

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of passenger motor vehicles (not to exceed [three] 12 for replacement only), **[\$4,443,939,000] \$4,594,000,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funding for any ballistic missile defense program undertaken by the Department of Energy for the Department of Defense shall be provided by the Department of Defense according to procedures established for Work for Others by the Department of Energy]. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Stockpile stewardship	2,103	2,210	.....
00.02 Stockpile management	2,025	1,979	.....
00.03 Directed stockpile work .....	.....	.....	837
00.04 Campaigns .....	.....	.....	1,050
00.05 Readiness in technical base and facilities .....	.....	.....	1,953
00.06 Secure Transportation Asset .....	.....	91	116
00.07 Construction .....	.....	.....	414
00.08 Program direction	251	209	224
01.00 Subtotal, direct program	4,379	4,489	4,594
09.01 Reimbursable program	980	1,500	1,350
10.00 Total new obligations	5,359	5,989	5,944
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	47	61	.....
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	405	483	483
21.99 Total unobligated balance, start of year	452	544	483
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5,453	5,927	5,944
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5,904	6,471	6,427
23.95 Total new obligations	-5,359	-5,989	-5,944
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	61	.....	.....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	483	483	483
24.99 Total unobligated balance, end of year	544	483	483
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	4,400	4,444	4,594
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113 .....	.....	-17	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-4	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	4,396	4,427	4,594
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1,057	1,500	1,350
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	5,453	5,927	5,944

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	1,356	1,050	1,134
73.10 Total new obligations	5,359	5,989	5,944
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5,661	-5,905	-5,884
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-3	.....	.....
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1	.....	.....
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1,050	1,134	1,194

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3,914	4,378	4,336
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,747	1,526	1,548
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	5,661	5,905	5,884

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-950	-1,368	-1,225
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-107	-132	-125
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-1,057	-1,500	-1,350

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	4,396	4,427	4,594
90.00 Outlays	4,604	4,405	4,534

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

	(in millions of dollars)		
	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority	4,396	4,427	4,594
Outlays	4,604	4,404	4,534
Supplemental proposal:			
Budget Authority .....	.....	55	.....
Outlays .....	.....	36	17
Total:			
Budget Authority	4,396	4,482	4,594
Outlays	4,604	4,440	4,551

Beginning in FY 2001, Weapons activities appears under the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), reflecting its transfer within DOE to the newly established NNSA. Also beginning in FY 2001, changes in the structure of Weapons activities are proposed. The changes reflect maturation of the stockpile stewardship programs without underground nuclear testing, and are a result of numerous management studies that have recommended a more unified program management approach that includes closer integration of research, development, and production activities.

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 as outlined by the Stockpile Life Extension Program (SLEP); reliability assessments; weapon dismantlement and

General and special funds—Continued

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES—Continued

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. The Department is still reviewing the budget structure changes associated with RTBF, and may offer revisions as technical amendments to the Weapons Activities budget request.

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.

Construction.—Includes line item construction projects to establish, maintain, and preserve the physical infrastructure of the national security enterprise. Construction projects provide production capability as well as state-of-the-art research and development capabilities to enable continued maintenance and certification of the nuclear weapons stockpile under a comprehensive test ban treaty.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	110	107	120
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	3	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	8	8
11.9 Total personnel compensation	119	118	131
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	29	41	45
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	7	10	10
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40	36	36
25.2 Other services	198	153	148
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	11	10	7
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,198	3,397	3,530
25.5 Research and development contracts	50	53	54
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	3
31.0 Equipment	152	169	185
32.0 Land and structures	544	469	414
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	22	24	24
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	4,379	4,489	4,594
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	980	1,500	1,350
99.9 Total new obligations	5,359	5,989	5,944

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,772	1,754	1,753

OTHER NUCLEAR SECURITY ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for atomic energy defense and other national security activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, to remain available until expended \$1,583,635,000, and in addition, \$49,000,000, to become available on October 1, 2003: Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses for national security and nonproliferation (including transparency) activities in fiscal year 2001.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nonproliferation and national security	750	723	683
00.02 Fissile materials disposition	145	199	268
00.04 Naval reactors	664	677	678
00.07 Other	11	11	.....
10.00 Total new obligations	1,570	1,610	1,629
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	47	257	151
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,781	1,504	1,584
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2	.....	.....
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,828	1,761	1,735
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,570	-1,610	-1,629
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	257	151	106

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,736	1,509	1,584
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113 .....	.....	-5	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-5	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	50	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,781	1,504	1,584

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	570	618	682
73.10 Total new obligations	1,570	1,610	1,629
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,520	-1,546	-1,604
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2	.....	.....
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	618	682	707

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	990	978	1,030
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	530	568	574
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,520	1,546	1,604

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	1,781	1,504	1,584
90.00 Outlays	1,520	1,546	1,604

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

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

	(in millions of dollars)		
	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority	1,781	1,504	1,584
Outlays	1,520	1,546	1,604
Supplemental proposal:			
Budget Authority .....	.....	-40	.....
Outlays .....	.....	.....	.....
Total:			
Budget Authority	1,781	1,464	1,584
Outlays	1,520	1,546	1,604

This account includes the following activities that were included in past fiscal years under Other defense activities, but in FY 2001 are proposed to be included within this new account under the National Nuclear Security Administration:

Nonproliferation and national security.—The Department’s nonproliferation and national security activities consist of the following areas: nonproliferation and verification, research and development, arms control and nonproliferation, international nuclear safety, highly enriched uranium transparency implementation, and program direction. These activities provide policy, direction, technology development and implementation, and leadership in national and international efforts to reduce the danger to U.S. national security posed by weapons of mass destruction. FY 2001 activities include increases for the DOE portion of the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative to enhance protection and control of fissile material and prevent further plutonium separation within Russia. Key mission areas are: (1) preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction materials, technology, and expertise; (2) detecting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide; (3) reversing the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities; and (4) reducing the national security and environmental threats posed by the operation of unsafe nuclear facilities worldwide.

Fissile materials disposition.—The program is responsible for disposition of U.S. surplus weapons-useable fissile materials, providing key negotiation and technical support for efforts to attain reciprocal actions for the disposition of surplus Russian plutonium, and storage of surplus U.S. fissile materials pending disposition. Highly enriched uranium (HEU) will be blended down to low enriched uranium for use as commercial reactor fuel. Plutonium will be immobilized with ceramic material and burned as mixed oxide (MOX) fuel in existing domestic commercial reactors. Near term efforts include the design of U.S. disposition facilities, the pit disassembly and conversion facility, the MOX fuel fabrication facility, and the immobilization and associated process facility. Negotiation of a bilateral agreement with Russia to begin disposition of plutonium in the Russian Federation is expected to be completed in spring of 2000. In FY 2001, DOE will continue production mode testing and technology demonstrations for plutonium disposition; perform detailed design of two disposition facilities; start design of the immobilization facility; ship HEU for blend-down; and proceed with facilities in Russia in the initial phase of U.S.-Russia cooperation as defined in a bilateral agreement on plutonium disposition.

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 2001, the program expects to reach 5,400 cumulative reactor-years of safe operation, and will continue to support and improve operating reactors and plant components, carry out test activities and verification, develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy’s new attack submarine and next-generation aircraft carriers, and maintain or shut down aging facilities as appropriate.

Other.—This category includes obligations for a portion of the projects reviewed under the independent assessment of DOE projects funding. In addition, obligations are included for the close out of the new production reactor program.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	49	55	34
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	51	57	36
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	11	12	7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	48	35	40
25.2 Other services	72	147	118

25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	16	18	16
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,251	1,207	1,289
25.5 Research and development contracts	6	7	6
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
31.0 Equipment	51	57	52
32.0 Land and structures	51	57	52
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	1,570	1,610	1,629

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	624	663	396

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 [35] 67 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [\$4,484,349,000] \$4,551,527,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any amounts appropriated under this heading that are used to provide economic assistance under section 15 of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Land Withdrawal Act (Public Law 102-579) shall be utilized to the extent necessary to reimburse costs of financial assurances required of a contractor by any permit or license of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant issued by the State of New Mexico. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Site/project completion	1,038	977	971
00.02 Post 2006 completion	2,695	2,932	3,108
00.03 Science and technology	231	228	197
00.04 Program direction	345	338	360
00.05 EH health studies	12	.....	.....
10.00 Total new obligations	4,321	4,475	4,636
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	313	33	34
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	4,316	4,476	4,602
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2	.....	.....
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-279	.....	.....
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	2	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	4,354	4,509	4,636
23.95 Total new obligations	-4,321	-4,475	-4,636
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	33	34	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	4,310	4,484	4,552
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113 .....	.....	-17	.....
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-4	.....	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	10	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	4,316	4,467	4,552
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash) .....	.....	9	50
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	4,316	4,476	4,602

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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	1,751	1,468	1,508
73.10 Total new obligations	4,321	4,475	4,636
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-4,341	-4,435	-4,569
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-261		
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1,468	1,508	1,575
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2,816	3,136	3,236
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,525	1,299	1,333
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	4,341	4,435	4,569
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources		-9	-50
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	4,316	4,467	4,552
90.00 Outlays	4,341	4,426	4,519

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in millions of dollars)

Enacted/requested:	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Budget Authority	4,316	4,467	4,552
Outlays	4,341	4,426	4,519
Rescission proposal:			
Budget Authority		-13	
Outlays		-9	-3
Total:			
Budget Authority	4,316	4,454	4,552
Outlays	4,341	4,417	4,516

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

EM activities performed include: environmental restoration, which provides for assessments, characterization, remediation, and decontamination and decommissioning of contaminated 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 towards this goal, EM can reduce the hazards presently facing its workforce and the public, and reduce the financial burden on the taxpayer. The FY 2001 budget request continues to reflect the program’s emphasis on site closure and project completion.

The FY 2001 budget request will support the following major program areas:

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

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

Office of Science and Technology.—Conducts research and development programs to provide solutions to the Department’s major environmental management problems. The activities are focused on technology development and deployment assistance; in partnership with DOE’s Office of Science, managing the Environmental Management Science Program which conducts a targeted basic research program to address Environmental Management’s most intractable 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.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	179	186	193
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	6	6
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	4
Total personnel compensation	189	196	203
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	43	45	46
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	8	8	9
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	7	7	8
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	108	112	116
25.2 Other services	747	774	803
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	31	32	33
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,733	2,829	2,929
25.5 Research and development contracts	49	51	53
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
31.0 Equipment	49	51	53
32.0 Land and structures	244	253	262
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	105	109	113
99.9 Total new obligations	4,321	4,475	4,636

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,666	2,778	2,674

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, **[\$1,064,492,000]** \$1,082,297,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	1,042	1,061	1,082
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year		1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,042	1,060	1,082
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations		1	
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts			
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,043	1,061	1,082
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,042	-1,061	-1,082
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,038	1,064	1,082
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-4	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	4		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,042	1,060	1,082
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	290	327	342
73.10 Total new obligations	1,042	1,061	1,082
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,014	-1,046	-1,074
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	10		
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	327	342	350
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	723	742	757
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	291	304	317
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,014	1,046	1,074
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,042	1,060	1,082
90.00 Outlays	1,014	1,046	1,074

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 cleanup activities budgeted for in this account by 2006.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7	7	8
25.2 Other services	31	32	32
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	967	984	1,004
32.0 Land and structures	31	32	32
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6	6	6
99.9 Total new obligations	1,042	1,061	1,082

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.), **[\$189,000,000]** \$515,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	110	585	515
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year		397	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	228	188	515
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	279		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	507	585	515
23.95 Total new obligations	-110	-585	-515
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	397		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	228	189	515
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	228	188	515
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year		361	915
73.10 Total new obligations	110	585	515
73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-31	-45
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	251		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	361	915	1,385
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		31	45
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	228	188	515
90.00 Outlays		31	45

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

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$1,722,444,000]** \$555,122,000, to remain available until expended. **[Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses for transparency, national security and nonproliferation activities].** (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

General and special funds—Continued

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Intelligence		35	38
00.02 Counterintelligence	7	37	45
00.03 Security and emergency operations			320
00.04 Worker and community transition	34	29	25
00.05 Environment, safety and health (defense)	92	99	109
00.06 Independent oversight		5	15
00.07 Purchase of Russian uranium	325		
00.08 Other	45	21	3
10.00 Total new obligations	503	226	555
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	23	14	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	491	212	555
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	517	226	555
23.95 Total new obligations	-503	-226	-555
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	14		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	486	214	555
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-2	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	5		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	491	212	555
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	133	120	150
73.10 Total new obligations	503	226	555
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-517	-196	-432
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	120	150	273
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	432	138	361
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	85	58	72
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	517	196	432
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	491	212	555
90.00 Outlays	517	196	432

Note.—Excludes -\$1,584 million in budget authority in BY for activities transferred to:

	PY	CY
Other Nuclear Security Activities, Department of Energy	-\$1,736	-\$1,509

Comparable amounts for PY and CY are included above.

