

Hospitals & Asylums

Energy Audit Table FY 2022 HA-7-10-21

By Anthony J. Sanders

A. The Department of Energy (DoE) was created by the U.S. Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95-91) on August 4, 1977, centralizing the responsibilities of the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Power Commission and other energy-related government programs in a Cabinet level department. Activated on October 1, 1977, the twelfth cabinet-level department brought together two programmatic traditions: 1) defense responsibilities that included the design, construction, and testing of nuclear weapons in operation since the Manhattan project (43 percent FY20, 50 percent FY21 of enacted total, 43 percent FY22 proposed; and 39 percent FY 22 audit) a loosely knit amalgamation of energy-related programs scattered throughout the Federal government, mostly enacted in response to the 1970s energy crisis. The mission of the Department of Energy (DOE) is to support the Nation's prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental, and nuclear security challenges through transformative science and technological solutions. Essentially picnic tables with electrical outlets and gazebos are needed for Washington DC to process government reports and stop producing fake news, without Internet infringement or one inch black plastic nail shaped tracking devices from security screening or possibly radioactive, cardio-toxic civil filing information and/or forms from Clerk to US District Court for the District of Columbia Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P.

1. The President hopes to create jobs through deployment of clean energy projects to address the climate change; but the DOE Chief Financial Officer uses violent language regarding the benefits of climate investment in communities that have been left behind; ensuring the Nation's nuclear security; and sustaining the Nation's investment in cleanup of World War II and Cold War nuclear sites that should be prohibited long before publication pursuant to Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978). Did the Chief Financial Officer authorize the supply of the polonium 210 that slew Yasser Arafat in 2004 or 2021 assassination of an Iranian nuclear scientist by Israel? Did the DOE Chief Financial Officer twice frack, carbon capture storage or use explosives on the Enriquillo-Plaintain Garden Fault during a Democratic Administration to stifle dissent against departmental hyperinflation and global energy showboating at the 2021 General Debate, no longer called World Assembly due to fraudulent infringement? The DOE Chief Financial Officer is charged with the laundering of monetary instruments for scrambling the DOE ledger to conceal hyperinflation under 18USC§1956 (c)(7)(D), and section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 under 42USC§2122 relating to failing to report compliance with the New START and NPT nuclear warhead limits in his budget.

2. Does DOE agree to pay \$1,000 for the Armed Forces Retirement Home vulnerability test related to DOD technology, to be split 50/50 with this auditor pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act under 5USC§500? There is a \$1,000 fine imposed for a computer crash at the end of the reorganization regarding Excess Fees and "Recoveries" FERC under 24USC§154 that could be deposited in the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund under §419(a)(4) from the up to \$500,000 dollar fine for laundering of monetary instruments under 18USC§1956(a)(1)(B) the maliciously scrambled proposal for 10.3 percent hyperinflation being impassable and worthless. Done twice, four days wasted. It is felony violation of section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to knowingly participate in the

development of, manufacture, produce, transfer, acquire, receive, possess, import, export, or use, or possess and threaten to use, any atomic weapon, for which the President of the United States is held responsible for twice a year under 42USC§2122. Both the President's DOE and DOD budgets are noted to have a material weakness insofar that they must declare that their expensive plan to modernize the nuclear weapon arsenal is in compliance with current Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) limits for the United States, less than 2,000 active warheads (2010). According to the Federation of the American Scientists, as of April 2019, the United States possesses 3,800 stockpiled strategic and non-strategic nuclear warheads and an additional 2,385 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement, for a total arsenal of 6,185 warheads. Under the 2010 New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), the United States can deploy no more than 1,550 treaty accountable strategic warheads on 700 deployed delivery systems until February 2021 when the treaty expires. According to the March 2019 New START data exchange, the United States deploys 1,365 strategic nuclear warheads on 656 strategic delivery systems. The United States also deploys an additional 150 tactical (non-strategic) nuclear warheads based in Europe. The President, DOE and DOD are therefore required to disclose the exact number of nuclear warheads and retired warheads awaiting dismantlement, pursuant to the New START, for the benefit of the currently silent NPT and a lasting prescription for hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt to help water cure coronavirus colds and menthololypus cough drop to cure both SARS and influenza, between the United States and Russia. To redress the vast majority of global warming and drought in recent decades DOE must help coordinate oil refineries to be prepared to convert self-combusting hydrocarbons, such as styrene, abused as oceanic heating pumps, to a more stable hydrocarbon, on short notice; oil tankers or war ships must cable self-combusting styrene railcars out of the ocean, after extinguishing the styrene for three months with 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) with a remote submersible; finder keeper.

