promote, and integrate energy technologies and practices to make buildings more efficient and affordable and communities

more livable. The program accelerates the introduction of highly efficient buildings technologies and practices through research and development; increases the minimum efficiency of buildings and equipment through building codes, appliance standards, and guidelines; and encourages the use of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices through state grant programs and community partnerships. The buildings research and standards program integrates research and development activities to improve the energy efficiency of appliances, building equipment, and the building envelope by developing test procedures and building efficiency codes and standards.

The building technology assistance program complements the Research and Standards program by moving advanced technologies into the marketplace, producing near-term energy savings with associated economic and environmental benefits. The building technology assistance program, is designed to promote the adoption of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies among States, municipalities, institutions, and by private citizens through community outreach and energy star programs. These voluntary partnerships help lower the barriers to adoption of cost-effective technologies advanced through collaborations with manufacturers, utilities, state and local government and community organizations. Conservation grants programs—the weatherization assistance program and the State energy program—assist States and localities in promoting energy efficiency.

Federal energy management program.—The Office of Federal Energy Management Programs (FEMP) will reduce the cost and environmental impact of the Federal government by advancing energy efficiency and water conservation, promoting the use of renewable energy, and managing utility costs in Federal facilities and operations. FEMP helps Federal agencies use Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC) and utility energy savings contracts (UESC) to finance energy savings improvements at no net cost to taxpayers. FEMP also provides project-specific design assistance, energy audits, training, and technical information to help agencies implement energy efficiency, water conservation, and renewable energy technology projects. The program issues technical information including Federal Technology Alerts and Product Energy Efficiency Recommendations to help agencies make smarter energy investments. FEMP also assists agencies in meeting annual energy reporting requirements to Congress and the President, and disseminates educational information through its web site, newsletter, and other guidance materials.

Industrial sector.—The program focuses on funding cost-shared research in critical technology areas identified by industry. Through its “Industries of the Future” initiative, the Office of Industrial Technologies (OIT) encourages the most energy-intensive industries to develop a strategic vision and a “technology roadmap” to help achieve that vision. By identifying and prioritizing their technology needs, the industries help OIT target its R&D resources toward where they can do the most good. The energy-intensive and environmentally sensitive industries targeted by OIT include chemicals, petroleum refining, forest products, steel, aluminum, metal casting, agriculture, mining, and glass. The focus is on high risk but promising technologies that decrease these industries’ use of raw materials and depletable energy resources and reduce generation of wastes and pollutants. The Industries of the Future (Crosscutting) develops technologies that are useful to multiple industries simultaneously, such as combustion equipment and sensors and controls. It delivers information and tools to help plant managers make informed decisions on technology choices today that result in energy, waste and dollar savings. In addition, these programs develop advanced materials which address a multitude of wear and corrosion problems.

Transportation sector.—The program continues research and development of technologies which can significantly alter current projections of U.S. and world demand for energy, particularly oil. The program provides most of the Government’s direct support for the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles aimed at significant improvements in fuel economy and environmental emissions including criteria pollutants and carbon dioxide. Program priorities reflect work on technologies which are most critical to achieve a tripling of light duty vehicle fuel economy, including hybrid vehicles, fuel cells, compression ignition direct injection diesel engines, and advanced materials technologies that improve engine efficiency and reduce weight. In addition, the program includes the development of cleaner and alternative fuels, and technologies for enabling fuel flexibility and fuel economy in heavy trucks. These activities include demonstrating advanced alternative fuel vehicles that provide improved range and reduced emissions, with performance equivalent to conventional vehicles. Implementation of Energy Policy Act provisions are intended to accelerate the use of alternative fuels and vehicles.

Power sector.—The mission of this program is to lead a national effort to develop the “next generation” of clean, efficient, reliable, and affordable distributed-generation and combined heat and power technologies. Distributed generation refers to the production of electricity at or near the point of distribution in the residential, commercial, or industrial sector, rather than at central power stations. Combined heat and power refers to the synergistic use of several thermodynamic cycles in a cascade, with the output of each cycle or stage becoming the input for a lower-temperature thermodynamic cycle. Collectively, distributed generation and combined heat and power are referred to as Distributed Energy Resources (DER). The program will also address the barriers to integrating DER near the point of use, including national and international standards, infrastructure, regulatory, environmental, and institutional issues. The 2002 budget will help develop the technologies and partnerships necessary to enable these interdependent systems to provide at least twenty percent of the Nation’s new power by the end of the decade. Distributed generation technologies include microturbines, fuel cells, reciprocating engines, and industrial gas turbines. Integration activities include hybrids, advanced sensors and controls, precerification and integrated building combined-heat-and-power packages.

Distributed generation provides unique benefits to energy companies and customers that are not available from centralized electricity production. It is inherently modular, which permits capacity additions in small increments that are closely matched with demand. It reduces the load at the distribution level of the transmission and distribution grid and it can improve reliability and, in some cases, power quality. By utilizing waste heat through a series of linked thermal cycles, combined heat and power is highly efficient and can improve indoor air quality.

Policy and management.—This activity provides program management for all of the Energy Conservation programs, and supports management in the development of policy and crosscutting activities such as program evaluations for energy conservation programs to ensure program effectiveness.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	31	37	34
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	33	39	36
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	8	10	9
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	4	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	4	4

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY CONSERVATION—Continued
[(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)]—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	42	49	46
25.2 Other services	20	24	22
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	7	7
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	245	291	271
25.5 Research and development contracts	31	37	34
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	8	10	9
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	318	378	351
99.9 Total new obligations	720	856	795

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	426	470	450

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), **[\$165,000,000] \$169,009,000**, to remain available until expended, **[of which \$4,000,000 shall be derived by transfer of unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated under the heading "SPR Petroleum Account", and]** of which \$8,000,000 shall be available for maintenance of a Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	17	149	152
00.02 Management	127	16	17
10.00 Total new obligations	144	165	169
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	19	34	36
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	158	165	169
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	178	199	205
23.95 Total new obligations	-144	-165	-169
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	34	36	36

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	159	161	169
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		4	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	158	165	169

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	84	66	69
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	84	66	69
73.10 Total new obligations	144	165	169
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-162	-162	-167
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	66	69	71
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	66	69	71

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	87	91	93
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	75	71	74
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	162	162	167

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	158	165	169
90.00 Outlays	162	162	167

The object of this program is to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to energy supply disruptions by maintaining a crude oil stockpile capable of rapid deployment at the direction of the President. This program enables the President to meet the Nation's membership commitments within the International Energy Agency's coordinated energy emergency response plans and programs to deter the use of energy supply disruptions and to take effective, co-ordinated action should such an energy supply disruption occur. During 2000, the Department established a two million barrel heating oil component of the reserve in the Northeast to help protect Americans from possible fuel shortages.

The account provides for ongoing operations and maintenance activities, planning studies, and program administration, as well as petroleum reserve storage facility construction.

The key measure of program performance is expressed as capability to comply with Level 1 Performance Criteria. These criteria are specific engineered performance and reliability standards applied to critical inventory storage, drawdown, and distribution systems required for drawing down and distributing crude oil inventory.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	9	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	15	22	24
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	-1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	113	122	124
99.9 Total new obligations	144	165	169

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	127	128	128

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	10	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	32	31	5
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		-16	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	32	15	5
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-10	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	31	5	5

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
41.00 Transferred to other accounts		-16	

43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	- 16		
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	3	4	14
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	3	4	14
73.10	Total new obligations	1	10	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	4	14	14
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	4	14	14
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	- 16		
90.00	Outlays			

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and for its drawdown and distribution. The budget proposes no additional appropriations in 2002 for SPR oil purchases. The small remaining balance will support drawdown/distribution readiness, miscellaneous costs associated with the oil delivered from the oil exchange initiative and from the Department of Energy/Department of Interior royalty-in-kind agreement during 2001 and 2002, and the incremental costs of drawdown in the event of an energy emergency.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, **[\$75,675,000] \$75,499,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00	Total new obligations	72	79	76
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	3	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	72	76	75
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	74	79	75
23.95	Total new obligations	- 72	- 79	- 76
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	72	76	75
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	25	29	34
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	25	29	34
73.10	Total new obligations	72	79	76
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	- 68	- 74	- 75
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	29	34	35
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	29	34	35
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	46	49	49
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	22	25	26
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	68	74	75
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	72	76	75
90.00	Outlays	68	74	75

This program supports energy information activities which are designed to provide timely, accurate and relevant energy information for use by the Administration, the Congress, and the general public. The activities funded in this program in-

clude the design, development and maintenance of information systems on petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear, electricity, alternate fuel sources, and energy consumption. This includes collecting data and ensuring its accuracy; preparing forecasts of alternative energy futures; and preparing reports on energy sources, end-uses, prices, supply and demand, and associated environmental, economic, international, and financial matters. In addition, the National Energy Information Center disseminates statistical and analytical publications, reports, and data files in hard-copy and electronic formats, and responds to public inquiries. Finally, this activity provides survey and statistical design standards, documentation standards, and energy data public-use forms clearance and burden control services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	27	28	30
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation	29	30	32
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	5	5	6
25.2	Other services	22	28	22
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	8	8
26.0	Supplies and materials	7	7	7
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9	Total new obligations	72	79	76

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	369	374	374

ECONOMIC REGULATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, **[\$2,000,000] \$1,996,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 11.1)	2	2	2
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	2	2	2
23.95	Total new obligations	- 2	- 2	- 2
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	2	2	2
Change in unpaid obligations:				
73.10	Total new obligations	2	2	2
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	- 2	- 2	- 2
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	2	2
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	2	2	2
90.00	Outlays	2	2	2

Compliance.—This program, administered by the Office of General Counsel, is responsible for resolving all remaining enforcement actions to ensure that oil companies complied with petroleum regulations in effect prior to decontrol of oil in January 1981.