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in millions of dollars)

	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority	491	212	555
Outlays	517	196	433
Supplemental proposal:			
Budget Authority		18	
Outlays		12	5
Total:			
Budget Authority	491	230	555
Outlays	517	208	438

Intelligence.—The Department's intelligence activities consist of providing the Department, other U.S. Government policy makers, and the Intelligence Community with timely, accurate high impact foreign intelligence analyses including support to counterintelligence; providing quick-turnaround,

specialized technology applications and operational support to the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities; and ensuring that the Department's technical, analytical and research expertise is made available to the Intelligence Community in accordance with executive Order 12333, "United States Intelligence Activities."

Counterintelligence.—The Office of Counterintelligence was established as an independent office as the result of classified Presidential Decision Directive NSC-61, "U.S. DOE Counterintelligence Program", dated February 11, 1998. Its mission is to develop and implement an effective Counterintelligence Program throughout the Department of Energy to identify, neutralize and deter foreign government or industrial intelligence activities directed at or involving DOE programs, personnel, facilities, technologies, classified information and unclassified sensitive information. This program serves six core functions: analysis; investigations; counterintelligence cyber; counterintelligence evaluation board; inspections; and training. This program is also responsible for approving, conducting, coordinating all counterintelligence policy and investigative matters with the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Headquarters and in the field.

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

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

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

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

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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	18	31	148
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	20	33	154
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	8	27
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3	23	36
25.2 Other services	373	56	142
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	40	39	39
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	35	35	74
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	3
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	25	29	74
99.9 Total new obligations	503	226	555

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	258	369	802

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, \$112,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	189	112	112
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	85	85	85
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	189	112	112
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts			-85
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	274	197	112
23.95 Total new obligations	-189	-112	-112
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	85	85	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	189	112	112
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	6	3	28
73.10 Total new obligations	189	112	112
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-192	-87	-112
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	3	28	28
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	186	84	84
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	6	3	28
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	192	87	112
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	189	112	112
90.00 Outlays	192	87	112

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 fiscal year 1999 the balance owed by the Federal Government to the Nuclear Waste Fund was approximately \$1,500,000,000 (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 fiscal year 1999, a total of approximately \$2,276,830,000 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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13	7	7
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	11	7	7
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	164	97	97
99.9 Total new obligations	189	112	112

ENERGY EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION INITIATIVE

(Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-9911-2-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Energy employees beryllium compensation fund			13
00.02 Energy employees pilot project			2
00.03 Paducah employees exposure compensation fund			2
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)			17
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			17
23.95 Total new obligations			-17
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation			17
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year			
73.10 Total new obligations			17
73.20 Total outlays (gross)			-11
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year			6
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority			11
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			17
90.00 Outlays			11

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION INITIATIVE—Continued

(Dollars in millions)			
	1999	2000	2001
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Energy employees beryllium compensation fund			13
Energy employees pilot project			2
Paducah employees exposure compensation fund			2
Total Budget Authority, Energy employees compensation initiative			17
(Dollars in millions)			
	1999	2000	2001
Distribution of outlays by account:			
Energy employees beryllium compensation fund			9
Energy employees pilot project			1
Paducah employees exposure compensation fund			1
Total Outlays, Energy employees compensation initiative			11

The Administration has transmitted legislation to Congress that would establish a program to compensate current and former Department of Energy (DOE) employees and contractors who are ill because of beryllium exposure at DOE nuclear facilities, because of workplace exposure to plutonium and other highly radioactive materials at DOE's gaseous diffusion facility at Paducah, Kentucky, and because of workplace exposure to radiation and hazardous materials and for occupational illnesses at the DOE Oak Ridge site.

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 [six] 58 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [\$2,799,851,000] \$3,151,065,000, to remain available until expended. In addition, to become available on October 1 of the fiscal year specified and to remain available until expended for the Spallation Neutron Source project: for fiscal year 2002, \$300,000,000; for fiscal year 2003, \$232,500,000; for fiscal year 2004, \$150,000,000; and for fiscal year 2005, \$115,000,000. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	678	699	715
00.03 Nuclear physics	326	349	370
00.05 Biological and environmental research	396	456	445
00.06 Basic energy sciences	778	774	1,016
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research	151	129	182
00.08 Energy research analyses	1	1	1
00.09 Multiprogram energy labs—facility support	21	33	34
00.11 Program direction	50	133	141
00.12 Small business innovation research	81		
00.13 Small business technology transfer	4		
00.14 Fusion energy sciences	216	245	247
10.00 Total new obligations	2,702	2,819	3,151
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	12	31	

22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,721	2,788	3,151
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,735	2,819	3,151
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,702	-2,819	-3,151
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	31		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation	2,683	2,800	3,151
40.00 Appropriation (Omnibus- Next Generation Internet)	15		
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-12	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	23		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	2,721	2,788	3,151

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	1,047	1,336	1,436
73.10 Total new obligations	2,702	2,819	3,151
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,449	-2,719	-2,993
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	37		
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1,336	1,436	1,594

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,565	1,617	1,828
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	884	1,102	1,165
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2,449	2,719	2,993

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	2,721	2,788	3,151
90.00 Outlays	2,449	2,719	2,993

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 2001 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 2001 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-Factory. In addition, \$70 million is provided for the Department's FY 2001 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 \$23.0 million for the neutrinos at the main

injector project and \$4.2 million for Wilson Hall safety improvements, and \$5.2 million for the SLAC research office building.

Superconducting Super Collider.—The Department will continue the orderly termination of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in 2001, as directed by Congress in the 1994 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. No additional funding for such activities is requested in 2001.

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 2001, the program will continue to focus on the role of quarks in the composition and interactions of nuclei, the application of nuclear physics methods to astrophysical problems, the properties of neutrinos, and the mechanisms by which colliding nuclei exchange mass, energy, and angular momentum.

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

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility experimental program began in FY 1996 and will continue in FY 2001 with the conduct of research in all three experimental halls. Preparations at the MIT/Bates accelerator for a new program of research utilizing the BLAST large acceptance detector will continue. Experimental operations at the Radioactive Ion Beam facility in Oak Ridge National Laboratory will continue in 2001. Operation of ATLAS (ANL), AGS (BNL), and the 88-inch cyclotron (LBNL) will be supported, as will the operation of the university-based accelerator laboratories.

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) research program will reach full data production capabilities in FY 2001.

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 2001 activities include programs in global climate change; terrestrial, atmospheric and marine environmental processes; molecular, cellular and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation; structural biology; and medical applications of nuclear technology and the Human Genome Program. Funding for the Human Genome Program is provided to allow for high throughput human DNA sequencing. The Climate Change Technology Initiative continues in FY 2001, focusing on 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. An accelerated life sciences program is included for microbial cell (\$10 million) and biomedical engineering (\$5 million) research. The request also includes \$2.5 million to initiate construction of the Laboratory for Comparative and Functional Genomics at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Basic Energy Sciences.—The basic energy sciences (BES) program funds basic research in the physical, biological and engineering sciences that support the Department's nuclear and non-nuclear technology programs. The BES program is responsible for operating large national user research facilities,

including synchrotron light and neutron sources, and a combustion research facility, as well as smaller user facilities such as materials preparation and electron microscopy centers.

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

The 2001 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. The request also includes funding to continue an instrumentation enhancement of the Department's neutron source at the Los Alamos Neutron Scattering Center.

In addition, the BES request includes \$281 million in FY 2001 to continue construction at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) to meet the Nation's neutron scattering needs. The SNS will provide significant scientific, technical, and economic benefits that derive from neutron scattering and materials irradiation research. This world class Neutron source will enable the Nation to carry out major research activities in areas such as biology, materials science, superconductivity, pharmaceuticals, electronic materials, and many other technological areas that are critical for future U.S. economic competitiveness and national security. This activity also funds a small portion of the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI). The multi-agency national nanotechnology program is funded in FY 2001 with \$36.2 million of new funding. The request also includes \$2.5 million for microbial cell research as part of an enhanced life sciences program.

Fusion Energy Sciences Program.—The fusion energy sciences program for FY 2001 is designed to incorporate the results of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board and recommendations of the Fusion Energy Science Advisory committee. The mission of the program is to advance plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology. The program emphasizes the underlying basic research in plasma and fusion sciences, with the long-term goal of harnessing fusion as a viable energy source. The program centers on the following goals: understanding the physics of plasmas; identification and exploration of innovative and cost effective development paths to fusion energy; and exploration of the science and technology of energy producing plasmas, as a partner in an international effort.

The budget request provides for support of basic research in plasma science, 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 identify approaches that may improve the economical and environmental attractiveness of fusion. The inertial fusion energy activity is exploring an alternative path for fusion energy that would capitalize on the major R&D effort in inertial confinement fusion which is carried out for stockpile stewardship purposes. Theory and modeling efforts also will be supported.

General and special funds—Continued
SCIENCE—Continued

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

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

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

21st Century Research Fund.—The Science programs are included in the 21st Century Research Fund.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	23	77	72
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	2	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	2	4
11.9 Total personnel compensation	25	81	79
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	16	24
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9	9	7
25.2 Other services	2	11	12
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	18	18	14
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	796	812	854
25.5 Research and development contracts	886	988	1,046
26.0 Supplies and materials .....	.....	.....	1
31.0 Equipment	223	205	234
32.0 Land and structures	222	205	387
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	515	467	485
99.9 Total new obligations	2,702	2,819	3,151

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	311	1,092	1,078

ENERGY SUPPLY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy supply, and uranium supply and enrichment activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of not to exceed [one] 17 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [\$644,937,953, of which \$820,953 shall be derived by transfer from the Geothermal Resources Development Fund, and of which \$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund] \$764,895,000 to remain available until September 30, 2002, of which \$12,000,000 shall be derived

by transfer from the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund: Provided, That, in addition, royalties received to compensate the Department of Energy for its participation in the First-Of-A-Kind-Engineering program shall be credited to this account to be available until September 30, 2002 for the purposes of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology activities. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Solar and renewable energy	335	353	.....
00.02 Solar and renewable resources .....	.....	.....	334
00.03 Hydrogen research and development .....	.....	.....	23
00.04 Electric energy systems .....	.....	.....	48
00.05 Departmental energy management .....	.....	.....	5
00.06 Nuclear energy research and development	281	324	308
00.07 Environment, safety and health	48	47	40
00.08 Technical information management program	9	10	9
00.09 Oak Ridge landlord	11	.....	.....
00.10 Field operations	103	.....	.....
00.11 Small business innovation	5	.....	.....
01.00 Total, direct program	792	734	767
09.10 Reimbursable program	899	1,350	1,350
10.00 Total new obligations	1,691	2,084	2,117
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	138	90	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,639	1,994	2,117
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2	.....	.....
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1	.....	.....
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	3	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,781	2,084	2,117
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,691	-2,084	-2,117
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	90	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation	727	639	753
40.00 Appropriation (Omnibus appropriations)	60	.....	.....
40.75 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-51	-1	.....	.....
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113 .....	.....	-1	.....
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	6	12
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	786	644	765
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	835	1,350	1,352
68.10 From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	18	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	853	1,350	1,352
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,639	1,994	2,117
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	361	248	235
72.95 From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	283	301	301
72.99 Total unpaid obligations, start of year	644	549	536
73.10 Total new obligations	1,691	2,084	2,117
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,773	-2,097	-2,071
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-37	.....	.....
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	26	.....	.....
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2	.....	.....
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	248	235	279
74.95 From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	301	301	301
74.99 Total unpaid obligations, end of year	549	536	580
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,189	1,640	1,695
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	584	457	376
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,773	2,097	2,071

Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00	Federal sources	-283	-562 -562
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-552	-788 -790
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-835	-1,350 -1,352
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95	From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	-18	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	786	644 765
90.00	Outlays	938	747 719

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 and market deployment.

