
SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION

Reclamation's Regional Offices and Boundaries

Organization Chart

Safety of Dams Program

Heritage Assets

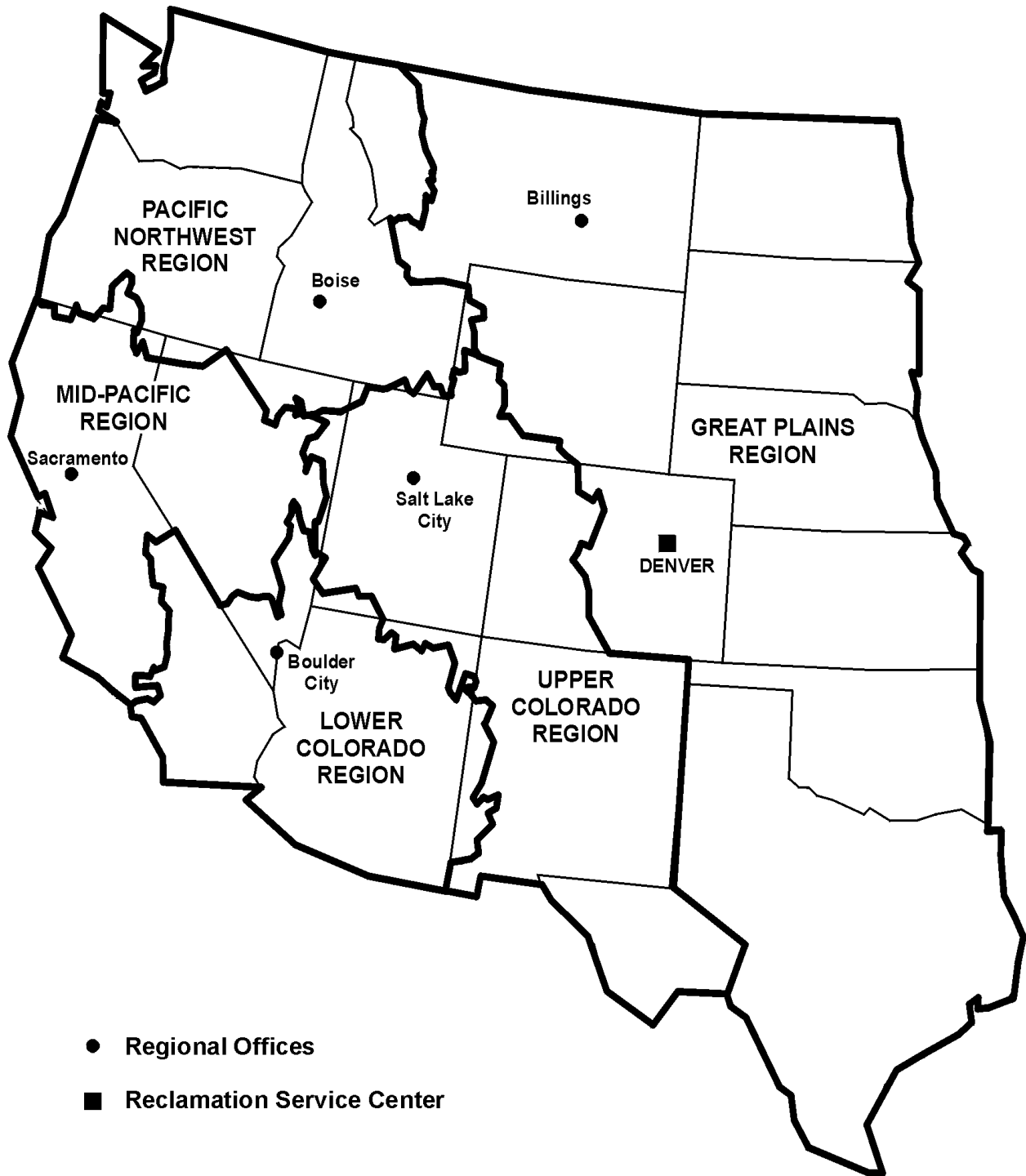
History Program

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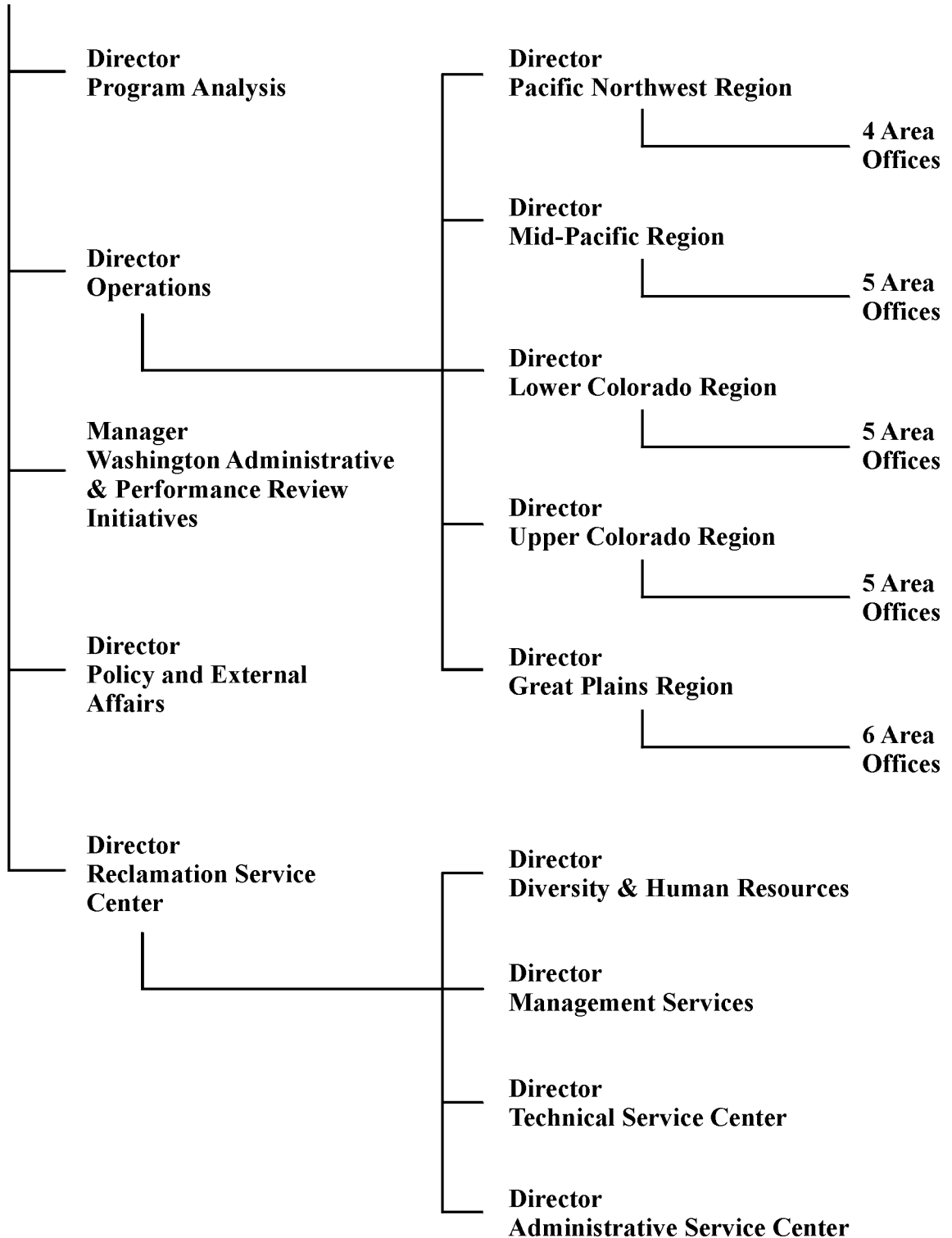
Internal Reviews and Audits of Reclamation Programs

RECLAMATION'S REGIONAL OFFICES AND BOUNDARIES



ORGANIZATION CHART

**Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation**



SAFETY OF DAMS PROGRAM

The goals and major accomplishments of Reclamation's Safety of Dams Program were described in the Overview. More detail concerning specific Safety of Dams modification activities is presented in table 1.