General and special funds—Continued

ECONOMIC REGULATION—Continued

Hearings and appeals.—The Office of Hearings and Appeals issues all final orders of an adjudicatory nature other than those over which the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the Board of Contract Appeals have jurisdiction. It decides appeals of petroleum enforcement actions and administers refund proceedings involving funds obtained as a result of petroleum enforcement actions. This funding request is limited to expenses related to petroleum overcharge cases.

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	18	14	16

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$3,000), **[\$175,200,000] \$181,155,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed **[\$175,200,000] \$181,155,000** of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year **[2001] 2002** shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year **[2001] 2002** so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2001] 2002** appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than \$0. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Energy markets	56	59	62
09.02 Energy projects	43	46	44
09.03 Program support	74	70	75
09.99 Total reimbursable program	173	175	181
10.00 Total new obligations	173	175	181
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	4	4
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	175	175	181
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	177	179	185
23.95 Total new obligations	-173	-175	-181
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	4	4	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	175	175	181
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	20	25	25
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	20	25	25
73.10 Total new obligations	173	175	181
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-167	-175	-178
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	25	25	28
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	25	25	28

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	149	149	154
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	18	26	26
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	167	175	178
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-175	-175	-181
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-8		-3

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) regulates key interstate aspects of the electric power, natural gas, oil pipeline, and hydropower industries. The Commission chooses regulatory approaches that foster competitive markets whenever possible, assures access to reliable service at a reasonable price, and gives full and fair consideration to environmental and community impacts in assessing the public interest of energy projects. Regulated businesses pay fees and charges sufficient to recover the Government's full costs of operations.

Energy markets.—The Commission is responsible for setting rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy and for authorizing certain public utility corporate transactions. The Commission approves rates for all Federal power marketing administrations, but not for TVA. Since enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Commission has introduced a number of initiatives to foster wholesale competition in the generation sector of the electric utility industry. In 1996, the Commission issued Order Nos. 888 and 889, which require all jurisdictional public utilities to provide open access transmission service to all wholesale customers under standard terms and conditions. At the end of 1999, the Commission issued Order No. 2000, which called on utilities to voluntarily form regional transmission organizations (RTOs). As a result, many utilities have proposed to turn over control of their transmission systems to RTOs. This requires Commission approval. The Commission also certifies three special classes of power generators: cogeneration facilities, small power production facilities, and exempt whole sale generators. Further, the Commission determines just and reasonable rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on the pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. The Commission authorizes tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the gas and oil pipelines to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs and the pipelines' needs to meet competition in their markets. The Commission has developed and will continue to develop creative and flexible pricing policies and new incentive mechanisms and innovative services to address the changing competitive marketplace and to promote the development of the nation's electric and gas infrastructures.

Energy projects.—The Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, and licenses, including relicenses, for non-federal hydroelectric projects, enforces their terms and conditions, and performs dam safety inspections. The Commission regulates over 1,660 hydroelectric projects which supply about 5 percent of the electric energy generated in the United States. The Commission investigates to determine the amount of headwater benefits derived from federally-owned and FERC-licensed headwater improvements and returned approximately \$6 million in revenues to the U.S. Treasury in 2000. The Commission also issues certificates authorizing natural gas pipelines to construct and operate new facilities and to provide new services. The Commission will continue to assure that environmental concerns involving energy projects, whether from pipeline construction or hydropower operations, are properly addressed and that the public interest is pro-

tected when new hydropower projects are licensed or relicensed, or when new natural gas pipeline services are authorized.

Program support.—Program support facilitates the Commission's ability to accomplish its regulatory mission. The Commission's support work includes human resources management and development, financial management, procurement, strategic management, information technology, external communications, dispute resolution, and general legal services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	172	174	179
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1	1	2
99.9 Total new obligations	173	175	181

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,216	1,200	1,200

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0206-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	-1		
90.00 Outlays			

This loan guarantee program was started in 1979 to subsidize loans for geothermal energy projects too risky to acquire private sector financing on their own. The fund is no longer in operation, and has been closed pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1555. The balances remaining in the fund were transferred to the Energy Supply account in 2000.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

[(DEFERRAL)]

[Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, \$67,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2001: *Provided*, That funds] Funds made available in previous appropriations Acts shall be available for any ongoing project regardless of the separate request for proposal under which the project was selected. (42 U.S.C. 5901-20; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	16	88	14
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	411	284	205
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-146	104	82
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	35		

22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts		-95	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	300	293	287
23.95 Total new obligations	-16	-88	-14
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	284	205	273

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred	-156	-67	
55.00 Advance appropriation	10	171	82
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	-146	104	82

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	392	321	334
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	392	321	334
73.10 Total new obligations	16	88	14
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-52	-75	-75
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-35		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	321	334	273
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	321	334	273

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	52	75	75
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Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	-146	104	82
90.00 Outlays	52	75	75

Public Law 99-190, making continuing appropriations for 1986, provided \$400 million from funds in the Energy Security Reserve in the Department of the Treasury for a new clean coal technology program in the Department of Energy. This program was authorized under the clean coal technology reserve proviso of Public Law 98-473 to subsidize the construction and operation of facilities to demonstrate the potential commercial feasibility of such technologies.

Remaining funds are limited to existing projects and administration of the program. If a project is cancelled, that project's funding will be used to meet the needs of remaining ongoing projects.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	6	6
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	3	3
25.2 Other services	6	3	3
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions		74	
99.9 Total new obligations	16	88	14

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	63	66	66

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances under this heading, **[\$1,000,000]** \$7,961,000 are rescinded. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	3	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-1		-8

General and special funds—Continued

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION—Continued

(RESCISSION)—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations			8
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3	2	2
23.95 Total new obligations			
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3	2	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded		-1	-8
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	10	10	10
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	10	10	10
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations			-8
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	10	10	2
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	10	10	2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		-1	-8
90.00 Outlays			

This program was established in 1980 for the purpose of expediting the development and production of alternative fuels.

When the Synthetic Fuels Corporation was declared to be operational in 1982, the uncommitted and unobligated funds remaining in the program were transferred to the Energy Security Reserve for use by the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, with the exception of the loan guarantee for the Great Plains gasification project, which remained under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy. The Department exercised its authority to borrow from the Treasury to repay the Federal Financing Bank upon default of the borrower in 1985. This loan was repaid, along with accrued interest, by a supplemental appropriation in 1986. The Department acquired ownership of the Great Plains plant by foreclosure, which was completed on July 14, 1986, and continued operation of the plant without the expenditure of appropriated funds. On October 31, 1988, the Department completed the process of establishing an asset purchase agreement for the Great Plains Gasification Plant by settlement with Basin Electric Power Cooperative Association. Responsibilities for other related agreements—trust agreement, gas transportation agreement, gas purchase agreement—were also settled. Under the terms of the asset purchase agreement a check for \$85 million was provided to the Government as an initial payment. These agreements were the subject of litigation between the Department, Dakota Gasification Company (DGC) and the four pipeline companies which purchased synthetic gas from the plant. Future revenue sharing payments to the Department are dependent upon natural gas prices.

The parties to litigation negotiated settlement agreements in principle in December 1993. Settlement agreements dated February 16, 1994, have been signed. These settlement agreements resolve all past disputes as well as restructure the Gas Purchase Agreements pricing provisions. The settlement agreements have received final Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval. In a separate agreement with DOE, DGC agreed to pay DOE \$25 million over the 7 year period of time DGC receives the demand payments from the pipeline companies.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

For necessary expenses in fulfilling installment payments under the Settlement Agreement entered into by the United States and the State of California on October 11, 1996, as authorized by section 3415 of Public Law 104-106, \$36,000,000, [to become available on October 1, 2001] for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund: *Provided, That the budget authority (and the outlays resulting therefrom) for \$36,000,000 provided under this heading in fiscal year 2001, to be available as an advance appropriation in fiscal year 2002, shall be considered direct spending in fiscal year 2002 for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1990, as amended, and section 2(a) of Public Law 106-554. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001.)*

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	262	262	226
Appropriations:			
05.00 Elk Hills school lands fund		-36	-72
05.99 Total appropriations		-36	-72
07.99 Balance, end of year	262	226	154

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)		36	72
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		36	72
23.95 Total new obligations		-36	-72
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)			36
55.20 Advance appropriation (special fund, definite)		36	
Mandatory:			
65.20 Advance appropriation (special fund, definite)			36
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)		36	72
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations		36	72
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-36	-72
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority		36	36
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority			36
87.00 Total outlays (gross)		36	72
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		36	72
90.00 Outlays		36	72

Title XXXIV, Subtitle B of Public Law 104-106 required the Department to sell the government's interest in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) pursuant to the terms of the Act. The sale occurred in February 1998, following a statutorily-required 31-day congressional review period.

