

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other incidental expenses necessary for atomic energy defense weapons activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; [the purchase of not to exceed 1 fixed wing aircraft;] and the purchase of passenger motor vehicles (not to exceed [32] 3 for replacement only[, and 1 bus), \$4,400,000,000] \$4,531,000,000, to remain available until expended: [Provided, That funding for any ballistic missile defense program undertaken by the Department of Energy for the Department of Defense shall be provided by the Department of Defense according to procedures established for Work for Others by the Department of Energy] Further, for the foregoing purposes; \$4,531,000,000, to become available October 1, 2000 and remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01 Stockpile stewardship	1,857	2,116	2,286	2,286
00.02 Stockpile management	2,040	2,076	1,998	1,998
00.03 Program direction	262	254	247	247
01.00 Subtotal, direct program	4,159	4,446	4,531	4,531
09.01 Reimbursable program	1,035	1,300	1,300	1,300
10.00 Total new obligations	5,194	5,746	5,831	5,831
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance available, start of year:				
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	58	47	.....	.....
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	435	405	405	405
21.99 Total unobligated balance, start of year	493	452	405	405
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	5,152	5,700	5,831	5,831
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	5,646	6,152	6,236	6,236
23.95 Total new obligations	-5,194	-5,746	-5,831	-5,831
Unobligated balance available, end of year:				
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	47	.....	.....	.....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	405	405	405	405
24.99 Total unobligated balance, end of year	452	405	405	405
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00 Appropriation	4,147	4,400	4,531	.....
Permanent:				
65.00 Advance appropriation (definite) .....	.....	.....	.....	4,531
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	1,005	1,300	1,300	1,300

70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	5,152	5,700	5,831	5,831
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	1,120	1,356	1,527	1,604
73.10 Total new obligations	5,194	5,746	5,831	5,831
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-4,957	-5,575	-5,754	-5,818
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1	.....	.....	.....
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1,356	1,527	1,604	1,617
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	2,488	2,640	2,719	.....
86.93 Outlays from current balances	1,465	1,635	1,735	1,799
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	1,005	1,300	1,300	4,019
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	4,957	5,575	5,754	5,818
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-100	-152	-146	-146
88.45 Offsetting governmental collections	-905	-1,148	-1,154	-1,154
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-1,005	-1,300	-1,300	-1,300
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00 Budget authority	4,147	4,400	4,531	4,531
90.00 Outlays	3,953	4,275	4,454	4,518

Weapons activities.—This program includes the following activities:

Stockpile Stewardship.—This activity provides for the research, development, and engineering activities to support assessments of the safety and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile, without underground nuclear testing, through a science-based Stockpile Stewardship program. The core stewardship program supports Stockpile Stewardship by maintaining core competencies at the weapons laboratories and the Nevada Test Site, and through research on enhanced safety and reliability of the enduring stockpile and dismantlement techniques. The Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative will develop and deploy advanced simulation and modeling technologies as a means to confidently mitigate the loss of nuclear testing. The ASCI program will provide detailed, experimentally-validated computational models of weapon performance and safety to support the near and long-term certification and assessment responsibilities for the aging nuclear weapons stockpile in the absence of nuclear testing. In addition, the core stewardship program maintains the capability to execute an underground nuclear test if directed by the President. Research and development on inertial confinement fusion is also included; educational activities and the transfer of non-sensitive Defense Programs' funded technology to the private sector is supported.

Stockpile Management.—This activity provides for the maintenance of the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile, capabilities to modify or produce new weapons if required, lifetime surveillance of the stockpile, and retirement and disposal of weapons and weapon components. The Stockpile Management program also supports activities that include maintenance of technical and operational capabilities for responding to nuclear/radiological accidents and incidents worldwide. This program also provides for nuclear materials surveillance for storage, handling, shipping, safeguarding, control and accountability, and disposition for defense pro-

General and special funds—Continued

WEAPONS ACTIVITIES—Continued

grams nuclear materials located at Defense Programs' facilities.

Within the Stockpile Management Program, the Department has been pursuing a dual track strategy to produce tritium for the Nation's enduring nuclear weapons stockpile. The Department has now selected the purchase of irradiation services from commercial light water reactors as the primary option and will complete the essential design elements of the accelerator technology as back up.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent	110	112	113	113
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	7	7	7	7
11.9 Total personnel compensation	119	121	122	122
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	26	27	28	28
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	3	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	7	10	10	10
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	12	12	12	12
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	45	36	40	40
25.2 Other services	189	225	230	230
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	11	11	11	11
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	3,070	3,308	3,376	3,376
25.5 Research and development contracts	46	49	49	49
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3			
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	6	7	7
31.0 Equipment	119	120	121	121
32.0 Land and structures	501	515	519	519
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2	3	3	3
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	4,159	4,446	4,531	4,531
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	1,035	1,300	1,300	1,300
99.9 Total new obligations	5,194	5,746	5,831	5,831

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0240-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,837	1,876	1,799	1,799

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental restoration and waste management activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of [passenger motor vehicles (not to exceed 3 new sedans and 6 for replacement only, of which 3 are sedans, 2 are buses, and 1 is an ambulance), \$4,310,227,000] 35 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$4,514,376,000, to remain available until expended of which \$8,700,000 shall be derived from excess pension payment refunds. Further, for the foregoing purposes, \$4,505,676,000, to become available October 1, 2000, and to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01 Environmental restoration	1,004			
00.02 Waste management	1,550			
00.03 Nuclear material and facility stabilization	1,239			
00.04 Policy and management	19			
00.06 Fixed asset acquisition	16			
00.07 Site/project completion		1,054	1,091	1,091
00.08 Post 2006 completion		2,710	2,805	2,805
00.09 Technology development	217			
00.10 Environmental science program	53			
00.11 Science and technology		245	254	250
00.12 Program direction	352	334	345	340
00.13 EM privatization	150			
00.14 EH health studies		12	20	20
10.00 Total new obligations	4,600	4,355	4,515	4,506
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	288	313		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	4,624	4,321	4,515	4,506
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1			
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-1	-279		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	4,912	4,355	4,515	4,506
23.95 Total new obligations	-4,600	-4,355	-4,515	-4,506
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	313			
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00 Appropriation	4,629	4,311	4,506	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-5			
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		10		
43.00 Appropriation (total)	4,624	4,321	4,506	
Permanent:				
65.00 Advance appropriation (definite)				4,506
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)			9	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	4,624	4,321	4,515	4,506
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	1,857	1,750	1,706	1,759
73.10 Total new obligations	4,600	4,355	4,515	4,506
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-4,444	-4,399	-4,462	-4,496
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-262			
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1,750	1,706	1,759	1,769
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	3,097	3,028	3,154	
86.93 Outlays from current balances	1,347	1,371	1,299	1,342
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority			9	3,154
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	4,444	4,399	4,462	4,496
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources			-9	
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00 Budget authority	4,624	4,321	4,506	4,506
90.00 Outlays	4,444	4,399	4,453	4,496

Environmental Management.—The Environmental Management (EM) program is responsible for addressing the environmental legacy resulting from the production of nuclear weapons. The nuclear weapons complex generated waste, pollution, and contamination that pose unique problems, including un-

precedented volumes of contaminated soil and water, radiological hazards from special nuclear material, and a vast number of contaminated structures. Factories, laboratories and thousands of square miles of land were devoted to producing tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. Much of this infrastructure, waste, and contamination still exists and is largely maintained, decommissioned, managed, and remediated by the EM program, which is sometimes referred to as the "cleanup program." EM's responsibilities include facilities and sites in 30 states and one territory, and occupy an area equal to that of Rhode Island and Delaware combined—or about 2.1 million acres.

The EM program has established a goal of cleaning up as many of its contaminated sites as possible by 2006, in a manner that is safe and protects the environment. By working towards this goal, EM can reduce the hazards presently facing its workforce and the public, and reduce the financial burden on the taxpayer. The FY 2000 budget request continues to reflect the program's emphasis on site closure and project completion.

The FY 2000 budget request will support the following major program areas:

Site/Project Completion.—Includes sites and/or projects that will be completed by 2006 at EM laboratories or other facilities where DOE will continue to have a presence beyond the year 2006. Examples of sites with projects included in this account are Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, Idaho; Hanford, Washington; and Savannah River, South Carolina.

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

Office of Science and Technology.—Conducts technology development and deployment assistance activities for the Department's major environmental management problems to reduce risk to workers, the public, and the environment; reduce cleanup costs; and/or provide solutions that do not currently exist to problems shared by multiple sites. Includes the Environmental Management Science program which conducts a targeted long-term basic research program for Environmental Management's most intractable problems to significantly reduce long-term cleanup costs and risks to workers and the public; conducted in partnership with DOE's Office of Science. In addition, the Office is responsible for developing risk policy, requirements and guidance to ensure that risk analysis theory and processes are integrated into coherent decision making processes.

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

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent	180	170	176	176
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5	5	5	5
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4	4	4	4
11.9 Total personnel compensation	189	179	185	185
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	41	39	40	40
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	3	3	3	3
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	10	9	10	10
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	5	7	7	7
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	5	5	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	551	532	559	554
25.2 Other services	465	439	454	450
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	27	25	26	26
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,865	2,704	2,799	2,799
25.5 Research and development contracts	61	57	59	59
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3	3
31.0 Equipment	70	66	68	68
32.0 Land and structures	190	179	185	185
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	115	108	112	112
99.9 Total new obligations	4,600	4,355	4,515	4,506

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0242-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,753	2,735	2,682	2,682

DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS

For expenses of the Department of Energy to accelerate the closure of defense environmental management sites, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other necessary expenses, **[\$1,038,240,000]** *\$1,054,492,000*, to remain available until expended. *Further, for the foregoing purposes, \$1,054,492,000 to become available October 1, 2000, to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00 Total new obligations	892	1,042	1,054	1,054
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	891	1,042	1,054	1,054
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1			
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	892	1,042	1,054	1,054
23.95 Total new obligations	-892	-1,042	-1,054	-1,054
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00 Appropriation	891	1,038	1,054	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts		4		
43.00 Appropriation (total)	891	1,042	1,054	
Permanent:				
65.00 Advance appropriation (definite)				1,054
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	891	1,042	1,054	1,054
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year		290	380	392
73.10 Total new obligations	892	1,042	1,054	1,054
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-863	-952	-1,042	-1,054
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	262			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	290	380	392	392

General and special funds—Continued

DEFENSE FACILITIES CLOSURE PROJECTS—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	624	731	738	.....
86.93 Outlays from current balances	239	221	305	315
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority .....	.....	.....	.....	738
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	863	952	1,042	1,054
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00 Budget authority	891	1,042	1,054	1,054
90.00 Outlays	863	952	1,042	1,054

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

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0251-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7	8	8	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4	5	5	5
25.2 Other services	13	15	15	15
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	797	931	942	942
25.5 Research and development contracts	4	5	5	5
32.0 Land and structures	60	70	71	71
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7	8	8	8
99.9 Total new obligations	892	1,042	1,054	1,054

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRIVATIZATION

For Department of Energy expenses for privatization projects necessary for atomic energy defense environmental management activities authorized by the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), **[\$228,357,000,]** to become available on October 1 of the year specified and to remain available until expended: *fiscal year 2000, \$228,000,000; fiscal year 2001, \$671,000,000; fiscal year 2002, \$659,000,000; fiscal year 2003, \$633,000,000; and fiscal year 2004, \$594,000,000.* (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0249-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00 Total obligations (object class 25.2)	339	396	671
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	168	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	228	228	671
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	279	.....	.....

23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	507	396	671
23.95 Total new obligations	-339	-396	-671
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	168	.....	.....

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	228	228	.....
Permanent:			
65.00 Advance appropriation (definite) .....	.....	.....	671
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	228	228	671

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year .....	.....	320	684
73.10 Total new obligations	339	396	671
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-19	-32	-46
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	320	684	1,309

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.93 Outlays from current balances	19	32	46
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Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	228	228	671
90.00 Outlays	19	32	46

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

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense, other defense activities, in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, **[\$1,696,676,000, to remain available until expended] \$1,792,000,000,** to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That not to exceed \$3,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses for transparency activities and not to exceed \$2,000 for the same purpose for national security and nonproliferation activities. Further, for the foregoing purposes, **\$1,792,000,000,** to become available October 1, 2000 and remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses for transparency activities and not to exceed \$2,000 for the same purpose for national security and nonproliferation activities. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

[For an additional amount for "Other Defense Activities", for expenditures in the Russian Federation to implement a United States/Russian accord for the disposition of excess weapons plutonium, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That none of the funds may be obligated until the Department of Energy submits to Congress a detailed budget justification for use of these funds, and the proposal has been approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further,* That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985,

as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.]

