

# 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 \$12,000), **[\$312,596,000]** **\$347,705,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

#### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Office of the Administrator .....	20	341	348
10.00 Total new obligations .....	20	341	348
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	20	328	348
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	14		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	20	342	348
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-20	-341	-348
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	20	325	348
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....		3	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	20	328	348
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....		4	109
73.10 Total new obligations .....	20	341	348
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-15	-287	-344
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts .....		51	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	4	109	113
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	15	272	289
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....		14	56
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	15	287	344
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	20	328	348
90.00 Outlays .....	15	287	344

#### Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	10	316	336
90.00 Outlays .....	5	275	332

*Office of the Administrator.*—The Office of the NNSA Administrator provides corporate planning and oversight for Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors, including the National Nuclear Security Administration Field Offices. This account provides the Federal salaries and other related expenses of the Administrator's direct office and in FY 2002 program direction for Weapons Activities and Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation were merged into the Office of the Administrator account. Program direc-

tion for Naval Reactors remains within that program's account.

#### Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Direct obligations:</b>			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent .....	1	182	187
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	11	52	53
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....		11	11
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	4	38	38
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	1	58	59
99.0 Direct obligations .....	17	341	348
99.5 Below reporting threshold .....	3		
99.9 Total new obligations .....	20	341	348

#### Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	11	2,070	2,080

#### 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**[\$688,045,000]**; **\$708,020,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

#### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Naval reactors development .....	668	666	683
00.02 Program direction .....	21	24	25
10.00 Total new obligations .....	689	690	708
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....		1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	690	689	708
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	690	690	708
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-689	-690	-708
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	1		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	691	689	708
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	690	689	708
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....		206	207
73.10 Total new obligations .....	689	690	708
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-684	-689	-705
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	201		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	206	207	210
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	586	586	602
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	98	103	103

**General and special funds—Continued****NAVAL REACTORS—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	684	689	705
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	690	689	708
90.00	Outlays .....	684	689	705
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)</b>				
		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	689	688	707
90.00	Outlays .....	683	688	704

**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 the Nation's nuclear-powered fleet defense requirements. During 2003, 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		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Direct obligations:</b>				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent .....	15	17	16
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits .....	4	4	4
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .....	1	1	1
25.2	Other services .....			1
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	1		
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	611	612	628
31.0	Equipment .....	27	27	28
32.0	Land and structures .....	29	29	30
99.0	Direct obligations .....	688	690	708
99.5	Below reporting threshold .....	1		
99.9	Total new obligations .....	689	690	708

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	192	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 not to exceed [11] one passenger motor [vehicles for replacement only, \$5,429,238,000] vehicle, \$5,869,379,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

[For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, and for other expenses to

increase the security of the Nation's nuclear weapons complex, for "Weapons Activities", \$131,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public Law 107-38.] (*Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.*)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>				
<b>Direct program:</b>				
00.01	Directed stockpile work .....	983	1,045	1,234
00.02	Campaigns .....	1,974	2,122	2,068
00.03	Readiness in technical base and facilities .....	1,473	1,556	1,701
00.04	Facilities and infrastructure .....	9	197	243
00.05	Secure transportation asset .....	115	146	153
00.06	Safeguards and security .....	399	526	481
00.07	Program direction .....	204	2	2
01.00	Total, Direct program .....	5,157	5,594	5,882
09.01	Reimbursable program .....	1,152	1,152	1,152
10.00	Total new obligations .....	6,309	6,746	7,034

**Budgetary resources available for obligation:**

Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [direct program] .....	44	24	
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [reimbursable program] .....	573	578	649
21.99	Total unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	617	602	649
22.00	New budget authority (gross) .....	6,293	6,793	7,102
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	1		
22.21	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts .....		-1	
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	6,911	7,394	7,751
23.95	Total new obligations .....	-6,309	-6,746	-7,034
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year:				
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [direct program] .....	24		
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [reimbursable program] .....	578	649	717
24.99	Total unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	602	649	717

**New budget authority (gross), detail:**

<b>Discretionary:</b>				
<b>Appropriation:</b>				
40.00	Appropriation .....	5,143	5,431	5,869
40.00	Appropriation [supplemental] .....		131	
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-11		
42.00	Transferred from other accounts .....	5		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	5,137	5,562	5,869
<b>Spending authority from offsetting collections:</b>				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash) .....	1,188	1,231	1,233
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources .....	-32		
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary) .....	1,156	1,231	1,233
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross) .....	6,293	6,793	7,102

**Change in obligated balances:**

72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	1,049	1,518	1,612
73.10	Total new obligations .....	6,309	6,746	7,034
73.20	Total outlays (gross) .....	-5,849	-6,615	-6,972
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	-22	-37	
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-1		
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	32		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	1,518	1,612	1,674

**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	4,497	4,847	5,049
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	1,352	1,768	1,925
87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	5,849	6,615	6,972

**Offsets:**

<b>Against gross budget authority and outlays:</b>				
<b>Offsetting collections (cash) from:</b>				
88.00	Federal sources .....	-1,095	-1,138	-1,138

88.40	Non-Federal sources .....	— 93	— 93	— 95
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash) .....	— 1,188	— 1,231	— 1,233
	Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	32		

**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00	Budget authority .....	5,137	5,562	5,869
90.00	Outlays .....	4,661	5,384	5,739

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)**

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.	
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	5,135	5,560	5,867
90.00	Outlays .....	4,659	5,382	5,737

Beginning in 2001, programs in the Weapons Activities appropriation have been managed by the National Nuclear Security Administration (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.

**Facilities and infrastructure.**—Focuses on a multi-year effort to restore physical infrastructure of the weapons complex. This activity provides funds to accomplish deferred maintenance while improving facility management practices to preclude further deteriorating.

**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.**—In FY 2002, this activity which provides personnel and contractual services for Federal management and administration was moved to the Office of the Administrator appropriation account.

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Direct obligations:</b>			
<b>Personnel compensation:</b>			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	115	43	45
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	3		
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	9	7	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	127	50	50
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	35	10	10
13.0 Benefits for former personnel .....	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	9	10	10
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	5	5	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	65	70	73
25.2 Other services .....	193	212	220
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	9	10	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	3,689	4,133	4,296
25.5 Research and development contracts .....	67	69	72
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment .....	2	2	3
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	5	5	5
31.0 Equipment .....	276	298	309
32.0 Land and structures .....	643	688	785
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	30	30	31
99.0 Direct obligations .....	5,157	5,594	5,882
99.0 Reimbursable obligations .....	1,152	1,152	1,152
99.9 Total new obligations .....	6,309	6,746	7,034

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	1,687	439	471

**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, [\$803,586,000] \$1,113,630,000, to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.)

[For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, and for other expenses to increase the security of the Nation's nuclear weapons complex, for "Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation", \$226,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public Law 107-38.] (Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.05 Nonproliferation and verification research and development .....	238	322	284
00.15 Nonproliferation and international security .....	67	100	93
00.20 Russian transition initiatives .....	40	67	39
00.25 International nuclear materials protection and cooperation .....	170	293	233
00.30 International nuclear safety and cooperation .....	67	20	15
00.35 Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production .....			50
00.50 HEU transparency implementation .....	15	14	17
00.55 Fissile materials disposition .....	181	250	350
00.60 Russian plutonium disposition .....	43	61	98
00.65 Program direction .....	46		
10.00 Total new obligations .....	867	1,127	1,179

**Budgetary resources available for obligation:**

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	2	224	111
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	905	1,027	1,114
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	1		

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

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts .....		-13	
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	183		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	1,091	1,238	1,225
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-867	-1,127	-1,179
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	224	111	46
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	874	804	1,114
40.00 Appropriation [supplemental] .....		226	
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-2		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts .....	-5	-3	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	38		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	905	1,027	1,114
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	8	500	645
73.10 Total new obligations .....	867	1,127	1,179
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-750	-968	-1,097
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....		-14	
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	376		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	500	645	727
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	498	565	613
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	252	403	484
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	750	968	1,097
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	905	1,027	1,114
90.00 Outlays .....	750	968	1,097

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 2003, work will be done in the following major areas.

*Nonproliferation and Verification Research and Development* will conduct applied research, development, testing, and evaluation leading to prototype demonstrations and detection systems that strengthen the U.S. response to current and projected threats to national security and world peace posed by the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and diversion of special nuclear material. The program will increase the transition of technologies to organizations responsible for combating terrorism.

*Nonproliferation and International Security* (formerly Arms Control) efforts will help prevent the outflow of scientific expertise from the New Independent States (NIS) that could help develop nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction; control export of items and technology useful for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation; monitor treaties and agreements; develop and implement policy in support of international security efforts aimed at securing high-risk nuclear material; develop and implement transparency measures to assure that international nonproliferation and arms control agreements are in compliance, and that nuclear materials are secure; implement international safeguards in conjunction with the IAEA; and explore and implement innovative approaches to improve regional security.

*Russian Transition Assistance* encompasses the efforts of the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention (IPP) and the Nuclear Cities Initiative (NCI) programs to reduce the risk of adverse migration of former Soviet nuclear and other WMD expertise, and to work with the Russians in downsizing their nuclear weapons complex.

*International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation* (also known as MPC&A) will continue to improve the security for nuclear material and weapons in Russia by installing basic rapid upgrades and through comprehensive security improvements. Even before the September 11, reducing the potential for diversion of nuclear warheads and materials has been a critical priority for the United States. Since the recent terrorist attacks, Russia and the United States have agreed to expand cooperation in this area significantly.

*HEU Transparency Implementation* will continue to work with Russia to convert highly enriched uranium (HEU) from its military stockpile into a non-weapons usable form of low enriched uranium (LEU) for commercial reactor fuel. The 1993 U.S.-Russia HEU Purchase Agreement, which provides for Russian HEU to be down blended and used to fuel reactors here in the United States, remains an extremely impressive nonproliferation achievement.

*International Nuclear Safety and Cooperation* strengthens national security by helping to prevent nuclear incidents and accidents at foreign nuclear facilities, to mitigate the consequences of accidents should they occur, and to enhance nuclear nonproliferation by assisting the Russian Federation in ceasing its production of weapons-grade plutonium production by providing replacement energy production capacity. The program is completing its efforts focused in former Soviet Union countries to increase the operating safety of nuclear power reactors and enhance the resident safety culture, and is now reorienting its activities to address critical nuclear safety issues in countries of concern through an integrated and risk-based approach. Initial efforts will focus on improving nuclear safety in Vietnam.

*Fissile Materials Disposition* conducts activities in both the United States and Russia to dispose of fissile materials that would pose a threat to the United States if acquired by hostile nations or terrorist groups. In FY 2003 it will continue transferring surplus HEU from the Y-12 Plant to the United States Enrichment Corporation; begin deliveries of off-specification HEU and low enriched uranium to TVA; complete Title II design of the mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication facility; continue limited production mode testing, technology demonstrations and continue with Title II design of the Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility; and continue the design of industrial-scale plutonium conversion and MOX facilities in Russia, VVER-1000/BN-600 reactor work, and assist with the development of relevant licensing regulations.

As of FY 2002 all program direction funding has been transferred to the Office of the Administrator of NNSA.

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	16		
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	1		
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	1		
11.8 Special personal services payments .....	1		
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	19		
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	4		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	2		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	1		
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	22	22	22
25.2 Other services .....	24	25	26
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	8	8	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	653	938	979
25.5 Research and development contracts .....	35	35	45

25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment .....	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	1	1	1
31.0	Equipment .....	10	10	10
32.0	Land and structures .....	83	83	83
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	4	4	4
99.9	Total new obligations .....	867	1,127	1,179

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	194		

**CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Physical damage, destruction repair, and risk mitigation .....	145		
00.02 Restoring services .....	25		
00.03 Emergency response .....	18		
00.04 Resuming laboratory operations .....	15		
10.00 Total new obligations .....	203		
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	203		
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-203		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	203		
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	87	236	20
73.10 Total new obligations .....	203		
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-55	-216	-20
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	236	20	
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	55		
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....		216	20
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	55	216	20
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	203		
90.00 Outlays .....	55	216	20

**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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
25.2 Other services .....	5		
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	60		
31.0 Equipment .....	9		
32.0 Land and structures .....	128		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	1		
99.9 Total new obligations .....	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 not to exceed [30] 24 passenger motor vehicles[, of which 27 shall be] for replacement only, [\$5,234,576,000] \$4,558,360,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

[For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, for "Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management", \$8,200,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public Law 107-38.] (*Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.*)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Site/project completion .....	993	968	788
00.02 Post 2006 completion .....	3,298	3,489	2,615
00.03 Science and technology .....	249	250	92
00.04 Program direction .....	377	371	358
00.05 Safeguards and security .....	200	208	224
00.06 Multi-site activities .....			480
00.07 Excess facilities .....		5	1
10.00 Total new obligations .....	5,117	5,291	4,558
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	25	33	
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	5,124	5,258	4,558
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	5,151	5,291	4,558
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-5,117	-5,291	-4,558
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn .....	-1		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	33		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	5,083	5,258	4,558
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-11		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts .....	-5		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	2		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	5,069	5,258	4,558
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash) .....	55		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	5,124	5,258	4,558
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	1,507	1,857	1,823
73.10 Total new obligations .....	5,117	5,291	4,558
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-4,764	-5,325	-4,759
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	-1		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	1,857	1,823	1,622
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	3,235	3,686	3,195
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	1,529	1,639	1,564
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	4,764	5,325	4,759
<b>Offsets:</b>			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting governmental collections (from non-Federal sources) .....	-55		

**General and special funds—Continued****DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE  
MANAGEMENT—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	5,069	5,258	4,558
90.00	Outlays .....	4,709	5,325	4,759
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)</b>				
		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	5,055	5,243	4,544
90.00	Outlays .....	4,695	5,310	4,745

**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 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, 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 2003 budget request continues to reflect the program’s emphasis on site closure and project completion.