B. DOE's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget Request (Request) of \$46.2 billion, is an outrageous 10.3 percent, \$4.3 billion more than \$41.9 billion FY 21. The frightening language used is that "DOE's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget Request (Request) of \$46.2 billion is strengthened by the President's American Jobs Plan creating jobs through deployment of clean energy projects; bringing America to the forefront of clean energy innovation; tackling the climate crisis with the urgency science demands; investing in communities that have been left behind; ensuring the Nation's nuclear security; and sustaining the Nation's investment in cleanup of World War II and Cold War nuclear sites." It is important to note DOE's FY 2022 Budget Request materials do not include specific references to funding the initiatives included in the AJP, that is impossible to pass. The hyperinflation of the Chief Financial Officer seems to be insulting and betraying the President, more or less for the same reasons the AJP is impassable, but with subversive threats related to possible old and new prior international Presidential assassinations. Furthermore, the DOE budget is so confused about economic demand for science as to be threatening to all bearers of truth. The President and DOE's respective failures to pay legal child support obligations (AFDC/TANF) and low income energy assistance are poorly sustained by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). DOE is advised to take responsibility for the Low Income Energy Assistance Program and consider amending the law from subsidy to tax-credit. DOE is asked to supply the science to satisfy legitimate demand for the development of commercially available, affordable, safe, clean burning, long lasting and renewable, biodiesel hiking stoves, to redress a two year propane and isobutane camping fuel famine.

1. To defend their civilian FY 21 – FY 22 hyperinflation DoE has reorganized their budget in attempt to conceal an 18 percent increase in Nuclear Security Administration (NSA) funding from \$16.7 billion

FY 20 to \$19.7 billion FY 21 that is evidently no longer a priority and grew only \$10.8 million, 0.05 percent, FY 21 to FY 22. Numerous DOE programs that had been threatened with termination to pay for the FY 21 increase in NSA spending negotiated partial to full payment. Hyperinflation in some programs must be contested. DOE Chief Financial Officer has scrambled the ledger to force the accountant to either accept their concise admission of one year nuclear and one year civilian hyperinflation, by copying the new FY 22 three year budget, or painstakingly reorganize the historical ledger to conform with the new ledger. This constitutes concealment of assets. DOE must be charged with laundering of monetary instruments under 18USC§1956 (c)(7)(D). The Organization Summary has been altered. National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) salaries and expenses must be moved from the top of the category to the end. A new Undersecretary for Science and Energy consolidates some programs. It begins with Science. New Petroleum Reserve subtotal details are not studied by this audit. To Fossil Fuels is asphyxied Carbon Management. To socially distance the newly created Nuclear Waste Disposal category from dumping on the Office of Tribal Energy, the Offices of Technology Transitions and Artificial Intelligence and Technology buffer human exposure, and loan programs are consolidated without insignificant details. Outdated duplicate Artificial Intelligence and Technology and International Program rows are deleted. Undersecretary S3 and Direct Reports rows fail to isolate Department Management. Environment Management subtotal detail is not studied in this audit - Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup, Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund and Defense Environmental Cleanup. Former Other Defense Activity category, Specialized Security Activities and Office of Hearing and Appeals have been lumped in with Direct Reports. A new Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations is created. Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), that has proliferated throughout the federal government and produced a defective COVID-19 two week cure “vaccine”, how has two rows ARPA- Energy and new ARPA- Climate. Strategic Project and Partnership Revenues is changed to Miscellaneous Revenues. Prospective profits from Trump Administration plans are deleted.

