

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator in the National Nuclear Security Administration, including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$12,000), \$347,980,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of the Administrator	319	338	348
10.00 Total new obligations	319	338	348
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year		6	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	309	332	348
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	16		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	326	338	348
23.95 Total new obligations	-319	-338	-348
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	6		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	309	332	348
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	2	79	89
73.10 Total new obligations	319	338	348
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-320	-328	-345
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	79		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	79	89	92
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	255	274	287
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	65	54	58
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	320	328	345
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	309	332	348
90.00 Outlays	320	328	345
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	12	12	12
99.01 Outlays	12	12	12

Office of the Administrator.—The Office of the Administrator provides corporate planning and oversight for programs funded by the Weapons Activities, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Naval Reactors appropriations including the National Nuclear Security Administration field offices. This account provides the Federal salaries and other expenses of the Administrator's direct staff, and beginning in 2002 program direction for Weapons Activities and Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, and Federal employees at the field service center and site offices. Program Direction for Naval Reactors remains within that program's account, and program direction

for the Secure Transportation Asset remains in Weapons Activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	152	155	129
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	6	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	162	165	137
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	37	38	32
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	2	2	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	9	10	13
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	6	9
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40	46	60
25.2 Other services	32	37	48
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	14	16	22
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	6	6	9
25.5 Research and development contracts	1	1	1
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	6	6	8
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	319	338	348

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0313-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,936	1,893	1,697

NAVAL REACTORS

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for naval reactors activities to carry out the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition (by purchase, condemnation, construction, or otherwise) of real property, plant, and capital equipment, facilities, and facility expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed one bus; \$768,400,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval reactors development	666	684	744
00.02 Program direction	22	24	24
10.00 Total new obligations	688	708	768
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	688	707	768
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	689	708	768
23.95 Total new obligations	-688	-708	-768
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	688	707	768
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	206	200	204

General and special funds—Continued

NAVAL REACTORS—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
73.10 Total new obligations	688	708	768
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-694	-704	-758
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	200	204	214
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	585	601	653
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	109	103	105
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	694	704	758
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	688	707	768
90.00 Outlays	694	704	758
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
99.01 Outlays	1	1	1

Naval Reactors.—This program performs the design, development, and testing necessary to provide the Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants in keeping with the Nation's nuclear-powered fleet defense requirements. During 2003, the program expects to exceed 126 million miles safely steamed by the nuclear fleet, and will continue to support and improve operating reactors and plant components, and carry out test activities and verification. Additionally, Naval Reactors will continue to develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy's new attack submarine and next-generation aircraft carriers, and continue to maintain the highest standards of environmental stewardship by responsibly inactivating shut down prototype reactor plants.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	15	15	17
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	4
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	2	2	2
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	607	625	678
31.0 Equipment	29	30	32
32.0 Land and structures	29	30	32
99.9 Total new obligations	688	708	768

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0314-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	178	191	191

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; one fixed wing aircraft for replacement only; and the purchase of not to exceed six passenger motor vehicles, of which four shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed two buses; \$6,378,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution

(P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Directed stockpile work	1,041	1,237	1,365
00.02 Campaigns	2,092	2,084	2,395
00.03 Readiness in technical base and facilities	1,528	1,726	1,614
00.04 Facilities and infrastructure	194	246	265
00.05 Secure transportation asset	145	153	182
00.06 Safeguards and security	525	483	557
01.00 Total, Direct program	5,525	5,929	6,378
09.01 Reimbursable program	1,460	1,398	1,398
10.00 Total new obligations	6,985	7,327	7,776
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [direct program]	24	62	.....
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [reimbursable program]	578	577	577
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	7,024	7,265	7,776
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	7,624	7,904	8,353
23.95 Total new obligations	-6,985	-7,327	-7,776
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year:			
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [direct program]	62	.....	.....
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year [reimbursable program]	577	577	577
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation	5,449	5,867	6,378
40.00 Appropriation [supplemental]	131	.....	.....
40.35 Appropriation rescinded	-14	.....	.....
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-206	-3	.....	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	5,562	5,867	6,378
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	1,398	1,398	1,398
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	63	.....	.....
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	1,461	1,398	1,398
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	7,024	7,265	7,776
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,518	1,710	1,973
73.10 Total new obligations	6,985	7,327	7,776
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-6,679	-7,064	-7,500
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-62	.....	.....
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	12	.....	.....
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-63	.....	.....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,710	1,973	2,249
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	5,013	4,625	4,906
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,666	2,439	2,594
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	6,679	7,064	7,500
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-1,304	-1,304	-1,304
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-94	-94	-94
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-1,398	-1,398	-1,398
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-63	.....	.....
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	5,562	5,867	6,378
90.00 Outlays	5,281	5,666	6,102

Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00	Budget authority	2	2
99.01	Outlays	2	2

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

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

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

Campaigns.—Focuses on scientific, technical and engineering efforts to develop and maintain critical capabilities and tools needed to support stockpile refurbishment and continued assessment and certification of the stockpile for the long term in the absence of underground nuclear testing.

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

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

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. Includes Program Direction funding for couriers.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)				
Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053				
	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.	
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	18	19	21
11.5	Other personnel compensation	7	8	8
11.9	Total personnel compensation	25	27	29
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	16	17	19
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	4	4	5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	35	38	40
25.2	Other services	235	252	271
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	10	11	12

25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,098	4,398	4,732
25.5	Research and development contracts	69	74	80
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	9	10	10
31.0	Equipment	300	322	346
32.0	Land and structures	675	724	779
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	44	48	51
99.0	Direct obligations	5,524	5,929	6,378
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	1,460	1,398	1,398
99.5	Below reporting threshold	1		
99.9	Total new obligations	6,985	7,327	7,776

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053				
	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.	
1001	Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	334	471	539

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, defense nuclear nonproliferation activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, \$1,340,195,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053				
	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.05	Nonproliferation and verification research and development	269	204	204
00.15	Nonproliferation and international security	85	93	102
00.20	International nuclear materials protection and cooperation	314	227	226
00.25	Russian transition initiatives	66	39	40
00.30	International nuclear safety and cooperation	56	15	14
00.35	Elimination of weapons-grade plutonium production	49	50	50
00.50	HEU transparency implementation	14	17	18
00.53	Accelerated materials disposition			30
00.55	Fissile materials disposition	241	350	609
00.60	Russian plutonium disposition	19	98	47
00.65	Program direction	3		
10.00	Total new obligations	1,067	1,092	1,340
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	224	205	141
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	1,060	1,028	1,340
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
22.21	Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-14		
22.22	Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,272	1,233	1,481
23.95	Total new obligations	-1,067	-1,092	-1,340
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	205	141	141

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:				
Appropriation:				
40.00	Appropriation	750	1,028	1,340
40.00	Appropriation (Supplemental)	281		
40.76	Reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-206	-1		
41.00	Transferred to other accounts	-6		
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	36		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,060	1,028	1,340

Change in obligated balances:

72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	496	754	835
73.10	Total new obligations	1,067	1,092	1,340

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-791	-1,011	-1,203
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-17		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	754	835	972
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	616	566	737
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	175	445	466
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	791	1,011	1,203
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,060	1,028	1,340
90.00 Outlays	791	1,011	1,203

The mission of this program is to (1) prevent the spread of materials, technology, and expertise relating to weapons of mass destruction; (2) detect the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction worldwide; (3) provide for international nuclear safety, and (4) eliminate inventories of surplus fissile materials usable for nuclear weapons. The program addresses the danger that hostile nations or terrorist groups may acquire weapons of mass destruction or weapons-usable material, dual-use production technology or weapons of mass destruction expertise. In FY 2004, work will be done in the following major areas.

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

Nonproliferation and International Security efforts will control export of items and technology useful for weapons of mass destruction (WMD); implement international safeguards in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); monitor and implement treaties and agreements; develop and implement policy in support of international security efforts aimed at securing high-risk nuclear material; develop and implement transparency measures to assure that international nonproliferation and arms control agreements are in compliance, and that nuclear materials are secure; and explore and implement innovative approaches to improve regional security.

International Nuclear Materials Protection and Cooperation will continue to improve the security for nuclear material and weapons in Russia by installing basic rapid upgrades and through comprehensive security improvements. Reducing the potential for diversion of nuclear warheads and materials has been a critical priority for the United States. Since the recent terrorist attacks, Russia and the United States have agreed to expand cooperation in this area significantly to include increased emphasis on strategic rocket forces and radiological dispersion devices.

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

HEU Transparency Implementation will continue to work with Russia to provide confidence to the U.S. that the Russian

highly enriched uranium (HEU) being converted is from its military stockpile. The 1993 U.S.-Russia HEU Purchase Agreement, which provides for Russian HEU to be down blended to non-weapons form and used to fuel reactors here in the United States, remains an extremely impressive non-proliferation achievement.

International Nuclear Safety and Cooperation strengthens national security by helping to prevent nuclear incidents and accidents at foreign nuclear facilities and, to mitigate the consequences of accidents should they occur. In FY 2003 the program will complete the Soviet-designed reactor safety program in Russia, which increased the operating safety of Soviet-designed nuclear power reactors and enhanced the resident safety culture. FY 2004 activities will address specific high-risk situations by continued cooperation with IAEA, the G8 and others on international nuclear safety and emergency cooperation issues.

Elimination of Weapons-Grade Plutonium Production Program enhances nuclear nonproliferation by assisting the Russian Federation in ceasing its production of weapons-grade plutonium production by providing replacement power production capacity.

Accelerated Materials Disposition efforts support the 2002 G8 summit initiatives to purchase Russian HEU above the amounts in the 1993 U.S.-Russia HEU Purchase Agreement. These additional amounts would be used to: (1) establish a reserve inventory of low enriched uranium for use as fuel in nuclear power reactors in the United States; (2) fuel five research reactors in the United States; (3) accelerate development of low enriched research reactor fuel designs, and (4) increase the amount of Russian HEU down-blended under the material consolidation and conversion program.

Fissile Materials Disposition conducts activities in both the United States and Russia to dispose of fissile materials that would pose a threat to the United States if acquired by hostile nations or terrorist groups. In FY 2004 it will continue transferring surplus HEU from the Y-12 Plant to the United States Enrichment Corporation; continue deliveries of off-specification HEU and low enriched uranium to TVA; begin site preparation and construction of the U.S. mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication facility and purchase of long lead equipment; complete Title II design of the Pit Disassembly and Conversion Facility; begin construction of the Russian MOX fuel fabrication facility; fabricate U.S. and Russian MOX fuel lead assemblies, and publish final drafts of relevant licensing regulations.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1		
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1		
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1		
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13	13	13
25.2 Other services	49	49	49
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	6	6	6
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	776	850	1,098
25.5 Research and development contracts	42	42	42
31.0 Equipment	22	22	22
32.0 Land and structures	151	106	106
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4	4	4
99.9 Total new obligations	1,067	1,092	1,340

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0309-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	9		

CERRO GRANDE FIRE ACTIVITIES

From unobligated balances under this heading, \$75,000,000 are cancelled.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0312-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year			75
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			-75
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations		75	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation		75	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year		75	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded			-75
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	236	157	27
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-78	-55	-27
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations		-75	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	157	27	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	78	55	27
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			-75
90.00 Outlays	78	55	27

Cerro Grande Fire Activities.—Emergency funding was provided in 2001 and 2000 for restoration activities at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico after the Cerro Grande Fire in May 2000. The 2004 budget proposes to rescind \$75 million of remaining available balances.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Site/project completion	975	801	
00.02 Post 2006 completion	3,447	2,629	
00.03 Science and technology	245	92	
00.04 Program direction	350	339	
00.05 Safeguards and security	208	224	
00.06 Multi-site activities		480	
00.07 Excess facilities	5	1	
10.00 Total new obligations	5,230	4,566	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	35	26	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5,218	4,539	
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5,257	4,566	
23.95 Total new obligations	-5,230	-4,566	
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	26		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5,237	4,539	

40.35 Appropriation rescinded	-16		
40.73 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-206	-3		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-4		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	5,214	4,539	
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	4		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	5,218	4,539	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,855	1,970	1,799
73.10 Total new obligations	5,230	4,566	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-5,091	-4,737	-1,396
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-21		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,970	1,799	403
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	3,222	3,178	
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,869	1,559	1,396
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	5,091	4,737	1,396
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-4		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	5,214	4,539	
90.00 Outlays	5,087	4,737	1,396
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	15	14	
99.01 Outlays	15	14	

The 2004 budget proposes to restructure Environmental Management programs. Activities funded in this account in 2003 and prior years are transferred to the Defense Site Acceleration Completion and Defense Environmental Services accounts.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	186	184	
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	7	
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	5	
11.9 Total personnel compensation	196	196	
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	47	49	
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	4	3	
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	7	6	
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	9	8	
23.2 Rental payments to others	4	3	
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	3	
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	114	99	
25.2 Other services	793	690	
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	36	31	
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,053	2,641	
25.5 Research and development contracts	38	33	
26.0 Supplies and materials	4	3	
31.0 Equipment	28	24	
32.0 Land and structures	785	683	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	108	94	
99.9 Total new obligations	5,230	4,566	

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	2,381	2,344	

DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense site acceleration comple-

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION—Continued

tion 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; \$5,814,635,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107–229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration’s 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0251–0–1–053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 2006 Accelerated Completions			1,245
00.02 2012 Accelerated Completions			2,228
00.03 2035 Accelerated Completions			1,979
00.04 Safeguards and security	54	37	299
00.05 Technology Development and Deployment			64
00.06 Site closure	1,039	1,057	
10.00 Total new obligations	1,094	1,093	5,815
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	2	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,094	1,091	5,815
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,096	1,093	5,815
23.95 Total new obligations	–1,094	–1,093	–5,815
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	1,093	1,091	5,815
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 107–206	–1		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	1,092	1,091	5,815
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	2		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,094	1,091	5,815
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	358	364	383
73.10 Total new obligations	1,094	1,093	5,815
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	–1,110	–1,075	–4,398
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	21		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	364	383	1,800
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	751	764	4,070
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	359	311	328
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,110	1,075	4,398
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	–2		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1,092	1,091	5,815
90.00 Outlays	1,107	1,075	4,398

2006 Accelerated Completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear weapons production. This account includes all geographic sites with an accelerated cleanup plan closure date of 2006 or earlier (such as Rocky Flats, Fernald and Mound). In addition, this account provides funding for Environmental Management (EM) sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2006 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent fuel removal, all transuranic (TRU) waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2006.