[For an additional amount to purchase natural uranium associated with the 1997 and 1998 deliveries under the United States-Russia HEU Purchase Agreement (hereinafter, "the Agreement"), \$325,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted to the Congress: *Provided*, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That such uranium is located in the United States at the time of purchase, and shall become part of the inventory of the Department of Energy: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available only upon conclusion of a long-term agreement by the Government of the Russian Federation and commercial partners for the sale of uranium to be derived from deliveries scheduled for 1999 and thereafter under the Agreement.] (*Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, Division B, Title I, chapter 2.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01 Nonproliferation and national security ...	619	636	748	748
00.02 Fissile materials disposition	104	376	200	200
00.03 Worker and community transition	63	36	30	30
00.04 Naval reactors	670	668	665	665
00.05 International nuclear safety and security	67	33		
00.06 Environment, safety and health (defense)	94	91	92	92
00.07 Other	18	35	2	2
00.08 Intelligence	33	37	36	36
00.09 Counterintelligence		16	19	19
00.10 Purchase of Russian uranium		325		
10.00 Total new obligations	1,668	2,253	1,792	1,792
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	36	70		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,696	2,183	1,792	1,792
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	6			
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,738	2,253	1,792	1,792
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,668	-2,253	-1,792	-1,792
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	70			
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00 Appropriation	1,666	1,696	1,792	
40.15 Appropriation (emergency)		525		
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-5	-38		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	35			
43.00 Appropriation (total)	1,696	2,183	1,792	
Permanent:				
65.00 Advance appropriation (definite)				1,792
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	1,696	2,183	1,792	1,792
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	732	703	952	959
73.10 Total new obligations	1,668	2,253	1,792	1,792
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1,691	-2,004	-1,785	-1,887
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-6			
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	703	952	959	864
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	1,102	1,423	1,165	
86.93 Outlays from current balances	589	581	620	721

86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority				1,165
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1,691	2,004	1,785	1,887
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00 Budget authority	1,696	2,183	1,792	1,792
90.00 Outlays	1,691	2,004	1,785	1,887

Other defense activities.—This program includes the following activities:

Nonproliferation and National Security.—The Department's Nonproliferation and National Security activities consist of the following areas: Nonproliferation and Verification, Research and Development, Arms Control and Nonproliferation, Nuclear Safeguards and Security, Security Investigations, Emergency Management, International Nuclear Safety, Highly Enriched Uranium Transparency Implementation, and Program Direction. These activities provide policy, direction, technology development and implementation, and leadership in national and international efforts to reduce the danger to U.S. national security posed by weapons of mass destruction; FY 2000 activities include increases for the DOE portion of a comprehensive interagency program to further reduce the danger posed by weapons of mass destruction and related fissile materials. Key mission areas are: (1) preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction materials, technology, and expertise; (2) detecting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction world wide; (3) reversing the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities; (4) responding to weapons of mass destruction emergencies; and (5) reduce the national security and environment threats posed by the operation of unsafe nuclear facilities worldwide.

Intelligence.—The Department's Intelligence activities consist of providing the Department, other U.S. Government policy makers, and the Intelligence Community with timely, accurate high impact foreign intelligence analyses; providing quick-turnaround, specialized technology applications and operational support to the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities; and ensuring that the Department's technical, analytical and research expertise is made available to the Intelligence Community in accordance with executive Order 12333, "United States Intelligence Activities."

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

Fissile Materials Disposition.—This program is responsible for storage and disposition of surplus weapons-usable fissile materials. Highly enriched uranium will be blended down to low enriched uranium for use as commercial reactor fuel. Plutonium will be immobilized with ceramic material and burned as mixed oxide (MOX) fuel in existing domestic commercial reactors. Sites for plutonium disposition facilities will be made in a Record of Decision in the near term. In FY 2000, DOE will continue tests, process development and technology demonstrations required for plutonium disposition; perform detailed design of the pit disassembly and conversion facility and the MOX fuel fabrication facility; start design of the immobilization facility; and proceed with facilities in Russia in the initial phase of U.S.-Russia cooperation as defined in a bilateral agreement on plutonium disposition. The 1999 funding includes \$200 million which can be obligated

General and special funds—Continued

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES—Continued

only to implement a U.S./Russian accord for the disposition of excess plutonium. That accord is currently being negotiated.

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

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 2000, the program expects to reach 5,100 cumulative reactor-years of safe operation, and will continue to support and improve operating reactors and plant components, carry out test activities and verification develop nuclear reactor plant components and systems for the Navy's new attack submarine, and maintain or shut down aging facilities as appropriate.

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, and Radiation Effects Research Foundation support as well as Program Direction.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Full-time permanent	61	72	74	74
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	6	5	5
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	66	81	82	82
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	13	14	14	14
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	4	6	6
23.1 Rental payments to GSA		7	7	7
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	60	70	71	71
25.2 Other services	223	280	290	290
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	20	20	11	11
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,155	1,151	1,208	1,208
25.5 Research and development contracts	5	200		
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	2	325		
31.0 Equipment	52	54	57	57
32.0 Land and structures	24	26	30	30
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41	17	13	13
99.9 Total new obligations	1,668	2,253	1,792	1,792

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0243-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	846	936	964	964

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, **[\$189,000,000]**

\$112,000,000, to remain available until expended. Further, for the foregoing purposes, \$190,000,000, to become available October 1, 2000 to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
Obligations by program activity:				
10.00 Total new obligations	190	189	112	190
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	85	85	85	46
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	190	189	73	190
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	275	274	158	236
23.95 Total new obligations	-190	-189	-112	-190
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	85	85	46	46
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00 Appropriation	190	189	112	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts			-39	
43.00 Appropriation (total)	190	189	73	
Permanent:				
65.00 Advance appropriation (definite)				190
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	190	189	73	190
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	45	5	19	
73.10 Total new obligations	190	189	112	190
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-230	-175	-131	-171
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	5	19		19
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	143	142	45	
86.93 Outlays from current balances	87	33	86	28
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority				143
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	230	175	131	171
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00 Budget authority	190	189	73	190
90.00 Outlays	230	175	131	171

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 Viability Assessment 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.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0244-0-1-053	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	2001 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13	13	7	12
25.2 Other services	1	1	1	2
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	11	11	7	12
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	165	164	97	164
99.9 Total new obligations	190	189	112	190

ENERGY PROGRAMS

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

SCIENCE

For expenses of the Department of Energy activities 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 [5] 6 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, [\$2,682,860,000] \$2,835,393,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That \$7,600,000 of the unobligated balances originally available for Superconducting Super Collider termination activities shall be made available for other activities under this heading]. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

[An additional amount of \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Department of Energy—Energy Programs, "Science", is hereby appropriated.] (Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, Division A, Section 109.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 89-0222-0-1-251	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 High energy physics	667	695	697
00.03 Nuclear physics	314	335	343
00.05 Biological and environmental research	391	437	411
00.06 Basic energy sciences	647	799	888
00.07 Computational and technology research	145	157	199
00.08 Energy research analyses	1	1	1
00.09 Multiprogram energy labs—facility support	21	21	21
00.11 Program direction	35	51	52
00.12 Small business innovation research	68		
00.13 Small business technology transfer	4		
00.14 Fusion energy sciences		223	223
10.00 Total new obligations	2,293	2,719	2,835
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	41	12	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,261	2,698	2,835
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2	8	
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	2	1	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,306	2,719	2,835
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,293	-2,719	-2,835
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	12		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation	2,236	2,683	2,835
40.00 Appropriation (Omnibus- Next Generation Internet)		15	
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	25		
43.00 Appropriation (total)	2,261	2,698	2,835
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	385	1,047	1,233
73.10 Total new obligations	2,293	2,719	2,835
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,239	-2,534	-2,747
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	610	7	
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2	-8	
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1,047	1,233	1,322
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	1,899	1,565	1,644
86.93 Outlays from current balances	340	969	1,103
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	2,239	2,534	2,747
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	2,261	2,698	2,835
90.00 Outlays	2,239	2,534	2,747

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 2000 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 2000 high energy physics budget request will support the continued operation of two of the Department's major high energy physics facilities: the Tevatron and the Stanford B-Factor. In addition, \$70 million, an increase of \$5 million, is provided for the Department's FY 2000 contribution to 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 FY 2000 request provides \$6.6 million to continue the upgrades of the two detectors at Fermilab, the Collider Detector Facility and D-Zero. The request also includes \$22.0 million for the neutrinos at the Main Injector Project and \$4.7 million for Wilson Hall safety improvements, and \$2.0 million for the SLAC Research Office building.

Superconducting Super Collider.—The Department will continue the orderly termination of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in 2000, as directed by Congress in the 1994 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. No additional funding for such activities is requested in 2000.

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 2000, the program will continue to focus on the role of quarks in the composition and interactions of nuclei, the application of nuclear physics methods to astrophysical problems, the properties of neutrinos, and the mechanisms by which colliding nuclei exchange mass, energy, and angular momentum.

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

The Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility/Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility experimental program began in FY 1996 and will continue in FY 2000 with the conduct of research in all three experimental halls. Experimental operations at the Radioactive Ion Beam facility in

General and special funds—Continued

SCIENCE—Continued

Oak Ridge National Laboratory will continue in 2000. Operation of ATLAS (ANL), TAGS (BNL), and the 88-inch cyclotron (LBNL) will be supported, as will the operation of the university-based accelerator laboratories. However the Bates accelerator will terminate operations in FY 2000.

The Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) research program will initiate its first full year of operation.

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 2000 activities include programs in global climate change; terrestrial, atmospheric and marine environmental processes; molecular, cellular and systemic studies on the biological effects of radiation, including radon emissions; structural biology; and medical applications of nuclear technology and the Human Genome Program. Funding for the Human Genome Program is provided to allow for high throughput human DNA sequencing. The Climate Change Technology Initiative continues in FY 2000, focusing on science related to carbon sequestration and sequencing of genomes of microbes that use carbon dioxide to produce methane and hydrogen. In conjunction with the CTR program a global systems application is initiated to accelerate progress in coupled general circulation model development through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling.

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

The BES program also 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 2000 BES budget request includes continued support to maintain utilization of the Department's large state-of-the-art science facilities. The proposed funding will maintain the quality of service and availability of facility resources to users, including university and government scientists, as well as private companies who rely on unique BES facilities for their basic research needs. Research areas that will benefit from the facilities funding include structural biology, materials science, superconductor technology, and medical research and technology development. The request also includes funding for an instrumentation enhancement of the Department's neutron source at the Los Alamos Neutron Scattering Center.

In addition, the BES request includes \$214 million in FY 2000 to continue construction at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) to meet the Nation's neutron scattering needs. The SNS will provide significant scientific, technical, and economic benefits that derive from neutron scattering and materials irradiation research and the production of medical isotopes. This world class Neutron source will enable the Nation to carry out major research activities in areas such as biology, materials science, superconductivity, pharmaceuticals, electronic materials, and many

other technological areas that are critical for future U.S. economic competitiveness and national security. This activity also funds a small portion of the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI). In conjunction with the CTR program, a combustion systems integrated application is initiated to understand the combustion process through use of enhanced computer simulation and modeling.

Fusion Energy Sciences Program.—At the direction of the Congress, and with guidance from the National Academy of Sciences and the Department of Energy's Fusion Energy Advisory Committee, the Fusion Energy Sciences Program was significantly restructured in FY 1997. The newly restructured program emphasizes the underlying basic research in plasma and fusion sciences, with the long-term goal of harnessing fusion as a viable energy source. The program centers on the following goals: understanding the physics of plasmas; identification and exploration of innovative and cost effective development paths to fusion energy; and exploration of the science and technology of energy producing plasmas, as a partner in an international effort.

The budget request provides for support of basic research in plasma science, plasma containment research, and investigation of tokamak alternatives, along with continued operation of DIII-D and Alcator C-Mod. Fabrication of the NSTX experiment at PPPL will continue and NSTX will begin its first full year of operation. Research on alternate concepts, both magnetic and inertial is continued to identify approaches that may improve the economical and environmental attractiveness of fusion. Theory and modeling efforts also will be supported. U.S. participation in the ITER Engineering and Design Activity (EDA), was completed in FY 1998 and the project was closed out in FY 1999.

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

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

Computational and Technology Research (CTR).—This program includes research in Mathematical, Information, and Computational Sciences and Laboratory Technology Research activities formerly budgeted as the Technology Transfer program. The purpose of the CTR program is to provide an integrated program in long term computational and technology research to address complex problems. The program also supports the operation of large supercomputer user facilities. The FY 2000 budget request includes \$15 million for the "Next Generation Internet" Initiative. The request includes an initiative integrated with the BES and BER programs, that provides hardware, software and networking infrastructure needed for application of computer simulation and modeling to science problems.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code: 89-0222-0-1-251	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	19	26	27
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	22	28	29
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	6	6
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	6	5
25.2 Other services	12	13	2

25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	14	17
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1,327	801	819
25.5	Research and development contracts	38	972	989
31.0	Equipment	187	205	219
32.0	Land and structures	200	220	307
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	492	452	440
99.9	Total new obligations	2,293	2,719	2,835

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0222-0-1-251	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	263	318	325

ENERGY SUPPLY

For expenses of the Department of Energy activities including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for energy supply, and uranium supply and enrichment activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion; and the purchase of not to exceed [22] 1 passenger motor [vehicles] vehicle for replacement only[, \$727,091,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses for transparency activities], \$841,888,000 to remain available until September 30, 2001, of which \$820,953 shall be derived by transfer from the Geothermal Resources Development Fund, and of which \$5,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

[SEC. 108. An additional amount of \$60,000,000 for Department of Energy—Energy Programs, “Energy Supply”, is hereby appropriated to remain available until September 30, 2000.] (Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, Division A, Section 108.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Solar and renewable energy	268	395	399
00.02 Nuclear energy research and development	214	333	270
00.03 Environment, safety and health	66	57	50
00.04 Magnetic fusion	223		
00.05 Technical information management program	10	9	9
00.06 Oak Ridge landlord	11	12	12
00.07 Field operations	95	123	102
00.08 Small business innovation	9		
00.09 Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation (AVLIS)	60		
00.10 Environmental management	-23		
01.00 Total, direct program	933	929	842
09.10 Reimbursable program	815	1,350	1,350
10.00 Total new obligations	1,748	2,279	2,192
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	54	140	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1,796	2,137	2,193
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	5		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts	-26	-1	
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	60	3	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1,889	2,279	2,193
23.95 Total new obligations	-1,748	-2,279	-2,192
23.98 Unobligated balance expiring	-1		
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	140		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
Appropriation:			
40.00 Appropriation	907	727	837
40.00 Appropriation (Omnibus appropriations)		60	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-20		

42.00	Transferred from other accounts	4		6
43.00	Appropriation (total)	891	787	843
Permanent:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	905	1,350	1,350
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	1,796	2,137	2,193

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	1,809	640	697
73.10	Total new obligations	1,748	2,279	2,192
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-2,146	-2,233	-2,174
73.31	Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-767	-7	
73.32	Obligated balance transferred from other accounts		18	
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-5		
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	640	697	715

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new current authority	407	354	379
86.93	Outlays from current balances	834	529	446
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	905	1,350	1,350
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	2,146	2,233	2,174

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-691	-1,136	-1,136
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-214	-214	-214
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-905	-1,350	-1,350

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority	891	787	843
90.00	Outlays	1,241	883	824

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

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

Solar and renewable energy technology.—A strong, balanced program is proposed for FY 2000 that will contribute to strengthening the Nation’s energy security, providing a cleaner environment, enhancing global sales of U.S. energy products, and increasing industrial competitiveness and federal technology transfer. The solar and renewable energy program is a major component of the Administration’s activities to address global climate change. Program activities range from basic cost-shared research in universities and national laboratories to applied research, development, and field validations in full partnership with private sector manufacturers.