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.

Solar and Renewable Resources.—A strong, balanced program is proposed for FY 2001 that will contribute to strengthening the Nation's energy security, providing a cleaner environment, enhancing global sales of U.S. energy products, and increasing industrial competitiveness and federal technology transfer. The solar and renewable resources program is a major component of the Administration's activities to address global climate change. Program activities range from basic cost-shared research in universities and national laboratories to cost-shared applied research, development, and field validations in full partnership with private sector manufacturers.

The FY 2001 program continues to work in partnership with industry to develop and facilitate the use of renewable energy and power delivery system technologies. Specific goals or activities of the various programs include: (1) in photovoltaics: an industry-driven effort in research, advanced processing and manufacturing, systems engineering and reliability, and market development; (2) in solar buildings: a focus on cooperative industry and utility efforts to effectively use advanced solar technology for water heating; (3) in Concentrating Solar Power: working with industry to develop reliable and efficient dish/engine systems, while reducing the costs of these emerging technologies and existing parabolic trough systems; (4) in wind energy a program focus on developing and testing utility-grade wind turbines in collaboration with utilities and industry and encouraging the use of wind energy as an opportunity to address rural and agricultural economic needs; and (5) in Biomass Power and Biofuels Energy Systems: continued R&D to achieve further reductions in biopower and biofuels production costs, and to develop high-efficiency thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies. Additionally, a multi-sectoral approach is being pursued to take advantage of the emerging technology synergies between biomass power, biofuels and the manufacture of bio-based products. These developments raise the prospect of profitable "energy crop" farming early in the next century, accompanied by improved rural economic development, increased environmental benefits in both urban and rural areas, and new global market opportunities for U.S. industry; (6) in geothermal energy, begin development of an enhanced geothermal system (EGS) that will allow the broader use of geothermal energy throughout the western United States, and conduct cooperative research with industry to reduce the cost of geothermal wells; and (7) in hydropower, continue development of a "fish-friendly" turbine to address the primary environmental mitigation issues associated with licensing and sustaining hydropower production.

The solar and renewable resource program also includes ongoing support for international solar energy programs such

as the U.S. initiative on joint implementation, renewable energy outreach information, and technical assistance and in FY 2001 a significant increase is provided to support adoption in developing countries of technologies that can help address the threat of global climate change.

Electric energy systems.—(Formerly included in solar and renewable energy.) These activities focus on the development of technologies that will enable the efficient and reliable delivery of electric services for consumer use in competitive, restructured electric markets. The high-temperature superconductivity program, with its world-record R&D accomplishments, will provide additional power delivery system efficiency and capability benefits. A key element of the effort is the superconductivity partnership initiative, and industry-DOE collaboration intended to speed the commercialization of superconductivity products.

Hydrogen research and development.—(Formerly included in solar and renewable energy.) In the hydrogen program, R&D efforts are focused on reducing the cost of hydrogen production, increasing the capability of hydrogen storage, and validating the benefits of using hydrogen by integrating advanced technologies.

Departmental energy management.—Funding will also be provided to allow the Department to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13123, "Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management." The objective of this program is to enable the Department to demonstrate leadership as a model program for energy management within the Federal Government.

Nuclear fission.—Nuclear fission programs represent much of the federal government's core competency in nuclear technology. This expertise is critical in assuring that, through its unique research and development activities, the United States government can respond to nuclear energy resource, national security, and safety issues. Because of the nation's reliance on these vital technologies, the Department of Energy continues to invest in services, products, and technologies that are beyond the capability of private industry to fund alone.

The FY 2001 budget request continues to support the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI), an investigator-initiated, peer-reviewed research and development program, which will include an international component in 2001, that addresses key issues affecting the future of nuclear energy, including nuclear waste storage and disposal, nuclear plant economics and operational safety, and potential for weapons proliferation, that currently impede nuclear energy from becoming a viable and acceptable energy option in the United States. Projects proposed by universities, national laboratories, and industry are selected competitively, and partnerships and industry cost-sharing are encouraged. The Administration's proposal continues to support the PCAST recommendation for a cost-shared program, nuclear energy plant optimization (NEPO), with industry to address issues that could impact the continued operation of the nation's 103 nuclear power plants.

Nuclear fission programs also include ongoing support to: (1) build and deliver advanced nuclear power systems to NASA and other federal agencies; (2) provide radioisotopes for medical and other research purposes; (3) support nuclear education; (4) oversee the legacy of the nation's uranium supply and enrichment activities; and (5) ensure that the Department's nuclear facilities are maintained in an environmentally compliant condition.

Management of depleted uranium hexafluoride.—The Department is committed to proper management of its inventory of depleted uranium hexafluoride (DUF₆), including eventual conversion of DUF₆ to a more stable form. The Department views DUF₆ as an asset and will continue to research beneficial uses for depleted uranium products. The FY 2001 budget request supports the award of one or more contracts to ini-

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY SUPPLY—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

tiate design of two conversion facilities: one at Paducah, Kentucky and one at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Environment, safety and health.—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that fosters Departmental excellence through innovative leadership in the protection of workers, the public, and the environment. This commitment to excellence will be demonstrated by striving for improvement in programs and policies; conducting independent oversight of environment, safety, and health performance; and providing assistance, resources and information sharing.

The 2001 budget request for the Office of Environment, Safety and Health reflects these priorities. It is important to note that the budget request for the Office of Environment, Safety and Health programs is contained in two accounts: this and other defense activities. The funding in this account supports policy, standards and guidance and corporate programs as well as Program Direction.

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

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

21st Century Research Fund.—The solar and renewable resources, hydrogen R&D, electric energy systems, and departmental energy management programs, all formerly included within "solar and renewable energy," are included in the 21st Century Research Fund.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	92	34	36
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	96	36	38
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	20	7	8
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	12	4	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	303	314	326
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	44	46	47
25.2 Other services	95	98	104
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	26	27	28
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	31	32	34
25.5 Research and development contracts	22	23	24
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	2	2
31.0 Equipment	7	7	8
32.0 Land and structures	14	14	15
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	111	115	119
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	792	734	767
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	899	1,350	1,350
99.9 Total new obligations	1,691	2,084	2,117

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment:			
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	107	121	121
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	170	166	171
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	128	122	122
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	844	83	87
1001 Full-time equivalent employment	126		
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	4	15	15

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, **[\$333,618,000]** \$286,001,000, to remain available until expended, of which, not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for the Atlas site in Moab, Utah. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.04 Site closure	105	218	82
00.05 Site/project completion	83	98	65
00.06 Post 2006 completion	246	19	139
10.00 Total new obligations	434	335	286
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	6	3	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	430	332	286
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	436	335	286
23.95 Total new obligations	-434	-335	-286
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	3		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	431	333	286
40.75 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-51	-1		
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	431	332	286
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	160	139	110
73.10 Total new obligations	434	335	286
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-447	-364	-305
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-8		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	139	110	91
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	303	232	200
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	144	132	105
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	447	364	305
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	430	332	286
90.00 Outlays	447	364	305

Environmental management.—The Environmental management (EM) program is responsible for addressing the environmental legacy resulting from nuclear energy and energy research activities. The nuclear energy research and development efforts of the Department of Energy and its predecessors focused on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and generated

waste, pollution, and contamination that pose unique problems, including unprecedented volumes of contaminated soil and water, radiological hazards from special nuclear material, and a vast number of contaminated structures. Much of this infrastructure, waste, and contamination still exists and is largely maintained, decommissioned, managed, and remediated by the EM program, which is sometimes referred to as the "cleanup program." EM's responsibilities include facilities and sites in 30 states and one territory, and occupy an area equal to that of Rhode Island and Delaware combined—or about 2.1 million acres.

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

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

The EM program has established a goal of cleaning up as many of its contaminated sites as possible by 2006, in a manner that is safe and protects the environment. By working towards this goal, EM can reduce the hazards presently facing its workforce and the public, and reduce the financial burden on the taxpayer. The FY 2001 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 FY 2001 budget request will support the following major program areas:

Site closure.—This account provides funding for completing cleanup and closing facilities with no enduring Federal presence on site, except for stewardship activities. This account includes the following sites: Grand Junction, Colorado, Weldon Spring, Missouri, and Battelle Columbus Laboratory and Mound Plant, Ohio. 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 FY 2006. This includes projects at the following operations offices and sites: Albuquerque, Oak Ridge, West Valley, New York, as well as multi-site and Headquarters activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	60	46	39
25.2 Other services	71	54	46
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	279	212	181
25.5 Research and development contracts	24	18	16
32.0 Land and structures	-6		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6	5	4
99.9 Total new obligations	434	335	286

URANIUM SUPPLY AND ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0226-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	3		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-3		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	18		
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-18		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

Uranium programs.—Beginning in fiscal year 1998, these programs were funded in the Energy supply account.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), performed under the minerals and materials science programs at the Albany Research Center in Oregon, **[\$419,025,000] \$384,570,000**, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$24,000,000]** shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the Biomass Energy Development account **\$9,000,000 shall be derived from available prior year balances: Provided, 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. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)**

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Coal and power systems	205	222	194
00.02 Oil and gas research and development	71	93	91
00.03 Program direction and management support	71	75	75
00.05 Environmental restoration	12	10	9
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures	7	7	6
00.07 Fuels conversion (natural gas and electricity)	2	2	2
00.08 Plant and capital equipment	3	3	2
00.09 Advanced metallurgical process	5	5	5
00.10 Black liquor gasification		14	
10.00 Total new obligations	376	431	384
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	23	23	9
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	376	417	376
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	399	440	385
23.95 Total new obligations	-376	-431	-384
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	23	9	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	384	395	376
40.75 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-51	-1		
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-2	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-7		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		24	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	376	417	376

General and special funds—Continued

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

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	296	318	360
73.10 Total new obligations	376	431	384
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-353	-389	-392
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	318	360	352
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	150	167	150
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	203	222	242
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	353	389	392
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	376	417	376
90.00 Outlays	353	389	392

The Fossil Energy Research and Development program supports high-priority, high risk and cross-cutting research that will improve the Nation's ability to use coal, oil and natural gas cleanly and efficiently, and enhance the economic recovery of our oil and gas reserves. The program funds research and development that strengthens the technology base industry uses in developing new products and processes to support these national goals. Fossil Energy R&D supports activities ranging from early concept research in universities and national laboratories to applied R&D and proof-of-concept projects in private sector firms.

Coal and Power R&D.—The Coal and Power R&D program will focus on addressing the energy and environmental demands of the post-2000 domestic market, and includes five elements: (1) Central systems which includes technologies for advanced coal-fueled and gas-fired power systems (including advanced turbines) and innovations for existing plants; (2) Distributed systems including fuel cell technology; (3) Sequestration R&D which focuses on greenhouse gas capture and reduction; (4) Fuels R&D for the production of ultra-clean transportation fuels, chemicals and premium carbon products; and (5) Advanced research which, through early concept research, bridges fundamental research and engineering development. The program goals of these elements are integrated through the Vision 21 concept, aimed at doubling the existing power plant efficiency with the flexibility to produce high value products from coal and other fuels while achieving near-zero pollution and reducing energy costs.