2012 Accelerated Completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear weapons production. This account includes all geographic sites with an accelerated cleanup plan closure

date of 2007 through 2012 (such as Pantex and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory—Site 300). In addition, this account provides funding for EM sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2012 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent fuel removal and TRU waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2012.

2035 Accelerated Completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear weapons production. This account provides funding for site closures and site specific cleanup and closure projects that are expected to be completed after 2012. EM has established a goal of completing cleanup at all its sites by 2035.

Safeguards and Security.—Provides funding to support safeguards and security required for sites at which EM has responsibility. This includes activities related to site-specific safeguards and security plans, facilities master security plans, cyber security plans, and personnel security programs at EM sites.

Technology Development and Deployment.—This program focuses on high priority technical needs at near-term closure sites and projects. In addition, the technology program will focus on identifying technical vulnerabilities and alternative solutions in support of EM’s accelerated cleanup strategies.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0251–0–1–053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	1	110
25.2 Other services	38	38	673
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	5	5	64
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,043	1,042	4,256
25.5 Research and development contracts			52
26.0 Supplies and materials			3
31.0 Equipment			30
32.0 Land and structures			525
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	3	94
99.9 Total new obligations	1,094	1,093	5,815

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for defense-related environmental services activities that indirectly support the accelerated cleanup and closure mission at environmental management sites, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other necessary expenses, and the purchase of not to exceed one ambulance for replacement only, \$995,179,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107–229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration’s 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89–0249–0–1–053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Community and Regulatory Support			61
00.02 Federal contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund			452
00.03 Non-Closure Environmental Activities			190
00.04 Program Direction			292
00.05 Privatization	109	236	
10.00 Total new obligations	109	236	995
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	34	78	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	154	158	995
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	188	236	995
23.95 Total new obligations	–109	–236	–995
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	78		

New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00	Appropriation	154	158 995
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	638	656 671
73.10	Total new obligations	109	236 995
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-91	-221 -903
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	656	671 763
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority		697
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	91	221 206
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	91	221 903
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	154	158 995
90.00	Outlays	91	221 903

The Department is pursuing several privatization initiatives for environmental management projects that will treat some of the most contaminated soil and highly radioactive waste in the complex, as well as deactivate contaminated nuclear facilities that are excess to Departments needs. In the 2004 budget, these activities will be funded in the Defense Site Acceleration Completion and Defense Environmental Services appropriations.

Non-Closure Environmental Activities.—Funds ongoing activities that indirectly support the Environmental Management accelerated cleanup and closure mission. These activities provide valuable support to other Departmental priorities and missions.

Community and Regulatory Support.—Funds activities that are indirectly related to on-the-ground cleanup results and are integral to EM's ability to conduct cleanup at sites (for example, Agreements in Principle with state regulators and tribal nations, and Site Specific Advisory Boards).

Program Direction.—Provides the funding necessary for oversight and management functions for the EM program, including federal salaries and benefits, travel, and other costs.

Federal Contribution to the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Fund.—Funds the Federal Government contribution to the Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund, as required by the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053			
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		
25.2	Other services		
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		
99.9	Total new obligations		

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent		198
11.3	Other than full-time permanent		7
11.5	Other personnel compensation		5
11.9	Total personnel compensation		210
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits		43
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		7
23.1	Rental payments to GSA		7
23.2	Rental payments to others		2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		57
25.2	Other services	102	236 207
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts		402
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	7	
26.0	Supplies and materials		1
31.0	Equipment		12

32.0	Land and structures			34
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions			7
99.9	Total new obligations	109	236	995

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053				
1001	Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment			1,972

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CLEANUP REFORM

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0245-0-1-053			
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Cleanup Reform		1,100
10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)		1,100
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00	New budget authority (gross)		1,100
23.95	Total new obligations		-1,100
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00	Appropriation		1,100
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year		330
73.10	Total new obligations		1,100
73.20	Total outlays (gross)		-770 -275
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year		330 55
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority		770
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances		275
87.00	Total outlays (gross)		770 275
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		1,100
90.00	Outlays		770 275

The Department is pursuing alternative accelerated cleanup and risk-reduction strategies that will significantly reduce life-cycle cost and schedules for cleanup of the former nuclear weapons production complex. When the Department reaches agreement with regulatory officials on these strategies, establishes a new funding profile and estimates the cost savings for the alternate cleanup strategy, these activities will be funded within the appropriate Defense or Non-Defense Site Acceleration Completion appropriation.

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, \$522,678,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999			
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01	Energy Security	5	4 4

General and special funds—Continued

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
00.02 Security	251	189	211
00.03 Intelligence	38	44	40
00.04 Counterintelligence	46	50	46
00.05 Advanced Accelerator Applications	50		
00.06 Independent Oversight and Performance Assurance	22	22	22
00.07 Environment, Safety, and Health (Defense)	110	101	108
00.08 Worker and Community Transition	17	29	15
00.09 National Security Programs Administrative Support	22	26	25
00.10 Hearings and Appeals	3	3	4
00.11 Other	4	4	
00.12 Legacy Management			48
10.00 Total new obligations	568	472	523
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	41	27	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	551	445	523
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	595	472	523
23.95 Total new obligations	-568	-472	-523
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	27		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	551	445	523
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	282	297	298
73.10 Total new obligations	568	472	523
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-540	-473	-504
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-12		
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	3		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-3		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	297	298	317
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	413	334	392
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	127	139	112
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	540	473	504
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	551	445	523
90.00 Outlays	540	473	504
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	4	3	4
99.01 Outlays	4	3	4

Intelligence.—The Department's intelligence activities consist of providing the Department, other U.S. Government policy makers, and the Intelligence Community with timely, accurate high impact foreign intelligence technical analyses including support to counterintelligence; ensuring that DOE facilities and employees are able to handle and use classified intelligence information securely in support of their missions; providing quick-turnaround, tailored technology applications to meet near-term requirements; providing technical support to operations undertaken by the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities; and ensuring that the Department's technical, analytical and research expertise is accessible to the Intelligence Community in accordance with Executive Order 12333, "United States Intelligence Activities."

Counterintelligence.—The Office of Counterintelligence mission is to develop and implement an effective Counterintelligence Program throughout the Department of Energy to identify, neutralize and deter foreign government or industrial intelligence, and international terrorist activities at or involving DOE programs, personnel, facilities, technologies, classified information and unclassified sensitive information. The

program provides the analytical; investigative; training and awareness; inspection; information and special technologies; polygraph; and evaluation capabilities necessary to identify and address foreign intelligence and international terrorist targeting and collection activities directed at DOE facilities.

Security.—Security consists of the following programs: Nuclear Safeguards and Security, Security Investigations and Program Direction. Key mission areas are: physical, information, technology evaluation; materials control and accountability; executive protection police force; protective measures for DOE facilities and protection of its employees in the National Capital area; declassification/classification; foreign visits, assignments and travel; plutonium, uranium, and special nuclear material inventory; management of the Department's Emergency Operations Centers, Emergency Communications Network and the Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government programs; and security investigations. These programs provide policy for the protection of the Department's nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, classified information, and facilities. They ensure a Department-wide capability to continue essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, allowing DOE to uphold its national security responsibilities and provide security clearances for federal and contractor personnel. Prior to 2003, Security was budgeted under Security and Emergency Operations.

Energy Security and Assurance.—This program supports the national security of the United States by working to protect the Nation against significant energy supply disruptions. America's energy supply is essential to a strong economy and national security.

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

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

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

All other.—This category includes obligations for a portion of the projects reviewed under the Independent Assessment of DOE project funding. In addition, obligations are included for the National Security Programs Administrative Support and the Office of Hearings and Appeals. Responsibilities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals include adjudications of matters involving DOE and contractor employees' eligibility for security clearances, appeals of adverse determinations under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. The Office of Hearings and Appeals adjudicates complaints of reprisals by contractor-employees for "whistleblowing", and is the appeal authority in many other areas. During 2002, the Office of Hearings and Appeals was charged with the responsibility to decide worker advocacy appeals under the Energy Employee Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 and appeals arising under the new terms of OMB Circular A-76 regarding the contracting out of DOE functions.

The Office also decides all requests for exception from DOE orders, rules and regulations.

Office of Legacy Management.—Provides funding for conducting stewardship activities at sites where active remediation as a result of weapons production has been completed. These activities include records management, ground-water monitoring and the administration of post closure contractor liabilities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	66	64	66
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	1	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	70	67	70
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	17	15	15
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40	34	38
25.2 Other services	208	164	183
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	24	19	24
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	167	137	154
25.5 Research and development contracts	7	6	6
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	5	5
31.0 Equipment	4	3	4
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	18	15	17
99.9 Total new obligations	568	472	523

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-999	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	628	614	726

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, \$430,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	280	315	430
10.00 Total new obligations	280	315	430
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	280	315	430
23.95 Total new obligations	-280	-315	-430
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	280	315	430
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	10	26	79
73.10 Total new obligations	280	315	430
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-263	-262	-402
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	26	79	107
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	185	236	323
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	78	26	79
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	263	262	402

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	280	315	430
90.00 Outlays	263	262	402

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 2002 the balance owed by the Federal Government to the Nuclear Waste Fund was approximately \$1,223 million (including principal and interest). The "Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal" appropriation was established to ensure payment of the Federal Government's contribution to the nuclear waste repository program. Through 2002, a total of approximately \$1,710 million has been appropriated to support nuclear waste repository activities attributed to atomic energy defense activities.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
25.2 Other services (Consulting)	1	1	2
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	11	12	16
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	248	279	381
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	20	23	31
99.9 Total new obligations	280	315	430

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 15 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including not to exceed one ambulance, \$3,310,935,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	697	726	738
00.03 Nuclear physics	351	383	389
00.05 Biological and environmental research	512	485	500
00.06 Basic energy sciences	981	1,020	1,009
00.07 Advanced scientific computing research	150	168	173
00.08 Energy research analyses	1	1	.....
00.09 Science laboratory infrastructure	30	43	44
00.11 Program direction	139	134	151
00.12 Small business innovation research	94	.....	.....
00.13 Small business technology transfer	6	.....	.....
00.14 Fusion energy sciences	241	257	257
00.15 Safeguard and securities	53	48	44

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
00.16 Facilities and infrastructure	10		
00.17 Workforce development for teachers & scientists			6
10.00 Total new obligations	3,265	3,265	3,311
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	9	9	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3,263	3,256	3,311
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,274	3,265	3,311
23.95 Total new obligations	-3,265	-3,265	-3,311
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	9		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	3,228	3,256	3,311
40.76 Reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-206	-1		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	36		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	3,263	3,256	3,311
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1,739	1,822	1,833
73.10 Total new obligations	3,265	3,265	3,311
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3,180	-3,254	-3,290
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1,822	1,833	1,854
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1,870	1,889	1,921
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1,310	1,365	1,369
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	3,180	3,254	3,290
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3,263	3,256	3,311
90.00 Outlays	3,180	3,254	3,290
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	7	6	6
99.01 Outlays	7	6	6

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 2004 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 2004 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. Fixed target operations for the Alternate Gradient Synchrotron HEP program were terminated in FY 2003. In addition, \$48.8 million is provided for the Department's 2004 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 \$12.5 million for the neutrinos at the main injector construction project. The budget includes funds for an increasing emphasis on non-accelerator-based high energy physics research.

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 2004, the program will continue to focus on the role of quarks in the composition and interactions of nuclei, the application of nuclear physics methods to astrophysical problems, the properties of neutrinos, and the mechanisms by which colliding nuclei exchange mass, energy, and angular momentum.

The nuclear physics program supports and provides experimental equipment to qualified scientists and research groups conducting experiments at nuclear physics accelerator facilities. These facilities provide new insights and advance our knowledge of the nature of matter and energy and develop the scientific knowledge, technologies and trained manpower needed to underpin the DOE's missions for nuclear related national security, energy and environmental quality.

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility experimental program began in 1996 and will continue in 2004. At the MIT/Bates accelerator a 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 2004. Operation of ATLAS (ANL) will be supported, as will the operation of the university-based accelerator laboratories. The 88-inch cyclotron (LBNL) will be terminated.