Section 3415 of the Act required, among other things, that the Department make an offer of settlement based on the fair value of the State of California's longstanding claims to two parcels of land ("school lands") within the Reserve. Under the Act, nine percent of the net proceeds were reserved in contingent fund in the Treasury for payment to the State. In compliance with the Act and in order to remove any cloud over title which could diminish the sales value of the Reserve, the Department entered into a settlement agreement with the State on October 11, 1996. That agreement calls for payment to the State, subject to appropriations, of nine percent of the net proceeds of sale, payable over a seven-year period (without interest), commencing in 1999. Under the settlement

agreement and provided that funds are appropriated, the first five installments are for \$36 million each year, and the remaining balance is to be paid in two equal installments in years six and seven. In addition to the \$36 million already appropriated for 2002, the budget requests \$36 million in 2002 for the fourth installment payment. Language is proposed to designate the advance appropriation budget authority and resulting outlays as direct spending.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALTERNATIVE, ENERGY

The budget includes a proposal to use the Federal share bonus bids from opening a small portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration to supplement the funding for solar and renewable energy research. The budget assumes that \$1.2 billion in bonus bids would come to the Federal Government in 2004, and would be spent on alternative energy programs over a period of seven years.

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.00 Licenses under Federal Power Act from public lands and national forests, p	3	3	3
Appropriations:			
05.00 Payments to States under Federal Power Act	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	3	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	6	6	6
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	3	3	3
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3		3
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances		3	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	3	3	3

The States are paid 37.5 percent of the receipts from licenses for occupancy and use of national forests and public lands within their boundaries issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (16 U.S.C. 810).

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97-425, as amended, including the acquisition of real

property or facility construction or expansion, **[\$191,074,000]** **\$134,979,000**, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be provided to the State of Nevada solely for expenditures[, other than salaries and expenses of State employees,] to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended: *Provided further*, That **[\$6,000,000]** **\$5,887,000** shall be provided to affected units of local governments, as defined in Public Law 97-425, to conduct appropriate activities pursuant to the Act: *Provided further*, That the distribution of the funds as determined by the units of local government shall be approved by the Department of Energy: *Provided further*, That the funds for the State of Nevada shall be made available [solely] to the Nevada [Division of Emergency Management by direct payment] *Office of Science, Engineering and Technology* and units of local government by direct payment: *Provided further*, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the Nevada [Division of Emergency Management and the Governor of the State of Nevada] *Office of Science, Engineering and Technology* and each local entity shall provide certification to the Department of Energy that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities authorized by Public Law 97-425 and this Act. Failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further funding provided for similar activities: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used directly or indirectly to influence legislative action on any matter pending before Congress or a State legislature or for lobbying activity as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1913; (2) used for litigation expenses; or (3) used to support multi-State efforts or other coalition building activities [inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act]: *Provided further*, That all proceeds and recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 in Public Law 97-425, as amended, including but not limited to, any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	7,821	9,163	10,213
Receipts:			
02.20 Receipts from nuclear powered electric utilities	702	620	640
02.40 Net earnings on investments	883	624	688
02.99 Total receipts and collections	1,585	1,244	1,328
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	9,406	10,407	11,541
Appropriations:			
05.00 Nuclear waste fund	-240	-191	-135
05.01 Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	-3	-3	-3
05.99 Total appropriations	-243	-194	-138
07.99 Balance, end of year	9,163	10,213	11,403

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nuclear waste disposal fund	183	131	72
00.02 Program direction	62	64	65
10.00 Total new obligations	245	195	137
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	9	6	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	236	191	135
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	4		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	249	197	137
23.95 Total new obligations	-245	-195	-137
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6	2	

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	241	191	135
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded	-4		

General and special funds—Continued

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	236	191	135
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	99	76	99
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	99	76	99
73.10	Total new obligations	245	195	137
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-268	-173	-164
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	76	99	73
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	76	99	73
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	158	96	68
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	110	77	96
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	268	173	164
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	236	191	135
90.00	Outlays	268	173	164
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	15,197	17,551	20,967
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	17,551	20,967	23,674

The nuclear waste disposal program consists of efforts related to the development, acquisition, and operation of facilities for the disposal of civilian and defense high level nuclear waste. These activities are funded by appropriations from the nuclear waste fund, which is paid for by the users of the disposal service, and the Defense nuclear waste disposal account, which was established by Congress as part of the 1993 Energy and Water Development Appropriation (P.L. 102-377) in lieu of a payment from the Department of Energy into the Nuclear waste fund for activities related to the disposal of defense high-level waste.

In 2002, the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management program will focus on the activities necessary to make a decision on the suitability of the Yucca Mountain site as a repository; develop the documentation, including a final Environmental Impact Statement, needed for a Secretarial decision whether to recommend the site to the President in 2002; and conduct other activities associated with the Federal government's waste acceptance obligations.

Following the issuance of the site recommendation in 2002, the program, through the Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Office, will evaluate the repository system against the Department's suitability criteria; validate data and update process models using data from scientific tests and evolving designs; conduct an iteration of total system performance assessment for use in license application; continue to develop the draft license application and supporting documents; and refine repository and waste package design.

The program's cost estimates reflect DOE's best projections, given the scope of work identified and planned schedule of required activities. Future budget requests for the program have yet to be established and will be determined through the annual executive and congressional budget process.

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Unexpended balance, start of year:				
0100	Uninvested balance	1	5	2
U.S. Securities:				
0101	Par value	15,195	17,551	20,967
0102	Unrealized discounts	-7,267	-8,328	-10,698
0199	Total balance, start of year	7,929	9,245	10,314
Cash income during the year:				
Current law:				
Offsetting receipts (proprietary):				
1220	Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy	702	620	640
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):				
1240	Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy	883	624	688
1299	Income under present law	1,585	1,244	1,328
Cash outgo during the year:				
Current law:				
4500	Nuclear waste disposal fund	-268	-173	-164
4501	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board,	-3	-3	-3
4502	Nuclear Regulatory Commission(-)	-19	-22	-24
4599	Outgo under current law (-)	-290	-198	-191
7625	Permanently cancelled balances	-4		
7645	Transfers, net	4		
Unexpended balance, end of year:				
8700	Uninvested balance	5	2	
Federal securities:				
8701	Par value	17,551	20,967	23,674
8702	Unrealized discounts	-8,328	-10,698	-12,265
8799	Total balance, end of year	9,245	10,314	11,476

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	15	16	17
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation	16	18	19
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3	5	5
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
23.2	Rental payments to others	1	2	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	41	33	16
25.2	Other services	4	4	4
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	5	5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	147	109	77
26.0	Supplies and materials	1	1	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	24	16	5
99.9	Total new obligations	245	195	137

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	187	201	200

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
01.99	Balance, start of year	1,612	2,024	2,435
Receipts:				
02.00	Assessments	175	181	186
02.40	Earnings on investments	124	147	167
02.41	General fund payment	420	419	420
02.99	Total receipts and collections	719	747	773
04.00	Total: Balances and collections	2,331	2,771	3,208
Appropriations:				
05.00	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-307	-336	-252
05.99	Total appropriations	-307	-336	-252

07.99	Balance, end of year	2,024	2,435	2,956
Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Environmental restoration and waste management	235		
00.02	Uranium / thorium reimbursements	72		
10.00	Total new obligations	307		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	307		
23.95	Total new obligations	-307		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite)	308	336	252
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
41.00	Transferred to other accounts		-336	-252
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	307		
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	70	134	
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	70	134	
73.10	Total new obligations	307		
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-243		
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts		-134	
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	134		
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	134		
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	173		
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	70		
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	243		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	307		
90.00	Outlays	243		
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	1,685	2,194	2,581
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	2,194	2,581	3,072

Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund activities have been transferred to the Uranium Facilities Maintenance and Remediation account, beginning in 2001.

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:				
U.S. Securities:				
0101	Par value	1,685	2,194	2,581
0102	Unrealized discounts	-4	-37	-44
0199	Total balance, start of year	1,682	2,158	2,536
Cash income during the year:				
Current law:				
Receipts:				
1200	Assessments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	175	181	186
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):				
1240	Earnings on investments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	124	147	167
1241	General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	420	419	420
1299	Income under present law	719	747	773
Cash outgo during year:				
Current law:				
4500	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-243		
4501	Uranium facilities maintenance and remediation		-369	-277

4599	Outgo under current law (-)	-243	-369	-277
Unexpended balance, end of year:				
Federal securities:				
8701	Par value	2,194	2,581	3,072
8702	Unrealized discounts	-37	-44	-40
8799	Total balance, end of year	2,158	2,536	3,032

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
25.2	Other services	303		
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4		
99.9	Total new obligations	307		

Public enterprise funds:

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
09.01	Isotope production and distribution	18	24	25
09.02	Isotope production facility project	8	3	2
10.00	Total new obligations	26	27	27
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	4	4
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	27	27	27
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	30	31	31
23.95	Total new obligations	-26	-27	-27
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	4	4	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	27	27	27
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	8	9	9
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	8	9	9
73.10	Total new obligations	26	27	27
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-27	-27	-27
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	9	9	9
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	27	27	27
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources—Expenditure transfers	-19	-19	-18
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-8	-8	-9
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-27	-27	-27
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	-2		

The charter of the Department of Energy (DOE) isotope production and distribution program covers the production and sale of isotope products and related services to the user community utilizing Government-owned facilities. The isotopes produced by the Department are those that can be produced in existing DOE production and research facilities dedicated to the products required by the isotope production and distribution program. The isotopes are sold at their market value or at a price determined to be in the best interest of the government for use in medical diagnoses and therapy, medical and scientific research, and industrial applications.