The FY 2000 program continues to work in partnership with industry to develop and promote the use of solar and renewable energy. Specific goals or activities of solar and renewable energy programs include: (1) in photovoltaics: an industry-driven effort in research, production, engineering, and market development; (2) in solar buildings: a focus on cooperative industry and utility efforts to effectively use advanced solar technology for water heating; (3) in Concentrating Solar Power: working with industry to develop reliable and efficient power tower and dish/engine systems, while reducing the costs of these emerging technologies and existing parabolic trough systems; (4) in wind energy: developing and testing utility-grade wind turbines in collaboration with utilities and industry; and (5) in Biopower Energy Systems and Biofuels Energy Systems: continued R&D to achieve further reductions in biomass power and biofuels production costs, and to develop high-efficiency thermochemical and biochemical conversion technologies. In addition to these specific

General and special funds—Continued

ENERGY SUPPLY—Continued

technologies, the 2000 Budget continues to take advantage of the synergies between emerging biomass power technologies and new biomass liquid fuel technologies. These developments raise the prospect of profitable “energy crop” farming by rural Americans early in the next century, accompanied by improved rural economic development, increased environmental protection in both urban and rural areas, and new global market opportunities for power technology providers.

The Solar and Renewable Energy programs also include ongoing support for: (1) international solar energy programs such as the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation, and (2) renewable energy outreach information, and technical assistance programs.

The Geothermal Energy program supports work with industry and the utility sector to reduce the life-cycle cost of producing electricity with geothermal resources. The Hydropower program addresses the primary environmental mitigation issues associated with licensing and sustaining hydropower production. The Electric Energy Systems and Storage Programs include the development of technologies for transmission reliability and distributed power, the development of advanced energy storage systems and the development of wires and power equipment employing advanced high temperature superconducting technology. A key element of the effort is the Superconductivity Partnership Initiative, an industry-DOE collaboration intended to speed the commercialization of superconductivity products. The program continues to produce world-record R&D advances. Energy Storage develops advanced technologies to facilitate the increased utilization of renewable resources. Transmission Reliability develops advanced technologies and systems to enable reliable and efficient electric power systems, and the integration of distributed resources. In the Hydrogen program, R&D efforts are focused on reducing the cost of hydrogen production, increasing the capability of hydrogen storage, and validating the benefits of using hydrogen by integrating advanced technologies.

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

The FY 2000 budget request continues to support the Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI), an investigator-initiated, peer-reviewed research and development program that will address key issues affecting the future of nuclear energy, including nuclear waste storage and disposal, nuclear plant economics and operational safety, and potential for weapons proliferation, that currently impede nuclear energy from becoming a viable and acceptable energy option in the United States. Projects proposed by universities, national laboratories, and industry will be selected competitively, and partnerships and industry cost-sharing will be encouraged. The Administration’s proposal also supports the PCAST recommendation to initiate a cost-shared program with industry to address issues that could impact the continued operation of the nation’s 104 nuclear power plants.

Nuclear fission programs also include ongoing support to: (1) build and deliver advanced nuclear power systems to NASA and other federal agencies; (2) provide radioisotopes for medical and other research purposes; (3) support nuclear education; (4) oversee the legacy of the nation’s uranium sup-

ply and enrichment activities; and (5) ensure that the Department’s nuclear facilities are maintained in an environmentally compliant condition.

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

The 2000 budget request for the Office of Environment, Safety and Health reflects these priorities. It is important to note that the budget request for the Office of Environment, Safety and Health programs is contained in two accounts: this and Other Defense Activities. The funding in this account supports Technical Assistance, National Environmental Policy Act program, Management and Administration, and Program Direction.

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

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

Field Operations.—This account funds the Department’s four multiprogram Field Operations Offices. The four affected field operations offices are located at Chicago, Idaho, Oak Ridge, and Oakland. They perform functions in support of energy activities throughout the country. Among these functions are field procurement, engineering and construction management, environmental safety and health monitoring, property management, public and congressional liaison, labor relations, legal counsel, and maintenance of personnel and financial systems. These federal employees conduct the management oversight of the management and operating contractor employees spread across the four field installations.

21st Century Research Fund.—The Solar and Renewable Energy Program is included in the 21st Century Research Fund.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	98	95	90
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	103	100	95
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	20	20	18
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5	5	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2	2	2
24.0 Printing and reproduction	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	57	56	50
25.2 Other services	20	20	18
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	9	9	8
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	474	478	427
25.5 Research and development contracts	62	61	56
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3

31.0	Equipment	23	23	21
32.0	Land and structures	15	15	13
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	136	133	122
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations	933	929	842
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	815	1,350	1,350
99.9	Total new obligations	1,748	2,279	2,192

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0224-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,536	1,435	1,337

NON-DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For Department of Energy expenses, including the purchase, construction and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for non-defense environmental management activities in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion, **[\$431,200,000]** \$330,934,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Environmental restoration	272		
00.02 Waste management	153		
00.03 Nuclear material and facility stabilization	75		
00.04 Site closure		248	211
00.05 Site/project completion		101	101
00.06 Post 2006 completion		82	19
10.00 Total new obligations	500	431	331
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	505	431	331
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	506	431	331
23.95 Total new obligations	-500	-431	-331
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	6		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation	497	431	331
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	9		
43.00 Appropriation (total)	505	431	331
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year		160	135
73.10 Total new obligations	500	431	331
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-496	-456	-365
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	157		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	160	135	101
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	354	302	232
86.93 Outlays from current balances	142	154	133
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	496	456	365
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	505	431	331
90.00 Outlays	496	456	365

Environmental Management.—The Environmental Management (EM) Program is responsible for addressing the environmental legacy resulting from nuclear energy and weapons research activities. The nuclear energy research and development efforts of the Department of Energy and its predecessors

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

The EM program has established a goal of cleaning up as many of its contaminated sites as possible by 2006, in a manner that is safe and protects the environment. By working towards this goal, EM can reduce the hazards presently facing its workforce and the public, and reduce the financial burden on the taxpayer. The FY 2000 budget request continues to reflect the program’s emphasis on site closure and project completion—in other words, finishing the work as quickly as possible.

The FY 2000 budget request will support the following major program areas:

Site Closure.—This account provides funding for completing cleanup and closing facilities with no enduring Federal presence on site, except for stewardship activities. This account includes the following sites: Grand Junction, Colorado, Weldon Spring, Missouri, West Valley, New York, and Battelle Columbus Laboratory and Mount Plant, Ohio. The Department has established a goal of completing cleanup activities budgeted for in this account by 2006.

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

Post 2006 Completion.—This account funds projects that are expected to require work beyond FY 2006. This includes projects at the following Operations Offices: Albuquerque, Oak Ridge, as well as multi-site and Headquarters activities.

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0250-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	41	35	27
25.2 Other services	122	105	81
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	318	274	209
25.5 Research and development contracts	11	10	8
32.0 Land and structures	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	7	6	5
99.9 Total new obligations	500	431	331

General and special funds—Continued

URANIUM SUPPLY AND ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0226-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	1	3	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-4		
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	6		
22.21 Unobligated balance transferred to other accounts		-3	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3		
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	3		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-4		
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	50	18	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-27		
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts		-18	
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-6		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	18		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.93 Outlays from current balances	27		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	-4		
90.00 Outlays	27		

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

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), performed under the minerals and materials science programs at the Albany Research Center in Oregon, **[\$384,056,000]** \$364,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$24,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the Biomass Energy Development account. Provided, That no part of the sum herein made available shall be used for the field testing of nuclear explosives in the recovery of oil and gas. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Coal research and development	107	128	122
00.02 Oil, gas, and shale research and development	152	166	156
00.03 Program direction and management support	66	72	72
00.05 Environmental restoration	13	12	10
00.06 Cooperative research and development ventures	6	7	6
00.07 Fuels conversion (natural gas and electricity)	2	2	2
00.08 Plant and capital equipment	3	3	2
00.09 Mining research and development	10	5	5
10.00 Total new obligations	359	395	375
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	21	22	11
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	356	384	364
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		
22.22 Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		

23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	381	406	375
23.95 Total new obligations	-359	-395	-375
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	22	11	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation	362	384	340
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-6		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts			24
43.00 Appropriation (total)	356	384	364
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	288	296	321
73.10 Total new obligations	359	395	375
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-351	-370	-370
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	296	321	325
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	145	154	146
86.93 Outlays from current balances	206	214	225
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	351	370	370
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	356	384	364
90.00 Outlays	351	370	370

The Fossil Energy R&D programs support the Energy Policy Act through research and development that will strengthen the technology base on which industry can draw in developing future new products and processes for the commercial market. The programs support activities ranging from basic research in universities and national laboratories to applied R&D and proof-of-concept projects in private sector firms.

The Fossil Energy R&D programs will continue limited Federal support of company-specific technology development and demonstration activities. The program continues to fund high-priority, high risk and cross-cutting research that will improve the Nation's ability to cleanly and efficiently use coal, and to enhance the economic recovery of our oil and gas reserves.

Coal R&D.—Programs will continue to focus on meeting the new goals and objectives and changing mission of the Department of Energy. An integrated research and development program consisting of: (1) Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems, (2) Advanced Fuels Research, and (3) Advanced Research and Technology Development continues to advance clean coal technology development and focuses the program towards a concept called Vision 21. Vision 21 is 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.

Advanced clean/efficient Power Systems research and development concentrates on a set of building-block technologies for Vision 21 that will yield the clean coal power generation systems of the future. Typically, many technologies contribute toward advancing any single system.

The Advanced Clean Fuels Research program will conduct activities to develop clean methods to produce coal-derived liquid fuels. This research consists of Coal Preparation, Direct Liquefaction, Indirect Liquefaction, and Advanced Research & Environmental Technology.

Oil and gas.—The oil program encompasses new and improved oil recovery and related research and development, industry cost-shared demonstration of improved and advanced oil recovery methods, and environmental research activities.

The natural gas program emphasizes enhanced gas production and high efficiency, low NO_x turbines.

As in all other programs, cost-sharing by industry is a key feature. The national laboratory partnership focuses on

the transfer of Defense-developed technology to the oil and gas industry. The fuel cells program will continue to support development of highly efficient, environmental friendly technologies for generating electrical and thermal energy. In combination with high efficiency turbines as hybrid power plants, fuel cells can further enhance the energy efficiency of these super-clean systems for distributed generation.

The request also includes funding for the advanced metallurgical research program at the Albany Research Center in Oregon, which was formerly funded by the Bureau of Mines.

Program direction and management support.—This 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 assisting in payments for the environmental clean-up of former Fossil Energy projects as required by the Environmental Protection Agency. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites include the Western Superfund Site at Ft. Lewis, Washington, and the Rock Springs and Hoe Creek Sites in Wyoming. Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) efforts are underway at the Federal Energy Technology Center Morgantown Office (formerly the Morgantown Energy Technology Center) and at the Federal Energy Technology Center Pittsburgh Office (formerly the Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center). In addition, as a result of internal DOE evaluations other efforts are underway at both sites of the Federal Energy Technology Center to correct a number of other environmental problems.

Fuels conversion.—This program will continue regulatory reviews and oversight of the transmission of natural gas and electricity across the U.S. borders.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	38	40	40
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	1	1
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	40	42	42
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	9	9	9
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	27	26	26
25.2 Other services	30	29	29
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	11	10	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	51	53	53
25.5 Research and development contracts	165	199	179
26.0 Supplies and materials	6	6	6
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
32.0 Land and structures	2	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	11	11	11
99.9 Total new obligations	359	395	375

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0213-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	683	683	683

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

[For necessary expenses in carrying out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, \$14,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the] The requirements of 10 U.S.C. 7430(b)(2)(B) shall not apply to fiscal year [1999] 2000: *Provided* [further], That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, [funds available pursuant to the first proviso under this heading in Public

Law 101-512 shall be immediately] *unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Direct program	94	28	25
09.01 Reimbursable program	4		
10.00 Total new obligations	98	28	25
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	440	39	25
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	122	14	
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund	-425		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	137	53	25
23.95 Total new obligations	-98	-28	-25
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	39	25	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	107	14	
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	15		
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	122	14	
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	72	59	45
73.10 Total new obligations	98	28	25
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-111	-42	-22
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	59	45	48
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	66	9	
86.93 Outlays from current balances	30	33	22
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	15		
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	111	42	22
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-15		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	107	14	
90.00 Outlays	96	42	22

The Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves has historically produced oil and related hydrocarbons from the Naval Petroleum Reserves at the maximum efficient rates of production pursuant to the enabling legislation, the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976. Petroleum products were most frequently sold competitively in the open market generating net operating profits averaging over \$200 million per year over the previous five fiscal years.