2. This audit estimates a DOE baseline budget request of \$37.9 billion FY 22, a -\$4 billion, -9.5 percent, decrease from \$41.9 billion FY 21 to redress two felonious spurts of hyperinflation in nuclear weapons programs since FY 17 and sustain the Democratic end of 3 percent inflation in outlays since FY 17 for all DOE programs. This is believed to be a useful baseline for immediate Congressional approval. Because DOE’s Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget Request (Request) of \$46.2 billion, is an outrageous 10.3 percent, \$4.3 billion more than \$41.9 billion FY 21 a \$37.9 billion DOE budget request should gain immediate approval from Congress. Any federal spending above this audit would require a supplemental budget request pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act under 31USC§1515. This will help ensure that it is truly Congress making war with the New START limit of 1,550 treaty accountable strategic warheads on 700 deployed delivery systems and that there are not any more nuclear warheads, strategic or retired, unaccounted for by the outdated 2,000 warhead limit from the 2010 NPT conference, as suggested by the Federation of American Scientists report that in 2019 the US had 3,800 stockpiled strategic and non-strategic nuclear warheads and an additional 2,385 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement, for a total arsenal of 6,185 warheads. Reliable 3 percent growth in energy program spending will help more to produce affordable clean energy information and technology, than any vicious cycle of hyperinflation and collapse.

Energy Department, Outlays FY17- FY24

(millions)

	FY17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22 Proposed	FY 22 Audit	FY 23	FY 24
Total, Outlays	30,123	30,062	35,663	38,546	41,868	46,181	37,886	38,967	40,138
National Nuclear Security Adminis- tration NNSA									
Weapon s Activitie s	9,241	9,242	11,100	12,457	15,345	15,484	10,627	10,946	11,274
Defense Nuclear Nonproli- feration	1,880	1,886	1,930	2,164	2,269	1,934	2,162	2,227	2,294
Naval Reactors	1,419	1,411	1,788	1,648	1,684	1,861	1,632	1,681	1,731
Salaries and Expense s	387	385	410	435	443	464	445	458	472
Subtotal NNSA	12,927	12,924	15,228	16,704	19,741	19,743	14,866	15,312	15,771
Underse- cretary for Science and Energy									
Science	5,391	5,354	6,585	7,000	7,026	7,440	7,420	7,643	7,872
Energy Efficienc y and Renewa- ble Energy	2,035	2,040	2,379	2,777	2,862	4,732	2,340	2,411	2,483
Office of	230	228	156	190	212	327	327	272	281

Electricity									
Power Marketing Administrations	83	83	100	78	79	80	96	98	101
Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response	0	0	120	156	156	201	165	170	175
Petroleum Reserves	241	243	265	229	209	218	277	286	294
Fossil Energy and Carbon Management RD&D	421	425	740	750	750	890	795	819	843
Nuclear Energy	1,016	1,009	1,326	1,493	1,508	1,850	1,168	1,204	1,240
Nuclear Waste Disposal	0	0	0	0	28	8	29	30	31
Office of Technology Transitions	7	7	9	14	18	20	8	8	9
Artificial Intelligence Technology Office	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8

Energy Policy and Systems Analysis	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Indian Energy	16	16	18	22	22	122	122	126	129
Loan Programs	13	31	18	36	0	186	15	15	16
Total, Undersecretary for Science and Energy	9,484	9,467	11,716	12,748	12,873	16,076	12,765	13,085	13,477
Undersecretary (S3)									
Environment, Health, Safety and Security Mission Support	190	190	203	208	206	206	219	226	232
Project Management Oversight Assessment	12	12	15	13	13	13	14	14	15
Total Undersecretary (S3)	202	202	218	221	219	219	233	240	247
Direct Reports									