Oil and gas.—The oil program encompasses advanced exploration and production technology, industry cost-shared demonstrations of improved and advanced oil recovery methods, petroleum-derived ultra clean fuels, and environmental research activities.

The natural gas program emphasizes advanced gas exploration and production technology, gas hydrates, infrastructure, and emerging processing technology (upgrading and gas-to-liquids). As in all other programs, cost-sharing by industry is a key feature. The national laboratory partnership focuses on the transfer of National Laboratory-developed technology to the oil and gas industry.

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

Environmental restoration.—The Department of Energy is managing the environmental cleanup of former and present

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

Fuels conversion.—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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	40	42	41
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	42	44	43
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	9	10	9
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	4	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	44	45	44
25.2 Other services	57	58	57
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	8	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	38	39	38
25.5 Research and development contracts	151	195	156
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	7	7
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures	3	3	3
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	11	13	11
99.9 Total new obligations	376	431	384

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	641	685	705

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The requirements of 10 U.S.C. 7430(b)(2)(B) shall not apply to fiscal year ~~2000~~ 2001 and any fiscal year thereafter: *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, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	4	21	21
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	39	52	31
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	16		
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	56	52	31
23.95 Total new obligations	-4	-21	-21
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	52	31	10
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	14		
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	2		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	16		
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	59	32	32

73.10	Total new obligations	4	21	21
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-30	-21	-21
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	32	32	32
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	10		
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	20	21	21
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	30	21	21
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-2		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	14		
90.00	Outlays	30	21	21

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

The primary objective of NPR-3 is to operate and produce the Reserve to maximize profitability while preparing for the orderly abandonment of the oil field when it is no longer profitable. FY 2001 activities consist of continued conventional oil field management and operating activities. Management initiatives which have contributed to cost savings in prior years will be continued, and new initiatives evaluated. Although no future development activities are planned, NPR-3 should continue operating economically through at least FY 2005 depending upon the price of oil and stabilization of production levels. Emphasis is on continuation of routine maintenance activities, plugging and abandonment of uneconomic wells, and environmental remediation of the site in anticipation of its eventual divestment. Divestment may consist of transfer to the private sector or abandonment, consistent with congressional authorization.

Under the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) program, the naval petroleum reserves offers Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (Teapot Dome) to the oil industry for use as a working laboratory on a cost-sharing basis. Teapot Dome is a unique opportunity for the industry to test and evaluate innovation production techniques in an impartial setting. The naval petroleum reserve program anticipates privatizing the RMOTC program during 2001.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	4	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4	3	4
25.2 Other services	-5	7	5
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-1	7	8
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	3	21	21
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	4	21	21

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	48	54	39

ENERGY CONSERVATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, **[\$745,242,000]** \$850,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$25,000,000]** \$2,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the Biomass Energy Development account: *Provided*, That **[\$168,500,000]** \$191,000,000 shall be for use in energy conservation *grant* programs [as defined in section 3008(3) of Public Law 99-509 (15 U.S.C. 4507)]: *Provided further*, That [notwithstanding section 3003(d)(2) of Public Law 99-509,] such sums shall be allocated [to the eligible programs] as follows: **[\$135,000,000]** \$154,000,000 for weatherization assistance grants and **[\$33,500,000]** \$37,000,000 for State energy [conservation] program grants: *Provided further*, That[, notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 2001 and thereafter sums appropriated for weatherization assistance grants shall be contingent on a cost share of 25 percent by each participating State or other qualified participant] *the last proviso under this heading in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, is repealed. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Building technology, State and community programs—non-grant	93	120	149
00.02 Building technology, State and community programs—grants	165	174	191
00.03 Federal energy management program	24	25	30
00.04 Industrial sector	161	167	184
00.05 Transportation sector	197	237	251
00.06 Policy and management	38	44	46
10.00 Total new obligations	678	767	851
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	15	22	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	683	745	850
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	699	767	850
23.95 Total new obligations	-678	-767	-851
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	22		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	628	720	848
40.75 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-51	-1		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-8		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		25	2
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	619	745	850
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	64		

General and special funds—Continued

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

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	683	745	850
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year			
	522	548	626
73.10 Total new obligations	678	767	851
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-650	-690	-767
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	548	626	710
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	205	224	255
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	445	466	512
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	650	690	767
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-64		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	619	745	850
90.00 Outlays	586	690	767

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

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

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

The activities and programs contained in the 2001 budget request represent a balanced portfolio of research and development, applied research and demonstration, and market introduction. Virtually all of the research and development programs are conducted jointly with industrial partners who share significantly in research costs, often paying 20 percent or more. Similarly, demonstration and deployment programs are specifically designed to leverage the existing programs and the efforts of utilities and existing state and local government programs in energy efficiency and pollution prevention.

Building technology, State, and community sector.—In partnership with industry, the program will continue to develop, promote, and integrate energy technologies and practices to make buildings more efficient and affordable and communities more livable. The program accelerates the introduction of highly efficient buildings technologies and practices through research and development; increases the minimum efficiency of buildings and equipment through building codes, appliance standards, and guidelines; and encourages the use of energy-

efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices through state grant programs and community partnerships. The buildings research and standards program integrates research and development activities to improve the energy efficiency of appliances, building equipment, and the building envelope by developing test procedures and building efficiency codes an 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. The FY 2001 budget also includes funds to promote adoption of efficient buildings and appliances in developing countries, and to adapt American design tools for developing-country markets.

Federal energy management program.—The Federal energy management program (FEMP) will continue to reduce the cost of government by advancing energy efficiency and water conservation, the use of solar and other renewable energy sources, and by managing utility costs. FEMP's major emphasis will be on creating and sustaining a core level of federal energy management as an institutionalized activity at all federal agencies and leveraging both Federal and private resources to provide technical and financial assistance to other Federal agencies, which take actions and make investments that increase energy efficiency and renewable energy utilization, and reduce water consumption in their buildings, facilities, and operations.

Industrial sector.—The program focuses on funding cost-shared research in critical technology areas identified by industry. Through its "Industries of the Future" initiative, the Office of Industrial Technologies (OIT) encourages the most energy-intensive industries to develop a strategic vision and a "technology roadmap" to help achieve that vision. By identifying and prioritizing their technology needs, the industries help OIT target its R&D resources toward where they can do the most good. The energy-intensive and environmentally sensitive industries targeted by OIT include chemicals, petroleum refining, forest products, steel, aluminum, metal casting, agriculture, mining, and glass. The focus is on high risk but promising technologies that decrease these industries' use of raw materials and depletable energy resources and reduce generation of wastes and pollutants. A significant budget increase is provided in FY 2001 for the agriculture and forest products industries as part of a multi-agency initiative on bioproducts and biofuels. The Industries of the Future (Cross-cutting) develops technologies that are useful to multiple industries simultaneously, such as power generation equipment, combustion equipment, and sensors and controls. It delivers information and tools to help plant managers make informed decisions on technology choices today that result in energy, waste and dollar savings. In addition, these programs develop advanced materials which address a multitude of wear and corrosion problems, support new ideas from inventors, and fund grants for demonstration of near-term viable technologies. In FY 2001, a small amount of funding is also included to promote the adoption of energy efficient practices by industries in developing countries.

Transportation sector.—The program continues development and commercialization of technologies which can radically

alter current projections of U.S. and world demand for energy, particularly oil. The program represents a major portion of the Partnership for the Next Generation of Vehicles with its significant improvements in fuel economy and environmental emissions including criteria pollutants and carbon dioxide. Program priorities reflect work on technologies which are most critical to achieve a tripling of light duty vehicle fuel economy, including hybrid vehicles, fuel cells, compression ignition direct injection diesel engines, and advanced materials technologies that improve engine efficiency and reduce weight. In addition, the program will enhance the development of cleaner and alternative fuels, and pursue research of advanced batteries that enable the use of electricity as an alternative fuel, and technologies for enabling fuel flexibility and fuel economy in heavy trucks. These activities include demonstrating advanced alternative fuel vehicles that provide improved range and reduced emissions, with performance equivalent to conventional vehicles; accelerating the use of alternative fuels and vehicles through implementation of Energy Policy Act programs; and continuing support for the U.S. Advanced Battery Consortium and demonstrating continued progress in improving range and performance for electric and hybrid vehicles.

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

21st Century Research Fund.—The Energy Conservation R&D programs (i.e. all except Conservation Grants) are included in the 21st Century Research Fund.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	28	31	32
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	31	34	35
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	6	7	7
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	44	49	54
25.2 Other services	14	17	19
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	7	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	233	265	292
25.5 Research and development contracts	51	60	66
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	2	2
31.0 Equipment	5	6	7
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	281	311	352
99.9 Total new obligations	678	767	851

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	415	470	470

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.), **[\$159,000,000] \$158,000,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Energy hereafter may transfer to the SPR Petroleum Account such funds as may be necessary to carry out drawdown and sale operations of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve initiated under section 161 of

the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6241) from any funds available to the Department of Energy under this or any other Act: *Provided further*, That all funds transferred pursuant to this authority must be replenished as promptly as possible from oil sale receipts pursuant to the drawdown and sale. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	166	157	145
00.02 Management	14	18	15
10.00 Total new obligations	180	175	160
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	37	19	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	160	158	158
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	199	177	160
23.95 Total new obligations	-180	-175	-160
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	19	2	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	160	159	158
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	160	158	158
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	131	84	95
73.10 Total new obligations	180	175	160
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-225	-164	-158
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	84	95	97
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	88	87	87
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	137	77	71
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	225	164	158
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	160	158	158
90.00 Outlays	225	164	158

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.

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

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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	8	9	9
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1

General and special funds—Continued

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
23.2 Rental payments to others	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	15	16	17
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	149	142	126
99.9 Total new obligations	180	175	160

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	127	128	128

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

From funds appropriated in prior years under this head, \$7,000,000 is hereby rescinded.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	33	33	33
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			-7
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	33	33	26
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	33	33	26
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded			-7
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	3
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			-7
90.00 Outlays			

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in millions of dollars)

	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority			-7
Outlays			
Rescission proposal:			
Budget Authority		-12	
Outlays			
Total:			
Budget Authority		-12	-7
Outlays			

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and for its drawdown and distribution. The budget proposes no additional appropriations in FY 2001 for SPR oil purchases. The small remaining balance will support drawdown/distribution readiness, miscellaneous costs associated with the oil delivered from Department of Energy/Department of Interior royalty-in-kind agreement during FY 1999 and FY 2000, and the incremental costs of drawdown in the event of an energy emergency. The budget proposes rescissions of \$12 million in FY 2000 and \$7 million in FY 2001 from prior year balances which are no longer needed.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, **[\$72,644,000] \$75,000,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	73	74	75
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	5	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	70	72	75
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	75	74	75
23.95 Total new obligations	-73	-74	-75
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	2		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	70	72	75
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	19	25	28
73.10 Total new obligations	73	74	75
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-67	-71	-74
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	25	28	29
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	44	47	49
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	23	24	25
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	67	71	74
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	70	72	75
90.00 Outlays	67	71	74

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 standards, and energy data public-use forms clearance and burden control services.

Funding for the climate change technology initiative is continued.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	26	27	28
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	28	29	30
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	5	5
25.2 Other services	26	21	22
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	12	11
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	7	7

99.9	Total new obligations	73	74	75
------	-----------------------------	----	----	----

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	373	375	375

ECONOMIC REGULATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	2	2	2
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2	2	2
23.95 Total new obligations	-2	-2	-2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	2	2	2
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	2	2	2
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2	-2	-2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	2	2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	2	2	2
90.00 Outlays	2	2	2

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

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.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1	1	1
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	2	2	2

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	26	16	14

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), **[\$174,950,000] \$175,200,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed **[\$174,950,000] \$175,200,000** of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year **[2000] 2001** shall be retained and used for necessary **2001** 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 **[2000] 2001** so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2000] 2001** appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than \$0. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Energy markets	55	60	62
09.02 Energy projects	44	42	43
09.03 Program support	68	73	70
09.99 Total reimbursable program	167	175	175
10.00 Total new obligations	167	175	175
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	168	175	175
23.95 Total new obligations	-167	-175	-175
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	168	175	175
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	21	20	29
73.10 Total new obligations	167	175	175
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-168	-166	-174
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	20	29	28
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	150	149	149
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	18	17	25
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	168	166	174
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-168	-175	-175
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays		-9	-1

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is charged with regulating certain interstate aspects of the natural gas, oil pipeline, hydropower, and electric industries. Such regulation includes issuing licenses and certificates for construction of facilities, approving rates, inspecting dams, implementing compliance and enforcement activities, and providing other services to regulated businesses. These businesses will pay fees and charges sufficient to recover the Government's full costs of operations.