Pursuant to Public Law 104-106, the National Defense Authorization Act of FY 1996, DOE offered Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1 (NPR-1 of Elk Hills) for sale. On October 5, 1997, DOE accepted Occidental Petroleum Corporation's bid for \$3.65 billion, and the new owner assumed operation of the field in early February 1998. Even so, a number of post-sale activities remain. The most significant is the settlement of ownership equity shares with the former unit-partner in the NPR-1 field, Chevron USA, Inc. Geologic, petroleum and reservoir engineering services are required to prepare and support the Government's equity position before an Independent Petroleum Engineer and the Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, who is to impartially determine final

General and special funds—Continued

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES—Continued

equity shares. Each percentage point change in equity is worth millions of dollars to the Government.

The primary objective at NPR-3 is to operate and produce the Reserve to maximize profitability while preparing for the orderly abandonment of the oil field. FY 2000 activities consist of continued conventional oil field management and operating activities. Management initiatives which have contributed to cost savings in prior years will be continued, and new initiatives evaluated. Although no future development activities are planned, NPR-3 should continue operating economically through approximately FY 2003. At that time, NPR-3 is expected to be turned over to the private sector or abandoned, consistent with Congressional authorization, coinciding with completion of the well abandoned program so that the associated environmental liabilities will not be passed on to potential new owners.

Under the Rocky Mountain Oilfield Testing Center (RMOTC) program, the naval petroleum reserves offers Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (Teapot Dome) to the oil industry for use as a working laboratory on a cost-sharing basis. Teapot Dome is a unique opportunity for the industry to test and evaluate innovative production techniques in an impartial setting. Eventually, the naval petroleum reserve program hopes to transfer the RMOTC program to a consortium of private and educational institutions for continued operation.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	5	5	3
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
22.0 Transportation of things	1		
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	27	3	
25.2 Other services	11	8	12
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	49	10	8
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	94	27	24
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	4		
99.5 Below reporting threshold		1	1
99.9 Total new obligations	98	28	25

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0219-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	59	54	39

ENERGY CONSERVATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, **[\$691,701,000]** *\$837,515,000*, to remain available until expended, **[including, notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$64,000,000, which shall be transferred to this account from amounts held in escrow under section 3002(d) of Public Law 95-509 (15 U.S.C. 4501(d))]** *of which \$25,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the Biomass Energy Development account: Provided, That [\$166,000,000] \$191,000,000 shall be for use in energy conservation 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: [\$133,000,000] \$154,000,000 for weatherization assistance grants and [\$33,000,000] \$37,000,000 for State energy conservation grants. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)*

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Building technology, State and community programs—non-grant	76	99	145
00.02 Building technology, State and community programs—grants	153	171	191
00.03 Federal energy management program	19	25	32
00.04 Industrial sector	134	169	171
00.05 Transportation sector	188	205	252
00.06 Policy and management	29	38	47
10.00 Total new obligations	599	707	838
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	8	15	
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	605	692	838
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1		
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	614	707	838
23.95 Total new obligations	-599	-707	-838
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	15		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	591	628	813
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-7		
42.00 Transferred from other accounts			25
43.00 Appropriation (total)	584	628	838
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	21	64	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	605	692	838
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	565	522	605
73.10 Total new obligations	599	707	838
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-642	-624	-723
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	522	605	721
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	175	188	251
86.93 Outlays from current balances	442	401	433
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	6	19	
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	19	16	38
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	642	624	723
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-21	-64	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	584	628	838
90.00 Outlays	621	560	723

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

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

In total, the Department's energy efficiency programs are projected to save consumers and businesses over \$20 billion per year by the year 2010. Our transportation technologies research is designed to reduce oil consumption, thus reducing pollution and vulnerability to oil price shocks.

The activities and programs contained in the 2000 Budget Request represent a balanced portfolio of research and development, applied research and demonstration, and market introduction. Virtually all of the research and development programs are conducted jointly with industrial partners who share significantly in research costs, often paying 33 to 50 percent or more. Similarly, demonstration and deployment programs are specifically designed to leverage the existing programs and the efforts of utilities and existing state and local government programs in energy efficiency and pollution prevention.

Building technology, State, and community sector.—In partnership with industry, the program will continue to develop, promote, and integrate energy technologies and practices to make buildings more efficient and affordable and communities more livable. The program focus is on accelerating the introduction of highly efficient buildings technologies and practices through research and development; increasing the minimum efficiency of buildings and equipment through building codes, appliance standards, and guidelines; and encouraging the use of energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies and practices. The Buildings Research and Standards Program integrates the research and development activities to improve the energy efficiency of appliances, building equipment, and the building envelope with the appliance and lighting test procedures and standards and the building efficiency codes and standards activities.

The Research and Standards program is complemented by the Building Technology Assistance Program designed to move advanced technologies into the marketplace and produce near-term energy savings with associated economic and environmental benefits. The Building Technology Assistance Program, including the Community Outreach and Energy Star program, is designed to promote the adoption of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies among States, municipalities, institutions, and by private citizens. These voluntary partnerships for lowering the barriers to cost-effective, new technologies based on the Energy Policy Act of 1992 represent collaborations with many stakeholders, including manufacturers, utilities, State and local organizations and the general public. Conservation Grants programs—the Weatherization Assistance Program and the State Energy Program—assist States and localities in promoting energy efficiency.

Federal energy management program.—The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) will continue to reduce the cost of energy in government by advancing energy efficiency and water conservation, and to use solar and other renewable energy sources. FEMP's major emphasis will be on creating and sustaining a core level of Federal energy management as an institutionalized activity at all Federal agencies and creating access to private sector capital to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy projects by Federal agencies, thus leveraging Federal dollars to the maximum.

Industrial sector.—The program focuses on funding cost-shared research in critical technology areas identified by industry. Through its "Industries of the Future" initiative, the Office of Industrial Technologies (OIT) encourages the most energy-intensive industries to develop a strategic vision and a "technology roadmap" to help achieve that vision. By identifying and prioritizing their technology needs, the industries help OIT target its R&D resources toward where they can do the most good. The energy-intensive and environmentally sensitive industries targeted by OIT include chemicals, petroleum refining, forest products, steel, aluminum, metal casting, agriculture, mining, and glass. The focus is on high risk but

promising technologies that decrease these industries' use of raw materials and depletable energy resources and reduce generation of wastes and pollutants. The Industries of the Future (Crosscutting) develops technologies which are useful to multiple industries simultaneously, such as power generation equipment, combustion equipment, and sensors and controls. It delivers information and tools to help plant managers make informed decisions on technology choices today that result in energy, waste and dollar savings. In addition, these programs develop advanced materials which address a multitude of wear and corrosion problems, support new ideas from inventors, and fund grants for demonstration of near-term viable technologies.

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

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	27	29	29
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	29	32	32
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	6	7	9
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	4	4
22.0 Transportation of things	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	2	2
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	40	47	57
25.2 Other services	7	8	9
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	7	8	9
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	214	255	305
25.5 Research and development contracts	40	48	60
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	3	3	4
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	245	289	343
99.9 Total new obligations	599	707	838

General and special funds—Continued**ENERGY CONSERVATION—Continued****Personnel Summary**

Identification code 89-0215-0-1-272	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	419	441	426

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.), **[\$160,120,000]** \$159,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Storage facilities operations	199	182	144
00.02 Management	16	15	15
10.00 Total new obligations	215	197	159
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	42	37	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	208	160	159
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	252	197	159
23.95 Total new obligations	-215	-197	-159
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	37	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation	208	160	159
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	152	131	147
73.10 Total new obligations	215	197	159
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-233	-182	-164
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2	.....	.....
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	131	147	142
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	114	88	87
86.93 Outlays from current balances	119	94	77
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	233	182	164
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	208	160	159
90.00 Outlays	233	182	164

The object of this program is to reduce the vulnerability of the United States to energy supply disruptions by maintaining a crude oil stockpile capable of rapid deployment at the direction of the President. This program enables the President to meet the Nation's membership commitments within the International Energy Agency's coordinated energy emergency response plans and programs to deter the use of energy supply disruptions and to take effective, co-ordinated action should such an energy supply disruption occur.

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

The key measure of program performance is expressed as capability to comply with Level 1 Performance Criteria. These criteria are specific engineered performance and reliability standards applied to critical inventory storage, drawdown,

and distribution systems required for drawing down and distributing crude oil inventory.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	8	9	9
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	1	1	1
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3	3	3
25.2 Other services	21	21	22
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	178	159	120
99.9 Total new obligations	215	197	159

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0218-0-1-274	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	132	135	125

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

For costs of drawdown, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0233-0-1-274	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	33	33	33
22.00 New budget authority (gross) .....	.....	.....	5
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	33	33	38
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	33	33	38
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	.....	.....	5
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	3
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	3	3	3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority .....	.....	.....	5
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority .....	.....	.....	5
90.00 Outlays .....	.....	.....	5

This account provides for the acquisition, transportation, and injection of petroleum into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and for its drawdown and distribution. The budget proposes no additional appropriations in FY 2000 for SPR oil purchases. The small remaining balance will support drawdown/distribution readiness and the incremental costs of drawdown in the event of an energy emergency.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, **[\$70,500,000]** \$72,644,000, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	66	76	73

Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	3	5
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	67	71
			73
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	70	76
23.95	Total new obligations	-66	-76
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	5	
			73
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00	Appropriation	67	71
			73
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	16	19
73.10	Total new obligations	66	76
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-63	-70
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	19	25
			26
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	44	46
86.93	Outlays from current balances	19	23
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	63	70
			72
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	67	71
90.00	Outlays	63	70
			72

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

Funding for the *Climate Change Technology Initiative* is continued.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276			
	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Full-time permanent	26	25
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	1	1
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation	28	27
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	5	4
25.2	Other services	17	25
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	8	12
26.0	Supplies and materials	8	8
99.9	Total new obligations	66	76
			73

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0216-0-1-276			
	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	382	378
			371

ECONOMIC REGULATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, **[\$1,801,000]** \$2,000,000, to remain avail-

able until expended. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276			
	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00	Total new obligations	3	2
			2
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	3	2
23.95	Total new obligations	-3	-2
			-2
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00	Appropriation	3	2
			2
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	1	
73.10	Total new obligations	3	2
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-3	-2
			-2
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	3	2
			2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	3	2
90.00	Outlays	3	2
			2

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

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276			
	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
11.1	Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2	1
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1
99.9	Total new obligations	3	2
			2

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0217-0-1-276			
	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	22	17
			16

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to carry out the provisions of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$3,000), **[\$167,500,000]** \$179,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed **[\$167,500,000]** \$179,900,000 of revenues from fees and annual charges, and other services and collections in fiscal year **[1999]** 2000 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

General and special funds—ContinuedFEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION—Continued
SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

as revenues are received during fiscal year [1999] 2000 so as to result in a final fiscal year [1999] 2000 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than \$0. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
Reimbursable program:				
09.01	Hydropower regulation	49	49	53
09.02	Electric power regulation	52	53	56
09.03	Natural gas and oil regulation	65	66	71
09.99	Total reimbursable program	166	168	180
10.00	Total new obligations	166	168	180
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	3		
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	162	168	180
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	165	168	180
23.95	Total new obligations	-166	-168	-180
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross):			
	Offsetting collections (cash)	162	168	180
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance,			
	start of year	19	24	25
73.10	Total new obligations	166	168	180
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-163	-167	-178
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance,			
	end of year	24	25	25
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	141	143	153
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	22	24	25
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	163	167	178
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.40	Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal			
	sources	-162	-168	-180
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	1	-1	-2

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

Natural gas and oil.—The Commission is responsible for the regulation of about 150 natural gas pipeline companies and 130 common carrier oil pipelines including the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. The Commission issues certificates authorizing natural gas pipelines to construct and operate new facilities and to provide new services; determines just and reasonable rates for the interstate transportation of natural gas and oil on the pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction; and authorizes tariff provisions, as appropriate, to allow the gas and oil pipelines to adjust their services to meet their customers' needs and the pipelines' needs to meet competition in their markets. The Commission has and will continue to develop creative and flexible pricing policies

and new and innovative services to address the changing competitive marketplace in both the gas and oil industries. While working to assure the industries are able to meet their service requirements by staying economically healthy, the Commission will continue to assure that environmental concerns from construction projects are properly addressed and that the public interest is protected when new services or pricing mechanisms are authorized.

Hydropower.—The Commission issues preliminary permits, exemptions, and licenses, including relicenses, for non-federal hydroelectric projects, enforces their terms and conditions, and performs dam safety inspections. The Commission regulates over 1,660 hydroelectric projects which supply about 5 percent of the electric energy generated in the United States. The Commission also performs investigations to determine the amount of headwater benefits that are derived from Federally-owned and FERC-licensed headwater improvements and returned approximately \$8 million in revenues to the U.S. Treasury in 1998.

