Federal Budget Process

eople often develop budgets as part of their job or for their own personal finances. For many people, this can be a difficult process. Imagine the difficulty of creating detailed budgets two years in advance of when you actually need the money! As an example, in fiscal year (FY) 2016, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) will simultaneously develop budget plans for FY 2018; refine previously developed plans for FY 2017 (submitted in FY 2015); and execute the approved budget plan for FY 2016 (initiated in FY 2014). DOE Headquarters works with these different budgets throughout the year as it evaluates funding requests from DOE field sites across the United States. Given the complexity of this ongoing, multi-phase process, the DOE takes a comprehensive approach to ensure that the most critical issues at each site are addressed and adequate funding is allocated on a timely basis.

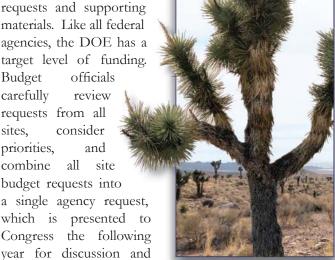


Example of U.S. Department of Energy budget planning timeline.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President of the United States in assembling budget information, and has broad oversight, supervision, and responsibility for coordinating and preparing a consolidated budget submission. It issues budget directions and planning limits to each federal agency based on funding levels and expenditures from the previous year. These directions are based upon guidelines and a general budget outline, which is prepared by the OMB and approved by the President.

In January, the OMB gives its final budget recommendations for the next FY to Congress. Congress can approve, deny, or modify the budget proposal, and has the power to change funding levels, and to add or eliminate programs. To make these decisions, Congressional committees conduct months of hearings prior to final approval. If Congress approves the budget and the President signs the budget into law, the budget appropriation then becomes the basis for each federal agency's operations during the next FY. The goal is to have a final budget approved and signed by the President before October 1 each year. If approval is delayed, continuing resolutions may be passed to fund the federal government and keep it in operation until the final budget is approved. But where do the budget requests originate before the OMB sends them to Congress in January? In the spring of each year, DOE field sites send their initial budget request to DOE Headquarters for the FY that begins in two years. Once Headquarters receives

proposed budgets from each of the field sites and program offices, detailed performs a review of the budget requests and supporting materials. Like all federal agencies, the DOE has a target level of funding. Budget officials carefully review requests from all consider sites, priorities, and combine all site budget requests into a single agency request, which is presented to Congress the following



Definitions

Environmental Management Activities: Nevada Field Office Environmental Management activities include Low-Level/Mixed Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLW/MLLW) management, Underground Test Area (UGTA) groundwater characterization, and Industrial Sites/Soils remediations.

approval.

Fiscal Year: The twelve month period of time during which budgets are planned and executed. The fiscal year for the federal government begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. As an example, fiscal year 2016 began on October 1, 2015 and ends on September 30, 2016.

Life-Cycle Baseline: A document that provides a framework for long-term planning, budgeting, scheduling, and tracking the progress of Environmental Management activities.

Planning and Budgeting

Federal Budget Process

d he DOE National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office Environmental Management Program develops and maintains life-cycle baselines to assist planning and budget efforts. These comprehensive documents contain the proposed work scope, cost, and schedule necessary to meet technical and regulatory commitments for the duration of each activity in the Environmental Management Program. Baselines are created using cost estimates based on industry standards, current performance, past performance on similar activities, and fixed-price quotes. This information is used to estimate the cost of specific tasks anticipated for future projects. Assembling detailed estimates for these tasks leads to the development of a total project estimate. The Nevada Field Office evaluates and updates as necessary the baselines each year as part of its annual planning and budgeting activities, to incorporate changes to estimates resulting from factors such as new technology, stakeholder issues and concerns, available funding, new and/or revised corrective action strategies, and regulatory requirements.



The Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board provides recommendations on budget prioritization to the Nevada Field Office Environmental Management Program.

For more information, please contact:

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Public Involvement

Public Involvement plays an integral role in the Environmental Management planning and budget process. The Nevada Field Office Environmental Management Program invites and encourages the public to be involved and to help prioritize work activities. To ensure public involvement, the Nevada Field Office works closely with the Nevada Site Specific Advisory Board (NSSAB). The NSSAB is a formal group of volunteer, nonpartisan citizens and liaison members that provide advice and recommendations to the Nevada Field Office on a wide variety of issues, including budget prioritization. The NSSAB also conducts a budget prioritization during the budget process. Environmental Management Program officials carefully consider input received from the community when making final budgetary decisions.