Energy markets.—The Commission is responsible for setting rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy and for authorizing certain public utility corporate transactions. The Commission approves rates for all Federal power marketing administrations except TVA. Since

General and special funds—Continued

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Commission has introduced a number of initiatives to foster competition in the generation sector of the electric utility industry while continuing to ensure system reliability. In 1996, the Commission issued Order Nos. 888 and 889, which require all jurisdictional public utilities to provide open access transmission service to all customers under standard terms and conditions. In the wake of Order Nos. 888 and 889, new market institutions are developing. For example, many utilities are turning over control of their transmission systems to independent system operators, which requires Commission approval. The Commission also certifies three special classes of power generators: cogeneration facilities, small power production facilities, and exempt whole sale generators. Further, the Commission determines just and reasonable rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on the pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. The Commission authorizes tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the gas and oil pipelines to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs and the pipelines' needs to meet competition in their markets. The Commission has and will continue to develop creative and flexible pricing policies and new and innovative services to address the changing competitive marketplace in both the gas and oil industries.

Energy projects.—The Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, and licenses, including relicenses, for non-federal hydroelectric projects, enforces their terms and conditions, and performs dam safety inspections. The Commission regulates over 1,660 hydroelectric projects which supply about 5 percent of the electric energy generated in the United States. The Commission investigates to determine the amount of headwater benefits derived from federally-owned and FERC-licensed headwater improvements and returned approximately \$6 million in revenues to the U.S. Treasury in 1999. The Commission also issues certificates authorizing natural gas pipelines to construct and operate new facilities and to provide new services. The Commission will continue to assure that environmental concerns involving energy projects, whether from pipeline construction or hydropower operations, are properly addressed and that the public interest is protected when new hydropower projects are licensed or relicensed, or when new natural gas pipeline services are authorized.

Program support.—Program support facilitates the Commission's ability to accomplish its regulatory mission. The Commission's support work includes human resources management and development, financial management, procurement, strategic management, information technology, external communications, dispute resolution, and general legal services. Through support activities, the Commission realizes its central values, since they determine how the Commission does its work. In the long run, the Commission's core programs can only be as good as the support programs and central values that stand behind them.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	166	173	174
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1	2	1
99.9 Total new obligations	167	175	175

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,299	1,250	1,250

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0206-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	1	1	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	.....	-1	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1	.....	.....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
41.00 Transferred to other accounts .....	.....	-1	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority .....	.....	-1	.....
90.00 Outlays .....	.....	.....	.....

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

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(RESCISSION AND DEFERRAL)

Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, **[\$156,000,000]** \$105,000,000 is hereby rescinded; and an additional \$221,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, **[2000]** 2001: Provided, That funds made available in previous appropriations Acts shall be available for any ongoing project regardless of the separate request for proposal under which the project was selected: Provided further, That all such projects are executed in accordance with the Nonnuclear Energy Research Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 5901-20; Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	16	14	74
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	427	372	212
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-40	-146	-155
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	20
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	388	226	77
23.95 Total new obligations	-16	-14	-74
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	372	212	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
Unobligated balance rescinded:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded .....	.....	.....	-105
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred	-40	-156	-221
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	-40	-156	-326
55.00 Advance appropriation .....	.....	10	171
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	-40	-146	-155

Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	433	391	334
73.10	Total new obligations	16	14	74
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-57	-71	-105
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		-20
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	391	334	283
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	57	71	105
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	-40	-146	-155
90.00	Outlays	57	71	105

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.

Termination of the domestic clean coal technology program, after completion of projects now underway, is part of the President's realignment of the Department of Energy. The Administration's policy calls for limiting the program's existing domestic projects which have been selected under contract. If a project is canceled, the canceled project's funding will either be used to meet the needs of remaining on-going projects, or will be rescinded if the funds are not needed by the program.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	6	6
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3	3	3
25.2 Other services	6	3	3
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1	1	1
25.5 Research and development contracts	-1		
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions			60
99.9 Total new obligations	16	14	74

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	66	66	66

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Moneys received as investment income on the principal amount in the Great Plains Project Trust at the Norwest Bank of North Dakota, in such sums as are earned as of October 1, [1999] 2000, shall be deposited in this account and immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. Moneys received as revenue sharing from operation of the Great Plains Gasification Plant and settlement payments shall be immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. *Of the unobligated balances under this head, \$1,000,000 are rescinded. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106-113).)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	3	3	3
22.00	New budget authority (gross)			-1

23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3	3	2
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	3	3	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.36	Unobligated balance rescinded			-1
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	1		
68.27	Capital transfer to general fund	-1		
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)			
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)			-1
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	10	10	10
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	10	10	10
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Interest from principal in the Great Plains Project Trust	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	-1		-1
90.00	Outlays			

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

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

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

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

For necessary expenses in fulfilling [the second] installment [payment] payments under the Settlement Agreement entered into by

General and special funds—Continued

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND—Continued

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, 2000”] for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers’ Retirement Fund from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund, to become available on October 1 of the fiscal year specified and to remain available until expended, as follows: for fiscal year 2002, \$36,000,000; for fiscal year 2003, \$36,000,000; for fiscal year 2004, \$36,000,000; for fiscal year 2005, \$60,000,000; and for fiscal year 2006, \$60,000,000. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(3) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–113).)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–5428–0–2–271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	298	262	262
Appropriation:			
05.01 Elk Hills school lands fund	– 36		
07.99 Total balance, end of year	262	262	262

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–5428–0–2–271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	36		36
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	36		36
23.95 Total new obligations	– 36		– 36
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	36		
55.00 Advance appropriation			36
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	36		36
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	36		36
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	– 36		– 36
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	36		36
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	36		36
90.00 Outlays	36		36

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 fiscal year 1999. Under the settlement agreement and provided that funds are appropriated, the first five installments are for \$36,000,000 each year, and the remaining balance is to be paid in two equal

installments in years six and seven, FY 2004 and FY 2005. The Budget requests advance appropriations for FY 2002 through FY 2006 to fully fund the settlement agreement.

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–5105–0–2–806	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.01 Licenses under Federal Power Act from public lands and national forests, payment to States (37 1/2%), Energy	3	3	3
Appropriation:			
05.01 Payments to States under Federal Power Act	– 3	– 3	– 3
07.99 Total balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–5105–0–2–806	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, 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 available, end of year	3	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	3	3	3
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	– 3	– 3	– 3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	3	3	3

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

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97–425, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, [“\$240,500,000”] \$325,500,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided*, That not to exceed [“\$500,000”] \$4,648,000 may be provided to the State of Nevada solely for expenditures[, other than salaries and expenses of State employees,] to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, (Public Law 97–425) as amended: *Provided further*, That not to exceed [“\$5,432,000”] \$5,887,000 may 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 shall be made available to the State and units of local government by direct payment: *Provided further*, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the State and each local entity shall provide certification to the Department of Energy, that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities [as

defined in] authorized by Public Law [97-425] 97-425 and this Act. Failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further funding provided for similar activities: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used directly or indirectly to influence legislative action on any matter pending before Congress or a State legislature or for lobbying activity as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1913; (2) used for litigation expenses; or (3) used to support multi-state efforts or other coalition building activities [inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act]: Provided further, That all proceeds and recoveries by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 in Public Law 97-425, as amended, including but not limited to, any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended.

[RESCISSION]

[Of the funds made available under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund” in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105-62), \$4,000,000 is rescinded, to be derived from the amount specified under such heading for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to license a multi-purpose canister design.] (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	7,237	7,821	8,917
Receipts:			
02.01 Receipts from nuclear powered electric utilities	662	663	550
02.02 Net earnings on investments	106	695	767
02.99 Total receipts	768	1,358	1,317
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	8,005	9,179	10,234
Appropriation:			
05.01 Nuclear waste fund	-165	-241	-326
05.02 Nuclear Regulatory Commission	-17	-19	-22
05.04 Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	-3	-3	-3
05.99 Subtotal appropriation	-185	-263	-351
06.20 Reduction pursuant to Public Law 106-51	1	1	
07.99 Total balance, end of year	7,821	8,917	9,883

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Nuclear waste disposal fund	118	188	266
00.02 Program direction	57	60	60
10.00 Total new obligations	175	248	326
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	16	89	81
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	249	236	326
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts		4	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	265	329	407
23.95 Total new obligations	-175	-248	-326
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	89	81	81
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	4		
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	165	241	326
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded		-4	
40.75 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-51	-1		
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	168	236	326
68.10 Spending authority from offsetting collections: From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	81		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	249	236	326
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	92	17	126

72.95	From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	81	81
72.99	Total unpaid obligations, start of year	92	207
73.10	Total new obligations	175	326
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-169	-281
	Unpaid obligations, end of year:		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	17	172
74.95	From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	81	81
74.99	Total unpaid obligations, end of year	98	253
	Outlays (gross), detail:		
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	146	163
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	23	118
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	169	281
	Offsets:		
	Against gross budget authority only:		
88.95	From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	-81	
	Net budget authority and outlays:		
89.00	Budget authority	168	326
90.00	Outlays	169	281
	Memorandum (non-add) entries:		
92.01	Total investments, start of year: U.S. securities: Par value	11,169	9,128
92.02	Total investments, end of year: U.S. securities: Par value	15,195	10,140

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

In FY 2001, the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management program will focus on the activities necessary to make a decision on the suitability of the Yucca Mountain site as a repository; develop the documentation, including a final Environmental Impact Statement, needed for a Secretarial decision whether to recommend the site to the President in FY 2001; and conduct other activities associated with the Federal government's waste acceptance obligations.

Following the issuance of the site recommendation in late FY 2001, the program, through the Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Office, will evaluate the repository system against the Department's suitability criteria; validate data and update process models using data from scientific tests and evolving designs; conduct an iteration of total system performance assessment for use in license application; continue to develop the draft license application and supporting documents; and refine repository and waste package design.