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) research program will continue as RHIC and its four major detectors approach their full design potential, allowing researchers to explore a new regime of nuclear matter and nuclear interactions that up to now have only been characterized theoretically. Research and development for a possible future facility, the rare isotope accelerator, continues. The budget includes funds for an increasing emphasis on non-accelerator-based nuclear physics research.

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 2004 activities include programs in global climate change; terrestrial, atmospheric and marine environmental processes; molecular, cellular and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation; structural biology; medical applications of nuclear technology; and the Human Genome Program. Funding for the Human Genome Program is provided to continue high throughput human DNA sequencing. The program also supports science related to carbon sequestration and sequencing of genomes of microbes that use carbon dioxide to produce methane and hydrogen. In conjunction with the advanced scientific computing research program a global systems application is continued to accelerate progress in coupled general circulation model development through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling.

The “genomes to life” activity, aimed at understanding the composition and function of biochemical networks that carry out essential processes of living organisms is funded at \$59.0 million. In 2003, the Environmental Management Science Program and the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory were transferred from the Office of Environmental Management to the Office of Science. The biological and environmental research request includes funding to continue these two activities in 2004. Activities related to bioterrorism will be transferred in 2003 to the Department of Homeland Security.

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

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

The 2004 BES budget request includes continued support to maintain utilization of the Department’s large state-of-the-art science facilities. The proposed funding will maintain the quality of service and availability of facility resources to users, including university and government scientists, as well as private companies who rely on unique BES facilities for their basic research needs. Research areas that will benefit from the facilities funding include structural biology, materials science, superconductor technology, and medical research and technology development.

In addition, the BES request includes \$143.0 million in 2004 to continue construction at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) to meet the Nation’s neutron scattering needs. The request includes \$5 million to continue design and fabrication of additional instruments beyond the initial instrument suite included in the construction project. The SNS will provide significant scientific, technical, and economic benefits that derive from neutron scattering and materials irradiation research. This world class Neutron source will enable the Nation to carry out major research activities in areas such as biology, materials science, superconductivity, pharmaceuticals, and electronic materials, that are critical for future U.S. economic competitiveness and national security. Reflecting the high priority given to nanoscale research, basic energy sciences funding for the multi-agency national nanotechnology program is \$193.0 million and includes PED funding for the nanoscale science research center (NSRC) at Brookhaven National Laboratory and construction funding for NSRC’s at the Lawrence Berkeley, Oak Ridge, and Sandia National Laboratories. Equipment is funded for the NSRC at ANL, where the state of Illinois is providing funding for the building.

Fusion Energy Sciences Program.—The fusion energy sciences program for 2004 continues to implement the recommendations of the reports by the National Research Council, the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board and recommendations of the Fusion Energy Science Advisory committee. The mission of the program is to advance plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology. The program emphasizes the underlying basic research in plasma and fusion sciences, with the long-term goal of harnessing fusion as a viable energy source. The program centers on the following goals: understanding the physics of plasmas; identification and explo-

ration 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 includes funds for the Department to enter multilateral international negotiations aimed at building the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), a burning plasma physics experiment that is an essential next step toward eventually developing fusion as a commercially viable energy source.

The budget request provides for support of basic research in plasma science in partnership with NSF, plasma containment research, and investigation of tokamak alternatives, along with continued operation of DIII-D, Alcator C-Mod, and the National Spherical Torus Experiment. Research on alternate concepts is continued to develop a fuller understanding of the physics of magnetically confined plasma and to identify approaches that may improve the economical and environmental attractiveness of fusion. Fabrication of the new National Compact Stellarator experiment will continue at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. The inertial fusion energy activity is exploring an alternative path for fusion energy that would capitalize on the major R&D effort in inertial confinement fusion which is carried out by NNSA for stockpile stewardship purposes. Theory and modeling efforts will be supported to develop a predictive capability for the operation of fusion experiments. Enabling technology research will also be conducted in support of the science experiments.

Science laboratories infrastructure.—The goal of the science laboratories infrastructure program is to provide funds for rehabilitating, replacing or demolishing deficient common-use utilities, roads, and buildings and to correct Environment, Safety and Health deficiencies at the civilian science laboratories. An “excess facilities disposal” subprogram, first funded by Congress in 2002 as the Facilities and Infrastructure program, continues in 2004 in the Science Laboratories Infrastructure program. The Oak Ridge Landlord activity is also funded here.

Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR).—This program includes research in mathematical, information, and computational sciences and laboratory technology research activities. The purpose of the ASCR program is to support advanced computational research—applied mathematics, computer science, and networking—to enable the analysis, simulation and prediction of complex physical phenomena. The program also supports the operation of large supercomputer user facilities. The request includes research, integrated with other science programs, on application of computer simulation and modeling to science problems. The budget includes research funds to identify and address major architectural bottlenecks affecting the performance of existing and planned scientific applications for the next generation of high-end supercomputers.

Safeguards and security.—The mission of this program is to ensure appropriate levels of protection and provide against: unauthorized access, theft, diversion, loss of custody, or destruction of Department of Energy assets and hostile acts that may cause adverse impacts on fundamental science, or the health and safety of DOE and contractor employees, the public, or the environment. The 2004 request provides funding for physical protection, protective forces, physical security, protective systems, information security, cyber security, personnel security, materials control and accountability and program management activities.

Workforce development for teachers and scientists.—The mission of this program is to train young scientists, engineers, and technicians in the scientifically and technically advanced environment of the Office of Science national laboratories to meet the demand for a well trained scientific and technical workforce, including the teachers that educate the workforce.

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	66	73	85
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	72	76	88
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	15	18	13
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	2	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	4	4
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	4	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	10	4	4
25.2 Other services	47	61	63
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	5	16	15
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,727	853	905
25.5 Research and development contracts	71	1,089	1,152
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	7	7
31.0 Equipment	224	225	226
32.0 Land and structures	390	375	333
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	693	529	492
99.9 Total new obligations	3,265	3,265	3,311

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	853	965	965

ENERGY SUPPLY

For Department of Energy expenses including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment, and other expenses necessary for energy supply activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and the purchase of not to exceed 12 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, including two buses; \$861,805,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$17,300,000 shall be used to support research and development contracts on technological approaches to reduce, avoid, or capture greenhouse gas emissions, to be awarded pursuant to competitive solicitations.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Hydrogen technology			88
00.02 Solar energy			80
00.03 Zero energy buildings			4
00.04 Wind energy			42
00.05 Hydropower			7
00.06 Geothermal technology			25
00.07 Biomass and biorefinery systems R&D			70
00.08 Intergovernmental activities			12
00.09 Electric reliability			77
00.10 Departmental energy management program			2
00.11 NCCTI Competitive Solicitation			15
00.12 Facilities and infrastructure			5
00.13 Program direction	19	16	17
00.14 Renewable energy technologies, including hydrogen research	264	304	
00.15 Electric energy systems and storage	66	75	
00.16 Renewable energy program support and implementation	14	24	

00.17 National renewable energy laboratory	5	5	
00.91 Total, Energy efficiency and renewable energy	368	424	444
Office of science:			
01.01 Technical information management program	8	8	
01.02 Nuclear energy research and development	245	254	388
01.03 Environment, safety and health	30	30	30
01.91 Total, Other Energy Supply	283	292	418
08.00 Total, direct program	651	716	862
09.10 Reimbursable program	672	1,402	1,370
10.00 Total new obligations	1,323	2,118	2,232

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	67	74	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,331	2,044	2,232
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,398	2,118	2,232
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,323	-2,118	-2,232
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	74		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	667	694	862
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-4		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	663	694	862
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	616	1,350	1,370
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	52		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	668	1,350	1,370
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,331	2,044	2,232

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	442	456	549
73.10 Total new obligations	1,323	2,118	2,232
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,255	-2,025	-2,135
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts (net)	-2		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-52		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	456	549	645

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	929	1,662	1,757
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	326	363	378
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,255	2,025	2,135

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-359	-720	-740
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-257	-630	-630
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-616	-1,350	-1,370
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-52		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	663	694	862
90.00 Outlays	638	675	765

Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:

99.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
99.01 Outlays	3	3	3

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

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

The 2004 Budget proposes a major new initiative to accelerate the worldwide availability and affordability of hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. The new FreedomFuel initiative will be a partnership with energy companies focused on research and development to advance hydrogen production, storage, and infrastructure. It complements the FreedomCAR partnership with the auto industry announced last year, which is aimed at developing viable hydrogen fuel cell vehicle technology.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.—This program undertakes research and development of renewable energy and related technologies to meet the growing need for clean and affordable energy. Program activities range from basic research in universities and national laboratories to cost-shared applied research, development, and field validation in partnership with the private sector. Specific activities of the 2004 program include:

Hydrogen Technology: Develop hydrogen production, storage, and delivery technologies that are more energy efficient, cleaner, safer, and lower in cost. The long-term aim is to accelerate progress toward an energy future for the Nation where hydrogen plays a more significant role as an energy carrier in all sectors of the economy and all regions of the country. The program supports the new FreedomFuel initiative.

Solar Energy: Develop lower cost, higher performance, more reliable solar energy systems for the production of electricity, space heat and hot water. Activities include more efficient photovoltaic (PV) materials and cell devices, lower-cost thin-film PV technologies, improved manufacturing and large-area processing, and more reliable PV modules and systems as part of an industry-led research effort. Solar thermal activities are focused on cooperative industry efforts to reduce costs and effectively use advanced solar technology for water heating and space heat.

Zero Energy Buildings: Develop affordable zero energy homes, which produce as much energy as they use on an annual basis. ZEB activities include partnering with industry to evaluate and monitor first generation ZEB homes, developing whole house energy controller, and developing modeling tools and technology to optimize and integrate energy systems. This year, ZEB activities begin a transition into the Building Program under the Energy Conservation account.

Wind Energy: Develop in partnership with industry low wind-speed technology to allow wind power to be cost-competitive in more prevalent, lower-wind resources areas, and support related technology base advances.

Hydropower: Continue development of turbine systems to address the primary environmental issues associated with licensing and sustaining hydropower production.

Geothermal Technology: Continue development of an enhanced geothermal system that will allow the broader use of geothermal energy throughout the western United States and conduct cooperative research with industry to reduce the cost of geothermal development and to identify new resources.

Biomass and Biorefinery Systems: Continue R&D to achieve further reductions in the costs of bio-based products and biofuels production and to develop high-efficiency thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies.

Intergovernmental Activities: The Tribal Energy program helps Native Americans develop renewable energy resources on their lands and helps Tribal leaders develop energy plans. The International Renewable Energy program promotes the use of renewable energy resources in international markets.

Electric Reliability: The program provides a balanced research and development portfolio of advanced electrical infrastructure technologies—more efficient, higher capacity

generators, transformers, power lines, and storage systems—as well as developing the technological platform for the “smart” grid of the future where operators have immediate information about conditions on their system and are able to take action to correct potential problems.

The Departmental Energy Management Program: Continue to fund, through internal competition, the most cost effective opportunities to improve energy efficiency in DOE’s facilities, employing renewable technologies as appropriate.

National Climate Change Technology Initiative Competitive Solicitation Program: Supports competitive solicitations to promote applied research that has as its primary goal the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions or the sequestration of greenhouse gases. Competitive awards will be made based on maximum emissions reduction potential per dollar spent. The Competitive Solicitation Program is a key component of the President’s National Climate Change Technology Initiative and is intended to complement and enrich the existing research and development portfolio of climate-related technologies, which may help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but are not necessarily designed to do so. Funding for this program is also requested in the Energy Conservation account and the Fossil Energy account.

Nuclear fission.—The 2004 Budget continues to support the Nuclear Energy Technologies program, including the Nuclear Power 2010 program, which will aggressively pursue demonstration of key regulatory approval processes and foster the completion of cost-effective, advanced nuclear plant designs in order to pave the way for the deployment of new, advanced nuclear plants in the United States by 2010. Nuclear Energy Technologies also include the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems Initiative, where the United States will participate in multi-nation research and development projects to usher forth next-generation nuclear reactors and fuel cycles. In collaboration with the Generation IV Nuclear Energy Systems program, Advanced Fuel Cycle Initiative aims to develop and deploy technologies that will reduce the volume of high level waste from spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term radiotoxicity of spent nuclear fuel, reduce the long-term proliferation threat posed by civilian inventories of plutonium in spent fuel, and provide for proliferation resistant technologies to recover the energy content in spent nuclear fuel.

The Department also continues to support the University program, preserving the education and training infrastructure needed to develop the next generation of nuclear scientists and engineers. In addition, the Administration’s proposal supports the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI), an investigator-initiated, peer-reviewed research and development program that addresses key issues affecting the future of nuclear energy, including nuclear waste storage and disposal, nuclear plant economics and operational safety, and potential for weapons proliferation.

Nuclear fission programs also support the Department’s critical infrastructure necessary to enable research on advanced nuclear power systems for U.S. national security and other federal agencies, to support the production of radioisotopes for medical and other research purposes, and to maintain and operate the Department’s nuclear facilities, including the Advanced Test Reactor and hot cells, in a safe, environmentally compliant and cost-effective manner. Beginning in 2004, the Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology’s budget also includes funding for Idaho sitewide operations and safeguards and security programs, as part of the Lead Program Secretarial Office responsibilities for Idaho transitioning from the Office of Environmental Management.