The 2003 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; Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Idaho; 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 Labora-

tory, 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 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 2003 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.

**Multi-Site Activities.**—Provides funding for technical integration efforts managed at Headquarters that assure disposition of waste and materials; activities to efficiently transfer excess facilities to the EM program for decommissioning; pollution prevention programs; environmental and regulatory analysis; emergency preparedness activities; and coordination of packaging and transportation for waste and nuclear material shipments. Other support activities include analytical laboratory management, training for hazardous waste operations, and maintenance of nuclear criticality safety expertise. In addition, this account funds the Federal Government’s contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Personnel compensation:</b>				
11.1	Full-time permanent .....	190	195	193
11.3	Other than full-time permanent .....	6	7	7
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	5	5	5
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	201	207	205
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits .....	61	63	57
13.0	Benefits for former personnel .....	1	2	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .....	8	8	7
23.1	Rental payments to GSA .....	7	8	7
23.2	Rental payments to others .....	2	2	2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	5	5	5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services .....	129	133	117
25.2	Other services .....	771	795	697
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	24	25	22
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	3,113	3,222	2,721
25.5	Research and development contracts .....	57	59	52
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	4	5	4
31.0	Equipment .....	39	42	35
32.0	Land and structures .....	588	606	529
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	107	109	97
99.9	Total new obligations .....	5,117	5,291	4,558

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	2,561	2,653	2,401

## 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, **[\$1,092,878,000] \$1,091,314,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Site closure .....	1,045	1,039	1,054
00.02 Safeguards and security .....	57	54	37
10.00 Total new obligations .....	1,102	1,093	1,091
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	2	2	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	1,102	1,093	1,091
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	1	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	1,105	1,095	1,091
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-1,102	-1,093	-1,091
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	2	.....	.....
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	1,104	1,093	1,091
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-2	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	1,102	1,093	1,091
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	295	358	382
73.10 Total new obligations .....	1,102	1,093	1,091
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-1,038	-1,069	-1,092
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-1	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	358	382	381
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	741	765	764
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	297	304	328
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	1,038	1,069	1,092
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	1,102	1,093	1,091
90.00 Outlays .....	1,038	1,069	1,092

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 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	11	8	8
25.2 Other services .....	31	23	23
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	7	4	4
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	1,047	1,035	1,033

32.0 Land and structures .....	2	19	19
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	4	4	4
99.9 Total new obligations .....	1,102	1,093	1,091

## 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.), **[\$153,537,000] \$158,399,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations .....	227	188	158
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	263	34	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	-2	154	158
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	261	188	158
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-227	-188	-158
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	34	.....	.....
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	95	154	158
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded .....	-97	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	-2	154	158
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	575	638	712
73.10 Total new obligations .....	227	188	158
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-164	-114	-124
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	638	712	746
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	164	114	124
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	-2	154	158
90.00 Outlays .....	164	114	124

**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.

## Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	31	26	.....
25.2 Other services .....	191	158	158
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	5	4	.....
99.9 Total new obligations .....	227	188	158

**General and special funds—Continued****ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CLEANUP REFORM**

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition or condemnation of any real property or plant, and capital equipment and other expenses necessary to accelerate or provide alternative cleanup strategies for 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.), \$800,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these amounts may be transferred to and merged with accounts under this title which fund specific cleanup activities only after the Secretary of Energy enters into an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary and the appropriate State and Federal regulators, for each site for which these funds may be used.

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0245-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)			800
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			800
23.95 Total new obligations			-800
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation			800
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
73.10 Total new obligations			800
73.20 Total outlays (gross)			-560
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year			240
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority			560
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority			800
90.00 Outlays			560

Under the Environmental Management program, the Department of Energy enters into compliance and cleanup agreements with Federal and State regulatory officials at sites managed by the Department. The Administration is committed to ensuring that these agreements are managed efficiently to protect the health and safety of the public and the environment. The purpose of this new account is to provide an incentive for the parties to these agreements to renegotiate cleanup strategies to achieve greater risk reduction, decrease cleanup costs, and accelerate cleanup schedules, while protecting human health and the environment. These funds will be available only when the Department enters into revised agreements that have the potential for significant life-cycle cost savings over the current baseline cleanup approach. When the Department reaches agreement with regulatory officials, establishes a new funding profile and estimates the cost savings for the alternate cleanup strategy, these funds will be transferred to other cleanup accounts to fund the new projects or supplement funding for ongoing projects.

**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, [\$544,044,000] \$472,156,000, to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.)

[For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, and for other expenses nec-

essary to support activities related to countering potential biological threats to civilian populations, for "Other Defense Activities", \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public Law 107-38.] (Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Energy security			28
00.02 Security	283	262	187
00.03 Intelligence	38	42	41
00.04 Counterintelligence	45	49	39
00.05 Advanced accelerator applications	33	51	
00.06 Independent oversight and performance assurance	15	15	22
00.07 Environment, safety and health (defense)	115	119	100
00.08 Worker and community transition	44	21	26
00.09 National security programs administrative support	25	22	26
00.10 Hearings and appeals	3	3	3
00.11 Other	5	8	
10.00 Total new obligations	607	593	472
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	220	41	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	601	552	472
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-175		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	647	593	472
23.95 Total new obligations	-607	-593	-472
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	41		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation	590	548	472
40.00 Appropriation [Supplemental]	5	4	
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent)	-1		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	8		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	601	552	472
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	779	287	315
73.10 Total new obligations	607	593	472
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-545	-565	-497
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-577		
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	23		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	287	315	290
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	452	415	355
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	93	150	142
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	545	565	497
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority	601	552	472
90.00 Outlays	545	565	497
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)</b>			
	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority	597	548	469
90.00 Outlays	541	561	494

**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 technical analyses including support to counterintelligence; providing quick-turn-around, specialized technology applications and operational support to the intelligence, special operations, and law en-



forcement 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 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, information and special technologies, polygraph, and evaluation capabilities necessary to identify and address foreign intelligence targeting and collection activities directed at DOE facilities.

**Security.**—Security consists of the following programs: Nuclear Safeguards and Security, Security Investigations and Program Direction. Key mission areas are: physical, information, cyber security policy and personnel security; technology development; materials control and accountability; critical infrastructure; declassification/classification; foreign travel 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. Before FY 2003, Security was budgeted under Security and Emergency Operations.

**Energy Security and Assurance.**—This newly established program supports the national security of the United States by working to protect the Nation against significant energy supply disruptions. This will be accomplished in close collaboration with the private sector, by providing technical expertise to assess vulnerabilities in the national energy infrastructure and technical expertise to help mitigate any adverse impacts that may result from such a disruption. America's energy supply is essential to a strong economy and national security. The program includes: Energy Security and Assurance, the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC), and Program Direction.

**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, and relocation assistance. 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 environment, safety, health 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		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Direct obligations:</b>				
<b>Personnel compensation:</b>				
11.1	Full-time permanent .....	77	80	72
11.3	Other than full-time permanent .....	3	3	2
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	2	3	3
11.8	Special personal services payments .....	1		
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	83	86	77
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits .....	20	21	18
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .....	4	4	3
23.2	Rental payments to others .....	1		
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	4	4	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services .....	47	46	35
25.2	Other services .....	203	203	156
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	22	21	16
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	182	179	141
25.5	Research and development contracts .....	4		
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment .....	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	5	5	4
31.0	Equipment .....	6	6	5
32.0	Land and structures .....	4		
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	18	17	13
99.0	Direct obligations .....	604	593	472
99.5	Below reporting threshold .....	3		
99.9	Total new obligations .....	607	593	472

#### Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	921	971	815

#### 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, **[\$280,000,000]** **\$315,000,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

#### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>				
10.00	Total new obligations .....	210	280	315
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	85		
22.00	New budget authority (gross) .....	125	280	315
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	210	280	315
23.95	Total new obligations .....	-210	-280	-315
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>				
<b>Discretionary:</b>				
40.00	Appropriation .....	200	280	315
40.36	Unobligated balance rescinded .....	-75		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	125	280	315
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	9	10	70
73.10	Total new obligations .....	210	280	315
73.20	Total outlays (gross) .....	-209	-220	-306

**General and special funds—Continued****DEFENSE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	10	70	79
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	115	210	236
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	94	10	70
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	209	220	306
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	125	280	315
90.00 Outlays .....	209	220	306

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 2001 the balance owed by the Federal Government to the Nuclear Waste Fund was approximately \$1,350 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 2001, a total of approximately \$1,436 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
25.2 Other services .....	2	2	2
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	15	15	15
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	187	257	292
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	6	6	6
99.9 Total new obligations .....	210	280	315

**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 [25] 28 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [\$3,233,100,000] \$3,285,088,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 High energy physics .....	696	714	725
00.03 Nuclear physics .....	352	359	382
00.05 Biological and environmental research .....	477	528	504
00.06 Basic energy sciences .....	974	1,000	1,020
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research .....	161	158	170
00.08 Energy research analyses .....	1	1	1
00.09 Science Facilities Infrastructure .....	30	31	43
00.11 Program direction .....	147	150	139
00.12 Small business innovation research .....	88		
00.13 Small business technology transfer .....	5		
00.14 Fusion energy sciences .....	242	248	257
00.15 Safeguard and securities .....	55	50	44
00.16 Facilities and infrastructure .....		10	
10.00 Total new obligations .....	3,228	3,249	3,285
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	17	9	
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	3,218	3,240	3,285
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	3,236	3,249	3,285
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-3,228	-3,249	-3,285
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	9		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	3,193	3,240	3,285
40.00 Appropriation (P.L. 106-554) .....	1		
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-7		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	31		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	3,218	3,240	3,285
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	1,390	1,741	1,750
73.10 Total new obligations .....	3,228	3,249	3,285
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-2,938	-3,240	-3,264
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	64		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	1,741	1,750	1,771
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	1,851	1,882	1,908
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	1,087	1,358	1,356
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	2,938	3,240	3,264
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	3,218	3,240	3,285
90.00 Outlays .....	2,938	3,240	3,264
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)</b>			
	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	3,211	3,233	3,279
90.00 Outlays .....	2,931	3,233	3,258

**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 2003 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 2003 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. Fixed target operations for the Alternate Gradient Synchrotron HEP program are terminated. In addition, \$60 million is provided for the Department's 2003 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 \$20.1 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 2003, 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. These facilities provide new insights and advance our knowledge of the nature of matter and energy and develop the scientific knowledge, technologies and trained manpower needed to underpin the DOE's missions for nuclear related national security, energy and environmental quality.

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility experimental program began in 1996 and will continue in 2003. At the MIT/Bates accelerator a new program of research utilizing the BLAST large acceptance detector will begin. Experimental operations at the Radioactive Ion Beam facility in Oak Ridge National Laboratory will continue in 2003. Operation of ATLAS (ANL), 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 2003 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; 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 general circulation model development through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling. The "genomes to life" activity, aimed at understanding the composition and function of biochemical networks that carry out essential processes of living organisms is funded at \$36.7 million. In FY 2003, the Environmental Management Science Program and the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory are transferred from the Office of Environmental Management to the Office of Science.