Table 1.—Safety of Dams Modifications Completed and Underway in Fiscal Year 1998

| Dam name and location | Estimated total project cost (million \$) | Major modification features |
|--|---|--|
| Modifications Completed or Substantially Complete | | |
| McKay Dam, Oregon | 4 | Densified foundation and built stability berms to increase stability during earthquakes. Seepage collection features to control internal erosion. |
| Ochoco Dam, Oregon | 33 | Lined upstream face with impervious layer, plus installed a seepage interceptor trench to control internal erosion. Modified spillway to safely pass large floods. |
| Cedar Bluff Dam, Kansas | 1.5 | Stabilized and rebuilt right abutment after slope failure occurred in spring 1998. |
| Lake Alice Dam, Nebraska | 1.5 | Modified toe drain seepage collection system. |
| Pishkun Dikes, Montana | 0.1 | Repaired sinkhole and modified outlet works to stop internal erosion into air vents. |
| Willow Creek Dam, Montana | 2 | Repaired sinkhole and modified outlet works to prevent internal erosion. |
| Wasco Dam, Oregon | — | Implemented restricted reservoir water level to control seepage. Structural modifications being considered as an alternative. |
| Jamestown Dam, North Dakota ¹ | 2 | Filter blanket and relief wells to control seepage. |
| Modifications Underway | | |
| Twin Buttes Dam, Texas | 60 | Installing seepage cutoff wall to prevent internal erosion. |
| Bradbury Dam, California | 41.5 | Densifying foundation, building stability berm, and modifying spillway crest to increase stability during earthquakes. |
| Lost Creek Dam, Utah | 16 | Densifying foundation and building stability berms to increase stability during earthquakes. |
| Horse Mesa Dam, Arizona | 20 | Drainage tunnel and post-tension cables to increase stability. |
| Pueblo Dam, Colorado | 29 | Roller compacted concrete to increase stability. |
| Reservoir A, Idaho | 4 | Berm to increase stability during earthquakes and seepage interceptor trench and filter blanket to prevent internal erosion. |

¹ Funded using authorities other than the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act.

HERITAGE ASSETS - CULTURAL

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Reclamation has 55 properties and 7 districts listed in the *National Register of Historic Places*. An additional 2,404 properties and 3 districts have been determined to be eligible for listing. Six of Reclamation's historic properties are National Historic Landmarks. More than 2,375 additional archeological and historic sites have been identified but not yet evaluated for significance.

MUSEUM PROPERTY

During fiscal year (FY) 1998, Reclamation prepared a detailed *Museum Property Collections Management Plan* which identifies six major goals under which specific actions necessary to reach accountability for our collections are identified. Substantial progress was made in managing Reclamation's museum property—only 17 action items of the 108 scheduled to be completed or worked on in FY 1998 were not completed. Of note is the completion of the long-awaited transfer of the Anasazi Heritage Center facility and the Reclamation collections to the Bureau of Land Management.

Table 2 shows the number of catalogued museum property objects in Reclamation and other facilities.

Table 2.—Number of Catalogued and Estimated and Noncatalogued Objects in Reclamation and Other Facilities

Number of Reclamation Units Holding Museum Property: 33

Number of Other Institutions Holding Museum Property

for Reclamation: 74 known; 15 possible; and 2 loans for exhibits

| Year Data Were Last Updated: 1998 | Number of Objects in Reclamation Facilities | Number of Objects in Other Institutions | Total Number of Reclamation Objects |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Total Catalogued Objects | 1,844,928 | 115,817 | 1,960,745 |

Reclamation added 160 new images and over 20 new biographies of artists from its fine art collection to the fine art web site at <<http://www.usbr.gov/art>>. During the year, the site was visited by more than 35,000 individuals.

HISTORY PROGRAM

The history program provides background research on Reclamation, assists researchers interested in Reclamation history, and actively seeks and processes oral history interviews. During FY 1998, staff completed 12 new narrative histories of Reclamation projects including histories of the Milk River Project and the Columbia Basin Project, increasing the total number of draft histories to 111 (representing about 60 percent of all Reclamation projects). Staff conducted 40 hours of additional oral history interviews and renewed a contract for oral history work on the Newlands Project. Reclamation continued joint sponsorship with the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service on the history of Federal dam construction and identification of National Historic Landmark dams owned by the Corps of Engineers and Reclamation. Reclamation continues to develop several history activities for its centennial in 2002. Reclamation staff developed a brief narrative history of Reclamation's hydro-power program.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Department of the Interior's (Interior) budget authority, about \$8.01 billion, was the third smallest of the 14 cabinet level agencies within the Executive Branch. Reclamation's FY 1998 budget authority of \$1.005 billion represents about 12.5 percent of Interior's total budget authority.