Public enterprise funds—Continued

**ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND—
Continued**

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)		2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271				
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	19	20	20
32.0	Land and structures	7	7	7
99.9	Total new obligations	26	27	27

Trust Funds

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271				
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	5	5	5
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	5	5	5
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	5	5	5
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	5	5	5
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	1		

In past years, this account received advances from domestic and foreign sources, to fund research and development activities for civilian reactor, magnetic fusion, and basic energy sciences. Sources also provided funds for defense programs, the technical information management program. The account will be terminated when balances have been expended.

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271				
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	11	11	11
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	11	11	11
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	11	11	11
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	11	11	11
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays			

The Alaska Power Administration (APA) was created in 1967 by the Secretary of the Interior to assume the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation in Alaska—the operations, maintenance, transmission, and power marketing of the two Federal hydroelectric projects (Eklutna and Snettisham), and the investigation of future water and power development programs.

The Alaska Power Administration Asset Sale and Termination Act (Public Law 104-58), signed into law on November 28, 1995, authorizes and directs the sale of all Alaska Power Administration assets and the subsequent termination of APA. The Eklutna project was sold on October 2, 1997, for a cash payment of \$5,953,000. The Snettisham project was sold on August 18, 1998, for \$81,966,177.

All remaining Alaska activities of APA, including the Juneau headquarters office, were terminated on September 30, 1998. Unobligated transition and termination balances were used to complete remaining close-out activities and report preparation in Washington, D.C. in 1999.

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION**

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services, pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, **[\$3,900,000] \$4,891,000**, to remain available until expended; in addition, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, **[amounts] up to \$8,000,000** collected by the Southeastern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures [as follows: for fiscal year 2001, up to \$34,463,000; for fiscal year 2002, up to \$26,463,000; for fiscal year 2003, up to \$20,000,000; and for fiscal year 2004, up to \$15,000,000]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271				
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Program direction	5	5	5
00.02	Purchase power and wheeling	8		
09.01	Reimbursable program	28	34	34
10.00	Total new obligations	41	39	39
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	6	1	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	36	38	39
22.21	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	41	39	39
23.95	Total new obligations	-41	-39	-39
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	12	4	5
40.36	Unobligated balance rescinded	-3		
41.00	Transferred to other accounts	-1		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	8	4	5
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Offsetting collections (cash):				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	28		
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)—Purchase Power and Wheeling		34	34
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	28	34	34
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	36	38	39
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	1	2	2
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	1	2	2
73.10	Total new obligations	41	39	39
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-40	-39	-39
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	2	2	2

74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	36	38	39
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	2	1	.....
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	40	39	39
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
Non-Federal sources:				
88.40	Non-Federal sources	- 28	.....	.....
88.40	Non-Federal sources—Purchase Power and Wheeling Offsetting Collections .....	.....	- 34	- 34
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	- 28	- 34	- 34
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	8	4	5
90.00	Outlays	12	5	5

The Southeastern Power Administration (SEPA) markets power generated at Corps of Engineers hydroelectric generating plants in an eleven-State area of the Southeast. Deliveries are made by means of transmission facilities owned by others. There are 23 projects now in operation.

SEPA sells wholesale power primarily to publicly and cooperatively-owned electric distribution utilities. SEPA does not own or operate any transmission facilities. Its long-term contracts provide for periodic electric rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers costs of operation and capital invested in power, with interest, in keeping with statutory requirements.

Program direction.—Provision is made for negotiation and administration of power contracts, collection of revenues, development of wholesale power rates, the amortization of power investment, energy efficiency and competitiveness program, investigation and planning of proposed water resources projects, scheduling and dispatch of power generation, scheduling storage and release of water, administration of contractual operation requirements, and determination of methods of operating generating plants individually and in coordination with others to obtain maximum utilization of resources. Proprietary receipts deposited in the Treasury were \$94 million for 2000 and are estimated to be \$164 million for 2001 and \$165 million for 2002.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Between 2001 and 2004, the Southeastern Power Administration will phase-out Federal financing of purchase power and wheeling activities. Authority to spend power revenues to pay for purchase of power and wheeling activities will end after 2004. Industry restructuring and resulting competition now make it attractive for Southeastern's customers to shop for power and transmission services. Southeastern may continue to support customer bill crediting, net billing and other alternative financing arrangements for these activities.

Based on Administration policy, the Southeastern Power Administration will set rates consistent with current law to recover the full cost of the Civil Service Retirement System and post-retirement health benefits for its employees.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Direct obligations:				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
25.2	Other services	10	2	2
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	13	5	5
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	28	34	34
99.9	Total new obligations	41	39	39

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	41	42	42

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99	Balance, start of year .....	.....	.....
Receipts:			
02.20	Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power	9	.....
Appropriations:			
05.00	Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	- 9	.....
07.99	Balance, end of year .....	.....	.....

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	9	.....
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	9	.....
23.95	Total new obligations	- 9	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	9	.....
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	2	5
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	2	5
73.10	Total new obligations	9	.....
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	- 6	- 5
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	5	.....
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	5	.....
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	6	.....
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances .....	.....	5
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	6	5
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	9	.....
90.00	Outlays	6	5

A continuing fund of \$50 thousand, maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the southeastern area, is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-2). The fund was activated during 2000 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydro power generation due to drought.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, and for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, **[\$28,100,000]** \$28,038,000, to remain available until expended; in addition, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302,

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
ADMINISTRATION—Continued

not to exceed [\$4,200,000] \$5,200,000 in reimbursements, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That [amounts] up to \$1,512,000 collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures [as follows: for fiscal year 2001, up to \$288,000; for fiscal year 2002, up to \$288,000; for fiscal year 2003, up to \$288,000; and for fiscal year 2004, up to \$288,000]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	4	4	3
00.03 Construction	7	7	6
00.04 Program direction	17	18	19
09.01 Reimbursable program	9	12	15
10.00 Total new obligations	37	41	43
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	38	40	43
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	39	41	43
23.95 Total new obligations	-37	-41	-43
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	28	28	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	29	28	28
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	9	12	15
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	38	40	43
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	14	15	16
72.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-5	-5	-5
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	9	10	11
73.10 Total new obligations	37	41	43
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-36	-40	-43
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	15	16	16
74.95 Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-5	-5	-5
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	10	11	11
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	27	29	32
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	9	11	11
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	36	40	43
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-7	-8	-8
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-2	-4	-7
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-9	-12	-15
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	29	28	28
90.00 Outlays	26	28	28

The Southwestern Power Administration (Southwestern) operates in a six-State area as a marketing agent for hydroelectric power produced at Corps of Engineers dams. It also operates and maintains some 2,225 kilometers (1,380 miles) of high voltage transmission line, 23 substations and switching stations, and 46 VHF radio and microwave stations. Southwestern sells its power at wholesale primarily to publicly and cooperatively owned electric distribution utilities. Its power sales contracts provide for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of operation and all capital invested in power, with interest, in keeping with statutory requirements.

Southwestern also is responsible for scheduling and dispatching power, negotiating power sales contracts, and constructing facilities required to meet changing customer load requirements.

Program direction.—This activity provides for the overall direction and support of Southwestern’s program activities and includes salaries and benefits, travel, support services and other related expenses such as rent, utilities, communications, supplies, materials and building maintenance.

Systems operation and maintenance.—Provision is made for engineering assessments of issues and alternatives that could adversely impact or optimize the operation of Southwestern’s hydroelectric resources. Provision also is made for maintenance and improvement of the transmission system and related facilities to ensure reliable service, negotiation and administration of power contracts, collection of revenue, development of wholesale power rates and the amortization of the power investment. Actual proprietary receipts in the amount of \$80 million were deposited in the Treasury in 2000. Proprietary receipts in the amount of \$96 million in 2001 and \$91 million in 2002 are expected.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Between 2001 and 2004, the Southwestern Power Administration will phase-out Federal financing of purchase power and wheeling activities. Authority to spend power revenues to pay for purchase of power and wheeling activities will end after 2004. Industry restructuring and resulting competition now make it attractive for Southwestern’s customers to shop for power and transmission services. Southwestern may continue to support customer bill crediting, net billing and other alternative financing arrangements for these activities.

Construction.—The construction program provides for transmission, substation, switching and control facility replacements and improvements to transmit power generated at Corps of Engineers’ hydroelectric projects in the Southwest. This program is coordinated with the Corps of Engineers’ construction program and customer requirements.

Reimbursable program.—This program involves services provided by Southwestern Power Administration to others under various types of reimbursable arrangements.

Based on Administration policy the Southwestern Power Administration will set rates consistent with current law to recover the full cost of the civil service retirement system and post-retirement health benefits for its employees.