*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, 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 2003 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 \$225.0 million in 2003 to continue construction at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) to meet the Nation's neutron scattering needs. The request includes \$5 million to begin design and construction of additional instruments beyond the initial instrument suite included in the construction project data sheet. 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, and electronic materials, that are critical for future U.S. economic competitiveness and national security. The multi-agency national nanotechnology program is \$129.0 million and includes PED and construction funding for NSRC's at 3 national laboratories.

*Fusion Energy Sciences Program.*—The fusion energy sciences program for 2003 continues to implement 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

**General and special funds—Continued****SCIENCE—Continued**

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. Fabrication of the new National Compact Stellarator experiment will be initiated at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. 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.

**Science laboratories infrastructure.**—The goal of the science laboratories infrastructure 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 civilian science laboratories. An “excess facilities disposal” subprogram, first funded by Congress in FY 2002 as the Facilities and Infrastructure program, is included in FY 2003 in the Science Laboratories Infrastructure program. The Oak Ridge Landlord activity is also funded here.

**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 2003 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. In FY 2003, costs for safeguards and security at Argonne National Laboratory—West are transferred from the Office of Science to the Office of Environmental Management.

**Object Classification** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0222–0–1–251	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	76	73	70
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	2	2	2
11.8 Special personal services payments .....	4	1	1

11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	82	76	73
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	23	21	20
13.0 Benefits for former personnel .....	1	1	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA .....	4	4	4
23.2 Rental payments to others .....	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	5	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	6	4	4
25.2 Other services .....	46	67	61
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	6	18	16
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	1,658	849	852
25.5 Research and development contracts .....	70	1,077	1,111
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	1	6	7
31.0 Equipment .....	238	200	223
32.0 Land and structures .....	385	399	375
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	699	519	529
99.9 Total new obligations .....	3,228	3,249	3,285

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89–0222–0–1–251	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	1,034	969	766

**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 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, \$666,726,000] \$696,690,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0224–0–1–271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
Direct program:			
Renewable energy resources:			
00.02 Renewable energy technologies, including hydrogen research .....	272	277	292
00.03 Electric energy systems and storage .....	51	73	70
00.04 Renewable energy program support and implementation .....	22	15	24
00.05 National renewable energy laboratory .....	4	5	5
00.06 Program direction .....	20	21	17
00.91 Total renewable energy resources .....	369	391	408
02.00 Total, office of energy efficiency and renewable energy .....	369	391	408
Office of science:			
03.01 Technical information management program .....	9	8	8
04.01 Nuclear energy research and development .....	239	251	251
04.02 Environment, safety and health .....	36	32	30
04.91 Total, other energy supply direct activities .....	275	283	281
08.00 Total, direct program .....	653	682	697
09.10 Reimbursable program .....	597	1,411	1,350
10.00 Total new obligations .....	1,250	2,093	2,047

**Budgetary resources available for obligation:**

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	80	73	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	1,243	2,020	2,047
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	1	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	1,324	2,093	2,047
23.95 Total new obligations .....	–1,250	–2,093	–2,047
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	73	.....	.....

<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00	Appropriation .....	663	670 697
40.00	Appropriation (P.L. 106-554) .....	1	
40.77	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-1	
41.00	Transferred to other accounts .....	-5	
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	658	670 697
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash) .....	570	1,350 1,350
68.10	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	15	
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary) .....	585	1,350 1,350
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross) .....	1,243	2,020 2,047
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	487	442 490
73.10	Total new obligations .....	1,250	2,093 2,047
73.20	Total outlays (gross) .....	-1,215	-2,045 -2,031
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	-65	
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-1	
74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	-15	
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	442	490 506
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	868	1,653 1,665
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	347	392 366
87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	1,215	2,045 2,031
<b>Offsets:</b>			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00	Federal sources .....	-304	-720 -720
88.40	Non-Federal sources .....	-266	-630 -630
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash) .....	-570	-1,350 -1,350
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	-15	
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00	Budget authority .....	658	670 697
90.00	Outlays .....	645	695 681
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)</b>			
		2001 actual	2002 est. 2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00	Budget authority .....	655	667 694
90.00	Outlays .....	642	692 678

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

**Renewable Energy Resources.**—A sound, viable program is proposed for 2003 to lead the Nation in research and development of renewable energy and related 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 2003 program include: (1) Biomass and Biofuels Energy Systems: continue

R&D to achieve further reductions in biopower and biofuels production costs, and develop high-efficiency thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies. Additionally, pursue a multi-sectoral approach, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, to take advantage of the emerging technology synergies amongst biomass power, biofuels, and the production of bio-based products. These developments will lead to the deployment of biorefineries and raise the prospect of reduction in foreign oil dependency, 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 development and to identify new resources. (3) Hydrogen research and development: reduce the cost of hydrogen production. Increase the capacity and reduce the cost of hydrogen storage systems. Develop more efficient, lower cost fuel cell systems that incorporate accurate hydrogen sensors for leak detection and safety measurements. (4) Hydropower: continue development of "fish-friendly" turbine systems to address the primary environmental mitigation issues associated with licensing and sustaining hydropower production. (5) 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. (6) Wind Energy Systems: develop in partnership with industry low wind speed technology to allow wind power to be cost-competitive in these more prevalent, lower wind resources areas, and support related technology base advances.

**Electric Energy Systems and Storage:** 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. The 2003 program activities will include: (1) High-Temperature Superconductivity: 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; (2) Distributed Energy Systems: develop advanced technologies to enhance the reliability, capacity, and power quality of electric power transmission and distribution. Work in partnership with industry to develop and integrate energy storage systems and distributed power generation. Develop and test real-time system controls to ensure reliability during both normal and emergency power system operations.

**Renewable Support and Implementation:** encourage municipal and public power entities to acquire renewable energy generation resources through the Renewable Energy Production Incentive; encourage the deployment of U.S. renewable energy technologies in the developing world through the International Renewable Energy Program; facilitate the identification and responsible development of renewable energy resources on Native American lands; and encourage the use of renewable energy technologies in remote areas of the U.S. through the competitive solicitation program. The Departmental Energy Management program will continue to fund, through internal competition, the most worthwhile direct funding opportunities to improve energy efficiency through the use of renewable technologies in DOE's facilities.

**Nuclear fission.**—The 2003 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

**General and special funds—Continued****ENERGY SUPPLY—Continued**

energy, including nuclear waste storage and disposal, nuclear plant economics and operational safety, and potential for weapons proliferation.

The Department also continues to support the University program, preserving the education and training infrastructure needed to develop the next generation of nuclear scientists and engineers. In addition, Administration's proposal supports the Nuclear Energy Technologies program, which includes Generation IV systems to pursue the development of next generation nuclear energy and nuclear fuel cycle technologies in collaboration with the international community and the Nuclear Power 2010 program to pursue regulatory approvals and design completion in a phased approach, leading to construction and startup of new nuclear plants in the U.S. by 2010.

Nuclear fission programs also support the Department's critical infrastructure necessary to enable research on advanced nuclear power systems for U.S. national security and other federal agencies, the production of radioisotopes for medical and other research purposes and maintain and operate the Department's nuclear facilities, including the Advanced Test Reactor and hotcells, 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; monitors 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, 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.

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	36	38	38
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	38	40	40
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	11	11	11
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	32	34	34
25.2 Other services .....	30	31	33
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	9	9	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	385	402	412
25.5 Research and development contracts .....	11	12	12
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment .....	12	14	13
32.0 Land and structures .....	7	7	7
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	114	118	121
99.0 Direct obligations .....	653	682	697

99.0 Reimbursable obligations .....	597	1,411	1,350
99.9 Total new obligations .....	1,250	2,093	2,047

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	436	466	421
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	4		

**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, **[\$236,372,000]** \$166,000,000, to remain available until expended[: *Provided*, That funding for the West Valley Demonstration Project shall be reduced in subsequent fiscal years to the minimum necessary to maintain the project in a safe and stable condition, unless, not later than September 30, 2002, the Secretary: (1) provides written notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that agreement has been reached with the State of New York on the final scope of Federal activities at the West Valley site and on the respective Federal and State cost shares for those activities; (2) submits a written copy of that agreement to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; and (3) provides a written certification that the Federal actions proposed in the agreement will be in full compliance with all relevant Federal statutes and are in the best interest of the Federal Government]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Site closure .....	80	43	
00.02 Site/project completion .....	72	64	51
00.03 Post 2006 completion .....	134	127	113
00.04 Excess facilities .....		4	2
10.00 Total new obligations .....	286	238	166
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	2	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	287	236	166
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	289	238	166
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-286	-238	-166
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	2		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	290	236	166
40.77 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554 (0.22 percent) .....	-1		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts .....	-2		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	287	236	166
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	119	112	85
73.10 Total new obligations .....	286	238	166
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-291	-265	-190
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	112	85	61
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	172	165	116
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	119	100	73
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	291	265	190

Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority .....	287	236	166
90.00	Outlays .....	291	265	190

**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 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 2003 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 2003 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. 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, and Richland.

**Post 2006 completion.**—This account funds projects that are expected to require work beyond 2006. This includes projects at the following operations offices and sites: Idaho, Oakland, Albuquerque, and West Valley, New York.

**Excess Facilities.**—Provides funding to manage the final disposition of excess contaminated physical facilities transferred to the EM program. Activities in 2003 will be limited to surveillance and maintenance to keep the facilities in a safe condition. The account includes excess facilities at the Los

Alamos, New Mexico, 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		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
25.1	Advisory and assistance services .....	32	26	18
25.2	Other services .....	62	51	37
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	164	136	94
25.5	Research and development contracts .....	25	21	14
32.0	Land and structures .....	— 2	.....	.....
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	5	4	3
99.9	Total new obligations .....	286	238	166

#### URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION

For necessary expenses to maintain, decontaminate, decommission, and otherwise remediate uranium processing facilities, **[\$418,425,000] \$382,154,000**, of which **[\$299,641,000] \$235,523,000**, shall be derived from the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund, all of which shall remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

#### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>				
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund:				
00.01	Environmental restoration and waste management .....	294	312	235
00.02	Uranium/Thorium reimbursements .....	52	1	1
00.91	Total, Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning .....	346	313	236
01.01	Other uranium activities .....	48	125	146
10.00	Total new obligations .....	394	438	382
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund] .....	.....	20	.....
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [Uranium Programs] .....	.....	.....	.....
21.99	Total unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	.....	20	.....
22.00	New budget authority (gross) .....	413	418	382
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	413	438	382
23.95	Total new obligations .....	— 394	— 438	— 382
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year:				
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund] .....	20	.....	.....
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [Uranium Programs] .....	.....	.....	.....
24.99	Total unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	20	.....	.....
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation .....	48	118	146
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 .....	374	300	236
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	413	418	382
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund] .....	.....	174	162
73.10	Total new obligations .....	394	438	382
73.20	Total outlays (gross) .....	— 355	— 450	— 375
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	135	.....	.....
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	174	162	169
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	223	263	231
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	132	187	144

**General and special funds—Continued****URANIUM FACILITIES MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIATION—Continued****Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	355	450	375
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	413	418	382
90.00 Outlays .....	355	450	375

This account includes 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	5	6	1
25.2 Other services .....	130	145	123
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	255	283	253
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	4	4	5
99.9 Total new obligations .....	394	438	382

**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), [\$616,490,000] \$534,155,000, to remain available until expended, [of which \$11,000,000 is to begin a 7-year project for construction, renovation, furnishing, and demolition or removal of buildings at National Energy Technology Laboratory facilities in Morgantown, West Virginia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and for acquisition of lands, and interests therein, in proximity to the National Energy Technology Laboratory, and] of which [\$33,700,000] \$40,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from funds appropriated in prior years under the heading "Clean Coal Technology", and of which \$150,000,000 [and such sums as may be appropriated in fiscal year 2003] are to be made available, after coordination with the private sector, for a request for proposals for a Clean Coal Power Initiative providing for competitively-awarded [demonstrations of commercial scale technologies] *research, development, and demonstration projects* to reduce the barriers to continued and expanded coal use: *Provided*, [That the request for proposals shall be issued no later than 120 days following enactment of this Act, proposals shall be submitted no later than 150 days after the issuance of the request for proposals, and the Department of Energy shall

make project selections no later than 160 days after the receipt of proposals: *Provided further*,] That no project may be selected for which sufficient funding is not available to provide for the total project: *Provided further*, That funds shall be expended in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in [prior appropriations] 42 U.S.C. 5903d: *Provided further*, That the Department may include provisions for *royalties or other means of repayment* of Government contributions to individual projects [in an amount up to the Government contribution to the project on terms and conditions that are acceptable to the Department], including repayments from sale and licensing of technologies from both domestic and foreign transactions: *Provided further*, That such repayments shall be retained by the Department for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects, *subject to appropriation in advance: Provided further*, That any technology selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology, and any project selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Project, for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. §7651n, and Chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: [Provided further, That funds excess to the needs of the Power Plant Improvement Initiative procurement provided for under this heading in Public Law 106-291 shall be made available for the Clean Coal Power Initiative provided for under this heading in this Act:] *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, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 President's Coal Research Initiative .....		338	326
00.02 Other power systems .....	219	58	50
00.03 Oil and gas research and development .....	107	101	58
00.04 Program direction and management support .....	84	90	90
00.05 Environmental restoration .....	8	10	10
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures .....	8	8	6
00.07 Import/Export authorizations .....	2	2	2
00.08 Plant and capital equipment .....	4	13	2
00.09 Advanced metallurgical process .....	5	5	5
00.10 Black Liquor Gasification .....	13		
10.00 Total new obligations .....	450	626	549

**Budgetary resources available for obligation:**

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	35	125	119
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	443	588	494
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	2		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts .....	95	34	371
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	575	747	984
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-450	-626	-549
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	125	119	436

**New budget authority (gross), detail:**

<b>Discretionary:</b>			
40.00 Appropriation .....	438	588	494
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 .....	14		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	443	588	494

**Change in obligated balances:**

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	356	415	497
73.10 Total new obligations .....	450	626	549
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-389	-544	-707
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts— Clean Coal .....			179
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	415	497	517

**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	169	238	201
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	220	307	507



87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	389	544	707
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	443	588	494
90.00	Outlays .....	389	544	707

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs** (in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	439	584	489
90.00 Outlays .....	385	540	702

Note.—Excludes \$5 million in budget authority in BY for natural gas infrastructure activities transferred to the Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety. Comparable amounts for PY (\$10 million) and CY (\$10 million) are included above.