In FY 1998, Reclamation implemented a new programmatic budget structure that more accurately reflects its new water resources mission. Under this new budget structure, which is discussed in Note 1.C., all funding is allocated to six major program activities.

Funding for these program activities is provided from appropriations, revolving fund revenue, transfers from other Federal agencies, and contributions from non-Federal entities. Table 3 provides a summary of Reclamation's major sources of FY 1998 new budget authority.

The Statement of Budgetary Resources, which is included as a principal financial statement, presents information about Reclamation's total budgetary resources, including carry forward of unused, prior year funding and spending authority created by reimbursements from other Federal agencies and non-Federal entities. The total budgetary resources of \$1.76 billion is net of \$232.02 million of Working Capital Fund revenue that was received from other Reclamation funding sources.

Table 3.—New Budget Authority - FY 1998
(in millions)

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Water and Related Resources | \$ 640.5 |
| California Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration | 85.0 |
| Central Valley Project Restoration Fund | 24.6 |
| Revolving Funds | 58.5 |
| Policy and Administration | 47.6 |
| Loan Program | 25.8 |
| Contributed Funds from Non-Federal Entities | 32.2 |
| Transferred Funds from Other Federal Agencies | 53.9 |
| Permanent Appropriations | <u>37.1</u> |
| Total | <u>\$1,005.2</u> |

The Statement of Budgetary Resources is broken down by account type. The General Accounts are comprised of appropriations made to Reclamation and appropriation transfers from other Federal agencies. The Revolving Accounts include the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund, the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, and the Working Capital Fund (WCF). The Special Receipt Accounts are comprised of the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, the Colorado River Dam Fund, contributions from non-Federal entities, and permanent appropriations. The permanent appropriations provide for the transfer without annual appropriation of revenues from various funds for construction, operation, maintenance, replacement, environmental studies, and other associated activities at various projects.

Under the new budget structure, the Water and Related Resources Appropriation replaced the previous Construction Program, Operation and Maintenance, General Investigations, and Emergency Fund appropriations.

The California Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration account is a new account for FY 1998. Although included as part of Reclamation for budget presentation purposes, these funds will be distributed among participating Federal agencies, based on a program recommended by the CALFED group and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The CALFED Bay-Delta Program was established in May 1995 to develop a comprehensive, long-term solution to the complex and inter-related problems in California's San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

The Bay-Delta system provides habitat for 120 fish and wildlife species, some listed as threatened or endangered. The system is also critical to California's economy because the two rivers that flow into the Bay-Delta provide potable water for two-thirds of California's homes and businesses and irrigate more than 4 million acres of farmland on which 45 percent of the Nation's fruits and vegetables are grown.

CALFED is comprised of a consortium of Federal and State agencies. Federal agencies include Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, with possible participation by other agencies in the future. State agency involvement includes oversight by the California Resources Agency and the participation of the State Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Game, and the California Environmental Protection Agency.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Reclamation operates a Working Capital Fund to efficiently finance support services and equipment for Reclamation programs and other various Federal and non-Federal agencies. The WCF operates as a revolving fund and, accordingly, fully recovers its costs from its customers.

Although the WCF is operated as a single entity, it has been subdivided into 24 activities to facilitate management of the fund. Among the largest of the activities is the Technical Service Center (TSC), which provides engineering and technical services to other Reclamation organizations, as well as other governmental and nongovernmental agencies. Another major activity is the Denver Administrative Service Center (DASC), which provides consolidated administrative services to Interior agencies and other Federal agencies. The DASC improves the economy and efficiency in the Government by providing cross-servicing of payroll, personnel, financial, and accounting services. During FY 1999, the operations (including related assets, liabilities, and equities) of the DASC will be transferred to the Office of the Secretary.