Environmental Management	6,419	6,377	7,175	7,455	7,586	8,012	8,012	8,252	8,500
Legacy Management	153	153	159	162	164	429	176	181	187
Enterprise Assessments	76	75	77	79	79	83	87	90	93
Specialized Security Activities	238	236	266	273	284	284	274	282	290
Hearings and Appeals	5	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	5
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	0	0	0	0	0	400	400	412	424
Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy	305	303	366	425	427	500	351	361	372
Advanced Research Projects Agency - Climate	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	206	212
Energy Information Administration	122	121	125	127	127	127	140	145	149
Office of	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7

the Secretary									
Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	6	6	4	4	5	6	7	7	7
Chief Financial Officer	49	49	49	52	54	57	56	58	60
Economic Impact and Diversity	10	10	10	10	10	20	11.5	11.9	12.2
International Affairs	18	18	23	27	27	31	29	30	30
Chief Information Officer	75	74	132	140	140	232	148	153	157
Management	53	53	55	54	54	75	61	64	67
Human Capital Management	25	24	26	24	24	28	29	30	31
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
General Counsel	33	33	33	33	35	38	38	39	40
Office of	0	0	3	7	7	29	4	4	4

Policy									
Public Affairs	3	3	7	4	4	6	4	4	4
Inspector General	44	44	51	54	58	78	51	52	54
Total Direct Reports	7,642	7,593	8,573	8,943	9,098	10,649	10,093	10,398	10,709
Miscellaneous Revenues	-106	-106	-56	-54	-54	-61	-61	-59	-57
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Receipts									
Excess Fees and Recoveries, FERC	-17	-9	-16	-16	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
UED&D Fund Discretionary Payments	0	0	0	0	0	-436	0	0	0
Title 17 Loan Guarantee Program Rescission	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Offsetting	-26	-18	-16	-16	-9	-445	-9	-9	-9

g Receipts									
Total, Funding by Organization	30,123	30,062	35,663	38,546	41,868	46,181	37,886	38,967	40,138

Source: Energy Department Fiscal Year 2022 and 2019 Congressional Budget Request. Budget-in-Brief. Office of the Chief Financial Officer. June 2021 & March 2018

3. The end result of the 3 percent inflation from FY 17 rule is a large reduction in nuclear weapons activities spending, that is disturbing DoD, and international nuclear scientists, assassinated and alive, and an increase in Non-proliferation to make sure the budget discloses the number of nuclear warheads are in compliance with 1,550 New Start and NPT limits. There is an alarming -15 percent decline in Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Spending FY 21- FY 22 and 10.5 percent increase in Naval Reactors. Total NNSA spending growth increases only 0.05 percent FY 21-FY 22 after a felonious 18 percent increase FY 20 – FY 21. Hearings and Appeals is deafened by the Hiroshima blast, no more administrative decisions for more nuclear weapons Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons ICJ No. 95 (1996). Other programs either work or they don't, unless ARPA shoves defective and inferior products into monopolization.

4. Threatened FY 21 cuts to Science and Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy were redressed. We will accept the defense of the Scientific leap of faith to \$7 billion FY 20. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy growth is normalized. The Office of Electricity is entitled to reparation for Trump administration cuts as demanded FY 22 before sustaining picnic tables with electricity and gazebos at 3 percent inflation from FY 17. The irrelevant Total, Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response & Petroleum Reser (exact spelling) is not tabulated and greedy DOE Cybersecurity is charged with Fraud and Related Activity in Connection with Computers under 18USC§1030. FY 20 increase in Fossil Energy Spending is accepted due to new Carbon Management function but is charged with carbon capture storage earthquake risk in regards to the Haitian Earthquake of August 2021. Nuclear Waste Disposal cuts are charged with negligence and funding sustained from FY 21 levels to determine whether the difficulty with nuclear waste disposal. ie. Yucca disposal site plan terminated, totally removes nuclear energy from future utility as a clean energy source, meltdown risk aside. Artificial Intelligence and Technology funding is sustained to develop non-human nuclear waste and other hazardous material management. Office of Technology Transition hyperinflation moderated from FY 17 to prevent hasty and forceful adoption of defective technology. The \$100 million dollar increase in Indian Energy spending from \$22 million FY 20 and FY 21 is accepted due to somewhat weird Presidential racial environmental justice propaganda but the benefits are unclear, legally uncampable Reservation land is already scarred with power lines, maybe free electricity for poor. -\$2.3 billion in negative subsidy receipts from Loan Program Offices guarantee program spending row, distort the artificially low FY 21 total intended to pretend like Trump budget cut threats require further redress, to those auditors who do not do the money laundry due diligence, and the receipts are excluded - 0 - pursuant to Federal Credit Reform Act under 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C).