Environment, safety and health.—The Office of Environment, Safety and Health is a corporate resource that fosters protection of workers, the public, and the environment. The office develops and improves policies; monitors environment,

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY SUPPLY—Continued

safety, and health performance; and provides guidance, resources, and information sharing.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	37	30	53
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	39	32	57
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	8	7	12
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	32	35	36
25.2 Other services	16	18	18
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	17	19	19
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	368	418	524
25.5 Research and development contracts	9	10	12
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	7	8	8
32.0 Land and structures	8	9	9
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	143	156	163
99.0 Direct obligations	651	716	862
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	672	1,402	1,370
99.9 Total new obligations	1,323	2,118	2,232

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-999	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	439	352	597
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	16		

NON-DEFENSE SITE ACCELERATION COMPLETION

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 site acceleration 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, \$170,875,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 2006 Accelerated Completions			49
00.02 2012 Accelerated Completions			120
00.03 2035 Accelerated Completions			2
00.04 Excess facilities	2	2	
00.05 Site closure	18		
00.06 Site/project completion	89	62	
00.07 Post 2006 completion	109	125	
10.00 Total new obligations	218	189	171

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2	23	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	239	166	171
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	241	189	171
23.95 Total new obligations	-218	-189	-171
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	23		

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	236	166	171
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	3		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	239	166	171

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	112	91	62
73.10 Total new obligations	218	189	171
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-240	-218	-174
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	91	62	59

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	166	116	120
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	74	102	54
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	240	218	174

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-3		

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	236	166	171
90.00 Outlays	237	218	174

2006 Accelerated Completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear energy research and development. This account includes geographic sites with an accelerated cleanup plan closure date of 2006 or earlier (such as Lawrence Berkley National Laboratory). In addition, this account provides funding for EM sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2006 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent fuel removal and TRU waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2006.

2012 Accelerated Completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear energy research and development. This account includes all geographic sites with an Accelerated Cleanup Plan closure date of 2007 through 2012 (such as, Brookhaven National Laboratory and West Valley Demonstration Project). In addition, this account provides funding for EM sites where overall site cleanup will not be complete by 2012 but cleanup projects within a site (for example, spent fuel removal and TRU waste shipped off-site) will be complete by 2012.

2035 Accelerated Completions.—Provides funding for completing cleanup and closing down facilities contaminated as a result of nuclear energy research and development. This account provides funding for site closures and site specific cleanup and closure projects that are expected to be completed after 2012. EM has established a goal of completing cleanup at all its sites by 2035.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	215	186	171
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3	3	
99.9 Total new obligations	218	189	171

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

For Department of Energy expenses necessary for non-defense environmental services activities conducted as a result of nuclear energy research and development activities that indirectly support the accelerated cleanup and closure mission at environmental management sites, as well as new work scope transferred to the Environmental Management program, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other necessary expenses, \$292,121,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Community and Regulatory Support			1
00.02 Environmental Cleanup Projects			44
00.03 Non-closure Environmental Activities			247
00.91 Subtotal, Non-Defense Environmental Services			292
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund:			
01.01 Environmental restoration and waste management	314	235	
01.02 Uranium/Thorium reimbursements	1	1	
01.91 Total, Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	315	236	
02.01 Other uranium activities	123	147	
10.00 Total new obligations	438	382	292
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund]	15		
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year [General Fund]	5		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	418	382	292
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	438	382	292
23.95 Total new obligations	-438	-382	-292
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	119	147	292
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	300	236	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	418	382	292
Change in obligated balances:			
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund]	131	130	87
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year [General Fund]	43	60	49
73.10 Total new obligations	438	382	292
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-422	-436	-321
Obligated balance, end of year:			
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year [Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund]	130	87	13
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year [General Fund]	60	49	94
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	228	267	204
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	194	169	117
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	422	436	321
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	418	382	292
90.00 Outlays	422	436	321

Non-Closure Environmental Activities.—Funds activities that indirectly support EM's accelerated cleanup and closure mission such as gaseous diffusion plant uranium programs. These activities, while not in direct support of cleanup, provide valuable services to other Departmental priorities and missions.

Community and Regulatory Support.—Funds activities that are indirectly related to on-the-ground cleanup results but

are integral to EM's ability to conduct cleanup at our sites (for example, Agreements in Principles with state regulators and tribal nations and Site Specific Advisory Boards).

Environmental Cleanup Projects.—Provides funds to support the transfer of additional contaminated excess facilities to the EM program from other Departmental programs for surveillance and maintenance and eventual decontamination and decommissioning (for example, the Fast Flux Test Facility beginning in 2004). These transfers constitute new work for the EM program.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0315-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	4	4	1
25.2 Other services	171	149	100
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	246	214	176
32.0 Land and structures	13	11	10
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4	4	5
99.9 Total new obligations	438	382	292

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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), \$519,305,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer of unobligated balances from "SPR Petroleum Account"; of which \$13,200,000 shall be used to support research and development contracts on technological approaches to reduce, avoid, or capture greenhouse gas emissions, to be awarded pursuant to competitive solicitations; and of which \$130,000,000 are to be made available, after coordination with the private sector, for a request for proposals for a Clean Coal Power Initiative providing for competitively-awarded research, development, and demonstration projects to reduce the barriers to continued and expanded coal use: Provided, That no project may be selected for which sufficient funding is not available to provide for the total project: Provided further, That funds shall be expended in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading "Clean Coal Technology" in 42 U.S.C. 5903d: Provided further, That the Department may include provisions for royalties or other means of repayment of Government contributions to individual projects, including repayments from sale and licensing of technologies from both domestic and foreign transactions: Provided further, That such repayments shall be retained by the Department for future coal-related research, development and demonstration projects, subject to appropriation in advance: Provided further, That any technology selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology, and any project selected under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Project, for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. §7651n, and Chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 President's Coal Research Initiative	270	316	321
00.02 Other power systems	13	50	47
00.03 Oil and gas research and development	99	58	42
00.04 Program direction and management support	67	85	93
00.05 Environmental restoration	11	10	10
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures	8	6	6
00.07 Import/Export authorizations	2	2	3
00.08 Plant and capital equipment	3	2	3
00.09 Advanced metallurgical process	5	5	10

General and special funds—Continued

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
10.00 Total new obligations	478	534	535
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	125	260	459
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	578	479	519
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	34	254	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	739	993	978
23.95 Total new obligations	-478	-534	-535
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	260	459	444
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	583	479	514
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-12		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	8		5
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	578	479	519
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	415	470	547
73.10 Total new obligations	478	534	535
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-421	-691	-651
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts— Clean Coal		234	
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-2		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	470	547	431
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	233	192	208
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	188	499	443
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	421	691	651
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	578	479	519
90.00 Outlays	421	691	651
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	4	5	5
99.01 Outlays	4	5	5

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

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

President's Coal Research Initiative.—The budget assumes that, following the merger with the Clean Coal Technology account in 2003, all DOE coal research activities are now carried out in the Fossil Energy R&D account as part of the Clean Coal Power initiative. Should funds be de-obligated from any pre-existing projects, these funds can be made available for new projects under this initiative. The Department will continue to increase involvement of the private sector and academia to help conduct and direct research toward the most critical barriers to expansion of coal use for power generation in the United States. This cooperative effort will require industry to share in the cost of research work, with the industry share increasing as technologies approach commercial stages. Technologies will be selected with the goal of accelerating development and deployment of coal technologies that will economically meet environmental standards,

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

As part of the program's Carbon Sequestration efforts, Fossil Energy will contribute funding to a joint effort with the Office of Nuclear Energy and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy called the National Climate Change Technology Initiative Competitive Solicitation Program. These funds will support competitive solicitations to promote applied research that has as its primary goal the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions or the sequestration of greenhouse gases. Competitive awards will be made based on maximum emissions reduction potential. The competitive solicitation program is a key component of the president's national climate change technology initiative and is intended to complement and enrich the existing research and development portfolio of climate change related technologies. The technologies in the existing portfolio may help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but have been selected for the portfolio with a variety of goals in mind, not necessarily greenhouse gas reductions. This program is intended to have technologies compete head to head, based on their ability to reduce greenhouse gas in the atmosphere.

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

Oil and Gas.—The Oil and Gas programs will focus on supporting the President's initiatives on Clear Skies, Climate Change, and Energy Security. Activities include technology and analytical investments that support the Administration's objectives to increase domestic production, protect the environment, and build global alliances.

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

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	47	49	49
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	51	51	51
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	11	10	10
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3

25.1	Advisory and assistance services	55	49	49
25.2	Other services	33	28	28
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Govern- ment accounts	6	8	8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	53	42	42
25.5	Research and development contracts	231	318	319
26.0	Supplies and materials	9	7	7
32.0	Land and structures	14	3	3
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	10	12	12
99.9	Total new obligations	478	534	535

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equiv- alent employment	670	771	771

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, \$16,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Naval Petroleum Reserves	22	33	17
10.00 Total new obligations	22	33	17
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	17	12	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	17	21	17
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	34	33	17
23.95 Total new obligations	-22	-33	-17
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	12	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	17	21	17
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	18	18	33
73.10 Total new obligations	22	33	17
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-23	-18	-18
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	18	33	32
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	11	13	11
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	12	5	7
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	23	18	18
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	17	21	17
90.00 Outlays	23	18	18

The Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves has historically managed, operated, maintained and produced the reserves to achieve the greatest value and benefit to the Government. From FY 1976 through FY 2000, NPOSR production activities generated a net income of \$21 billion for the U.S. Treasury. As a result of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1996, NPR-1 (Elk Hills) was sold to Occidental Petroleum Corporation and all three naval oil shale reserves (NOSR) have been transferred outside the Department. Administrative jurisdiction for NOSR-1 and NOSR-3 were transferred to the Department of the Interior to be made available for leasing. The third oil shale reserve, NOSR-2,

was transferred to the Ute Indian Tribe in January 2000 in accordance with the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001. The U.S. retains a 9% royalty interest in the value of any oil, gas, other hydrocarbons, and other minerals produced from the conveyed land, which will be applied to costs for remediation of the uranium mill tailings site near Moab, Utah. The most significant post-sale activity is the settlement of ownership equity shares with the former unit partner in the NPR-1 field, Chevron USA Inc. Geologic petroleum and reservoir engineering services are required to prepare and support the Government's equity position before an independent petroleum engineer and the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, who is to impartially determine final equity shares. Each percentage point change in equity is worth millions of dollars to the Government. The FY2004 budget request supports activities for the two remaining Naval Petroleum Reserve properties—Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 2 in California, and Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3 in Wyoming. The Elk Hills closeout work includes reservoir engineering analysis to determine final equity percentages; legal support for all sale-related issues; and environmental remediation and cultural resource activities required as a result of the sale agreement. Responsibilities for the other properties include management and environmental compliance of the 17 NPR-2 leases; operation and maintenance of NPR-3 field operations; and environmental remediation of NPR-3. No funding is provided in FY2004 for the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	8	10	8
25.2 Other services	9	18	4
99.0 Direct obligations	21	32	16
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1	1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	22	33	17

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equiv- alent employment	29	32	32

ENERGY CONSERVATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, \$875,793,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$9,500,000 shall be used to support research and development contracts on technological approaches to reduce, avoid, or capture greenhouse gas emissions, to be awarded pursuant to competitive solicitations: Provided, That \$326,998,000 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: \$288,200,000 for weatherization assistance grants and \$38,798,000 for State energy program grants.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Vehicle Technologies	158
00.02 Fuel Cell Technologies	77

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY CONSERVATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
00.03 Weatherization Assistance Program Grants			288
00.04 State Energy Program Grants			39
00.05 State Energy Activities			2
00.06 Gateway Deployment			28
00.07 Distributed Energy Resources			52
00.08 Building Technologies			53
00.09 Industrial Technologies			64
00.10 Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D			9
00.11 Federal Energy Management Program			21
00.12 NCCTI Competitive Solicitation		20	9
00.13 Program Management			77
00.14 Building technology, State and community programs—non-grant	103	99	
00.15 Building technology, State and community programs—grants	275	317	
00.16 Federal energy management	26	31	
00.17 Industrial sector	139	140	
00.19 Power sector	64	64	
00.20 Transportation sector	248	228	
00.21 Policy and management	43	41	
10.00 Total new obligations	898	940	877
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	24	28	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	897	913	877
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	4		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	925	940	877
23.95 Total new obligations	-898	-940	-877
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	28		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	913	912	876
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-16		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	896	912	876
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1	1	1
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	897	913	877
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	665	680	772
73.10 Total new obligations	898	940	877
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-879	-848	-900
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-4		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	680	772	749
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	270	275	264
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	609	573	636
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	879	848	900
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-1	-1	-1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	896	912	876
90.00 Outlays	878	847	899
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
99.01 Outlays	3	3	3

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

The 2004 Budget proposes a major new initiative to accelerate the worldwide availability and affordability of hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles. The new FreedomFuel initiative will be a partnership with energy companies focused on research to advance hydrogen production, storage, and infrastructure. It complements the FreedomCAR partnership with the auto industry announced last year, which is aimed at developing viable hydrogen fuel cell vehicle technology.