The Fossil Energy Research and Development program supports high-priority, high risk and crosscutting 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.

**President's Clean Coal Research Initiative.**—This year, the budget consolidates all coal research under one umbrella: the President's Clean Coal Research initiative. This approach will increase the efficiency and management of the effort, eliminating duplication, as well as provide for a more transparent budget structure. The Department will continue to 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. 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. The coal R&D program will focus on addressing the energy and environmental demands of the post-2000 domestic market, and includes three elements: (1) Central systems, which includes the technologies for advanced coal-fueled power systems, and innovations for existing plants; (2) Sequestration R&D, which focuses on greenhouse gas capture and reduction; and (3) 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.

**Other Power Systems.**—Other Power Systems focuses on novel power generation systems, distributed power generation systems including fuel cell technology, and supporting technology for all power systems.

**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. Other areas include providing small operators with tools to boost environmental performance and recovery efficiency of marginal wells via technology transfer. Natural gas infrastructure research activities previously carried out under this heading are transferred to the Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety to reduce duplication and streamline efforts.

**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, onsite 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Personnel compensation:</b>			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	45	43	49
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	47	45	51
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	15	13	15
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 .....	60	46	49
25.2 Other services .....	32	26	28
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	7	8	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	49	41	42
25.5 Research and development contracts .....	212	409	328
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	10	7	7
31.0 Equipment .....	1		
32.0 Land and structures .....	3	13	3
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	8	12	12
99.9 Total new obligations .....	450	626	549

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	662	705	771

**NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES**

For expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, **[\$17,371,000] \$21,069,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, 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, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations .....	25	22	22
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	32	17	12
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	2	17	21
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	8		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	42	34	33
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-25	-22	-22
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	17	12	11

## General and special funds—Continued

## NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES—Continued

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	2	17	21
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	23	18	17
73.10 Total new obligations .....	25	22	22
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-22	-21	-20
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-8		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	18	17	19
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	1	11	13
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	21	12	9
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	22	21	20
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	2	17	21
90.00 Outlays .....	22	21	20

The Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves has historically managed, operated, maintained and produced the reserves to achieve the greatest value and benefit to the Government. From FY 1976 through FY 2000, NPOSR production activities generated a net income of \$21 billion for the U.S. Treasury. As a result of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1996, NPR-1 (Elk Hills) was sold to Occidental Petroleum Corporation and all three naval oil shale reserves (NOSR) have been transferred outside the Department. Administrative jurisdiction for NOSR-1 and NOSR-3 were transferred to the Department of the Interior to be made available for leasing. The third oil shale reserve, NOSR-2, was transferred to the Ute Indian Tribe in January 2000 in accordance with the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001. The U.S. retains a 9% royalty interest in the value of any oil, gas, other hydrocarbons, and other minerals produced from the conveyed land, which will be applied to costs for remediation of the uranium mill tailings site near Moab, Utah. The most significant post-sale activity 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. Under the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) program, the naval petroleum reserves offers NPR-3 (Teapot Dome) to the oil industry for use as a working laboratory on a cost sharing basis. The FY 2003 budget request is structured to consolidate the operations and management activities for the three remaining activities—Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 2, Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3, and the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center. The Elk Hills closeout work includes reservoir engineering analysis to determine final equity percentages; legal support for all sale-related issues; and environmental remediation and cultural resource activities required as a result of the sale agreement. Responsibilities for the other properties include management and environmental compliance of the 17 NPR-2 leases; operation and maintenance of NPR-3 field operations; and environmental remediation of NPR-3.

## Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Direct obligations:</b>			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent .....	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	9	8	8
25.2 Other services .....	10	9	9
99.0 Direct obligations .....	23	21	21
99.5 Below reporting threshold .....	2	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations .....	25	22	22

## Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	35	33	32

## ENERGY CONSERVATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, **[\$912,805,000] \$904,304,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That **[\$275,000,000] \$315,898,000** 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 be allocated to the eligible programs as follows: **[\$230,000,000] \$277,100,000** for weatherization assistance grants and **[\$45,000,000] \$38,798,000** for State energy conservation grants: *Provided further*, That 50 percent of the funds provided for the Energy Efficiency Science Initiative for fiscal year 2002 and thereafter shall be made available to the Fossil Energy Research and Development account]. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Building technology, State and community programs—non-grant .....	123	116	93
00.02 Building technology, State and community programs—grants .....	195	275	316
00.03 Federal energy management program .....	26	29	30
00.04 Industrial sector .....	186	154	138
00.05 Power sector .....		64	64
00.06 Transportation sector .....	254	257	223
00.07 Policy and management .....	46	47	43
10.00 Total new obligations .....	830	942	907
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	41	24	
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	811	918	907
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	854	942	907
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-830	-942	-907
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	24		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	818	916	905
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 .....	2		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	810	916	905
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash) .....	1	2	2
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	811	918	907
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	600	665	774
73.10 Total new obligations .....	830	942	907
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-763	-833	-899

73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-2		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	665	774	782
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	246	278	275
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	518	555	624
87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	763	833	899
<b>Offsets:</b>				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-1	-2	-2
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	810	916	905
90.00	Outlays .....	762	831	897
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)</b>				
		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	807	913	902
90.00	Outlays .....	759	828	894

The Administration's energy efficiency programs produce substantial benefits for the Nation—both now and in the future—in terms of economic growth, increased energy 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 Energy Policy Act of 1992 and other authorizing legislation.

Independent estimates suggest that the dollar benefits of these 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.

In total, the Department projects that its energy efficiency programs will 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 2003 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 the buildings 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 Building Research and Standards program accelerates the availability of highly efficient buildings technologies and practices through research and development; increases the minimum efficiency of buildings and equipment through building codes, and appliance standards, and guidelines; and encourages the use of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices in residential and commercial buildings.

In addition, 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 Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) reduces 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" (Specific) program 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 target R&D resources toward where they can provide the largest benefit. OIT has targetted the most energy-intensive and environmentally sensitive industries including: chemicals, 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) program develops technologies that are useful to multiple industries simultaneously, such as combustion equipment including gasification of biomass waste, 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. Several Industries of the future sub-programs also contribute to the Department's Integrated Biomass initiative, including Agriculture, Industrial Gasification, and a portion of Forest Products.

**Transportation sector.**—This program funds the Office of Transportation Technologies (OTT), which conducts research and development of technologies that have the potential to significantly alter current projections of U.S. and world demand for energy, particularly oil. This program is the focal point for much of the Government's direct support for cooperative research programs with the automotive and truck industries, including the Administration's new FreedomCAR initiative. The program's goals include contributing to substantial improvements in fuel economy, as well as major reductions in environmental emissions, including criteria pollutants and carbon dioxide. Program priorities encompass a suite of technologies, including fuel cells, lightweight materials, electronic

## General and special funds—Continued

## ENERGY CONSERVATION—Continued

power control, high power storage, and hybrid electric drive motors. This program also supports research specifically aimed at improving the efficiency of energy conversion in advanced combustion engines and development of cleaner, more available, and more diverse transportation fuels, and demonstrating advanced alternative fuel vehicles. The program also implements the Energy Policy Act provisions that are intended to accelerate the use of alternative fuels and vehicles. OTT's public education programs are consistent with the President's National Energy Policy to expand consumer understanding of alternative fuel and energy efficient vehicles.

**Power sector.**—The program continues research and development to transform the current, inefficient electrical generation sector to a smarter, flexible and efficient energy system through the development and integration of distributed generation and combined heat and power technologies. Distributed generation refers to the production of electricity at or near the point of consumption in the residential, commercial, industrial or utility sector. Combined heat and power refers to energy systems that maximize efficiency by utilizing the heat generated from the production of electricity. Collectively, distributed generation and combined heat and power are referred to as Distributed Energy Resources (DER). Specifically, the public-private partnerships develop low cost, efficient, and clean energy choices for consumers that increase reliability and power quality as well as increase energy security in the U.S. These choices include fuel-flexible microturbines, gas turbines, reciprocating engines, fuel cells, desiccants, absorption chillers, and package or hybrid systems. In addition, the program addresses barriers to integrating these technologies with current building practices. Program priorities focus on increasing generation technology efficiencies to greater than 40 percent (compared to the current average grid efficiency of 33 percent), doubling the system efficiency at the customer site to greater than 70 percent while reducing emissions, and improving indoor air quality.

## Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	34	36	34
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	2	2	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	37	39	36
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	11	12	12
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	4	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA .....	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	2	4	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	40	46	46
25.2 Other services .....	53	54	53
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	6	7	7
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	267	271	271
25.5 Research and development contracts .....	25	34	34
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment .....	6	6	6
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	376	463	432
99.9 Total new obligations .....	830	942	907

## Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	453	450	443

## STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

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.), **[\$179,009,000] \$169,754,000**, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$8,000,000 shall be available for maintenance of a Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.)

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Storage facilities operations .....	133	154	155
00.02 Management .....	17	18	15
10.00 Total new obligations .....	150	172	170
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	34	41	41
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	158	172	170
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	191	213	211
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-150	-172	-170
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	41	41	41
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	162	180	170
41.00 Transferred to other accounts .....	-8	-8	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	4		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	158	172	170
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	66	61	67
73.10 Total new obligations .....	150	172	170
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-155	-166	-171
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	61	67	68
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	86	95	94
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	69	71	75
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	155	166	171
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	158	172	170
90.00 Outlays .....	155	166	171

## Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	157	171	169
90.00 Outlays .....	154	165	170

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, vapor pressure control, 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent .....	9	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	3	4	4
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 .....	14	18	24
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....		1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	118	132	124
99.9 Total new obligations .....	150	172	170

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	125	128	128

**SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT**

*For the acquisition and transportation of petroleum and for other necessary expenses pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), \$11,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2) .....	7	3	11
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	32	9	6
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	-16		11
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	16	9	17
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-7	-3	-11
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	9	6	6
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....			11
41.00 Transferred to other accounts .....	-16		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	-16		11
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	4	6	6
73.10 Total new obligations .....	7	3	11
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-5	-3	-13
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	6	6	4
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....			11
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	5	3	2
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	5	3	13
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	-16		11
90.00 Outlays .....	5	3	13

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 \$11 million to fund fill of the SPR to its 700 million barrel capacity. The Department of Energy will add approximately 108 million barrels of oil to the SPR through placement into the SPR of royalty oil from federal offshore leases.

The funding will provide incremental costs of terminalling, transportation, power, and third party inspections. Filling the SPR addresses the President's initiative to enhance the energy security of the United States by strengthening the nation's capability to respond to potential oil supply disruptions.

**ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION**

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, **[\$78,499,000] \$82,801,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations .....	81	83	84
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	3	3	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	79	81	83
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	3		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	85	84	84
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-81	-83	-84
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	3	1	
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	79	81	83
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	29	29	32
73.10 Total new obligations .....	81	83	84
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-77	-80	-82
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	29	32	33
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	57	54	55
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	20	26	27
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	77	80	82
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	79	81	83
90.00 Outlays .....	77	80	82
<b>Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)</b>			
	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	76	78	80
90.00 Outlays .....	74	77	79

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 include 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

## General and special funds—Continued

## ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION—Continued

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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	28	29	30
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	30	31	32
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	9	9	9
25.2 Other services .....	27	28	28
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	8	8	8
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	7	7	7
99.9 Total new obligations .....	81	83	84

## Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	372	374	374

## ECONOMIC REGULATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, **[\$1,996,000] \$1,617,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 11.1) .....	2	2	1
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	2	2	2
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-2	-2	-1
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	2	2	2
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
73.10 Total new obligations .....	2	2	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-2	-2	-2
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	2	2	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....			1
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	2	2	2
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
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.

**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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	19	16	8

## 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), **[\$184,155,000] \$199,928,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed **[\$184,155,000] \$199,928,000** of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year **[2002] 2003** 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 **[2002] 2003** so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2002] 2003** appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than \$0: *Provided further*, That the Commission is authorized an additional 5 senior executive service positions]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Promote a secure, high-quality, environmentally-responsible energy infrastructure .....	55	59	62
09.02 Foster nationwide competitive energy markets as a substitute for traditional regulation .....	18	20	21
09.03 Protect customers and market participants through vigilant and fair oversight .....	25	27	28
09.04 Efficiently administer the agency's resources to accomplish the agency's goals .....	81	86	89
09.99 Total reimbursable program .....	179	192	200
10.00 Total new obligations .....	179	192	200
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	4	8	8
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	183	192	200
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	187	200	208
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-179	-192	-200
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	8	8	8
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash) .....	183	192	200
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	25	26	28
73.10 Total new obligations .....	179	192	200
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-178	-190	-200
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	26	28	28
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	152	164	171
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	26	26	28
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	178	190	200
<b>Offsets:</b>			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources .....	-183	-192	-200
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....			
90.00 Outlays .....	-5	-2	

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 Infrastructure.**—The Commission must promote a secure, high quality and environmentally responsible infrastructure through consistent policies to meet market and operational demands. To ensure that needed new infrastructure is financially viable, 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 and sets rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy. It approves rates for all Federal power marketing administrations, but not for TVA. The Commission also certifies three special classes of power generators: cogeneration facilities, small power production facilities, and exempt wholesale generators. Furthermore, 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 and will continue to develop creative and flexible pricing policies and new incentive mechanisms to promote the development of the nation's electric and gas infrastructures and support the competitive marketplace.

The Commission will continue to ensure that environmental concerns involving energy projects are properly addressed and that the public interest is protected when new hydropower projects are licensed or relicensed and when new natural gas pipeline services are authorized. The Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, licenses and relicenses for non-federal hydroelectric projects, enforces their terms and conditions, and performs dam safety inspections. It 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, collects this amount from licensees, and returns it to the U.S. Treasury. The Commission also issues certificates authorizing natural gas pipelines to construct and operate new facilities and to provide new services.

**Competitive Energy Markets.**—The Commission fosters nationwide competitive energy markets as a substitute for traditional regulation. 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. For the development of RTOs with consistent ways of doing business and that operate efficiently on a regional basis, the Commission will encourage standardized business rules and practices to maximize market efficiency, ease market entry, and reduce transactions costs. The Commission will use balanced, industry-led organizations to develop reliability and business practice standards, and will ensure that RTOs will have responsibility for regional transmission planning.

**Market Oversight.**—The Commission must protect customers and market participants through vigilant and fair oversight of the transitioning energy markets. The Commission will strengthen the role of RTO market monitoring units and will count on them as the first line of defense against problems. The Commission will ensure procompetitive market structures by identifying and remedying problems, assessing market and infrastructure conditions against objective benchmarks, and periodically reviewing and revising market rules for sustained, long-term development of energy markets. To this end, the Commission will publish a Seasonal Market Assessment in advance of the summer cooling season and again before the winter heating season, assessing conditions and prioritizing actions needed for improvement of market performance. This will allow for correction of major potential problems in the markets before they become serious. In addition, the Commission will continue to ensure that mergers and consolidations are consistent with pro-competitive goals. The Commission will detect abuses of market power quickly and use prohibitions and penalties as necessary to remove, prevent, and deter abuses. The Commission will conduct investigations as warranted and act on complaints, using litigation before administrative law judges as necessary.

**Resource Administration.**—Efficient administration of resources facilitates the Commission's ability to accomplish its regulatory mission. Resource administration includes human resources management and development, financial management, procurement, strategic planning, information technology, and external communications.

#### Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Reimbursable obligations ...	179	192	200
99.9 Total new obligations .....	179	192	200

#### Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	1,170	1,250	1,250

#### CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

##### [(DEFERRAL)] (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

[Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, \$40,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2002: *Provided*, That funds] All balances under this heading are hereby transferred to the "Fossil Energy Research and Development" account for use in the Clean Coal Power Initiative: *Provided*, That all commitments to existing projects may be continued and executed under existing agreements: *Provided further*, That new projects undertaken with these funds shall comply with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 5903d: *Provided further*, That no project may be selected for which sufficient funding is not available to provide for the total project: *Provided further*, That the Department may include provisions for royalties or other means of repayment of Government contributions to individual projects including repayments from sale and licensing of technologies from both domestic and foreign transactions: *Provided further*, That such repayments shall be retained by the Department, subject to appropriation in advance, for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That any technology selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology, and any project selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Project for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. 7651n, and Chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. 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

**General and special funds—Continued****CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY—Continued****[(DEFERRAL)] (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued**

selected. (42 U.S.C. 5901–20; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89–0235–0–1–271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations .....	16	14	.....
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	344	337	331
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	104	42	40
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	–95	–34	–371
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	353	345	.....
23.95 Total new obligations .....	–16	–14	.....
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	337	331	.....
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred .....	–67	–40	.....
55.00 Advance appropriation .....	171	82	40
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	104	42	40
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	321	240	179
73.10 Total new obligations .....	16	14	.....
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	–97	–75	.....
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	.....	.....	–179
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	240	179	.....
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	97	75	.....
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	104	42	40
90.00 Outlays .....	97	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 transferred to the Fossil Energy Research and Development account to increase efficiency by placing the entire federal coal research effort under one umbrella, the President's Coal Research Initiative. These funds can continue to be used to meet previous commitments in the earlier program, with surplus funds available for ongoing projects or the newer initiative within the reorganized program.

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89–0235–0–1–271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent .....	6	6	.....
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	1	1	.....
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	2	2	.....
25.2 Other services .....	6	4	.....
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	1	1	.....
99.9 Total new obligations .....	16	14	.....

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89–0235–0–1–271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	65	66	.....

**[(ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION)]****[(RESCISSION)]**

[Of the unobligated balances under this heading, \$2,000,000 are rescinded.] (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89–5180–0–2–271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	3	2	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	–1	–2	.....
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations .....	.....	2	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	2	2	2
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	2	2	2
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded .....	–1	–2	.....
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	10	9	7
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations .....	.....	–2	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	9	7	7
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	–1	–2	.....
90.00 Outlays .....	.....	.....	.....

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

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, 2002] for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

## Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–5428–0–2–271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year .....	262	262	262
Appropriations:			
05.00 Elk Hills school lands fund .....			–36
07.99 Balance, end of year .....	262	262	226

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–5428–0–2–271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0) .....	36	36	72
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	36	36	72
23.95 Total new obligations .....	–36	–36	–72

## New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund) .....			36
55.00 Advance appropriation .....	36	36	36
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	36	36	72

## Change in obligated balances:

73.10 Total new obligations .....	36	36	72
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	–36	–36	–72

## Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	36	36	72
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## Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority .....	36	36	72
90.00 Outlays .....	36	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 2003, the budget requests \$36 million in 2003 for the fifth installment payment.

## ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

The budget 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 renewal and related energy research. The budget assumes that 1.2 billion of the bonus bids that would come to the Federal Government in 2004 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
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:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund) .....	3	3	3

## Change in obligated balances:

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	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).

## NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operations, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 2000, \$8,000,000 to remain available until expended.

## General and special funds—Continued

## NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE—Continued

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2) .....	4	4	8
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....		4	8
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	8	8	8
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	8	12	16
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-4	-4	-8
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	4	8	8
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....			8
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	8	8	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	8	8	8
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....		4	4
73.10 Total new obligations .....	4	4	8
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....		-4	-8
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	4	4	4
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....		4	4
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....			4
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....		4	8
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	8	8	8
90.00 Outlays .....		4	8

On July 10, 2000 the President directed the Department of Energy to establish a 2-million barrel home heating oil component of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) in the Northeast. The intent was to create a buffer loose enough to allow commercial companies to compensate for interruptions in supply or severe weather, but not so large as to dissuade suppliers from responding to increasing prices as a sign that more supply is needed. Two million barrels of oil would give Northeast consumers adequate supplies for approximately 10 days, the time required for ships to carry heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York harbor for distribution. The Department issued a solicitation to exchange crude oil from the SPR for two million barrels of distillate heating oil stocks and for storage facilities in the Northeast. Contracts were awarded on August 17, 2000, for two million barrels of heating oil and storage tank capacity in Connecticut and in New Jersey. In November 2000, Congress amended the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 2000 providing clear authority for the reserve. On March 6, 2001 Energy Secretary Abraham formally notified Congress that the Administration would establish the Reserve as a permanent part of America's energy readiness effort, separate from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. On August 6, 2001 the Secretary approved the relocation of 250,000 barrels of heating oil inventory from Connecticut to Rhode Island, giving the reserve a third location from which it could distribute fuel. The FY 2001 budget request for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve was financed with \$8 million (new BA of \$4 million and a transfer of \$4 million from the SPR Petroleum Account). The request included continued leasing of commercial storage space, third party inspections, and development of an internet sales platform. For 2002, the Department requested \$8 million in new budget authority that supports the continued operation of the reserve, solicitation support from Defense Energy Support Center, and lease of com-

mercial storage space. The FY 2003 (\$8 million) request continues operation of the reserve, solicitation support from the Defense Energy Support Center, and lease of commercial storage space.

## 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, **[\$95,000,000]** \$212,045,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall 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 not to exceed \$6,000,000 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 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 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]** activities: *Provided further*, That all proceeds and recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, 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, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

## Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year .....	9,144	10,849	12,055
Receipts:			
02.20 Receipts from nuclear powered electric utilities .....	689	640	647
02.40 Net earnings on investments .....	1,243	688	752
02.99 Total receipts and collections .....	1,932	1,328	1,399
04.00 Total: Balances and collections .....	11,076	12,177	13,454
Appropriations:			
05.00 Nuclear waste disposal .....	-202	-95	-212
05.01 Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board .....	-22	-24	-25
05.02 Nuclear Regulatory Commission .....	-3	-3	-3
05.99 Total appropriations .....	-227	-122	-240
07.99 Balance, end of year .....	10,849	12,055	13,214

## Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Nuclear waste disposal fund .....	122	59	150
00.02 Program direction .....	65	58	62
10.00 Total new obligations .....	187	117	212
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	12	20	
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	193	97	212

23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	205	117	212
23.95	Total new obligations	-187	-117	-212
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	20		

**New budget authority (gross), detail:**

Discretionary:				
40.20	Appropriation (special fund)	204	97	212
40.48	Portion applied to liquidate deficiencies	-11		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	193	97	212

**Change in obligated balances:**

72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	74	87	58
73.10	Total new obligations	187	117	212
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-176	-146	-155
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	87	58	115

**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	86	50	107
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	90	96	48
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	176	146	155

**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00	Budget authority	193	97	212
90.00	Outlays	176	146	155

**Memorandum (non-add) entries:**

92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities:			
	Par value	17,551	21,060	23,674
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities:			
	Par value	21,060	23,674	25,344

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)**

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	191	95	210
90.00 Outlays .....	174	144	153

Growing quantities of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste have been accumulating at commercial nuclear reactor sites and storage facilities across the country for half a century. They come from nuclear plants generating commercial electric power, nuclear weapons production, the operation of naval reactors, and Federal research and development activities. At Congress's direction, DOE has investigated the suitability of a storage site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas, for over 20 years. Based on sound science and compelling national interests, the Secretary of Energy has informed the Governor of Nevada of his intent to recommend the Yucca Mountain site to the President for development as a geologic repository for the Nation's nuclear waste. Should the site be formally designated this year, current plans call for the repository to open in 2010. The budget provides sufficient funding for DOE to prepare a license application to meet that deadline. If the site is designated, the Administration also will seek additional funding to begin essential transportation-related activities and provide a long-term management and financing plan for the entire licensing and construction effort. The Administration is committed to ensuring the environmentally sound and safe disposal of the Nation's radioactive waste.