5. The Office of the Secretary may want to be a lot larger to sign the budget request. High inflation in

Environmental Management is accepted from FY 22 due to Yucca nuclear disposal site failure. Doubling of Economic Impact and Diversity from \$10 million to \$20 million is rejected due to hyperinflation, and substituted with 3 percent inflation from FY 2017 to \$11.5 million FY 22. Chief Information Officer FY 22 hyperinflation charitably redressed with 6 percent growth from FY 20 high inflation, before FY 21 zero growth due compensation, and after FY 19 hyperinflation. To manage the situation it looks like we are going with 3 percent inflation from FY 19, however it will take Management 6 percent inflation to get from \$59.9 million to more than \$70 million in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10). The conservative and prudent alternative is to reject FY 19 hyperinflation, before collapse, and build from FY 17, wherefore 3 percent growth from FY 17, 15 percent by FY 22, is the Democratic end adopted. This gives only a slight edge at \$61 million, requiring 5 percent annual inflation for Department Management. General Counsel is good. Nope to FY 19 new Office of Policy catastrophic hyperinflation leadership role equality with Public Affairs. Inspector General greedy.

6. Miscellaneous revenues are projected to decline 3 percent annually from -\$61 million FY 22 to -\$59 million FY 23. Excess Fees and Recoveries from FERC are expected to stay at \$9 million indefinitely. Title XVII Loan Guarantee Program Section 1703 Negative Credit Subsidy must be deleted pursuant to 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). Novel Congressionally authorized withdrawal of UED&D Funds for discretionary payments seems to help the Treasury Secretary utilize forgone balances the Bureau of Fiscal Service does not account for as undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit and first funds used to pay new year costs, to explain the controversy with zero. The FY 17 and FY 18 Title 17 Loan Guarantee Program Rescission is retained as a lesson of to what great lengths Congress must go to and rules they must follow when discussing loan programs in agency budget totals.

C. The Office of Science (SC) is the nation's largest Federal supporter of basic research in the physical sciences and funds programs in physics, chemistry, materials science, biology, environmental science, applied mathematics, isotope research and production, accelerator research and production, and computer and computational science. SC nearly 28,000 researchers located at over 300 institutions and the 17 DOE national laboratories. 28 scientific user facilities serve over 36,000 users per year. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) accelerates the research, development, demonstration, and deployment of technologies and solutions to equitably transition America to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy- wide by no later than 2050, creating good paying jobs, and ensuring the clean energy economy benefits all Americans, especially workers and communities impacted by the energy transition and those historically underserved by the energy system and overburdened by pollution. For the most part, by normalizing EERE growth federal and state energy spending is limited because their utility is dubious and tends to stifle the affordable technological innovation sought by paying consumers and indeed threaten the public with arbitrary and capricious water and energy famine. Electricity (OE) leads the Department's efforts to strengthen, transform, and improve energy infrastructure so consumers have access to secure and resilient sources of electricity. The four Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs) sell electricity primarily generated by federally owned hydropower projects – Southeastern, Southwestern, Western Area and Bonneville. Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response (CESER) leads the Department's efforts to secure U.S. energy infrastructure against all hazards, reduce the risks of and impacts from cyber events and other disruptive events, and assist with restoration activities.

1. The Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM) Research, Development, Demonstration, and Deployment (RDD&D) program conducts research that focuses on early-stage technologies that help to ensure clean and affordable energy for all Americans, facilitate the transition towards a carbon-

pollution-free economy to meet the goal of 100% clean electricity by 2035. There is concern that carbon capture and storage comes with a high earthquake risk and is very expensive propaganda that should be devoted to the marketing of truly clean technologies and reforestation. Nuclear Energy (NE) is a key element of the Administration's plan to put the United States on a path to net-zero emissions by 2050. America's nuclear energy sector provides approximately 55 percent of the nation's annual clean electricity and generates about 20 percent of U.S. electricity from a fleet of 94 operating units in 28 states. However, there is an inability to dispose of highly toxic nuclear waste and catastrophic meltdown risk that makes it clear that nuclear energy is not truly clean energy, and is in fact one of the old forms of power generations we are trying to get a clean energy alternative to. The Office of Indian Energy Policy and Program's (IE) financial and technical assistance are offered to Indian tribes, including Native Alaska villages, and eligible tribal entities for advancing electrification and clean energy development and deployment on Indian lands, reducing energy costs, and assisting economic development in tribal communities where unemployment and poverty rates far exceed national averages and there are 30,000 homes without electricity. The mission of the Office of Technology Transitions (OTT) is to expand the commercial and public impact of the research investments of the DOE.

