WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve, comprising:

an outer housing comprising a central bore extending axially through the outer housing, the central bore configured to convey subsurface production fluids there through;

a valve closure mechanism disposed proximate a downhole end of the central bore;

a bore flow management actuator disposed in the central bore and configured to move between a closed state and a flow state to engage or disengage the valve closure mechanism to determine a flow condition of the subsurface production fluids through the central bore; and

an electric valve assembly fluidically coupled to the bore flow management actuator and configured to select between a section pressure or an annulus pressure to selectively apply a pressure differential across the bore flow management actuator to move the bore flow management actuator to the flow state and allow subsurface production fluids through the central bore when powered and automatically equalize pressure across the bore flow management actuator to allow the bore flow management actuator to move to the closed state and prevent the subsurface production fluids from traveling through the central bore when unpowered.

2. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 1, further including a piston coupled to the bore flow management actuator and operable to transmit a force thereto, and further wherein the electric valve assembly is fluidically coupled to the bore flow management actuator through the piston.

3. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 2, wherein the electric valve assembly is configured to select between the section pressure or the

annulus pressure to create the pressure differential across an uphole portion and a downhole portion of the piston.

4. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 3, wherein the pressure differential is configured to urge the piston downhole and move the bore flow management actuator toward the flow state.

5. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 1, wherein the bore flow management actuator includes a sliding sleeve disposed in the central bore and a flow tube disposed within the sliding sleeve.

6. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 5, wherein the sliding sleeve includes a sliding sleeve shoulder, the flow tube includes a flow tube shoulder, and wherein the flow tube shoulder is operable to engage the sliding sleeve shoulder to prevent the flow tube from moving beyond the sliding sleeve.

7. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 6, further including a power spring disposed between the sliding sleeve shoulder and a valve assembly coupled to the valve closure mechanism, the power spring operable to provide a positive spring force against the sliding sleeve shoulder, and further including a nose spring disposed between the flow tube shoulder and a sliding sleeve assembly attached to the sliding sleeve, the nose spring operable to provide a positive spring force against the flow tube shoulder.

8. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 1, further including an electromagnet assembly operable to move with the bore flow management actuator and fix the bore flow management actuator in the flow state regardless of whether the electric valve assembly selects the section pressure or the annulus pressure.

9. The electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve as recited in Claim 8, wherein the electromagnet assembly automatically releases the bore flow management actuator from the flow state to the closed state when power is lost thereto.

10. A method of operating an electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve, comprising:

providing an electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve, the surface-controlled subsurface safety valve including;

an outer housing comprising a central bore extending axially through the outer housing, the central bore configured to convey subsurface production fluids there through;

a valve closure mechanism disposed proximate a downhole end of the central bore;

a bore flow management actuator disposed in the central bore and configured to move between a closed state and a flow state to engage or disengage the valve closure mechanism to determine a flow condition of the subsurface production fluids through the central bore; and

an electric valve assembly fluidically coupled to the bore flow management actuator and configured to select between a section pressure or an annulus pressure to selectively

apply a pressure differential across the bore flow management actuator to move the bore flow management actuator to the flow state and allow subsurface production fluids through the central bore when powered and automatically equalize pressure across the bore flow management actuator to allow the bore flow management actuator to move to the closed state and prevent the subsurface production fluids from traveling through the central bore when unpowered; and

sending power to the electric valve assembly to select between the section pressure or the annulus pressure to control the bore flow management actuator and determine the flow condition of the subsurface production fluids through the central bore.

11. The method as recited in Claim 10, further including a piston coupled to the bore flow management actuator and operable to transmit a force thereto, and further wherein the electric valve assembly is fluidically coupled to the bore flow management actuator through the piston.

12. The method as recited in Claim 11, wherein the electric valve assembly selects between the section pressure or the annulus pressure to create the pressure differential across an uphole portion and a downhole portion of the piston.

13. The method as recited in Claim 12, wherein the pressure differential urges the piston downhole and moves the bore flow management actuator toward the flow state.

14. The method as recited in Claim 10, wherein the bore flow management actuator includes a sliding sleeve disposed in the central bore and a flow tube disposed within the sliding sleeve.

15. The method as recited in Claim 14, wherein the sliding sleeve includes a sliding sleeve shoulder, the flow tube includes a flow tube shoulder, and wherein the flow tube shoulder is operable to engage the sliding sleeve shoulder to prevent the flow tube from moving beyond the sliding sleeve.

16. The method as recited in Claim 15, further including a power spring disposed between the sliding sleeve shoulder and a valve assembly coupled to the valve closure mechanism, the power spring providing a positive spring force against the sliding sleeve shoulder, and further including a nose spring disposed between the flow tube shoulder and a sliding sleeve assembly attached to the sliding sleeve, the nose spring providing a positive spring force against the flow tube shoulder.

17. The method as recited in Claim 10, further including an electromagnet assembly coupled with the bore flow management actuator, and further including sending additional power to the electromagnet assembly to fix the bore flow management actuator in the flow state regardless of whether the electric valve assembly selects the section pressure or the annulus pressure.

18. The method as recited in Claim 17, wherein the electromagnet assembly automatically releases the bore flow management actuator from the flow state to the closed state when the additional power is lost thereto.

19. A hydrocarbon production well, comprising:

a surface facility that is connected to receive subsurface production fluids from a production zone within a wellbore and provide power downhole; and

an electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve disposed in the wellbore, the electrically surface-controlled subsurface safety valve including;

an outer housing comprising a central bore extending axially through the outer housing, the central bore configured to convey the subsurface production fluids there through;

a valve closure mechanism disposed proximate a downhole end of the central bore;

a bore flow management actuator disposed in the central bore and configured to move between a closed state and a flow state to engage or disengage the valve closure mechanism to determine a flow condition of the subsurface production fluids through the central bore; and

an electric valve assembly fluidically coupled to the bore flow management actuator and configured to select between a section pressure or an annulus pressure to selectively apply a pressure differential across the bore flow management actuator to move the bore flow management actuator to the flow state and allow subsurface production fluids through the central bore when powered and automatically equalize pressure across the bore flow management actuator to allow the bore flow management actuator to move to the closed state and prevent the subsurface production fluids from traveling through the central bore when unpowered.