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

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Uninvested balance		1	
U.S. Securities:			
0101 Par value	11,169	15,195	9,128
0102 Unrealized discounts	-3,824	-7,267	-4
0199 Total balance, start of year	7,345	7,927	9,124

General and special funds—Continued

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL—Continued

[RESCISSION]—Continued

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Cash income during the year:			
Proprietary receipts:			
0220 Nuclear waste disposal fund, Energy	662	663	550
Intragovernmental transactions:			
0240 Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund, Energy	106	695	767
0299 Total cash income	768	1,358	1,317
Cash outgo during year:			
0500 Nuclear waste disposal fund	-169	-140	-281
0502 Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board,	-2	-3	-3
0503 Nuclear Regulatory Commission(-)	-17	-18	-21
0599 Total cash outgo (-)	-188	-161	-305
0625 Balances expired or permanently cancelled		-4	
0645 Balance transferred, net		4	
0699 Total adjustments			
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
0700 Uninvested balance	1		
U.S. Securities:			
0701 Par value	15,195	9,128	10,140
0702 Unrealized discounts	-7,267	-4	-4
0799 Total balance, end of year	7,927	9,124	10,136

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	14	15	16
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	15	16	18
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	4	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	2
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	35	35	37
25.2 Other services	11	15	20
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	11	15
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	83	141	194
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	17	23	31
99.9 Total new obligations	175	248	326

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	183	200	200

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

For necessary expenses in carrying out uranium enrichment facility decontamination and decommissioning, remedial actions and other activities of title II of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and title X, subtitle A of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, **[\$250,198,000]** \$303,038,000, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$30,000,000 of amounts derived from the Fund for such expenses shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	1,224	1,612	1,987
Receipts:			
02.01 Assessments	171	175	179

02.02 Earnings on investments	39	45	52
02.03 General fund payment	398	420	420
02.99 Total receipts	608	640	651
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	1,832	2,252	2,638
Appropriation:			
05.01 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-220	-250	-303
05.02 Supplemental proposal		-16	
05.99 Subtotal appropriation	-220	-266	-303
06.20 Reduction pursuant to Public Law 106-113		1	
07.99 Total balance, end of year	1,612	1,987	2,335

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Environmental restoration and waste management	190	219	273
00.02 Uranium / thorium reimbursements	30	30	30
10.00 Total new obligations	220	249	303
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	220	249	303
23.95 Total new obligations	-220	-249	-303
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	220	250	303
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	220	249	303

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	47	39	79
73.10 Total new obligations	220	249	303
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-228	-209	-287
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	39	79	95

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	185	174	212
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	43	35	75
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	228	209	287

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	220	249	303
90.00 Outlays	228	209	287

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

92.01 Total investments, start of year: U.S. securities: Par value	1,280	1,655	2,071
92.02 Total investments, end of year: U.S. securities: Par value	1,655	2,071	2,430

Summary of Budget Authority and Outlays

(in millions of dollars)

	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Enacted/requested:			
Budget Authority	220	249	303
Outlays	228	209	287
Supplemental proposal:			
Budget Authority		16	
Outlays		11	5
Total:			
Budget Authority	220	265	303
Outlays	228	220	292

The uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund will cover D&D, remedial action 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. 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.

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
0101 Par value	1,280	1,655	2,071
0102 Unrealized discounts	-9	-4	
0199 Total balance, start of year	1,271	1,651	2,071
Cash income during the year:			
Governmental receipts:			
0200 Assessments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	171	175	179
Intragovernmental transactions:			
0240 Earnings on investments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	39	45	52
0241 General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	398	420	420
0299 Total cash income	608	640	651
Cash outgo during year:			
0500 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-228	-209	-287
0501 Supplemental proposal		-11	-5
0597 Outgo under present law (-)	-228	-209	-287
0598 Outgo under proposed legislation (-)		-11	-5
0599 Total cash outgo (-)	-228	-220	-292
0625 Balances expired or permanently cancelled		-1	
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
0701 Par value	1,654	2,071	2,430
0702 Unrealized discounts	-4		
0799 Total balance, end of year	1,651	2,071	2,430

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
25.2 Other services	81	92	112
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	136	154	187
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	3	4
99.9 Total new obligations	220	249	303

Public enterprise funds:

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Isotope production and distribution	27	22	27
09.02 Isotope production facility project	6	8	
10.00 Total new obligations	33	30	27
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	5	3	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	31	30	27
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	36	33	30
23.95 Total new obligations	-33	-30	-27
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	3	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	31	30	27

Change in unpaid obligations:

74.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	6	8	8
73.10 Total new obligations	33	30	27
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-31	-30	-27

74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	8	8	8
---	---	---	---

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	31	30	27
--	----	----	----

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources—Expenditure transfers	-22	-20	-19
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-9	-10	-8
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-31	-30	-27

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	26	24	21
32.0 Land and structures	6	5	5
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	33	30	27

Trust Funds

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	7	5	5
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	5	5	5
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	2		

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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.02 Program direction	2		

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
00.03 Transition and termination	4		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	6		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	8		
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund	-2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	6		
23.95 Total new obligations	-6		
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	10	11	11
73.10 Total new obligations	6		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	11	11	11
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	5		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	5		

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.

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1		

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, **[\$11,594,000] \$3,900,000, to remain available until expended;** in addition, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, **[not to exceed \$28,000,000 in reimbursements for transmission wheeling and ancillary services and for power purchases, to remain available until expended] amounts 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 mak-**

ing purchase power and wheeling expenditures as follows: for fiscal year 2001, up to \$34,463,000; for fiscal year 2002, up to \$26,463,000; for fiscal year 2003, up to \$20,000,000; and for fiscal year 2004, up to \$15,000,000.

[(RESCISSION)]

[Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 105-245 and prior Energy and Water Development Acts, \$3,000,000, are rescinded.] (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Program direction	4	6	5
00.02 Purchase power and wheeling	7	7	
09.01 Reimbursable program	19	28	34
10.00 Total new obligations	30	41	39
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	8	6	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	27	36	38
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	36	42	39
23.95 Total new obligations	-30	-41	-39
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	6	1	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	8	9	4
41.00 Transferred to other accounts		-1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	8	8	4
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
Offsetting collections (cash):			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	19	28	
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)—Purchase Power and Wheeling			34
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	19	28	34
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	27	36	38
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	3	1	5
73.10 Total new obligations	30	41	39
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-30	-36	-39
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1	5	5
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	26	35	38
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	30	36	39
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
Non-Federal sources:			
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-19	-28	
88.40 Non-Federal sources—Purchase Power and Wheeling Offsetting Collections			-34
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-19	-28	-34
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	8	8	4
90.00 Outlays	11	8	5

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

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

Program direction.—Provision is made for negotiation and administration of power contracts, collection of revenues, development of wholesale power rates, the amortization of power investment, energy efficiency and competitiveness program, investigation and planning of proposed water resources projects, scheduling and dispatch of power generation, scheduling storage and release of water, administration of contractual operation requirements, and determination of methods of operating generating plants individually and in coordination with others to obtain maximum utilization of resources. Proprietary receipts deposited in the Treasury were \$116 million for fiscal year 1999 and are estimated to be \$139 million for fiscal year 2000 and \$173 million for fiscal year 2001.

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271		1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct obligations:				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
25.2	Other services	8	10	2
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	11	13	5
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	19	28	34
99.9	Total new obligations	30	41	39

Personnel Summary				
Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271		1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	40	42	42

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271		1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Balance, start of year:				
01.99	Balance, start of year			
Receipts:				
02.01	Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	2		
Appropriation:				
05.01	Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	-2		
07.99	Total balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271		1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	2		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	2		
23.95	Total new obligations	-2		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	2		
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year		2	2
73.10	Total new obligations	2		
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	2		
90.00	Outlays			

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 FY 1999 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydro power generation due to drought.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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, **[\$28,773,000] \$28,100,000**, to remain available until expended[, of which \$773,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in "Operation and Maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration"]; in addition, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, not to exceed \$4,200,000 in reimbursements, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That amounts collected by the Southwestern Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures as follows: for fiscal year 2001, up to \$288,000; for fiscal year 2002, up to \$288,000; for fiscal year 2003, up to \$288,000; and for fiscal year 2004, up to \$288,000. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271		1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Systems operation and maintenance	3	4	4
00.03	Construction	7	7	7
00.04	Program direction	16	17	18
09.01	Reimbursable program	7	11	12
10.00	Total new obligations	33	39	41
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year			1
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	33	40	40
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	33	40	41
23.95	Total new obligations	-33	-39	-41

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year		1	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	26	28	28
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		1	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	26	29	28
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	4	11	12
68.10 From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	3		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	7	11	12
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	33	40	40
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	13	9	11
72.95 From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	2	5	5
72.99 Total unpaid obligations, start of year	15	14	16
73.10 Total new obligations	33	39	41
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-34	-39	-40
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9	11	13
74.95 From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	5	5	5
74.99 Total unpaid obligations, end of year	14	16	18
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	21	29	29
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	13	10	11
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	34	39	40
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-4	-7	-8
88.40 Non-Federal sources		-4	-4
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-4	-11	-12
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	-3		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	26	29	28
90.00 Outlays	30	28	28

The Southwestern Power Administration (Southwestern) operates in a six-State area as a marketing agent for hydroelectric power produced at Corps of Engineers dams. It also operates and maintains some 2,225 kilometers (1,380 miles) of high voltage transmission line, 24 substations and switching stations, and 46 VHF radio and microwave stations. Southwestern sells its power at wholesale primarily to publicly and cooperatively owned electric distribution utilities. Its power sales contracts provide for periodic rate adjustments to ensure that the Federal Government recovers all costs of operation and all capital invested in power, with interest, in keeping with statutory requirements.

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

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

Systems operation and maintenance.—Provision is made for engineering assessments of issues and alternatives that could adversely impact or optimize the operation of Southwestern's hydroelectric resources. Provision also is made for maintenance and improvement of the transmission system and related facilities to ensure reliable service, negotiation and administration of power contracts, collection of revenue, development of wholesale power rates and the amortization of the power investment. Actual proprietary receipts in the amount of \$95 million were deposited in the Treasury in 1999. Estimated proprietary receipts in the amount of \$92 million in 2000 and \$96 million in FY 2001 are expected.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Between FY 2001 and FY 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 FY 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.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	8	9	10
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	3	4	4
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	26	28	29
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	7	11	12
99.9 Total new obligations	33	39	41

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	170	177	177

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year			

Receipts:

02.01	Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwest Power Administration	2		
Appropriation:				
05.01	Continuing fund, Southwest Power Administration	-2		
07.99	Total balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	1	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	-1	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	2	
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1	
23.95	Total new obligations	-1	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	2	
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	2	
73.10	Total new obligations	1	
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-2	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	1	
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	1	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	2	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	2	
90.00	Outlays	2	

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 FY 1999 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydro-power generation due to drought and increased demand resulting from an unusually warm summer.

**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, **[\$193,357,000]** \$164,916,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$182,172,000]** \$154,616,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, \$5,036,000 is for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account pursuant to title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992: *Provided further*, That amounts collected by the Western Area Power Administration pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944 and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 to recover purchase power and wheeling expenses shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures as follows: for fiscal year 2001, up to \$35,500,000; for fiscal year 2002, up to \$33,500,000; for fiscal year 2003, up to \$30,000,000; and for fiscal year 2004, up to \$20,000,000. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
Operating expenses:				
00.01	Systems operation and maintenance	32	36	36
00.02	Purchase power and wheeling	53	27	
00.04	Program direction	105	105	107
00.05	Utah mitigation and conservation fund	5	5	5
00.91	Total operating expenses	195	173	148
01.01	Capital investment	20	22	23
09.01	Reimbursable program	65	200	236
10.00	Total new obligations	280	395	407
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	29	30	7
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	276	372	401
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.22	Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	4		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	310	402	408
23.95	Total new obligations	-280	-395	-407
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	30	7	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	9	11	10
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite)	194	182	155
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-1	
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	203	192	165
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Offsetting collections (cash):				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	63	180	200
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)—Purchase Power and Wheeling			36
68.10	From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	10		
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	73	180	236
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	276	372	401
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	137	138	155
72.95	From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	4	14	14
72.99	Total unpaid obligations, start of year	141	152	169
73.10	Total new obligations	280	395	407
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-269	-378	-416
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	138	155	146
74.95	From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	14	14	14
74.99	Total unpaid obligations, end of year	152	169	160
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	154	266	310
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	114	112	106
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	269	378	416
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-35	-100	-100
Non-Federal sources:				
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-28	-80	-100
88.40	Non-Federal sources—Purchase Power and Wheeling			-36
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-63	-180	-236
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	-10		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	203	192	165

General and special funds—Continued

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

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
90.00 Outlays	206	198	180

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 approximately 16,850 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission line, 256 substations/switchyards, 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, the Central Valley project restoration 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 FY 2001 and FY 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 FY 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 our 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.—The request includes \$5,036,000 for deposit into the Utah reclamation mitigation and conservation account in the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to Title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992. The account is earmarked primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures in the State of Utah covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Colorado River Storage Project.