Vehicle Technologies.—This program supports the FreedomCAR and 21st Century Truck partnerships with industry. Program activities encompass a suite of technologies, including lightweight materials, electronic power control, high power storage, and hybrid electric drive motors. This program also supports research specifically aimed at improving the efficiency of energy conversion in advanced combustion engines and use of cleaner, more available alternative fuels.

Fuel Cell Technologies.—This program supports the FreedomFuel and FreedomCAR partnerships and stationary fuel cell applications. The program develops fuel cell technologies that are more energy efficient, cleaner, safer, reliable, durable and lower in cost. The long-term aim is to accelerate progress toward an energy future for the Nation where hydrogen fuel cells plays a significant role as an energy carrier in all sectors of the economy and all regions of the country.

Weatherization and Intergovernmental.—The Weatherization and Intergovernmental program funds activities that facilitate the movement of energy efficient and renewable energy products into the marketplace.

Conservation grant programs.—The Weatherization Assistance Program improves the energy efficiency of low-income homes by providing technical assistance and formula grants to State and local weatherization agencies. The State Energy Program provides financial assistance to States through formula grants, enabling states to individually tailor energy efficiency projects to local needs.

Gateway Deployment.—is an integrated activity designed to provide technical and financial assistance to States and communities through activities such as Rebuild America, Energy Efficiency Information and Outreach, Building Codes Training and Assistance, Clean Cities, Energy Star, and Inventions and Innovations.

Distributed Energy Resources.—This program funds research and development to transform the current, electrical generation sector to a smarter, more flexible and more efficient energy system through the development and integration of distributed generation and combined heat and power technologies.

Building Technologies.—In partnership with the buildings industry, the program develops, promotes, and integrates energy technologies and practices to make buildings more efficient and affordable and communities more livable. The Building Technologies program accelerates the availability of highly efficient buildings technologies and practices through research and development; increases the minimum efficiency of buildings and equipment through building codes, appliance standards, and guidelines; and encourages the use of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices in residential and commercial buildings.

Industrial Technologies.—The program focuses on funding cost-shared research in critical technology areas identified by industry. The Industries of the Future (Specific) program encourages the most energy-intensive industries to develop a strategic vision and a "technology roadmap" to help achieve that vision. The Industries of the Future (Crosscutting) program develops technologies that are useful to multiple industries simultaneously, such as sensors and controls and advanced industrial materials, which address a multitude of wear and corrosion problems.

Biomass and Biorefinery Systems R&D.—This program was formed by combining several activities under a single struc-

ture to achieve cost savings by focusing on a limited and coherent set of goals and objectives while exploiting synergies. The program includes the Agricultural Industries of the Future program, part of the Energy Performance Sensors and Controls activity, and biopower/biofuels activities funded under the Energy Supply account. The program focuses on reducing processing energy requirements and production costs in biomass processing plants and future integrated industrial biorefineries.

Federal Energy Management Program.—This program reduces the cost and environmental impact of the Federal government by advancing energy efficiency and water conservation, promoting the use of renewable energy, and managing utility costs in Federal facilities and operations.

National Climate Change Technology Initiative Competitive Solicitation Program.—Supports competitive solicitations to promote applied research that has as its primary goal the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions or the sequestration of greenhouse gases. Competitive awards will be made based on maximum emissions reduction potential per dollar spent. The Competitive Solicitation Program is a key component of the President's National Climate Change Technology Initiative and is intended to complement and enrich the existing research and development portfolio of climate change-related technologies, which may help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but are not necessarily designed to do so. Funding for this program is also requested in the Fossil Energy account and Energy Supply account.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	36	36	36
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	39	39	39
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	9	9	9
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	3	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	3	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40	40	40
25.2 Other services	35	35	35
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	10	10	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	267	245	181
25.5 Research and development contracts	34	34	34
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	4	4	4
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	452	516	517
99.9 Total new obligations	898	940	877

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	441	443	439

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.), \$175,081,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	173	177	158
00.02 Management	17	15	17
10.00 Total new obligations	190	192	175
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	42	23	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	171	169	175
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	213	192	175
23.95 Total new obligations	-190	-192	-175
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	23		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	179	169	175
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-8		
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	171	169	175
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	61	87	110
73.10 Total new obligations	190	192	175
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-163	-168	-172
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	87	110	113
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	94	93	96
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	69	75	76
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	163	168	172
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	171	169	175
90.00 Outlays	163	168	172
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
99.01 Outlays	1	1	1

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 ongoing storage site operations and maintenance activities, planning activities, drawdown testing/readiness of the Reserve, planning studies, and program administration. Continuous removal of excess gas from the SPR crude oil inventory will commence in 2004.

The key measure of program performance is expressed as capability to comply with Level 1 Technical and 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	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3		2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	18	20	24
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	152	155	130

General and special funds—Continued

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE—Continued

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
99.9 Total new obligations	190	192	175

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	121	128	128

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	2	7	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	2	7	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	9	7	11
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		11	-5
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	9	18	6
23.95 Total new obligations	-2	-7	-3
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	11	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation		11	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts			-5
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)		11	-5
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	6	8	14
73.10 Total new obligations	2	7	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-1	-1
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	8	14	16
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		11	-5
90.00 Outlays	1	1	1

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. This account funds all Strategic Petroleum Reserve petroleum inventory acquisitions, associated transportation costs, U.S. Customs duties, terminal throughput charges, incremental drawdown costs, and other related miscellaneous costs. The Department of Energy was directed to add approximately 108 million barrels of oil to the SPR using royalty oil from federal offshore leases. Filling the SPR addresses the President's initiative to enhance the energy security of the United States by strengthening the nation's capability to respond to potential oil supply disruptions. The FY 2003 request included \$11.0 million in the Petroleum Account for Royalty oil. Funding is not requested in the FY 2004 budget for Royalty Oil due to a contractual change making transportation charges for Royalty-In-Kind fill the responsibility of the contractors.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, \$80,111,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	79	83	80
10.00 Total new obligations	79	83	80
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	3	3	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	78	80	80
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	82	83	80
23.95 Total new obligations	-79	-83	-80
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	3		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	78	80	80
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	29	32	36
73.10 Total new obligations	79	83	80
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-76	-79	-80
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	32	36	36
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	55	56	56
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	21	23	24
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	76	79	80
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	78	80	80
90.00 Outlays	76	79	80
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
99.01 Outlays	3	3	3

This program supports energy information activities 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.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	30	31	32
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	32	33	34
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	6	6	7

25.1	Consulting services—non-Government contracts	1	1	1
25.2	Other services—service contracts	23	26	21
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	8	8
25.4	Operation of GOCOs	1	1	1
26.0	Supplies and materials	8	8	8
99.9	Total new obligations	79	83	80

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276		2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:				
1001	Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	371	374	374

ECONOMIC REGULATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, \$1,047,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276		2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Direct program activity	2	1	1
10.00	Total new obligations	2	1	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	2	1	1
23.95	Total new obligations	-2	-1	-1
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation	2	1	1
Change in obligated balances:				
73.10	Total new obligations	2	1	1
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-2	-1	-1
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	2	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	2	1	1
90.00	Outlays	2	1	1

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276		2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct obligations:				
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1	1	.....
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	.....	.....
99.0	Direct obligations	2	1	.....
99.5	Below reporting threshold .....	.....	.....	1
99.9	Total new obligations	2	1	1

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 any remaining petroleum enforcement actions and administers refund proceedings involving funds derived from such

actions. This funding request is limited to expenses related to petroleum overcharge cases.

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276		2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:				
1001	Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	11	8	2

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), \$199,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$199,400,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year 2004 shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced as revenues are received during fiscal year 2004 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2004 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than \$0.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276		2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
Reimbursable program:				
09.01	Promote a secure, high-quality, environmentally-responsible energy infrastructure	100	99	103
09.02	Foster nationwide competitive energy markets as a substitute for traditional regulation	30	31	32
09.03	Protect customers and market participants through vigilant and fair oversight	23	30	31
09.04	Efficiently administer the agency's resources to accomplish the agency's goals	38	32	33
09.99	Total reimbursable program	191	192	199
10.00	Total new obligations	191	192	199
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.00	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	8	2	2
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	184	192	199
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	192	194	201
23.95	Total new obligations	-191	-192	-199
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2	2	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	184	192	199
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	26	31	30
73.10	Total new obligations	191	192	199
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-186	-192	-198
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	31	30	33
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	160	164	169
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	26	28	29
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	186	192	198
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-184	-192	-199

General and special funds—Continued

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued

SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89–0212–0–1–276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	2		–1
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority			
99.01 Outlays			

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

Energy Infrastructure.—The Commission must promote a secure, high quality and environmentally responsible infrastructure through consistent policies to meet market and operational demands. The Commission determines just and reasonable rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on the pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction and sets rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy. It approves rates for all Federal power marketing administrations, but not for TVA. The Commission also certifies three special classes of power generators: cogeneration facilities, small power production facilities, and exempt wholesale generators. Furthermore, the Commission authorizes tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the gas and oil pipelines and public utilities to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs and the utilities' needs to meet competition in their markets. The Commission has and will continue to develop creative and flexible pricing policies and new incentive mechanisms to promote the development of the nation's electric and gas infrastructures and support the competitive marketplace.

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

In FY 2002, the Commission held several conferences on the security and other emergency issues of liquefied natural gas shipments, river crossing facilities, and other infrastructure, and engaged in ongoing discussions with the Departments of Transportation and Energy regarding safety and security matters. The Commission also created an infrastructure policy group for the express purpose of identifying present infrastructure conditions, needs, investment and other

barriers to expansion, and environmental and landowner concerns.

Competitive Energy Markets.—The Commission fosters nationwide competitive energy markets in addition to continuing to regulate transmission providers subject to its jurisdiction. Since enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Commission has introduced a number of initiatives to foster wholesale competition in the generation sector of the electric utility industry. In 1996, the Commission issued Order Nos. 888 and 889, which require all jurisdictional public utilities to provide open access transmission service to all wholesale customers under standard terms and conditions. At the end of 1999, the Commission issued Order No. 2000, which called on utilities to voluntarily form regional transmission organizations (RTOs), with Commission approval, to facilitate the efficient exchange of electricity over large regions of the country.

Much was accomplished in establishing RTOs by the end of calendar year 2002. The Midwest Independent System Operator, Inc. (Midwest ISO) was approved by the Commission as an RTO in December 2001 and commenced operations in February 2002 in all or parts of several Midwestern states and one Canadian province. The Southwest Power Pool (SPP) has proposed to join the Midwest ISO. The Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection (PJM), which was granted RTO status in December 2002, is working with the Midwest ISO and SPP to create a joint and common market that will span from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. Finally, the Commission (1) approved essential parts of SeTrans RTO, which would extend over eight Southeastern states; (2) gave preliminary approval to WestConnect RTO, which would operate in parts of the Desert Southwest states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, and (3) approved key aspects of the RTO West proposal, which includes all, or part of, eight Pacific Northwest states.

In July 2002, the Commission proposed for public comment a new rule to adopt a standard design for electric power markets using the best practices from around the country and the world. The intent of the standard market design proposal is to build on existing RTO formation efforts and to allow regional variation in appropriate aspects of market design. Standardized business rules and practices will maximize market efficiency, ease market entry, and transactions costs.

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

Resource Management.—Efficient management of resources facilitates accomplishing the Commission's regulatory mission. Resource management includes human resources manage-

ment and development, financial management, including budget formulation and execution, strategic and business planning, and procurement, information technology, and external communications.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
99.0 Reimbursable obligations: Reimbursable obligations ...	191	192	199
99.9 Total new obligations	191	192	199

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,188	1,250	1,250

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Clean Coal Technology	32		
10.00 Total new obligations	32		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	237	214	
22.00 New budget authority (net)	42	40	
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-34	-254	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	245		
23.95 Total new obligations	-32		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	214		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred to future years	-40		
55.00 Funds becoming available from prior year deferrals	82	40	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	42	40	
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	240	234	
73.10 Total new obligations	32		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-37		
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts		-234	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	234		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	37		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	42	40	
90.00 Outlays	37		

Remaining funds were proposed for transfer in the FY 2003 request.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6		
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1		
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2		
25.2 Other services	6		
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1		
25.5 Research and development contracts	16		
99.9 Total new obligations	32		

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	63		

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-2		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation			
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded	-2		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	9	9	9
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	9	9	9
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	-2		
90.00 Outlays			

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

Upon default of the borrower in 1985 under a Federal loan guarantee, the Department acquired ownership of the Great Plains plant by foreclosure. On October 31, 1988, the Department completed an asset purchase agreement of the Great Plains Gasification Plant by Dakota Gasification Company (DGC).

Negotiated settlement agreements dated February 16, 1994, resolved all past disputes as well as restructured the Gas Purchase Agreements pricing provisions. 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.

Funds in this account are used to pay for expenses and responsibilities related to the Department's prior operation of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project and the administration of the Asset Purchase Agreement which transferred the facility to the private sector. During FY 2002, the largest costs were for technical analysis to determine the reduction in net synthetic natural gas production at the Great Plains Synfuels Plant caused by the operation of an Anhydrous Ammonia Synthesis Plant within the larger gasification facility, and its effect on revenues. Remaining outstanding obligations are for carrying out contractual obligations to the termination of the contract in 2009. The Federal revenue sharing receipts are based on this review and analysis.