In 2001, actual interest earnings were \$1,243 million, and they are estimated to decline to \$688 million in 2002 and \$742 million in 2003. The reason for the decline is that the decrease in market interest rates in 2001 significantly increased the market value of the zero-coupon bonds held by the fund, and the interest on these bonds is calculated as the change in market value. In 2002 and 2003, interest earnings are projected based on the effective yield method, instead of estimating the change in market value. We use the effective yield approach, because interest rates are impossible to predict accurately and because it is a simple method of projecting

what will happen in the future "on average." The effective yield method is consistent with a small increase in market value.

**Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:				
0100	Uninvested balance .....	5	1	.....
U.S. Securities:				
0101	Par value .....	17,551	21,060	23,674
0102	Unrealized discounts .....	- 8,328	- 10,099	- 11,556
0199	Total balance, start of year .....	9,230	10,962	12,118
Cash income during the year:				
Current law:				
Offsetting receipts (proprietary):				
1220	Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy .....	689	640	647
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):				
1240	Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy .....	1,243	688	752
1299	Income under present law .....	1,932	1,328	1,399
Cash outgo during year:				
Current law:				
4500	Nuclear waste disposal fund .....	- 174	- 144	- 155
4501	Nuclear Regulatory Commission .....	- 21	- 23	- 25
4502	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board .....	- 3	- 3	- 3
4599	Outgo under current law ( - ) .....	- 198	- 170	- 183
Unexpended balance, end of year:				
8700	Uninvested balance .....	1	.....	.....
Federal securities:				
8701	Par value .....	21,060	23,674	25,344
8702	Unrealized discounts .....	- 10,099	- 11,556	- 12,010
8799	Total balance, end of year .....	10,962	12,118	13,334

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent .....	16	17	17
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	2	2	2
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	18	19	19
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits .....	7	7	7
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .....	2	2	2
23.2	Rental payments to others .....	2	3	3
25.1	Advisory and assistance services .....	33	16	16
25.2	Other services .....	4	4	4
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	5	5	5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	99	55	150
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	1	1	1
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	16	5	5
99.9	Total new obligations .....	187	117	212

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	181	200	211

**URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND****Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
01.99	Balance, start of year .....	2,024	2,374	2,840
Receipts:				
02.00	Assessments .....	181	186	190
02.40	Earnings on investments .....	124	160	170
02.41	General fund payment .....	419	420	442
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
02.99	Total receipts and collections .....	724	766	802
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
04.00	Total: Balances and collections .....	2,748	3,140	3,642
Appropriations:				
05.00	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund .....	- 374	- 300	- 236

**General and special funds—Continued****URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING  
FUND—Continued****Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
07.99 Balance, end of year .....	2,374	2,840	3,406

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund) .....	374	300	236
41.00 Transferred to other accounts .....	-374	-300	-236

43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....			
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**Change in obligated balances:**

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	135	2	
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....		-2	
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts .....	-132		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	2		

**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....		2	
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**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00 Budget authority .....			
90.00 Outlays .....		2	

**Memorandum (non-add) entries:**

92.01 Total investments, start of year: Federal securities:			
Par value .....	2,163	2,556	3,042
92.02 Total investments, end of year: Federal securities:			
Par value .....	2,556	3,042	3,615

Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund activities were transferred to the Uranium Facilities Maintenance and Remediation account in 2001.

**Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Unexpended balance, start of year:</b>			
0100 Uninvested balance .....	31	47	
U.S. Securities:			
0101 Par value .....	2,163	2,556	3,042
0102 Unrealized discounts .....	-37	-35	-40
0199 Total balance, start of year .....	2,159	2,570	3,002
<b>Cash income during the year:</b>			
Current law:			
Receipts:			
1200 Assessments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund .....	181	186	190
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):			
1240 Earnings on investments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund .....	124	160	170
1241 General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund .....	419	420	442
1299 Income under present law .....	724	766	802
<b>Cash outgo during year:</b>			
Current law:			
4500 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund .....		-2	
4501 Uranium facilities maintenance and remediation .....	-315	-334	-227
4599 Outgo under current law (-) .....	-315	-336	-227
<b>Unexpended balance, end of year:</b>			
8700 Uninvested balance .....	47		
Federal securities:			
8701 Par value .....	2,556	3,042	3,615
8702 Unrealized discounts .....	-35	-40	
8799 Total balance, end of year .....	2,570	3,002	3,575

**Public enterprise funds:****ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
09.01 Isotope production and distribution .....	23	24	20
09.02 Isotope production facility project .....	3	2	2
10.00 Total new obligations .....	26	26	22

**Budgetary resources available for obligation:**

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	4	5	4
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	27	26	22
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	31	31	26
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-26	-26	-22
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	5	4	4

**New budget authority (gross), detail:**

Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash) .....	27	26	22

**Change in obligated balances:**

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	9	9	9
73.10 Total new obligations .....	26	26	22
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-27	-26	-22
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	9	9	9

**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	27	26	22
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**Offsets:**

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources—Expenditure transfers .....	-19	-17	-14
88.40 Non-Federal sources .....	-8	-9	-8
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash) .....	-27	-26	-22

**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00 Budget authority .....			
90.00 Outlays .....	-1		

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.

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	3	3	3
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	20	20	16
32.0 Land and structures .....	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations .....	26	26	22

**Trust Funds****ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	5	5	5
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	5	5	5

**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00	Budget authority .....			
90.00	Outlays .....			

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		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	11	1	1
73.20	Total outlays (gross) .....	-10		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	1	1	1
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>				
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	10		
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....			
90.00	Outlays .....	10		

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, **[\$4,891,000] \$4,784,000**, to remain available until expended; in addition, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, 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]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorization legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>				
Direct program:				
00.01	Program direction .....	5	5	5
Reimbursable program:				
09.01	Purchase power and wheeling .....	34	34	20
09.02	Customer advances .....			14
10.00	Total new obligations .....	39	39	39
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	1		
22.00	New budget authority (gross) .....	38	39	39
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	39	39	39
23.95	Total new obligations .....	-39	-39	-39
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation .....	4	5	5
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)—Purchase Power and Wheeling .....	34	34	34
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross) .....	38	39	39
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	2	1	1
73.10	Total new obligations .....	39	39	39
73.20	Total outlays (gross) .....	-39	-39	-39
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	1	1	1
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	38	39	39
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	1		
87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	39	39	39
<b>Offsets:</b>				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources—Purchase Power and Wheeling Offsetting Collections .....	-34	-34	-34
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	4	5	5
90.00	Outlays .....	6	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 contracting for use 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 transmission and 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 \$87 million for fiscal year 2001 and are estimated to be \$165 million for 2002 and \$98 million for 2003.

**Purchase power and wheeling.**—Between 2001 and 2004, the Southeastern Power Administration will phase-out Fed-

**General and special funds—Continued****OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER  
ADMINISTRATION—Continued**

eral 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.

Beginning in 2003, the Administration proposes that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' operation and maintenance costs in Southeastern's service area be funded from Southeastern receipts derived from the sale of power and related services.

Note:—The proprietary receipts estimate for 2003 assumes implementation of a proposal to fund power-related Corps of Engineers operation and maintenance expenses directly from Southeastern receipts.

**Object Classification** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent .....	3	3	3
25.2 Other services .....	2	2	2
99.0 Direct obligations .....	5	5	5
99.0 Reimbursable obligations .....	34	34	34
99.9 Total new obligations .....	39	39	39

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	42	43	40

**CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION****Unavailable Collections** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2) .....	9		
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	9		
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-9		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund) .....	9		
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	5	5	
73.10 Total new obligations .....	9		
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-10	-5	

74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	5		
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**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances .....	10	5	
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**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00 Budget authority .....	9		
90.00 Outlays .....	10	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 2001 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydropower 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, **[\$28,038,000] \$28,444,000**, to remain available until expended; in addition, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, not to exceed **[\$5,200,000] \$8,412,000** in reimbursements, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 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. *(Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.)*

**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
Direct program:			
00.01 System operation & maintenance .....	4	3	4
00.03 Construction .....	7	6	6
00.04 Program direction .....	19	20	18
02.93 Direct program subtotal .....	30	29	28
Reimbursable program:			
09.10 Reimbursable activities .....	8	15	8
09.20 Customer advances .....			8
09.99 Total reimbursable program .....	8	15	16
10.00 Total new obligations .....	38	44	44
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	1		
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	37	44	44
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	38	44	44
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-38	-44	-44
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	29	29	28
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash) .....	9	15	16
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	-1		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary) .....	8	15	16
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	37	44	44
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	10	11	11
73.10 Total new obligations .....	38	44	44
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-38	-44	-44

74.00	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	1		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	11	11	11
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	28	33	34
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	10	11	11
87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	38	44	44
<b>Offsets:</b>				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources .....	-5	-8	-7
88.40	Non-Federal sources .....	-4	-7	-9
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash) .....	-9	-15	-16
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	1		
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>				
89.00	Budget authority .....	29	29	28
90.00	Outlays .....	29	29	28

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)**

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	28	28	27
90.00 Outlays .....	28	28	27

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 program costs related to the operation, maintenance, and support functions of the power system and includes salaries and benefits, travel, support services, rent, communications, and other related expenses.

**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 \$81 million were deposited in the Treasury in 2001. Proprietary receipts are estimated to be \$91 million in 2002 and \$39 million in 2003.

**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.

Beginning in 2003, the Administration proposes that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' operation and maintenance costs in Southwestern's service area be funded from Southwestern receipts derived from the sale of related services.

Note.—Proprietary receipts estimate for 2003 assumes implementation of proposal to find power-related Corps of Engineers operation and maintenance expenses directly from Southwestern receipts.

**Object Classification (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Direct obligations:</b>			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent .....	10	11	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	4	4	4
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	7
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	2	1	1
31.0 Equipment .....	4	3	4
99.0 Direct obligations .....	30	29	28
99.0 Reimbursable obligations .....	8	15	16
99.9 Total new obligations .....	38	44	44

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	178	177	178

**CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION**

**Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year .....			
<b>Receipts:</b>			
02.20 Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwest Power Ad .....	1		
<b>Appropriations:</b>			
05.00 Continuing fund, Southwest Power Administration .....	-1		
07.99 Balance, end of year .....			

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.

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Direct Program Activity .....	1		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2) .....	1		

**General and special funds—Continued****CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	1		
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-1		
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund) .....	1		
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
73.10 Total new obligations .....	1		
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-1		
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority .....	1		
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	1		
90.00 Outlays .....	1		

**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, **[\$171,938,000]** \$168,788,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$166,651,000]** \$164,635,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund[: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, \$6,000,000 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 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]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
Operating expenses:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance .....	37	38	38
00.04 Program direction .....	115	116	114
00.05 Utah mitigation and conservation fund .....	6	6	
00.91 Total operating expenses .....	158	160	152
01.01 Capital investment .....	24	18	18
09.01 Reimbursable program .....	232	698	645
10.00 Total new obligations .....	414	876	815
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	29	54	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	438	823	814
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	467	877	815
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-414	-876	-815
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	54	1	
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	19	11	10
40.20 Appropriation (special fund) .....	154	167	159
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	173	178	169
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash) .....	253	645	645

68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	12		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary) .....	265	645	645
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross) .....	438	823	814

**Change in obligated balances:**

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	138	180	237
73.10 Total new obligations .....	414	876	815
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-359	-819	-819
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	-12		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	180	237	233

**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	268	728	724
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	91	91	95
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	359	819	819

**Offsets:**

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources .....	-71	-178	-179
88.40 Non-Federal sources .....	-182	-467	-466
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash) .....	-253	-645	-645
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired) .....	-12		

**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00 Budget authority .....	173	178	169
90.00 Outlays .....	106	174	174

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)**

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	167	172	163
90.00 Outlays .....	100	168	168

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, 264 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 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 covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Central Utah Project and the Colorado River Storage Project in the State of Utah. The FY 2003 President's Budget proposes to end Western's mitigation funding of this activity. Western sells and transmits power from two projects in Utah and provides mitigation funding separately for these operations. Western does not transmit power from the Central Utah Project or from any other projects in Utah.

**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.

Beginning in FY 2003, the Administration proposes that financing of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' operation and maintenance costs in Western's service area, allocated to the power function for repayment, may be funded from Western receipts derived from the sale of power and related services.

#### Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	55	57	59
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	4	4	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	60	62	65
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	20	21	21
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	6	6	5
22.0 Transportation of things .....	3	3	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA .....	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	4	3	3
25.2 Other services .....	28	25	24
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	7	7	7
31.0 Equipment .....	11	11	10
32.0 Land and structures .....	33	30	29
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	6	6	

99.0 Direct obligations .....	182	178	170
99.0 Reimbursable obligations .....	232	698	645
99.9 Total new obligations .....	414	876	815

#### Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	1,023	1,052	1,022

#### EMERGENCY FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

##### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5069-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Direct Program Activity .....	43		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2) .....	43		
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	43		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	44	1	1
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-43		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	1	1	1
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund) .....	43		
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....		7	
73.10 Total new obligations .....	43		
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-36	-7	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	7		
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority .....	36		
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances .....		7	
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	36	7	
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	43		
90.00 Outlays .....	36	7	

A continuing fund of \$500,000 maintained from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service. The fund was activated during 2001 to finance power purchases associated with below-normal hydropower generation.

#### FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydro-electric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, **[\$2,663,000]** \$2,734,000, 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, 2002.*)

##### Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year .....	5	4	4
Receipts:			
02.20 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund .....	2	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections .....	7	7	7
Appropriations:			
05.00 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund .....	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year .....	4	4	4

**General and special funds—Continued****FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	3	3	3
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2	-3	-3
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	2	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2	3	3
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	2	3	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 official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500.

During fiscal year [2002] 2003, no new direct loan obligations may be made. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

**Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
09.02 Power business line	2,981	1,876	1,685
09.03 Residential exchange	68	144	144
09.05 Bureau of Reclamation	54	57	59
09.06 Corps of Engineers	117	117	125
09.07 Colville settlement	20	20	23
09.10 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	4	15	16
09.20 Planning council	7	8	8
09.21 Fish and Wildlife	103	150	150
09.23 Transmission business line	216	296	291
09.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	31	35	35
09.25 interest	452	442	459
09.26 Pension and health benefits	8	56	36

09.29 total operating expenses	4,061	3,199	3,013
Capital investment:			
09.41 Power business line	65	105	117
09.42 Transmission services	183	300	406
09.43 Fish and wildlife	17	26	42
09.44 Capital equipment	17	35	38
09.45 Capitalized bond premiums		2	3
09.46 Conservation & energy efficiency		26	25
09.49 total capital investment	282	494	631
09.50 Projects funded in advance	18	25	25
10.00 Total new obligations	4,361	3,735	3,687
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	947	734	800
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	4,148	3,801	3,686
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5,095	4,535	4,486
23.95 Total new obligations	-4,361	-3,735	-3,687
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	734	800	800
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Mandatory:			
67.10 Authority to borrow	260	251	228
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	4,027	3,787	3,706
69.47 Portion applied to repay debt	-139	-237	-247
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	3,888	3,550	3,459
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	4,148	3,784	3,669
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	200	197	197
73.10 Total new obligations	4,361	3,735	3,687
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-4,364	-3,735	-3,687
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	197	197	197
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	4,148	3,801	3,687
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	216	-66	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	4,364	3,735	3,687
<b>Offsets:</b>			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-90	-90	-90
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-3,937	-3,697	-3,616
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-4,027	-3,787	-3,706
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority	121	14	-19
90.00 Outlays	337	-52	-19

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 9 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 2002 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-five 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. The FY 2003 budget includes a proposal to increase BPA borrowing authority by \$700 million to finance planned infrastructure investments.

*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 2003.

*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 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 30 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. In implementing the new borrowing authority, Bonneville will encourage private-sector or other non-federal financing or joint financing of transmission line expansions and additions, develop a five-year investment plan with the participation of the regional Infrastructure Technical Review Committee or its successor in the region, use funds only for authorized purposes, include the proposed use of the funds in its annual budget submissions, and select projects based on cost effectiveness criteria for achieving the objective. 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 tribu-

taries, 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 2003 capital obligations are estimated to be \$631 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2003, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In 2001, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$588 million and also expects to make payments of \$691 million in 2002 and \$718 million in 2003. The 2003 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$471 million), and amortization (\$247 million). BPA also received credits totaling \$593 million applied against its Treasury payments to reflect amounts diverted to fish mitigation efforts in the Columbia and Snake River systems.

*Direct loans.*—During 2003, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

*Operating results.*—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$3.7 billion in 2003.

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.

#### Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:				
1210	Outstanding, start of year .....	2	2	2
1290	Outstanding, end of year .....	2	2	2

**Public enterprise funds—Continued****BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued****Statement of Operations** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
0101 Revenue .....	3,039	4,101	2,965	2,965
0102 Expense .....	-2,717	-4,201	-2,761	-2,761
0105 Net income or loss (-) .....	322	-100	204	204

**Balance Sheet** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>ASSETS:</b>				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury .....	784	597	374	374
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net .....	3	4	3	3
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net .....	237	382	300	300
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 .....	56	77	77	77
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net .....	3,239	3,294	3,355	3,355
1901 Other assets .....	7,497	7,292	7,290	7,290
1999 Total assets .....	11,818	11,648	11,401	11,401
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>				
2102 Federal liabilities: Interest payable .....	29	33	33	33
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable .....	131	255	250	250
2203 Debt .....	9,934	8,870	8,980	8,980
2207 Other .....	529	1,453	1,000	1,000
2999 Total liabilities .....	10,623	10,611	10,263	10,263
<b>NET POSITION:</b>				
3300 Cumulative results of operations .....	1,195	1,037	1,138	1,138
3999 Total net position .....	1,195	1,037	1,138	1,138
4999 Total liabilities and net position .....	11,818	11,648	11,401	11,401

**Object Classification** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	180	154	152
11.3 Other than full-time permanent .....	3	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	17	15	15
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	200	171	169
Civilian personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	2	20	21
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	45	37	36
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	9	8	7
22.0 Transportation of things .....	6	5	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA .....	11	9	9
23.2 Rental payments to others .....	11	9	9
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	5	5	4
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	11	10	10
25.2 Other services .....	3,298	2,811	2,775
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	189	161	159
25.5 Research and development contracts .....	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	41	35	35
31.0 Equipment .....	24	20	20
32.0 Land and structures .....	22	19	19
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	24	20	20
43.0 Interest and dividends .....	461	393	387
99.0 Reimbursable obligations .....	4,361	3,735	3,687
99.9 Total new obligations .....	4,361	3,735	3,687

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	2,880	3,259	3,278

**BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND**

(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

The FY 2003 budget request includes a proposal to increase Bonneville's current \$3.75 billion borrowing authority by \$700 million. The new borrowing authority will allow BPA to finance additional infrastructure investments. BPA plans to obligate these funds in FY 2004, \$113 million; FY 2005, \$498 million; and FY 2006, \$89 million.

**COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION****Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
09.01 Program direction .....	33	36	39
09.02 Colorado River storage project .....	300	379	355
09.03 Fort Peck project .....	23	23	16
09.04 Other projects .....	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations .....	356	439	411
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	18	54	54
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	392	439	411
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	410	493	465
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-356	-439	-411
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	54	54	54
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash) .....	392	465	433
68.27 Capital transfer to general fund .....	-26	-26	-22
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary) .....	392	439	411
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	29	23	23
73.10 Total new obligations .....	356	439	411
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-362	-439	-411
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	23	23	23
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	362	439	411
<b>Offsets:</b>			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources .....	-8	-9	-9
88.40 Non-Federal sources .....	-384	-456	-424
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash) .....	-392	-465	-433
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	1	-25	-21
90.00 Outlays .....	-29	-25	-21

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs** (in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	-26	-26	-22
90.00 Outlays .....	-30	-26	-22

Western's operation and maintenance (O&M) and power marketing expenses for the Colorado River storage project, the Colorado River basin project, the Seedskaadee 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 interconnected 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 O&M 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 and Towaoc Canal in southwestern Colorado.

#### Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2000 actual	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>ASSETS:</b>				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury .....	47	77	77	77
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net .....	27	1	1	1
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net .....	20	45	45	45
Other Federal assets:				
1802 Inventories and related properties .....	2	3	3	3
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net .....	70	78	78	78
1901 Other assets .....	87	88	88	88
1999 Total assets .....	253	292	292	292
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>				
Federal liabilities:				
2101 Accounts payable .....	1	-2	-2	-2
2105 Other .....	246	250	250	250
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable .....	25	16	16	16
2207 Other .....	6	18	18	18
2999 Total liabilities .....	278	282	282	282
<b>NET POSITION:</b>				
3300 Cumulative results of operations .....	-25	10	10	10
3999 Total net position .....	-25	10	10	10
4999 Total liabilities and net position .....	253	292	292	292

#### Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Personnel compensation:</b>			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	15	16	18
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	17	18	20

12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	6	6	7
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 .....	2	2	2
25.2 Other services .....	313	387	359
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	3	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	3	2	3
31.0 Equipment .....	3	2	2
32.0 Land and structures .....	6	5	4
43.0 Interest and dividends .....		11	8
99.9 Total new obligations .....	356	439	411

#### Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	249	268	268

## DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

### Federal Funds

#### General and special funds:

##### DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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), **[\$210,853,000]** \$307,159,000, 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 **[\$137,810,000]** \$137,524,000 in fiscal year **[2002]** 2003 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 **[2002]** 2003 so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2002]** 2003 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than **[\$73,043,000]** \$169,635,000. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

#### Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year .....	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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
00.01 Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation .....	94	102	87
00.02 Office of Policy and International Affairs .....	16	19	22
00.03 Chief Information Officer .....	1	1	84
00.04 Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs .....	5	5	5
00.05 Office of Public Affairs .....	4	4	5
00.07 General Counsel .....	23	24	24
00.08 Office of the Secretary .....	4	7	5
00.09 Board of Contract Appeals .....	1	1	1
00.10 Economic impact and diversity .....	6	7	7
00.11 Corporate Management Information Program .....		5	
09.01 Reimbursable program .....	66	79	70
10.00 Total new obligations .....	220	254	310

**General and special funds—Continued**DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued**Program and Financing** (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	26	39	4
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	233	219	308
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	260	258	312
23.95 Total new obligations	-220	-254	-310
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn	-1		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	39	4	2
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	127	81	170
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	126	81	170
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	107	138	138
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	233	219	308
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	64	58	90
73.10 Total new obligations	220	254	310
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-225	-222	-293
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	58	90	107
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	194	182	256
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	31	40	37
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	225	222	293
<b>Offsets:</b>			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-70	-90	-90
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-37	-48	-48
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-107	-138	-138
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority	126	81	170
90.00 Outlays	118	84	155

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs** (in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority	118	73	162
90.00 Outlays	110	76	147

**Departmental administration.**—This account funds 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 and International Affairs.**—The Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs (PI) is the primary policy advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Under Secretary on domestic policy development and implementation and international energy policy analysis and activities. PI's role is to deliver unbiased advice to Departmental leadership on existing and prospective energy-related policies, based on integrated and well-founded data and policy analysis. PI represents the Department in interagency discussions on energy and related policy, and addresses all aspects of the U.S. energy sector including energy availability, reliability,

and economic efficiency. PI has primary responsibility for the Department's international energy affairs, including energy policy issues, energy emergency and national security issues, and technology cooperation. PI considers the global and local environmental impacts of energy production and use. PI also develops and leads the Department's bilateral and multilateral cooperation and investment and trade activities with other nations and international agencies. PI works closely with the various organizational elements of the Department and other relevant federal organizations and agencies and domestic institutions to coordinate and align national security and energy emergency activities.

**Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation.**—On July 26, 2001, the Secretary of Energy announced the reorganization of the former Offices of Management and Administration and the Chief Financial Officer into the Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation. Consolidating the functions of these two organizations will facilitate better integration of budgeting and more efficient management of resources. The Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation provides the Department with centralized direction and oversight of the full range of financial and planning activities, as well as management administration services contributing to the strategic objective: "Demonstrate efficient, effective, and economical management of the Department's human capital, financial resources, and physical assets." Financial activities include strategic planning and program evaluation; budget formulation, presentation and execution; oversight of DOE-wide internal controls; operation and maintenance of the Department's payroll and financial management systems; project management and contract oversight; and program evaluation. Management and administration activities include establishing Departmental human resource and procurement policies, providing human resource and procurement services to DOE headquarters staff, managing headquarters facilities, and providing an array of other administrative services critical to the proper functioning of the Department of Energy. The budget for the Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation also supports the activities of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB), an external advisory board chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-436).