This fund, replenished from power receipts, is available permanently for emergency expenses that would be necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-1: 63 Stat. 767: 65 Stat. 249). The fund was activated in 2001 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydropower generation due to drought and increased demand resulting from an unusually warm summer.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	11	11
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1

23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.2	Other services	8	8	8
26.0	Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0	Equipment	4	4	3
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	28	29	28
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	9	12	15
99.9	Total new obligations	37	41	43

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	175	177	177

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

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, **[\$165,830,000]** \$169,465,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$154,616,000]** \$163,951,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, **[\$5,950,000]** \$1,227,000 is for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account pursuant to title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992: *Provided further*, That **[amounts]** up to \$152,624,000 collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling **[expenditures as follows: for fiscal year 2001, up to \$65,224,000; for fiscal year 2002, up to \$33,500,000; for fiscal year 2003, up to \$30,000,000; and for fiscal year 2004, up to \$20,000,000]**. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
Operating expenses:				
00.01	Systems operation and maintenance	34	38	38
00.02	Purchase power and wheeling	26		
00.04	Program direction	105	108	114
00.05	Utah mitigation and conservation fund	5	6	1
00.91	Total operating expenses	170	152	153
01.01	Capital investment	21	24	16
09.01	Reimbursable program	132	236	600
10.00	Total new obligations	323	412	769
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	30	30	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	325	382	769
22.21	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	354	412	769
23.95	Total new obligations	-323	-412	-769
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	30		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation		11	4
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite)	194	155	165
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113	-1		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	193	166	169
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	141	216	600
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	-9		

68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	132	216	600
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	325	382	769
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year	152	143	138
72.95	Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, start of year	-14	-5	-5
72.99	Obligated balance, start of year	138	138	133
73.10	Total new obligations	323	412	769
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-332	-417	-767
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	9		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year	143	138	140
74.95	Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, end of year	-5	-5	-5
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	138	133	135
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	205	291	676
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	127	126	91
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	332	417	767
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-34	-49	-54
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-107	-167	-546
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-141	-216	-600
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	9		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	193	166	169
90.00	Outlays	191	201	167

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets electric power in 15 western States from federally-owned power plants operated primarily by the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western operates and maintains almost 17,000 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission line, 258 substations/switchyards, and associated power system control, communication and electrical facilities for 15 separate power projects. Western also constructs additions and modifications to existing facilities.

In keeping with statutory requirements, Western's long-term power contracts allow for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers costs of operation, other costs allocated to power, and the capital investment in power facilities, with interest.

Power is sold to wholesale customers such as municipalities, cooperatives, irrigation districts, public utility districts, State and Federal Government agencies, and private utilities. Receipts are deposited in the Reclamation fund, the Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund, the general fund, the Colorado River dam fund, and the Colorado River basins power marketing fund.

Systems operation and maintenance.—The systems operation and maintenance activity provides essential electrical and communication equipment replacements, and upgrades, capitalized moveable equipment, technical services, and supplies and materials necessary for safe reliable operation and cost-effective maintenance of the power systems.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Between 2001 and 2004, the Western Area Power Administration will phase-out Federal financing of purchase power and wheeling activities. Authority to spend power revenues to pay for purchase power and wheeling activities will end after 2004. Industry restructuring and resulting competition now make it attractive for

General and special funds—Continued

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

Western's customers to shop for power and transmission services. Western may continue to support customer bill crediting, net billing and other alternative financing arrangements for these activities.

System construction.—Western's construction and rehabilitation activity emphasizes replacement and upgrades of existing infrastructure to sustain reliable power delivery to its customers, to contain annual maintenance costs, and to improve overall operational efficiency. Western will continue to participate in joint construction projects to encourage more widespread transmission access.

Program direction.—This activity provides compensation and all related expenses for the workforce that operates and maintains Western's high voltage interconnected transmission system (systems operation and maintenance program), and those that plan design, and supervise the construction of replacements, upgrades and additions (system construction program) to the transmission facilities.

Utah mitigation and conservation.—This account is earmarked primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures in the State of Utah covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Colorado River Storage Project.

Reimbursable program.—This program involves services provided by Western to others under various types of reimbursable arrangements.

Western will continue to spend directly out of the Colorado River dam fund for operations and maintenance activities associated with the Boulder Canyon Project. The Colorado River dam fund is a revolving fund operated by the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation. Authority for Western to obligate directly from the Colorado River dam fund comes from section 104(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984.

Based on Administration policy, the Western Area Power Administration will set rates consistent with current law to recover the full cost of the Civil Service Retirement System and post-retirement health benefits for its employees.

For display purposes only, the unobligated balances of this account include a continuing fund of \$500 thousand, which is maintained from deposits to the Reclamation Fund, and is available to ensure continuous operation of power systems in the event of below normal hydropower generation, equipment failure, or other damage caused by acts of God, flood, drought, strikes, embargoes, or other conditions which might cause interruptions in service.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	52	55	57
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5	5	6
11.9 Total personnel compensation	58	61	64
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	15	16	16
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	6	7	7
22.0 Transportation of things	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	4	3
25.2 Other services	51	29	28
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	7	7
31.0 Equipment	9	12	11
32.0 Land and structures	28	26	25
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	5	6	.....
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	191	176	169
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	132	236	600

99.9 Total new obligations	323	412	769
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Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,021	1,031	1,052

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, **[\$2,670,000]** \$2,663,000, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 423 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	2	5	5
Receipts:			
02.20 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	4	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	6	8	8
Appropriations:			
05.00 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	-1	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year	5	5	5

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	1	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-3	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	1	3	3
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year .....	.....	.....	1
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year .....	.....	.....	1
73.10 Total new obligations	1	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-2	-3
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year .....	.....	1	1
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year .....	.....	1	1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1	2	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	.....	.....	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1	2	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1	3	3
90.00 Outlays	1	2	3

Pursuant to section 423(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Western Area Power Administration is requesting an appropriation from the Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund, to defray operations, maintenance, and emergency (O,M&E) expenses for the hydroelectric facilities at Falcon and Amistad dams on the Rio Grande river. Most of these funds will be made available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission through a reimbursable

agreement. \$200,000 in the fund is for an emergency reserve that will remain unobligated unless unanticipated expenses arise. Revenues in excess of O,M&E will be paid to the General Fund to repay the costs of replacements and the original investment with interest. Revenues resulting from the Falcon and Amistad dams power system operations are deposited to the Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund.

Public enterprise funds:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved for [the Nez Perce Tribe Resident Fish Substitution Program, the Cour D'Alene Tribe Trout Production facility, and for] official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500.

During fiscal year [2001] 2002, no new direct loan obligations may be made. [Section 511 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-206), is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting "This authority shall expire January 1, 2003."] (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Operating expenses:			
Operating expenses:			
00.01 Power business line	1,427	1,235	1,396
00.02 Residential exchange	64	69	70
00.05 Bureau of Reclamation	51	51	47
00.06 Corps of Engineers	106	107	108
00.07 Colville settlement	15	15	16
00.19 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	12	15	15
00.20 Planning council	8	9	5
00.21 Fish and wildlife	108	110	132
00.23 Transmission business line	222	244	228
00.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	22	31	29
00.25 Interest	394	420	446
00.26 Pension and health benefits	6	8	55
00.91 Total operating expenses	2,435	2,314	2,547
Capital investment:			
01.01 Power business line	33	76	90
01.02 Transmission services	116	193	237
01.04 Fish and wildlife	14	27	35
01.05 Capital equipment	26	28	8
01.06 Capitalized bonds premiums	4	.....	5
01.91 Total capital investment	193	324	375
02.01 Projects funded in advance	17	25	25
10.00 Total new obligations	2,645	2,663	2,947
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	660	989	980
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,974	2,654	2,947
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,634	3,643	3,927
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,645	-2,663	-2,947
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	989	980	980
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
67.15 Authority to borrow (indefinite)	193	-29	167
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	3,072	2,822	3,019
69.47 Portion applied to repay debt	-291	-139	-239
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	2,781	2,683	2,780
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	2,974	2,654	2,947
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	193	66	242
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	193	66	242
73.10 Total new obligations	2,645	2,663	2,947
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,772	-2,487	-2,875

74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
	Unpaid obligations, end of year	66	242	314
74.99	Obligated balance, end of year	66	242	314
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	2,902	2,654	2,947
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	-130	-167	-72
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	2,772	2,487	2,875
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-77	-90	-90
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-2,995	-2,732	-2,929
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-3,072	-2,822	-3,019
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	-98	-168	-72
90.00	Outlays	-300	-335	-144

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290 Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 10 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system, planned by the end of 2001 to consist of an estimated 15,000 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 324 substations, are operated as an integrated power system with operating and financial results combined and reported as the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). BPA is the largest power wholesaler in the Northwest and provides about forty-six percent of the region's electric energy supply and about three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

BPA is responsible for meeting the net firm power requirements of its requesting customers through a variety of means, including energy conservation programs, acquisition of renewable and other resources, and power exchanges with utilities both in and outside the region.

BPA will finance its operations on the basis of the self-financing authority provided by Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974 (Transmission Act) (Public Law 93-454) and the borrowing authority provided by the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Pacific Northwest Power Act) (Public Law 96-501) for energy conservation, renewable energy resources and capital fish facilities. Authority to borrow is available to the BPA on a permanent, indefinite basis. The amount of borrowing outstanding at any time cannot exceed \$3.75 billion.

Operating expenses: Transmission services business line.—Provides funding from revenues for electric transmission research and development and program support of the capital investment program described below for transmission services. Provides for operating an estimated 15,000 miles of line and 324 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2002.