In FY 2002, the Department of Energy received \$12.8 million in revenue sharing payments from Dakota Gasification Company. The \$12.8 million was returned by the Department of Energy to the Treasury as Miscellaneous Receipts. Future revenue sharing payments to the Department are dependent upon natural gas prices.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

For necessary expenses in fulfilling installment payments under the Settlement Agreement entered into by the United States and the State of California on October 11, 1996, as authorized by section 3415 of Public Law 104-106, \$36,000,000, for payment to the State of

General and special funds—Continued

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND—Continued

California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	226	190	118
Appropriations:			
05.00 Elk Hills school lands fund	-36	-72	-36
05.99 Total appropriations	-36	-72	-36
07.99 Balance, end of year	190	118	82

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Elk Hills school lands fund	36	72	36
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	36	72	36
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	36	72	36
23.95 Total new obligations	-36	-72	-36
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)		36	36
55.20 Advance appropriation (special fund)	36	36	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	36	72	36
Change in obligated balances:			
73.10 Total new obligations	36	72	36
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-36	-72	-36
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	36	72	36
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	36	72	36
90.00 Outlays	36	72	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 1999. Under the settlement agreement and provided that funds are appropriated, the first five installments are for \$36 million each year, and the remaining balance is to be paid in two equal installments in years six and seven. The budget requests \$36 million in 2004 for the sixth installment payment.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALTERNATIVE ENERGY
(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

The budget includes a proposal to use the Federal share of bonus bids from opening a small portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration to supplement the funding for renewable and related energy research. The budget assumes that 1.2 billion of the bonus bids that would come to the Federal Government in 2005 would be spent on alternative and renewable energy resources programs over a period of seven years.

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.00 Licenses under Federal Power Act from public lands and national forests, p	3	3	3
Appropriations:			
05.00 Payments to States under Federal Power Act	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	3	3	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	3
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	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).

NORTHEAST HOME HEATING OIL RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve storage, operations, and management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 2000, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5369-0-2-274	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Northeast home heating oil reserve	5	10	10

10.00	Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	5	10	10
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	4	7	5
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	8	8	5
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	12	15	10
23.95	Total new obligations	-5	-10	-10
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	7	5	
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.00	Appropriation		8	5
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	8		
43.00	Appropriation (total discretionary)	8	8	5
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	4	5	7
73.10	Total new obligations	5	10	10
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-5	-8	-5
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	5	7	10
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	3	4	5
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	2	4	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	5	8	5
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	8	8	5
90.00	Outlays	5	8	5

On July 10, 2000, the President directed the Department of Energy to establish a 2-million barrel home heating oil reserve in the Northeast capable of assuring home heating oil supply for the Northeast states during times of very low inventories and significant threats to immediate further supply. Two million barrels provide Northeast consumers adequate supplies for approximately 10 days, the time required for ships to carry heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor for distribution.

On March 6, 2001, Secretary Spencer Abraham announced the establishment of the reserve as a permanent part of America's energy readiness effort, separate from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The original storage contracts were re-competed in the Spring of 2002 and contracts were awarded in New York Harbor, New Haven, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The 2004 Budget provides \$5 million to continue leasing commercial storage space and provides for administrative support from the Defense Energy Support Center (DESC).

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, \$161,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: Provided, 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: Provided further, That all proceeds and recoveries realized by the Secretary in carrying out activities authorized by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Public Law 97-425, as amended, including but not limited to, any proceeds from the sale of assets, shall be available without further appropriation and shall remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	10,849	13,041	14,205

Receipts:				
02.20	Receipts from nuclear powered electric utilities	712	736	743
02.40	Net earnings on investments	1,598	732	794
02.80	Offsetting collections, Nuclear Waste Disposal	1		
02.99	Total receipts and collections	2,311	1,468	1,537
04.00	Total: Balances and collections	13,160	14,509	15,742
Appropriations:				
05.00	Nuclear waste disposal	-96	-276	-161
05.01	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	-23	-25	-33
05.02	Nuclear Regulatory Commission		-3	-3
05.99	Total appropriations	-119	-304	-197
07.99	Balance, end of year	13,041	14,205	15,545

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Nuclear waste disposal fund	39	222	88
00.02	Program direction	56	63	73
10.00	Total new obligations	95	285	161
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	8	9	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	95	276	161
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	103	285	161
23.95	Total new obligations	-95	-285	-161
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	9		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
40.20	Appropriation (special fund)	95	276	161
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1		
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	95	276	161
Change in obligated balances:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	87	74	174
73.10	Total new obligations	95	285	161
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-107	-185	-219
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	74	174	116
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	47	138	81
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	60	47	138
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	107	185	219
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-1		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	94	276	161
90.00	Outlays	106	185	219
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	21,060	23,421	26,396
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	23,421	26,396	29,425
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:				
99.00	Budget authority	2	2	2
99.01	Outlays	2	2	2

Because of the long-term nature of the project, the need to ensure the territorial integrity, security, and isolation of the site, and in satisfaction of Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing requirements, the Administration plans to submit a proposal to withdraw permanently from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws, certain lands comprising and contiguous to the Yucca Mountain geologic repository operations area.

General and special funds—Continued

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL—Continued

Growing quantities of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste have been accumulating at commercial nuclear reactor sites and storage facilities across the country for half a century. They come from nuclear plants generating commercial electric power, nuclear weapons production, the operation of naval reactors, and Federal research and development activities. At Congress's direction, DOE has investigated the suitability of a storage site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas, for over 20 years. Based on sound science and compelling national interests, the President signed House Joint Resolution 87 approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada for development as a geologic repository for the Nation's nuclear waste. The budget provides sufficient funding for DOE to prepare a license application to meet its plan for receipt of nuclear waste at the repository beginning in 2010. The Administration also will seek additional funding to begin essential transportation-related activities and provide a long-term management and financing plan for the entire licensing and construction effort. The Administration is committed to ensuring the environmentally sound and safe disposal of the Nation's radioactive waste.

In 2002, actual interest earnings were \$1,598 million, and they are estimated to decline to \$731 million in 2003 and \$794 million in 2004. The reason for the decline is that the decrease in market interest rates in 2002 significantly increased the market value of the zero-coupon bonds held by the fund, and the interest earnings on these bonds is calculated as the change in market value. In 2002 and 2003, interest earnings are projected based on the effective yield method, instead of estimating the change in market value. We use the effective yield approach, because interest rates are impossible to predict accurately and because it is a simple method of projecting what will happen in the future "on average." The effective yield method is consistent with a small increase in market value.

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100 Uninvested balance	- 10	- 6	
Federal securities:			
0101 Par value	21,060	23,421	26,396
0102 Unrealized discounts	- 10,099	- 10,283	- 12,010
0199 Total balance, start of year	10,951	13,132	14,386
Cash income during the year:			
Current law:			
Offsetting receipts (proprietary):			
1220 Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy	712	736	743
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):			
1240 Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy	1,598	732	794
Offsetting collections:			
1280 Offsetting collections	1		
1299 Income under present law	2,311	1,468	1,537
Cash outgo during year:			
Current law:			
4500 Nuclear waste disposal fund	- 107	- 185	- 219
4501 Nuclear Regulatory Commission	- 23	- 24	- 33
4502 Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	- 3	- 3	- 3
4599 Outgo under current law (-)	- 133	- 212	- 255
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
8700 Uninvested balance	- 6		
Federal securities:			
8701 Par value	23,421	26,396	15,668
8702 Unrealized discounts	- 10,283	- 12,010	- 13,764
8799 Total balance, end of year	13,132	14,386	15,668

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	16	20	20
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	3	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	3	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	18	26	24
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	12	7
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	3	2
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	3	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	32	92	52
25.2 Other services	2	6	3
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	6	3
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	23	102	48
31.0 Equipment	4	12	7
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	8	23	13
99.9 Total new obligations	95	285	161

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	181	211	215

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, \$418,124,000, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended, of which \$51,000,000 shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	2,374	2,833	3,364
Receipts:			
02.00 Assessments	186	189	194
02.40 Earnings on investments	153	136	154
02.41 General fund payment	420	442	452
02.99 Total receipts and collections	759	767	800
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	3,133	3,600	4,164
Appropriations:			
05.00 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	- 300	- 236	- 418
07.99 Balance, end of year	2,833	3,364	3,746

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund			418
10.00 Total new obligations			418
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)			418
23.95 Total new obligations			- 418
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	300	236	418
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	- 300	- 236	
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)			418

Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	3	
73.10	Total new obligations		418
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-3	-293
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year		125
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority		293
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	3	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	3	293
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		418
90.00	Outlays	3	293
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01	Total investments, start of year: Federal securities:		
	Par value	2,556	2,987 3,491
92.02	Total investments, end of year: Federal securities:		
	Par value	2,987	3,491 3,884

Uranium Enrichment D&D Fund.—Funds projects to maintain, decontaminate, decommission and otherwise remediate the gaseous diffusion plants at Portsmouth, Paducah, and Oak Ridge. In addition, Uranium/Thorium Licensee Reimbursement program activities are funded within this appropriation.

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
0100	Uninvested balance	2	11
Federal securities:			
0101	Par value	2,556	2,987 3,491
0102	Unrealized discounts	-35	-35 -40
0199	Total balance, start of year	2,523	2,963 3,451
Cash income during the year:			
Current law:			
Receipts:			
1200	Assessments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	186	189 194
Offsetting receipts (intragovernmental):			
1240	Earnings on investments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	153	136 154
1241	General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	420	442 452
1299	Income under present law	759	767 800
Cash outgo during year:			
Current law:			
4500	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-3	-293
4501	Uranium facilities maintenance and remediation	-316	-279 -74
4599	Outgo under current law (-)	-319	-279 -367
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
8700	Uninvested balance	11	
Federal securities:			
8701	Par value	2,987	3,491 3,884
8702	Unrealized discounts	-35	-40
8799	Total balance, end of year	2,963	3,451 3,884

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
25.2	Other services		139
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		273
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions		6
99.9	Total new obligations		418

Public enterprise funds:

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01	Isotope production and distribution	21	20 35
09.02	Isotope production facility project	2	2
10.00	Total new obligations	23	22 35
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	5	8 8
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	26	22 35
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	31	30 43
23.95	Total new obligations	-23	-22 -35
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	8	8 8
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	26	22 35
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	9	8 8
73.10	Total new obligations	23	22 35
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-24	-22 -35
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	8	8 8
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	24	22 35
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00	Federal sources—Expenditure transfers	-17	-14 -26
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-9	-8 -9
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-26	-22 -35
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority		
90.00	Outlays	-2	

The charter of the Department of Energy (DOE) isotope production and distribution program covers the production and sale of radioactive and stable isotopes, associated byproducts, surplus materials such as lithium and helium, and related isotope services to the use community utilizing Government-owned facilities. Services include, but are not limited to, irradiation services, target preparation and processing, source encapsulation and other special preparations, analyses, chemical separations, and the lease of stable isotopes for research purposes. The isotopes are priced to recover their production cost.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	3	3 3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	17	16 29
32.0	Land and structures	3	3 3
99.9	Total new obligations	23	22 35

Trust Funds

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	5	5 5

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	5	5	5
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

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

POWER MARKETING ADMINISTRATIONS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1	1	1
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

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

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

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

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, including transmission wheeling and ancillary services, pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$5,100,000, to remain available until expended; in addition, \$16,000,000 shall be credited to this account as customer advances, to remain available until expended for the sole purpose of making purchase power and wheeling expenditures.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Program direction	5	5	5
Reimbursable program:			
09.01 Purchase power and wheeling	34	20	15
09.02 Customer advances		14	16
10.00 Total new obligations	39	39	36
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	39	39	36
23.95 Total new obligations	-39	-39	-36
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5	5	5
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)—Purchase Power and Wheeling	34	34	31
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	39	39	36
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	1	1	1
73.10 Total new obligations	39	39	36
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-39	-39	-36
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	1	1	1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	39	39	36
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources—Purchase Power and Wheeling Offsetting Collections	-34	-34	-31
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	5	5	5
90.00 Outlays	5	5	5

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

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

Program direction.—Provision is made for negotiation and administration of transmission and power contracts, collection of revenues, development of wholesale power rates, the amortization of power investment, energy efficiency and competitiveness program, investigation and planning of proposed water resources projects, scheduling and dispatch of power generation, scheduling storage and release of water, administration of contractual operation requirements, and determination of methods of operating generating plants individually and in coordination with others to obtain maximum utilization of resources.

Use of receipts for Corps O&M funding.—In FY 2004, the Administration proposes to fund U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' power related operation and maintenance costs in Southeastern's service area from Southeastern receipts derived from the sale of power. Proprietary receipts estimated for FY 2004 are decreased to reflect implementation of this proposal.

