

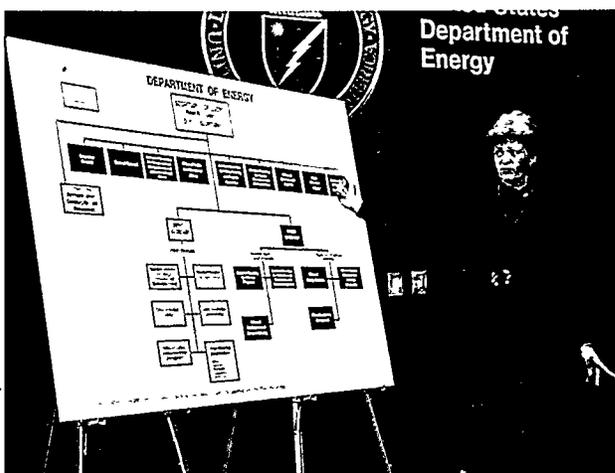


Secretary O'Leary speaks at the Department's budget briefing for the media. Source: U.S. Department of Energy

would be reduced about 350,000 barrels per day in the year 2000, shrinking the trade imbalance about \$18 billion. Estimated annual revenue from the BTU tax would be \$22 billion by 1997. In addition, O'Leary observed that the tax would result in a cleaner environment. The administration expected greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced about 25 million metric tons in the year 2000. O'Leary noted that this would help the United States fulfill commitments made at the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit.<sup>249</sup>

## THE DEPARTMENT: BUDGET AND REORGANIZATION

The administration's proposed fiscal year 1994 budget for the Department, sent to Congress in early April, reflected the changed priorities



Secretary O'Leary on April 2, 1993, announces restructuring of the Department. Source: U.S. Department of Energy

of President Clinton's economic plan. Overall, the Department's request of \$19.6 billion was slightly more than the estimated fiscal year 1993 budget of \$19 billion. As anticipated, national security programs, including naval reactors, received a significant cut from \$7.7 to \$6.6 billion. Nuclear energy research and development was cut nearly in half, from \$345 million in fiscal year 1993 to \$182 million. Energy efficiency, natural gas research and development, and technology transfer all received sizeable funding increases. The environmental restoration and waste management program request totaled \$6.5 billion, up \$1 billion from the previous year, and, with the decline of the nuclear weapons program, was now the single largest program in the Department.<sup>250</sup>

Meanwhile, Secretary O'Leary sought to place her own stamp on the Department by restructuring. O'Leary's reorganization plan, announced on April 2, divided the Department into three "mission teams" with related responsibilities: energy, weapons and waste cleanup, and science and technology. The energy mission team consolidated energy supply and demand programs, enabling "close integration of efforts" in energy efficiency, production, supply, and commercial nuclear waste management. Assistant secretaries headed the Office of Fossil Energy and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. The top nuclear energy official, however, was now a director rather than an assistant secretary. The weapons and cleanup mission team brought together the two major organizations—defense programs and environmental restoration and waste management—active in the Department's far-flung nuclear weapons complex. Together, these two offices headed by assistant secretaries still accounted for well over half the Department's budget. The Office of Intelligence and National Security was also included within this mission team. The science and technology mission team consisted of energy research, science education and technical information, and laboratory management. No assistant secretaries were assigned to this area. The energy mission team reported to the deputy secretary, who was also the chief operating officer of the