Electric power.—The Commission is responsible for setting rates for the interstate transmission and wholesale sales of electric energy and for authorizing certain public utility corporate transactions. The Commission approves rates for all Federal power marketing administrations except TVA. Since enactment of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Commission has introduced a number of initiatives to foster competition in the generation sector of the electric utility industry while continuing to ensure system reliability. In 1996, the Commission issued Order Nos. 888 and 889, which require all jurisdictional public utilities to provide open access transmission service to all customers under standard terms and conditions. In the wake of Order Nos. 888 and 889, new market institutions are developing. For example, many utilities are turning over control of their transmission systems to Independent System Operators, which requires Commission approval. The Commission also certifies three special classes of power generators: cogeneration facilities, small power production facilities, and exempt wholesale generators.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
99.0	Reimbursable obligations: Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	166	167	178
99.5	Below reporting threshold		1	2
99.9	Total new obligations	166	168	180

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0212-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
2001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,318	1,320	1,320

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0206-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	1	1	1
22.00	New budget authority (gross)			-1
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	1	1	
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	1	1	
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
41.00	Transferred to other accounts			-1
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			-1
90.00	Outlays			

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

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY
(DEFERRAL)

Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, [\$10,000,000 of such funds shall not be available until October 1, 1999; \$15,000,000] \$189,000,000, shall not be available until October 1, 2000; [and \$15,000,000] \$40,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2001; and \$27,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2002. Provided, That funds made available in previous appropriations Acts shall be available for any ongoing project regardless of the separate request for proposal under which the project was selected. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	204	24	14
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	732	427	363
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	-101	-40	-246
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	631	387	117
23.95 Total new obligations	-204	-24	-14
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	427	363	103
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
Unobligated balance rescinded:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded	-101		
40.36 Unobligated balance deferred		-40	-256
43.00 Appropriation (total)	-101	-40	-256
Permanent:			
65.00 Advance appropriation (definite)			10
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	-101	-40	-246
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	307	434	275
73.10 Total new obligations	204	24	14
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-77	-183	-86
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	434	275	203
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	77	183	86
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	-101	-40	-246
90.00 Outlays	77	183	86

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

Termination of the domestic Clean Coal Technology program, after completion of projects now underway, is part of the President's realignment of the Department of Energy. The Administration's policy calls for limiting the program's existing domestic projects which have been selected under contract. If a project is canceled, the canceled project's funding will either be used to meet the needs of remaining on-going

projects, or will be rescinded if the funds are not needed by the program.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	6	6	6
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5	3	2
25.2 Other services	4	4	3
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1	1	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	187	9	1
99.9 Total new obligations	204	24	14

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0235-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	68	67	67

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Moneys received as investment income on the principal amount in the Great Plains Project Trust at the Norwest Bank of North Dakota, in such sums as are earned as of October 1, [1998] 1999, shall be deposited in this account and immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. Moneys received as revenue sharing from operation of the Great Plains Gasification Plant and settlement payments shall be immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5180-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	3	3	3
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	3	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	2	1	1
68.27 Capital transfer to general fund	-2	-1	-1
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total)			
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	10	10	10
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	10	10	10
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Interest from principal in the Great Plains Project Trust	-2	-1	-1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	-2	-1	-1
90.00 Outlays		-1	-1

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

When the Synthetic Fuels Corporation was declared to be operational in 1982, the uncommitted and unobligated funds remaining in the program were transferred to the Energy Security Reserve for use by the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, with the exception of the loan guarantee for the Great Plains Gasification Project, which remained under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy. The Department exercised its

General and special funds—Continued

**ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION—Continued
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)—Continued**

authority to borrow from the Treasury to repay the Federal Financing Bank upon default of the borrower in 1985. This loan was repaid, along with accrued interest, by a Supplemental appropriation in 1986. The Department acquired ownership of the Great Plains plant by foreclosure, which was completed on July 14, 1986, and continued operation of the plant without the expenditure of appropriated funds. On October 31, 1988, the Department completed the process of establishing an asset purchase agreement for the Great Plains Gasification Plant by settlement with Basin Electric Power Cooperative Association. Responsibilities for other related agreements—Trust Agreement, Gas Transportation Agreement, Gas Purchase Agreement—were also settled. Under the terms of the asset purchase agreement a check for \$85 million was provided to the Government as an initial payment. These agreements were the subject of litigation between the Department, Dakota Gasification Company and the four pipeline companies which purchased synthetic gas from the plant. Future revenue sharing payments to the Department are dependent upon natural gas prices.

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

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

For necessary expenses in fulfilling the [first] second installment payment 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 California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund. (*Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, Division A, Title II.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year		298	262
Receipts:			
02.01 Elk Hills school lands fund	298		
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	298	298	262
Appropriation:			
05.01 Elk Hills school lands fund		-36	-36
07.99 Total balance, end of year	298	262	226

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5428-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total obligations (object class 41.0)		36	36
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)		36	36
23.95 Total new obligations		-36	-36
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)		36	36
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations		36	36

73.20 Total outlays (gross)		-36	-36
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority		36	36
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority		36	36
90.00 Outlays		36	36

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

Section 3415 of the Act required, among other things, that the Department make an offer of settlement based on the fair value of the State of California's longstanding claims to two parcels of land ("school lands") within the Reserve. Under the Act, nine percent of the net proceeds were reserved in contingent fund in the Treasury for payment to the State. In compliance with the Act and in order to remove any cloud over title which could diminish the sales value of the Reserve, the Department entered into a Settlement Agreement with the State on October 18, 1996. That Agreement calls for payment to the State, subject to appropriations, of nine percent of the net proceeds of sale, payable over a seven-year period (without interest), commencing in Fiscal Year 1999. Under the Settlement Agreement and provided that funds are appropriated, the first five installments are for \$36,000,000 each year, and the remaining balance is to be paid in two equal installments in years six and seven, FY 2004 and FY 2005.

PAYMENTS TO STATES UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.01 Licenses under Federal Power Act from public lands and national forests, payment to States (37 1/2%), Energy	3	3	3
Appropriation:			
05.01 Payments to States under Federal Power Act	-3	-3	-3
07.99 Total balance, end of year			

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5105-0-2-806	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total obligations (object class 41.0)	3	3	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	3	3	3
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3	3	3
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	6	6	6
23.95 Total new obligations	-3	-3	-3
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	3	3	3
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	3	3	3
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	3	3	3
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-3	-3	-3
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	3	3	3
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3	3	3
90.00 Outlays	3	3	3

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

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

For nuclear waste disposal activities to carry out the purposes of Public Law 97-425, as amended, including the acquisition of real property or facility construction or expansion, **[\$169,000,000]** *\$258,000,000*, to remain available until expended[, of which **\$165,000,000** is] and to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund; and in addition *\$39,000,000* to be derived by transfer from funds appropriated to the Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal account in Public Law 104-46 to become available without regard to the limitations of Public Law 104-46 and to remain available until expended: *Provided, That [of which] not to exceed [\$250,000] \$4,727,000* may be provided to the [Department of Energy to reimburse the] State of Nevada solely for expenditures, other than salaries and expenses of State employees, to conduct scientific oversight responsibilities pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, [and] (*Public Law 97-425*) as amended: *Provided further, That not to exceed [\$5,540,000] \$5,432,000* may be provided to affected units of local governments, as defined in Public Law 97-425, to conduct appropriate activities pursuant to the Act: *Provided further, That the distribution of the funds [to] as determined by the units of local government shall be [determined] approved by the Department of Energy: Provided further, That the funds shall be made available to the State and units of local government by direct payment: Provided further, That within 90 days of the completion of each Federal fiscal year, the State and each local entity shall provide certification to the Department of Energy, that all funds expended from such payments have been expended for activities as defined in Public Law 97-425. Failure to provide such certification shall cause such entity to be prohibited from any further funding provided for similar activities: Provided further, That none of the funds herein appropriated may be: (1) used directly or indirectly to influence legislative action on any matter pending before Congress or a State legislature or for lobbying activity as provided in 18 U.S.C. 1913; (2) used for litigation expenses; or (3) used to support multi-state efforts or other coalition building activities inconsistent with the restrictions contained in this Act. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)*

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	6,072	7,237	8,201
Receipts:			
02.01 Receipts from nuclear powered electric utilities	600	642	632
02.02 Net earnings on investments	743	507	568
02.99 Total receipts	1,343	1,149	1,200
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	7,415	8,386	9,401
Appropriation:			
05.01 Nuclear waste fund	-160	-165	-258
05.02 Nuclear Regulatory Commission	-15	-17	-19
05.04 Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board	-3	-3	-3
05.99 Subtotal appropriation	-178	-185	-280
07.99 Total balance, end of year	7,237	8,201	9,121

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	163	184	297
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	22	15	.....
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	156	169	297
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	178	184	297
23.95 Total new obligations	-163	-184	-297
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	15	.....	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation .....	.....	4	.....

40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite)	160	165	258
41.00	Transferred to other accounts	-4	.....	.....
42.00	Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	.....	39
43.00	Appropriation (total)	156	169	297

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	93	92	113
73.10	Total new obligations	163	184	297
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-164	-163	-234
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	92	113	176

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new current authority	78	85	149
86.93	Outlays from current balances	86	78	85
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	164	163	234

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority	156	169	297
90.00	Outlays	164	163	234

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

92.01	Total investments, start of year: U.S. securities: Par value	6,249	11,169	8,314
92.02	Total investments, end of year: U.S. securities: Par value	11,169	8,314	9,297

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

In FY 2000, the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program will focus on the issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement, as well as the completion of activities in direct support of key program milestones planned for completion within the next several fiscal years. The ongoing technical, scientific, and environmental documentation activities continue to be critical to the Program's ability to meet successfully three of the most significant milestones since the Program's inception—issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement; preparation and submission of the Site Recommendation Report to the President in 2001 should the Yucca Mountain site be found suitable for development as a repository; and the preparation and submission of the License Application for repository construction to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 2002.

The following product-oriented performance measures are planned for FY 2000 in support of the Program's key milestones including submittal of the Site Recommendation Report and License Application: (1) complete and issue the final Environmental Impact Statement; (2) select the reference design for Site Recommendation and License Application; and (3) select the natural system reference models for Site Recommendation and License Application.

The Viability Assessment 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.

General and special funds—Continued

NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL—Continued

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
0101 U.S. securities: Par value	6,249	11,169	8,314
0102 Unrealized discounts	-62	-3,825	-4
0199 Total balance, start of year	6,187	7,344	8,310
Cash income during the year:			
Proprietary receipts:			
0220 Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy	600	642	632
Intragovernmental transactions:			
0240 Earnings on investments, Nuclear waste disposal fund , Energy	743	507	568
0299 Total cash income	1,343	1,149	1,200
Cash outgo during year:			
0500 Nuclear waste disposal fund	-164	-163	-234
0502 Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board,	-3	-3	-3
0503 Nuclear Regulatory Commission	-15	-17	-19
0599 Total cash outgo (-)	-182	-183	-256
0645 Balance transferred, net	-4		39
Unexpended balance, end of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
0701 U.S. securities: Par value	11,169	8,314	9,297
0702 Unrealized discounts	-3,825	-4	-4
0799 Total balance, end of year	7,344	8,310	9,293

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	14	15	15
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	24	27	46
25.2 Other services	3	3	6
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	5	6	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	98	111	187
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	14	16	26
99.9 Total new obligations	163	184	297

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5227-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	206	196	195

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, **[\$220,200,000]** \$240,198,000, to be derived from the Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$30,000,000 of amounts derived from the Fund for such expenses shall be available in accordance with title X, subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	818	1,194	1,619
Receipts:			
02.01 Assessments	148	171	184
02.02 Earnings on investments	60	76	95
02.03 General fund payment	388	398	420
02.99 Total receipts	596	645	699

04.00 Total: Balances and collections	1,414	1,839	2,318
Appropriation:			
05.01 Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-220	-220	-240
07.99 Total balance, end of year	1,194	1,619	2,078

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Environmental restoration and waste management	190	190	210
00.02 Uranium / thorium reimbursements	40	30	30
10.00 Total new obligations	230	220	240
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	230	220	240
23.95 Transferred from other accounts	-230	-220	-240
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	220	220	240
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	10		
43.00 Appropriation (total)	230	220	240
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	70	78	75
73.10 Total new obligations	230	220	240
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-222	-223	-234
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	78	75	81
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	164	154	168
86.93 Outlays from current balances	58	69	66
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	222	223	234
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	230	220	240
90.00 Outlays	222	223	234
Memorandum (non-add) entries:			
92.01 Total investments, start of year: U.S. securities: Par value	880	1,280	1,694
92.02 Total investments, end of year: U.S. securities: Par value	1,280	1,694	2,159

The Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund will cover D&D, remedial action and other costs associated with environmental cleanup activities at sites leased and operated by the United States Enrichment Corporation, as well as DOE facilities at these and other sites. A portion of the Fund will be used to reimburse current owners of uranium and thorium sites for a portion of their remediation costs for tailings attributable to the sale of uranium or thorium to the Federal Government.

This Fund includes projects at the East Tennessee Technology Park and Oak Ridge Reservation, Tennessee; Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Kentucky; and Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Ohio.