2. Through the Title 17 Innovative Technology loan guarantee program, the Loan Programs Office (LPO) provides access to debt capital for large-scale infrastructure projects in the United States. These projects must avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; employ new or significantly improved technologies compared to commercial technologies in service. Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing (ATVM) Loan Program supports the manufacturing of advanced technology vehicles and associated components in the United States. Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program (TELGP) Section 2602 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, authorizes a loan guarantee program at the Department of Energy to support energy development by Indian tribes.

3. The U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) was established by the America COMPETES Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-69), as amended. The mission of ARPA-E is to enhance the economic and energy security of the United States through the development of energy technologies that reduce imports of energy from foreign sources; reduce energy-related emissions, including greenhouse gases; improve the energy efficiency of all economic sectors; provide transformative solutions to improve the management, clean-up, and disposal of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; and improve the resilience, reliability, and security of infrastructure to produce, deliver, and store energy. ARPA-E will ensure that the United States maintains a technological lead in developing and deploying advanced energy technologies. ARPA-E will identify and promote revolutionary advances in energy-related applied sciences, translating scientific discoveries and cutting-edge inventions into technological innovations. The U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate (ARPA-C) will invest in climate-related innovations necessary to enable adaptation, increase resilience and achieve net zero non-energy emissions by 2050. The Department of Energy (DOE) proposes to establish the Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) program for accelerating the maturation of near- and mid-term clean energy technologies and systems with the goal of quicker commercial adoption and increased availability.

4. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) pursues five major national security endeavors: Maintain a safe, secure, and effective nuclear weapons stockpile. Reduce global nuclear threats and keep materials out of the hands of terrorists; Strengthen key science, technology and

engineering capabilities in support of certification, assessment, and current and future life extension programs; Provide safe and effective integrated nuclear propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy; and, Modernize the Nuclear Security infrastructure. Key to all of these efforts is providing the necessary federal oversight for growing mission requirements. Consistent with the past two transition year budgets (FY 2018 and FY 2010), the FY 2022 President's Budget does not include program-based defense budget levels beyond the budget year. Instead, the defense estimates for FY 2023-2026 simply reflect inflated FY 2022 levels, not policy judgments. The Administration will include out-year defense program funding levels in the FY 2023 Budget, in accordance with strategy documents currently under development. The FY 2023 President's Budget will be accompanied by a Future Years Nuclear Security Program that reflects this Administration's policy judgments. The budget plans to support 1,920 Federal Full-time Equivalents (FTEs) which is approximately 150 additional FTEs above the FY 2021 plan, with \$464 million. The Nuclear Weapons Program employs approximately 50,000 people. Defense Nuclear Security employs more than 1,800 Protective Force officers, DNS secures more than 4,400 buildings and protects more than 62,000 personnel.

5. The FY 2022 Request includes increases for the W80-4 LEP and the W87-1 Modification Program to maintain first production unit schedules of FY 2025 and FY 2030, respectively and the W93 Program to include support for potential transition from Phase 1 (concepts study) to Phase 2 (review of these concepts into a specific set of design options to be down-selected to a final design). The Request also supports the start of a Design Definition and Cost Study for the W80-4 Alteration for the Navy's Sea-Launched Cruise Missile-Nuclear (SLCM-N). The National Nuclear Security Administration's (NNSA) nonproliferation, counterproliferation, and counterterrorism activities are critical to implementing the President's Interim National Security Strategic Guidance and demonstrating "renewed American nonproliferation leadership." Non-proliferation assists to 'prevent adversaries from acquiring nuclear weapons or weapons-usable materials, technology, and expertise; countering efforts to acquire such weapons or materials; and responding to nuclear or radiological incidents and accidents domestically and abroad' but fails to enforce rational New Start and NPT limits and is thought to be the international terrorist. They fund five programs that do not declare what the legal limits are and how many nuclear warheads are in the US stockpile. Funding for the Naval Reactor (NR) program supports continued safe and reliable operation of the Navy's nuclear-powered fleet (70 submarines, 11 aircraft carriers, and 5 research, development, and training platforms).