**Chief Information Officer.**—In FY 2003, the Office of the Chief Information Officer will be transferred from the Office of Security and Emergency Operations, in the Other Defense Activities account to the Departmental Administration account.

The Chief Information Officer program defines and implements policies to ensure efficient, economical and effective management, planning and acquisition of information resources in support of the Department's missions. The program is also responsible for coordinating corporate cyber security policy, planning and technical development; directing the replacement of outdated corporate information systems; and delivering shared or common services.

**Congressional and intergovernmental affairs.**—This office is responsible for coordinating, directing, and promoting the Secretary's and the Department's policies and legislative initiatives 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 opinions, 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 leads management of the Department 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 which promote inclusion in all aspects of the Department's human capital and financial resources by increasing diversity in hiring, contracting, internships, mentoring, and other developmental programs; 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 is responsible for the Office of Employee Concerns which manages the whistle blower reform initiative; employee surveys; and eliminating practices of racial profiling.

**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.

**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 \$53.0 million has been provided from 1999 through 2002 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 legisla-

tive and regulatory mandates. In FY 2002, the CMIP project was funded by the Office of Security and Emergency Operations (SO), and Departmental Administration for \$15 million. In FY 2003, the Chief Information Officer 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		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Direct obligations:</b>				
<b>Personnel compensation:</b>				
11.1	Full-time permanent .....	55	70	79
11.3	Other than full-time permanent .....	7	8	7
11.5	Other personnel compensation .....	3	4	3
11.9	Total personnel compensation .....	65	82	89
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits .....	21	24	26
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .....	2	2	3
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	1	1	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services .....	10	11	11
25.2	Other services .....	26	24	77
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	7	8	8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	14	14	16
25.6	Medical care .....	2	2	2
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	2	3	2
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	4	4	4
99.0	Direct obligations .....	154	175	240
99.0	Reimbursable obligations .....	66	79	70
99.9	Total new obligations .....	220	254	310

#### Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	842	903	975

#### 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, **[\$32,430,000]** **\$38,872,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002; additional authorizing legislation required.*)

#### Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276		2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>				
10.00	Total new obligations .....	34	33	39
<b>Budgetary resources available for obligation:</b>				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	1		
22.00	New budget authority (gross) .....	33	33	39
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	34	33	39
23.95	Total new obligations .....	-34	-33	-39
<b>New budget authority (gross), detail:</b>				
<b>Discretionary:</b>				
40.00	Appropriation .....	32	33	39
42.00	Transferred from other accounts .....	1		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary) .....	33	33	39
<b>Change in obligated balances:</b>				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year .....	5	5	5
73.10	Total new obligations .....	34	33	39
73.20	Total outlays (gross) .....	-34	-33	-38
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year .....	5	5	6
<b>Outlays (gross), detail:</b>				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	28	28	33
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances .....	6	5	5
87.00	Total outlays (gross) .....	34	33	38

**General and special funds—Continued****OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—Continued****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued**

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	33	33	39
90.00 Outlays .....	34	33	38

**Budget Authority and Outlays Excluding Full Funding for Federal Retiree Costs (in millions of dollars)**

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Net budget authority and outlays:</b>			
89.00 Budget authority .....	32	32	38
90.00 Outlays .....	33	32	37

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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Personnel compensation:</b>			
11.1 Full-time permanent .....	18	19	23
11.5 Other personnel compensation .....	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation .....	19	20	24
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits .....	6	5	6
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons .....	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	5		
25.2 Other services .....		4	5
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations .....	34	33	39

**Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment .....	266	262	266

**Intragovernmental funds:****WORKING CAPITAL FUND****Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)**

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
<b>Obligations by program activity:</b>			
09.01 Payroll and other personnel .....	1	5	5
<b>Administrative services:</b>			
09.10 Supplies .....	3	3	3
09.11 Postage .....	2	2	2
09.12 Photocopying .....	2	2	2
09.13 Printing & graphics .....	4	3	3
09.14 Building rental, operations & maintenance .....	55	56	56

09.19 Total, Administrative services .....	66	66	66
<b>Information management systems &amp; operations:</b>			
09.20 Telecommunication .....	7	7	7
09.21 Office automation equipment & support .....	1	1	1
09.22 Networking .....	7	6	6
09.29 Total, Information management systems & operations .....	15	14	14
<b>Procurement services:</b>			
09.30 Contract closeout .....	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations .....	83	86	86

**Budgetary resources available for obligation:**

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year .....	8	10	10
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	84	86	86
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation .....	92	96	96
23.95 Total new obligations .....	-83	-86	-86
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year .....	10	10	10

**New budget authority (gross), detail:**

<b>Discretionary:</b>			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash) .....	84	86	86

**Change in obligated balances:**

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year .....	23	28	28
73.10 Total new obligations .....	83	86	86
73.20 Total outlays (gross) .....	-77	-86	-86
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year .....	28	28	28

**Outlays (gross), detail:**

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority .....	73	83	83
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances .....	4	3	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross) .....	77	86	86

**Offsets:**

<b>Against gross budget authority and outlays:</b>			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources .....	-84	-86	-86

**Net budget authority and outlays:**

89.00 Budget authority .....			
90.00 Outlays .....	-7		

The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides the following common administrative services: rent and building operations, telecommunications, network connectivity, automated office systems, payroll and personnel processing, supplies, printing, copying, mail, on-line learning, 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	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
23.1 Rental payments to GSA .....	32	44	44
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges .....	15	22	22
24.0 Printing and reproduction .....	3	6	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services .....	2		
25.2 Other services .....	22	9	9
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts .....	2	1	1
25.6 Medical care .....	4		
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment .....	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	1	3	3
31.0 Equipment .....	1		
99.9 Total new obligations .....	83	86	86

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

Appropriations under this Act for the current fiscal year shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services.



From appropriations under this Act, transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

None of the funds made available to the Department of Energy under this Act shall be used to implement or finance authorized price support or loan guarantee programs unless specific provision is made for such programs in an appropriations Act.

The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, private or foreign: *Provided*, That revenues and other moneys received by or for the account of the Department of Energy or otherwise generated by sale of products in connection with projects of the Department appropriated under this Act may be [retained] *received* by the Secretary of Energy, [to be available until expended,] and, *subject to appropriation in advance within two years of such receipt*, be used only for plant construction, operation, costs, and payments to cost-sharing entities as provided in appropriate cost-sharing contracts or agreements: *Provided further*, That [the remainder of revenues after the making of such payments] *amounts in excess of such appropriation* shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That any contract, agreement, or provision thereof entered into by the Secretary pursuant to this authority shall not be executed prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than 3 calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full comprehensive report on such project, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project].

No funds provided in this Act may be expended by the Department of Energy to prepare, issue, or process procurement documents for programs or projects for which appropriations have not been made.

In addition to other authorities set forth in this Act, the Secretary may accept fees and contributions from public and private sources, to be deposited in a contributed funds account, and prosecute projects using such fees and contributions in cooperation with other Federal, State or private agencies or concerns. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

## GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2001 actual	2002 est.	2003 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission .....	1	12	13
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs. ....	12	7	7
89-223200 Proceeds from sale of excess DOE assets .....	1		
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Falcon Dam .....	3	2	2
89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration .....	81	91	90
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....			-51
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration .....	87	165	168
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....			-70
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not otherwise classified .....	34	43	43
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....			-28
89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified .....	11	55	35
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public .....	230	375	209

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to award a management and operating contract, or award a significant extension or expansion to an existing 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 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, in specificity, the substantive reasons why the Secretary believes the requirement for competition should be waived for this particular award.

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; 42 U.S.C. 7274h).

[SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to augment the \$20,000,000 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; 42 U.S.C. 7274h) unless the Department of Energy submits a reprogramming request subject to approval by the appropriate Congressional committees.]

SEC. [304] 303. 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] 304. 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] 305. None of the funds in this or any other Act for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration may be used 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 in advance that such services are not available from private sector businesses.

SEC. [307] 306. When the Department of Energy makes a user facility available to universities and other potential users, or seeks input from universities and other potential users regarding significant characteristics or equipment in a user facility or a proposed user facility, the Department shall ensure broad public notice of such availability or such need for input to universities and other potential users. [When the Department of Energy considers the participation of a university or other potential user as a formal partner in the establishment or operation of a user facility, the Department shall employ full and open competition in selecting such a partner.] For purposes of this section, the term “user facility” includes, but is not limited to: (1) a user facility as described in section 2203(a)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13503(a)(2)); (2) a National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Programs Technology Deployment Center/User Facility; and (3) any other Departmental facility designated by the Department as a user facility.

[SEC. 308. 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. [309] 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; and
- (4) the Savannah River Plant, South Carolina.

【SEC. 310】 308. The Administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration may authorize the manager of the Nevada Operations Office to engage in research, development, and demonstration activities with respect to the development, test, and evaluation capabilities necessary for operations and readiness of the Nevada Test Site: *Provided*, That of the amount allocated to the Nevada Operations Office each fiscal year from amounts available to the Department of Energy for such fiscal year for national security programs at the Nevada Test Site, not more than an amount equal to 2 percent of such amount may be used for these activities.

SEC. 309. *Section 310 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-60), is hereby repealed.*

SEC. 310. *Funds appropriated by this or any other 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 2003 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2003.*

【SEC. 311. DEPLETED URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE. Section 1 of Public Law 105-204 is amended in subsection (b)—

- (1) by inserting “except as provided in subsection (c),” after “1321-349),”; and
- (2) by striking “fiscal year 2002” and inserting “fiscal year 2005”.】

【SEC. 312. PROHIBITION OF OIL AND GAS DRILLING IN THE FINGER LAKES NATIONAL FOREST, NEW YORK. No Federal permit or lease shall be issued for oil or gas drilling in the Finger Lakes National Forest, New York, during fiscal year 2002.】 (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002.*)

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS CHAPTER

【SEC. 501. Of the funds provided in this or any other Act for “Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management” at the Department of Energy, up to \$500,000 may be available to the Secretary of Energy for safety improvements to roads along the shipping route to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant site.】

【SEC. 502. NUTWOOD LEVEE, ILLINOIS. The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-66) is amended under the heading “Title I, Department of Defense—Civil, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers—Civil, Construction, General” by inserting after “\$3,500,000” but before the “.”: *“Provided further*, That using \$400,000 of the funds appropriated herein, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, may initiate construction on the Nutwood Levee, Illinois project”.】

【SEC. 503. The Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 509) is amended as follows:

(1) by inserting in section 4(c) after “2000,” and before “costs” the following “and the additional \$32,000,000 further authorized to be appropriated by amendments to the Act in 2001,”; and

(2) by inserting in section 5 after “levels,” and before “plus” the following: “and, effective October 1, 2001, not to exceed an additional \$32,000,000 (October 1, 2001, price levels).”.]

【SEC. 504. JICARILLA, NEW MEXICO, MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM. Public Law 107-66 is amended—

(1) under the heading of “Title I, Department of Defense—Civil, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers—Civil, Construction, General”—

(A) by striking “*Provided further*, That using \$2,500,000 of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to proceed with a final design and initiate construction for the repair and replacement of the Jicarilla Municipal Water System in the town of Dulce, New Mexico.”; and

(B) insert at the end before the period the following: “: *Provided further*, That using funds provided herein, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to transfer \$2,500,000 to the Secretary of the Interior for the Bureau of Reclamation to proceed with the Jicarilla Municipal Water System in the town of Dulce, New Mexico.”; and

(2) under the heading of “Title II, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Water and Related Resources, (Including the Transfer of Funds)”, insert at the end before the period the following: “: *Provided further*, That using \$2,500,000 of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to proceed with a final design and initiate construction for the repair and replacement of the Jicarilla Municipal Water System in the town of Dulce, New Mexico”.

SEC. 505. (a) OCCOQUAN RIVER, VIRGINIA.—The project for navigation, Occoquan Creek, Virginia, authorized by the first section of the Act entitled “An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes”, approved September 19, 1890 (26 Stat. 440), is modified to direct the Secretary of the Army—

(1) to deepen the project to a depth of 9 feet; and

(2) to widen the project between Channel Marker Number 2 and the bridge at United States Route 1 to a width of 200 feet.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated to carry out the project referred to in subsection (a) by the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106-377), shall be made available to carry out the modifications to the project under subsection (a).

(c) PROJECT REDESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The project referred to in subsection (a) shall be known and designated as the “project for navigation, Occoquan River, Virginia”.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the project referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “project for navigation, Occoquan River, Virginia”.】 (*Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.*)