Power business line.—Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective resources. These resources are needed to serve BPA's portion of the region's forecasted net electric load requirements. Also includes protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and

Public enterprise funds—Continued

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. Provides for payment of the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of the 31 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation hydro projects, and amortization on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation capital investment in power generating facilities and irrigation assistance at Bureau facilities. Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. Also provides for extending the benefits of low cost Federal power to the residential and small farm customers of investor-owned and publicly-owned utilities, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act and for activities of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council required by the Pacific Northwest Power Act.

Interest.—Provides for payments to the U.S. Treasury for interest on borrowings to finance BPA's transmission services, conservation, capital equipment, fish and wildlife, and associated projects capital programs under \$3.75 billion borrowing authority provided by the Transmission Act as amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50. This category also includes interest on Corps of Engineers, BPA and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation appropriated debt.

Capital Investments: Transmission services business line.—Provides for the planning, design and construction of transmission lines, substation and control system additions, replacements, and enhancements to the FCRPS transmission system for a reliable, efficient and cost-effective regional transmission system. Provides for planning, design, and construction work to repair or replace existing transmission lines, substations, control systems, and general facilities of the FCRPS transmission system.

Power business line.—Provides for direct funding of additions, improvements, and replacements at existing Federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest. Also provides for capital investments to implement environmental activities, and protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. Also provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation.

Capital equipment/Capitalized bond premium.—Provides for general purpose ADP equipment, office furniture and equipment, and software capital development in support of all BPA programs. Also provides for bond premiums incurred for refinancing of bonds.

Contingencies.—Although contingencies are not specifically funded, the need may arise to provide for purchase of power in low-water years; for repair and/or replacement of facilities affected by natural and man-made emergencies, including the resulting additional costs for contracting, construction, and operation and maintenance work; for unavoidable increased costs for the planned program due to necessary but unforeseen adjustments, including engineering and design changes, contractor and other claims and relocations, or for payment of a retrospective premium adjustment in excess nuclear property insurance.

Financing.—The Transmission Act provides for the use by BPA of all receipts, collections, and recoveries in cash from all sources, including the sale of bonds, to finance the annual budget programs of BPA. These receipts result primarily from the sale of power and wheeling services. The Transmission Act also provides for authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury at rates comparable to borrowings at open market rates for similar issues. As amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50, it allows

for \$3.75 billion of borrowing to be outstanding at any time. The 2002 capital obligations are estimated to be \$374 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2002, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In 2000, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$733 million and also expects to make payments of \$586 million in 2001 and \$693 million in 2002. The 2002 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$454 million), and amortization (\$239 million).

Direct loans.—During 2002, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Operating results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$3.0 billion in 2002.

It should be noted that BPA's revenue forecasts are based on several critical assumptions about both the supply of and demand for Federal energy. During the operating year, deviation from the conditions assumed in a rate case may result in a variation in actual revenues of several hundred million dollars from the forecast.

Consistent with Administration policy, BPA will continue to fully recover, from the sale of electric power and transmission, funds sufficient to cover the full cost of Civil Service Retirement System and Post-Retirement Health Benefits for their employees. The entire cost of BPA employees working under the Federal Employees Retirement System is already fully recovered in wholesale electric power and transmission rates.

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
0101 Revenue	2,619	3,039	2,877	2,965
0102 Expense	-2,434	-2,717	-2,705	-2,761
0105 Net income or loss (-)	185	322	172	204

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	614	784	988	1,130
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net	3	3	3	3
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	197	237	237	237
1601 Net value of assets related to pre-1992 direct loans receivable and acquired defaulted guaranteed loans receivable: Direct loans, gross	2	2	2	2
Other Federal assets:				
1802 Inventories and related properties	63	56	56	56
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	3,227	3,239	3,277	3,338
1901 Other assets	7,704	7,497	7,063	6,715
1999 Total assets	11,810	11,818	11,626	11,481
LIABILITIES:				
2102 Federal liabilities: Interest payable	32	29	29	29
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable	158	131	131	131
2203 Debt	10,339	9,934	9,758	9,501
2207 Other	447	529	529	529
2999 Total liabilities	10,976	10,623	10,447	10,190
NET POSITION:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	834	1,195	1,179	1,291
3999 Total net position	834	1,195	1,179	1,291
4999 Total liabilities and net position	11,810	11,818	11,626	11,481

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	182	183	203
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3

11.5	Other personnel compensation	17	18	19
11.9	Total personnel compensation	202	204	225
	Civilian personnel benefits:			
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	3
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	48	47	53
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	9	9	10
22.0	Transportation of things	6	6	7
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	11	11	12
23.2	Rental payments to others	11	11	12
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	5	6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	11	12	13
25.2	Other services	1,570	1,581	1,748
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	191	193	213
25.5	Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0	Supplies and materials	42	42	46
31.0	Equipment	24	24	27
32.0	Land and structures	22	22	25
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	24	24	27
43.0	Interest and dividends	465	468	518
99.9	Total new obligations	2,645	2,663	2,947

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,742	2,891	2,867

COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Program direction	30	31	35
09.02 Colorado River storage project	149	73	217
09.03 Fort Peck project	9	10	23
09.04 Other projects	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	189	115	276
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	58	18	18
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	148	115	276
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	206	133	294
23.95 Total new obligations	-189	-115	-276
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	18	18	18
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	148	136	302
68.27 Capital transfer to general fund		-21	-26
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	148	115	276
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	9	29	29
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	9	29	29
73.10 Total new obligations	189	115	276
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-168	-115	-276
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	29	29	29
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	29	29	29
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	148	115	276
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	20		
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	168	115	276
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-8	-8	-20

88.40	Non-Federal sources	-140	-128	-282
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-148	-136	-302
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority		-21	-26
90.00	Outlays	20	-21	-26

Western's operation and maintenance (O/M) and power marketing expenses for the Colorado River storage project, the Colorado River basin project, the Seedskadee project, the Dolores project and the Fort Peck project are financed from power revenues.

Program direction.—Western operates and maintains approximately 4,000 miles of transmission lines, substations, switchyards, communications and control equipment associated with this Fund. The personnel compensation and related expenses for all these activities are quantified under Program Direction. Wholesale power is provided to utilities over inter-connected high-voltage transmission systems. In keeping with statutory requirements, long-term power contracts provide for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of operation and all capital invested in power, with interest.

Colorado River storage project.—Western markets power and operates and maintains the power transmission facilities of the Colorado River Storage Project. Western also purchases electricity and pays wheeling fees to meet firm and nonfirm commitments.

Colorado River basin project.—The Colorado River Basin Project includes Western's expenses associated with the Central Arizona Project and the United States entitlement from the Navajo coal-fired powerplant. Revenues in excess of operating expenses are transferred to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

Fort Peck project.—Revenue collected by Western is used to defray operation and maintenance and power marketing expenses associated with the power generation and transmission facilities of the Fort Peck Project, Corps of Engineers—Civil, to defray emergency expenses, and to ensure continuous operation. The Corps operates and maintains the power generating facilities, and Western operates and maintains the transmission system and performs power marketing functions.

Seedskadee project.—This activity includes Western's expenses for O/M, power marketing, and transmission of hydroelectric power from Fontenelle Dam's powerplant in Southwestern Wyoming.

Dolores project.—This activity includes Western's expenses for O/M, power marketing, and transmission of hydroelectric power from powerplants at McPhee Dam Towaoc Canal in Southwestern Colorado.

Based on Administration policy, the Western Area Power Administration will set rates consistent with current law to recover the full cost of the Civil Service Retirement System and post-retirement health benefits for its employees.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	67	47	47	47
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net	8	27	27	27
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	-3	20	20	20
Other Federal assets:				
1802 Inventories and related properties	3	2	2	2
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	72	70	70	70
1901 Other assets	89	87	87	87
1999 Total assets	236	253	253	253
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
2101 Accounts payable		1	1	1

Public enterprise funds—Continued

**COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA
POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued**

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2105 Other	217	246	246	246
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable	3	25	25	25
2207 Other	2	6	6	6
2999 Total liabilities	222	278	278	278
NET POSITION:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	14	-25	-25	-25
3999 Total net position	14	-25	-25	-25
4999 Total liabilities and net position	236	253	253	253

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	15	13	17
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	16	14	19
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	3	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	2
25.2 Other services	127	62	226
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	4	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	4	2
31.0 Equipment	3	4	1
32.0 Land and structures	1	5	5
43.0 Interest and dividends	29	15	11
99.9 Total new obligations	189	115	276

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	246	259	268

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$35,000), **[\$226,107,000]** \$221,618,000, to remain available until expended, plus such additional amounts as necessary to cover increases in the estimated amount of cost of work for others notwithstanding the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1511 et seq.): *Provided*, That such increases in cost of work are offset by revenue increases of the same or greater amount, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That moneys received by the Department for miscellaneous revenues estimated to total **[\$151,000,000]** \$137,810,000 in fiscal year **[2001]** 2002 may be retained and used for operating expenses within this account, and may remain available until expended, as authorized by section 201 of Public Law 95-238, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of miscellaneous revenues received during fiscal year **[2001]** 2002 so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2001]** 2002 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than **[\$75,107,000]** \$83,808,000. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year		3	3
Receipts:			
02.20 Miscellaneous revenues, departmental administration	3		
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	3	3	3
07.99 Balance, end of year	3	3	3