6. Environmental Management (EM) was established in 1989 and is responsible for the cleanup of millions of gallons of liquid radioactive waste, thousands of tons of spent (used) nuclear fuel and nuclear materials, disposition of large volumes of transuranic and mixed/low-level waste, huge quantities of contaminated soil and water, and deactivation and decommissioning of thousands of excess facilities. It involves some of the most dangerous materials known to mankind. To date, EM has completed cleanup activities at 92 sites in 30 states and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. EM is currently responsible for cleaning up the remaining 15 sites in 11 states. Legacy Management (LM) protects human health and the environment by providing long-term management solutions at over 100 World War II and Cold War era sites where the federal government operated, researched, produced, and tested nuclear weapons and/or conducted scientific and engineering research. Residual hazards remain at these sites after cleanup is completed due to technical limitations of remedial work. Environment, Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) supports implementing DOE's commitment to maintain a safe and secure work environment for all Federal and contractor employees; ensures operations do not adversely affect the environment, health and safety of surrounding communities; and protects national security and other entrusted assets.

7. The Departmental Administration (DA) appropriation funds 14 management and mission support

functional organizations that have enterprise-wide responsibility for administration, accounting, budgeting, contract and project management, human resources management, congressional and intergovernmental liaison, energy policy, information management, life-cycle asset management, legal services, energy jobs, energy justice, workforce diversity, equal employment opportunity, ombudsman services, small business advocacy, sustainability, arctic energy coordination, and public affairs. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). The Office of Enterprise Assessments (EA) supports the Department's mission priorities and strategic plan for the secure, safe, and efficient operation of the Department's science and energy research, and environmental cleanup activities, and nuclear weapons complex by conducting independent assessments of security and safety performance throughout the Department, taking enforcement action for contractor violations of security and safety regulations, and providing training programs that institutionalize enterprise security and safety lessons learned, they report directly to the Secretary. Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) is the central administrative adjudicatory body for the Department of Energy. OHA's jurisdiction includes conducting evidentiary hearings to determine an employee's eligibility for a security clearance, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act appeals, and requests for exception relief from DOE regulations and orders, such as regulatory relief from the appliance energy efficiency standards. Over the last nine years, OHA has reduced its case-processing time in all areas of jurisdiction. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) reviews the integrity, economy, and efficiency of DOE programs and operations, including the National Nuclear Security Administration and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

8. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) is an independent agency within the Department of Energy (DOE) that regulates the transmission and wholesale sale of electricity and gas in interstate commerce, and regulates the transportation of oil by pipelines in interstate commerce. FERC also reviews proposals to build interstate natural gas pipelines, natural gas storage projects, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals, and licenses and inspects non-Federal hydropower projects. The Commission protects the reliability and cybersecurity of the Nation's bulk-power system through the establishment and enforcement of mandatory reliability standards and oversees environmental matters related to natural gas pipeline and non-Federal hydro projects. The Commission enforces regulatory requirements through the imposition of civil penalties and other means. FERC's mission is to assist consumers in obtaining economically efficient, safe, reliable, and secure energy services at a reasonable cost through appropriate regulatory and market means, and collaborative efforts. FERC seeks that rates, terms, and conditions of jurisdictional service are just, reasonable, and not unduly discriminatory or preferential, relying on competitive markets where appropriate. Through its oversight and enforcement authorities, FERC seeks to increase compliance with rules and regulations and detect and deter market manipulation. FERC's responsibilities also include promoting the development of safe, reliable, and secure energy infrastructure that serves the public interest.

Work Cited

Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons ICJ No. 95 (1996)

America COMPETES Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-69)

Anti-deficiency Act. Authorized apportionments necessitating deficiency or supplemental appropriations 31USC§1515

Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419

Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122

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