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

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

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	54	56	56
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	58	60	60
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	15	15	16
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	6	5	7
22.0 Transportation of things	2	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	5	4
25.2 Other services	79	57	28
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	1	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	8	7	7
31.0 Equipment	10	11	11
32.0 Land and structures	22	23	25
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	5	5	5
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	215	195	171
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	65	200	236
99.9 Total new obligations	280	395	407

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,057	1,075	1,075

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, **[\$1,309,000]** \$2,670,000, 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, 2000.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	2	2	2
Receipts:			
02.01 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	1	1	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	3	3	5

Appropriation:				
05.01	Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	-1	-1	-3
07.99	Total balance, end of year	2	2	2

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	1	1	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	1	1	3
23.95	Total new obligations	-1	-1	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite)	1	1	3
Change in unpaid obligations:				
73.10	Total new obligations	1	1	3
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-1	-1	-2
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	1	1	2
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	1	1	3
90.00	Outlays	1	1	2

Pursuant to section 423(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Western Area Power Administration is requesting an appropriation from the Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund, to defray operations, maintenance, and emergency (O,M&E) expenses for the hydroelectric facilities at Falcon and Amistad dams on the Rio Grande river. Most of these funds will be made available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission through a reimbursable agreement. \$200,000 in the fund is for an emergency reserve that will remain unobligated unless unanticipated expenses arise. Revenues in excess of O,M&E will be paid to the General Fund to repay the costs of replacements and the original investment with interest. Revenues resulting from the Falcon and Amistad dams power system operations are deposited to the Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund.

Public enterprise funds:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

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

During fiscal year [2000] 2001, no new direct loan obligations may be made. *Section 511 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-206), is amended by striking the last sentence and inserting, "This authority shall expire September 30, 2005."* (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
Operating expenses:				
Operating expenses:				
00.01	Power business line	1,236	1,088	1,087
00.02	Residential exchange	63	63	68
00.05	Bureau of Reclamation	42	46	48
00.06	Corps of Engineers	99	101	102
00.07	Colville settlement	14	15	15
00.19	U.S. Fish & Wildlife	13	15	15

00.20	Planning council	7	7	7
00.21	Fish and wildlife	108	110	105
00.23	Transmission business line	190	218	219
00.24	Conservation and energy efficiency	34	35	34
00.25	Interest	420	412	439
00.26	Pension and health benefits	4	6	8
00.91	Total operating expenses	2,230	2,116	2,147
Capital investment:				
01.01	Power business line	59	80	76
01.02	Transmission services	97	168	207
01.03	Conservation and energy efficiency	1	1	1
01.04	Fish and wildlife	15	27	27
01.05	Capital equipment	14	18	15
01.06	Capitalized bonds premiums	16	16	6
01.91	Total capital investment	185	310	331
02.01	Projects funded in advance	11	25	25
10.00	Total new obligations	2,426	2,451	2,503

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	579	800	800
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	2,647	2,451	2,503
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,226	3,251	3,303
23.95	Total new obligations	-2,426	-2,451	-2,503
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	800	800	800

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Mandatory:				
67.15	Authority to borrow (indefinite)	185	217	231
69.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	2,629	2,399	2,435
69.47	Portion applied to repay debt	-167	-165	-163
69.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	2,462	2,234	2,272
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	2,647	2,451	2,503

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	197	197	197
73.10	Total new obligations	2,426	2,451	2,503
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-2,426	-2,451	-2,503
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	197	197	197

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.97	Outlays from new mandatory authority	2,408	2,399	2,423
86.98	Outlays from mandatory balances	18	53	80
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	2,426	2,451	2,503

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-90	-90	-90
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-2,539	-2,309	-2,345
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-2,629	-2,399	-2,435

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority	18	52	68
90.00	Outlays	-203	52	68

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:				
1210	Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290	Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 8 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system, planned by the end of 2001 to consist of an estimated 15,000

Public enterprise funds—Continued

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

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 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 new borrowing authority provided by the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Pacific Northwest Power Act) (Public Law 96-501) for energy conservation, renewable energy resources and capital fish facilities. Authority to borrow is available to the BPA on a permanent, indefinite basis. The amount of borrowing outstanding at any time cannot exceed \$3.75 billion.

Operating expenses: Transmission services business line.—Provides funding from revenues for electric transmission research and development and program support of the capital investment program described below for transmission services. Provides for operating an estimated 15,000 miles of line and 324 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2001.

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 29 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation power generation projects, and amortization on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation capital investment in power generating facilities and irrigation assistance at Bureau facilities. Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. Also provides for extending the benefits of low cost Federal power to the residential and small farm customers of investor-owned and publicly-owned utilities, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act and for activities of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council required by the Pacific Northwest Power Act.

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

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

substations, control systems, and general facilities of the FCRPS transmission system.

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

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

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

Financing.—The Transmission Act provides for the use by BPA of all receipts, collections, and recoveries in cash from all sources, including the sale of bonds, to finance the annual budget programs of BPA. These receipts result primarily from the sale of power and wheeling services. The Transmission Act also provides for authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury at rates comparable to borrowings at open market rates for similar issues. As amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50, it allows for \$3.75 billion of borrowing to be outstanding at any time. The fiscal year 2001 capital obligations are estimated to be \$331 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2001, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In FY 1999, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$628 million and also expects to make payments of \$594 million in 2000 and \$620 million in 2001. The 2001 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$447 million), Bureau of Reclamation irrigation assistance (\$10 million), and amortization (\$163 million).

Direct loans.—During FY 2001, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Operating results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$2.4 billion in FY 2001.

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

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

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
0101 Revenue	2,323	2,619	2,330	2,330

0102	Expense	-2,282	-2,434	-2,055	-2,055
0105	Net income or loss (-)	41	185	275	275

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
ASSETS:					
Federal assets:					
1101	Fund balances with Treasury	526	614	650	691
Investments in US securities:					
1106	Receivables, net	3	3	3	3
1206	Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	186	197	197	197
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	66	63	63	63
1803	Property, plant and equipment, net	3,244	3,227	3,257	3,354
1901	Other assets	7,999	7,704	7,325	6,947
1999	Total assets	12,026	11,810	11,497	11,257
LIABILITIES:					
2102	Federal liabilities: Interest payable	35	32	32	32
Non-Federal liabilities:					
2201	Accounts payable	253	158	158	158
2203	Debt	10,708	10,339	10,057	9,853
2207	Other	407	447	447	447
2999	Total liabilities	11,403	10,976	10,694	10,490
NET POSITION:					
3300	Cumulative results of operations	623	834	803	767
3999	Total net position	623	834	803	767
4999	Total liabilities and net position	12,026	11,810	11,497	11,257

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	166	168	173
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.5	Other personnel compensation	16	16	17
11.9	Total personnel compensation	185	187	193
Civilian personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4	6	8
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	39	38	37
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	8	8	9
22.0	Transportation of things	6	6	6
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	10	10	10
23.2	Rental payments to others	10	10	10
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	5	5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	11	11	11
25.2	Other services	1,404	1,414	1,439
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	217	221	226
25.5	Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0	Supplies and materials	38	39	39
31.0	Equipment	22	22	23
32.0	Land and structures	20	21	21
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	22	21	23
43.0	Interest and dividends	423	430	441
99.9	Total new obligations	2,426	2,451	2,503

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,738	2,800	2,755

COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
09.01	Program direction	27	29	31

09.02	Colorado River storage project	42	72	73
09.03	Fort Peck project	6	10	10
09.04	Other projects		3	1
10.00	Total new obligations	75	114	115

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	30	58	58
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	103	114	115
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	133	172	173
23.95	Total new obligations	-75	-114	-115
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	58	58	58

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Discretionary:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	104	135	136
68.10	From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	-1		
68.27	Capital transfer to general fund		-21	-21
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	103	114	115

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	8	9	9
72.95	From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	1		
72.99	Total unpaid obligations, start of year	9	9	9
73.10	Total new obligations	75	114	115
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-75	-114	-115
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	9	9	9

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	75	114	115
-------	--	----	-----	-----

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-9	-8	-8
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-95	-127	-128
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-104	-135	-136
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	1		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority		-21	-21
90.00	Outlays	-29	-21	-21

Western's operation and maintenance 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 operation and all capital invested in power, with interest.

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

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

Public enterprise funds—Continued

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

ating expenses are transferred to the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund.

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

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

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

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

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	38	67	67	67
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net	1	8	8	8
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	31	-3	-3	-3
Other Federal assets:				
1802 Inventories and related properties	3	3	3	3
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	100	72	72	72
1901 Other assets	42	89	89	89
1999 Total assets	215	236	236	236
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
2101 Accounts payable	2			
2105 Other		217	217	217
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable		3	3	3
2207 Other	214	2	2	2
2999 Total liabilities	216	222	222	222
NET POSITION:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	-1	14	14	14
3999 Total net position	-1	14	14	14
4999 Total liabilities and net position	215	236	236	236

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	10	12	13
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	11	13	14
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things		1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	27	60	62
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	3	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	3	4
31.0 Equipment	5	4	4
32.0 Land and structures	6	5	5
43.0 Interest and dividends	16	19	15

99.9 Total new obligations	75	114	115
----------------------------------	----	-----	-----

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
2001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	202	189	185

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$35,000), **[\$206,365,000]** \$213,339,000, 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 **[\$106,887,000]** \$128,762,000 in fiscal year **[2000]** 2001 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 **[2000]** 2001 so as to result in a final fiscal year **[2000]** 2001 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than **[\$99,478,000]** \$84,577,000. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of Policy	16	17	8
00.02 Management and administration	76	103	91
00.03 Chief Financial Officer	22	26	31
00.04 Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	5	5	5
00.05 Office of Public Affairs	4	4	4
00.06 Field management	7	2	
00.07 General Counsel	20	21	23
00.08 Office of the Secretary	5	5	6
00.09 Board of Contract Appeals	1	1	1
00.10 Economic impact and diversity	6	7	7
00.12 Contract reform and privatization	2	3	3
00.13 International Affairs			10
09.01 Reimbursable program	33	33	34
10.00 Total new obligations	197	227	223
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	17	31	10
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	210	206	214
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	227	237	224
23.95 Total new obligations	-197	-227	-223
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	31	10	1

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	126	100	85
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113		-1	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	10		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	136	99	85
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	74	107	129
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	210	206	214

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	61	73	93
---	----	----	----

73.10	Total new obligations	197	227	223
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-184	-207	-213
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	73	93	103
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	173	170	176
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	11	37	36
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	184	207	213
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays: Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-43	-71	-76
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-31	-36	-53
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-74	-107	-129
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	136	99	85
90.00	Outlays	110	100	84

Departmental administration.—This account funds a wide array of policy development and analysis activities, institutional and public liaison functions, and other program support requirements necessary to ensure effective operation and management. Specific activities provided for are:

Office of Policy.—This organization is the principal advisor to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary on energy and technology policy issues, including the environmental consequences of energy use. Policy has primary responsibility for the formulation and development of national energy policy and for the conduct of policy analyses. The Policy Office has the lead role in the Department for international negotiations on environmental issues, such as climate change. Policy also analyzes, develops and coordinates departmental science and technology policy, environmental policy, including global change policy, and economic policy. This office is responsible for advising the Department's senior management on issues related to the Department's national and environmental security and energy emergency policies.

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

Management and administration.—This office provides management and oversight and institutional support services to headquarters organizations and to the Department as a whole. Areas of responsibility include: organization and management systems; human resources management; procurement; facilities planning; aviation management and safety; headquarters administrative services; and procurement and assistance management and oversight.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO).—This office provides centralized direction and oversight of financial activities including departmental budgeting, accounting, financial policy, compliance, and financial management. The CFO provides oversight at the Department of government-wide efforts to improve financial management as mandated by recent legislation, for

example, Government Performance and Results Act and Government Management Reform Act, through such means as the audited financial statements. The CFO also operates and maintains payroll and financial accounting systems and performs financial management functions including accounting, cash management and reporting. In addition, in FY 2000 the CFO organization acquired two new functions which are responsible for the Department's strategic planning process and corporate oversight for engineering and construction. In FY 2000, the CFO began implementation of a comprehensive business management information system that will replace the departmental primary accounting system.