Status of Funds (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Unexpended balance, start of year:			
U.S. Securities:			
0101 Par value	888	1,272	1,694
0102 Unrealized discounts			
0199 Total balance, start of year	888	1,272	1,694
Cash income during the year:			
Governmental receipts:			
0200 Assessments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	148	171	184
Intragovernmental transactions:			
0240 Earnings on investments, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	60	76	95

0241	General fund payment—Defense, Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	388	398	420
0299	Total cash income	596	645	699
Cash outgo during year:				
0500	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	-222	-223	-234
0645	Balance transferred, net	10		
Unexpended balance, end of year:				
0701	U.S. Securities: Par value	1,272	1,694	2,159

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5231-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	3	3	3
25.2	Other services	69	66	72
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	152	145	158
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6	6	7
99.9	Total new obligations	230	220	240

Public enterprise funds:

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
09.01	Isotope production and distribution	31	26	25
09.02	Isotope production facility project		6	8
10.00	Total new obligations	31	32	33
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	7	7	7
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	31	32	33
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	38	39	40
23.95	Total new obligations	-31	-32	-33
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	7	7	7
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	31	32	33
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	5	4	4
73.10	Total new obligations	31	32	33
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-32	-32	-33
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	4	4	4
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	31	32	33
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	1		
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	32	32	33
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources—Expenditure transfers	-20	-22	-23
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-11	-10	-10
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-31	-32	-33
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays			

The charter of the Department of Energy (DOE) Isotope Production and Distribution Program covers the production and sale of isotope products and related services to the user community utilizing Government-owned facilities. The isotopes produced by the Department are those that can be produced in existing DOE production and research facilities dedicated to the products required by the Isotope Production and Distribution program. The isotopes are sold at their mar-

ket value or at a price determined to be in the best interest of the government for use in medical diagnoses and therapy, medical and scientific research, and industrial applications.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4180-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	1	1	1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	29	24	23
26.0	Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0	Equipment		5	8
32.0	Land and structures		1	
99.9	Total new obligations	31	32	33

Trust Funds

ADVANCES FOR COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-8575-0-7-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	1	1	1
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	1	1	1
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	18	18	18
74.40	Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	18	18	18
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	3		
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority			
90.00	Outlays	3		

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, and conducting the Naval Oil Shale Communitized Wells Protection 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	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.02	Program direction	4	3	
00.03	Transition and termination		5	
00.04	Capital assets acquisition	10		
10.00	Total new obligations	14	8	
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	8	8	
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	14		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	22	8	
23.95	Total new obligations	-14	-8	
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	8		
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
40.00	Appropriation	14		

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	4	10	2
73.10 Total new obligations	14	8	
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-7	-17	-2
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	10	2	
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	4		
86.93 Outlays from current balances	3	17	2
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	7	17	2
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	14		
90.00 Outlays	7	17	2

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, in Alaska. In 1977, APA was transferred to DOE.

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. Under the terms of the APA Asset Sale and Termination Act, APA has until August 18, 1999, to complete the legislatively-mandated Report to Congress documenting the asset sales and terminate the Power Administration.

Consistent with this mandate, all remaining Alaska activities of APA, including the Juneau headquarters office, were terminated on September 30, 1998. Unobligated Transition and Termination balances will be used to complete remaining close-out activities and report preparation in Washington, D.C.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
25.2 Other services	3	3	
31.0 Equipment	10	5	
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	13	8	
99.5 Below reporting threshold	1		
99.9 Total new obligations	14	8	

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0304-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	6	1	

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

[For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy 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,

\$7,500,000, to remain available until expended; in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, not to exceed \$28,000,000 in reimbursements, of which \$20,000,000 is for transmission wheeling and ancillary services and \$8,000,000 is for power purchases at the Richard B. Russell Project, to remain available until expended.] (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Program direction	4	4	5
00.02 Purchase power and wheeling	5	6	
09.01 Reimbursable program	17	28	
10.00 Total new obligations	26	38	5
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	6	8	6
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	29	36	-1
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	35	44	5
23.95 Total new obligations	-26	-38	-5
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	8	6	
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	13	8	
41.00 Transferred to other accounts	-1		-1
43.00 Appropriation (total)	12	8	-1
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	17	28	
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	29	36	-1
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	3	3	5
73.10 Total new obligations	26	38	5
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-26	-36	-5
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	3	5	5
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	7	7	-1
86.93 Outlays from current balances	2		6
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	17	28	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	26	36	5
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.40 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Non-Federal sources	-17	-28	
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	12	8	-1
90.00 Outlays	9	8	5

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

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

During FY 2000 this account will operate on unobligated prior year balances.

The SEPA program includes the following activities:

Program direction.—Provision is made for negotiation and administration of power contracts, collection of revenues, development of wholesale power rates, the amortization of

power investment, energy efficiency and competitiveness program, investigation and planning of proposed water resources projects, scheduling and dispatch of power generation, scheduling storage and release of water, administration of contractual operation requirements, and determination of methods of operating generating plants individually and in coordination with others to obtain maximum utilization of resources. Proprietary receipts deposited in the Treasury were \$141 million for fiscal year 1998 and are estimated to be \$133 million for fiscal year 1999 and \$129 million for fiscal year 2000.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Beginning in FY 2000, the Southeastern Power Administration will no longer seek appropriations for purchase power and wheeling activities. Instead, the customers of Southeastern Power Administration will make their own power purchases and transmission arrangements directly with suppliers. Power receipts estimates have been reduced to reflect the reduced spending by the Southeastern Power Administration.

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, that have not been recovered in the past.

For display purposes only, the unobligated balances of this account include a continuing fund of \$50 thousand, maintained from receipts from the transmission and sale of electric power in the southeastern area, which is available to defray expenses necessary to ensure continuity of services (16 U.S.C. 825s-2).

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	4	4	3
25.2 Other services	5	6	2
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	9	10	5
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	17	28	
99.9 Total new obligations	26	38	5

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0302-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	41	41	42

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy, and for construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, [S26,000,000], \$27,940,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$773,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in "Operation and Maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration"; in addition, notwithstanding the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 3302, not to exceed \$4,200,000 in reimbursements, to remain available until expended. (Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	3	3	4

00.03 Construction	7	7	7
00.04 Program direction	17	16	17
09.01 Reimbursable program	4	11	11
10.00 Total new obligations	31	37	39

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	1		
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	30	37	39
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	31	37	39
23.95 Total new obligations	-31	-37	-39

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	25	26	27
42.00 Transferred from other accounts	1		1
43.00 Appropriation (total)	26	26	28
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	4	11	11
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	30	37	39

Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	14	13	13
73.10 Total new obligations	31	37	39
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-32	-37	-38
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	13	13	13

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90 Outlays from new current authority	19	19	20
86.93 Outlays from current balances	9	7	7
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	4	11	11
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	32	37	38

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-4	-7	-7
88.40 Non-Federal sources		-4	-4
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-4	-11	-11

Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00 Budget authority	26	26	28
90.00 Outlays	28	26	27

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

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

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

Systems operation and maintenance.—Provision is made for engineering assessments of issues and alternatives that could adversely impact or optimize the operation of Southwestern's hydroelectric resources. Provision also is made for maintenance and improvement of the transmission system and related facilities to ensure reliable service, negotiation and admin-

General and special funds—Continued

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION—Continued

istration of power contracts, collection of revenue, development of wholesale power rates and the amortization of the power investment. Actual proprietary receipts in the amount of \$89 million were deposited in the Treasury in 1998. Estimated proprietary receipts in the amount of \$95 million in 1999 and \$92 million in 2000 are expected.

Purchase power and wheeling.—Beginning in FY 2000, the Southwestern Power Administration will no longer seek appropriations for purchase power and wheeling activities. Instead, the customers of Southwestern Power Administration will make their own power purchase and transmission arrangements directly with suppliers. Power receipts estimates have been reduced to reflect the reduced spending by the Southwestern Power Administration.

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

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

Based on Administration policy the Southwestern Power Administration will set rates consistent with current law, to recover the full cost of the Civil Service Retirement System and Post-Retirement Health Benefits, for its employees, that have not been recovered in the past.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Direct obligations:			
11.1 Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	10	10	10
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
25.2 Other services	8	7	9
26.0 Supplies and materials	1	1	1
31.0 Equipment	4	4	4
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	27	26	28
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	4	11	11
99.9 Total new obligations	31	37	39

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0303-0-1-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	174	175	177

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year			
Receipts:			
02.01 Deposits from sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwest Power Administration	1		
Appropriation:			
05.01 Continuing fund, Southwest Power Administration	-2	-1	
07.99 Total balance, end of year			

This fund, replenished from power receipts, is available permanently for emergency expenses that would be necessary to ensure continuity of service (16 U.S.C. 825s-1: 63 Stat.

767: 65 Stat. 249). The fund was activated in FY 1998 to finance power purchases associated with below normal hydro-power generation due to drought and increased demand resulting from an unusually warm summer.

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5649-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	3		
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	3		
22.40 Capital transfer to general fund		1	
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	3	1	
23.95 Total new obligations	-3		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
60.05 Appropriation (indefinite)	1		
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	2	1	
63.00 Appropriation (total)	3	1	
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year		1	
73.10 Total new obligations	3		
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	1		
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	1		
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances		1	
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	1		
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	3		
90.00 Outlays	1	1	

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

For carrying out the functions authorized by title III, section 302(a)(1)(E) of the Act of August 4, 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7152), and other related activities including conservation and renewable resources programs as authorized, including official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, **[\$203,000,000]** \$171,471,000, to remain available until expended, of which **[\$193,787,000]** \$160,286,000 shall be derived from the Department of the Interior Reclamation Fund: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, \$5,036,000 is for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account pursuant to title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Operating expenses:			
00.01 Systems operation and maintenance	39	36	35
00.02 Purchase power and wheeling	55	54	
00.04 Program direction	92	104	105
00.05 Utah mitigation and conservation fund	6	5	5
00.91 Total operating expenses	192	199	145
01.01 Capital investment	22	20	27
09.01 Reimbursable program	51	163	176
10.00 Total new obligations	265	382	348
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	45	29	1
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	248	354	347
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2		

23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligation	295	383	348
23.95	Total new obligations	-265	-382	-348
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	29	1	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current:				
40.00	Appropriation	6	9	11
40.20	Appropriation (special fund, definite)	183	194	160
42.00	Transferred from other accounts	3		
43.00	Appropriation (total)	192	203	171
Permanent:				
68.00	Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	56	151	176
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	248	354	347
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	146	137	163
72.95	From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	4	4	
72.99	Total unpaid obligations, start of year	150	141	163
73.10	Total new obligations	265	382	348
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	-272	-360	-365
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-2		
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	137	163	146
74.95	From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	4		
74.99	Total unpaid obligations, end of year	141	163	146
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	86	91	77
86.93	Outlays from current balances	131	107	112
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	54	151	176
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances		12	
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	272	360	365
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-35	-97	-99
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-21	-54	-77
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-56	-151	-176
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	192	203	171
90.00	Outlays	216	209	189

The Western Area Power Administration (Western) markets electric power in 15 western States from federally-owned power plants operated primarily by the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and the International Boundary and Water Commission. Western operates and maintains approximately 16,850 circuit-miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 258 substations/switchoards, and 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.

Systems operation and maintenance.—A total of 13 power systems will be operated and maintained.

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

Purchase power and wheeling.—Beginning in FY 2000, the Western Area Power Administration will no longer seek appropriations for purchase power and wheeling activities. In-

stead, the customers of Western Area Power Administration will make their own power purchases and transmission arrangements directly with suppliers. Power receipts estimates have been reduced to reflect the reduced spending by the Western Area Power Administration.

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

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

Utah Mitigation and Conservation.—The request includes \$5,036,000 for deposit into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account in the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to Title IV of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992. Funds are earmarked primarily for environmental mitigation expenditures in the State of Utah covering fish and wildlife, and recreation resources impacted by the Colorado River Storage Project.

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

Beginning in FY 2000, Western will spend directly out of the Colorado River Dam Fund for operations and maintenance activities associated with the Boulder Canyon Project. The Colorado River Dam Fund is a revolving fund operated by the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation. Authority for Western to obligate directly from the Colorado River Dam Fund comes from section 104(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984.

Based on Administration policy the Western Area Power Administration will set rates consistent with current law, to recover the full cost of the Civil Service Retirement System and Post-Retirement Health Benefits, for its employees, that have not been recovered in the past.