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of Policy	8	8	7
00.02 Management and administration	101	68	52
00.03 Chief Financial Officer	26	33	36
00.04 Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	5	5	5
00.05 Office of Public Affairs	4	4	5
00.06 Field management	1		
00.07 General Counsel	21	23	23
00.08 Office of the Secretary	5	6	5
00.09 Board of Contract Appeals	1	1	1
00.10 Economic impact and diversity	7	8	7
00.12 Contract reform and privatization	3	4	
00.13 International Affairs	8	9	9
09.01 Reimbursable program	22	82	72
10.00 Total new obligations	212	251	222

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	31	26	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	206	226	222
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	238	252	223
23.95 Total new obligations	-212	-251	-222
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	26	1	

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	116	75	84
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	90	151	138
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	206	226	222

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	73	64	102
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	73	64	102
73.10 Total new obligations	212	251	222
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-220	-213	-222
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	64	102	102
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	64	102	102

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	171	187	183
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	49	26	39
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	220	213	222

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-62	-98	-90
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-28	-53	-48
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-90	-151	-138

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	116	75	84
90.00 Outlays	130	62	84

Departmental administration.—This account funds a wide array of policy development and analysis activities, institutional and public liaison functions, and other program support

requirements necessary to ensure effective operation and management. Specific activities provided for are:

Office of Policy.—This organization is the principal advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary on energy and technology policy issues, including the environmental consequences of energy use. Policy has primary responsibility for the formulation and development of national energy policy and for the conduct of policy analyses. Policy also analyzes, develops and coordinates departmental science and technology policy, environmental policy, including global change policy, and economic policy. This office is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the Department's management of nuclear materials and its response to energy emergencies.

Office of International Affairs.—This organization serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary and senior Departmental officials, on international energy affairs, including international energy policy. Other responsibilities are to: lead the Department's bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other nations and international organizations, including participation in international negotiations; coordinate the implementation of international cooperative agreements; advance energy, environmental, climate change and non-proliferation policies in international agreements; promote positive relationships with foreign nations that support U.S. policy goals; and, promote policy and regulatory reforms in foreign countries that will remove barriers and open markets for U.S. firms abroad. International Affairs also coordinates the Department's international energy, science and technology relations with other countries. In these activities, International Affairs, works closely with the Department of State, other Departments and agencies, and public interest and private sector organizations.

Management and administration.—This office provides management and oversight and institutional support services to headquarters organizations and to the Department as a whole. Areas of responsibility include: organization and management systems; human resources management; procurement; facilities planning; aviation management and safety; headquarters administrative services; and procurement and assistance management and oversight. In 2001, the Life Cycle Asset Management oversight and implementation organization was functionally transferred from Management and Administration to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO).—This office provides centralized direction and oversight of financial activities including departmental budgeting, accounting, financial policy, compliance, and financial management. The CFO provides oversight at the Department of government-wide efforts to improve financial management as mandated by recent legislation, including the Government Performance and Results Act and the Government Management Reform Act, through such means as the audited financial statements. The CFO also operates and maintains payroll and financial accounting systems and performs financial management functions including accounting, cash management and reporting. In addition, the CFO organization is responsible for the Department's strategic planning process and corporate oversight for engineering and construction. In 2000, the CFO began implementation of a comprehensive business management information system that will replace the departmental primary accounting system. In 2001, the following organizations were functionally transferred to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer—the Privatization and Contract Reform Office from the Office of the Deputy Secretary and the Life Cycle Asset Management oversight and implementation from Management and Administration.

Congressional and intergovernmental affairs.—This office is responsible for coordinating, directing, and promoting the Secretary's and the Department's policies and legislative initia-

tives with the Congress, State, territorial, Tribal and local government officials, and other Federal agencies. The office is also responsible for managing and overseeing the Department's liaison with members of Congress, the White House and other levels of government and stakeholders which includes public interest groups representing state, local and tribal governments.

Office of Public Affairs.—This office is responsible for directing and managing the Secretary's, Department's, and Administration's policies and initiatives with the public, news media and other stakeholders on energy issues and also serves as the Department's chief spokesperson. The office manages and oversees all public affairs efforts, which includes public information, press and media services, the departmental newsletter *DOE This Month*, speech writing, special projects, editorial services, the Department's home page, and review of proposed publications and audiovisuals.

General Counsel.—This office is responsible for providing legal services to all energy activities except for those functions belonging exclusively to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is served by its own General Counsel. Its responsibilities entail the provision of legal opinion, advice and services to administrative and program offices, and the conduct of both administrative and judicial litigation, as well as legal advice and support for enforcement activities. Further, the General Counsel appears before State and Federal agencies in defense of national energy policies and activities. The office is responsible for the coordination and clearance of proposed legislation affecting energy activities and testimony before Congress. The General Counsel is also responsible for ensuring consistency and legal sufficiency of all energy regulations; administering and monitoring standards of conduct requirements; and conducting the patents program.

Office of the Secretary.—Directs and supervises the staff and provides policy guidance to line and staff organizations in the accomplishment of agency objectives.

Board of Contract Appeals.—Adjudicates disputes arising out of the Department's contracts and financial assistance programs and provides for neutral services and facilities for alternative dispute resolution.

Economic impact and diversity.—This office is responsible for: advising the Secretary on the effects of the Department's policies, regulations and actions on underrepresented population groups, communities, and business enterprises; conducting research to determine energy consumption and use patterns of minorities; and providing technical assistance to minority educational institutions and minority business enterprises to enable them to participate more fully in departmental activities. The office is also responsible for initiatives on minority educational institutions for the Department; administering a departmental small and disadvantaged business program; serves as the Department's enforcer to ensure that the civil rights of employees are protected and complaints are processed within applicable regulatory timeframes; implements the Department's environmental justice strategy; and responsible for the Office of Employee Concerns which manages the whistle blower reform initiative.

Cost of work for others.—This activity covers the cost of work performed under orders placed with the Department by non-DOE entities which are precluded by law from making advance payments and certain revenue programs. Reimbursement for these costs is made through deposits of offsetting collections to this account.

Contract Reform and Privatization Office.—This office is the principle advisor to the Secretary in the formulation, guidance and implementation of the Department's privatization and contract reform initiatives. The office represents the Department on privatization and contract reform matters in dealing with Congress, other Federal agencies, various stakeholders, and the public. It participates in reviews at various

General and special funds—Continued

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued

stages of privatization projects including acquisition planning, budgeting and the development of requests for proposals and contracts, and has concurrence authority on all major procurement actions. In 2001, the Contract Reform and Privatization Office was functionally transferred to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

Corporate management information program (CMIP).—This initiative began in 1998 and supports the objectives of the National Performance Review to provide better delivery of information and more efficient support to DOE's customers through modernized corporate information systems using more cost effective and current information technology. Funding in the amount of \$38.0 million has been provided from 1999 through 2001 to support modernization of corporate administrative systems at DOE.

Current CMIP investment projects support the following initiatives: Business Management Information Systems; Architecture and Planning; and Infrastructure. CMIP will establish common business solutions, supporting data, and associated software applications consistent with the Departmental Information Architecture to meet business needs, and legislative and regulatory mandates. Beginning in 2002, CMIP will be funded by the Office of Security and Emergency Operations in the Other Defense Activities Account for \$20 million. This organization will provide for the continued development and on-going maintenance of this important modernization investment initiative.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	73	78	79
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	8	8	8
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.8 Special personal services payments		2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	84	91	92
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	16	17	18
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10	12	9
25.2 Other services	17	17	3
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	38	7	6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	14	14	11
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	190	169	150
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	22	82	72
99.9 Total new obligations	212	251	222

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,197	1,165	1,141

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, [\$31,500,000] \$31,430,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	30	33	31
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	30	32	31
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	31	33	31
23.95 Total new obligations	-30	-33	-31
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	30	32	31
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	6	5	5
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	6	5	5
73.10 Total new obligations	30	33	31
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-30	-33	-31
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	5	5	5
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	5	5	5
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	26	27	26
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	4	5
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	30	33	31
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	30	32	31
90.00 Outlays	30	33	31

This appropriation provides agencywide including the National Nuclear Security Administration audit, inspection, and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides financial and performance audits of programs and operations. Financial audits include financial statement and financial related audits. Performance audits include economy and efficiency and program results audits. The inspection function provides independent inspections and analyses of the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of programs and operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	17	18	19
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	18	19	20
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	5	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3		
25.2 Other services	1	5	3
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	30	33	31

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	267	277	262

Intragovernmental funds:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Payroll and Other Personnel	2	3	5
Administrative Services:			
09.10 Supplies	3	3	3
09.11 Postage	2	2	2
09.12 Photocopying	3	2	2
09.13 Printing & Graphics	3	3	3
09.14 Building Rental, Operations & Maintenance	60	55	56
09.19 Total, Administrative Services	71	65	66
Information Management Systems & Operations:			
09.20 Telecommunication	7	7	7
09.21 Office Automation Equipment & Support	2	1	1
09.22 Networking	3	6	6
09.29 Total, Information Management Systems & Operations	12	14	14
Procurement Services:			
09.30 Contract Closeout		1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	85	83	86
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	7	8	8
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	86	83	86
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	93	91	94
23.95 Total new obligations	-85	-83	-86
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	8	8	8

New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	86	83	86

Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year	20	23	23
72.99 Obligated balance, start of year	20	23	23
73.10 Total new obligations	85	83	86
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-82	-83	-86
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year	23	23	23
74.99 Obligated balance, end of year	23	23	23

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	79	80	83
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	3	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	82	83	86

Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-86	-83	-86

Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-4		

The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF), established in 1997, provides the following common administrative services: rent and building operations, telecommunications, automated office systems, payroll processing, supplies, printing, copying, mail, and contract closeout. Establishment of the WCF has helped the Department reduce waste and improve efficiency by expanding customer's choice of the amount, quality and source of administrative services.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	42	42	44
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23	22	22

24.0 Printing and reproduction	6	5	6
25.2 Other services	9	9	9
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	85	83	86

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2000 actual	2001 est.	2002 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	18	25	26
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs.	10	8	8
89-223100 Privatization of Elk Hills			
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Falcon Dam		2	2
89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	80	96	93
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	94	172	165
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not otherwise classified	61	43	43
89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified	18	8	55
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	281	354	392

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to award a management and operating contract unless such contract is awarded using competitive procedures or the Secretary of Energy grants, on a case-by-case basis, a waiver to allow for such a deviation. The Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver.