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 opinion, advice and services to administrative and program offices, and the conduct of both administrative and judicial litigation, as well as legal advice and support for enforcement activities. Further, the General Counsel appears before State and Federal agencies in defense of national energy policies and activities. The office is responsible for the coordination and clearance of proposed legislation affecting energy activities and testimony before Congress. The General Counsel is also responsible for ensuring consistency and legal sufficiency of all energy regulations; administering and monitoring standards of conduct requirements; and conducting the patents program.

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

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

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

General and special funds—Continued

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued

responsible for the Office of Employee Concerns which manages the whistle blower reform initiative.

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

Contract Reform and Privatization Project Office.—This office is the principle advisor to the Secretary in the formulation, guidance and implementation of the Department's privatization and contract reform initiatives. The office represents the Department on privatization and contract reform matters in dealing with Congress, other Federal agencies, and various stakeholders. It participates in reviews at various stages of privatization projects including acquisition planning, budgeting and the development of requests for proposals and contracts, and has concurrence authority on all major procurement actions.

Corporate management information program (CMIP).—This initiative began in FY 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 \$12.0 million is provided to support modernization of corporate administrative systems at DOE. A corporate human resources information system is under development to support activities such as position management, processing personnel actions, and applicant/employee tracking of awards and benefits through a user-friendly, automated information technology system. Additionally, CMIP funding will be used to update and replace a number of independent, antiquated financial management systems with compatible, user-friendly business systems providing real time financial and management data to managers throughout the Department. Finally, some funds will be provided for procurement modernization activities and for technology infrastructure needs.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	82	83	81
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7	7	7
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.8 Special personal services payments	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	93	94	92
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	17	18	18
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	4
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10	10	10
25.2 Other services	1	1	1
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	11	28	25
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	19	30	30
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	6	6
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	164	194	189
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	33	33	34
99.9 Total new obligations	197	227	223

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,247	1,245	1,165

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, **[\$29,500,000] \$33,000,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	29	30	33
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	1	1	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	29	30	33
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	30	31	33
23.95 Total new obligations	-29	-30	-33
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	29	30	33
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	5	6	6
73.10 Total new obligations	29	30	33
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-28	-30	-33
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	6	6	6
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	25	26	28
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	4	4	5
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	28	30	33
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	29	30	33
90.00 Outlays	28	30	33

This appropriation provides agencywide 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	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	16	17	19
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	17	18	20
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5	2	4
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	4	3

99.9	Total new obligations	29	30	33
------	-----------------------------	----	----	----

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	254	265	277

INTERIM STORAGE ACTIVITIES

Of the funds appropriated in Public Law 104-46 for interim storage of nuclear waste, \$85,000,000 are transferred to this heading: Provided, That such amount is hereby rescinded.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0311-0-1-053	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			- 85
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts			85
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded			- 85
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			- 85
90.00 Outlays			

Intragovernmental funds:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Telephones	6	7	7
09.02 Networking	3	3	3
09.03 Desktop	1	2	1
09.04 Electronic services	1	1	1
09.05 Building occupancy	56	56	54
09.06 Supplies	3	3	3
09.07 Copiers	2	2	2
09.08 Mail services	2	2	2
09.10 Printing and graphics	3	3	3
09.11 Contract closeout	1	1	1
09.12 Payroll and personnel	2	2	3
10.00 Total new obligations	80	82	80
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	5	7	2
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	82	77	82
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	87	84	84
23.95 Total new obligations	- 80	- 82	- 80
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	7	2	4
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	82	77	82
Change in unpaid obligations:			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	21	20	20
73.10 Total new obligations	80	82	80
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	- 81	- 82	- 82
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	20	20	20
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	78	74	79
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	8	3

87.00	Total outlays (gross)	81	82	82
-------	-----------------------------	----	----	----

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	- 82	- 77	- 82

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	- 1	5	

The Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF), established in FY 1997, provides the following common administrative services: rent and building operations, telecommunications, automated office systems, executive information systems, payroll processing, supplies, printing, copying, mail, and contract closeout. Establishment of the WCF has helped the Department reduce waste and improve efficiency, since funding for the goods and services is requested by the program office consumers who purchase what they need through the WCF.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	42	42	40
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	22	23	23
24.0 Printing and reproduction	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	6	7	7
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	80	82	80

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	1999 actual	2000 est.	2001 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and Recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commissions, Energy	25	21	28
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs.	18	6	6
89-223300 Proceeds from uranium sales	1		
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Falcon Dam	2	2	2
89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	95	92	96
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	116	139	173
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not otherwise classified		177	43
89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified	17	18	22
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	274	455	370

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

SEC. 302. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to award, amend, or modify a contract in a manner that deviates from the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the Secretary of Energy grants, on a case-by-case basis, a waiver to allow for such a deviation. The Secretary may not delegate the authority to grant such a waiver.

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

【SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to—

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

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

【SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to augment the \$24,500,000 made available for obligation by this Act for severance payments and other benefits and community assistance grants under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2644; 42 U.S.C. 7274h).】

SEC. 【305】 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. 【306】 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. 307. Notwithstanding 41 U.S.C. 254c(a), the Secretary of Energy may use funds appropriated by this Act to enter into or continue multi-year contracts for the acquisition of property or services under the head, “Energy Supply” without obligating the estimated costs associated with any necessary cancellation or termination of the contract. The Secretary of Energy may pay costs of termination or cancellation from—

(1) appropriations originally available for the performance of the contract concerned;

(2) appropriations currently available for procurement of the type of property or services concerned, and not otherwise obligated; or

(3) funds appropriated for those payments.】

SEC. 【308】 305. Of the funds in this Act provided to government-owned, contractor-operated laboratories, not to exceed 6 percent shall be available to be used for Laboratory Directed Research and Development: *Provided*, That none of the funds in the Environmental Management programs are available for Laboratory Directed Research and Development.

SEC. 【309】 306. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this title to the Department of Energy, not more than \$200,000,000 shall be available for reimbursement of management and operating contractor travel expenses.

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

【SEC. 310. (a) None of the funds in this Act or any future Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act may be expended after December 31 of each year under a covered contract unless the funds are expended in accordance with a Laboratory Funding Plan that has been approved by the Secretary of Energy. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall issue directions to the laboratories for the programs, projects, and activities to be conducted in that fiscal year. The Secretary and the Laboratories shall devise a Laboratory Funding Plan that identifies the resources needed to

carry out these programs, projects, and activities. Funds shall be released to the Laboratories only after the Secretary has approved the Laboratory Funding Plan. The Secretary of Energy may provide exceptions to this requirement as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) For purposes of this section, “covered contract” means a contract for the management and operation of the following laboratories: Argonne National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratories.】

【SEC. 311. As part of the Department of Energy’s approval of laboratory funding for prime contractors responsible for management of Department of Energy sites and facilities, the Secretary shall review and approve the incentive structure for contractor fees, the amounts of award fees to be made available for next year, the allowable salaries of first and second tier laboratory management, and the overhead expenditures. The Secretary of Energy may provide exceptions to this requirement as the Secretary considers appropriate.】

SEC. 【312】 307. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to establish or maintain independent centers at a Department of Energy laboratory or facility unless such funds have been specifically identified in the budget submission.

【SEC. 313. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to restart the High Flux Beam Reactor.】

SEC. 【314】 308. No funds are provided in this Act or any other Act for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration to enter into any agreement to perform energy efficiency services outside the legally defined Bonneville service territory, with the exception of services provided internationally, including services provided on a reimbursable basis, unless the Administrator certifies that such services are not available from private sector businesses.

SEC. 【315】 309. 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 the enactment of this Act, or is generated after such date.

【SEC. 316. LIMITING THE INCLUSION OF COSTS OF PROTECTION OF, MITIGATION OF DAMAGE TO, AND ENHANCEMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, WITHIN RATES CHARGED BY THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION, TO THE RATE PERIOD IN WHICH THE COSTS ARE INCURRED. Section 7 of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839e) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(n) LIMITING THE INCLUSION OF COSTS OF PROTECTION OF, MITIGATION OF DAMAGE TO, AND ENHANCEMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, WITHIN RATES CHARGED BY THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION, TO THE RATE PERIOD IN WHICH THE COSTS ARE INCURRED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, rates established by the Administrator, under this section shall recover costs for protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and wildlife, whether under the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act or any other Act, not to exceed such amounts the Administrator forecasts will be expended during the fiscal year 2002–2006 rate period, while preserving the Administrator’s ability to establish appropriate reserves and maintain a high Treasury payment probability for the subsequent rate period.”.】 (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in section 1913 of title 18, United States Code.

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

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

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

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

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

【SEC. 604. Section 6101(a)(3) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2214(a)(3)) is amended by striking “September 30, 1999” and inserting “September 30, 2000”.】

【SEC. 605. Title VI, division C, of Public Law 105–277, Making Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999, is repealed.】

【SEC. 606. Section 211(e)(2)(A) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303, 110 Stat. 3682) is amended by striking “in advance in appropriations Acts”.】

【SEC. 607. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of implementation, or in preparation for implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II, section 2, clause 2, of the United States Constitution, and which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25 of the Protocol.】

【SEC. 608. UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION FUND. (a) WITHDRAWALS.—Subsections (b) and (c) of section 1 of Public Law 105–204 (112 Stat. 681) are amended by striking “fiscal year 2000” and inserting “fiscal year 2002”.】

(b) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS IN THE UNITED STATES ENRICHMENT CORPORATION FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest such portion of the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund as is not, in the judgment of the Secretary, required to meet current withdrawals. Investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States.

(2) ACQUISITION OF OBLIGATIONS.—For the purpose of investments under paragraph (1), obligations may be acquired—

(A) on original issue at the issue price; or

(B) by purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.

(3) SALE OF OBLIGATIONS.—Any obligation acquired by the Fund may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at the market price.

(4) CREDITS TO FUND.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to and form a part of the Fund.】

【SEC. 609. LAKE CASCADE. (a) DESIGNATION.—The reservoir commonly known as the “Cascade Reservoir”, created as a result of the building of the Cascade Dam authorized by the matter under the heading “BUREAU OF RECLAMATION” of the fifth section of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 334, chapter 259) for the Boise Project, Idaho, Payette division, is redesignated as “Lake Cascade”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to “Cascade Reservoir” shall be considered to be a reference to “Lake Cascade”.】

【SEC. 610. Section 4(h)(10)(D) of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839b(h)(10)(D)) is amended by striking clauses (vii) and (viii) and inserting the following:

“(vii) COST LIMITATION.—The annual cost of this provision shall not exceed \$500,000 in 1997 dollars.”.】

【SEC. 611. (a) The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, in carrying out the program known as the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program, shall undertake the following functions and activities to be performed at eligible sites where remediation has not been completed:

(1) Sampling and assessment of contaminated areas.

(2) Characterization of site conditions.

(3) Determination of the nature and extent of contamination.

(4) Selection of the necessary and appropriate response actions as the lead Federal agency.

(5) Cleanup and closeout of sites.

(6) Any other functions and activities determined by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, as necessary for carrying out that program, including the acquisition of real estate interests where necessary, which may be transferred upon completion of remediation to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Energy.

(b) Any response action under that program by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall be subject to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (in this section referred to as “CERCLA”), and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300).

(c) Any sums recovered under CERCLA or other authority from a liable party, contractor, insurer, surety, or other person for any expenditures by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Department of Energy for response actions under that program shall be credited to the amounts made available to carry out that program and shall be available until expended for costs of response actions for any eligible site.

(d) The Secretary of Energy may exercise the authority under section 168 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2208) to make payments in lieu of taxes for federally owned property at which activities under that program are carried out, regardless of which Federal agency has administrative jurisdiction over the property and notwithstanding any reference to “the activities of the Commission” in that section.

(e) This section does not alter, curtail, or limit the authorities, functions, or responsibilities of other agencies under CERCLA or, except as stated in this section, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(f) This section shall apply to fiscal year 2000 and each succeeding fiscal year.】 (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000.*)