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1	56	56	56
11.3	1	1	1
11.5	3	3	3
11.9	60	60	60
12.1	16	15	15
21.0	7	7	5
22.0	3	3	3
23.1	3	3	3
23.3			
25.2	72	81	33
25.3			
26.0	1	1	1
31.0	7	7	7
32.0	11	10	11
	23	23	24

General and special funds—Continued

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	6	5	5
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	214	219	172
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	51	163	176
99.9 Total new obligations	265	382	348

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-5068-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,069	1,169	1,075

FALCON AND AMISTAD OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE FUND

For operation, maintenance, and emergency costs for the hydroelectric facilities at the Falcon and Amistad Dams, **[\$1,010,000] \$1,309,000**, to remain available until expended, and to be derived from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund of the Western Area Power Administration, as provided in section 423 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Unavailable Collections (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Balance, start of year:			
01.99 Balance, start of year	2	2	2
Receipts:			
02.01 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	1	1	1
04.00 Total: Balances and collections	3	3	3
Appropriation:			
05.01 Falcon and Amistad operating and maintenance fund	-1	-1	-1
07.99 Total balance, end of year	2	2	2

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-5178-0-2-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total obligations (object class 25.3)	1	1	1
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	1	1	1
23.95 Total new obligations	-1	-1	-1
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.20 Appropriation (special fund, definite)	1	1	1
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 Total new obligations	1	1	1
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-1	-1	-1
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	1	1	1
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	1	1	1
90.00 Outlays	1	1	1

Pursuant to section 423(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Western Area Power Administration is requesting an appropriation from the Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund, to defray operations, maintenance, and emergency (O,M&E) expenses for the hydroelectric facilities at Falcon and Amistad Dams on the Rio Grande River. Most of these funds will be made available to the United States Section of the International

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

Public enterprise funds:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND

Expenditures from the Bonneville Power Administration Fund, established pursuant to Public Law 93-454, are approved for the *North-east Oregon Hatchery Master Plan, and for official reception and representation expenses in an amount not to exceed [\$1,500] \$3,000.*

During fiscal year **[1999] 2000**, no new direct loan obligations may be made. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
Operating expenses:			
Operating expenses:			
00.01 Power business line	1,114	1,080	1,083
00.02 Residential exchange	75	61	61
00.05 Bureau of Reclamation	56	48	46
00.06 Corps of Engineers	105	100	101
00.07 Colville settlement	15	15	15
00.19 U.S. Fish & Wildlife	12	12	14
00.20 Planning council	7	7	7
00.21 Fish and wildlife	105	110	105
00.23 Transmission business line	184	205	204
00.24 Conservation and energy efficiency	42	43	43
00.25 Interest	434	422	430
00.26 Pension and health benefits	2	4	6
00.91 Total operating expenses	2,151	2,107	2,115
Capital investment:			
01.01 Power business line	29	56	79
01.02 Transmission services	120	136	210
01.03 Conservation and energy efficiency	12	14	1
01.04 Fish and wildlife	27	27	27
01.05 Capital equipment	7	19	15
01.06 Capitalized bonds premiums	37	6	20
01.91 Total capital investment	232	258	352
02.01 Projects funded in advance	2	25	25
10.00 Total new obligations	2,385	2,390	2,492
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	424	446	424
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	2,406	2,368	2,492
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2,830	2,814	2,916
23.95 Total new obligations	-2,385	-2,390	-2,492
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	446	424	424
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
67.15 Authority to borrow (indefinite)	230	77	172
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	2,424	2,455	2,484
68.47 Portion applied to debt reduction	-247	-164	-164
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total)	2,177	2,291	2,320
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	2,406	2,368	2,492
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	30	168	164
73.10 Total new obligations	2,385	2,390	2,492
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-2,246	-2,394	-2,461
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	168	164	195
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	2,406	2,368	2,492

86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	-160	26	-31
87.00	Total outlays (gross)	2,246	2,394	2,461
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources	-55	-90	-90
88.40	Non-Federal sources	-2,369	-2,365	-2,394
88.90	Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-2,424	-2,455	-2,484
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	-17	-87	8
90.00	Outlays	-178	-61	-23

Status of Direct Loans (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding:				
1210	Outstanding, start of year	2	2	2
1290	Outstanding, end of year	2	2	2

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the Federal electric power marketing agency in the Pacific Northwest. BPA markets hydroelectric power from 21 multipurpose water resource projects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and 8 projects of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, plus some energy from non-Federal generating projects in the region. These generating resources and BPA's transmission system, planned by the end of 2000 to consist of an estimated 15,000 circuit miles of high-voltage transmission lines and 360 substations, are operated as an integrated power system with operating and financial results combined and reported as the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). BPA is the largest power wholesaler in the Northwest and provides about forty percent of the region's electric energy supply and about three-fourths of the region's electric power transmission capacity.

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

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

Operating expenses: Transmission Services Business Line.—Provides funding from revenues for electric transmission research and development and program support of the capital investment program described below for transmission services. Provides for operating an estimated 15,000 miles of line and 360 substations, and for maintaining the facilities and equipment of the Bonneville transmission system in 2000.

Power Business Line.—Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective resources. These resources are needed to serve BPA's portion of the region's forecasted net electric load requirements. Also includes protection, mitigation and enhancement of fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act. Provides for payment of the operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of the 29 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation power generation projects, and amortization on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

capital investment in power generating facilities and irrigation assistance at Bureau facilities. 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.

Energy Efficiency.—Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation.

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

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

Power Business Line.—Provides for direct funding of additions, improvements, and replacements at existing Federal hydroelectric projects in the Northwest. Also provides for capital investments to implement environmental activities, and protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries, in accordance with the Pacific Northwest Power Act.

Energy Efficiency.—Provides for the planning, contractual acquisition and oversight of reliable, cost effective conservation.

Capital equipment.—Provides for general purpose ADP equipment, office furniture and equipment, and software capital development in support of all BPA programs.

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

Financing.—The Transmission Act provides for the use by BPA of all receipts, collections, and recoveries in cash from all sources, including the sale of bonds, to finance the annual budget programs of BPA. These receipts result primarily from the sale of power and wheeling services. The Transmission Act also provides for authority to borrow from the U.S. Treasury at rates comparable to borrowings at open market rates for similar issues. As amended by the Pacific Northwest Power Act and replenished by Public Law 98-50, it allows for \$3.75 billion of borrowing to be outstanding at any time. The fiscal year 2000 capital obligations are estimated to be \$352 million. To the extent BPA capital borrowing authority is insufficient in 2000, BPA would use cash reserves generated by revenues from customers, if available, to finance some of these investments.

In FY 1998, BPA made payments to the Treasury of \$804 million and also expects to make payments of \$607 million

Public enterprise funds—Continued

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION FUND—Continued

in 1999 and \$618 million in 2000. The 2000 payment will be distributed as follows: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service O&M (\$14 million), interest on bonds and appropriations (\$440 million), and amortization (\$164 million).

Direct loans.—During FY 2000, no new direct loan obligations may be made.

Operating results.—Total revenues are forecast at approximately \$2.5 billion in FY 2000.

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

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

Statement of Operations (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1997 actual	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
0101 Revenue	2,281	2,323	2,455	2,484
0102 Expense	-2,083	-2,282	-2,391	-2,461
0109 Net income or loss (-)	198	41	64	23

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1997 actual	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury	399	526	547	566
Investments in US securities:				
1106 Receivables, net	3	3	3	3
1206 Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	170	186	186	186
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	70	66	66	66
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net	3,257	3,244	3,213	3,301
1901 Other assets	8,086	7,999	7,665	7,287
1999 Total assets	11,987	12,026	11,682	11,411
LIABILITIES:				
2102 Federal liabilities: Interest payable	40	35	35	35
Non-Federal liabilities:				
2201 Accounts payable	119	253	253	253
2203 Debt	10,961	10,708	10,339	10,068
2207 Other	230	407	407	407
2999 Total liabilities	11,350	11,403	11,034	10,763
NET POSITION:				
3300 Cumulative results of operations	637	623	648	648
3999 Total net position	637	623	648	648
4999 Total liabilities and net position	11,987	12,026	11,682	11,411

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	152	152	159
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2	2	2
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15	15	16
11.9 Total personnel compensation	169	169	177
Civilian personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2	4	6

12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	37	35	35
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	9	9	9
22.0 Transportation of things	5	5	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	10	10	10
23.2 Rental payments to others	6	6	7
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	5	5	5
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	11	11	11
25.2 Other services	1,363	1,367	1,427
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	170	170	177
25.5 Research and development contracts	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	52	52	54
31.0 Equipment	19	19	20
32.0 Land and structures	17	17	17
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	26	26	27
43.0 Interest and dividends	482	483	503
99.9 Total new obligations	2,385	2,390	2,492

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4045-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	2,778	2,800	2,800

COLORADO RIVER BASINS POWER MARKETING FUND, WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Program direction	26	26	29
09.02 Colorado River storage project	86	67	72
09.03 Fort Peck project	6	7	10
09.04 Other projects	1	1	3
10.00 Total new obligations	118	101	114

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.00 Unobligated balance available, start of year	27	30	30
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	121	101	114
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	148	131	144
23.95 Total new obligations	-118	-101	-114
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	30	30	30

New budget authority (gross), detail:

Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections (cash)	134	117	135
68.10 From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	2	2	2
68.27 Capital transfer to general fund	-15	-16	-21
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total)	121	101	114

Change in unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	14	8	8
72.95 From Federal sources: Receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	-2	-2	-2
72.99 Total unpaid obligations, start of year	12	8	8
73.10 Total new obligations	118	101	114
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-121	-101	-114
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	8	8	8

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	121	101	114
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Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-7	-8	-8
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-127	-109	-127
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-134	-117	-135
88.95 From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid, unfilled orders	-2	-2	-2

Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	-15	-16	-21
90.00	Outlays	-12	-16	-21

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

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

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

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

Seedskaadee Project.—Activity under the Seedskaadee Project at Fontenelle Dam in Wyoming was previously included in the Colorado River Storage Project. In 1994, separate reporting was initiated to comply with power repayment requirements.

Dolores Project.—Activity under the Dolores Project at McPhee Dam in southwestern Colorado was previously included in the Colorado River Storage Project. The facilities were transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to Western late in 1994. Separate reporting was initiated in 1994 to comply with power repayment requirements.

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, that have not been recovered in the past.

Balance Sheet (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1997 actual	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
ASSETS:					
Federal assets:					
1101	Fund balances with Treasury	42	38	38	38
Investments in US securities:					
1106	Receivables, net	1	1	1	1
1206	Non-Federal assets: Receivables, net	23	31	31	31
Other Federal assets:					
1802	Inventories and related properties	3	3	3	3
1803	Property, plant and equipment, net	176	100	100	100
1901	Other assets	1	42	42	42
1999	Total assets	246	215	215	215
LIABILITIES:					
2101	Federal liabilities: Accounts payable	3	2	2	2

2207	Non-Federal liabilities: Other	3	214	214	214
2999	Total liabilities	6	216	216	216
NET POSITION:					
3300	Cumulative results of operations	-30	-1	-1	-1
3600	Other	270			
3999	Total net position	240	-1	-1	-1
4999	Total liabilities and net position	246	215	215	215

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	10	10	12
11.5	Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9	Total personnel compensation	11	11	13
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3	2	3
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
22.0	Transportation of things			1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1	1	1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.2	Other services	24	38	60
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3	3	3
26.0	Supplies and materials	2	2	3
31.0	Equipment	3	5	4
32.0	Land and structures	2	6	5
43.0	Interest and dividends	67	31	19
99.9	Total new obligations	118	101	114

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-4452-0-3-271	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
2001	Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	183	161	189

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Federal Funds

General and special funds:

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

For salaries and expenses of the Department of Energy necessary for departmental administration in carrying out the purposes of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$35,000), **[\$200,475,000]** \$240,377,000, 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 **[\$136,530,000]** \$116,887,000 in fiscal year **[1999]** 2000 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 **[1999]** 2000 so as to result in a final fiscal year **[1999]** 2000 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than **[\$63,945,000]** \$123,490,000. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.	
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Office of Policy	17	19	21
00.02	Management and administration	103	118	115
00.03	Chief Financial Officer	22	23	23
00.04	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	5	5	5

General and special funds—Continued

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)—Continued

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
00.05 Office of Public Affairs	3	4	4
00.06 Field management	8	9	8
00.07 General Counsel	20	20	21
00.08 Office of the Secretary	4	5	5
00.09 Board of Contract Appeals	1	1	1
00.10 Economic impact and diversity	6	7	7
00.12 Contract reform and privatization .....	.....	3	3
09.01 Reimbursable program	32	45	34
10.00 Total new obligations	221	259	247
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	13	18	7
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	224	248	240
22.10 Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	1	.....	.....
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	238	266	247
23.95 Total new obligations	-221	-259	-247
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	18	7	.....
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation	133	63	123
42.00 Transferred from other accounts .....	.....	48	.....
43.00 Appropriation (total)	133	111	123
Permanent:			
68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections: Offsetting collections (cash)	91	137	117
70.00 Total new budget authority (gross)	224	248	240
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	52	61	76
73.10 Total new obligations	221	259	247
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-208	-244	-241
73.31 Obligated balance transferred to other accounts	-2	.....	.....
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	-1	.....	.....
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	61	76	82
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	97	92	101
86.93 Outlays from current balances	20	23	19
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	91	113	97
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances .....	.....	16	24
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	208	244	241
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
Offsetting collections (cash) from:			
88.00 Federal sources	-58	-90	-81
88.40 Non-Federal sources	-33	-47	-36
88.90 Total, offsetting collections (cash)	-91	-137	-117
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	133	111	123
90.00 Outlays	117	107	124

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

Office of Policy and International Affairs.—This organization is the principal adviser to the Secretary for formulating and recommending national energy policy, for conducting environmental and economic impact analyses, for Departmental planning strategies and outyear program funding requirements, for conducting integrated policy analysis, for conducting a systemic evaluation of DOE programs to ensure that

each contributes the maximum toward national energy goals and objectives, for managing the performance management program, for the formulation of international energy policy, analyses and assessments of the current world energy situation, and for international cooperation in energy matters, for promoting energy security, and for advocating international trade investment opportunities for U.S. energy companies.

Management and Administration.—This office provides institutional support services and performs and supplies administration services to headquarters organizations and to the Department as a whole. Areas of responsibility include: organization and management systems; personnel management; automated data processing management and acquisition; telecommunications management; procurement; and assistance management and oversight.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO).—This office provides centralized direction and oversight of financial activities including Departmental budgeting, accounting, financial policy, compliance, and financial management. The CFO provides oversight at the Department of government-wide efforts to improve financial management as mandated by recent legislation, for example, Government Performance and Results Act and Government Management Reform Act, through such means as the audited financial statements. In addition, the CFO operates and maintains payroll and financial accounting systems and performs financial management functions including accounting, cash management and reporting. In FY 2000, the CFO will begin implementation of a comprehensive Business Management Information System that will replace the Departmental Primary Accounting System.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs.—This office is responsible for coordinating, directing, and promoting the Secretary's, Department's, and Administration's policies, legislative initiatives and budget requests 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 consumer liaison and public interest groups.