(b) At least 60 days before a contract award, amendment, or modification for which the Secretary intends to grant such a waiver, the Secretary shall submit to the Subcommittees on Energy and Water Development of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report notifying the subcommittees of the waiver and setting forth the reasons for the waiver.

【SEC. 302. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to—

(1) develop or implement a workforce restructuring plan that covers employees of the Department of Energy; or

(2) provide enhanced severance payments or other benefits for employees of the Department of Energy, under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2644; 42 U.S.C. 7274h).】

【SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to augment the \$24,500,000 made available for obligation by this Act for severance payments and other benefits and community assistance grants under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2644; 42 U.S.C. 7274h) unless the Department of Energy submits a reprogramming request subject to approval by the appropriate Congressional committees.】

SEC. 【304】 302. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for a program if the program has not been funded by Congress.

(TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES)

SEC. 【305】 303. The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Balances so transferred may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

SEC. [306] 304. Of the funds in this Act provided to government-owned, contractor-operated laboratories, not to exceed 6 percent shall be available to be used for Laboratory Directed Research and Development.

[SEC. 307. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this title to the Department of Energy, not more than \$185,000,000 shall be available for reimbursement of management and operating contractor travel expenses, of which \$10,000,000 is available for use by the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Energy for emergency travel expenses.

(b) Funds appropriated by this title to the Department of Energy may be used to reimburse a Department of Energy management and operating contractor for travel costs of its employees under the contract only to the extent that the contractor applies to its employees the same rates and amounts as those that apply to Federal employees under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, or rates and amounts established by the Secretary of Energy. The Secretary of Energy may provide exceptions to the reimbursement requirements of this section as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to reimbursement of management and operating contractor travel expenses within the Laboratory Directed Research and Development program.]

SEC. [308] 305. No funds are provided in this Act or any other Act for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration to enter into any agreement to perform energy efficiency services outside the legally defined Bonneville service territory, with the exception of services provided internationally, including services provided on a reimbursable basis, unless the Administrator certifies that such services are not available from private sector businesses.

SEC. [309] 306. None of the funds in this Act may be used to dispose of transuranic waste in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant which contains concentrations of plutonium in excess of 20 percent by weight for the aggregate of any material category on the date of enactment of this Act, or is generated after such date. For the purposes of this section, the material categories of transuranic waste at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site include: (1) ash residues; (2) salt residues; (3) wet residues; (4) direct repackaging residues; and (5) scrub alloy as referenced in the "Final Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Certain Plutonium Residues and Scrub Alloy Stored at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site".

SEC. [310] 307. The Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration may authorize the plant manager of a covered nuclear weapons production plant to engage in research, development, and demonstration activities with respect to the engineering and manufacturing capabilities at such plant in order to maintain and enhance such capabilities at such plant: *Provided*, That of the amount allocated to a covered nuclear weapons production plant each fiscal year from amounts available to the Department of Energy for such fiscal year for national security programs, not more than an amount equal to 2 percent of such amount may be used for these activities: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the term "covered nuclear weapons production plant" means the following:

- (1) The Kansas City Plant, Kansas City, Missouri.
- (2) The Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- (3) The Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas.
- (4) The Savannah River Plant, South Carolina.

SEC. [311] 308. Notwithstanding any other law, and without fiscal year limitation, each Federal Power Marketing Administration is authorized to engage in activities and solicit, undertake and review studies and proposals relating to the formation and operation of a regional transmission organization.

SEC. [312. Not more than \$10,000,000 of funds previously appropriated for interim waste storage activities for Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal in Public Law 104-46, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1996, may be made available to the Department of Energy upon written certification by the Secretary of Energy to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that the Site Recommendation Report cannot be completed on time without additional funding.]

SEC. [313. TERM OF OFFICE OF PERSON FIRST APPOINTED AS UNDER SECRETARY FOR NUCLEAR SECURITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

(a) LENGTH OF TERM.—The term of office as Under Secretary for Nuclear Security of the Department of Energy of the first person appointed to that position shall be 3 years.

(b) EXCLUSIVE REASONS FOR REMOVAL.—The exclusive reasons for removal from office as Under Secretary for Nuclear Security of the

person described in subsection (a) shall be inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

(c) POSITION DESCRIBED.—The position of Under Secretary for Nuclear Security of the Department of Energy referred to in this section is the position established by subsection (c) of section 202 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7132), as added by section 3202 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (title XXXII of Public Law 106-65; 113 Stat. 954).]

[SEC. 314. SCOPE OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO MODIFY ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. (a) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—Subtitle A of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (title XXXII of Public Law 106-65; 113 Stat. 957; 50 U.S.C. 2401 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 3219. SCOPE OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF ENERGY TO MODIFY ORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

"Notwithstanding the authority granted by section 643 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7253) or any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy may not establish, abolish, alter, consolidate, or discontinue any organizational unit or component, or transfer any function, of the Administration, except as authorized by subsection (b) or (c) of section 3291."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 643 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7253) is amended—

(1) by striking "The Secretary" and inserting "(a) Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(b) The authority of the Secretary to establish, abolish, alter, consolidate, or discontinue any organizational unit or component of the National Nuclear Security Administration is governed by the provisions of section 3219 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (title XXXII of Public Law 106-65)."

[SEC. 315. PROHIBITION ON PAY OF PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN CONCURRENT SERVICE OR DUTIES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.—Subtitle C of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (title XXXII of Public Law 106-65; 50 U.S.C. 2441 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 3245. PROHIBITION ON PAY OF PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN CONCURRENT SERVICE OR DUTIES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATION.

"(a) Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, no funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Energy may be obligated or utilized to pay the basic pay of an officer or employee of the Department of Energy who—

"(1) serves concurrently in a position in the Administration and a position outside the Administration; or

"(2) performs concurrently the duties of a position in the Administration and the duties of a position outside the Administration.

"(b) The provision of this section shall take effect 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.".]

SEC. 309. *Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2002 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2002.*

SEC. 310. *Section 3242(b)(4)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (P.L. 106-65) is amended by deleting "reorganization as a result of the establishment of the National Nuclear Security Administration;" and inserting "reorganization;". (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.)*

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. 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.

SEC. 602. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 603. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

(b) The costs of the Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and the costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program shall be classified by the Secretary of the Interior as reimbursable or nonreimbursable and collected until fully repaid pursuant to the “Cleanup Program—Alternative Repayment Plan” and the “SJVDP—Alternative Repayment Plan” described in the report entitled “Repayment Report, Kesterson Reservoir Cleanup Program and San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, February 1995”, prepared by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Any future obligations of funds by the United States relating to, or providing for, drainage service or drainage studies for the San Luis Unit shall be fully reimbursable by San Luis Unit beneficiaries of such service or studies pursuant to Federal Reclamation law.

SEC. 604. 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.

【SEC. 605. FUNDING OF THE COASTAL WETLANDS PLANNING, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT. Section 4(a) of the Act of August 9, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 777c(a)), is amended in the second sentence by striking “2000” and inserting “2009”.】

【SEC. 606. REDESIGNATION OF INTERSTATE SANITATION COMMISSION AND DISTRICT. (a) INTERSTATE SANITATION COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The district known as the “Interstate Sanitation Commission”, established by article III of the Tri-State Compact described in the Resolution entitled, “A Joint Resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to enter into a compact for the creation of the Interstate Sanitation District and the establishment of the Interstate Sanitation Commission”, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 933), is redesignated as the “Interstate Environmental Commission”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Interstate Sanitation Commission shall be deemed to be a reference to the Interstate Environmental Commission.

(b) INTERSTATE SANITATION DISTRICT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The district known as the “Interstate Sanitation District”, established by article II of the Tri-State Compact described in the Resolution entitled, “A Joint Resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to enter into a compact for the creation of the Interstate Sanitation District and the establishment of the Interstate Sanitation Commission”, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 932), is redesignated as the “Interstate Environmental District”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Interstate Sanitation District shall be deemed to be a reference to the Interstate Environmental District.】 (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001, as enacted by section 1(a)(2) of P.L. 106-377.*)