A Statement of Cash Flow for the WCF has been included as a principal financial statement in the Financial Statements section of this report. Table 4 presents selected information on the financial position of the WCF.

As mentioned previously, the WCF operates as a revolving fund, fully recovering costs from its customers. The types of services provided by the WCF fall into three broad categories: (1) Engineering and Technical Services; (2) Administrative Services; and (3) Computer and Related Services. Table 5 presents a Statement of Net Cost for the WCF. As noted earlier, the WCF is operated as an integrated entity; the presentation by major category of services is intended to provide information on the relative composition of the WCF.

The most significant activity in the Engineering and Technical Services category is technical services related to water resources management support provided by the TSC. Also included in this category are vehicles and aircraft used for engineering support.

Table 4.—Condensed Statement of Financial Position
as of September 30
(in thousands)

| | 1998 | 1997 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Fund Balance with Treasury | \$ 82,076 | \$100,330 |
| Accounts Receivable, Net | 4,906 | 5,816 |
| Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net | 34,509 | 25,846 |
| Other Assets | <u>13,026</u> | <u>13,578</u> |
| Total Assets | <u>\$134,517</u> | <u>\$145,570</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts Payable | \$ 9,647 | \$ 8,494 |
| Deferred Revenue | 3,459 | 3,810 |
| Other Liabilities | <u>7,248</u> | <u>9,582</u> |
| Total Liabilities | 20,354 | 21,886 |
| NET POSITION | | |
| Contributed Capital | 67,641 | 64,914 |
| Cumulative Results of Operations | <u>46,522</u> | <u>58,770</u> |
| Total Net Position | 114,163 | 123,684 |
| Total Liabilities and Net Position | <u>\$134,517</u> | <u>\$145,570</u> |

The Administrative Services category includes various services provided, and costs incurred, to support Reclamation's programs, such as space and facilities costs, utilities, finance and accounting services, human resource services, some management costs, and miscellaneous materials and supplies. The DASC is another significant activity which is included in this category. All services provided by the DASC have been aggregated into this category. Although the DASC provides some computer support services (e.g., accounting system conversions), the primary purpose of the DASC is to provide cross-servicing administrative support. A large majority of the DASC's revenue, about 88 percent, is derived from non-Reclamation customers. These customers include the Department of Education, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Navy, and Federal Trade Commission.

The Computer and Related Services category includes various computer support activities, such as costs of the central mainframe computer, in-house personal computer manufacturing, and software development and maintenance.

Table 5.—Statement of Net Cost for the Year Ended
September 30, 1998
(in thousands)

| | Engineering and Technical Services | Administrative Services | Computer Services | Combined |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Revenue and Financing Sources | | | | |
| Revenue from Services Provided | \$ 80,680 | \$186,527 | \$4,872 | \$272,079 |
| Other Revenue | <u>0</u> | <u>111</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>112</u> |
| Total Revenue and Financing Sources | 80,680 | 186,638 | 4,873 | 272,191 |
| Expenses | | | | |
| Operating Expenses - Funded | 75,171 | 194,801 | 10,684 | 280,656 |
| Other Operating Expenses - Funded | 1 | 13 | 2 | 16 |
| Other Operating Expenses - Unfunded | <u>0</u> | <u>764</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>764</u> |
| Total Operating Expenses | 75,172 | 195,578 | 10,686 | 281,436 |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 2,507 | 3,669 | 3,204 | 9,380 |
| Imputed Expenses | 0 | 10,440 | 0 | 10,440 |
| Loss on Disposition of Equipment | <u>118</u> | <u>181</u> | <u>50</u> | <u>349</u> |
| Total Expenses | 77,797 | 209,868 | 13,940 | 301,605 |
| Excess of Revenues and Financing Sources Over Total Expenses | \$ 2,883 | \$ (23,230) | \$ (9,067) | \$ (29,414) |

INTERNAL REVIEWS AND AUDITS OF RECLAMATION PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

During FY 1998, Reclamation conducted 10 alternative management control reviews. No material weaknesses were identified. Of the deficiencies identified in the management control review on the administration of miscellaneous revenues, eight corrective actions were implemented during FY 1998. Of the initial 39 corrective actions, 12 corrective actions remain open, with an estimated completion date of September 30, 1999.