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

eral financing of purchase power and wheeling activities. Authority to spend power revenues to pay for purchase of power and wheeling activities will end after 2004. Industry restructuring and resulting competition now make it attractive for Southeastern's customers to shop for power and transmission services. Southeastern may continue to support customer bill crediting, net billing and other alternative financing arrangements for these activities.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	3	3	3
25.2 Other services	2	2	2
99.0 Direct obligations	5	5	5
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	34	34	31
99.9 Total new obligations	39	39	36

Personnel Summary			
Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	42	40	42

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.20 Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power	10		
Appropriations:			
05.00 Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	-10		
07.99 Balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-5653-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration	10		
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	10		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	10		
23.95 Total new obligations	-10		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
60.20 Appropriation (special fund)	10		
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5	6	
73.10 Total new obligations	10		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-8	-6	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	6		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	8	6	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	10		
90.00 Outlays	8	6	

A continuing fund of \$50,000, 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 fiscal year 2002 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydropower generation due to drought.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, 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, \$28,600,000, to remain available until expended; in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, beginning in fiscal year 2004 and thereafter, such funds as are received by the Southwestern Power Administration from any State, municipality, corporation, association, firm, district, or individual as advance payment for work that is associated with Southwestern's transmission facilities, consistent with that authorized in section 5 of the Flood Control Act, shall be credited to this account and be available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)			
Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 System operation & maintenance	3	4	5
00.03 Construction	6	6	5
00.04 Program direction	19	17	19
02.93 Direct program subtotal	28	27	29
Reimbursable program:			
09.10 Reimbursable activities	5	8	8
09.20 Customer advances	5	16	13
09.99 Total reimbursable program	10	24	21
10.00 Total new obligations	38	51	50
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	38	51	50
23.95 Total new obligations	-38	-51	-50
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	28	27	29
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	11	24	21
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-1		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	10	24	21
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	38	51	50
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	11	15	15
73.10 Total new obligations	38	51	50
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-34	-52	-49
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	15	15	15
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	25	41	39
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	9	11	10
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	34	52	49

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-7	-8	-8
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-4	-16	-13
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-11	-24	-21
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	28	27	29
90.00 Outlays	24	28	28
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
99.01 Outlays	1	1	1

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

Program direction.—This activity provides for program costs related to the operation, maintenance, and support functions of the power system and includes salaries and benefits, travel, support services, rent, communications, and other related expenses.

Systems operation and maintenance.—Provision is made for engineering assessments of issues and alternatives that could adversely impact or optimize the operation of Southwestern's hydroelectric resources. Provision is also made for maintenance and replacements of transmission system facilities to ensure reliable service, negotiation and administration of power contracts, collection of revenue, development of wholesale power rates and the depreciation of the power investment.

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

Construction.—The construction program provides for transmission, substation, switching and control facility replacements 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 addresses customer requirements.

Reimbursable program.—This program involves services provided by Southwestern Power Administration to others under various types of reimbursable arrangements. In FY 2004 and thereafter, Southwestern proposes to continue acceptance of advance funding from non-Federal entities for work related to activities authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Use of receipts for Corps O&M funding.—In FY 2004, the Administration proposes to fund U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' power related operation and maintenance costs in Southwestern's service area from Southwestern receipts derived from the sale of power. Proprietary receipts estimated for FY 2004 are decreased to reflect implementation of this proposal.

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	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	13	11	12
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	5	6	7
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	1	1
31.0 Equipment	3	4	4
99.0 Direct obligations	28	27	29
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	10	24	21
99.9 Total new obligations	38	51	50

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	173	178	178

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

A Continuing Fund of \$300,000, replenished from receipts from the sale and transmission of electric power in the southwestern area, is available permanently for emergency expenses necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-2). The fund was last activated during fiscal year 2001 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydropower generation due to drought and to repair transmission facilities due to storm damage.

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

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, \$171,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$167,236,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: Provided, That all authorities and future contributions described in section 402, subparagraph (b)(3)(B) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 previously assigned to the Secretary of Energy, Western Area Power Administration, shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Operating expenses:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	37	38	36
00.04 Program direction	110	108	123
00.05 Utah mitigation and conservation fund	6		
00.91 Total operating expenses	153	146	159
01.01 Capital investment	19	18	12
09.01 Reimbursable program	266	629	510
10.00 Total new obligations	438	793	681
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year (non-fed collections)	53	78	
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year (appropriations)	1	1	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	463	714	681
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	517	793	681
23.95 Total new obligations	-438	-793	-681
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year:			
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year (non-fed collections)	78		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year (appropriations)	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	5	4	4
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	167	159	167
43.00 Appropriation (total discretionary)	172	163	171
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	297	551	510
68.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-6		
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	291	551	510
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	463	714	681
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	180	173	247
73.10 Total new obligations	438	793	681
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-451	-719	-677
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	6		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	173	247	251
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	338	624	587
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	113	95	90
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	451	719	677
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-66	-88	-78
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-231	-463	-432
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-297	-551	-510
Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	6		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	172	163	171
90.00 Outlays	154	168	167
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	6	6	7
99.01 Outlays	6	6	7

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets electric power in 15 western States from federally-owned power plants operated primarily by the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and

Water Commission. Western operates and maintains almost 17,000 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission line, more than 260 substations/switchyards, and associated power system control, communication and electrical facilities for 15 separate power projects. Western also constructs additions and modifications to existing facilities.

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

Power is sold to wholesale customers such as municipalities, cooperatives, irrigation districts, public utility districts, State and Federal Government agencies, and private utilities. Receipts are deposited in the Reclamation Fund, the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, the General Fund, the Colorado River Dam Fund and the Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund.

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

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

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

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

Utah mitigation and conservation.—This account is earmarked primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Central Utah Project and the Colorado River Storage Project in the State of Utah. The FY 2004 President's Budget proposes to transfer the authorities and future contributions for the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account from the Secretary of Energy, Western Area Power Administration to the Secretary of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. Western sells and transmits power from two projects in Utah and provides mitigation funding separately for these operations. Western does not transmit power from the Central Utah Project.

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

General and special funds—Continued

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

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.

In FY 2004, the Administration proposes that financing of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' operation and maintenance costs in Western's service area, allocated to the power function for repayment, may be funded from Western receipts derived from the sale of power and related services. Proprietary receipts estimated for FY 2004 are decreased to reflect the implementation of this proposal.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	50	59	65
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	5	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation	55	65	71
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	13	15	17
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	3	4
22.0 Transportation of things	3	2	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
25.2 Other services	34	26	29
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2	2	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	7	7	6
31.0 Equipment	9	10	17
32.0 Land and structures	33	29	18
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6		
99.0 Direct obligations	172	164	171
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	266	629	510
99.9 Total new obligations	438	793	681

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,024	1,022	1,042

EMERGENCY FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5069-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	1	1	1
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	7		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	8	1	1
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring or withdrawn	-7		
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	1	1	1
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	7		
73.45 Recoveries of prior year obligations	-7		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays			

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

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, \$2,640,000, 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.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	5	4	4
Receipts:			
02.20 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	2	3	3
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	7	7	7
Appropriations:			
05.00 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Balance, end of year	4	4	4

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	3	3	3
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.3)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund)	3	3	3

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year		2	2
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-3	-3
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	2	2	2

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	1	2	2
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances		1	1
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1	3	3

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	1	3	3

Pursuant to section 423(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Western Area Power Administration is requesting an appropriation from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, to defray operations, maintenance, and emergency (O,M&E) expenses for the hydroelectric facilities at Falcon and Amistad Dams on the Rio Grande River. Most of these funds will be made available to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission through a reimbursable agreement. \$200,000 in the fund is for an emergency reserve that will remain unobligated unless unanticipated expenses arise. Revenues in excess of O,M&E will be paid to the Gen-

eral Fund to repay the costs of replacements and the original investment with interest. Revenues resulting from the Falcon and Amistad Dams power system operations are deposited to the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund.

Public enterprise funds:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500.

During fiscal year 2004, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.02 Power business line	1,894	1,872	2,100
09.03 Residential exchange	144	143	143
09.05 Bureau of Reclamation	51	59	63
09.06 Corps of Engineers	132	135	140
09.07 Colville settlement	21	19	20
09.10 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	15	15	16
09.20 Planning council	8	9	9
09.21 Fish and Wildlife	144	156	134
09.23 Transmission business line	254	262	273
09.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	61	64	63
09.25 interest	415	416	436
09.26 Pension and health benefits	55	35	31
09.29 total operating expenses	3,194	3,185	3,428
09.41 Power business line	73	129	105
09.42 Transmission services	259	330	330
09.43 Fish and wildlife	6	36	36
09.44 Capital equipment	22	44	26
09.45 Capitalized bond premiums			3
09.46 Conservation & energy efficiency	29	47	28
09.49 total capital investment	389	586	528
09.50 Misc. Accounting Adjustments	289		
09.51 Projects funded in advance	34	97	133
10.00 Total new obligations	3,906	3,868	4,089
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	121		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3,785	3,868	4,089
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3,906	3,868	4,089
23.95 Total new obligations	-3,906	-3,868	-4,089
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Mandatory:			
61.00 Transferred to other accounts	-127		
66.10 Contract authority	235		
67.10 Authority to borrow	390	281	210
69.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	3,739	3,897	4,100
69.10 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	-144		
69.47 Portion applied to repay debt	-308	-310	-221
69.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	3,287	3,587	3,879
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	3,785	3,868	4,089
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	487	397	397
73.10 Total new obligations	3,906	3,868	4,089
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-4,140	-3,868	-4,089
74.00 Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	144		
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	397	397	397
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new mandatory authority	3,677	3,868	4,089
86.98 Outlays from mandatory balances	463		
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	4,140	3,868	4,089

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-89	-90	-90
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-3,650	-3,807	-4,010
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-3,739	-3,897	-4,100
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	144		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	190	-29	-11
90.00	Outlays	401	-29	-11
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:				
99.00	Budget authority			
99.01	Outlays			

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 10 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system, planned by the end of 2003 to consist of an estimated 15,000 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 285 substations, are operated as an integrated power system with operating and financial results combined and reported as the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). BPA is the largest power wholesaler in the Northwest and provides about forty-five percent of the region's electric energy supply and about three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

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

BPA will finance its operations on the basis of the self-financing authority provided by Federal Columbia River Transmission System Act of 1974 (Transmission Act) (Public Law 93-454) and the borrowing authority provided by the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (Pacific Northwest Power Act) (Public Law 96-501) for energy conservation, renewable energy resources and capital fish facilities. Authority to borrow is available to the BPA on a permanent, indefinite basis. The amount of borrowing outstanding at any time cannot exceed \$3.75 billion. The FY 2004 budget includes a proposal to increase BPA borrowing authority by \$700 million to finance planned infrastructure investments.

Operating expenses: Transmission services business line.—Provides funding from revenues for electric transmission research and development and program support of the capital investment program described below for transmission services. Provides for operating an estimated 15,000 miles of line and 285 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2004.

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 31 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation hydro projects, and amortization on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation capital investment in power generating facilities and irrigation assistance at Bureau facilities. Provides for the planning, contrac-

Public enterprise funds—Continued

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

tual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation. Also provides for extending the benefits of low cost Federal power to the residential and small farm customers of investor-owned and publicly-owned utilities, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act and for activities of the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council required by the Pacific Northwest Power Act.

Interest.—Provides for payments to the U.S. Treasury for interest on borrowings to finance BPA's transmission services, conservation, capital equipment, fish and wildlife, and associated projects capital programs under \$3.75 billion borrowing authority provided by the Transmission Act as amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50. In implementing the new borrowing authority, Bonneville will encourage private-sector or other non-federal financing or joint financing of transmission line expansions and additions, develop a five-year investment plan with the participation of the regional Infrastructure Technical Review Committee or its successor in the region, use funds only for authorized purposes, include the proposed use of the funds in its annual budget submissions, and select projects based on cost effectiveness criteria for achieving the objective. This category also includes interest on Corps of Engineers, BPA and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation appropriated debt.

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

Power business line.—Provides for direct funding of additions, improvements, and replacements at existing Federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest. Also provides for capital investments to implement environmental activities, and protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its 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 2004 capital obligations are estimated to be \$528.0 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2004, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In 2002, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$1.056 billion and also expects to make payments of \$788.0 million in 2003 and \$716.0 million in 2004. The 2004 payment will be distributed as follows: interest on bonds and appropriations (\$464.0 million), amortization (\$221.0 million), and other (\$31.0 million). BPA also received credits totaling \$38 million applied against its Treasury payments in 2002 to reflect amounts diverted to fish mitigation efforts in the Columbia and Snake River systems.

Direct loans.—During 2004, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Operating results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$4.1 billion in 2004.

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

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

Status of Contract Authority (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Contract authority:			
0200 Contract authority	235		

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:			
1210 Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290 Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
0101 Revenue	4,101	3,524	2,965	2,965
0102 Expense	-4,201	-3,254	-2,761	-2,761
0105 Net income or loss (-)	-100	270	204	204

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	597	162	247	247
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net	4	7	7	7
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	382	291	291	291
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	77	83	83	83
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	3,294	3,417	3,728	3,728
1901 Other assets	7,292	7,267	6,679	6,679
1999 Total assets	11,648	11,229	11,037	11,037

LIABILITIES:					
2102	Federal liabilities: Interest payable	33	31	31	31
Non-Federal liabilities:					
2201	Accounts payable	255	131	131	131
2203	Debt	8,870	8,027	8,056	8,056
2207	Other	1,453	1,731	1,373	1,373
2999	Total liabilities	10,611	9,920	9,591	9,591
NET POSITION:					
3300	Cumulative results of operations	1,037	1,309	1,446	1,446
3999	Total net position	1,037	1,309	1,446	1,446
4999	Total liabilities and net position	11,648	11,229	11,037	11,037

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.	
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	187	200	211
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.5	Other personnel compensation	18	19	20
11.9	Total personnel compensation	208	222	234
Civilian personnel benefits:				
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3	3	3
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	46	49	52
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	9	10	10
22.0	Transportation of things	6	7	7
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	11	12	12
23.2	Rental payments to others	11	12	13
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	6	6	6
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	12	13	13
25.2	Other services	2,803	2,690	2,846
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	196	210	222
25.5	Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0	Supplies and materials	43	46	48
31.0	Equipment	25	26	28
32.0	Land and structures	23	24	26
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	25	26	28
43.0	Interest and dividends	477	510	539
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	3,906	3,868	4,089
99.9	Total new obligations	3,906	3,868	4,089

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.	
Reimbursable:				
2001	Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	3,121	3,260	3,252

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

(Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO)

The FY 2004 budget request includes a proposal to increase Bonneville's current \$3.75 billion borrowing authority by \$700 million. The new borrowing authority will allow BPA to finance additional infrastructure investments. BPA plans to obligate these funds in FY 2005, \$85,000,000; FY 2006, \$430,000,000; and FY 2007, \$185,000,000.

COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
09.01	Program direction	35	38	40
09.02	Colorado River storage project	137	355	135
09.03	Fort Peck project	12	16	18
09.04	Other projects	32	1	1
10.00	Total new obligations	216	410	194

Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	54	76	76
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	238	410	194
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	292	486	270
23.95	Total new obligations	-216	-410	-194
24.40	Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	76	76	76

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Discretionary:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	238	432	216
68.27	Capital transfer to general fund		-22	-22
68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	238	410	194

Change in obligated balances:

72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	23	26	26
73.10	Total new obligations	216	410	194
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-213	-410	-194
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	26	26	26

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	213	410	194
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Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-9	-9	-9
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-229	-423	-207
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-238	-432	-216

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority		-22	-22
90.00	Outlays	-25	-22	-22

Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:

99.00	Budget authority			
99.01	Outlays			

Western's operation and maintenance (O&M) and power marketing expenses for the Colorado River Storage Project, the Colorado River Basin Project, the Seedskaadee Project, the Dolores Project and the Fort Peck Project are financed from power revenues.

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

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

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

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

Public enterprise funds—Continued

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

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

Dolores Project.—This activity includes Western’s expenses for O&M, power marketing, and transmission of hydroelectric power from powerplants at McPhee Dam and Towao Canal in southwestern Colorado.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2001 actual	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	77	102	102	102
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net	1	1	1	1
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	45	34	34	34
Other Federal assets:				
1802 Inventories and related properties	3	2	2	2
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	78	79	79	79
1901 Other assets	88	63	63	63
1999 Total assets	292	281	281	281
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
2101 Accounts payable	-2			
2105 Other	250	242	242	242
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable	16	20	20	20
2207 Other	18	23	23	23
2999 Total liabilities	282	285	285	285
NET POSITION:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	10	-4	-4	-4
3999 Total net position	10	-4	-4	-4
4999 Total liabilities and net position	292	281	281	281

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	18	18	19
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	20	20	21
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	5	6	6
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	2
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
25.2 Other services	95	358	140
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	4	4	4
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	3	2
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures	8	4	4
43.0 Interest and dividends		8	9
94.0 Financial transfers	75		
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	141	410	194
99.9 Total new obligations	216	410	194

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Reimbursable:			
2001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	276	268	272

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$35,000), \$326,306,000, 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 \$146,668,000 in fiscal year 2004 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 2004, and any related unappropriated receipt account balances remaining from prior years’ miscellaneous revenues, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2004 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than \$179,638,000.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration’s 2003 policy proposals.

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
01.99 Balance, start of year	3	3	3
07.99 Balance, end of year	3	3	3

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation	85	93	82
00.02 Office of Policy and International Affairs	16	23	22
00.03 Chief Information Officer		81	106
00.04 Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	5	5	5
00.05 Office of Public Affairs	4	5	4
00.07 General Counsel	22	24	23
00.08 Office of the Secretary	4	6	5
00.09 Board of Contract Appeals	1	1	1
00.10 Economic impact and diversity	6	7	6
00.11 Corporate Management Information Program	5		
09.01 Reimbursable program	72	80	75
10.00 Total new obligations	220	325	329

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	39	30	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	210	298	326
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	250	328	329
23.95 Total new obligations	-220	-325	-329
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	30	3	

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	87	161	180
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	123	137	146
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	210	298	326

Change in obligated balances:

72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	57	61	104
73.10 Total new obligations	220	325	329

73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-212	-282	-321
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-3		
73.45	Recoveries of prior year obligations	-1		
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	61	104	112
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new discretionary authority	182	245	268
86.93	Outlays from discretionary balances	30	37	53
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	212	282	321
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-80	-89	-95
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-43	-48	-51
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-123	-137	-146
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	87	161	180
90.00	Outlays	89	145	175
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:				
99.00	Budget authority	8	8	8
99.01	Outlays	8	8	8

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

Office of Policy and International Affairs.—The role of the Office of Policy and International Affairs (PI) is to deliver unbiased advice to Departmental leadership on existing and prospective energy-related policies, based on integrated and well-founded data and policy analysis. The Office represents the Department in interagency discussions on energy and related policy, and addresses all aspects of the U.S. energy sector including energy availability, reliability, and economic efficiency. It has primary responsibility for the Department's international energy affairs, including energy policy issues, energy emergency and national security issues, and technology cooperation. It considers the global and local environmental impacts of energy production and use. The Office also develops and leads the Department's bilateral and multilateral cooperation and investment and trade activities with other nations and international agencies. It also works closely with the various organizational elements of the Department and other relevant federal organizations and agencies and domestic institutions to coordinate and align national security and energy emergency activities.

The Office of Policy and International Affairs will establish an office of National Energy Policy (NEP), which will provide Departmental coordination of and strategic direction on implementing NEP initiatives. In 2004, the office will develop policies, strategies and options for implementing the Administration's Climate Change initiatives, focus on integrating science and technology, and establish DOE programs for voluntary emissions reporting, voluntary business compacts to reduce greenhouse emissions, and emissions trading. In addition, in coordination with the State Department, the office will complement domestic programs with international climate change partnerships for cooperation in mutually beneficial areas.

Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation.—The Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation (OMBE) provides the Department of Energy (DOE) with centralized direction and oversight for the full range of financial, management, program evaluation and administrative services. OMBE coordinates DOE's efforts to achieve the goals of the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and leads implementation of PMA initiatives on Strategic Management of Human Capital; Competitive Sourcing; Improved Financial Management and Budget and Performance Integration. OMBE's financial activities include budget formulation, presentation and execution;

oversight of DOE-wide internal controls; and operation of the Department's payroll and financial management systems. Management activities include strategic planning and program evaluation; project and contract management policy development and oversight; human resources policy development and delivery of human resource and procurement services to DOE headquarters staff. Administrative activities include the management of headquarters facilities and the delivery of other services critical to the proper functioning of the Department of Energy. The budget for the Office of Management, Budget and Evaluation also supports the activities of the Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB), an external advisory board chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-436).

Chief Information Officer.—The Chief Information Officer program is responsible for the implementation of the President's Management Agenda for expanding e-Government. In this role, the office develops policies to ensure efficient, economical and effective management, planning and acquisition of information resources and is responsible for coordinating enterprise cyber security policy; technical development; replacement of outdated information systems; and delivering shared and common services.

The office follows a corporate approach to services and tightly integrated budgeting, planning, enterprise architecture and security to achieve a holistic approach to DOE's information systems. The Department of Energy's E-Government Strategic Action Plan provides a road map for this process and identifies 19 specific initiatives including the integration of disparate financial and HR systems, consolidation of desktop and network services and development of the corporate data repository.

The office manages the Corporate Management Information Program (CMIP). The CMIP program supports the implementation of the Department of Energy E-government Strategy, especially the development of cost effective and robust corporate information systems. CMIP has, and continues to transform the Departmental administration of information technology investments through the integration and development of an Enterprise Architecture and a Capital Planning and Investment Control process.

Congressional and intergovernmental affairs.—This office is responsible for coordinating, directing, and promoting the Secretary's and the Department's policies and legislative initiatives with the Congress, State, territorial, Tribal and local government officials, and other Federal agencies. The office is also responsible for managing and overseeing the Department's liaison with members of Congress, the White House and other levels of government and stakeholders which includes public interest groups representing state, local and tribal governments.

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

General Counsel.—This office is responsible for providing legal services to all energy activities except for those functions belonging exclusively to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is served by its own General Counsel. Its responsibilities entail the provision of legal opinions, advice and services to administrative and program offices, and the conduct of both administrative and judicial litigation, as well as legal advice and support for enforcement activities. Further, the General Counsel appears before State and Federal

General and special funds—Continued

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued

agencies in defense of national energy policies and activities. The office is responsible for the coordination and clearance of proposed legislation affecting energy activities and testimony before Congress. The General Counsel is also responsible for ensuring consistency and legal sufficiency of all energy regulations; administering and monitoring standards of conduct requirements; and conducting the patents program.

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

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

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	59	75	74
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	6	6	6
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3	3	3
11.9 Total personnel compensation	68	84	83
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	16	17	16
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	6	6
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	12	25	31
25.2 Other services	17	36	42
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	27	59	58
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2	4	4
25.6 Medical care	1	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	4	4
31.0 Equipment	1	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	-2	4	4
99.0 Direct obligations	148	245	254
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	72	80	75
99.9 Total new obligations	220	325	329

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1,045	1,215	1,146

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, \$39,462,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.—A regular 2003 appropriation for this account had not been enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 107-229, as amended). The amounts included for 2003 in this budget reflect the Administration's 2003 policy proposals.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program activity	32	38	39
10.00 Total new obligations	32	38	39
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	32	38	39
23.95 Total new obligations	-32	-38	-39
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
40.00 Appropriation	32	38	39
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	5	4	5
73.10 Total new obligations	32	38	39
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-33	-37	-39
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	4	5	5
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	28	32	33
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	5	5	6
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	33	37	39
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	32	38	39
90.00 Outlays	33	37	39
Additional net budget authority and outlays to cover cost of fully accruing retirement:			
99.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
99.01 Outlays	1	1	1

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	23	27	27
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
25.2 Other services	5	5	7
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	4	3

99.9	Total new obligations	32	38	39
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Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Direct:			
1001 Total compensable workyears: Civilian full-time equivalent employment	250	263	263

Intragovernmental funds:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Payroll and other personnel	4	5	5
Administrative services:			
09.10 Supplies	3	3	3
09.11 Postage	2	3	3
09.12 Photocopying	3	2	2
09.13 Printing & graphics	3	3	3
09.14 Building rental, operations & maintenance	57	58	62
09.19 Total, Administrative services	69	69	73
Information management systems & operations:			
09.20 Telecommunication	5	7	8
09.21 Office automation equipment & support	1	1	1
09.22 Networking	6	6	6
09.29 Total, Information management systems & operations	12	14	15
Procurement services:			
09.30 Contract closeout	1	1	1
10.00 Total new obligations	86	89	94
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	10	17	11
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	94	83	83
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	104	100	94
23.95 Total new obligations	-86	-89	-94
24.40 Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	17	11	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Discretionary:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	94	83	83
Change in obligated balances:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	28	31	37
73.10 Total new obligations	86	89	94
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-83	-83	-83
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	31	37	48
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new discretionary authority	80	80	80
86.93 Outlays from discretionary balances	3	3	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	83	83	83
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Federal sources	-94	-83	-83
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-11		

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	44	46	50
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	22	23	23
24.0 Printing and reproduction	6	6	6
25.2 Other services	9	9	9
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	2
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	86	89	94

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

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

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

The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, private or foreign: Provided, That revenues and other moneys received by or for the account of the Department of Energy or otherwise generated by sale of products in connection with projects of the Department appropriated under this Act may be received by the Secretary of Energy, and, subject to appropriation in advance within two years of such receipt, be used only for plant construction, operation, costs, and payments to cost-sharing entities as provided in appropriate cost-sharing contracts or agreements: Provided further, That amounts in excess of such appropriation shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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

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

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	2002 actual	2003 est.	2004 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and recoveries, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission		18	18
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs.	7	7	7
89-223100 Privatization of Elk Hills			
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Falcon Dam	2	2	2
89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	89	90	92
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO		-51	-38
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	94	138	180
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO		-70	-73
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not otherwise classified	57	43	43
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO		-28	-34
89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified	62	35	31
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	311	184	228

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

(b) At least 60 days before a contract award for which the Secretary intends to grant such a waiver, the Secretary shall submit to the Subcommittees on Energy and Water Development of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report notifying the Subcommittees of the waiver and setting forth, in specificity, the substantive reasons why the Secretary believes the requirement for competition should be waived for this particular award.

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

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

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

SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for a program if the program has not been funded by Congress.

(TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES)

SEC. 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. 305. None of the funds in this or any other Act for the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration may be used to enter into any agreement to perform energy efficiency services outside the legally defined Bonneville service territory, with the exception of services provided internationally, including services provided on a reim-

bursable basis, unless the Administrator certifies in advance that such services are not available from private sector businesses.

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

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

- (1) the Kansas City Plant, Kansas City, Missouri;
- (2) the Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge, Tennessee;
- (3) the Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas;
- (4) the Savannah River Plant, South Carolina; and
- (5) the Nevada Test Site.

SEC. 308. Section 310 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-60), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 309. Funds appropriated by this or any other Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2004 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2004.