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. The office also serves as the chief spokesperson in addition to managing and overseeing all public affairs efforts, which includes public information, press and media services, the Departmental newsletter *DOE This Month*, speech writing, special projects, editorial services, and publication of special information materials to include review of proposed publications and audiovisuals.

Field Management.—This office is responsible for the managerial oversight of the Department's eight Operations Offices and two Field Offices. The office serves as the corporate integrator for strengthening stewardship of the Department's facilities, infrastructure, and major projects by establishing consistent approaches and practical business management solutions that cut across the Department's programs and operations. The office provides specialized technical support to the Department in the following areas: project management, independent project cost assessments, service planning and acquisition, systems engineering, value management, real estate planning and disposal, and facility maintenance. In addition, Field Management is responsible for the program direction budget which supports the four Multi-Purpose Operations Offices; Chicago, Idaho, Oak Ridge and Oakland.

General Counsel.—This office is responsible for providing legal services to all energy activities except for those functions belonging exclusively to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which is served by its own General Counsel. Its responsibilities entail the provision of legal opinion, advice

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

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

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

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

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

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

Corporate Management Information System.—This initiative was begun in FY 1998 and supports the objectives of the National Performance Review by maximizing our investment in streamlined information systems through the cooperative development of corporate systems. Funding in the amount of \$13.0 million is provided for a Corporate Human Resources Information System to support activities such as position management, processing personnel actions, and applicant/employee tracking of awards and benefits through a user-friendly, automated information technology system. Additionally, funds will be used to update and replace a number of independent, antiquated financial management systems with compatible, user-friendly business systems providing real time financial and management data to managers throughout the Department. Finally, some funds will be provided for the technology infrastructure needed to house, access, manipulate, and share the information.

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	81	95	91
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	5	6	6
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2	2	2
11.9 Total personnel compensation	88	103	99
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	16	19	18
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1	1	1
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	3	4	3
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1	1	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	9	11	10
25.2 Other services	2	2	4
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	35	34	39
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	24	28	27
25.6 Medical care	2	2	2
26.0 Supplies and materials	5	6	6
31.0 Equipment	2	2	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1	1	1
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	189	214	213
99.0 Reimbursable obligations	32	45	34
99.9 Total new obligations	221	259	247

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0228-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	1,254	1,300	1,298

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, **[\$29,000,000]** \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended. (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
10.00 Total new obligations	27	30	30
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	28	29	30
23.95 Total new obligations	-27	-30	-30
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	1		
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
40.00 Appropriation	28	29	30
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	4	5	6
73.10 Total new obligations	27	30	30
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-26	-29	-30
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	5	6	6
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	24	25	26
86.93 Outlays from current balances	3	4	4
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	26	29	30
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	28	29	30
90.00 Outlays	26	29	30

This appropriation provides agencywide audit, inspection, and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mis-

General and special funds—Continued

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—Continued

management. 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 inspections 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	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	15	17	17
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1	1	1
11.9 Total personnel compensation	16	18	18
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4	5	5
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1	1	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	3	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1	2	2
25.2 Other services	2	2	2
99.9 Total new obligations	27	30	30

Personnel Summary

Identification code 89-0236-0-1-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
1001 Total compensable workyears: Full-time equivalent employment	245	266	257

Intragovernmental funds:

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Program and Financing (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Obligations by program activity:			
09.01 Telephones	7	7	7
09.02 Networking	3	3	3
09.03 Desktop	2	1	1
09.04 Electronic services	1	1	1
09.05 Building occupancy	54	55	56
09.06 Supplies	3	3	3
09.07 Copiers	3	2	2
09.08 Mail services	2	2	2
09.10 Printing and graphics	3	4	4
09.11 Contract closeout	1	1	1
09.12 Payroll and personnel	2	2	2
10.00 Total obligations	81	81	82

Budgetary resources available for obligation:

21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	3	5	5
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	83	81	82
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligation	86	86	87
23.95 Total new obligations	-81	-81	-82
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	5	5	5

New budget authority (gross), detail:

68.00 Spending authority from offsetting collections (gross): Offsetting collections (cash)	83	81	82
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Change in unpaid obligations:

72.40 Unpaid obligations, start of year: Obligated balance, start of year	19	21	20
73.10 Total new obligations	81	81	82
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	-81	-81	-82
73.32 Obligated balance transferred from other accounts	2		
74.40 Unpaid obligations, end of year: Obligated balance, end of year	21	20	19

Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	74	78	79
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances	6	3	3
87.00 Total outlays (gross)	81	81	82
Offsets:			
Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.45 Offsetting collections (cash) from: Offsetting gov- ernmental collections	-83	-81	-82
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority			
90.00 Outlays	-2		

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

Object Classification (in millions of dollars)

Identification code 89-4563-0-4-276	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	24	24	24
24.0 Printing and reproduction	3	3	3
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4	4	5
25.2 Other services	41	41	41
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3	3	3
26.0 Supplies and materials	3	3	3
31.0 Equipment	3	3	3
99.9 Total new obligations	81	81	82

GENERAL FUND RECEIPT ACCOUNTS

(in millions of dollars)

	1998 actual	1999 est.	2000 est.
Offsetting receipts from the public:			
89-089400 Fees and Recoveries, Federal Energy Regu- latory Commissions, Energy	10	29	28
89-223000 Oil and gas sale proceeds at NPRs.	210	3	4
89-223100 Privatization of Elk Hills	2,887		323
89-223200 Proceeds from sale of excess DOE assets	1		
89-223300 Proceeds from uranium sales	13	6	17
89-224200 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Alaska	7		
89-224500 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Fal- con Dam	3	2	2
89-224700 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southwestern Power Administration	89	95	92
89-224800 Sale and transmission of electric energy, Southeastern Power Administration	141	133	129
89-224900 Sale of power and other utilities, not other- wise classified	33	43	43
89-264700 Proceeds from the sale of Power Marketing Administrations: APA, SEPA, SWPA, WAPA	88		
89-288900 Repayments on miscellaneous recoverable costs, not otherwise classified	96	16	18
General Fund Offsetting receipts from the public	3,578	327	656

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

SEC. 303. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior appropriations Act may be used to—

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

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

[SEC. 304. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior appropriations Act may be used to augment the \$29,900,000 made available for obligation by this Act for severance payments and other benefits and community assistance grants under section 3161 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 106 Stat. 2644; 42 U.S.C. 7274h).]

SEC. [305.] 304. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior appropriations Act may be used to prepare or initiate Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for a program if the program has not been funded by Congress.

(TRANSFERS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES)

SEC. [306.] 305. The unexpended balances of prior appropriations provided for activities in this Act may be transferred to appropriation accounts for such activities established pursuant to this title. Balances so transferred may be merged with funds in the applicable established accounts and thereafter may be accounted for as one fund for the same time period as originally enacted.

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

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

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

(3) funds appropriated for those payments.

[SEC. 308. None of the funds in this Act may be used to dispose of transuranic waste in the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant which contains concentrations of plutonium in excess of 20 percent by weight for the aggregate of any material category on the date of enactment of this Act, or is generated after such date.]

[SEC. 309. CHANGE OF NAME OF THE OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 209 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7139) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "Energy Research" and inserting "Science"; and

(2) in subsection (a), by striking "Energy Research" and inserting "Science".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in the first section of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. prec. 7101) is amended by striking the item relating to section 209 and inserting the following:

"Section 209. Office of Science."

(2) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAW.—Each of the following is amended by striking "Energy Research" and inserting "Science":

(A) The item relating to the Director, Office of Energy Research, Department of Energy in section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) Section 2902(b)(6) of title 10, United States Code.

(C) Section 406(h)(2)(A)(v) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284a(h)(2)(A)(v)).

(D) Sections 3167(3) and 3168 of the Department of Energy Science Education Enhancement Act (42 U.S.C. 7381d(3), 7381e).

(E) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 224(b) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10204(b)).

(F) Section 2203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13503(b)(3)(A)(i)).]

[SEC. 310. MAINTENANCE OF SECURITY AT DOE URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANTS.—Section 3107(h) of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h-5(h)) is amended in paragraph (1), by striking "an adequate number of security guards" and inserting "all security police officers"; and by inserting the following paragraph:

"(2) FUNDING.—

"(A) The costs of arming and providing arrest authority to the security police officers required under paragraph (1) shall be paid as follows:

"(i) the Department of Energy (the "Department") shall pay the percentage of the costs equal to the percentage of the total number of employees at the gaseous diffusion plant who are: (I) employees of the Department or the contractor or subcontractors of the Department; or (II) employees of the private entity leasing the gaseous diffusion plant who perform work on behalf of the Department (including employees of a contractor or subcontractor of the private entity); and

"(ii) the private entity leasing the gaseous diffusion plant shall pay the percentage of the costs equal to the percentage of the total number of employees at the gaseous diffusion plant who are employees of the private entity (including employees of a contractor or subcontractor) other than those employees who perform work for the Department.

"(B) Neither the private entity leasing the gaseous diffusion plant nor the Department shall reduce its payments under any contract or lease or take other action to offset its share of the costs referred to in subparagraph (A), and the Department shall not reimburse the private entity for the entity's share of these costs.

"(C) Nothing in this subsection shall alter the Department's responsibilities to pay the safety, safeguards and security costs associated with the Department's highly enriched uranium activities."

[SEC. 311 None of the funds in this Act may be used by the Department of Energy to conduct pilot projects simulating external regulation unless the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the appropriate State and local regulatory entities are included in the pilot projects.]

[SEC. 312. Of the amounts provided in this title under the heading, "Atomic Energy Defense Activities, Weapons Activities", \$57,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.]

[Section 312 of Public Law 105-245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999, is repealed.] (*Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, Division A, section 104.*)

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in section 1913 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 502. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

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

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined

by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 503. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to determine the final point of discharge for the interceptor drain for the San Luis Unit until development by the Secretary of the Interior and the State of California of a plan, which shall conform to the water quality standards of the State of California as approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to minimize any detrimental effect of the San Luis drainage waters.

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

[SEC. 504. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to restart the High Flux Beam Reactor.]

[SEC. 505. Section 6101(a)(3) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 2214(a)(3)) is amended by striking "September 30, 1998" and inserting "September 30, 1999".]

[SEC. 506. (a) Funds appropriated for "Nuclear Regulatory Commission—Salaries and Expenses" shall be available to the Commission for the following additional purposes:

- (1) Employment of aliens.
- (2) Services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code.
- (3) Publication and dissemination of atomic information.
- (4) Purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms.
- (5) Reimbursements to the General Services Administration for security guard services.
- (6) Hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft.
- (7) Transfers of funds to other agencies of the Federal Government for the performance of the work for which such funds are appropriated, and such transferred funds may be merged with the appropriations to which they are transferred.
- (8) Transfers to the Office of Inspector General of the Commission, not to exceed an additional amount equal to 5 percent of the amount otherwise appropriated to the Office for the fiscal year. Notice of such transfers shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) Funds appropriated for "Nuclear Regulatory Commission—Office of Inspector General" shall be available to the Office for the additional purposes described in paragraphs (2) and (7) of subsection (a).

(c) Moneys received by the Commission for the cooperative nuclear research program, services rendered to State governments, foreign governments, and international organizations, and the material and information access authorization programs, including criminal history checks under section 149 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C.

2169) may be retained and used for salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, and shall remain available until expended.

(d) Notwithstanding section 663(c)(2)(D) of Public Law 104–208, and to facilitate targeted workforce downsizing and restructuring, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission may use funds appropriated in this Act to exercise the authority provided by section 663 of that Act with respect to employees who voluntarily separate from the date of enactment of this Act through December 31, 2000. All of the requirements in section 663 of Public Law 104–208, except for section 663(c)(2)(D), apply to the exercise of authority under this section.

(e) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section shall apply to fiscal year 1999 and each succeeding fiscal year.]

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

[SEC. 507. FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.—Of the amounts appropriated as a Federal payment under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1998, to the Pretrial Services, Defense Services, Parole, Adult Probation and Offender Supervision Trustee, \$1,700,000 are hereby transferred to the District of Columbia Courts for court operations.

[DESIGNATION OF VIC FAZIO YOLO WILDLIFE AREA]

[SEC. 508. The wetlands located in Yolo County, California, and known as the Yolo Basin Wetlands, shall be known and designated as the "Vic Fazio Yolo Wildlife Area". Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the wetlands shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Vic Fazio Yolo Wildlife Area".]

[DALE BUMPERS WILDLIFE RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT]

SEC. 509. The Arkansas Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–508; 98 Stat. 2349) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 8. RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SENATOR DALE BUMPERS.

"(a) DEDICATION.—The nine areas in the State of Arkansas comprising approximately 91,100 acres designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System pursuant to this Act are hereby dedicated to United States Senator Dale Bumpers in recognition of his leadership and outstanding contributions to the designation of wilderness in the State of Arkansas and to the protection and preservation of natural resources for the benefit of the people of the United States.

"(b) SHORT TITLE.—In further recognition of his efforts to protect wilderness resources in the State of Arkansas, this Act shall, upon enactment of this section, be known as the 'Dale Bumpers Wilderness Resources Protection Act'.

"(c) PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall take such actions as may be necessary to recognize the contributions of Senator Dale Bumpers to the preservation of wilderness in the State of Arkansas. Such actions shall include, but not be limited to, appropriate signs and other materials, commemorative markers, maps, interpretive programs or other means as will adequately inform the public of the efforts of Senator Bumpers to preserve and protect National Forest wilderness areas in the State of Arkansas."] (*Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999.*)